The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14.

Burlington, Sept. 12th, 1797.

MR. FENNO, OBSERVING in Brown's paper of the oth, and Claypoole's of the 7th inft. a falfe and unfounded publication, reflecting on the people of this city, respecting two or three days arriving here, after laying two or three days at the fort—that the people rose in a mass, cut them from the wharf, and obliged them to drop below the town upon pain of being fired at. The Pilgrim, captain Smith, then at the wharf, was requested to haul off for two days, when she returned and discharged her cargo: the schooner Eutaw, captain Brewster, was ordered to lay off till her quarantine was out, which she should have done at fort Mifflin.

the captain or owners are men of truth, they will not fay to the reverse. No doubt the people here were uneafy, that the resident

A PHILADELPHIAN.

AUTHENTIC.

Letter of the Mayor of Burlington to Governor Missin, and the Governor's answer.

Burlington, Sept. 4th, 1797.

THE anxiety of the inhabitants of this town has been for some days considerably excited by a circumstance which they cannot but confider as contrary to the inten-tio of the legislature of the state over which you preside, and of the letter, as well as spirit of your proclamation of the 15th of August last, which evinces so prudent an at-tention to the health of the citizens of Pennfylvania, that the corporation of Burlington, on whose behalf I have the honor to address on whole behalf I have the honor to address you, rely on your affiftance in preventing the introduction of contagious difease into the state of New-Jersey, by any evasion or misconstruction of the laws of Pennsylvania, on which we have hitherto relied for pro-

tection from the awful calamity. Two veffels, now lying at our wharves, have arrived in this port, without complying with the directions of your proclama-tion—The brig Pilgrim, one of those vessels from Port au Prince, (both the captain and mate of which died, as we are informed, of a contagious disease in the West-Indies,) laid five or fix days at the fort, when the refi-dent phylician permitted her to depart, having ten passengers aboard, on the mere assurance of the captain and owner that she would proceed to this place. We apprehend the words of your proclamation admit of no discretion with respect to any vessel coming from the West-Indies, but absolutely requiring ten days quarantine.—
From the annexed *copy of a letter from doctor Mease to captain Smith, a discretion appears to have been exercifed, and as we learn from the captain on the mere affurance of the owner that she should not go to Phila-delphia, although it evidently appears from her papers and by the acknowledgement of after that she was bound for that port. The schooner Eutaw, captain Brewster, from Cape Francois, the other of those vessels, performed but four days quarantine, and argrim, captain Smith. We do not learn that the captain has any written permission from the resident physician at the fort, to proceed hither. Several of the late Philadelphia papers contain the following paragraph: "The schooner Eutaw, Brewster, from Cape Francois, has gone up to Burlington to finish her quarantine." Whether this permission of the resident physician proceeds from an exercise of discretion, or from an opinion that the laws of Pennsylvania do not admit of his detaining a veffel when a verbal affertion is made by an owner or captain, in opposition to her papers, that she is bound to a port in New-Jersey, as has been hinted by the captains now here, we conceive it in no other light, than an evafion of the law, which will, if tolerated, frustrate the intention of the legislature, and may possibly be attended with fatal consequences to us. We have been induced to lay this matter before you, fir, from a confidence that it will receive from you that attention which with pleasure we observe has been extended towards the proper means of prevent-ing the introduction and increase of this destructive disease, and we are the more solicitous that early and decifive measures be adopted, as we learn that feveral other vef-

fels are daily expected here.

At the same time that a faithful discharge of our duty dictates the propriety of adopting every prudent measure for the safety of our fellow citizens, be affured, fir, that we are affected by the most lively fympathy at the reslections excited by the misfortunes of the citizens of Philadelphia, many of whom are connected with us by the ftrongest ties of affection and friendship. To those of them, amounting to several hundreds, who have chosen this place as an afylum, we shall feel pleasure to afford every accommodation in our power, and we are perfuaded that it is unnecessary to urge their fafety, as an additional inducement to the adoption of the most speedy precautions to prevent a future evasion of your laws, and ensure

With the highest respect,

I have the honour to be
Your excellency's most obedient servant, By order of the corporation, JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Mayor of the city of Burlington.

