

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.
In the name and by the authority of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
By THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the said Commonwealth.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Inspectors of the Health
Office of the Port of Philadelphia, have re-
ported to me, that in their judgment, it is
no longer necessary to impose a general quar-
antine on vessels arriving in this port, from
any of the West-India Islands, from New
Orleans, or from any British, French,
Dutch, or Spanish ports on the Maine.—
THEREFORE, I have issued this proclama-
tion, hereby revoking the proclamations
heretofore by me issued, bearing date the e-
leventh and fifteenth days of August last;
and allowing and permitting all vessels what-
soever, arriving from any part beyond seas,
to enter the port of Philadelphia, without
being subject to the performance of quaran-
tine, unless the resident physician shall on
visiting any such vessel, deem the same to be
in a febrile and dangerous state, when such
reasonable quarantine shall be performed, as
the Inspectors of the port shall direct and
establish.

GIVEN under my hand, and the great
Seal of the State, at Germantown,
this twentieth day of October, in the
year of our Lord one thousand seven
hundred and ninety-seven and of
the commonwealth the twenty-second.
THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
JAMES TRIMBLE, Deputy Sec'y.

A MEETING
OF THE SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS
of the City of PHILADELPHIA, will be held on
Thursday next, at eleven o'clock in the morning,
at the State-house.
By order,
WILLIAM H. TOB,
Clerk of the Select Council.
EDWARD J. COALE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

NOTICE.
SAMUEL RICHARDT, respectfully
informs the gentlemen, subscribers to the
Exchange, that on Thursday next, the 26th
inst. it will be open for their accommodation.
He begs leave to acquaint his friends and
the public, that the City Tavern will also
be ready for the reception of gentlemen
boarders.
An ordinary as usual at three o'clock.
October 21. d1w.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,
ARE NOW OPENING,
at their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh
assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to
the season, received by the late arrival from Eng-
land.
They have also for Sale,
Llbon
Sherry
Port Wines,
Assorted queens ware in crates, &c.
10th mo 2nd. drw31w3w.

WALKER & KENNEDY,
No. 73, South Front Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
100 Hogheads of prime Georgia Tobacco,
ALSO,
50 Pipes of Bondeaux Brandy,
10 Pipes of old Port Wine
O&S 12. rawif.

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum
Coffee
Madira and Teneriffe Wine
For Sale by
James Yards,
No. —, South Fourth Street.
O&S 6. d3w

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
(If not before disposed of at private sale)
ON Friday, the first day of December, at six
o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee
House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine
Hundred and Thirty Nine acres of LAND,
now or late in the County of Washington, and Com-
monwealth of Pennsylvania, and on the waters of
Fresh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.—
These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were
patented early in 1797, except 3700 acres or there-
abouts, which were patented in 1799. One fourth
of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale,
for the residue a credit of one, two and three months,
will be given, on interest and good security.
October 6. 3aw18

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
(If not before disposed of at private sale)
ON Friday, the first day of December, at six
o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee
House, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thousand Seven
Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the
State of New-York, between the northern bounds
of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late,
in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and coun-
ty of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase
money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the re-
sidue a credit of one, two, and three months will be
given, on interest and good security.
October 6. 3aw18

A Wet Nurse wanted.
A Healthy Woman, with a young breast
of milk, who can be well recommended, may
hear of a place by inquiring of the Printer.
O&S 23. 1w

Wanted, to Hire,
A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near
the centre of the city—for which a generous
rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on
lease for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
O&S 17. conf

NOTICE.
THE Office of the Department of War are for
the present removed near to the Falls of the Scuyll-
kill, on the Ridge Road.
September 4. d1f

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.
Sept. 4. d1f

The Medical Lectures
In the University of Pennsylvania, are post-
poned until the last Monday in November
next.
October 14. 3aw4w.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.
—is kept, FOR THE PRESENT, AT THE
CITY MALL.
Sept. 3.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24.

