

## Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, June 7.

From the *London Gazette*, June 4, 1796.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint William Campbell, Esq. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Bermuda or Somers Islands, in America, he this day took the Oaths appointed to be taken by the Governors of His Majesty's Plantations.

MR. LOVEDEN.

There is no one man in this kingdom, to whom the public are more obliged than to this gentleman. During the proposed regency, it was all but fixed that the Prince of Wales should take upon him that high office.—At this instant, Mr. Loveden, with the greatest propriety and manliness, stood up in the House, and moved that a farther enquiry might take place before a step of such consequences should be risked. Fortunately for the country his proposition was approved; and during this enquiry, our invaluable and amiable Sovereign was completely restored.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE. Exclusive of the Hired Armed Vessels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the coasting-trade of Great-Britain.

	Line.	Sca.	Fgts.	Sps.	Tot.
In Port and fitting	28	2	31	43	104
Guard-ships, Hospital-ships, and Prison-ships, at the several Ports.	11	2	2	1	16
In the English and Irish channels.	16	2	33	32	83
In the Downs and North Seas	6	3	12	17	38
At the West-India islands and on the passage	27	6	30	20	73
At Jamaica	6	0	4	8	18
In America and at Newfoundland	2	1	13	7	23
East-Indies and on the passage.	11	2	9	7	29
Coast of Africa	1	1	2	2	5
Gibraltar and Mediterranean	23	0	33	9	65
Total in Commission	150	19	169	146	484

There is, perhaps, no Naval Officer who has seen so much real service as Sir Alan Gardner: he was on board the *Dorsetshire* in the year 1759, when Sir Edward Hawke obtained the famous victory over Marshal Coustans.—In 1778, he took the *Lion*, of 40 guns, when he commanded the *Maidstone*, of 28 guns.—He was in the engagement off Grenada, between Admiral Byron and the Comte D'Estaing.—He signalled himself particularly on board the *Duke*, on the 12th April, 1782, when Sir G. Rodney obtained the victory over the French fleet commanded by the Comte de Graffe. It is unnecessary to say what he did on the 1st June, 1794, in the Fleet commanded by Lord Howe.—The recollection of his brilliant services in the Queen, is fresh in the mind of every British Subject, and he received as the reward of his valour, a distinguished mark of the approbation of his Sovereign. In the victory of Lord Bridport, in 1795, he also had his share: we do not mean this as an enumeration of the different actions in which he has borne a conspicuous part, but as some of the most striking; for, besides what we have mentioned, he has shewn the most distinguished courage and ability as an officer in many other engagements. In the year 1761, he was particularly noticed for his activity and bravery, as a lieutenant on board the *Bellona*, when she took the *Courageux*, of 74 guns: in this action, the *Courageux* had 240 men killed and 111 wounded. Such services, we trust, will not be forgotten, when such a man steps forward for public favour.—Our Countrymen have never been backward to reward merit—they never had a fairer opportunity to shew that disposition.

Mr. Fox is so wedded to Coalitions, that he must shew his partiality for them in every situation.—Hence, rather than not coalesce at all, has formed a junction with Parson Horne, the man who, all his life, has been lavish in his abuse of Mr. Fox.

A letter from Leeds, dated May 29, contains the following melancholy intelligence:—"This morning a number of persons were assembled at a large ware-room, in Union street, to hear a Preacher of the Methodist persuasion, when, the floor giving way, 16 women, a man and a child were struck to death, and between 70 and 80 persons of both sexes were either dreadfully bruised, or had some of their limbs broke. The women killed were chiefly old and poor.

DOVER, June 5.

Yesterday arrived from Charleston, the *Gadsden*, Captain Hayward, in thirty-three days.

SALISBURY, May 30.