* Captain Smith, I fend you a letter from your owner, Mr. Gerard: he defires you will proceed to Burlington immediately, and he will go on board at Kenfington, if the tide carries you

o far ; you may, therefore, get under way. If you do not reach the city, you are not to land any of your passengers on the Pennsylvania side, as that will subject you to a fine.

Yours, JAS. MEASE, Refident Physician of the Port. August 31, 1797.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated yesterday, and to lament the occasion of the alarm, which it very justly expresses, in consequence of a conduct on the part of the Resident Physician of the Health Office of Philadelphia, that is, in opinion, HIGHLY IRREGULAR. I have directed an enquiry to be immediately instituted into the circumstances of the two cafes, to which your letter refers; and you may affure our fellow-citizens of New-Jerley, that any measure which endangers their health or distresses their feelings, can never be fanctioned by the laws of Pennfylvania, There was no rifing of the people; and if and will, as far as my power extends, be ef-

Accept my best thanks for the sympathy people here were uneasy, that the resident physician there should permit vessels from citizens of Philadelphia, and believe me to the West-Indies to come here to finish their be, with great consideration and esteem,

Sir, Your most obedient, humble fervant, THOMAS MIFFLIN, Philadelphia, 5th Sept. 1797. To Joseph Bloomfield, Esq. Mayor of the City of Burlington.

A BYE LAW of the corporation of the city of Burlington, ORDAINS, " that every captain or master of any vessel coming to the port of Burlington from sea, (vessels actually employed in the coasting trade excepted) shall on his arrival, cause his vessel to be brought to anchor, or otherwise stayed in the stream of the river Delaware, and there remain, until the physician of the port shall have examined into the state of the vessel, her crew and paffengers, and permiffion shall be given to approach the wharves of said city. "That no permiffion to haul to any

wharf or to land any of the crew, passengers or goods from on board any vessel shall be given until such captain or master shall proluce a certificate or written evidence of fuch veffel having performed the quarantine required by the laws of Pennfylvania—that in all cases, where there is no evidence produc-ed of the quarantine prescribed by the laws of Pennfylvania, having been complied with; the Mayor of the city on report of the fame, shall order and direct the time for which fuch vessel shall perform quarantine in this port, before permission shall be given to lie at any wharf, or for the landing of any of the crew, passengers or goods from on board said vessel; provided, that in no ease, a shorter quarantine shall be allowed than that prescribed by the existing laws of Penn-

I certify the foregoing to be a true extract from the ordinance passed Sept. 6, 1797, for the security of the city of Burlington against the introduction of contagious diseases.

AB : GARDINER, Clerk of the Corporation.

Mr. FENNO,

With a view of infpiring confidence in blood-letting, in the cure of the yellow fe-ver, I take this method of informing my fellow citizens, that I lost during my late attack of that fever, 176 ounces of blood by ewenty two bleedings in ten days. The effifrequent and copious evacuations from my bowels, and a moderate falivation. Thro' the bleffing of heaven upon the above remidies I am now, and have been, in a state of rapid convalescence for several days, and possess much more strength than could be expected by those who have not witnessed the effects of fuch remedies.

