

CITY HALL, September 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 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; those resolutions were submitted to the Governor, and at the earnest solicitations of the Inspectors, were sanctioned by his Proclamation of 23d August, 1797. The Inspectors flatter themselves, that as far as those resolutions have been acted on, the most salutary effects have followed; and 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.

When 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 pressing 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 pitched for the accommodation of families, whose connexion with the sick made it necessary for them to remove.

Doct. Cox—North Second street. Doct. Pleasants—No. 133, South Second street. Doct. Church—No. 1, Little South Water street. Doct. Dohel—No. 180, S. Second st. Doct. Leib—Northern Liberties, were appointed to seek out and administer relief to such persons as required assistance.

After this view of the subject the inspectors trust 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 physicians, doctor Duffield, consulting physician for the port of Philadelphia, or to the before mentioned 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.

For HAMBURG,

The Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Master, now at Bright'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 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 Computing House, No. 15, North Third street, or to the Master on board.

For SALE,

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

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in cases Just received, and for Sale by Rundell & Leach.

City Commissioners Office,

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 Sassafras, 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.)

TO BE SOLD,

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.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, September 2.

List of all the Burials in the several Grave-Yards of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the books kept by Clergymen, Sextons, &c. From THURSDAY noon till FRIDAY noon.

Table with columns: Name of Burial Ground, Adult, Children. Lists burials for various churches and locations like Christ Church, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, etc.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Paris, to his friend in city, dated May 25.

The departure of M— is not less a subject of rejoicing to the very few Americans here who are still attached to the genuine principles of their government, than it is a striking example of the discernment of our illustrious President. Candor obliges us to avow the unequivocal uniformity of Mr. M—'s political conduct since his arrival in this country—in no instance has he deviated from the path, that the Jacobinical faction must have pointed out, nor ceased to vilify whenever a popular occasion offered, not only our constitution, as being formed on unequal principles, but the immortal Washington and Adams, as meriting the fate of Caesar and Louis. It is however a source of real consolation, that if his diplomatic abilities have been found incompetent to support the respectability of his country in this republic; they have not been crowned with that complete success he has unceasingly aimed at. There is scarcely a man in the councils of 250 or 500, whose talents and patriotism have avoided the Orleans and Jacobin faction, but deploras the unhappy dissensions of the two republics, and will assuredly stand forward at the first convenient opportunity, to unite our countries by the most indissoluble ties of amity. It is, I presume, unnecessary to enlarge on Mr. M—'s political life here, as his recital sufficiently evinces that he is held in America in that point of view he has so justly and uniformly merited. While I am speaking of public men, the duty I owe to my country renders it impossible for me to pass over in silence the conduct of Mr. S—, the United States Consul in this city; his avowed principles are perfectly congenial with those of Mr. M—, he has been the faithful organ and interpreter of the sentiments of his protector, illustrated by all the virulence of expellions, which his small knowledge of the French language enabled him to effect. The force of his mind is unequal to the task of supporting a good cause, or of aiding a bad one; and we are therefore more indebted to his inability than his intentions; the former is so flagrant, that even his warmest advocates are compelled into the confession. To supply in some measure this inferable defect, he has a secretary, or as it is termed here, a chancellor, a Frenchman by birth, not less unequivocal in his opinions, or less vigilant in disseminating them; it is through this impure medium that has necessarily passed every part of our governmental operations; it is in this way that our leaders have been censured here, and even vilified—our citizens represented on the eve of a revolution, and ready to embrace the disciple of a Robespierre, or any pusillary despotism.