The effects of enthusiasm were seldom more whimsically portrayed than in an exhibition which took place here on Wednesday noon.—One Fletcher, carter to a farmer in Fifeherston, by ruminating on the obnoxious doctrines of some fanatical preachers, whom he is in the habit of attending, at length worked his imagination up to such a pitch, that he actually stripped himself totally naked in his master's barn, and running through Fifeherston-street, and over the bridge, scampered through most of the streets of the city, "in pursuit (as he said) of God Almighty!" returned at length by Crane bridge to the place where he had undressed. He afterwards declared that he should certainly have gone to the Devil, if he had not performed this singular feat!

In the Press.

And speedily will be published, by W. YOUNG, MILLS & Son, Corner of Second and Chestnut-street,

An Apology for the Bible,

In a series of letters addressed to Thomas Paine, author of a book entitled *The Age of Reason*, part the second, being an investigation of true and fabulous theology.

By RICHARD WATSON, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Llandaff, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

Aug. 23.

From the *Columbian Centinel*.

OF CAPT. PIGOT and CAPT. JESSUP.

Mr. Russell,

HAVING read with inexpressible indignation the shameful treatment of an American citizen by a Captain Pigot, of the British frigate *Succes*, I should wish to be informed, through the channel of your paper, who this Captain Pigot is; for it is sometimes doing society almost as much service to trace the particulars of a scoundrel as it is that of a man of worth and honor. The gradations to baseness, as well as to honor, ought to be known, and mankind may be benefited by a recital of the deeds of a Nero, a Robespierre, and the private Blackbeard, almost as much as by that of a Titus, a Howard, or a Russell. The gibbet has its good effect as well as the statue. Every man does not feel alike—for my part, nothing since the Jersey prison ship has roused my indignation like this infamous deed of Capt. Pigot's. Had he shot Capt. Jessup, or even fished him in the hold of his ship, it would not to my feelings be equal in atrocity to seizing an American citizen, ordering him to be stripped and whipped like a thief. Had I been the sufferer, and could have survived the indignity, no distance, court or danger, should deter me from inflicting the same punishment of the *cat o'nine tails* on this dastardly villain, who is a scandal to the British navy and a disgrace to his commission. Ye classical men can best tell in what fervid strains of indignation the most eloquent of orators roused the vindictive justice of his countrymen against a Vice Roy who caused a Roman citizen to be publicly whipped—and shall a paltry captain of a frigate do a similar deed, and high spirited, independent American submit to it with the dastardly feelings of a negro to his overseer?

There is no country where the masters of vessels are from so respectable a class of people as ours, and there are a few of us but what have brothers or near connections who may fall into the hands of your Pigots, if this scandalous act should pass over in silence. I know as little of Mr. Pigot as I do of Mr. Jessup. I know not to what town, or even to what state, the latter belongs. I view the matter perfectly unbiased as it regards the two men. I consider William Jessup as a deeply injured American citizen who ought to be redressed some where, and I consider Capt. Pigot as a guilty tyrant who ought to be punished somewhere. Were all the American ship masters of my mind, they would make the sufferings of Capt. Jessup a joint concern, and address the Supreme Executive on the subject, as a matter far, very far, beyond that of property, and with many men beyond that of life itself.

I have, Mr. Russell, a friendship for the British nation, and a respect for their navy, which to my certain knowledge, contains gentlemen of the strictest honor and humanity. Nor am I one of those who believe half what is printed in the *Chronicle* or *Aurora*, respecting British infolenace, and impessment of American citizens, for I know it is one of the dishonorable tools with which the Jacobins labour in their glorious work of vilification, disorganization, confusion, and final bloodshed.—We should separate these lies and exaggerations from the safe before us, a safe well authenticated, and which inspires but one sentiment, and which were it a general practice in the British navy as it is a rare and solitary instance, I would once more stake life and fortune to repel a tyranny more degrading than that of Tunis or Algiers.

I therefore hope that some of your correspondents will give some account of this Captain Pigot, commander of the British frigate *Succes*. It is probable he will be found some daring fellow who has been promoted merely for his severity; or else some drunken, cowardly sea-monster, who owes his station to powerful connections, who were able to purchase with money a commission which he could not obtain by his merit. A YANKEE.

From the *COLUMBIAN CENTINEL*.