I cannot conclude this short communica tion to my fellow citizens without expressing my obligations to my kind friends Dr. Rush and Dr. De Wees, for their affectionate and vigilant attendance upon me: Alfo to Dr. Coxe and Dr. Otto, for their occasional and friendly vifits; and to my pupils, Mr. May and Mr. Chalwill, for the fingular tenderness and care with which they nursed me, night and day, during the whole of my ill-

PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK. 12th Sept. 1797.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Mr. Brown,

As there are various exaggerated reports n circulation in the city, and as there is con-iderable alarm created in the Northern Liperties, relative to the existence and rage of the Yellow Fever on board of the frigate U-

nited States, we request that you will publish the following true statement:

One marine died on the morning of the 10th inst. one seaman was sent to the Hospital on the 11, and Mr. Lockwood, failng mafter died on the morning of the 12th. Lieutenant M'Crea is in a state of convalescence, and we trust that in a few days he may be pronounced perfectly free from dan-

We feel no folicitude relative to the speedy and perfect establishment of health in the o ther three men on board, who are indispofed; no person has been attacked since Sunday morning, nor have we been able to afcertain one instance on board in which the difease can be traced with accuracy to have been communicated from one person to another. We hope from the regulations esta-blished, and from the purification of the frigate, that no new cafes will occur, and that the alarm in the Northern Liberties, found

ed on exaggerated accounts, will subside.

JOHN GILLASPY. Surgeon.

JOHN C. OTTO, Confulting Phyfician.

Frigate United States, 7 September 13.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, July 15—16.

The disputes which have for some time existed between the courts of Berlin and Vienna seem to be approaching to a criss. The sentence of the Aulic Council, by which certain claims of the king of Prussia have been set asside, the conclusum against the elector of Cologne, asmasker of the Teutonic order, and against the Imperial city of Nuremburg, form the ground of a proclamation issued by his Prussian majesty. It concludes with a determination to pay no attention to the sentence of the Aulic Council, and promises to protect the Imperial cities and others again st any party whatever. This declaration is a complete defiance of the emperor as head of the Germanic Body. It exhibits the king of Prussia as the riyal of his power. If the determination of the Aulic Council is to be maintained, the pretensions of the court of Berlin must be defined by the force of arms. If it is given up the constitution of the Germanic Body is violated, and the weakiness of the emperor confessed. Perhaps this conduct of his Prussian majesty may be a step taken in considered with the French republic to hasten the conclusion of a peace; Certainly the emperor would be ill ably to affert his rights against the king of Prussia, while exposed to the hostilities of France; and on the other hand, in the pacific arrangements which take place, this very claim of the king of Prussia, now brought forward to influence the negotiation, may afterwards be made the subject of amicable fettlement.

A company of patriots to the number of 1000 in the Valteline, a frontier country of Switzerland,

the subject of amicable settlement.

A company of patriots to the number of 1000 in the Valteline, a frontier country of Switzerland, have taken an oath to live free or she in mnion with the Cisalpine republic.

Letters from St. Marino, dated on the 12th ult. mention, that some degree of aristocracy had always prevailed in the little republic, and that this had kitherto been supported by the neighboring powers. As that was, however, not at present the case, the people had now determined to regain their rights; and though they might have done this by convoking the general affembly, they preserved the more easy way, and presented a declaration to the council of fixty.

The council was occupied in deliberating on the

The council was occupied in deliberating on the bject, and there was every reason to believe their solutions would be conformable to the wishes of

the people.

Letters from Rome, of the 16th, fay, that the Pope was then still alive, but that he had for some days lost the use of his speech, and the physicians no longer prescribed for him, but only paid him wists of ceremony. Pius the fixth is at the moment of his death aged \$1, and nothing but also good constitution could have enabled him to support the daily sits of apoplexy with which he has been attacked.—The greatest alarms prevailed at Rome respecting his successor, as the cardinals had sled, and it would be impossible to assemble a Conclave. It was even doubted whether he would not be the last Pontiss, and whether Rome would not be the last Pontiss, and whether Rome would not be the last were passed up in some of the principal streets of Rome, inscribed, "My kingdom is not of this world."

July 18—19.

On Monday lord Bridport, with the fleet under his command, failed for Torbay.

A letter from the Hague, dated July 8, fays, "All the troops defined on the intended expedition are now embarked, and we understand that the fleet is to fet fail in

July 23.

