

"This city is important by its population and manufactures, whose inhabitants with nothing but tranquility, says the message, has been for a long time past, the receptacle of a number of robbers, who frequently commit robberies and murders. The robbers known under the name of incendiaries and brothers of Jesus, are formed into companies and led on by chiefs, whose counter-revolutionary projects can no longer be doubted of. It is believed that Lyons will be declared to be in a state of siege."

# The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 30.

Yesterday, at 11 o'clock, his Excellency the Governor met both houses of the Legislature in the Chamber of the Senate, and addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and  
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

The object for which the present session was appointed, being confined, I believe, to the completion of such business as was depending at the period of your adjournment, it will be proper to avoid pressing upon your attention any subject that does not require an immediate interposition of the legislative authority. I enjoy indeed, a sincere satisfaction in being able, on this occasion, to repeat, that experience has disclosed but few important defects in the general institutions of our municipal policy; while even those subordinate regulations which are necessary to accommodate the progress of population and settlement in a young country, have, in a great degree, been anticipated by the wisdom and liberality of your predecessors. It is another interesting source of pleasure and congratulation, that, notwithstanding every recent symptom of dissatisfaction and hostility, the conciliatory conduct which the Federal government has pursued, promises effectually to restore the harmony of our foreign relations, and to preserve the peace and prosperity of the Union.

In order, however, gentlemen, to provide against a disappointment in this hope, Congress have directed, among other cautionary measures, that a corps of 80,000 militia shall be organized, of which 10,696 men are to be furnished by Pennsylvania. The necessary instructions have been issued for complying with the requisition; but permit me to observe, that the imperfections of our militia law, (which have often been the subject of remark in my communications to the Legislature) forbid the expectation of certainty or expedition, in embodying a competent force, upon the present or upon any future emergency. In carrying the act for procuring a supply of arms into effect, time has been allowed for transmitting proposals from the most distant part of the Union; and the delay has enabled me to obtain the aid of the President for facilitating an exportation from Europe; to ascertain under a late law of Congress, an exemption from duty on the importation into Pennsylvania; and, in consequence of the sudden prospect of a general peace, to insist upon more advantageous terms, than could have been contemplated in an earlier purchase. The contracts will nevertheless, I trust, be formed, so as to insure the delivery of 10,000 stand of arms in the course of the ensuing spring. But still, it is obvious, that the establishment of an arsenal can be of little importance, unless the regulations for mustering and training the militia shall also be efficient; and therefore, you will excuse the renewed expression of my solicitude, that a reform, may be speedily introduced, on points so essential to the national honor and defence.

As the state of the unfortunate controversy at Wyoming has not been materially changed during the recess, I presume this subject will, likewise, be revived in the deliberations of the present session. The hope was entertained, that a judicial determination in the Supreme Court of the United States would, before now, have obviated every ground of litigation, even upon the question of private property; but as the issue of the suits involving that question, can have no direct influence upon the obligation of the government to assert its right of jurisdiction, I again submit to your consideration, the expediency of adopting, in that respect, a prompt and decisive course of proceeding, whether it shall lead to an equitable commutation of either of the contending claims, or to a coercive establishment of the public authority. The additional documents that I have directed to be presented to you, evince the continuance of that spirit of resistance to our laws, which any appearance of supineness or irresolution, on the part of the state, would, I apprehend, fatally extend and embolden.

From the many other subjects which your records will exhibit, allow me, Gentlemen to select, as deserving of peculiar attention, the institution of public schools, and the system for regulating bankruptcy: the former is recommended with all the force of a constitutional injunction, and the latter, by those considerations of policy and humanity which will naturally occur, at this crisis, to every mind of feeling and reflection. Some further provisions might likewise be advantageously made, respecting the interior management of the prisons for debtors; particularly in the articles of lodging and subsistence; and, it is thought, that the authority of a law is wanting, for a removal from the debtor's apartment to the criminal jail, when a person in custody, upon civil process, shall afterwards be convicted of a crime.

The representations which have been made by the officers of the Land Office, point out the necessity of an early appropriation for paying the arrearages due for past services, and for compensating, in future, a competent number of clerks to perform the duties of that department. The allowance has hitherto been so insufficient, that the Records, for a series of years, have been, unavoidably, left imperfect, and even the expense of transacting the indispensable cur-

rent business, has been partially defrayed, as I am informed, out of the private funds of the officers. You will likewise be pleased, Gentlemen, to prescribe the mode for distributing 546 copies of the new edition of the Acts of Congress, which the Secretary of State has transmitted to me; for the benefit of the Commonwealth; and some use should immediately be designated for the house originally intended to accommodate the President of the United States, as, in its present unoccupied situation, it is greatly exposed to dilapidation and injury.

