

Mr. Peter Helm having at an early period of the prevailing fever, offered his services to superintend the care of the sick at the City Hospital, and the board of health having the strongest impression of the benevolent views of Mr. Helm, accepted his services until such time as the board could form some permanent arrangement for conducting of the hospital. This being done, so as to enable the board to dispense with the services of Mr. Helm.

Received, That the chairman enclose this resolution to Mr. Helm, with the warmest thanks of the board for the services he has rendered to his fellow-citizens.

Published by order of the Board, Wm. MONTGOMERY, Chairman, pro tem. Health-Office, City Hall, Sept. 29, 1797.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1797. Mr. PETER HELM, Sir,

I have the honor to inclose you a resolution of the board, unanimously adopted. Be assured it has been a source of regret that your services could not with propriety have been dispensed with before, they having a due sense of the sacrifices you must have made to yourself and family. The committee some time since appointed to visit daily the hospital, will perform the difficult task heretofore laid on you.

With due respect believe me, Sir, Your obedient humble servant, WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, Chairman, pro tem.

No. IV. Communication from the Commissioners to the Governor.

Sir,

In our last we stated the amount of our expenditures up to the 23d ultimo: the balance then left in our hands was about 4000 dollars. From the above date to the 30th inclusive, we have expended, by employing a number of men on the roads at 50 cents per day,

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 982 indigent persons relieved, Paid for bread, Ditto for provisions for persons in the encampment, Ditto to clerks and messengers.

We should be wanting in our duty with respect to our suffering fellow citizens, and regard to the safety and security of the city and property at large, if we did not at this time give warning of the imminent danger of stopping suddenly the supplies handed out through us the vast number of people of various descriptions, that are deprived of every means of subsistence at this time of general calamity; and as it takes above 2500 dollars to provide for them weekly, under the greatest economy, and the sum granted by the Legislature being nearly expended, we trust we shall be excused when we inform you, that however desirous we may feel to withdraw from the laboured duties of our appointment, we have come to a conclusion, to render our services while means are provided to give relief, or that relief required, and our conduct approved of by our fellow citizens; not doubting that the wealthy and benevolent will exert themselves in behalf of those whose situations require their immediate interposition. We are greatly encouraged to expect this from the generous donations already received from the following friends to suffering humanity, viz.

Table of donors and amounts: Mordecai Lewis 100 0, Thomas M' Euen 100 0, William Buckley 40 0, John Nixon 20 0, Thomas Hale 20 0, Robert Bridges 20 0, Joseph Cruikshank 50 0, Jonathan Dawes 10 0, Cash 1 0, Doctor Luff (Wilmington) 8 0, Cash 5 0, Samuel Blodget 200 0, William Bell, who has a wife and four children, one of the labourers on the road, gave for the widow and fatherless 50.

ROBERT WHARTON, Chairman, State-House, October 2, 1797. To Thomas Millin, Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Commissioners request all those who have any demands against them, may present them immediately to Thomas Savery, No. 20, or George Krebs, No. 17, North Fifth Street, as they are desirous of settling their accounts as speedily as possible. October 2.

UPWARDS of 600 men are daily employed by the commissioners on the road, most of whom have wives and children; and more than 900 persons chiefly women, have each a sum of money given them, which is as small as the commissioners think can, with the utmost frugality, support them: some of these women have husbands, who are aged, sick or otherwise disabled from working, many of them are widows, and most of them have children; so that, at the lowest calculation, at least three thousand persons receive support from the sum granted by the legislature, which will be all expended in two or three days. And it is earnestly desired our opulent fellow-citizens, whether they remain in town or have removed into the country, and all others who have a heart to feel for affliction, may deeply consider the great distress and even danger which will attend so large a number of people being suddenly deprived of the necessities of life. 10th Mo. 2d. PHILO.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, held at the Union School House in Germantown, on Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1797:—

It was agreed unanimously, to recommend the following gentlemen as suitable characters to fill the offices which precede their respective names:

Member of the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania, for the district composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware:— Benjamin R. Morgan.

Members of the House of Representatives for the City of Philadelphia:— George Latimer, Robert Wain, Jacob Hiltzheimer, Lawrence Seckel, Joseph Ball, Francis Gurney.

Members of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia:— Godfrey Haga, Henry Pratt, James Read, Francis Gurney.