Mr. Major is the messenger who was dispatched on Thursday evening with the answer of the British cabinet to the contre-pro-

In the higher circles, it is reported the Earl of Hardwicke will shortly succeed as viceroy in Ireland; a designation wherein his lordship's character and abilities will restled credit upon administration.

General Clerke, we are informed by refracted authority, is the son of a tradesman. 18th regiment

lution he was an enfign in the duke de Fitz-james's regiment of the Irish brigade: be-merica. ing a lively dashing young man, fit for their purposes, the Directory sent him plenipo-tentiary to Vienna, at the period of Lord Malmesbury's mission to Paris, and he has lately been a negociator with his holiness the Pope:—fuch are the vicissitudes of fortune in this extraordinary period.

The state of Portugal in 1766, one of the best works of our days, having been much ral Dumourier at Hamburgh, and a splendid new edition, with continuations, notes, &c. is advertised by the author. The original copy was fold for three shillings and fix.

His Majesty invited Lord Howe on Wednefday, in a very preffing manner, to fpend three or four days with him at Windfor, which invitation was accepted by his Lord-

The plays at Botany Bay, it has been obferved, are all raft with much strength. How can it otherwise be considered, when it is ecollected that the Dramatis Persona confifts of well known tried performers, and who have long boasted much ability in their line. We need not add, that the audience are com-

pletely transported.

A subscription has been raised by the in-habitants of Yarmouth, for the laudable purpose of rewarding the loyalty of the people be-longing to the ship Venerable and Adamant, which were the only two belonging to the North Sea fleet that took no part in the late mutiny. The fum collected will amount o near eleven pounds a man.

A French row-boat captured a fmall yeffel within fight of Dover yesterday morning. Three cutters immediately put to sea in pursuit of her; but she out-sailed them, and got fafe with her prize under the French

A fleet of merchantmen was to fail from Lisbon for England about the 9th instant, under convoy of the Inconstant frigate, and a floop of war. The Raven floop of war is to fail for England at the fame time, and is to convoy to the British shore the very

rich Manillaman, taken from the Spaniards. Lord St. Vincent being lately informed that feveral of the Spanish failors, who had on their parole, on condition of not ferving

in any manner during the courte of the war it is for you to fecure the happiness of 30 . against England, were actively employed in preparing the Spanish fleet for sea, and that fome of these were serving on board their ships, he sent to Masseredo, to tell him, that if any of these men so employed were taken in arms, they would be treated in the severest manner prescribed by the laws of war.

Commodore Philips has been dispatched with eight sail of the line, of which sive are

Portuguese, to cruize off the streights of Gibraltar, with the view of preventing the French ships which failed from Toulon from coming out of the Mediterranean.

A letter from on board Admiral Duncan's fleet, dated the 15th inft. states that a flag of truce had been fent into the Texel, in consequence of the Dutch having captur ed one of our fishing boats, which was af-terwards recaptured by the Ganges. The admiral complained of this conduct on the part of the enemy's cruizers, and threatened to retaliate, if it were tolerated by the Dutch commander. He received a very polite anfwer, through one of the Dutch captains, who came on board his ship, to assure him it was not their intention to encourage fuch practices.

Great preparations appear to be making in the Texel for the failing of the armament in the harbour, but the transports still lie in the inner bason, where there are also several large merchant ships, supposed to be Indiamen. There are said to be seventy five thousand men in the neighbourhood of Amsterdam. The British sleet now form a line at the mouth of the Texel, determined to attack theenemy wheneverthey may come out. The utmost order and subordination prevail on board every thip.

The Westmoreland, Jamaica packet, on

her outward bound voyage, fell in with a cutter privateer of 18 guns, and, after engaging her for a confiderable time, obliged her to

theer off in a very damaged condition.

