

cattle, when shrieking out "Oh my dear husband!" she fainted away. On recovering she lay in the platform on the cat-head, and the clergyman in his robes got from him, and from that moment she says she "lay nothing but the sea, which appeared covered with blood!" Thus she felt she was rowed a third time on shore.—She embarked in the fourth boat, and saw him from a distance at the yard arm, just before he was lowered down; by the time she reached the ship, the body had been received into a shell, and carried away for interment.

She requested of admiral Lutwidge to have the body, but being refused, she went the same evening to the burying ground, and seeing three women near the ground, she imparted to them who she was, with her design of recovering the body of her husband, and requested their assistance, to which they readily assented. She directly ascended the gate-way, and helped the women, till all got over; when with their hands alone they removed the earth that covered the coffin, which was laid but a little way in the ground: having raised it, they contrived to get it over the gate, and then sat upon the coffin, to conceal it from the sentinels of the Barrier gate, hard by, till four o'clock in the morning: the draw-bridge being now wound up, a fish cart came out of the garrison on its way to Rochester, when she prevailed upon the driver to convey the body to that place for a guinea, which he undertook. Arriving at Rochester, she agreed with the driver of a caravan to take it to town for six guineas more, and deliver it at the Hoop and Horse-shoe, Queen-street, Little Tower-Hill, where, it seems, she had hired a room for the purpose, and brought the key in her pocket. The body had not been here long, before a mob was collected to see it, and Mrs. Parker was summoned before a magistrate to give an account why she removed him. She replied, to have him buried like a Christian. The magistrate then asked whether it was true that she had suffered him to be thrown for money? She burst into a flood of tears, and replied, "Do I appear like a monster so unnatural?" It was proved afterwards that there was not the smallest foundation for so unattractive a report. The body was at length deposited in the vault of St. Mary, Whitechapel, the burial service being performed by the Rev. Mr. Wright, the rector.

Trial of the Mutineers of the Pompee.
Yesterday morning at nine o'clock, a court-martial was assembled on board his Majesty's ship Royal William, at Spithead, consisting of the hon. Capt. Pakenham, President.
Captains Oplm, Montague, Faulkner, Pickmore, Peyton, Yorke, Leorge, Barker, Middleton, Wilkinson, Frazer and Herbert—for the trial of Guthrie, Calloway, Ashley, Johnson and Davies, for making, and endeavouring to make, mutinous assemblages, all on board his Majesty's ship La Pompee; and James Braham, for being present at such assemblages, all of them belonging to the above ship. Ten witnesses were examined yesterday on the part of the prosecution, which all tended to criminate Calloway, Ashley, Guthrie and Johnson. Hitherto nothing has appeared against Braham, and nothing further against Davies, than that the other four held their meetings in his birth, and that it was the place they swore all such people in as they could, through ignorance or otherwise, prevail on to take an oath to assist their views in petitioning for peace, which could not be brought about, they said, without the dismissal of his Majesty's Ministers, and which, they added, they were determined to effect. Calloway, who seems to be the most hardened fellow among them, observed to one of the people to whom he tendered the oath of being true to each other, to obtain by all means peace and liberty, that he was an old man, and that his life could not be of much consequence—however, he would freely sacrifice it, see his heart's blood flow and drink it afterwards sooner than relinquish the object of forcing the Ministers out of place, and have an immediate peace. All the evidences in this day's proceedings were respectable looking men, and gave their testimony in so clear a manner, that there is little doubt of what must be the fate of the mutineers. Guthrie is a fine looking man, is the Captain's Cockswain, and also Quartermaster of the ship. When off Ushant, he pointed to it and said "There live our friends, and not our enemies." Ashley is young, and by trade a patten maker—was a levy quota man; and seems to be fond of talking. Calloway is about 50, an ill looking fellow; is also a quota man; and so is Johnson. Davies and Braham seem to feel more for their situation than any of the rest. The court has adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow.

Friday, June 23. This morning the court, according to adjournment met again on board the Royal William, when Ashley was put on his defence, who accused Guthrie of being the most prominent feature and active person in this business. He endeavoured to invalidate one or two evidences against him, by proving that they had frequent quarrels. He made an appeal to the feelings of the court, but did not attempt to disprove the facts established against him.

Johnson proved, that he always was a man of a serious turn of mind, and preferred solitude to the society of man; that he often expressed a wish to lead the life of a hermit, and intended to offer himself to Lord Mount Edgecumbe, who he understood had a cell for a recluse, under particular and rigid restrictions.

