

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From August 31 to September 1, 1797.

Admitted, since last report, William Overman, from Samuel Richard's, No. 3, Dock-street. Bidly Burke, Capt. Johnstone's, P. Street. George Tremble, Mr. Tremble's, Catharine-street, between Front and 2d Streets.

DISCHARGED.

Francis Lambert admitted 23d
 James Duffield 23d
 Nancy Cooley 19th
 Mary Rhea 23d

DIED.

Christian John admitted 26th
 John Corris 30th
 James Simpson 30th
 Remaining last report 20
 Admitted 3

Discharged 4
 Died 3

Remaining

Three of whom are convalescent—one doubtful—the rest appear in a fair way of recovery.

STEPHEN GERARD,
 CALEB LOWNES,
 JOHN CONNELLY.

CITY HALL, Sept. 1, 1797.

The Inspectors of the Health Office on the recommendation of the College of Physicians and other gentlemen of the Faculty, and after consultation with several of their fellow citizens, on mature deliberation unanimously adopted sundry resolutions founded on the laws for regulating the Health Office, which in their opinion would be most likely to prevent the spreading of Infection, these resolutions were submitted to the Governor, & at the earnest solicitation of the Inspectors were sanctioned by His Proclamation of the 23d of August, 1797.

The Inspectors flatter themselves that as far as those resolutions have been acted on the most salutary effects have followed, and that had they been carried into earlier operation greater benefits would have resulted. To impress this belief on their fellow-citizens, and as far as possible to draw forth their co-operation, the Inspectors deem it only necessary to state the manner in which those resolutions have been acted on.

No sick person has been removed unless the attending physician declared to the health officer that their particular situation made it necessary—no force has been used or ever was contemplated.

Where persons with infectious fevers have been situated in confined places, every person belonging to the house as well as those adjoining, except the necessary attendants, have been precludingly advised to remove.

Yellow flags have been placed at the doors to prevent unnecessary intercourse, and in the neighbourhood of Penn-street, where the infection appeared most malignant, a fence has been erected to stop the communication with that part of the city.

The city hospital, with several out-buildings, have been kept in complete order for the reception of the sick, and a number of tents have been pitched for the accommodation of families whose connection with the sick made it necessary for them to remove.

After this view of the subject, the Inspectors of the Health Office hope that all sick or indisposed persons, as well as those employed in the care of them will see the propriety of an early application to their family physician, Doctor Duffield, consulting physician for the Port of Philadelphia, or to the aforementioned physicians appointed by the Board, that the necessary relief may be administered, and the Inspectors again request that the physicians generally will report such cases as may come within their knowledge, that the statements of the progress of the disorder may be published to their fellow citizens.

Approved by the board,
 JOHN MILLER, Jun. Chairman.

While the foregoing address was under consideration, being explanatory of the former resolutions of the board, the following new members requested and had leave to withdraw.

STEPHEN GIRARD,
 JOHN CONNELLY,
 CALEB LOWNES,
 JAMES SWAINE.

Doct. Cox—No.
 Doct. Dobell—No.
 Doct. Pleasants—No.
 Doct. Church—No. And
 Doct. Leib—No. Northern Liberties, were appointed to seek out and administer relief to such persons as required assistance.

For HAMBURG,

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Master, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take 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 Counting House, No. 14, 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, Demijohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Kegs of 1 & 2 Quality. Please to apply as above.
 wiskmaw

Red Port Wine.

Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto. Red Port Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks. 6c cwt. Cork, for sale by
 Phillips, Gramond, & Co.
 July 23.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
 FRIDAY EVENING, September 1.

To the Chevalier d'Evroy, Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain to the United States.

SIR,
 The 10th article of your analysis states, that Mr. Pickering "evidently contradicts himself when on one hand he is pleased to attribute to you, the movements of the Indians; and in the very next paragraph shews that it might proceed from American citizens; as it actually does according to Mr. Blount's letter, and that he acted with the knowledge and intelligence of the very same British minister in whose private notes, without signature, and perhaps not in his own hand writing, such implicit confidence is placed."

The paragraph in the report to which you allude says, "Whether this plan of exciting the Indians to direct hostilities against the United States has been contemplated and promoted by any of our own citizens, it is difficult to say; but that one or more of those citizens have proposed and taken measures to detach the southern Indians from the interests of the United States, and to destroy the influence of the public agents who have been sent to defeat the great objects of their appointment, the chief of which is to preserve peace, is certain."