Members of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia:— Matthias Sadder, Michael Keppel, James Todd, Walter Franklin, Thomas Parker, Thomas Allibone, George Pennock, James S. Cox, Edward Pennington, Henry Drinker, Jun., Henry Wharton, Caspar W. Morris, Joseph Hopkinson, Thomas P. Cope, Thomas Creeves, Levi Hollingworth, Conrad Gerhard, Lawrence Herbert, Gideon H. Walls, George Fox.

Published by order of the Meeting, HENRY PRATT, Chairman. JOHN HALLOWELL, Sec'y.

It is a remarkable thing, but one that has hitherto escaped remarks, that our anti-government men, who made formerly an incessant uproar about the detention of the Western Posts by the British Garrisons, have to this moment been silent and passive as lambs, about the detention of the post on the Mississippi by the Spaniards, in direct violation of treaty, for 15 or 16 months after the time stipulated. This is to be accounted for by the belief of all "patriots," that the Spaniards are under the French and must do as they are bid; for it is the first article in all the democratic creeds that "republicans can do no wrong."

When Poland was cut up into three slices for the three adjoining Monarchs, the most hideous outcry was raised by all lovers of freedom—and justly—But when the French Republic begins to cut and carve for herself or her good despotic allies, it is all right enough with our "patriots." France may overturn and take possession of half the states of Europe, and not excite one democratic murmur.

Just so with the privateering business.—When a British ship of war took a vessel or impressed a man near our harbours, our patriots were all fire and vengeance. But one French privateer puts in Marblehead—another into the Delaware to look for American vessels that are about failing, which they take and confiscate, without ceremony and all this makes no bustle among our coffee house "patriots."

What a puppy-like temper is it that makes a difference between robbers. "Ifsachar is a strong ass, bowing under two burthens!" but our democrats are worse, for they wince only at one side of the load, while they meanly crouch to the other, and kiss the hands that lay it on the shoulders.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL. The house that "Jack built," in a political view; or Monroe's request for the reason of his recal complicated with. THE HOUSE.—This is the house the French directory built. L'ARGENT.—This is the malt that lay in the house the directory built. MONROE.—This is the rat, that eat the malt, that lay in the house the directory built. PICKERING.—This is the cat, that kill'd the rat, that eat the malt, that lay in the house the directory built. HONESTUS.—This is the dog that barked at the cat, that killed the rat, that eat the malt, that lay in the house the directory built. JOHNNY, the "Wild Irishman."—This is the bull, with a crumpled horn, that roared with the dog, that barked at the cat, that killed the rat, that eat the malt, that lay in the house the directory built. LIBERTY a la mode Francois.—This is the maiden all forlorn, that coaxed the bull with a crumpled horn, that roared with the dog, that barked at the cat, that killed the rat, that eat the malt, that lay in the house the directory built. EQUALITY.—This is the man, all tattered and torn, that killed the maiden all forlorn, that coaxed the bull with a crumpled horn, that roared with the dog, that barked at the cat, that killed the rat, that eat the malt, that lay in the house the directory built. THE ROWLEY DIVINE.—This is the Priest, all shaven and shorn, that married the maiden all forlorn, that coaxed the bull with a crumpled horn, that roared with the dog, that barked at the cat, that killed the rat, that eat the malt, that lay in the house the directory built. BLOUNT.—This is the Patriot, covered with scorn, that paid the parson all shaven and shorn, for marrying the man all tattered and torn, that killed the maiden all forlorn, that coaxed the bull with a crumpled horn, that roared with the dog, that barked at the cat, that killed the rat, that eat the malt, that lay in the house the directory built. CONSCIENCE.—This is the cock, that crowed in the morn, that waked the patriot covered with scorn, that paid the parson all shaven and shorn, for marrying the man all tattered and torn, that killed the maiden all forlorn, that coaxed the bull with a crumpled horn, that roared with the dog, that barked at the cat, that killed the rat, that eat the malt, that lay in the house the directory built.