PATRIOTISM.

"I love my country, good HORATIO: And were it but a nest of venomous serpents, 'Tid draw my tongue forth, reeking from its root, 'Ere I would speak one word to her disgrace."  
AYON.

Mr. RUSSELL,

HAVING lately returned from Europe, and having travelled from the seat of the Federal Government to this town, I cannot but express my agreeable disappointment at the vast improvements, the flourishing commerce, prosperous towns, and happy country, I have beheld. I had been taught to believe by the perusal of some American papers at the Coffee-houses, in London, that the contrary of what I have experienced, was the actual situation of affairs; and I have frequently felt the most pointed chagrin, when I have beheld foreigners reading the articles, which have thus degraded our country, and which I now know to be false.

It will readily be admitted, that there are your grumbling philosophers, who are continually railing at the times, in every country; who see every thing through the medium of their own peevish optics; and because they happen to be curbed with feelings which will not permit them to enjoy the comforts of life as they pass, are eternally endeavoring to make the rest of the world as wretched as themselves.—But I have ever thought it was the attribute of Patriotism, to appreciate its own country, when truth and candor would permit it. How then can we account for the calumnious tales which our pretended Patriots are continually publishing to the world, and which are all as false as hell! By no other rule, than that they are secret enemies, under the garb of friends!

In India, the American character stands as high as that of any nation on earth.—All the papers are full of compliments on the wisdom, prudence and magnanimity of our rulers. In Europe, I never heard a sentiment uttered which tended in the least, to disparage America, except from those who brought certain American papers in proof of their insinuations; and whose object was to deter emigrations. The celebrated Dr. Winterbotham, in the preface of a work lately printed, speaking of America, says, "The United States of America, as a rising empire, open a vast field for the contemplative philosopher and man of science, the adventurous merchant, the skilful manufacturer, the ingenious mechanic, and industrious labourer—while the sound policy and benign influence of its government, seem to invite each from the different parts of the old world, to reap those advantages which a fertile soil and an increasing commerce must ever ensure, when unincumbered with impolitic shackles and heavy duties and imposts."

"The inhabitants of Europe have not been insensible of these circumstances, so favorable to the enjoy-

ment of happiness and opulence, if we may be allowed to form a judgment of their sentiments by the numbers which have emigrated, and which still continue to emigrate from its bosom—numbers which its present convulsed situation will certainly encourage, and which must add to the riches and stability, as well as prove highly advantageous to the commerce and manufactures of the American empire."

If an Englishman could write thus, what ought not to be the sentiments of an American public, when they see those who assume the name of Americans, endeavoring to degrade their country in the eyes of all the world; and whose whole time seems devoted to the service of those who would wish to make the world believe, America to be as barren as a sand plain;—that its commerce was annihilated; that it contained no men either of genius or science; that the rich lorded it over the poor; that ingratitude was practised as if it were the first of virtues; that the government were the hirelings of a British Ministry; that that man whom the world considers as "the point of the Pyramid of Patriotism, Integrity and Public Virtue," was a traitor; that a JAY had been bribed by the kissing of a hand; and that his illustrious compeer the great ADAMS, was an advocate for hereditary Monarchy! What I repeat ought not to be the resentment of real Americans of a conduct so base and degrading? The most marked detestation.

AN AMERICAN.

From the *Connecticut Gazette*.

EVERY friend to the general happiness of mankind must interest himself, in a greater or less degree, in all measures which have for their object some useful improvement, either as they respect the political welfare of society, or the more immediate advantages resulting from important discoveries in the useful arts.

Under the influence of this sentiment, I have lately attended to a subject which has become a theme of considerable controversy with many not only in this but several other States of the Union. The subject to which I refer, is a vote of the Medical Convention of the State of Connecticut, relative to a new mode of removing pains and inflammations from the human body, which was discovered and introduced into practice by a fellow of that society. Being personally acquainted with that gentleman, I feel the more disposed at this time to submit a few candid remarks on that subject to the public, as I am informed that dangerous sicknesses, in one branch of his family, called him soon after his return from Philadelphia to the remote parts of a neighboring State, to afford medical assistance to those who were dear to him.

