

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT to provide for alleviating the distresses of the Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Suburbs thereof, during the continuance of the existing malignant, and contagious disease.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, be appropriated for the accommodation, employment, and relief of any sick and indigent persons, in the City of Philadelphia and the suburbs thereof, during the continuance of the existing malignant, and contagious disease; and the sum so appropriated shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State, on a warrant or warrants, to be drawn by the Governor in favor of the commissioners to be appointed as herein after mentioned, who shall account therefor to the Legislature at their next session.

Sec. II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor be empowered to appoint twelve commissioners, three of whom shall be resident in the Northern Liberties, three in the District of Southwark, and six in the city of Philadelphia to carry into effect this law.

GEORGE LATIMER, Speaker of the House of Representatives. ROBERT HARE, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, August 29, 1797. THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor, to carry into effect the law for alleviating the distresses of the Citizens of Philadelphia, and the suburbs thereof; inform their fellow-citizens, that they have met and attended to their appointment, and now invite them to recommend in writing, signed by one or more reputable inhabitant, such of the indigent as may come to their knowledge, who will be employed or assisted as they may stand in need of, by applying to the Commissioners at the State-House, from 3 to 5 o'clock, on the 4th inst. and every other day, (at the same hours) while necessary.

ROBERT WHARTON, Chairman.

Sept. 2, 1797. P. S. The Printers in the city are requested to publish the above in their different papers.

The Health-Office

Is removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply. WM. ALLEN, Health-Officer. Sept. 4. dtf

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Schuylkill, on the Ridge Road. September 4. dtf

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 Pallure-street, on which is erected a stable and carriage house.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Wilmington, Aug. 30. An elegant House in Arch Street. TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant house at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, besides 5 in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire (No. 29, in North Seventh street, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 22w3w. City Commissioners Office, August 29, 1797.

IN pursuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 23d 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.) Aug. 3. 22w1w.

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797.

Present John Hall, Sec'y. Francis Johnston, R. G. of land office Dan. Brodhead, S. G. Nicholas Bettinger, versus Samuel Cunningham.

In this case the proof of service of notice being insufficient, it is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks to the heirs or assignees of Samuel Cunningham deceased, to attend the board on the first Monday in November next, to show cause why a patent should not issue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in question. (A true Copy.) JOHN HALL, Secretary of the Land Office. Aug. 15. 22w8w.

IMPORTED

In the ship America, James Ewing, master, from Hamburg, Brown Holland, White Plantilla, Ticklenburgs, Coarse Linens, Tapes, Looking Glasses, Glais Tumblers, in cases. FOR SALE BY George Pennock, 3w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, September 5.

Wilmington, Sept. 2d, 1797.

DEAR SIR, Shall I be permitted to trespass upon your time, as to ask you to state to me in a letter by an early post, the symptoms which characterize the contagious fever now or lately prevalent in your neighbourhood in Philadelphia, for I have although not in practice seen a case of a little girl so denominated, whose fever had been of five days continuance, and was at the time to which I refer attended with no great degree of fever, very little yellowness of the eyes, skin perfectly clear, with little heat, clean tongue, no pain in the head, and very little sickness of stomach, (altho' both these last symptoms had existed, but went off without bleeding.) She had over the whole surface of her body a milary eruption of a bright red appearance—I am the more induced to ask you for a correct description of it, as some cases are said to have occurred here in persons flying from Philadelphia, which has occasioned some alarm, indeed more than is necessary. At this time of general fright, every disease is suspected to be the Yellow Fever, and is consequently the occasion of alarm.

Pray what is the state of the disease in the City, our accounts are so various and contradictory as to render all rational conclusion impracticable. With very sincere wishes for your health and welfare, I am your obedient servant, HENRY LATIMER.

Dr. WILLIAM CURRIE.

Philadelphia, September 4th, 1797.

DEAR SIR, Time only serves at present to inform you, that the contagious fever at present in this city, generally attacks suddenly, without previous sense of debility, with pain in the fore part of the head and in the knees, and often in the back, accompanied with considerable sense of cold, (and in more violent cases with great shivering about the region of the heart, and distressful anxiety and restlessness) but no rigor or shivering.