From the New-York Gazette, &c. Messrs. M'Lean & Lang, GENTLEMEN,

AMOR PATRIÆ! Love of country!—What sacred feelings do not those words inspire? How transporting the pleasure of being thought a true friend to our country—to be willing on every occasion to sacrifice private interest to the public good—to die in her defence when necessity demands!—holy principles—may ye ever cherish, cultivated and venerated by Americans! Of all the passions which inhabit the human breast, none is more strong—more universal—than attachment to our country; it possesses the inhabitant of the most desert and comfortless skies in as forcible a manner as the citizen of a polished well regulated society, where laws and manners tend to secure and sweeten human felicity. If the inhabitants of the frozen region of Nova Zembla, if the nations of the burning sands of Africa, where physical and moral causes combine to depress and weigh down terrestrial bliss, idolize the spot that gave them birth, how much more strongly ought the holy fire of patriotism to burn in the bosoms of the people of the United States, where mild and equal laws, added to every improvement and refinement of civilized life, conspire to secure and promote universal happiness. How ought our indignant souls to unite in one blaze of national vengeance at the attempts of any foreign foe to interrupt so beautiful an order of things? By union we shall repel, by division we have invited injury and insult; let us then Americans, my dear fellow-citizens, at this very interesting crisis, (when our fate as to peace or war seems to hang by a thread) cast far from us all internal dissention—let not an ambitious and plundering nation be invited to our shores by division among ourselves—by the fiend-like hope they may be led to indulge, of finding assistance from some of you in the degradation and ruin of your country. O horrid thought! O patricidal idea!—to think that the citizens of free America, should, by their anti-patriotic conduct, have given any foreign nation whatever, the smallest ground to harbor the satanic hope, that they would find citizens of the United States diabolical enough to join them in the devastation—the destruction of their country. The present is an awful crisis! big with the fate of every thing dear to our country—of our religious and civil institutions—of our morals and our property, and even of our lives. Let us not imitate those degraded voluptuous slaves of Italy—let us call forth that unyielding spirit—that holy, firm, and patriotic zeal, which animated us in our last struggle for independence—let us set a mark upon our most dangerous enemies—our internal vipers, who, even at this moment applaud and justify the unheard-of injuries and insults we have received from France: Are such men to be suffered to remain among us in time of danger? No, my fellow-citizens, we are too wise for that, and I hope too humane to apply their favorite instrument the GUILLOTINE as a cure for their want of patriotism. The present I say, is a serious and gloomy moment, the dreadful clouds of democratic-fury hang over our devoted heads; for our fate, in common with that of England and Austria evidently depends on the success of the legislative body against the executive of France; but, should the directory unhappily prevail over the councils, we betide humanity, for the struggle will be dreadful between that hydra of carnage, anarchy and guilt—the five-headed monster, and the remaining forces of religion, morality, manners and laws, throughout the civilized world. Thank God, that our doom seems, in this respect so closely linked to that of England—thank God, that the five hundred ships of war, and praised be our good luck at this particular time, in being so much in debt to England; whether she makes peace with the all-devouring, all-plundering Republic, or not, she, it is to be hoped, will take care that we shall not be rendered unable to pay what is due her by the people of the United States. Let what will be the policy of Europe with respect to us, it is necessary we should be united, independent and firm, by which we may avert danger; whereas a contrary conduct will make us easily fall a prey to the merciless fangs of foreign enemies. I feel a patriotic pride in knowing that the deprivations and injuries done us by France, have left but one sentiment among the bulk of my countrymen, who, (with a few exceptions) are prepared and determined to repel further aggression to the last drop of their blood. We have still in our bosom some patricidal vipers!—We all well know the men!—In the hour of danger, let them be off! or TREMBLE!!! PATRIOTICUS.

From the PERSIAN of ABOOL-FUZZUL. To the Editor of the CALCUTTA GAZETTE. SIR,

Your paper was formerly the channel of various translations from the Persian and other Asiatick languages. I enclose one, from a Persian author, whose works are held in the highest esteem, both for their elegance, and practical rules of conduct. It is not literally translated; but contains the substance in an English dress, which I conceive to be best calculated for an English reader. If approved, I may hereafter send you various other parts of his writings, which embrace a great variety of interesting subjects. PERSICUS.

Calcutta, Sept. 1, 1795.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF QUALIFICATION FOR PUBLIC OFFICES.

From the PERSIAN of ABOOL-FUZZUL.

POWER is a sacred trust committed into the hands of the chosen few, for the protection and happiness of the many. Be careful, ye elect, to discharge the trust committed to you, that when called upon

to render an account of it, you may not be found deficient.

