

entertainment to several gentlemen at his residence at Mr. Conful Stoughton's.

It is a strong proof of the salubrity of the air of this town, and the attractions of its inhabitants, that the southern gentlemen in their northern visits, give it the preference. The town is now thronged with strangers of respectability; and a remarkable degree of health prevails.

On Saturday, a well-dressed fowler, was seen eying very curiously the pockets of the gentlemen on the Exchange—and not giving satisfactory answers to proper inquiries, he was obliged to make a speedy retreat to avoid hussling.

Last evening, Stephen Smith, a black man, was convicted before the Supreme Court, now sitting of Burglary in Mr. Goldbury's house the last spring—*Death*.

Monday last failed from this port the sloop —, for the Bay of Fundy, carrying Mr. Wright, astronomer on the part of the British government, and professor Webber, astronomer on the part of the United States, and a young gentleman, as an assistant. The object of their voyage is to ascertain the longitude and latitude of the two rivers St. Croix's, and to complete their surveys, that the result of the whole may be laid before the Commissioners at their meeting in June next in Providence.

The annual "Dudleian Lectures" will be delivered at Harvard University, on this day. The subject of this year's discourse is "the errors of Popery." Rev. Mr. Bridge will deliver it in the College Chapel, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SALEM, September 5.

Capt. George Hodges arrived here on Saturday from St. Domingo, where he was obliged to witness the sacrifice of his vessel and cargo to the French pirates who captured her on her homeward passage from India. Not content with so rich a prize, we understand that Capt. Hodges and his people were stripped of almost every necessary personal article.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by Wm. Griffiths, No. 177, South Second-street, a fresh supply of

Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnaeus of Britain) and is considered in England as a certain cure for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough.

It may also be had retail of W. A. Stokes, No. 61, South Second-street, and T. Street, 551 New Street, in bottles at 75 cents each.

Wm. Griffiths having observed the happy effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.

August 3. 1aw3w

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, }
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. 1aw3w.

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in cases
Just received, and for sale by
Rundle & Leech.
Aug. 21. 2awtf

This Day is Published,

BY Mess. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookellers,
Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegant printed on Wove paper, and Ho pressed.

By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.
N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3/4ths of a dollar.
February 6 mwf

Just published,

And to be sold at the Bookstores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-street; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chestnut-street, and W. Young, corner of Chestnut and Second-streets.

An accurate System of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,
1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, concise, and easy manner.
2. The extraction of the square root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to cast up the contents of lands.
5. Field surveying.

The whole being performed without the use of scale and compasses, on a table of logarithms. In which is given some account of the variation of the needle, and the causes of its attraction.
By SAMUEL MOORE.
August 1. 2aw3w

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 10 by 14.
By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
Philadelphia, J. 269, 1797. 51wimwlf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11.

Totals of burials for 24 hours, ending Saturday at noon.

St. Mary's Church	1 Adult.	
German Lutheran	2	1 Child.
German Calvinists	3	0
Notter's Field	0	4
City Hospital	17	0
Kensington†	1	3
Total	24	8

* Fourteen of these were from the city.
† All from Camptown.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Northern Liberties, held at their town-house on the 28th ult. a Committee of Enquiry, consisting of 40 persons, were appointed to act in conjunction with the Board of Health, in order to prevent the spreading of the prevailing disease.

September 9th, 1797.

MR. BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

SIR,
Agreeably to promise, I shall now reply as concisely as possible to such parts of your letter as occur to my recollection.

The reason why I did not mention the circumstances which gave rise to the yellow fever in 1793, was not, as you insinuate, because those circumstances did not suit my system; or because the dates were so recent that I was afraid of having the subject investigated; but, because the college of physicians had published their opinion that the disease took its origin from contagion, and that they believed the contagion had been imported by a vessel from the West Indies. Let those desirous of seeing the reasons assigned by the college for their opinion, call on Dr. James, the secretary of the college, and satisfy themselves; or read my review of Dr. Ruhl's book on the subject, published in 1794.