Davis produced to many and such respectable witnesses in favour of him generally, that every impression of his being a principal, was done away.
Braham was fully convicted of having used turbulent language, but in other respects he proved his character and conduct to be generally good.
The court then passed sentence of death against Guthrie, Calloway, Ashley and John-

son; Braham is to be confined 12 months, and Davis was acquitted. Guthrie and Calloway were recommended to mercy.

Saturday—Orders have been sent down from the Board of Admiralty, ordering the execution of Ashley and Johnson, and reprieving Guthrie and Calloway.

June 28—29.
The funds rose on Saturday more than 3 per cent. of the specific tidings brought by the French flag of truce. Consols, for the July opening, were up 5s 1 1/2; and the discount on the loyalty loan was reduced to 10 per cent.
A commercial intercourse is, in some degree, already opened between England and the French republic, and considerable quantities of goods have been recently shipped for France, without interruption from the governments of either country.
A letter received from Venice, dated May 31, says, "the dreadful state prisons from which so many wretched victims of tyranny have been precipitated, with hopes fastened round their necks, in silence and secrecy, into the sea are demolished; and the acts of state process, which had been commenced against several persons before the arrival of the French, annulled. Free liberty of speech, which has been denied for many hundred years, is now fully enjoyed here."
Letters from Genoa, dated the 6th of June, say, that the revolution has broke out at Port Maurice, at Percins, at Finale, at Pietra, and other places. The two parties have come to blows, and blood has been shed; but victory remained with those who wished to plant the French tree of liberty in the territory of Genoa.
The harbour of Genoa is forthwith to be shut against England.
A revolution has now broke the whole western coast of the Genoese territory (Riviere di Ponente). Trees of liberty have been planted in many places. The grand question, whether a democratic government shall be established, and all titles of nobility abolished, as in Venice? has been determined in the affirmative. A prodigious multitude of people assembled before the hotel of the French Minister, shouting, "Long live the democracy—live liberty." Foyoullot came to the window and answered by exclaiming, "Long live the Genoese people—long live the French people." The whole city appears fatigued with the change, and anxiously expects the arrival of General Buonaparte.

Disturbances likewise prevail in the little republic of Lucca, where attempts are making to introduce the democratical form of government. The greater part of Italy has now assumed an entirely new political form.
At Padua the French were preparing to carry away the tongue and chin of St. Anthony, the patron Saint of that city, with other valuable relics, but the inhabitants redeemed them by raising 35,000 livres in a few hours.
An article from Milan, May 29, says, a number of Prelates in the Popish provinces, have now renounced their vows of chastity.
All the Italian provinces which wish for a democratic form of government, are now consolidated into one, and form the new Italian republic, which in Italy is called the Cisalpine (for the republic on this side the Alps); and in France the Transalpine (for that beyond the Alps)—General Buonaparte has divided this republic into eight departments, consisting of the district of Milan, Bologna, Ferrara, Reggio, Modena, Massa Carara, and a great part of the Venetian territory. Milan will be the capital.
The navigation of the Lake Lugano, which the Swiss have already contested both with the French and the Lombards, appears likely to bring on a rupture between the Cantons and the French Republic. The former, terrified by the fate of Venice and Genoa, have already sent several deputations to General Buonaparte, and have endeavoured to settle matters on friendly terms; but at the same time they put themselves in the most respectable state of defence.

July 2—3.
In the evening we received by express, the Journals of the 28th and 29th. They are entirely silent respecting any commotion having taken place, and the only articles that bear at all a complexion of that nature, are the Editorial comments of some Journals on the state of parties, and pretended or real discoveries of certain plots prevented in time from being executed by the vigilance of the Directory. On the night of the 27th, all the artillery of Paris were ordered upon duty, with orders to be ready to act at a minute's warning. Guards were planted at every avenue, and numerous patrols paraded the different streets through the whole night.—This we believe to have been the origin of the report that came over with the papers of the 27th. Of the cause of these movements we have no satisfactory account in any of the Journals. It would appear, however, that some alarm had been given to government, against which they thought proper to take measures.
The clubs are again become objects of terror, and a discussion has taken place on them in the council. If we may believe the *Edair*, the club of Salin, which has taken the name of the Circle Constitutionnel, has nominated a directorial commission, consisting of Taleyrand Perizon, Sieyès, Gaat, Veyrieux, Honore, Riony, and the Minister Merlin. We can only say that if the club is composed of such men, it is a formidable barrier indeed against that of Cliechy.

