

Messrs. M'Lean & Lang,
When attempts are daily making, and every opportunity eagerly embraced for influencing and giving a wrong and dangerous bias to the public mind, on a subject highly interesting to our country in a national as well as individual point of view, it behoves every man not altogether immersed in the consideration of his private affairs, to devote some moments to what regards the honor of his country. On no occasions are patriotic exertions more loudly called for than when the general good is likely to be injured by the secret and imperceptible machinations of a combination of wealthy individuals—Actuated by these sentiments, and not engaged directly nor indirectly, in navigation, either as insurer or insured, I determined to hazard a few observations on the injustice and political danger of holding up an idea of the Underwriters NOT being liable, where vessels were unprovided with a Role d'Equipage. I am very confident every engine is employed by certain grasping and deluging underwriters in this city, regardless of the political consequences, to give a false impression to the public opinion, as to their liability under certain circumstances for American property insured by them. When I saw a HINT in the 'Commercial Advertiser' of Saturday last to the insurers to avail themselves of Lord Kenyon's decision in the case of an American vessel condemned by him for not having a Role d'Equipage, I must confess my surprise was not equal to my indignation; and the immediate recollection of the letter about the Role d'Equipage published in the Minerva a few days ago with such studied assiduity, as coming from Nantz to a "respectable house in this city," &c. confirmed me at once in the well grounded opinion I had conceived, of the designs and exertions of some interested men, to give an improper bias to the public mind on this momentous national subject.

I beg to be permitted to put a few questions to Mr. Webster, who seems not to be sensible of the dangerous political tendency, particularly at this time, of giving an opinion publicly in favor of the underwriters. Did not public opinion and the laws consider an American vessel as fully and completely documented without this newly discovered pretext called a Role d'Equipage? Did not the insurer and insured perfectly understand each other at the time the contract of insurance was made, as to the risk run and the premium said risk was worth? Have not the premiums on almost every occasion been equal to what they would have been, were we at open war with France? Were not a great many risks undetermined and vessels underwritten before the great discovery made by the directory of the necessity of a Role d'Equipage? Was the want of the Role d'Equipage thought of at the time the first treaty of the directory was issued against American vessels, and was such an instrument mentioned among the reasons offered when said decree was enacted? Was not the British treaty the only cause assigned when the first came out? Did not the directory maintain that ground till driven off by the powerful arguments of the legislative body of France? Has not the directory lately taken refuge in that miserable, slimy hole called a Role d'Equipage, which must soon be rendered untenable by the luminous arguments of Segur, Pastoret, and other honest and enlightened men in France? What good end was intended to be produced by this new-fangled pretext? Did it ever enter into the imagination of man till lately, to suppose that a simple list of the names of the crew of a vessel would establish the evidence of its being neutral property? Is it not revolting to common sense and common honesty, to hear the same lips to day justifying French depredations, which, yesterday, were crying out in every quarter of the city, "French robbers, villains, pirates," and a long train of opprobrious epithets? Would not decisions in our courts of justice against the insured establish the justice of what, by all but Jacobinic Americans and Frenchmen, has till lately been declared piracy? Would not a single decision by any one of our courts of justice in favor of the underwriters, establish a principle that would gladly be grasped at by the French nation, and forever preclude any of our injured and almost ruined citizens, from the possibility of ever recovering a single shilling from France? With what face could we demand restitution for the immense property we have been robbed of, if the robber brings forward our own authority to justify his conduct? Ought our government to lay under the imputation of ignorance and rashness in sending forward envoys extraordinary to redress wrongs, which we have never sustained, by affording the people who have injured us the opinions and decisions of our own citizens and tribunals to justify their criminal conduct? Have not all the translations of our treaty with France of 1778, rendered the words "Role d'Equipage"—a list of the crew? Have not our vessels, at the request and order of our Executive, been furnished with a list of the crew during the whole of the present war in Europe? Did not the directory formally annul the treaty of 1778, on account of our late treaty with Great Britain, previous to its decree respecting the Role d'Equipage? What right then had the directory, after the enactment of such a decree, annulling the treaty of 1778, to issue this arrest respecting the Role d'Equipage? Is it not better, both in an humane as well as commercial point of view, where the scales of justice are equally poised, always to incline in favor of the insured? How much more imperiously do the present circumstances, where justice is evidently and glaringly on the side of the insured, demand a decision against the underwriters? In short, did not the insurer warrant and defend the property of the insured against piracy, and do not the French themselves