A Court Martial on the mutineers of the Montague commenced at Portsmouth, on Thursday, on board the Hector, in the

The mutineers of the above ship are now on trial on board the Cambridge, of 80 guns. J. Cole, quarter-master, was brought before the court on Wednesday, and wished to be admitted to King's evidence, but from his account of the proceedings on board the Sat-urn, and various other circumstances, it is supposed he will be tried with the rest of the

That our readers may form some idea of the importance of the trade of Jamaica, we sufficient the following account of its produce brought by the last sleet, and entered at the custom-house:

As soon as circular letter deat the next morning, and open boat; but the tide being turned, and re-embarked in Wales Paeket, and arrived o'clock yesterday morning.

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16,474 hogsheads, 2,198 tierces, and 301 barrels of sugar—4,430 puncheons, and 208 eight or ten days. Rumor fays, that gen. hogsheads of rum—4,159 cwt. coffee—474
Hoche is to command the troops who are to
embark at Dunkirk."
hogsheads of rum—4,159 cwt. coffee—474
bags ginger—494 bags pimento—600 tons
of logwood—148 ditto fustic—and 16 do. lignum vitæ.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, September 13. It is faid that General Kosciusko is arri-

Yesterday was married at Richmond Hill, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of New-York, WILLIAM PALMER, Esc. Capaain in the pectable authority, is the son of a tradesman in Kilkenny, in Ireland, the tenant of a gentleman now in England. Before the revo-

PARIS, July 21.
Truguet has received a letter from the directory, acquainting him, that it was with the utmost concern they faw themselves obliged to remove him from a station he had filled with as much zeal as abilities, and that as a reward for his fervices, he might demand any other place he chose. Truguet fought after lately, and now not to be had returned a short and noble answer, informin London, a hint has been given to Gene-ing the directory that he should ask no other favor but oblivion and repose.

As for Cochon, it is difficult to withdraw

from a public station with more glory than he has done. The directory, on intimating pence, the new edition will be near a guinea. The directory, or internating to him his difmission, requested him to affist with his knowledge and experience his unfical taste of those who value books not for their contents, but their exterior brilliancy, will aid a genius in distress, and one of the ny pledges of his attachment to the revolu-best writers in Europe. ion, would certainly give this new proof of

Cochon, in compliance with this request, held two conferences with his fuccessor Lenoir Laroche, wherein the latter learned more in point of police than he ever had thought of before.

Tiriet, head clerk in the department of police, a man generally respected for his talents and probity, has given in his refigna-tion. He is succeeded by Mathieu, exmember of the convention and of the ci-devant committee of general welfare, and prefident of the revolutionary tribunal of the 17th of August.

Rumor fays, that Legarde, secretary of the directory, will be dismissed, and suc-ceeded either by Honore Bioutt, author of the "Memoires d'un Detenu," (Memoirs of a Prifoner), or by Benjamin Conftant. General Hoche not having yet attained the age requifite for a minister of state, Petiet remains at the head of the war depart-

The present ministers of finances and jus-ice are, we understand, to be replaced by Montesquiou and Vieillard, late national accuser at Vendome.

Buonaparte has iffued a proclamation, adrefled to his army, which throws some ight on the alarming circumstances where-n we find ourselves. It is as follows: Buonaparte, general chief of the army of

Italy. ce SOLDIERS,

" This day we celebrate the anniversary of the 14th of July. You see before you the names of our brethren in arms, slain in been taken by him in the late engagement the names of our brethren in arms, flain in with the fleet under Cordova, and liberated the field of honor for the liberty of our the field of honor for the liberty of our mation, that I this day joined the ships country. They have set you the example; under the orders of hir John E. Warren,

millions of Frenchmen; it is for you to preferve unfullied the glory of that name; which you have rendered more illustrious by

your triumphs. "Soldiers, I know you are deeply moved by the misfortunes which threaten our country; but the country cannot run any dan-ger. The men who made her triumph over coalesced Europe still exist. Mountain's feparate us from France, but in case of need, you will pass them with the rapidity of the Eagle, to maintain the constitution, defend liberty, and protect both the government and the republicans.

