

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, October 5th, 1797. Mr. B. WYNKOOP.

(Continued from yesterday's Gaz. &c.)

By this statement it appears, that the coffee was thrown into the dock and not upon the wharf, as stated by Dr. Ross; and I know from personal inspection, that the dock into which the damaged coffee was thrown was always covered at flood tide; hence any effluvia must have been prevented from rising from that source.

To the argument offered in support of the effluvia from the damaged coffee producing the disease, because the sailors were indisposed while clearing the hold, it may be replied that their indispositions were too mild and of too short duration, to give support to such an opinion.

We learn from the writings of the experienced Lind and Blane, that it is common for people to be made giddy and sick by the effluvia from putrid bilge water, and that the gases generated in the confined holds of foul ships, from whence fresh air has been long excluded, has, like the fixed air of fermenting liquors, occasioned instant death to persons incautiously or suddenly exposed to it, before the holds have been ventilated or exposed to the access of fresh air; but there is no mention in either of these authors, or in any others that have come to my knowledge, where they have occasioned a fever even of the mildest kind, much less a malignant and contagious fever.

The effluvia which arise from putrid coffee are precisely the same as those which arise from putrid grains and other herbs, from the leaves and bark of plants and trees, and from almost every other kind of putrid vegetable; hence, if the effluvia of putrid coffee ever produces any kind of fever, it must produce the same kind as other putrid vegetables; but the effluvia of other putrid vegetables never produce any fever but one of an intermittent kind, which are never contagious, of which the remitting fever, whether accompanied with bilious evacuations or not, is only a variety, rendered different only by the difference of the constitutions or condition of the persons affected by the acting cause; that is, if the cause operate upon a patient with a phlogistic or inflammatory diathesis, the fever will be accompanied with inflammatory symptoms, and the remissions will be obscure or long as that diathesis continues.

When it operates upon a patient with the opposite diathesis, called the nervous or typhus disposition or constitution, the remissions will also be imperfect, but the increase or recurrence of the febrile symptoms will also be moderate, though the danger may be great. The circumstances and facts which have now been stated, appear sufficient to convince every impartial enquirer, that a disease of so malignant a nature as that which occasioned such mortality in 1793, could not arise from the effluvia of damaged coffee or any other vegetable substance. If to these we add that such a disease was never known to be generated in Philadelphia, or any other part of the United States of America before, but had always been introduced, when it did occur, by vessels from the West Indies, though the seasons had frequently been as hot and dry, and some more so, and the freets more replete with putrid vegetable matter than in 1793. And if we compare its leading and characteristic symptoms with those of the bilious remitting fever in its most equivocal and dangerous form, as well as with the observations of all the physicians that have written expressly on the subject, together with the causes which give rise to other contagious fevers; no person acquainted with medical history, and qualified to discern the connection between cause and effect, can hesitate in believing that the disease never has originated in Philadelphia, nor ever can be occasioned by putrid vegetable effluvia, but is always imported by vessels with sick persons or infected goods on board.

(To be continued.)

From the NEWARK GAZETTE. Mr. Woods,

I have with pain observed in a conspicuous place of the Centinel of Freedom of last week, under the New York head, a statement intimating that Gen. Wilkinson had arbitrarily proclaimed military law at D'Etoit, which had excited great discontents, and caused the merchants and others to remove to the opposite side of the Strait.

It is to be lamented that there are to be found among us, persons base enough to invent and publish every species of report that can possibly bring into disgrace either our government or its officers. But as there are such, it is our duty to defeat their nefarious policy, by detecting and exposing them, when in our power.

Having left D'Etoit in July last, I feel myself authorized to contradict the above statement, and assure you that it is in part absolutely false. Admitting it to be a fact that the general has proclaimed military law, which I think is not improbable; yet the conclusion that the proclamation has produced great discontents, and caused the merchants and others to leave the place and form a new settlement on the opposite side of the river, is altogether without foundation. So far from military law being unpopular, I can assure you, that it has

been proclaimed, it has been done at the special instance and request of the inhabitants themselves. I was witness myself to frequent solicitations from the most respectable of the inhabitants, earnestly requesting the general to adopt the measure; and a petition was actually in circulation before I left that place, stating its expediency and urging its necessity. It is possible, however, that there may have been some who were opposed to the measure; yet it is not to be wondered at, if, in these days of regeneration, there are to be found there, as well as here, persons who are opposed to all government.