The Directory seems to be courting the favour of the ancient *Republicans*, or Constitutional party, which is more considerable for its talents than its numbers.
The Council of Elders have rejected the hasty decree of Gilbert Desmoliers for taking the initiation of all expences out of the hands of the Directory, and putting them under a Commission of Treasury. This is the most important article of intelligence brought by the last papers, since the rejection of this decree re-establishes the Directory in power, and shows that for some time at least they are likely to prevail in all the great questions upon which they are at issue with their opponents.
There are not less than between three and four hundred mutineers yet to be tried; the Warrior is full of this description of naval prisoners.
In the House of Commons yesterday, a pretty long discussion took place on the Canal tax.—Mr. Keene, Sir W. Pakenham, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Wigley, Sir J. Sinclair, and Mr. Dent, objected to the principle of the tax, and to its oppressive tendency. The latter said he was chairman to the Delegates (a laugh)—the Canal Delegates, he meant. Mr. Hussey proposed a tax on pleasure grounds in lieu of it, and Sir John Sinclair an annual one of a guinea on gold watches. It was also stated, in opposition to the tax, that many Canals now paid less than 5 per cent. that shares now sold at 40 per cent. discount, that many were stopped for want of work, and that the tax would hinder new ones from being formed. Mr. Pitt said Canals would be exempt, which paid only 5 per cent. and the tax would be so diffused through so many channels, that it would scarcely be felt. He wished it, however, to go into a Committee. For the tax 45, against 14.

Parliament will not be prorogued till the latter end of the present month.
Duport has presented to the Council of Elders in Paris, in the name of Dr. Schout, a Chinese manuscript written on the bark of the Palm-tree.

This work, containing the political right of the Chinese, was compiled only of 215 lines, a proof said Duport, that they are much more concise in China than in France.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, August 29.

Yesterday the assembly of this State met agreeably to adjournment, when having made a quorum they informed the governor of the same, who returned for answer, that he would meet them at eleven o'clock, this day, in the Senate chamber, to lay before them his communications.

This day, his excellency, the governor, met both houses of the legislature of this State, in the Senate chamber, and delivered an address of considerable length: He informed the two Houses that he should give directions to have laid before them, daily reports, both from the health-office and the college of physicians; and, without directly recommending an adjournment, submitted the question to their consideration.
The House, having returned to their chamber, took into consideration the subject-matter of the Governor's speech—and, after debate, adjourned, at half past 12, for one hour.

HEALTH-OFFICE.
The committee appointed on the 26th instant, to visit the hospitals at State Island, and the Wigwam, to examine the state thereof, and to report such regulations as may best promote the comfort of the sick, and the object of the institution.

Report.
That yesterday morning they proceeded to the hospital at State Island, where they found thirteen sick, some of whom were convalescent, and all the rest appeared to be on the recovery.
The table of the institution appeared to be in good order, the rooms clean, and the patients well attended and provided: Respecting the rules, those already established appear sufficient for the present state of that place; but they nevertheless recommend a Committee being appointed for the purpose of regulating the quarantine of vessels coming from sea, and for the government of the passengers and crews, when on shore, under such detention.

In the afternoon they visited the hospital at the Wigwam, where they found things in good order, the house, beds, and attendants, clean, and ample provisions for the comfortable accommodation of the patients: The physician informed them, that since the commencement of that institution, there has been received forty-eight patients,
Sixteen of whom have died;
Two have also absconded;
One discharged;
Fourteen are convalescent, and fifteen remain sick, four of whom appeared to be in a low state, and the rest on the recovery.

The males are separated from the females; and the deceased, convalescent, and the recovered, are accommodated in separate houses.
They recommend the appointment of a committee for the purpose of making rules for admitting the sick, and for the government of said hospital.

LEESON SIMMONS, STEPHEN GIRARD, CALER LOWNES, JOHN CONNELLY.
Philadelphia, 28th Aug. 1797.
A Health-Committee has been chosen for Southwark, consisting of twenty members.
Mess. Girard, Lownes and Connelly, whose valuable and important services as members of the health committee in the year 1793, at Bush Hill Hospital, had left a lasting impression on the minds of the citizens, have again laudably come forward to aid the present committee.

Everywhere, in the vicinity of the city, the most alarming and most absurd exaggerations respecting the disorder, abound, and gain credit, to an astonishing degree: the spirit of exaggeration exceeds that of 1793, and seems to prevail more and more at the cause of alarm decreases. Those not wholly abandoned to credulity, may profit by a caution, not to believe every thing they hear.

List of all the burials in the several graveyards of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the books kept by clergymen, sextons, &c.
Since our publication of Saturday.
[Collected for the Philadelphia Gazette.]

Names of burial ground.