call the directory pirates? Let every honest, impartial, humane and patriotic mind seriously consider all the foregoing important questions, and I feel a pleasing confidence in foreseeing, that every attempt to mislead the public mind on this interesting subject, will meet with public contempt and execration. The contemplation of the number of men who would be totally ruined, and their families reduced to beggary, by establishing a principle of decision against the insured, is an awful and awakening reflection, which ought to alarm and interest every humane and feeling heart. I have no doubt but our government will obtain an establishment of the principle of the lawless conduct of the directory of France, in permitting the condemnation of American property on the unjust pretenses that have hitherto been offered, as soon as the legislative body prevails over the directory, which, in the nature of things, must soon take place. Into what an awkward situation will we not be thrown by a single legal decision in favor of the underwriter, on account of the want of that ridiculous thing called a role d'equipage? Allowing such a document as a list of the crew, to be in any degree essential to prove the neutrality of property; how easy would it be for a consul or other agent of either nation, to fabricate that least essential of all documents? But I deny the existence of such a clause in the treaty of 1778, as is expressed in the decree of the directory concerning the necessity of a role d'equipage. What a reflection upon the wisdom of the framers of that treaty—upon the sagacity and integrity of even Dr. Franklin himself, to admit of clauses in the body of the same instrument so inconsistent, so contradictory to each other! To say in a part of said treaty that British property shall be sacred in American vessels; and in another part of the same instrument, that even American property shall be condemned for want of a list of the names of the crew!!! Horrid absurdity! wretched, pitiful evasion! despicable perversion of justice and candour! Were our failors all Englishmen, would it not be better for France? Would it not be almost politic to clasp in the treaty in question, to encourage the failors of England—a rival nation, to quit her service to join that of the United States? Every man must immediately decide in the affirmative. Why then endeavor to impede and defeat a principle so salutary and favorable to France, by trumping up this silly thing called a Role d'Equipage? It would be insulting your understandings, my fellow-citizens, to say any more to you on the justice of a subject, so obvious to the mind of every man not warped by a sordid attachment to self-interest—not slavishly bound down by the debasing mercenary chains of an inordinate thirst for gold.—This address was undertaken with the just, humane, and patriotic wish of correcting and exposing to public odium, an opinion which a concurrence of circumstances gave me reason to suppose was industriously and artfully disseminated throughout this city, to give improper impressions on a question immense national and individual importance. If I have succeeded in exciting and directing public attention to the timely and accurate consideration of the subject which has drawn forth the present remarks, I shall be amply rewarded. I think it not improper to conclude with the important observations of Pastoret, in that part of his elegant and admirable speech which relates to a role d'equipage, where he says, "No model of a role d'equipage is annexed to the treaty of 1778; the 25th and 27th articles (which the Directory ground their decree upon) do not even speak of it; the word is not even once contained in a single sentence of this long treaty. Never since this conclusion was it demanded from the Americans; every one knows their failors are not classed. What end then does a role d'equipage answer to them? Before his departure, the captain merely presents and leaves a list of the company he has, and upon this list a passport is delivered to him. See its form at the end of the Treaty; it supposes, it requires nothing more." True, just and sacred words! May ye be pronounced with effect by our three virtuous, patriotic and enlightened Envoys! May ye, Pinckney, Marshall and Gerry, assisted by Pastoret, Segur, and the Legislative Body, make the found of our wrongs ring from one end of France to the other, until the unjust 'five headed monster' itself shall be forced reluctantly to confess their criminal and unjust conduct towards the people of America! And finally, may our courts of justice, scrupulously avoid any decisions or even opinions, which may in any degree tend to counteract your patriotic exertions to obtain justice for the wrongs inflicted on—and reparation for your injured country, by a set of men who when forced from every ground of right for taking our property on the many frivolous pretenses, they have by turns been driven to set up, have at length founded the justice of their conduct on the advantages, the French colonies had reaped from the ability to support themselves without any expense to France, from the spoils arising from the piratical and lawless seizure and robbery of the property of our defenceless countrymen.

PATRIOTICUS.

For CHARTER,

On moderate terms, to any port in Europe, THE SWEDISH SNOW
Gustaf Adolphz,
Captain RANPE,
Carries about 2000 barrels of flour. For terms apply to
Peter Blight.