You ask how certain persons to the north, came to be affected with fever, before those to the south of the Archufo, (which I have charged with giving rise to the disease) when the wind must have carried the effluvia, if any arose from that vessel, in an opposite direction to them. This circumstance is easily explained.—Contagious diseases do not require wind to waft them from one person to another—all they require is the near approach of the fount to the bodies of the sick, or to any porous substance that has lately been near the body of the sick in a confined situation. While the brig Iris from Oporto was unloading, the crew of the Archufo had to pass across that vessel to get on shore with their chests, bedding, &c. and it is natural to suppose, as some of the bungs flew out of the wine casks and the mariners were making merry, that some of the crew of the Archufo, also partook of their cheer with them. Mr. Latimer, Mr. Lewis, and others, might have received the contagion from passing near those people with their infected materials; those who worked in fall-lofts from her sails and those of the Hind; and this is the way that contagious fevers are generally propagated, and this, I am sure, is one of the ways that the disease now continues to be propagated. Contagion is an invisible substance, known only from its effects. The effluvia of marshes, of putrid vegetables, or of bilge water, which contains nothing different from stagnant-marsh water, namely, vegetable and animal substances in a state of putrefaction, when they have any effect at all, only produce an intermittent or remitting fever, according as the subject to whom they are applied is more or less vigorous; and diseases thus produced are never propagated by contagion.

Please to permit me to transcribe the opinion delivered on this subject, by one of the best informed and most judicious physicians of the present or any former age, the celebrated Cullen of Edinburgh, in his first lines, vol. 1.

"As fevers are so generally epidemic, it is probable that some matter floating in the atmosphere, and applied to the bodies of men, ought to be considered as the remote cause of Fevers: and these matters present in the atmosphere, and thus acting upon men may be considered, either as contagions—that is effluvia, arising directly or originally from the body of a man under a particular disease and exciting the same kind of disease in the body of the person to whom they are applied; or Miasmata that is effluvia, arising from the stagnant water of marshes (which contain more or less dead and putrefying vegetable matters) producing a disease in the person to whom they are applied."

"It appears likely that the contagions which produce fevers are not of great variety; perhaps there is but one common source of such contagions."

"For it is well known that the effluvia constantly issuing from the living human body, if long retained in the same place, without being diffused in the atmosphere, acquire a singular virulence; and in that state being applied to the bodies of men, become the cause of a fever which is highly contagious."

"The existence of such a cause is fully proved by the late observations on jail, hospital, (and ship fevers)."

That these contagious effluvia are rendered more or less virulent as the circumstance of climate and season happen to concur with the other circumstances which give origin to the contagion has been lately confirmed by the observations of Doctor Chisholm of Grenada on a ship fever which was introduced into that island in the vernal season of 1793, and destroyed one fifth of all the inhabitants and nearly one half of all the mariners at that time in port.

I have something more to add on this subject, but am obliged to defer it to a future opportunity. In the mean time ac-

cept of the sincerest wishes for your welfare.
From your humble servant,
WILLIAM CURRIE.

MR. PENNO.
An artful, insidious paper, signed A Friend to Mankind, was left at my house the other day. It affects, with wonderful philanthropy, to give advice for the cure of the prevailing disorder. Any one who reads that trash must be more than a fool not to see at once the object of the writer. You will oblige me by telling the pale-faced hypocrite who wrote it, that if he had any friendship to mankind, he ought to have damned his performance by his name. I will answer for it, that he who is the friend of so many, has not one real friend on earth. T.

Surgeon-major, the Jacobin Theatres, who has so long furnished dull wit for the gudgeons, flimsy scandal for the milk-mops, and gross lies for the more malicious and hardened of the Jacobin sect; has declined (the very natural consequence of a continued sameness) to a mere caput mortuum, an effigy of what once attracted some notice. Every body says now—"I wonder that you will still be talking, signior Bache, nobody marks you."