Christ Church	0	0
St. Peter's	2	0
St. Paul's	1	0
First Presbyterian	1	0
Second Presbyterian	0	0
Third Presbyterian	0	0
Scotch Presbyterian	0	0
Associate Church	0	0
St. Mary's Chapel	2	0
Trinity Church	1	1
Friends	0	2
Free Quakers	0	2
Swedes	1	0
German Lutheran	2	1
German Calvinists	0	2
Moravians	0	0
Baptists	0	0
Methodists	1	1
Universalists	1	0
Jews	0	0
Potter's Field	1	3
City Hospital (no report)	0	0
Kennington	3	2
Total for the last 48 hours,	16	14

Died on Friday last, after a short illness, universally regretted by an extensive acquaintance, Mr. Joseph Bowers, shop-keeper.—In the death of this citizen, his family and the public have sustained a heavy loss, for he was a good husband and father—an honest man—and one of the first ship-builders of this city.
Same day, Mr. Caleb Ash, a respectable inhabitant of the district of Southwark.

To the PRINTER.
The college of physicians have declared our prevailing fever to be of a contagious nature. What must we think then of those physicians, who, when they are called to visit sick people, tell their families and neighbours that they have not gotten the bad fever, but they have gotten only common colds or fevers. By such acts of deception and cruelty, the disease was propagated in the year 1793. The treatment of these colds and common fevers, as they are called, shews that the physicians do not believe themselves, for it is exactly the same as for the yellow fever, viz. by plentiful bleeding and purging. I wish the Board of Health would forbid the above deceptions in future, and thereby save many lives.
A CITIZEN.

To Dr. WILLIAM CURRIE.
I expect to leave this City with my family in a day or two, if you should think proper to reply to my letter in answer to yours, both published in Mr. Fenno's paper, I shall on my return, which I hope will be in a few weeks, answer whatever you may oppose to the facts I have stated respecting the origin of the awful disease which prevails in this city. At the time I wrote my letter to you, my mind was much engaged on the subject of my removal from town; I therefore overlooked what you relate from the information of the captain, "that the crew of the Arethusa left the ship immediately after her arrival in port, having previously carried with them their chests, wearing apparel and bedding, and that he, the captain, had previously deposited what he called his light sails which are often used for bedding by mariners, in Mr. Bridges Sail Loft, these sails alone without any other infected article you say, were sufficient to give origin to the awful disease." From this recital the following questions naturally occur: doth it appear that one person took the disease from these sails in Mr. Bridges Sail Loft; or that any of the late crew of the Arethusa or other person were taken with the disorder at their respective lodgings? no doubt the bedding and wearing apparel of these seamen were as much infected as the sails of the ship, and it is probable if any such cases had taken place, you would have heard of them—after the scrutiny which it appears you have made in tracing the supposed infection from this ship. I have this day heard of three men who have died in the yellow fever, the origin of which it is said, can be traced to the Snow Navigation, with as much certainty as the nature of the case can require. The particulars may hereafter come before the public.
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

MR. BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.
SIR,
THOUGH I have neither leisure nor retirement at command, yet, as you have called upon me, in Mr. Fenno's paper of the 26th instant, to assign a more probable source of the prevailing fever than the one you have assigned, or confess my error: I will endeavour to oblige you as far as it can be done within the limits of a column in a newspaper.
The source you have assigned, is opposed by insuperable facts; by past experience; and by the nature of the disease. You have asserted that the offensive smell was first observed in the neighborhood of Messrs. Latimer's and Sims's Wharfs, after the Swedish snow Navigation had discharged part of her cargo, which must (from the date of her arrival) have been on the 28th of July. The Swedish captain acknowledges that a stench was observed at the time you mention, but positively denies that any stench proceeded from his vessel, the crew of which were not only healthy at that time, but have continued so ever since, one man only excepted, who was sent to the fort with the curry. He also alleges that several hands from on shore were employed in discharging the cargo, none of whom were affected by it. The captain also lates that the stench complained of, arose from the bodies of five or six dead dogs which lay putrefying in the vicinity of the dock. Mr. Latimer also says the stench was not like that of bilge water—and notwithstanding the information you received from Mr. Ashmead, he has since assured Dr. Caldwell, that he believes the stench alluded to, arose from the bodies of dead dogs and cats which lay in the dock, because he observed it always to be most offensive during low water. * But, sir, if your statement was granted, it would avail you little, because, by comparing the cases of the persons first infected, with the time that you suppose the bilge water exhaled its pestilential venom, you will find that they could not have originated from that source; even if bilge water was capable of generating a disease of a malignant and contagious nature, which I believe was never before suspected by either physician, philosopher, or historian, and of which I am sure there is no instance on record, or even handed down by popular tradition.
Mr. Latimer's man was sick at the time the vessel began to unload—Mr. Latimer himself, and two of the crew of the brig Iris from Oporto, which lay more than 200 feet below the snow, were attacked with the fever, which in one of the crew proved unequivocally to be the yellow fever of tropical origin. Three more of the same crew were attacked within three days—Mr. Lewis, on the 1st of August—Mrs. Smith, Penn-street, a considerable distance below each of the vessels, died on the second of August—her son took the disease from her and died—Mrs. Ferguson, near Mr. Russell's wharf, died on the 5th or 6th—her son, a student in medicine, on his return from Burlington, during his mother's illness, caught the disease from her, and soon after, his father, brother and two servant girls—Mr. Russell's servant girl and a young lady took the disease—and a young woman at Mr. Plankin-horn's, who had the black vomiting, a