Who intends Landings quantity JAMAICA RUM AND SUGAR, received by ship AMITY, Capt. COOK, from Jamaica.
Oct 12. dim

The business of the CUSTOM-HOUSE, will from this day be transacted at CUNNINGHAM for some time.
Sept. 30.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12.

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
State of the votes for Assemblymen.

	Northern Liberties	Southwark	Center	Block, King & Potters	Southwark	Moyses	TOTAL.
R. Tittermary	786	448	565	1839			
Michael Leib	744	124	517	1385			
Thomas Forcell	734	474	1553	1761			
Isaac Worrel	731	163	512	1406			
Manuel Eyre	718	157	512	1387			
Wm. Linnard	716	154	516	1376			
J. Copperthwait	103	374	55	532			
Thomas Paul	99	320	52	471			
Samuel Wheeler	98	335	58	491			
Frankl. Wharton	72	304	6	382			

The six first, composing the democratic ticket, are consequently elected. R. Tittermary and T. Forcell were on both tickets. There were a few scattering votes.

Senator.

	Isaac Israel	Total
B. Benjamin R. Morgan	588	
City of Philadelphia 902	678	
Northern Liberties 144	498	
Southwark 75	44	
German town 134	194	
Butletown 194	16	
Blackley and Kingl. 16	200	
Delaware county, 471	234	
Total, 1936	1986	

Majority for Israel, 38

Total of burials for 24 hours, ending yesterday at noon.

Grown Persons.	Children
Christ Church	1
St. Mary's Church	3
German Lutheran	3
Potter's Field	7
City Hospital	7
Kenington	1
	12

Four from the city and suburbs.
The number of deaths on the 11th of October 1793, was 119.
DIED—WILLIAM GOULD, Mathematical Instrument Maker, in Front-street, at the corner of Norris's alley.

To James Oldden, Chairman to the Committee who superintend the tents,

We have the pleasure of transmitting to you three hundred and fifty eight dollars and twenty cents, being a donation raised at this place by a number of citizens now residing here from Philadelphia, for the relief of the suffering poor. We are also requested by the subscribers to inform you that the same is left at your discretion to distribute in such way as you may think most advisable.
We are, &c.
RICHARD FOOTMAN,
ISAAC JONES.
Burlington, Oct. 9, 1797.

The following donations were received for the use of the poor residing at the camps near Schuylkill.

- From different persons living on the five mile road—54 bushels potatoes, 46 heads of cabbage, 4 bushels of onions, and 96 boats—Collected by Nicholas Pickle.
- From James Crookbank, jun. 100 bundles of straw.
- From Benjamin Chew, jun. 14 bushels potatoes, and a load of oat straw.
- From Mr. Loyd, a load of straw.
- From Mr. Kerwin, 10 bushels potatoes and a number of cabbages.
- From Dr. Logan, a load of straw, a quantity of potatoes, turnips, apples and old clothes.
- From Thomas Leiper, a wagon load of potatoes.
- From Cadwalader Foulke, 10 bushels do.
- From David Brintnall, 2 sheep, 8 bushels potatoes, 12 heads cabbage, and 100 loaves of bread.
- From sundry citizens of Harverford township, Delaware county, forwarded by col. Richard Willing, a quantity of potatoes, and 5 barrels of Rye, Indian and buck-wheat meal.
- From Jacob Downing, 2 barrels of flour.
- Cash 20
- Do 5
- Do 5
- Do 10
- Do 10
- John Davis & Co 50
- From William Brown, 500 wt. pilot bread.

Published by order of the Board,
JAMES OLDDEN.

A foreigner observed, one day in the beginning of August last, that the citizens of Philadelphia were the most active, industrious, and sagacious in acquiring wealth, of any people he had ever known, and he had travelled—but, added he, they are strangely improvident in grudging such a proportion of their riches as would give a permanent value to their possessions; and in the end, prove them to be true economists. The city, said he, is now threatened with a second visitation of the fever which proved such a scourge in 1793. The real loss of property sustained that year, amounted probably to a sum much more than sufficient to defray the expense of draining off all the stagnated waters in the neighborhood, and introducing streams from distant fountains that should perpetually flow thro', and wash all the streets and sewers of the city. Situations in Europe had, by these means, been rendered healthy, which before had proved grave-yards to all who attempted to reside in them.