From this, Sir, you have found out that Mr. Pickering shews that the movements of the Indians might have proceeded from American citizens. Mr. Pickering has said nothing like it, and if he has said so, Blount's letter does not support him in his assertion. From that letter it does not appear that any measures were taken to excite the Indians to actions of any sort. It is true that in Mr. Carey is advised to lessen the influence of the public agents over the minds of the savages; in order that if it should be resolved to carry the scheme into execution it might be the more readily accomplished; and to this Mr. Pickering undoubtedly alludes when he says, that measures had been taken to detach the Indians from the interests of the United States. But surely it does not follow because measures had been taken to detach them from our interests that those measures had succeeded; much less that their movements when hostile towards us should have been the effect of them. Blount's motive for endeavouring to destroy the influence of our officers was to increase his own. He knew that their efforts would oppose an insurmountable barrier to the success of his project, and that project was directed against Spain, not against the United States. Supposing therefore that he had succeeded to the extent of his most sanguine wishes, he would there have stopped and never have caused a movement among them hostile to us.

It is impossible too, that any movement of the Indians could have proceeded from any of the measures recommended in that letter, because the secret was discovered before Carey could have begun his operations, and the discovery of the secret completely defeated the plan.

You call Mr. Lifton's letters "private notes." Now if official answers to official enquiries on national concerns can be called private notes, I really do not understand the term. But they were "without signature." The importance of this remark leads you to place it in italics. Whether the name of Robert Lifton was placed at the top or the bottom of his letter, is well worth being made a subject of diplomatic representation. Would any falsehood have been less infamous, or would any sentiment contained in the letter have been less binding in the one case than in the other? Is it necessary to accompany a communication of this kind with all the formal nicety which is essential to the validity of a legal obligation? To what despicable shifts are you obliged to resort to support the feebleness of your cause.

As to the mere surmise that perhaps they were not in the hand writing of the British minister, I really think it unworthy of notice. It is a matter of which you must have been wholly ignorant, and it is as reasonable to suppose that any other communication which has been made to our government was not in the hand writing of the person making it, as that the communication of Mr. Lifton was not in his hand writing.

The 11th and last article of your analysis states, that "although in all Mr. Pickering's official communications he has always manifested to you that the American government knew nothing which indicated any foundation for your suspicions, Mr. Blount's letter proves that you were perfectly in the right."

I have already shewn that Mr. Blount's letter, instead of proving that you were perfectly in the right, proves directly the reverse. But even admitting that all your suspicions were founded on truth, there is not a tittle of evidence before the public that our government at that time knew of anything which justified them. There is indeed the bare unsupported assertion of Mr. Baehle in favour of a presumption of this kind; but I know nothing in his character or conduct which entitles his assertions to implicit confidence. He has been perceptibly contradicted and called upon to produce his authority. To do this he is either ashamed or afraid; he is either afraid to shew that he has drawn his information from a source polluted by a breach of confidence, or ashamed to shew upon how flimsy a foundation he has rested his positive affirmations. This may be a "new political sin"; he may have been once more carried away by "party passion," and he may now hope by again amusing the public with his protestations of patriotism and honor, to wipe away the stigma which a detection of the falsehood shall have inflicted upon his name.

Thus, Sir, I have disentangled myself from the tedious labyrinth of your letter. In it you have professed a personal desire to

preserve harmony between Spain and the United States. To use your own terms—I have seen with pain that in its "language and tenor, it is not calculated to promote so desirable an object to us all." The language of inflammatory invective, of petulant passion, and malignant insinuation, never yet produced an amicable termination of differences. A NATIVE AMERICAN.

We hear that it is the intention of Mr. Richardet to continue open that part of the Coffeehouse in which it is usual for the merchants to meet.

We are informed that within a few days past a number of persons have been committed to prison, on a charge of coining dollars, and parts of dollars; the press, and a great quantity of counterfeit coin, in various stages of execution, were seized in their lodgings.

Some persons are also said to have been committed to jail for counterfeiting bank-notes, or at least for having a number of them in their possession.