His paltry calumnies have lost even their power of exciting indignation, and a transient emotion of contempt is almost the only attention they attract; they are now regarded as things of course, arising rather from a native propensity to baseness, than founded on this or that particular exciting cause.

A French writer on finances, says, "the various miseries, created by the Revolution, have received as yet no alleviation. The towns are yet unable to maintain their police, hospitals, or work-houses for their poor, who can find no employment."

"A tax which has been laid upon Salt is little better than a renewal of the Gabelle, one of the principal topics of all the abuse poured forth against the old system: still the roads are neither mended nor guarded,—nor are the streets either watched or lighted."

"The tenant, deprived of the means of obtaining bread by the fatal unbinding of society, the natural offspring of the accursed Revolution, beholds his despondency increased by the expressions of a sterile pity, and by mock laws, which decree that men shall pay their debts, while the law-makers well know that there is no money on the soil of the Republic; because they have swung it, by the iron hand of power, from the wretched people, to employ it to the destruction of mankind, and the depopulation of the earth."

"All parts of the public service are about to fail; still the government jogs on its plundering, degrading courses—bunting over the wide-spread surface of the earth, for new seeds of enmity, hatred and discord:—as if our disastrous and fatal career had not already proved a sufficient curse to mankind, and not sufficiently drawn down on our heads the execrations of the whole earth."

From the Arcades

POLITICAL CONUNDRUMS.

Why is the term Federalism like Charity? Because it covers a "multitude of sins."

Why is the term Jacobin like Chymistry? Because it discloses the base properties of a counterfeit currency.

Why are "Tommy Argus" and "Fool" synonymous terms? Because the latter is a quality of mind of which the former is the representative.

In vulgar acceptance these are synonymous.

Why is Tommy a Jacobin? Because he is paid for it.

Why is the term so hateful to his ears? Because it reminds him of the base properties of his own venal soul.

Why is the term Federalism so hateful to the Jacobins in general? Because it renews in their minds the recollection of a firm barrier to their schemes of plunder and murder.

ANECDOTE.

A certain notary being lately applied to by a French functionary, for papers relative to the estate of a deceased Citizen, declined the surrender, as not knowing the character of the applicant, who intently pulled out his pocket-book, unfolded his credentials, and observed, "You are Monsieur! I am de Shancellor of de French Consulat de Sharelton, and must have de papers!" The notary very deliberately surveyed the functionary's documents, and gravely replied—"Sir, I am satisfied now of your public character; but as the French government have refused to receive Mr. Pinckney as our ambassador, so it is out of my power to receive you."

Inspection Office, 6th Sept. 1797.

SIR,
In compliance with orders received by me this day, you are hereby required to hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes of the companies composing your regiment, in order to form the body of 817 men from the brigade of this city; and as soon as possible inform me of your proceeding, that I may make my report to his excellency the commander in chief. I am &c.

LEWIS NICOLAS, Inspector.

Inform me of the number of notices your regiment will require, and they shall be furnished without delay.

Col. GURNEY, or Officers
Commanding the 5th regiment.

Mrs. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends and the public in general, that her house, No. 102, Market-street, will continue open during the absence.

Board and Lodging in a separate room, TEN DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.

For the convenience of those gentlemen who have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR a day.

August 29—61

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

A Bermuda paper of the 12th August, contains the following paragraph:

Thursday a brig drifted up to the land from the eastward of these islands bottom up. From her being scuttled in the bottom, we imagine the must have been full in with at sea by some vessel. She is brought into harbour by the boats, and has on her stem, "Atlantic of Boston;" she is laden with lumber and spars, and appears to be a new vessel, built of birch and maple. Whether the crew were saved or not it is impossible for us to tell.

New York, September 9th.

ARRIVED.