Among other prerogatives of power one, not the least in importance, is the appointment to public offices. This, as it is exposed to much temptation, requires enlightened understanding, pure principle, and firm resolution, to avoid abuses in the application of it. To the eye of reflection, however, the nature and consequence of this branch of human government are evident, nor will a strict adherence to the proper use of it be difficult when a just impression has been received of the serious evils that spring from its misapplication. Good rulers and wise legislators may enact the best laws, but if regard be not paid to the selection of proper men for the execution of them, they avail nothing to the community, and often times become the cloak of vice; the source of greater evils than these were intended to prevent. Above all, the due qualification of judicial officers, the civil judge, and the criminal magistrate, demands the most particular attention. If in any department of the public service a regard to character, talents, knowledge, disposition and habits, be necessary, it is most essentially requisite in the administration of justice. In this the ruler is truly the vicegerent of God upon earth; and if he neglect the sacred duties of his station, by delegating through friendship, favor, or self-interest, a portion of his authority to men incapable of directing it to its proper end, shall he not be answerable to his heavenly judge for all the consequences proceeding from his wilful breach of trust? Reflect on this ye rulers of the earth! and in the distribution of your patronage tremble at the thought of being parties in the misdeeds of unworthy officers of your appointment. You are yourselves the fountains of justice through your respective kingdoms, and if the streams which flow from you be pure, fertilized and beautiful, will be your territories; happy and grateful your people; but if the current be polluted at its source, what hope is there that in its course it will become purified? It must every where impart its pestiferous dregs, and universal corruption is the natural consequence. To speak more plainly, judicial functions cannot be exercised without wisdom proportionate to the sphere of duty; virtue to resist every temptation to partiality; and zeal and activity to overcome indolence and simulate exertion. The magistrate who unites these qualifications is a father to the people under his care, and reflects the highest honor on the prince who appointed him. But any considerable defect in their essential requisites, entails injury, loss, and perhaps ruin on thousands: whether ignorance, vice, or lethargy, fill the awful seat of justice, the consequences to the suffering multitude are nearly the same. The usurped rod of power becomes the scourge of the human race, and the unhappy victims, who perhaps feel not the arm that holds it, are either driven by despair to the standard of rebellion; or, in the hope of more benignant dominion, transfer their property and their labour to a foreign land.

These are a few of the evils of disqualification in judicial, and other public offices. I have elsewhere stated more particularly the qualifications required in the several officers of the royal household, the army, and the civil government. What I have now succinctly added, will, I trust, suffice to shew the importance, the indispensable obligation of attention to the personal character of every one intrusted with a public function; and especially with the administration of justice. Truly has it been said that "as lenity to the criminal is cruelty to the community inflicted by him; so kindness or humanity in the appointment of an unworthy public officer, is unkind and inhuman to the millions who may suffer from his defects."

ARMY OF ITALY. Head-Quarters, at Milan, August 1, 1797.

The Commander in Chief to the Executive Directory.

CITIZENS DIRECTORS.

"After fifteen days successful navigation, the fleet which sailed from Venice, composed of several ships of the line and some frigates, under the command of capt. Bourde, having on board some troops, commanded by Gen. Gentily, has anchored in Corfu road. Four Venetian men of war, which were there, have joined the squadron. "On the 28th of June our troops were disembarked, and took possession of the forts of Corfu, where they found 600 pieces of cannon, the greater part of which were brass. A great crowd stood on the shore to welcome our troops, with all that exultation of joy and enthusiasm which ever animates a people when they recover their liberty. "At the head of this assembly of people was the Papa, or chief of the religion of the country, and far advanced in years. He approached gen. Gentily, and said to him, "Frenchman, you will find in this life a people ignorant of the Sciences and of the Arts which distinguish nations; do not however despise it on that account; it may one day become what it has been; learn from this book to respect it." The General with much curiosity opened the book which the Papa presented him, and was not a little astonished to find that it was the Odyssey of Homer. "The Isles of Zante, Cephalonia, and St. Maure, have the same desires, and express the same wishes and the same sentiments for liberty. The tree of liberty is planted in every village; Municipalities govern every commune; and these people hope, under the patronage of a great nation, to recover those sciences, arts and commerce, which they had lost under the tyranny of the Oligarchs. "The Isle of Corcyra; was, according to Homer, the country of the Prince Naufica. Citizen Arnaud, who deservedly enjoys a great reputation for his knowledge of the Belle Lettres, informs me, that he is about to embark, in order to plant the tricoloured flag on the ruins of the palace of Ulysses. "The chief of the Maniotes, the true descendants of the Spartans, and who occupy the peninsula on which the Cape Malpan is situated, has sent some of the chiefs of the country to me to express his strong desire to see some French ships in his port, and to be useful to the great people. (Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