Arrived, the brig Abigail, (in three months from Marseilles) left from Gibraltar, which place she left on the 1st of July, the master of which, Wm. Lake, informs, that on the 24th of June he was taken by a gun-boat belonging to that place, and carried in for examination: that after opening a number of letters, and strictly examining his papers, returned them to him and gave him permission to depart. That on the 28th do. at night (as he was waiting for a wind) he was boarded by an officer and boat's crew, (all armed, belonging to the British frigate *Amadriade*, Captain Elphinstone,) who forcibly took away four of his crew, two of which, viz. Walter Gibbons and John John, had been lately redeemed from slavery at Algiers by the United States; the third a Prussian, and the fourth a French negro, that could scarcely speak English—that he attempted the same night to go on board said frigate in order to recover his men, but was ordered to keep off and to come in the morning—that he attempted to go on board her in the morning, and was a second time ordered to keep off, and informed that he would not be permitted to come along-side—that about half an hour after, said frigate got under way, and went to sea upon a cruise. That on the 20th July, off the western islands was boarded by officers from the *Romulus* and *Menelaus*, British frigates, who, after examining where from and where bound, permitted him to proceed. That on the 15th August, lat. 23, 30, long. 70, 0, west, spoke brig *Phebe*, of and from New-York, bound to Dominica, out three days, all well.

Captain Lake left at Marseilles the *Gustavus Adolphus*, Captain Rampf, for Philadelphia, and the *Venus*, Captain Daniel, for Baltimore, to sail about the 1st of June.

Those two walking images of murder, treason, plots, and dark conspiracies, the editors of the *Boston Chronicle*, to evince their malice against the man who added to the character of first citizen or the republic, the possesser of the esteem and veneration of all those whose good opinion is honorable and worth possessing, exultingly assert, that an artillery company, commanded by one Bradley, refused to second their fellow citizens in their attentions to the man whom the people delight to honor. But if the fact is as they state, what does it prove? That a dirty crew of groveling miscreants had the manners and folly to try in the face of the public voice, and discover a pitiful malice and feeble venom by a vain attempt to diminish the value of a distinguished tribute to extraordinary talents and illustrious merit.

An invidious jacobin print, of the most violent complexion, has within a short time been established in the town of Newark, in New-Jersey—and so successful have been its supporters, that they have already involved the peaceful village and neighboring country, in numberless broils. Through the medium of this virulent press, issues a polluted fountain of malignity, slander and abuse, against our republican government, and its truly republican administration. These wretched scribbles seek to hunt down distinguished merit, as tho' their enmity to virtue was a natural and innate propensity. Amongst their numberless calumnies, every man who professes attachment to our government, is denominated as a royalist. Attachment to the federal government and royalism are synonymous terms, says the editor.

"Alas! with what hasty strides are we advancing in imitation of the ridiculous manners and corrupt customs of the old world!"

A ludicrous circumstance deserves here to be noticed. This receipt of fish and shrimps, is called, *The Centinel of Freedom*! So that *Jacobin Gazette* of Boston, which, by general acceptance, passes under the name of "the *Lying Chronicle*," pompously prefixes to its columns of falsehood—"The *Chronicle*—I turn its guide, and Liberty is its object."

A political writer in a Providence paper, thus concludes his essay.

"I shall conclude with a word respecting our young and thrifty spirits of Parasitism.—The town has been much alarmed with the progress which the yellow fever has made;—but it seems that the political fever rages with redoubled violence unnoticed.—In all probability, the contagion is caught from the editor of the *Chronicle*—I shall therefore humbly propose, that a committee be appointed to remove this nuisance, to prevent the contagion from being communicated to others."

The following was inclosed in a letter from New-Orleans, of the 4th of June:

PROCLAMATION.

GOVERNMENT having received information through her minister, near the United States of America, that an expedition, collected on the Lakes, would, this summer, attack the Illinois—hath thought proper, for the security and tranquility of Lower Louisiana, to suspend the already commenced evacuation of the posts of Nogales and Natchez. These being the only posts which cover the lower province, the cession of them would enable the English, should they render themselves masters of Upper Louisiana, to disturb and ravage that country; and this would be the more easily effected, as by an article of the treaty lately concluded with Great-Britain, the United States acknowledge that the English may navigate freely, and frequent the posts of the said states, upon the rivers in general, lakes, &c. a manifest contradiction to the treaty concluded with Spain, which it seems to annul, since by this last the United States declare that no nation shall navigate the Mississippi without the consent of Spain.

Although the legitimacy of these motives of suspension hath been represented with suitable candor to the Congress of the United States, and communicated by our orders to the commissioner for running the boundary line, as well as to the command-

ing officer of the detachment of American troops now at Natchez; yet, we are informed that a detachment from the army of the United States, stationed on the Ohio, is now on its way through Holstein to the Natchez, whilst the militia of Cumberland have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice.