Ship Mary, Battery, Havannah
Brig James, Fitch, St. Valley
Hetty, Robertson, South Seas

NEWBURYPORT, September 5.

Arrived, brig Friendship, Ellis, Lisbon.
Saturday arrived brig Friendship, Ellis, 61 days from Lisbon, left there brig Vulture, Walton, of this port, to fall in seven days.

July 29, lat. 42, 51, long. 41, 30, spoke brig Integrity, of Charleston, bound to London, 21 days out.

Brig Ranger, Huse, after being taken by an English privateer, and cleared on paying one eighth salvage—sailed with a fleet homeward bound, and was again taken by a French privateer, capt. Garriscan, and his crew put on board another vessel and sent home. The above privateer had taken four American vessels within 24 hours, when the captured the Ranger. The captain of the privateer, Garriscan, altho' a Frenchman born, is a naturalized citizen of the United States and has a family and property in the United States.

Capt. Matthews, arrived at Boston on Saturday last from Baltimore, spoke a few days since, the brig Aurora, Gould, from Nevis for Kennebec 20 days out having on board the crew of the brig Ranger, Hewes, of Newburyport, which had been captured by the French and the crew put on board a vessel belonging to Virginia, captured and made a cartel of. Besides this crew, there were on board the cartel, the crews of the brig Success, Rogers, of New York, from St. Kitt's, sloop Dependance, of Richmond Montague, from Antigua; brig Peace, Allen of New York, from Martinico, all captured and carried into Porto Rico, for condemnation.

BALTIMORE, September 7.

This morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, at the navy yard of Major Stodder, the builder, was launched, the United States frigate CONSTELLATION. The novelty of the scene, she being the first frigate ever built at this port, drew forth an immense concourse of citizens, of both sexes, and of all ages, and notwithstanding the earliness of the hour appointed for the launch, the number, who were warranted in saying, was never equalled on any occasion in this city. The surface of the Patapasco was covered with innumerable boats, and the adjacent hills, east of Harris's creek, swarmed with inspectors; and so admirable, too, were the situations around, that every one had the pleasure of gratifying his curiosity, without risking the least accident.

A number of volunteers, in uniform, were admitted on board, while others were set to guard the yard and permit no one to enter, unless engaged in the business of the day.

The workmen, amounting to 200, being thus kept unoccupied, carried on their work with such regularity and dispatch, as reflected the greatest credit both on themselves and their able conductor. Every order was communicated by a taffie from the drum, and the operations of the men in wedging up the vessel, &c. were apparently performed with as much exactness and precision, as the manual exercise by a regiment of veterans. The anxious moment now arrived—and now description is begged. Every thing being in the most complete preparations, all the blocks taken away, every man from under the vessel, and the hull standing upon almost nothing but the slipperly tallow, orders were given for knocking away the last staunchion: this being done, she moved gracefully and majestically down her ways, amidst the silent amazement of thousands of spectators, to her destined element, into which she plunged with such ease and safety, as to make the hills resound with reiterated bursts of joyful exclamations.

Her plunge into the water was attended with so little velocity, that she came to anchor within 100 yards of the shore; and we can pronounce, from the authority of able and experienced judges, that no vessel was ever taken from the stocks in a more safe and judicious manner than the Constellation, and that no man, on a similar occasion, ever acquitted himself with more honour and ability than did Major Benjamin Stodder.

The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to F. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.
August 7

Bank of North America,

September 8th, 1797.

Monday next the Notices for all Notes or Bills payable at this Bank, which fall due on that and the ensuing 6 days, will be served on the Payers; and the like Notices on every Monday, till the further orders of the Directors.—Persons wishing to deposit Notes or Bills for Collection, which are to fall due within the week, must themselves undertake to give notice to the Payers.
August 7

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGON almost new, with a frame and a pair of harness (bright collars) has never been used—price 90 Dollars.