ours, we must view with some apprehension the effect of their interference in our elections, till they have been long enough among us, in some measure to forget their own prejudices, and adopt ours. In all governments, but especially in a democratic government, opinion is the support of the government, and unless the opinion of the electors harmonize with the principles of our government, the voice of our representation will be at war with the principles of our constitution, and our government will gradually or suddenly be subverted.—A fearful reflection! when we survey the motley variety of our inhabitants, and the careless conduct of our election officers. We have among us French, Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, &c. some who fled from oppression, some from poverty, and some from the gallows; some who have been bred up in ignorance, some in villainy, some in the bigotry of superstition, some in the delusions of infidelity, some in the chains of despotism, and some in the confusions of anarchy. Of the French, some admire the old tyranny, some the licentiousness, anarchy, and insurrection of the revolution. Of the English, some are for a seven years parliament, some for a parliament of one year, some for a republic, some for a limited monarchy, and some for the divine right of kings. Two rebellions within 30 years in Scotland, mark the strong passions and prejudices in the minds of the Scotch. Of the Irish it must be owned, that the permanent examples of riot and mischief, which they see before them at home, render them too often dangerous inhabitants of other countries; and in many instances they carry that hatred, which they bear to their own government, into every other government under which they live. With what an inundation of corruption must such a mass of discordant opinions, principles, manners and habits threaten to overwhelm America, if they are suffered to sit at once, and before they can be gradually corrected by ours, to interfere in our elections, affect our representation, and operate in our laws? How carefully ought our constitution and our laws to guard against a sudden or great introduction of such foreign and heterogeneous materials into the administration of our government. And how carefully ought our election officers (especially in the present convulsed state of Europe, when the minds of all emigrants from that country must be greatly inflamed) to watch over the execution of the election laws, with all the tenderness of conscience and sanctity of an oath. For this vigilance and diligence they are answerable both to God and to the state. To the state from the obligations of a public duty, every deviation from which is an indictable offence: To God, because they have solemnly called on his name, to witness the manner in which they execute this office. If judges of courts of justice, even in small matters, adhere with conscience and exactness to established rules; much more ought the judges of the great court of the citizens, at elections, adhere to the fundamental rules of our government in the most important part of its administration; in that part of it the administration of which affects the whole. For the satisfaction of such as may not have enquired into the rules which our constitution and laws have laid down for ascertaining, who are entitled to vote at our elections, I shall, in another paper, give a short, but I hope a just, view of the existing laws on this subject; adhering to the distribution of the inhabitants, which I have already stated, into natives of this state, and emigrants into it.

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c.

No. V.

DEVELOPEMENT OF THE CAUSES OF THE DISTURBANCES BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH REPUBLICS.

Addressed to the Citizens of America.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS, I SHALL make no apology now for considering Mr. Jefferson the head of what is called the French party in America. Nor will it be deemed a reflection by himself, I presume, to be thought the head of a party which he himself, it would appear, esteems the most honorable in all its body. Yet, however honorable it may be, to be considered the head of a republican party, as in truth it is, I cannot agree with that distinguished character, enlightened as he may be, in some of the things he would attach, as necessary, to those principles.

That his excellency, the vice-president, is a sincere and devoted friend to republicanism, I never doubted. But that he ever was some thing, which the letter now to be examined into shews him to be, I never could have suspected. With respect to our ideas of republicanism, which is of itself but an indefinite thing, we may indeed differ, and yet both be honest. But the impropriety of being the head of a French party in America, when that nation are doing all the injury in their power to us, having never struck to enlightened and virtuous a patriot, is to me indeed astonishing. Well might Mr. Jefferson say then, that "our political situation is prodigiously changed, &c."—from "that noble love of liberty and republican form of government, which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war, &c." That noble love of liberty which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war, was attended with an attachment to our own country in preference to all others; and not a disposition to invite our enemies, by declaring to them our divisions and feelings in their favor, to make aggressions, and perhaps invasions on us: Nor would there have been a man in America, I am persuaded, less apt in the late revolution, to have held out a doctrine like this to Great-Britain, than Mr. Jefferson himself. How it can be patriotism in the one case, and not in the other, even admitting that an attachment to Great-Britain in preference to our country had taken place, I cannot

conceive. But let us examine the change, from our former dispositions towards Great-Britain, which is supposed to have taken place on the principles laid down in the letter itself, without regard to the leaning which has actually taken place towards France.

"Instead of that noble love of liberty, and that republican government, which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war," says Mr. Jefferson, "an anglo-monarchical-aristocratic party has arisen. Their avowed object is to impose on us the substance, as they have already given us the form of the British government."