These hostile arrangements which can only relate to these provinces, since the United States are now at peace with all the savage nations; the recent threats of the commissioner for establishing the boundary line, and of the officer commanding the American detachment at Natchez; the prospect, and (if we may credit an American gazette) the commencement of a rupture between France, our intimate ally and the said states, all advise us to be upon our guard, and ready to defend our possessions with that valour, that energy, which the inhabitants of this country have displayed on all occasions, with that advantage and superiority which a knowledge of their local situation afford, with that confidence which integrity and justice inspire. If the Congress of the United States entertain no hostile designs against these provinces, let them leave the posts of Natchez and Nogales, which are the only barriers between the English and Lower Louisiana; or let them secure us against that article of the British treaty which exposes even the capital of Lower Louisiana to be sacked and pillaged—we will then evacuate the posts and lay down those arms which they force us to assume, by arming their militia in a time of profound peace, and sending a considerable body of troops by circuitous routes to surprise us.

New Orleans, May 31, 1797.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the Ship *Cumberland*, Capt. Scott, from Hull.

LONDON, July 11.

It is with great pleasure we announce the safe arrival of the West India convoy homeward bound, without the loss of a single ship.

The last dispatches from earl St. Vincent give the public reason to expect that they will shortly hear of another decisive blow against the Spanish navy. The dispatches are dated the 15th ult. on which day the Spanish admiral had made the signal for the whole fleet to unmoor, with a view of breaking our line of battle which blocks up the port of Cadiz, and of putting to sea. But the wind shifting, the Spanish fleet dropped anchor, without changing any part of its position.

The king of Spain is arrived at Cadiz, with a view of quieting the minds of the merchants there, and to accelerate the tardy operations of his marine. The merchants have on this occasion presented a memorial to his majesty, setting forth the hardships they labour under in the interruption of their commerce, from the port of Cadiz having been so long and so closely blockaded, that no ship could sail from or enter it. The king gave for answer, that his admiral had received his final instructions, which are supposed to be—to risk an engagement. The Spanish fleet consists of 30 sail of the line; our's is only 22—nine of which are, however, three deckers. From the admirable position of our fleet, and the skill and bravery of our officers and seamen, the noble commander is under no anxiety of the result. The whole fleet is in the highest state of subordination, and has felt nothing of that feverish spirit which has pervaded some other divisions of the British navy.

July 12.

We this day learn that the Irish parliament is actually dissolved—much, we understand, to the disappointment of our ministers here, who had dispatched an express to delay the dissolution, but which express arrived a few hours too late.

It is fixed that parliament should be re-opened on Friday evening.

The deluded to treason in various parts of Ireland, still continue to give up arms, take the oath of allegiance, and embrace the amnesty and forgiveness held out by the leniency of government. Most of the misled have, in this way, thrown off the guilty occupation that traitorous deception had led them into.

July 14.

At 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, Mr. East, a king's messenger, arrived in town from lord Malmesbury. Mr. East came passenger from Calais in a Danish packet; he was only 29 hours on his journey. We understand that the mail coming from Paris had been stopped and the post boy murdered.

We learn that several conferences have taken place between M. Letourneur and lord Malmesbury, and that each has delivered to the other his project.

At the same time that lord Malmesbury dispatched a courier to England, the French plenipotentiary also sent a messenger to Paris, with the propositions made by lord Malmesbury. No time has been lost in replying to the dispatches received by Mr. East, as an answer was returned to them late last night, when Mr. Brooks and Mr. Drellins, king's messengers, left town for Lisle, to be in waiting.

The Paris papers received contain no other news than of the sailing of a division of the French fleet from Toulon, and of a very small vote of credit being granted to the minister of marine, until he makes up his accounts.

On Monday the 10th instant, the following seven mutineers, of the *Leopard*, viz. Dennis Sullivan, Alexander Lawton, Wm. Welch, Joseph Fearon, Wm. Rose, Geo. Shave, and Thomas Sterling, were executed at the Nore, pursuant to their sentence; four on board that ship, and three on board the *Lancaster*. The sentences on James Robertson and John Habbigan, recommended to mercy, were respited.

Price of Stocks—Consols 54.

NEW-YORK, August 30.

General Pickney remained in Holland on the 15th of July.

On Monday night, about half past 10 o'clock, a person of the name of William Edwards, was going through the Park, being about the centre, a person in a dark coloured coat came up to him, and presented a pistol to his breast, and bid him *lay out his money*—Edwards having only one and six pence in his pocket, he ordered him to speak very low, and said "he was not the person he wanted." It seems there were three or four in a gang, and one of them walked slowly, watching Edwards towards Warren street. We hope that measures will be taken to bring these villains to justice, as this is a further proof that there is a gang of them lurking about the city.