The assertion, that many of the inhabitants had, in consequence of martial law, formed a new settlement on the British side of the strait is equally untrue. In consequence of the treaty between us and Great Britain, eighty-four of the inhabitants of D'Etoit, agreeably to that treaty, declared themselves British subjects—shortly after its ratification they formed the plan of the new settlement above alluded to. In the latter end of August, they laid out the town on the opposite side of the Strait, about two miles below D'Etoit; and on the 4th July last, the proprietors cast lots for their several places, and actually commenced their improvements. The frames of several dwelling houses, as well as of a Block-house, were before this framed, and stipulated to be raised in a short time.—It is therefore not only a false, but a cruel assertion, that it was in consequence of the general's proclamation the inhabitants of D'Etoit formed this new settlement within the British lines.

Among the many reasons that were urged in favor of military law, it was alleged, that in consequence of the sudden change from a rigid and military discipline, to a mild and lenient civil administration, crimes of every species had increased to such a degree, that there was no security of persons or property.—That by reason of some radical defect in the new system, or in consequence of the remissness of the officers, there was no adequate remedy to redress the grievances complained of. That on account of the prejudices of many in favor of foreign governments and their enmity to their new one, added to the large assemblage of Indians, that were continually gathered round the town, and frequently in it, who in consequence of the secret investigations of the French and Spanish had discovered enmity towards the Americans, the town was in real danger, of being plundered and pillaged—to prevent which military law was the only remedy, as the civil could not exclude the Indians from the town, nor prevent their assemblage out of it.—But many even preferred the military to the civil law from principle—it was a government they had ever been accustomed to; under which they alleged they experienced fewer crimes, than under their new government. Their disputes they urged were then quicker settled, with less expense, and generally agreeable to right and justice.

It was also formally stated to the general, by Col. Hamtramck the then commandant of the Post, that under the present law his garrison was daily diminishing by desertion being enticed away by the inhabitants.—That frequent complaints were made of the excesses which they committed in town, which it was impossible for him to prevent while the inhabitants were permitted to sell them liquor; an evil the civil law was inadequate to remedy—that they were in real danger of an attack and in case of an attack, of a defeat by the Indians, as there were frequently five or six hundred of them in the town many of whom had discovered hostile dispositions, and who might, easily under the present regulations, intoxicate his garrison and render them an easy prey to their merciless enemies.—In short he alleged, that military law was the only method of preventing the threatened danger and redressing the many evils complained of.

Dispatches containing these statements were, on the 7th of July last, forwarded by the General to the government, and requesting orders on the subject.—It is therefore presumable that if he has proclaimed military law, he has not done it prematurely, nor without orders. Before the measure is censured, the above circumstances ought to be known, and it is believed, that when weighed maturely, they will be found sufficient justification of its adoption.

Your's, B. Newark, September 30th, 1797.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE. Translated for this Gazette, from a work entitled "An Eclaircissement sur la Révolution de Paris," written and published at Paris, by COMSIN JACQUES; author of several elegant and much admired productions on religious, moral, political and fanciful subjects, page 161. This work is universally and highly esteemed and sought after by all ranks of people, not only at Paris, but in the departments.

"What do you call Royalist?" "Do you mean those who regret the ancient regimen? But, with the exception of a handful of anarchists, interested in the prolongation of the revolutionary government, every Frenchman regrets the ancient order of things. It would be useless to disguise any longer this truth, founded in nature and reason."

"It is, in effect, very natural and reasonable, to compare the situation in which we were, with that in which we are. There is not a single honest man in France who does not make this comparison each moment in the day—who is not by an irresistible movement forced to make it, even when he wishes it suppressed. Before the revolution there were abuses—great abuses; and the revolution was made to correct those abuses; to-day abuses of every kind are multiplied without end. The sum of evils which bear upon us at present is such, that nothing which oppressed men under the ancient regimen, is comparable to our actual situation. Every kind of privation, vexation and calamity delugate us; we cannot make one step, without walking on ruins or dead bodies;

we cannot look around us, without seeing blood or tears. Afflicted, this situation is not consoled; and to force men to prefer it to the ancient order of things, would be to say to them:

"We command you to prefer iniquity to religious sentiments, crime to virtue, robbery to honor, perfidy to good faith, devastation and pillage to tranquility and the maintenance of property, misery and famine to abundance and physical enjoyments, every thing that desolates to every thing that consoles, all that is absurd, over-done, extravagant, perplexing, tyrannical and murderous, to all that is just, reasonable, consistent, mild, humane, propitious to innocence and favorable to preferentiality."