It is proper to take this opportunity of stating, that the controversy relative to the prize sloop Active, which was captured from the British in the year 1780, has been revived in a suit brought by certain claimants against the then marshal of Pennsylvania, who paid the proceeds of the prize into the court of admiralty, under an order of the judge, and with the sanction of the legislative and executive authority of the commonwealth, as appears from the records of that period. It being incumbent on the state, under these circumstances, to indemnify the marshal, I have directed the suit to be defended on account of the public, and the documents will be laid before you, that such further steps may be taken upon the occasion as your wisdom and justice shall devise and approve.

The appearance of a malignant and contagious fever in Penn-street and its vicinity, as the time of your assembling approached, induced me, gentlemen, to convene such of the members as could conveniently attend, that they might be apprised from the best sources of information of the facts relating to the subject; but a variety of reasons occurred to render it improper on the part of the executive alone to pursue any step, that might prevent your meeting at all, or even change the ordinary seat of the legislature, without the previous authority of a law. I anxiously hope, however, that the precautions which have been taken, and the favorable temperature of the season, will enable us speedily to remove every cause of apprehension: And that you may, from time to time, possess authentic accounts upon the subject, I shall direct the reports of the health-office, and the communications of the college of physicians, to be regularly laid before you.

But, under the impressions made by the calamity which threatens, you will naturally be disposed, gentlemen, to invigorate, by every possible means, the police, for restoring and preserving the health of the city and its suburbs. The existing law has empowered the inspectors to prohibit an indiscriminate intercourse with the infected quarter, to remove the sick, and to provide for their accommodation; and you will, doubtless, concur in thinking, that the emergency justifies me in having made arrangements for establishing camps on the neighboring commons, as an asylum for such of the citizens as may wish to fly from the immediate sphere of contagion. For the outlines of a permanent plan, however, permit me to refer to the report, with which I have been favored by the college of physicians; a plan which will, I am confident, be digested and matured by your wisdom, upon liberal and enlightened principles, adapted to an object so deeply affecting the tranquility, opulence and prosperity of our metropolis.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives. By the report from the department of accounts, of which copies will be presented to the legislature, it appears, that to a balance of 94,718 dollars and 85 cents, which was in the treasury on the 1st day of January last, there has been since added a sum of 178,205 dollars and 51 cents, the accumulative result of various sources of our revenue. During the same period, the disbursements for the public service, including the expense of the late session of the general assembly, and the grant for the relief of our fellow-citizens in Savannah, have amounted to the sum of 176,439 dollars and 1 cent; so that there remained a specie balance of 96,485 dollars and 35 cents in the treasury, on the first day of the present month. It should be recollected, however, that this sum, and the growing revenues of the state, are subjected to very heavy appropriations, independent of the current charges for the support of government; and I trust that the next general assembly (should your other avocations prevent an immediate investigation) will judge it proper to review the state of our finances, and to take the necessary precautions for preventing the public expenditure exceeding the public income.

The officers of accounts will submit to your consideration the ordinary objects for appropriation, which have occurred during the recess; but permit me particularly to suggest, that it may be proper to make a provisional grant for the use of the health-office, left the progress of the disease, which at present excites an alarm, should call for pecuniary aid more suddenly and more extensively than the powers of the inspectors could supply.

It will likewise, I conceive, be an act of true policy, as well as of benevolence, to provide some means for employing and paying in the public service the indigent and industrious citizens, who may be deprived of the ordinary resources for the maintenance of themselves and their families, during the continuance of the calamity.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and  
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

The general information, which has been received, will not indeed permit me to flatter you with the hope, that the malignant and contagious fever to which I have just alluded, has ceased to exist. It is, I fear, a melancholy truth, that the number of victims in the neighbourhood of Penn-street, in South-wark, and in that part of the Northern Liberties, which is called Kennington, has undoubtedly increased in the course of the last week; and some cases, it is said, have occurred even in the interior of the City. I am aware gentlemen, of the painful consequences of these public communications; but I have thought it an indispensable duty, in a