AN UMBRELLA WAS taken (supposed to have been stolen) on Sunday evening last, from the house occupied by Mr. Bunt, No. 9, Strawberry-street.—It is a green silk Umbrella, of the middle size, with a red morocco top and hooked ivory head.—Conceiving it to have been taken by some pilfering knave, who, actuated by pecuniary motives, may endeavor to vend the same, any person or persons to whom the said Umbrella may be offered, are desired to stop it; and it is hoped, will apprehend and convict the thief to justice. The peculiarity of the Umbrella will, evidently, subject the possessor to detection; therefore, whoever apprehends the same and delivers it at Mr. Blunt's, from whence it was taken, or at Mr. Fenno's office, shall be handsomely rewarded. O.S. 3.—43t

LOST, ON the Frankford road, a Camel's hair SHAWL. Any person who will return it to the Printer, shall have a reasonable reward. O.S. 3.—43t

From Marseilles. THE CARGO Of the Swedish barque Gustavus Adolphus, from Marseilles, consisting of the following articles, is discharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for sale by the subscribers BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof Claret, in hogheads Ditto, in casks Frontignac Wine, in casks of 30 bottles Olive Oil, of a superior quality, in tins of 6 and 12 bottles Capers Olives Almonds Dry Verdigrise Writing Paper Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches Tassetties Long and short white Kid Gloves for Women Silk Stockings Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madras Artificial Flowers and Garlande Ostrich Feathers Ribbons Perfumery Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum Manna in forts Cream Tartar

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS. etof September 27.

Red Port Wine. Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto.

Red Port Wine in pipes, hds. and quarter casks 6c wt. Cork for sales Philips, Cramond, & Co.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 2. LONDON NEWS to the 16th of August is received by the Portland, Capt. HUSSEY, from Bullol, which left the 17th. Though our papers are eight days later than any heretofore received, they do not contain much that is important—The primary articles, however, are detailed in the succeeding columns.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. CERNOWITZ, July 6.

The rebels of Poland have chosen Bukowina as the theatre of their operations. The day before yesterday they entered that province in two divisions. Twenty five men were taken, and a dragoon dangerously wounded, by one of those parties.

The Poles are all on horseback, armed with pistols and pikes, ornamented with small red flags. A corporal who was recruiting in the district of Ehrbadh, was killed by the rebels.

LONDON, August 11. Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the resignation of Marquis Cornwallis, as Governor General, was accepted. Adjourned till Wednesday next.

PARTIAL MUTINY. A letter from Lisbon, dated the 12th of July, states, that altho' the rest of the squadron remained perfectly loyal, and under the most complete discipline, a mutiny had begun to shew itself on board the St. George of 98 guns, commanded by capt. Peard, but, by the spirited exertions of the officers had been discovered and entirely suppressed before it was carried into execution. The trial of the ringleaders occupied the whole of Friday and Saturday, the 7th and 8th, when, after a most impartial hearing, 4 of them were condemned, and executed the next morning. The following judicious order was given out by the admiral on Saturday night:

GENERAL ORDER. "Every ship in the fleet is to send two boats withan officer each, and two marines or soldiers properly armed in each boat, on board his Majesty's ship the St. George, at half past seven to-morrow morning, to attend a punishment. The sentence is to be carried into execution by the crew of the St. George alone; and no other ships, as is usual on similar occasions, are to assist in this painful service, in order to mark the high sense the Commander in Chief entertains of the loyalty, fidelity, and subordination of the rest of the fleet, which he will not fail to make known to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and request of their Lordships to lay it before the King. This memorandum is to be read to the ship's company."

August 12. ARMY OF ITALY. Head-Quarters, at Milan, August 1, 1797.

The Commander in Chief to the Executive Directory.

CITIZENS DIRECTORS.

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