"Who further do you call Royalist?" "Is it the man of information, the reflecting observer, who, judging of the present by past ages, and seeing factions incessantly succeeding each other, should say to himself:—'If the present regimen engenders factions; if it is in its essence to create them; if we march without ceasing from convulsion to convulsion; if parties succeeding and destroying each other by turns, find in this order of things an eternal aliment to their fury; if it would then be better to be under a chief, than to be in a republic; because a chief is the only means of suppressing all factions; because factions read and distract the bow of the country, and because the people would never be happy in a country always a prey to fratricidal children who tear her to pieces.'"

"But a man who reasons thus would merit a civic crown, instead of deserving persecution, because he would be actuated by a sacred love of his country, and love of country is what constitutes the good citizen."

REMARKS.

Friends to liberty, wherever you are, ferriously weigh the above sentiments—they were written by a man whom you will see, by the quotation below, was once an ardent advocate for the revolution, which has taken place in his country. How much more reason, Americans—my countrymen—had a Frenchman, who lived under the despotism of the Grand-Monarque, to wish a change in government than you, who in this land of liberty, enjoy every right compatible with the existence of social order? Do not, my fellow-citizens, by complaining of imaginary, bring upon yourselves real oppression. If you love and wish to preserve liberty, follow not blindly the devotees to France—they will lead you into the paths of despotism, through their admiration of every thing that is French; for it must be evident to every man of the least penetration, that the too long continued and murderous anarchy which desolates France, has opened the doors of despotism, which the people of that unhappy country will soon eagerly rush into, to shelter themselves from a more devastating tornado. Consider the excellence of your government—the invaluable privileges you possess—the benevolent and rational laws that have been made to secure you in the unobscured enjoyment of your particular mode of religious worship, your property and reputation. Will you sacrifice the certain enjoyment of all those blessings in the chimerical hope of establishing a better and more eligible order of things? No, the bulk of you are too enlightened not to see, and too honest not to despise any attempts at innovation under the specious and insidious pretence of exclusive and superior patriotism and benevolence: a friend to mankind, I love regulated, rational liberty as the true source of human felicity; and view as my greatest enemy and the decided foe to the happiness of his fellow-creatures, him, who, continually at work to undermine the pillars of social order, wishes to introduce the destructive chaos of anarchy. Americans, ye are more fit for liberty than any nation on earth, ye have more of it—for Heaven's sake do not lose any part by listening to the fiends who advise you to your ruin; remember, if you are friends to freedom, that you avoid anarchy—it is the grave of liberty. Suspect the man who pretends a furious and violent attachment to the interests and happiness of the people—who is the bully of liberty; look round you and see the most glaring dereliction of principles in the conduct of the exclusive patriots of our own country. Are these the friends of liberty, who justify on every occasion the usurpers that have, for several years past, tyrannized over the poor, ignorant, and deluded people of France, and in particular, those among us, who, to a man, have withheld the directory and army paid by them, to triumph over the people and the legislative body, even when the peace and welfare of the United States was evidently put in jeopardy by the success of the former?—When the minister of the despotic king of Spain insulted and abused our virtuous rulers, have not the very men, who three years ago were for giving a death-blow to every Spaniard as the vile slave of a despot, been the most zealous supporters of the interests and unjust conduct of Spain towards the United States? Do not the Jacobins among us, with patrician grip, exult in the embarrassments of our country from foreign insults and depredations and ascribe to mis-administration what is ascribable only to the weakness of government in not having a naval force sufficient to protect our immense commerce from the dangers to which it is exposed from every war in Europe? Every dispute among the ambitious powers of Europe will prove equally fatal to our interests and happiness as the present has been, if we do not hasten to command justice and respect by an increase of our power.—Strengthen your power and you will always ensure peace, honor, happiness—and confiding the management of your affairs with generous unsuspecting confidence to men of your own choice, cheerfully abide by their decisions. Observe the fiend-like conduct of our apostles of anarchy; never does any measure come forward to secure our respectability abroad and our tranquility at home, but they oppose it with all their might, as forming a barrier to their black designs of fermenting insurrection. See their

infernal exultation at any supposed disaster which befalls our frigates. They are afraid of strengthening the arm of government, lest their idol anarchy may be crushed and destroyed, and their horrid views thereby frustrated. You have liberty, my fellow-citizens, and may you continue to deserve and enjoy it, by detesting Jacobinism and its abettors; they have dug a grave for Republicanism in France and so will in America if you do not shew yourselves determined on every occasion to avoid and despise their wiles and villainy.—The author of the foregoing quotation was once a friend to innovation and Revolution, as you will find by what follows; how he has changed, you will see by the translation above—they are the sentiments of at least four fifths of the people of France. Extracted from a work called "The Constitution of the Moon," written by Coutin Jacques, page 3.