matter of such moment, that every individual should have an opportunity to judge for himself, and to pursue the measures which his own ideas of security might suggest. To the Inspectors of the Health-Office, however, as more intimately acquainted with the state of the various parts of the city and its suburbs, I have implicitly confined the talk of devising regulations, to check and prevent the progress of the contagion; and you will perceive by the Proclamation which I have issued at their earnest request, that whenever they have thought it necessary, to ask my aid, their plans have received the full support of the Executive Authority. Those plans (which in most points coincide with the opinion with the College of Physicians) certainly contain arrangements that will affect the feelings and the interests of individuals; but our Fellow-Citizens will perceive with their usual candor and good sense, that on occasions like the present, personal considerations must be superadded, by an attention to the welfare of the whole community; and it is great consolation to reflect, that the power is exercised by men chosen by themselves for the purpose; by men whose duties expose them to extraordinary dangers without the exemption from the operation of the laws they establish; and by men whose vigilance, judgment, and humanity, entitle them to public confidence and esteem.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.  
Philadelphia, August 29th, 1797.

A bill appropriating 10,000 dollars to the committee of health, to be by them applied to the relief of sick and indigent persons labouring under malignant or other diseases in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, passed the house of representatives yesterday afternoon.

The Governor informed the Legislature, that he had negatived the election bill which was presented to him at the last session.

The Legislature have adjourned sine die.

The account published in yesterday's Gazette, of an alarming disorder having broken out in Providence, R. I. is corroborated by letters from New York. It is supposed to be the Yellow Fever, and has been traced with certainty to a vessel from Hispaniola.

A man by the name of McDowell, who lately died in Chestnut-street, and who was reported to have expired under all the most horrid symptoms of the Yellow Fever, and whose death, with the circumstances attending it, spread such general alarm not only through the city, but the neighboring towns; it was confidently believed to have died of the Dysentery.

Two Doctors lately pronounced a man to exhibit every symptom of the Yellow Fever. The next day, he was walking the streets, and continues in usual health; nor has he had any other disorder than a trifling indisposition.

The late Doctor Thomas Bond's introductory Lecture to a course of Clinical observations in the Pennsylvania Hospital, delivered there the 3d of December 1766, throws his opinion clearly, that the Yellow Fever may be generated among us.

"The Yellow Fever, which I take to be exactly the same distemper as the plague of Athens, described by Thucydides, has been five different times in this city since my residence in it.—The second time it prevailed it was indigenous from evident causes, and was principally confined to one square of the city."

There are erected on the vacant ground between Broad-street and the Schuylkill, near to the road leading to the Middle-Ferry, betwixt twenty and thirty tents, for the reception, we believe, of such families as have been, or may be, obliged to leave the city on account of the prevailing fever, and had not the means of obtaining lodgings in the country.

It appears, by information collected for the Philadelphia Gazette, that in the burying grounds of this city, collectively, there were 4 adults and 6 children interred in 24 hours, ending yesterday at noon, exclusive of the City Hospital and Kennington.

On Friday evening, there fell such a torrent of rain a few miles to the northward of this city, as has not been witnessed for a long time past, which raised the waters in the small rivers and creeks to such a degree as to do considerable damage. A newly-erected bridge betwixt Germantown and Frankford was thrown down, and considerable damage was done to Frankford bridge, part of the foundation at one end, and the upper walls, having given way: in consequence of which a melancholy accident happened the same evening. Mr. Lewis Uber (son of David Uber, Sprigg-Garden) a young man just of age, was returning to town, and the part of the bridge which had been washed away being overflowed, he and his horse fell off the bridge into the river, and, though a very good swimmer (perhaps from some injury he might receive in the fall) he was unfortunately drowned! The horse was saved. The body of the young man was found the next day, and on Sunday interred in the burial ground of the German Lutheran Church in this city. What adds to the melancholy of this event is, the young man was this week to have been married!

A boy about ten or twelve years of age, the son of Widow Wright, in Water-street, betwixt Race and Arch-streets, fell from one of the wharves in the neighbourhood, into the Delaware, and was drowned.

The Hamburg Address-Comitair of the 10th of July, mentions an American ship from China to London, laden with 3,900 chests of tea, 600,000 wt. of sugar, with Nankins, silk stuff, and Porcelain, worth three millions of livres, being taken by a French privateer, and carried into Nantz. The same paper advertises for Philadelphia, to sail on the 15th inst. a large frigate-ship, with two decks for passengers, named the John, capt. Robert Folger; also a Hamburg ship, called the Iris, to sail in a month.

Also, for Baltimore, in 14 days, an Al-

tona ship, called the Northern Lion; and for New York, the brig Eliza, captain Newsham.