These remarks might be enforced by a thousand considerations which result from a contemplation of the actual state of things in this city and neighborhood. I am one of those who believe that the malignant disorders under which we have suffered, were imported—but, at the same time, suppose that local causes have favored their dissemination. Those causes may be removed or ameliorated—and until something more competent to the occasion is done, we shall continue to

suffer, not only in fact, but in opinion; and to a degree greatly over-proportioned to the expense that a radical remedy would cost.

The public safety ought to be the supreme law. How many personal, private and local considerations are offered to counteract the provisions now extant for keeping the city clean! They need not be mentioned, they occur to every man—no law does reach them; they must exist, till a flood, or a stream, shall wash them all away—I refer to common sewers and other receptacles of filth.

Private receptacles of filth and putrefaction ought not to exist, if it is possible for the vigilance of law to remove them.

Stagnant waters may be drained off by canalling, or other means. In the city, in the hot months, water arrested in the gutters becomes highly offensive in a few hours.—The only competent remedy for this nuisance is a perpetual current thro' the streets.

If the expense of bringing such a stream into the city should amount to a million of dollars, it would be money well laid out. It is not supposed that it would cost half the sum.—It is time that the question was determined, whether Philadelphia can be vindicated from the suspicion now entertained, that it is, from its local situation, inevitably exposed to a frequent return of malignant and pestiferous disorders.

The business is now brought to a crisis—and if men of property will not come forward, and promote the objects contemplated, in a more efficient manner than by lotteries, and contracted subscriptions, hard wrung from their purses, they may repent when the value of their estates shall be sunk fifty per cent. or reduced to nothing.

Peace and prosperity do not come by chance; they are the effect of a well ordered state of society.

Our country is happy—peace, plenty and happiness reign through our land—every part of the Union testifies to the truth of the assertion.—Every part of the Union bears the most conspicuous marks of a free, protecting and just government—and yet what do we see in the state of Pennsylvania? Men brought forward as candidates for the most important stations, whose principal if not only merit is, that they are CURSERS of the general government, and of the men who administer it. Of that government to which, under God, we are indebted for every blessing of our civil, social and political existence!

MR. FENNO,

I observe an account in your paper of the yellow fever being generally cured in the Island of Jamaica, by mercury and hark, without bleeding. This may be true, and yet bleeding may be highly necessary in the yellow fever of Philadelphia; for as warm and cold climates require different and opposite clothing and aliment, so their diseases require different and opposite remedies. He only is a physician, who suits his practice to climate and season, to the habits of his patient, and the state of his system. Diseases are not cut by chisels into one form. A hundred circumstances vary them. To talk of curing a fever which differs more or less in strength in every person it attacks, by the same dose of medicine, or the same number of bleedings, is the height of folly and quackery.
REASON.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 11th to 12th Oct. in the morning.

Admitted, since last report,	
John Scott, No. 9, Elbow lane.	
Elther Rue, tents on commons.	
Discharged, since last report.	
Alexander Henry, admitted 21st ult.	
Died since last report:	
when admitted	how long sick previous to admission.
Elizabeth O'Neal, 7th inst.	5 days.
Maria Franks, 9th.	2 days.
Remainng last report	46
Admitted since	2
Discharged	48
Died	1
Remain in Hospital.	45
Sick	14
Convalescent	31
Six of whom are dangerous.	
In erred since last report.	
From city and suburbs	6
Hospital	2
Total	8

(Signed) STEPHEN GIRARD.
CALEB LOWNES.
JOHN CONNELLY.
Published by order of the Board,
Wm. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman pro tem.

A letter from a respectable American, at Bourdeaux, dated August 8, states the following information.

"That the minister of the Interior had sent to the Municipality of Bourdeaux, intelligence of the expected arrival of two new Envoys from America. That, in the event of their arriving at that port, every possible honor was to be shewn them, and their journey to Paris, rendered every way convenient and agreeable."

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.
The violent storm experienced here, on Wednesday last, is supposed to have done much mischief on our coast. We hear, that 6 or 7 vessels were driven ashore in Winter harbour, (near Wood Island, eastward) and some lives lost. The particulars we have not learnt.
Arrived yesterday—Ship Foxwell, Capt. Stevens, 56 days from Gibraltar. Sept. 8, spoke Capt. Smith, from N. York, bound to Bourdeaux. Sept. 17, spoke Capt. West, 4 days from Salem, bound to France, who informed that there was a French privateer lying in the Bay. Sept. 20 spoke an English ship of war.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 11.