A Horse 16 hands high, seven years old, and a new chair, with a falling top and harness—price 300.
Inquire No. 321, Market-street.
August 14. 41w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, September 11.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 9th to 10th Septem. in the Morning.

Admitted, since last report,
Stuffil Ryanfullt, North Livery Stables,
New Market.

Jacob Beacom, Dr. Currie, 39, Pine-street.

Thomas Marshall, corner Front and Queen.

Patrick Calligher, Tent on common.
Samuel Bell, Mr. Steel's, German street.
Died since last report.

Elizabeth Ellis, admitted 5th inst.

Nelly Corral, 5th

Samuel People, 8th

Stuffil Ryanfullt, 9th (8 hours after admission.)

Remaining last Report 41

Admitted, 5

Discharged 46

Died 4

Remain in Hospital, { Convalescents 5 } 42

Interred in City Hospital burying ground since last report:—

From the city and suburbs 10

From the city hospital 4

Total 14

Five of the sick are dangerous.

(Signed) STEPHEN GIRARD,
CALEB LOWNES,
JOHN CONNELLY.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From the 10th to 11th Sept. in the morning.

Admitted since last report,
Nancy Berry, Cresson's court, Cherry alley,
between 5th and 6th street.

Leonard Brown, Corner 5th and Cherry alley.

Wm. Hartoon, Mr. Bennet's Union st. et.

Sarah Devenny, corner South and Front st.

Mary Haywood, Robert M'Fee's second by Shippen street.

Mary Woodward, 16 Pine street.

David Givens, Harris's, South street.

Wm. McDonald, Tents on Common.

Wm. Silby, Brig Clarissa near Swedes Church.

Paul Long, do. do.

James Clarke, No. 1, Market street.

Daniel Rourke, Joseph Ploughman's corner Front and South.

Francis Leiby, Hill's, 247, South Second.

Elizabeth Boyd, Durney's, biscuit baker, corner Shippen and Second.

Jane McFarland, 50, Race street.

Died since last report.

Wm. M'Donald, 12 hours after admission. 4

Paul Long, 8 hours do.

Catharine Turner, admitted 8th

Hugh Parry, 5th

Joseph Azani, 9th

Remaining last report 42

Admitted since 15

Discharged none 57

Died 5 5

Remains in Hospital, { Convalescent 9 } 52

Interred since last report.

From city and suburbs 10

Hospital 5

Total 15

(Signed) STEPHEN GIRARD,
CALEB LOWNES,
JOHN CONNELLY.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Governor, to carry into effect the law for alleviating the distress of the Citizens of Philadelphia, and the suburbs thereof; inform their fellow-citizens, that they have 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 assisted as they may stand in need, by applying at the State-House, from 3 to 5 o'clock, on the 6th inst. and every second, fourth and sixth days of the week, called Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the same hours, while necessary; and those who want employ, may likewise apply as above, or to either of the commissioners at their dwellings.

Commissioners for the city.

Robert Wharton, S. Third-street, No. 135.

George Krebs, N. Fifth-street, No. 17.

John James, ditto No. 18.

Israel Israel, corner of Chestnut & Third St.

Thomas Savery, N. Fifth-street, No. 30.

Edward Garrigues, Cherry-street, No. 29.

Commissioners for the Northern Liberties.

Samuel Wheeler, Wine-street, No. 99.

John Wagner, Noble-street.

George Inglis, New Market-street.

Commissioners for Southwark.

Samuel Church, corner South & Water St.

William Lennard, South Second-street.

Robert M'Mullen, Swanton-street.

Philadelphia, September 5, 1797.

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. 41f

Post Office, September 5th, 1797.

The Post Office will be removed to-morrow at 3 o'clock, P. M. to Mr. Dunlap's Coach house, 12th street, between Market and Chestnut street, where merchants and others will please to send for their letters, as the letter carriers during the continuance of the present prevailing sickness will not be sent out.