Sensible of the importance of this subject, as it respects not only the gentleman whose character has been wantonly traduced, but also the public, I have endeavored to inform myself as to the origin and cause of that attack; and after an impartial investigation, I still am more surprised when I reflect that such a publication could possibly proceed from a society established for the purpose of promoting medical knowledge. From the abusive terms in which it is couched from beginning to end, one would naturally be led to conclude, that the gentleman alluded to was far from being among the respectable of his profession. He is accused of propagating falsehoods, obtaining a patent to aid delusive quackery, disgracing that society, acting mischiefs abroad, practising a bare-faced imposition disgraceful to the Faculty and delusive to the ignorant. Can any but the vilest impostor, the basest felon, the most worthless out-cast of society, whose crimes had long since doomed him to perpetual infamy and scorn, deserve such censures, especially when coming from a body where candor and liberality would become them as shining ornaments. That this gentleman's character should be considered in this point of view, is what I presume neither his acquaintance nor a candid public will be willing to acknowledge. If his respectability in his profession can be estimated by his share in the practice of physic, by the number of students whom he has taught the theory of medicine, or by the promotion his brethren of the faculty have conferred upon him, I believe we shall still meet with difficulty in determining from what source those epithets mentioned above originated. Has he not, on every occasion, for nearly twenty years past, when the physicians of the county of Windham to which he belongs, have convened to make appointments of delegates or officers for former assemblies of Doctors, received from his brethren some promotion?

Ever since the establishment of the present medical society of this state, has he not been invariably appointed a representative from Windham county, to the several conventions? Has he not been repeatedly their first representative, and even at this time is he not their chairman? Those persons who will trouble themselves to ascertain the truth of facts will find those questions answered in the affirmative. Whence then flows that torrent of abuse, which is aimed with so much force at the tenderest part, the reputation of that gentleman. I am unwilling to believe that so respectable a body as the medical convention *ought to be*, could be influenced by interested motives, or others not so honorable as to convert their records into a repository of spleen and malevolence, and make their secretary the public organ of private slander.

But, that false representations, or some particular circumstances might exist which should cause the passing and publishing such a vote, is possible. And yet that a vote, of that importance, should be published to the world, without the most mature deliberation, seems to be incompatible with that stability which would well become an honorable institution; and in my opinion, may derogate from the influence her records may have on a candid and enlightened public. It is said that this vote was the result of party, and obtained through the exertions of one or two individuals. By one of them that a motion was made that the discoverer should be immediately expelled the Society!

Not a member from Windham County was at their meeting, or any one person acquainted in the least degree, with the practice from candid experiments.

Of course there was no possibility of obtaining any just statement of the real importance of the discovery, and the accused person being absent, and having not the least information that this ungenerous cabal was carrying on against him at this juncture, afforded a fair opportunity for his enemies, to allege charges against him, as false as they were base. At their meeting in October last, that gen-

tleman openly introduced the subject of his discovery before the convention, and the practice being of so new and extraordinary a nature, he was appointed to deliver a lecture on that subject at the ensuing meeting, with which appointment, he has himself assured me, he should have complied, had not unavoidable engagements detained him at Philadelphia until after the society had convened, yet that society instead of waiting for his lecture, or even affording him an opportunity of defending his practice, by giving them specimens of its efficacy, have proceeded to stigmatize, thus ungenerously, in his absence, not only his practice, but his character in the most opprobrious and abusive terms. With respect to the usefulness of this discovery, I do not expect that my assertions will have much influence on the public sentiment, but it *proper means* to ascertain its merits, are adopted, the public will be convinced of its ultimate importance. I have given it a candid trial, have relied on facts, and have thereby satisfied myself as to its efficacy. It will not raise the dead nor turn red hair black, but will and has, to my certain knowledge, removed many pains in a surprising manner, which have for years baffled the efforts of medicine. *When the world will divest themselves of their prejudices, and be informed as to the mode of operation* by calling on the author of the discovery, and seeing his experiments, or the written testimonies of many respectable characters in the United States, they will then be able to determine, as to its merits.