"All my works, my known principles and conduct, which at any time cannot be charged with incivility, attest sufficiently that there are few men, of letters, who, under the ancient regimen combated as courageously as me, the abuses of despotism, who marked more energetically a tender and sincere love for the people, who were more impenetrable to the charms of true liberty. But where injustice begins, there liberty ends; when law, peace, humanity, even God himself became causes of condemnation, that person must be destitute of common sense, who could expect public felicity from such an order of things—who could not see to what result they would eventually tend."

Messrs. M'Lean & Lang,

Every American, whether born or adopted—every friend to the honor and interests of his country, who is feelingly alive to insults and injuries from any foreign nation whatever—every firm supporter of the measures of our national administration, particularly in their disputes with foreign powers—in short, every honest man who loves true liberty, should feel a virtuous and patriotic pride in shewing himself a decided foe to an abandoned, despicable and unprincipled faction, which, for several years past, have assumed all shapes, and put in practice every vile and wicked engine to impede the operation of all measures entered into by the most upright and enlightened men in America. To unite in supporting our government whenever it is involved in disputes with foreign powers—to justify, rather than criminally condemn every step it takes at such an interesting crisis, is a sacred principle, and it cannot be too often, nor too generally inculcated. We should not allow ourselves to deliberate a moment, when our government thinks itself insulted and its rights invaded by another nation—should feel a holy impulse to hasten without reflection around its standard, and give it our decided support; which, in a republican institution like ours, forms its only strength. Should the points in dispute be glaringly impolitic, or even unjust, it is better to suffer the momentary reproach or inconvenience attached to their temporary operation, than to incur the certain devastation which would flow from inviting foreign insult and injury, by the weakness occasioned from diffusion among ourselves. Every man, who, on such occasions, is heard to justify foreign governments or their agents, in opposition to our own, ought to be branded with contempt and ignominy, as being destitute of every principle of virtue or patriotism. Men of this stamp are "fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils—their notions are dark as Erebus—let no such men be trusted." No! Americans, they ought not to be trusted—they are digging a pit for their destruction—we know the men—let us watch them betimes, lest the evil hour come upon us unawares.

I regret exceedingly that my abilities are not equal to my will in the development of the nefarious views of some patrician men among us, who have organized a system for the destruction of our federal government—who are openly and secretly at work—have their agents and their funds—eagerly catch hold of every abuse offered to degrade and vilify our government by foreigners of every description—the vile organ of a foreign chaotic democracy, as well as the representative of the most despotic king in Europe—and finally, who would scurrilously carol and flatter even the fiends of hell itself, did they declare themselves inimical to our virtuous rulers and admirable constitution.—Arouse from your lethargy, my countrymen! ye, who love order and rational regulated liberty—who are friends to the federal government—who feel a holy horror at the daily recital (from the pens of humane and enlightened Frenchmen, who begin only now to peep out of their dungeons) of the carnage and devastation committed by the demons of disorganization and anarchy in France; the furies of insurrection and antifederalism are gone forth among us—and their deadly poison is spread, with active zeal, by vile, despicable printers in different parts of the Union, amongst whom, those in New-York hold a distinguished rank in point of venom, although inferior in point of talents. Do not say to yourselves, as is too commonly the case, that "they are so despicable and few in number that we do not fear all their machinations;" call to your mind—the fate of unhappy and desolate France; see an handful of Jacobins, having one view—one soul—one centre—usurp the government—step upon the most sacred rights of the people—dealing death and destruction to all around. As it is surely much better to profit by the misfortune of others than our own, let us encourage the publication of the pictures of the horrors which have marked the steps of Jacobins during the revolutions of France—let our active and laborious countrymen use their endeavours to obtain every French account of the dreadful reign of the men of blood, and transmit to their countrymen the justly awful description of that hundred-headed hydra, anarchy, whose frightful image should be kept constantly before the eyes of the

people of America. Hail virtuous and enlightened Frenchmen! whom heaven has spared for the benefit of the human race—inspired by truth, who has, for a few years past, been chained down by the fallacious of democratic tyranny, ye are now giving to your fellow-creatures of every climate, a revolting but instructive lesson, of the horrid evils which are to be apprehended in letting a few men get the upper hand, who, abusing the sacred names of philanthropy and liberty, have made them subservient to their infernal views of declaring war, not only against every thing sacred among men, but even against the Almighty Ruler of the Universe himself.