Married, by the Rev. Doctor White, on Saturday evening, Doctor Jacob Thompson, to Miss Ann Beaven, daughter of Mr. William Beaven.

## By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, August 29.  
A citizen was interrupted on Wednesday evening near the Park, by a foot-pad who had a pistol; on seizing the pistol several others appeared. By some address the citizen cleared himself from them. The watch was turned out, but could find nothing of them. Such gangs should rouse the citizens to vigilance. Several robberies were committed last week; and a gentleman had his purse demanded of him about ten days since two miles out, by a pad, with a pistol at his breast.

ALBANY, August 25.  
By Major Cals, of the United States 3d regiment, who arrived in this city on Monday last, we are informed, that he left Fort Hamilton, on the Great Miami, the 15th of May last, and travelled through the North-western Territory to Detroit; that as far as he could discover, the Indians shewed no hostile disposition towards the United States, although their minds appeared to be much agitated, and many of them were moving off to the Spanish side of the Mississippi. The spirit of desertion which had prevailed amongst the American troops at Detroit, had considerably abated previous to his departure, in consequence of energetic measures being adopted by brigadier general Wilkinson. Great cordiality subsisted between the American and British officers in that quarter.

BOSTON, August 25.  
We learn by an arrival at Newberry, that orders had arrived at Curacao, from Guadaloupe, forbidding any American prize vessel, being brought in. Hughes probably wants all the provisions at Guadaloupe. The French privateer arrived at Marblehead, we are informed by a gentleman of that place, is a schooner mounting 14 guns and carrying 70 men. The conduct of the crew since her arrival, it is said, has excited some suspicions, that her visit was not for the purpose of bringing dispatches. And we are informed, one sailor, either when in liquor or from receiving some affront, threatened to inform the Selectmen of Marblehead of the real design, which he hinted to be, to gain information, what Indians were about sailing, or were expected home, and that to form a pretext for entering our ports, which might prevent suspicion of the object—they emptied the water from the casks—besides the precious one of bringing dispatches. The sailor alluded to, actually quitted the vessel, and the other seamen were so much enraged, that they menaced him with death, if he attempted to return again. He was yesterday seen on the road from Marblehead for Boston.

The privateer sailed from Guadaloupe July 1, and has probably had a very comfortable cruise, being at sea upwards of 50 days, and it is improbable she would have been thus long, if employed as a dispatch boat.

There is mystery too in the captain's preferring Marblehead to Boston. A Boston fisherman, we are told, who piloted him to the former place, urged to coming in the latter; but the capt. insisted upon going into Marblehead.

An attempt has been made to fire the town of Portsmouth, N. H.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.  
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. DAYS.  
Sch'r Sally, Church Savannah 9  
At the Fort.  
Sch'r Eutaw, Brewster C. Francois  
Illinois, Nisbit, P. au Prince  
and a sloop, said to be from Boston.

Come up from the Fort.  
Sch'r Minerva, Andaulle, P. au Prince  
Isabella, Driscoll, Jamaica  
Swift, Trennels, St. Thomas's  
Lively, Burrows, Surinam  
CLEARED.  
Brig Friends, Hughes, Boston  
The brig Welcome Return, Labree, is below, from Savannah.

At Cadix, June 17, brig Harriet, Robertson, Philadelphia.  
At Liverpool, June 14, the Pigou, Sinclair; and Clothier, Gardner, of Philadelphia.

At Jaquemel, July 20, brig governor Brook, McCutcheon, of Philadelphia.  
Alicant, June 20. Five American vessels are confined here by two French privateers, which are cruising off.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28.  
ARRIVED. DAYS.  
Ship Harriot, Cloutman Oporto 55  
Besley Hart, Carniawan Wales 46  
Charlotte, Neal Hamburg 46  
Brig Kitty, Roach Halifax  
Two Sisters, Conklin, C. Francois 17  
Dispatch, Watson, Monte Christo 35  
William & Henry, Sbarler, N. Carolina 7  
Boys, Green, St. John's 7  
CLEARED.  
Schooner Theresa, Thomas St. Thomas  
Last of vessels left at Aux-Cayes by capt. King of the brig Lewis, arrived here in 18 days.

Barque John, Freeman Portland  
Brig Olive Branch, Eldrige, Portsmouth, Vir.  
Friendship, Cutter Portsmouth, N. H.  
Eliza, Townsend Salem  
Eliza, White New-Haven  
Schooner Diligence, Bufferton Salem  
Patty, Davis Philadelphia  
Peace and Plenty, Wait Boston  
Sloop Sally, Watts Philadelphia  
And a number of vessels, names not recollected.