Last Saturday the President of the United States arrived at Hartford City, on his way to the seat of government.

Capt. Miller of the ship Success, arrived here yesterday from Port-au-Prince, informs us, that the brig Nancy, of Philadelphia capt. Geddes, which was stated to have been cut out of Cape Nichola Mole, by the Brigand boats, on the 23d of September, was spoke with by him on the 26th, all well, bound to Philadelphia, in lat. 24, 07.

It is a fact, at least worth remarking, that the newly discovered medicine, Jalap and Calomel, was the purging powder commonly preferred by Drs. Huck, Monroe, Adair, &c. at the Military Hospitals established in New-York after the siege of the Havana by the British troops in 1761—and its utility was so well established, that it has been continued by several eminent practitioners of medicine in this city.

[We copy the following from the Ontario Gazette, printed at Geneva, by Mr. Lucius Carey.]

Geneva, September 22.

The Treaty held at Big Tree, on the Genesee river, with the Seneca nation of Indians, was concluded last Saturday. The object of this was the extinguishment of the title to lands ceded by this state to the state of Massachusetts, and purchased by Mr. Robert Morris of Philadelphia. The Indians agreed to sell the whole of the lands, excepting reservations about their present settlements. In three places on the Genesee river, reservations of 2 miles each; at Cardeau, Canegadere and on the Alleghany, reservations from five to twenty thousand acres were made, and at the village of Buffalo and Tanawantoc, 20 square miles, the whole of the reservations amounting to 196,000 acres.

The business was concluded with the greatest unanimity on the part of the Indians, and their conduct highly decent.—From motives of self-interest, some individuals had gone to considerable expense to frustrate the intention of the treaty and no business could be done until the laws were put in force.

The sale stipulation that 100,000 dollars shall be immediately paid into the hands of the President of the United States, as the guardian of the Seneca nation, to be by him invested in the funds of the United States, and the interests arising therefrom to be annually paid to the Seneca nation; this will amount to about 150 dollars per annum to each family.

Thus has this great and fertile country, containing about 4,500,000 acres, come into the possession of the white people—and from the great improvements making in this country, in roads and other marks of civilization, we may reasonably expect that in course of next season there will be a good road to the Falls of Niagara.

BOSTON, October 7.

Mr. Pinckney, at our late dates; continued in Holland. He had received intelligence of his reappointment; and the names of his fellow commissioners.

A gentleman from London mentions, that too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Gore, and the other Commissioners on American spoliated property, for their indefatigable zeal and persevering attention to procure indemnification. And such has been the fairness in the decision of ninety cases settled, that not one appeal has been made.

The regular London files by the last arrivals are only to Aug. 15. We are in possession of the Exeter Journal of the 21st which contains London heads to Aug. 19th.

HUGUES RECALLED.

Capt. Brewer arrived at New-London the 30th ult. from Gaudoupe, 14 days informs, "That Victor Hugues was recalled." This may be considered by some as a happy event; but they should recollect the fable of the fox and the glutted bees.

KNOXVILLE, September 18.

On Saturday last returned to this town the Hon. WILLIAM BLOUNT. As soon as his approach was made known, the volunteer troop of cavalry, commanded by John Lavender, Esq. and a large concourse of citizens hastened to receive him, and met him eight miles from this place, where, after refreshment, he was conducted into town in the following order, viz.

A detachment of the troop of cavalry. The hon. Mr. Blount, accompanied by the hon. gen. White, and the hon. Mr. Stuart, late speaker of the house of representatives.

The troops of cavalry.

Citizens in files.
We are happy to say, that Mr. Blount has received on his journey through this state, the most flattering and hearty welcome from every description of citizens—a welcome justly due from a grateful people to the father friend and protector of their state.

ALEXANDRIA, October 9.

At the election for sheriff last week, at Marlborough court-house (Maryland) a very serious affair happened. The parties of the different candidates in the after part of the day, became so irritated at each other as to come to blows, when a general engagement ensued. One man was killed on the spot by a blow on the head, after he had jumped out of the court-house window, in endeavouring to escape; two others have since died, and several are very badly wounded.