How far we have deviated from that noble love of liberty by the standard here laid down, viz. a departure from a republican form of government, (if not wholly dependant on the different ideas which different persons entertain of that indefinite term) would require an elaborate discussion, upon the abstract principles of government, which neither the bounds of the present enquiry permit, nor the nature of the accusation renders necessary. The other part of the charge, which is rather more definite and reducible to some more certain rule, includes every thing necessary to be enquired into on this head. If an anglo-monarchical-aristocratic party has in reality arisen, then indeed have we deviated from that noble love of liberty, and that republican government, which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war. But the existence of monarchy and aristocracy in the hopes and wishes of one party, or the imaginations of another, is no proof of the actual existence of either among us. It is easy to ascertain the real existence of these, if any such existence there is.

The government of America is a system now well understood. It is in that, and not in the hopes and wishes of one party, or the fears or imaginations of another, that we are to look for the real existence of these qualities, either in form or substance. If by the form, are meant those acts which, it is said, assimilate us to the British model, and the substance, an endeavor to reduce that form to a hereditary right of acting, then is it easily demonstrated, that no such form or substance either, has yet existed, or been attempted, as it relates to monarchy. The acts of our government, which have generally been said to assimilate that government to the British model, such, for instance, as the banking system, excise laws, &c. were the acts of the representatives of the people, who have escaped the censure past in that letter, of being in the design to introduce monarchy and aristocracy among us. One of the highest powers of the president, is, his negative of the acts of the representatives of the people. Consequently, if the form of the British government has been given us in those acts, it has arisen, as I suspect it ever will, from the democratic and not the monarchic exertions of our fellow-citizens. And with respect to the substantiating that form, whatever may have been the wish, nothing of the sort has yet been attempted certainly.

The eligibility of the same person to the office of president, successively for life, is the only possible channel in our government, as it now stands, through which an approach to hereditary monarchy can ever be made. The late president, who has been accused of being at the head of all this design, it is to be remembered, came into office with more circumstances in his favor, than ever can be expected to accompany any other man. Considered as the very father of those liberties which our present government was meant to protect, he was twice elected by the unanimous voice of the people of America; and at the approach of the third election, the body of the people, who never stir but upon proper occasions, and when stirred, move in an irresistible torrent whichever way they incline, gave such powerful proofs of their inclinations to re-elect him, with the same unanimous consent, that not a candidate would have ventured forward as an elector against him, who valued his reputation with the people. Yet, this president, who has been accused of all this monarchical design, in spite of all those strong appearances in his favor, to the great astonishment and confusion of his accusers, retired to lead a private life under that tyranny which he had thus laid the foundation of in his public capacity.

No other man, it is almost certain, will ever be elected, with the same unanimous consent; or ever twice elected, perhaps, in his whole life. How then the substance of the British government, in its monarchical feature, is to be brought upon us, as long as the present temper and government of America prevail, is difficult to be seen: and with respect to its aristocratic likeness, I see no way in which that is to be substantiated, except by a change of government, which is alone the wish, of those who have pointed those evils out.

An aristocracy, as I have always understood it, consists in a distinct order of citizens elevated above the common mass, by separate and exclusive privileges, honors or titles. For the most part, these extraordinary privileges and distinctions have arisen from, and been granted in consequence of some noble achievement; and have become hereditary from the willingness that mankind have to perpetuate the memory of great deeds, by continuing the credit and admiration of them down through a train of successors, without being able to continue the qualities from whence those noble deeds arose: Whence the members of those families have acquired the appellation of nobility, with a continuance of all those privileges and advantages granted to their ancestors, with a variety of titles, emblematical of those great actions. In America no separate and exclusive benefits or privileges have yet been granted or attempted to be granted; and the present constitution of the United States expressly provides [Art. I. Sec. IX.] that "no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States." All offices and places of authority under that constitution, are expressly by election, and on-

ly during good behavior, to be judged of in most cases, by those who bestow them. Hereditary succession to any place of honor, profit, or trust, is totally unknown to the present government of America. Where then the form of the British government, in its aristocratic feature, has been introduced into this country, or how a design to impose upon us its substance can ever be executed, except by that destruction of our present government which its enemies alone desire, I am unable to find out. Whenever the form or substance either, of that government is given to us, it must be by the introduction of another constitution; it will not be the constitution that now exists, if it has in it those qualities.