Portland, August 19.  
The following account was taken by a gentleman who lives at the head of Merry Meeting Bay, and may be depended upon as accurate:  
From the 31st of March, to the 17th of July, 1797, inclusive, viz. 116 schooners, 91 sloops, 1 ship and 1 brig, have come up through the straits of Kennebeck river.  
The ships of Kennebeck is taken by the French. Was left at Aux-Cayes, barque John, Freeman, Falmouth, Cap. B.  
Arrived at Boston, August 13, brig Eliza, Beth, 17 guns, Bourdeaux, 53 days. August 23, lat. 42, long. 48, spoke ship Madison of Pepperellborough, 19 days from Virginia for London. August 10, spoke a brig 6 days from Wiscasset for Liverpool.  
Same day, schooner Adventure, Bacon, Trinidad. Left ship Townsend of Kennebeck.  
Charleston, August 12.

The French privateer brig Pandora, Capt. Garifan, has taken four American vessels, bound from British ports to Philadelphia.

Yesterday arrived the ship Planter, Hudson, Havannah, 20 days; sloop Confidence, March, Mariguanne, 31 days; schooner Harmony, Clarke, Teneriffe, 37 days.

The Speedwell, Crawford, from Savannah, and the Triumph, Hazard, from Charleston, have arrived at Liverpool.

The ship Fox, Lincoln, arrived at Amsterdam on the 30th of April from this port, 41 days passage.

Capt. Clarke brought home four men belonging to the ship Virginia Packet, Wills, of Norfolk. This ship was bound to Cadiz; when she got off that port she was prevented entering; the captain then went to Madeira; while he was on shore a French privateer cut her out of the road, and carried her to Santa Cruz in Teneriffe, where she was condemned by the French consul, notwithstanding the American consul at Madeira had dispatched a vessel to claim her as American property.

Capt. Clarke informs, that about the 20th of June two English frigates, which were cruising off Santa Cruz, sent in five boats, and cut out of that road a Spanish galleon from the East-Indies, which had a very considerable quantity of money on board. They also cut out a French brig, belonging to the Republic, mounting 18 guns, which was bound to the East-Indies.

Amsterdam, June 7.  
A circumstance, favourable to our commerce is, that several ships, richly laden, from America, entered the ports of the republic a few days ago. They could hardly have escaped the vigilance of the English fleet, if the latter had been still at sea.

No newspapers were received by the Southern Mail of this day.

THE SALE OF NOTES,  
Advertised for the first of September is postponed until further notice  
John Connelly, Auctioneer.  
Aug. 30.

Notice.  
SAMUEL RICHARDET,  
DEGNS leave to inform the Merchants and his friends, that he will shut up the City Tavern and Exchange on Thursday next, during the prevailing disorder; the great body of merchants having left frequenting the same for some days.  
Aug. 30.

For HAMBURGH,  
THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Master, now at Wright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ship is so well known, that it is needless to describe her. She is now in complete order. For Freight or Passage, please to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warder's Compting House, No. 12, North Third street, or to the Master on board.  
August 30.

For SALE,  
On board the said Ship, Swedish Iron, assorted Hollow and Window Glass, Demyjunks, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quiltings. Please to apply as above.  
wfmaw

TO BE SOLD,  
And immediate possession given,  
A Convenient well finished Brick\* element, 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 M-LANE.  
Wilmington, Aug. 30.

City Commissioners Office,  
August 29, 1797.  
IN pursuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May last. Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the 1st of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—  
The wharf and landing on Vine Street,  
Also on Saffras,  
Mulberry,  
And High Streets,  
Chestnut and Walnut streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fish Houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.  
The cellar under the City-Hall.  
The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll-gates.)  
Aug. 30.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.  
AN away from the subscriber, an indentured Servant Girl, named MARY ANDERSON, about twenty years of age, short, thick set person, with short black hair; had on when she went away, a dark calico gown, an old black silk cloak, and a black hat. Whoever will secure said girl, and give information thereof to the subscriber, No. 2, Greenleaf alley, or to the office of this Gazette, shall receive the above reward.  
All persons are forbid harboring said girl, as they will be dealt with as the law directs.  
MARY ANDERSON.  
N. B. Said Girl is from Ireland, and has been in this country but a short time; she was sent to the work-house for misconduct, where she was taken sick and removed to the city-hospital, from which place she made her escape.  
August 30.

ALSO laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper.  
A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chestnut-street. July 19.