Americans! do you not observe the convulsive writhings of the high-priests of Jacobinism among us (our galling American printers) when any accounts are published, written in France on the crimes of their "patriots," which, till lately, dared not appear? Do they not pointedly say, they are "lies," and affect to disbelieve them, although every speech from the directory and the legislative body to each other, proclaim the horrid situation of that distracted country? Read the message of the directory to the council of five hundred, in answer to the resolution of the council, respecting the march of the troops within the constitution's limits; in which Carnot, as President, says: "The cause of these proceedings on the part of the defenders of the country, is to be attributed to the general alarm and inquietude, which for some months past, have taken possession of all persons, has succeeded the profound tranquillity which every where prevailed. It is to be attributed to the depauperation of the revenue, which leaves all parts of the administration in the most deplorable situation, and deprives, often of their pay and their subsistence those men, who, for years past, have sacrificed their health and shed their blood to serve the republic. It is to be attributed to the dissatisfaction of the purchasers of the national property, of the public functionaries, of the defenders of the country—in short, of all those who have dared to shew themselves the friends of the republic."

In the foregoing address of Carnot will be seen a confirmation of the extracts from French authors, which have, at different times appeared in the daily Gazette, and which our anarchists have pretended to doubt the authenticity of; if they really believe them to be "non sense and lies," by calling on the Editors of this paper, they will be directed to the person by whom they were translated, who will consent to buy them *à la charge* and *en vers* in the French language. But no, ye furies of sedition and uproar, I shall see none of you; ye are afraid lest the clear unclouded and splendid light of truth which is daily appearing, should expose to open day, the horrid works of darkness committed by your idols, Danton, Robespierre, Marat, Carrier, and a long list of monsters, whom you have enthusiastically and impudently called representatives of the Deity! What! do you want to keep truth any longer in chains? Do you wish the liberty of speech and of the press, for another five years to be under the tyrannical yoke of democratic archiepiscopal despotism? No, your reign has been long enough—the time is at last arrived, when virtue shall take place of crime, religion of atheism, humanity of barbarity, morals of debauchery, industry and commerce of speculation and robbery, the arts and sciences of the devastating, destroying angels of furious democratic ignorance and brutality. The enlightened heroes of insulted humanity in France, who have escaped the revolutionary tornado, are now manfully opposing the directory—Jacobin attempts to sweep off the face of the earth, every remaining vestige of civilization and refinement, by bringing back the devastating reign of the blood hounds of chaos. Heaven grant, in pity to mankind, that they may succeed in their god-like exertions. And, may the industrious and patriotic part of the United States, avail themselves of their salutary and sensible labours to strip anarchy and insurrection of the amiable and attractive garb in which our "patriots" have indolently arrayed them, and are still anxious to display them in, notwithstanding the horrid, frightful deformity in which every French writer daily represents those fell demons to human felicity. What their views are in wishing to efface and suppress the flood of truth which the fatal example of France affords, during the reign of her Jacobins, or apostles of disorganization; must be glaringly obvious to every man of the least observation, and ought to be an object of serious and timely alarm to every friend of order and good government.

PATRIOTICUS.

A meeting of the Select and Common Councils, is requested on Friday next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the State-House in the City of Philadelphia, in order to receive the returns of the Election, pursuant to the 11th section of the act of Assembly, of March 11th, 1797. WILLIAM H. TOD, Clerk of the Select Council. EDWARD J. COALE, Clerk of the Common Council. The Printers of the City are requested to publish the above in their several Gazettes. (C. 11)

The Managers, Treasurer and Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, are desired to attend at the said Hospital on the 5th day next, the 12th inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon, the company of David Evans, house carpenter; Robert Hayde, glazier; and William Stewart, blacksmith, is also requested. The above gentlemen may be assured, there is not a person in the hospital ill of a fever of any kind. SAMUEL COATES.

10 mo 18, 1797. The Health-Office. IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply. Was. ALLEN, Health-Officer. 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. 21