Nassau, N. P. July 25.

This day, his honour the judge of the court of vice admiralty gave his decree in the case of the American brigantine *Harmony*, Shackelford; whereby the vessel and cargo were acquitted, with costs and damages.

PROVIDENCE, August 26.

Extract of a letter from Hainburgh, dated July 7. Lord Malmesbury, the English negotiator, is now gone to Lisle where is to treat with the French ambassadors about peace, which it is thought will be concluded, though it remains doubtful when, or how.

MARRIED, Capt. Robert L. Bridge, of Philadelphia, to Miss Charlotte Sabin, daughter of Mr. Thomas Sabin.

DIED, Mrs. Sarah Alkin, consort of Maj. Wm. Allen.—Miss Esther Brown, daughter of the late George Brown, Esq.—James Arnold, Esq. for many years town treasurer of this town; his consort, Mrs. Mary Arnold; his Son, Mr. Joseph Arnold; being the whole family.—Mr. William Ellinghous, —Mrs. Mitchell—Mrs. Goffe—Mr. Reuben Poirter.

BOSTON, August 26.

Of the French privateer, so much talked about, some account may be seen under the Salem head.—Her conduct in preferring Marblehead to this port, starting her water the day before her arrival, and other circumstances, have excited suspicion. But we are told she came merely to water; and that she has not captured any vessels since she left the Havannah.—Her surgeon, and part owner, has been in town.—She is full of men.

A mail-ship, and several transports, have sailed for England from Halifax, convoyed by the *Raison*, Capt. Berresford.

"Providence is now in a perfect state of health, notwithstanding false reports. There have been seven persons taken with the yellow fever, who have died. At present there are no more complaining, as that disorder is no more as the physicians all say. Those who have died caught it by an infectious vessel which lately arrived from the West-Indies; and by the baseness and villainy of the master; who never told there had been any sickness on board." *W* We cannot suffer this extract, which is authentic, to pass over, without noticing the danger which this town is in from a visit of the calamity which has spread in many parts of the United States so much distress. The negligence of those who have the appointment of Health Officers; and who are charged with the execution of laws against the spreading of infectious diseases, if as great as is reported, and somewhat apparent, deserves the immediate notice of the citizens. We ought to be wife from others alarms! *Boyl. Gen.*

A CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

There is now at Newport, Rhode Island, a French preacher among the Friends, who is much admired and followed. He was an officer in the French cavalry until converted to quakerism. His life and manners are irreproachable, his doctrines simple, and strictly conformable to the purity and spirituality of the tenets of that respectable sect. This military convert, this modern *Cervantes*, does not attempt to dazzle his hearers by that glow of oratory so natural to his countrymen, but speaks with all that deliberation and mildness so remarkable among the Friends. He preaches but seldom, and when he does, he frequently pauses more than half a minute between his sentences. The purity of the heart, the worshipping in the spirit, the facility of ceremonies, and the joys of new *Jerusalem*, are the faultless themes which fall from his deliberate tongue. Although he is so perfect a friend in his doctrines and manner of public speaking, yet his drab coloured plain cloaths cannot conceal the genteel movements of the Frenchman, nor his broad beaver wholly veil that sagacious physiognomy, and eye of fire, which ever distinguishes the sons of old Gaul. The Friends esteem him a remarkable and very valuable convert, raised up on the great head of the church, for some good and glorious purpose, while some of the wicked and uncharitable, hesitate not to whisper their suspicions that he is an artful man, who means to become the *father confessor* of the whole flock. He may be what he seems a well meaning, conscientious man, yet it cannot be deemed illiberal, if so extraordinary a character should be followed by the eye of suspicion, seeing he comes from a nation who have systematized intrigue, even before *Ignatius Loyola* founded that influential order, the *Society of Jesus*; who by their machinations, were at one time in a fair way of governing all Europe.

SALEM, August 25.

On Tuesday last, a French privateer schooner, of 8 guns and about 70 men, arrived at Marblehead, where she remains still. They report that they belong to Baffeterre, Guadalupe, but were lall from Havanna, in 14 days. Her object in coming here can only be conjectured. They speak of having dispatches from Guadalupe for the Consul at Boston. The officers declare, that they molest no American vessels which have the requisite papers, unless they are bound to or from French or Dutch places now possessed by the British. They report that they