In many cases the eyes smart like a burn, and are as watery as if the patient had been weeping—more or less red—but seldom yellow for some days: the face appears flushed; the skin feels hot and dry; the pulse quick, tense, and confined; symptoms worse in the afternoon and fore part of the night: bowels costive—seldom any sickness at stomach or inclination to puke for the first two days.

A complete intermission takes place on the third or fourth day, and the fever returns no more—or a considerable remission, succeeded by coldness of the extremities, and an incessant desire to puke. In a day or two later, the matter puked up or discharged by stool, appears black, unless comatose symptoms come on, which is often the case. Coma is generally succeeded by symptoms of scurvy, which finally terminate in profuse hemorrhage, which puts a period to life.

The remedies which have most invariably succeeded, when employed from the beginning of the disease, have been, blood-letting repeated to a third or fourth time at proper intervals—two bleedings frequently answer; but where the inflammatory symptoms are manifest, it has been found to be useful to repeat it in the height of the paroxysm, to a ninth time, and in one case eleven times. In addition to blood-letting, mercurial purges have produced unequivocally good effects.

In cases where vomiting has come on, calomel in doses of 2 grains every two hours, or at longer intervals if it should occasion too copious evacuations. At this period, blisters to the stomach and wrists, or to the inside of the thighs, have also contributed to the relief of the patient. The patient is still, on account of the irritability of his stomach, restricted to cooling and diluting drinks, and prohibited all kinds of nourishment except what can be conveyed in glysters. In cases where the vomiting cannot be restrained, a yellowness gradually pervades the eyes and skin of the patient, and at length a matter black as ink is either puked up or evacuated by stool, and in a short time after the patient dies.

After the reduction of the inflammatory symptoms, when mercury, either taken internally or applied externally, affects the salivary glands, the patient generally recovers.

The disease is the very same in kind that we had in 1793, rendered different in degree by the difference of the season. About 200 persons have already been affected by it; of these between 60 and 70 have died, including 27 that were sent to the hospital at different stages of the disorder.

Among others we have to lament the death of Dr. Way, whose talents you know in a certain branch were conspicuous, and who on that account will be much missed as well as regretted.

The disease has not gained much ground for some days past below the new market, which is the part of the city where it first appeared, owing I believe to the line of communication being cut off by the removal of the inhabitants; but as it has insinuated itself into other parts of the city, there is no reason to expect it will be entirely extinguished till the appearance of frost, by which the contagion, whereby it is propagated, is as certainly destroyed as the most tender tropical plant. Rain and cool weather, though they have some controul over the contagion, never entirely destroy it.

A few instances have already occurred of persons who had been exposed to contagion, having taken the disease after removal to the country. If any such occur at

Wilmington, shall thank you to let me know it.

I remain, With sentiments of sincere regard, Your friend and humble servant, W. M. CURRIE.

Dr. H. LATIMER, Wilmington.

For the Gazette of the UNITED STATES.

REGARDING the insult which the Spanish minister, the Chevalier d'Yrujo, has offered to the government of the United States, by his late audacious appeal from its administration to the people, as alike intended to subvert the happiness and abstract from the dignity of our country, and being aware of the motives which have prompted this pernicious purpose, I feel myself called on to assert that share of the right, which appertains to each individual citizen of the American community, to avenge the insult, and to expose its author not merely to the contempt of the people, against whom he has meditated so foul a wrong, but to the crimination of his proper sovereign, whose essential interests he has deeply wounded by his unwise and ridiculous conduct.

And here I will venture to predict that, if those interests, and the injury they have suffered on the present occasion, are well understood and justly appreciated by the court of Spain, it is by no means impossible that the translator of Smith's Wealth of Nations may himself be translated to one of the more immediate sources of that wealth; where a practical acquaintance with the subdivision of labour would give him a clearer idea than any he has yet acquired of his original.

When this minister undertook, by a contemptuous appeal from the proceedings of the executive department, to debate that branch of our government in the estimation of its citizens, he either was or he was not acquainted with the structure of the government, and its relations to the people, for whose uses, and by whom, it had been instituted.