In consequence of this extraordinary vote, many unhappy proceedings must unavoidably take place, for as the Convention have directed their Secretary to cite any member of their Society before the next meeting, and give reasons, why he should not be expelled the Society, for even using the means; no inconsiderable number must be arraigned before that medical tribunal, and hazard the stigma of a disgraceful expulsion! Several members of the Society, I am informed, notwithstanding that forbidden vote have turned their attention to determine the real importance of the practice, and being convinced of its efficacy, have through an earnest desire, of furnishing themselves with every means, which could possibly render them useful in their profession, become purchasers of the patent rights, and are now licentiously removing human pains at the hazard of the awful displeasure of that inquisitorial tribunal. When their dreadful fiat arrives, it is hoped the world will not, with the medical convention, consider them as the refuse and outcasts of society, but take pity on their doom, and esteem them as the unhappy victims of unwarrantable duplicity and their own unfortunate credulity. But not to trifle or treat this subject with levity or unfairness, at which observance I have strictly aimed in the course of these remarks, I earnestly hope it may be considered by the Public of sufficient importance to claim a candid and impartial attention; and that it may not like many very important discoveries, which have been introduced in the times of ignorance and superstition, be rashly condemned, but treated with that candour which becomes an enlightened people, in an age of scientific improvement.

AN OBSERVER.

N. B. It is presumed that the Printers, who have published the vote of the medical convention, will have the candour to give the above a place in their papers.

Windham County, Aug. 16, 1796.

WE the subscribers certify, that from a variety of cases, which have occurred, not only in our own practice, but in that of our neighbouring physicians, we are fully convinced of the utility of Doctor Perkins's patent metallic instruments, in removing various pains, spasms and inflammatory affections from the human body, and that the discovery is of importance to the healing art.

\* JOSEPH BAKER, } FELLOWS  
\* JONATHAN HALL, } OF THE  
\* ELISHA LORD, } MEDICAL  
\* JOHN BREWSTER, } CONVENTION.  
THOMAS HUBBARD,

Member of the Medical Society.

\* Doctors Baker, Hall, Lord and Brewster, with the author of the metallic discovery, are the five representatives from Windham county to the Connecticut Medical Convention.

DOCTOR JAREB DYER,

Member of the Medical Society of the State of Connecticut, and Surgeon to the 21st Regt.

I CERTIFY, that for seven years past I have been troubled with almost a constant rheumatic pain in my left shoulder. For the two last years it has gradually increased till it became very distressing, and has been attended with a stiffness to such a degree that I could not raise my hand to the top of my head without great difficulty. On or about the 18th of June last, I myself operated on my shoulder, when it was in extreme pain, with Dr. Perkins's patent doctors.—The pain, to my great surprise, wholly left me within six minutes, and my shoulder was soon freed from its former stiffness, so that I could move that arm and shoulder with the same ease that I could the other. The pain has but once returned, and then very lightly, in consequence of severe exercise: it was immediately removed by applying the doctors.

I further certify, that I have been afflicted with a pain in my head for twenty years past. It has usually come on in the fore part of the day, and continued ten or twelve hours. Has often been very distressing. About the time of the above operation, I applied the instruments to my head when in severe pain. I was in a few minutes eased, and the pain has not yet returned. For three years before this operation, I do not think I have been three weeks at a time free from this complaint.—From what I have experienced, and heard of, the efficacy of Doctor Perkins's instruments, I doubt not but they will prove of great utility to mankind.

JAREB DYER, Physician.

Canterbury, August 11, 1796.

For sale by the subscribers,

IN PENN-STREET,  
130 quarter Cheels Fifth Hylen, Tea; 1  
100 ditto do. fresh Souchong Tea;  
300 Boxes China, containing small tea sets of 14  
pieces;  
400 pieces Bandanoe.  
Willings & Francis.

January 30

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