The introduction of the banking system and excise laws, which are a part of the administration of our government, can have no immediate relation with, or tendency to monarchy and aristocracy, which would be a material part of its principles, that I can perceive. As well might we conclude, if a tyrannical monarchy should pass one or two laws in favor of the people, that it was one of the most democratic republics upon the earth. Great Britain, it must be remembered, as well as its banking system and its excise laws, has its magna charta its trial by jury and its habeas corpus act. Why not say then, that because that government has those things, we should expunge from our American system, all constitutional boundaries and agreements between the people and their rulers, the trial by jury, and the writ of habeas corpus; otherwise, that these things too, assimilate us to the British model, and thereby render us monarchical and aristocratic?—Either that, or an acknowledgment that the British government is a perfect democracy and republic, must be the conclusion from this mode of arguing which has been adopted against the American government.

Admitting then, as I do, that it was the administration of our government, and not our constitution, that Mr. Jefferson meant by that form which this Anglo-Monarchical-Aristocratic party had given us, and were endeavoring to substantiate, yet I must contend, that he has fairly and positively said in the preceding part of the same sentence, that our government is not a republican one; and therefore, does it astonish me exceedingly, that Mr. Jefferson should twice now have entered so highly into the administration of that government, of which he tho't so badly. Without making any comments however on this circumstance, which would but too naturally produce a disagreeable retort for the many unpleasant things that are said in that letter of the friends to the government, I shall conclude this paper, with just contrasting the part of the sentence alluded to, with a part of the same gentleman's inauguration speech as Vice-President to the Senate, and leave every reader to comment for himself.

The words in the sentence alluded to are these—"Instead of that noble love of liberty, and that republican government, &c."—Those of the speech are as follow: "I might here proceed, and with the greatest truth, to declare, my zealous attachment to the constitution of the United States, that I consider the union of these states as the first of blessings, and as the first of duties, the preservation of that constitution which secures it."

This last certainly shews, at least, that "our political situation," had not so "prodigiously changed" from "that republican government which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war," even on the 6th of March, 1797, which was long after his excellency's friend had left us, and a considerable time after the writing of the letter even, we may presume; or, that Mr. Jefferson had then become an admirer of a monarchical and aristocratic government!!

AMERICANUS.

Richmond, August 20, 1797. ERRATA FOR AMERICANUS. No. I. 5th parag. instead of "in capturing the property of neutrals"—read, in taking the property of their enemy in the ships of neutral nations—and in the same parag. instead of "illegality of captors," read illegality of captures; and immediately after, instead of "the law of nations to which," read the law of nations which, &c.—No. II. 3th parag. instead of "were recommended as facts," read, were recommended as facts, 9th pag. ag. instead of, "and with so much propriety," read, and with as much propriety; and in six lines after, between the words from and scene, add, of.

FREDERIC-TOWN, August 23.

Died, on the 12th inst. on his plantation in York county, Pennsylvania, ANDREW SHRIVER, an old, respectable and independent farmer—he was near 85 years of age—left a widow of 87—lived in a state of matrimony 66 years—65 of which passed on the farm on which he expired—He lived to see his offspring multiplied to a great number—9 children, 52 grand children, and 55 great grand children—in all one hundred and sixteen persons.

A few days ago, a person by the name of Robinson, living near the Sulphur Springs, Berkeley county, Virginia, put an end to his existence, by hanging himself. This, it is said, compleats the half dozen who have taken their own lives in this dastardly manner, in Berkeley country within 12 months.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, August 30.

Melancholy Accident. On Thursday last, Mr. Stephen Le Fevre, residing between this place and Rahway, having by mistake eaten at dinner a Toad Stool (agarius clypeatus of botanists), with some common Mushrooms (agarius campestris) was seized in the evening with indispotion, and died the next morning.

Having heard more than once of accidents of this nature, we think the following receipt to try the quality of Mushrooms will not be unacceptable—Take an Onion, Strip off the outer skin, and boil it with your Mushrooms: If the onion becomes black or blue, there are certainly dangerous ones amongst them; if it remains white, they are good.