If acquainted with its nature and relations, he could not be ignorant that his appeal was not only a direct and daring violation of all diplomatic rules, but a gross and humiliating insult to the people themselves, from whom the Executive of the United States immediately emanates; and whose elective sanction, so recently given, should have shielded the object of their choice, and the representative of their authority, from the rude impertinence of a foreign agent. If this minister was not acquainted with the nature of our government or its relations, but blindly, though wickedly, plunged into a measure the whole tendency of which he did not comprehend, and the consequences of which he had not calculated beyond the quantum of secret service money which it might enable him to draw from his employers, then there can be no want of charity in pronouncing him a very undignified and unprofitable agent for his master, and a very indecorous and dangerous inmate of the United States.

The part which he has acted, and the unworthy insinuations which he has dared to utter against the Executive of the United States, have excited a spirit of indignation throughout this country, which, if the measures of its government were not purely pacific, and scrupulously neutral, would realize all the apprehensions, which he has affected to entertain, and in less time than his uncombining intellect has been led to imagine.

"AN ASTRONOMICAL APPARATUS," to the transportation and use of which no permission would be asked of Spanish governors, might be carried to the Mississippi, which would give such lines of demarcation as have not yet been contemplated.—But an inviolable respect for the faith of treaties will bind the United States to the due execution of them—and so far the interests of the Spanish nation will yet be safe, notwithstanding the insidious counsel of her false friends, and the unjustifiable conduct of her silly servants. She will act wisely, however, in disclaiming such servants and such conduct—and, profiting by the present lesson, Spain, if her dearest concerns are consulted, cannot fail to cultivate with good faith, and through an able agency, the friendship of a people, whose enmity, provoked to action, would instantly subvert the empire of her colonies, and sink her consequence in the scale of nations forever.

DENTATUS.

From the N. Y. Daily Gaz.

We have attentively perused the remarks by Observator upon the paragraph in our Gazette on Tuesday last; and, though he is ostensibly right in the construction he bestows on Haley's letter, and really so in the animadversions he makes on the principles of our American Jacobins, yet we cannot help thinking he does not sufficiently extend his views, as well with respect to the direct as the collateral consequences and influence of the conduct of that foe to America. Tho' the intention, as avowed in the letter, is to seize the property of his "detested enemies," it does not follow that the English are exclusively to be the victims of his malice. It is believed that Americans are meant to be robbed, as well as his "infernal enemies." There are, it is well known, in this country, men real native Americans, who are no admirers of the languinary excesses of the French—these, by such fellows as Haley, are branded with the name of Tories and Aristocrats though sincerely attached to the freedom and independence of the United States—and men of these descriptions are expressly named by this "consummate villain," as among the number whose property he means to depredate on—This is certainly no strained construction, for the letter explicitly declares it. Besides, a single consideration without the aid of any other, stamps his conduct with the mark of hostility to the United States—Every one who knows any thing, knows, that the capture of the Hare raised the premium of Insurance last spring from 4 to 6 per cent—and per-

haps, if accurately calculated, this single item would amount on the imports of last Spring to at least 3 or 400,000 dollars—Surely such a sum is sufficient to show that to safe a measure as Haley is chargeable with, and which was the result of deliberation, is evident and direct hostility against the United States—It may be said the premiums are insured as well as the capital—and that they will be paid together—good—but though this may appear plausible it is not solid—It ought to be the case, but is not—The influence of the Severn taken into Brest, where the cargo was condemned, is a case in point—a large proportion of that property though insured in England, is still unsettled, and like to continue so to all eternity—and several vessels insured there, have been carried into France this spring, the insurance upon which the underwriters refuse to pay, because the vessels were uninsured with a role d'equipage. The loss in these cases fall of course on the insured. We are authorized also to infer from recent accounts that the whole of what is alleged as causes of condemnation, are mere pretexts, not indeed originally conceived by the French themselves, but suggested to them by unprincipled Americans for the purpose of enabling them to plunder with impunity the property of their defenceless countrymen—and of this abominable class is Haley: His letter shews him to be utterly abandoned—and a man possessed of such a mind, may be fairly suspected of the blackest designs—In short, it is pretty generally understood, that the defection of this wretch, was not in order to attain revenge from his "detested infernal enemies," but for the purpose of enriching himself by seizing and appropriating through the instrumentality of the French maritime courts, the property of Englishmen and Americans without distinction. This we believe is generally understood, and every circumstance warrants the inference.

From an European paper.

SKETCH OF POLITICS.