** There was lately a great mortality among the cats in other parts of the city, but no yellow fever followed.*

symptom which distinguishes the yellow fever of the West-Indies, previous to its fatal termination, from all other diseases.

The first cases I believe received the contagion from certain articles brought on shore from the Arethusa; my reasons for this opinion have been stated in my address to the citizens and in my former letter to you, —but I do not believe it was conveyed to them, as you suppose, by the east or any other wind, but by contact; because I understand enough of the laws of febrile contagion to know that it is never conveyed thro' the medium of the air 20 feet, perhaps not 10, when detached from the substance to which it adheres, and also that no variety of fever which originates from the exhalations of putrid vegetables has ever been contagious.

WILLIAM CURRIE.
P. S. When I have more leisure I will answer other passages in your letter with all due respect.

Deaths, per regular returns, for 1796,
(See Poulson's Almanac) 2200
Allow for the Liberties and vicinity, and omissions, 700
2900

Say for 6 weeks, during the most sickly season, a 100 per week, are 600
The remaining 46 weeks will average 50, are 2300
2900

NEW-YORK Aug. 26.
Extra of a letter dated New-York, August 24th.
They are very much alarmed at Providence on account of the YELLOW FEVER brought in by a vessel from the Cape; seven persons have died with it, two of them at Custom-house Office. A number more sick; it rages at the fourth end of the town.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. DAYS.
Ship Favorite, Thompson, Hamburg 42
Brig Abigail, Lake, Marteilles —
Sloop Providence, Peafe, Nantucket 9
At the Fort.
Ship Swift Packet, Gribben, Savannah
Brig Eliza, Tucker, do.
Pilgrim, Semple, do.
Come up from the Fort.
Brig Eliza, Stubbs, L'Anceveau.
CLEARED.
Ship Thomas, Holland, Amsterdam.

UNITED STATES, }
Pennsylvania District, }
IN pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable Richard Peters, Esq, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon.

The Brigantine, called the
MARIA,
With all and singular the tackle, apparel and furniture as they now are; the said Brigantine having been condemned to pay Mariners wages, &c.
Wm. NIBHOLS, Marshal.
Marshal's Office,
August 29, 1797.
N. B. The Inventory may be seen at my Office.

MRS. GRATTAN
INFO. MS. her friends, and the public in general, that her house, No. 192, Market-street, will continue open during the sickness.
Board and Lodging in a separate room, TEN DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.
For the convenience of those gentlemen who have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR a day.
August 29—1797

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,
North Fifth Street, corner of North Alley, No. 34,
HAS FOR SALE,
EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in cases and boxes, six years old
White Graves Wine in cases
Licklenburg
Russia Sail Cloth
Ravens Duck
Bag Linnen
Heliens
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass
Aug. 29—24w

The Inhabitants of the District of Southwark,
ARE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Constables' office, the north east corner of Front and Almond streets, where the friends of those sick persons who desire to be removed to the City Hospital, are requested to make application—Also, a Hearse will be kept in readiness for the removal of the dead.
JONATHAN PENROSE.
N. B.—The Poor, who wish to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furnished with orders by applying as above.
Aug. 29

TO BE SOLD,
And possession given immediately,
A LARGE two story Brick House, handsomely situated in Frinceton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthfulness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considered as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises,
ISAAC SNOWDEN, JUN.
Princeton, Aug. 25
29—1w2awtf

TO BE SOLD,
And immediate possession given,
A Convenient well finished Brick Tenement, with a cook house and other out houses, situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware.—The lot of ground has forty feet front on West-street, and extends through the square to Pasture-street, on which is erected a stable and carriage house.
ALLEN MLANE.
Wilmington, Aug. 29.