"Soldiers, government watches over the execution of the laws entrusted to its care. The royalists will perish the very moment they make their appearance. Be without uneafiness, and let us swear by the names of the heroes who have fallen by our side in the defence of liberty; let us fwear, under our new banners, eternal war against the enemies of the republic, and of the constitution of the third year.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

LONDON, July 22.

His majesty's armed cutter Telemachus, commanded by lieutenant Newton, has taken La Hardi French privateer lugger, of 4 carriage guns and 30 men, and retaken two merchant brigs captured by her, and carried them into Portsmouth.

The trial cutter, lieut. Garret, has captured le Courier de la Mer, a French priva-teer of 12 guns and 21 men, and retaken a brig captured by her and carried them to Spithead.

The Hind revenue cutter, of Falmouth, has captured and fent into that port L'Incroyable French privateer, of two carriage guns and 21 men, and also retaken a sloop captured by her.

July 28.
The Spanish fleet is in the same predicament with the Dutch, and durst not venture out. What a mortification this is to the French republic and its allies! Commodore Phillips, in the Swiftfure, of 74 guns, and 5 Portugueze ships, watches the Gut of

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Brookes, a king's messenger, arrived in town with dispatches from lord Malmesbury at four the next morning, and embarked in an open boat; but the tide being adverse, he returned, and re-embarked in the Prince of Wales Packet, and arrived at Dover at one

As foon as circular letters could be fent round to the ministers, the cabinet met, and fat near two hours. There will be another

Late last night we received the Paris Gazettes down to the 23d inft. inclusive. Strange to fay, they contain no one arti-cle, not even furmife, respecting the pro-

gress of the negociation at Lisle; the most certain proof this, of the secrecy with which it is conducted. There are some very long observations on the difficulties that arose in forming the new Administration, and that Barthelemy and Carnot publicly protested against several of the new nominations. There was a division in the Directory on each nomination of 3 to 2, excepting in the per-fons of Truguet and Delacoix, for whose dismissal all the Directors were of one opinion. It is understood that Ramel and Merlin will also be dismissed; the former is to be succeeded by Montesquoiu. " If this change really takes place, fays the Royalist Jour-nal La Quotidienne, our fears ought to cease respecting the hostile disposition of the Directory." Hoche appears not of suffici-ent age to accept the place of Minister of War. He is only 29 years of age, and the Constitution requires he should be 30. Petiet, the former Minister, has been requested to continue in his former situation, and the Directory is much praised for this proof of ts concession to the public opinion. Preville Le Pellay is arrived at Paris from Lifle, and has entered on his new office for the marine department. Talleyrand Perigord is reported to have very pacific dispositions.

Having lost his character in the early part of the French Resolution, he cannot so ffectually retrieve it as by facilitating a gen-

eral peace for Europe.

Two of the deputies, Willot and Quirot, attended by Pichegru and Tallot, as feconds, have been out to fight a duel in the Bois de Boulogne, but were prevented by

the interposition of the police.

The most marked ill humour manifests itself on all occasions in the council of Five Hundred, where the members have entered a very violent protest, and called the Directory to account for having dared to order the march of the troops of the line nearer to Paris than the constitution permits. The Directory was necessitated to shelter itself, by throwing the blame on some unknown commissary, though there can be no doubt but it was itself which gave the order.
The address of general Buonapare to this

army is very interesting, as it proves that he acts in concord with the Directory, and is ready to march to his affiltance

No communication was at first permitted to take place between the people on board the packet which arrived early yesterday morning at Dover, and those on shore. The Paris papers were not allowed to be taken out for twelve hours after the landing of the messenger. The dispatches brought by him are kept a profound fecret, even from perlons who are very intimately connected with

From the LONDON GAZETTE. From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, July 29, 1797.

Extract of a letter from the right hon lord

Bridport, K. B. admiral of the white, to

Evan Nepean, Efg. dated on board his

majefly's flip Royal George, at fea, July

24, 1797.

I acquaint you, for their lordships' information, that I this day joined the slipe.