It is a curious circumstance which cannot have escaped the observation of those who have traced the French revolution with an attentive eye, that many of those momentous events which have, in a great degree, decided the fate of Europe, have been influenced by a combination of fortunate occurrences; and that the success of many of their principal operations which have contributed to the establishment of the French republic, has neither resulted from wisdom in consideration, depth of judgment, nor extent of political foresight. The elements alone gave the French possession of Holland, and secured their navy from destruction on the coast of Ireland; while the hand of death, who might justly be termed the tutelary deity of the republic, by snatching the imperial Catharine from the throne of Russia, when on the point of actively co-operating with the allies, enabled them to obtain the advantages that marked the last disastrous campaign. But in no one instance has their good fortune served them so essentially and decisively as in the seasonable conclusion of peace with the emperor. Fourteen hours after the preliminary articles had been signed at Leoben, a courier arrived at Vienna with dispatches from the emperor of Russia, who had been just crowned at Moscow, containing the important communication, that an army of 180,000 Russians had received orders to march to the assistance of the imperial armies in Italy and on the Rhine! These troops too were to be paid by the Russian monarch. A reinforcement so decisive must have given an immediate change to the whole face of affairs. The expulsion of the French from Italy would have been certain, and it is highly probable that, ere the conclusion of the campaign, they would have been reduced to the necessity of retiring within their ancient limits. How much then must Europe deplore the superabundant and improvident caution of the emperor Paul, in neglecting to give some private intimation of his intentions to the court of Vienna. This step would have answered every purpose, by inducing Joseph to adopt a defensive system, until the arrival of the Russian army, and by averting, at the same time, those dangers which Paul was fearful of incurring by an open avowal of his designs before the ceremony of his coronation had taken place.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, July 12.

Copy of a letter from capt. Hallowell, of his Majesty's ship Lively, to admiral the earl of St. Vincent's.

Lively, off S. W. end of Tenerife, May 21, '97.

I have the honor to inform you, that on standing into the bay of Santa Cruz, in the island of Tenerife, on the afternoon of the 28th, in company with La Minerve, I discovered an armed brig lying in the road, which, in our nearer approach, hoisted French colours. Captain Cockburn agreeing with myself in opinion that the might be taken from her anchors, I ordered all the boats of the two ships, with a lieutenant in each, the next night to bring her out; Lieut Hardy, of La Minerve, being the senior officer, the command fell on him. At about half past two in the afternoon, he made a most resolute attack, in which he was gallantly supported by Lieut. Bland, Hopkins and Bushby, and Lieut. Bulky of the marines, in the Lively's boats, and Lieut. Gage and Meling in La Minerve's boats, and under a most fire of musquetry from the brig, boarded and carried her almost immediately. This gave an alarm to the town, and a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry was opened from every part of the garrison, and from a large ship lying in the road immediately, which continued without intermission for near an hour, during which time they were very much exposed in getting the brig under weigh, and towing her out, there being very little wind, and a little before 4 o'clock they had got out of reach of the batteries with La Minerve French national corvette, of 12 six pounders and two thirty-six pound cannonades, and 125 men, 113 of whom were on board at the time, commanded by citizen Xavier Paumier, Capitaine de Frigate. She sailed from Brest on the 8th for L'Isle de France, and had put into the bay of Santa Cruz three days before she was captured, to take in water. The captain was on shore at the time she was cut out.

Lieut. Hardy having commanded the boats on this expedition, I have sent him in with the prize, and cannot recommend him, or the officers or seamen employed on that service with him, in too

strong terms. I enclosed him a list of the wounded belonging to both ships.

I have the honor to be, &c.

BENJ. HALLOWELL.

List of the petty officer and seamen belonging to his Majesty's ship Lively, wounded in taking La Mutine French national corvette.

Mr. Ralph Standish, master's mate; William Allen, quarter master; Peter Lawrence, Glenville Newberry, seaman.

Return of officers and men belonging to his Majesty's ship La Minerve, wounded in taking the national brig La Mutine.

Lieutenant Hardy; Mr. J. Coulson, gunner; Mr. Hager, midshipman; Mr. Carpenter, do. dangerously; Matthew Vesley, gunner's mate; David Lewis, second master's mate; Robert Sloper, cook; Anthony Hull, seaman, dangerously; James Dunlap, corporal; and John Milton and Samuel Clark, privates of the 11th regiment.

GEO. COCKBURN.

Copy of letters to admiral the earl of St. Vincent, from capt. Morris, of his Majesty's ship the Boston.

Boston, off Vigo, June 4, '97.

SIR, I have the honor to inform you, his Majesty's ship this morning, after a chase of three hours, captured El Principe de Paz Spanish brig privateer, of 20 guns and 100 men—the failed last evening from Vigo on her first cruise. It is with extreme concern I have to add, that the only one of her crew that took effect killed Mr. Mainwaring, midshipman, a very amiable young gentleman, of great promise, as an officer. His Majesty's ship Kingfisher being in sight, I have directed captain Matland to proceed to Lisbon with the prize and prisoners.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. N. MORRIS.

Sir John Jervis, K. B. &c.

Boston, off Vigo, June 10, '97.

SIR, I have the honor to acquaint you, that yesterday afternoon his Majesty's ship under my command gave chase to a brig, and at 6 o'clock brought her to, close in with the Bayona Islands at the entrance of Vigo: She proves to be his Catholic Majesty's packet Elconfante, and failed the evening before from Corunna, and was bound for the Havanna.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. N. MORRIS.

Sir John Jervis, K. B. &c.

Copy of a letter to admiral lord Bridport, from Sir Harry Neale, Bart. of his Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo.

St. Fiorenzo, Tarbay, June 8.

MY LORD, I beg to inform you, that I captured the Calor, a French lugger privateer, on the 1st inst, 60 leagues west of Scilly, pierced for 14 guns, and manned with 75 men; she had been out from St. Maloes 18 days, and had taken the Revolution brig belonging to Timouth, laden with salt. She threw her guns overboard during the chase.

I have the honor to be,

Your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

H. NEALE.

Rt. Hon. Lord Bridport.

A captain of an American vessel arrived in town on Monday last from Havre, who states that 22 American vessels are now lying in that port, most of which have been condemned.

If we might draw any conclusion from the prospect of peace from the immense orders which have been lately received from France for woollen goods of all descriptions, we should pronounce it very certain indeed.—The orders for Caffimers only are larger than all the stock in hand in the marchouses of country. Many of the orders have been paid for in advance in specie remitted from Hamburg.

Major Gen. Cuyler and his suite, with Governor Johnson, lady, and family, sailed on Monday morning from Cowes road, for the West-Indies, on board the Concorde frigate, capt. Roberts.

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July 14.

Captain Gore, who lately shot the earl of Meath in a duel near Dublin, has surrendered himself to take his trial for the alleged murder.

Mr. Burke is to be buried at Beaconsfield, on Saturday next, in a private manner, a few of his own particular friends being only to attend the funeral.

Arrived at Spithead, the San Domata Spanish man of war, of 74 guns, prize to admiral Harvey, and La Prompte frigate, from the West Indies.

PORTSMOUTH, July 9.

Le Pompee of 74 guns, appointed to accompany the outwardbound East-India ships to a certain latitude, dropped down this day to St. Helen's, and is to proceed to sea the first fair wind.

His Majesty's ship Florenzo, captain Sir Harry Harry Burrard Neale, has taken and sent into this port a large French lugger privateer, pierced for 16 guns. She is only 16 months old, a very fine vessel, and was not captured till after three days chase, during which time she threw all her guns overboard.

VIENNA, June 24.

The negotiations at Montebello, near Milan, between the French and Austrian plenipotentiaries, still continue. Six officers have been appointed as couriers to the Marquis de Gallo. The deputies appointed on the part of Austria to the Congress for the peace of the Empire, are, the counts Lehrbach, Wetterlich, and Cobenzel, and Baron Westphal.

Orders have likewise been sent to the troops in Upper Austria, for four battalions to march immediately to the army in Inner Austria and Italy.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Naples, and private letters from the City assert, that had not 5000 Lazarini protected the King, he and his whole family would have fallen a sacrifice to the democratic rage of the conspirators. The Duke of Modena had nearly been arrested at Venice by the French: they required the money he had taken with him from Modena; but he answered, that it was in the hands of the Austrian Minister at Venice, who considered it as a sacred deposit which he would not give up. On the mediation of the Spanish minister at Venice, however, it was agreed, that the Duke, on paying 180,000 ducats to the French, should be permitted to leave the city.