Health office, October 24d, 1797.
The consulting physicians report that there
are now in the hospital 33 patients, 19 of
whom are still sick, the remainder convalescents.
The visiting physicians report that since the
16th, they have been called to 35 patients, 6
of whom have been sent to the hospital, 2 have
died, 12 are convalescents, the remainder sick.
The admissions to the hospital, the deaths,
and new cases for the last week have so greatly
diminished, that the inspectors of the health office
flatter themselves, that in their next publica-
tion, they may with propriety advise a general
return of the citizens—in the mean time although
the board wish to be cautious, yet they believe
it perfectly safe to remove in, at present, to any
part of the city, to the northward of Pine Street.
Published by order of the board,
JOHN MILLER, jun. Chairman.

To the Printer of the Philadelphia Daily
Advertiser.
When a writer at Charleston, in South
Carolina, is giving his opinion about the
yellow fever, I think he might as well leave
the Philadelphians to judge for themselves
about its origin, and not express himself in
this manner—"We (says he) are all at a
loss here, as they are in Philadelphia, for
the origin of this fever." Now this, with
respect to Philadelphia, is so palpable an
error, that I believe it would be just for
the inhabitants of this city to answer it in
this manner—"We know to our sorrow
that the disorder was imported; that it
commenced this year to make its ravages in
one of the cleanest parts of the city,
which perhaps would have been the part
the least to be suspected, if it had not pro-
ceeded from the most evident cause, being
brought in by one or more infected vessels.
We know this, and many more particulars
respecting its importation; and we have
reason to know the direful effects of the
contagious nature of the mortal sickness in
its recent progress, both in and near the
borders of this metropolis.

With respect to the year 1793, the in-
stances of so much mortality were so sudden
and alarming, that the ideas of the people
were soon confuted by a contrariety of opi-
nions, and perhaps the more so, because
such was the destruction amongst those who
brought the disorder, that they lived not
long enough to give the needful informa-
tion: several of the mariners were speedy
victims, and the contagion spread with such
rapidity that it was soon too dangerous for
impartial persons to make suitable enquiry.
These are facts that are well remembered.
I believe the yellow fever was as much im-
ported in the year 1793, as it was in the
present year, when in this latter instance,
we well know, that many of the alleys,
and most suspicious places, in the middle
and upper parts of the city, were not sub-
ject to the dire disease, except it was com-
municated by an intercourse with infected
persons.

Proofs enough have been adduced by
other writers respecting the latter importa-
tion; and the case is now so plain, that to
make a doubt about the origin of the disor-
der, would be just as reasonable as to
doubt that thousands of the inhabitants de-
serted the city in consequence of it; that
the expenses have been enormous, and the
loss of lives a truly awful subject of sorrow
and lamentation.
That the extent of the calamity was not
equal to that in 1793, is a cause for thank-
fulness; and I am one of those who believe
that thinning the city of its inhabitants by
removing to the country, was one of the
means, under Providence, of the preserva-
tion of a very considerable number of my
fellow citizens from the dangers of a dire
contagion.

Philadelphia, October 22d, 1797.
For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.
MR. FENNO,

It has been intimated that Dr. Rush de-
rived the use of calomel, in the yellow fe-
ver, from Dr. Hodge and Dr. Carson; but
that he could not have derived its use
from these gentlemen, the following con-
siderations will afford the most undeniable
proof. Dr. Rush prescribed calomel in the
yellow fever as early as the 7th of August,
1793, as appears from his work on the fe-
ver; whereas Dr. Hodge and Dr. Carson
did not recommend that medicine till late
in the above month. Moreover, Dr. Rush
had been in the habit many years before,
of using calomel in private practice in bil-
ious diseases; and in his lectures in the year
1792, the Doctor strongly recommended it
in the cure of these diseases, and quoted
Dr. Clarke and Dr. Balfour as his authori-
ties for such a practice. But further, the
manner in which Dr. Rush gave calomel
shews the improbability of his having de-
rived its use from Dr. Hodge and Dr. Car-
son. Dr. Rush gave it combined with jalap,
in the same way, that he had seen it ex-
hibited by Dr. Thomas Young in the military
hospitals during the late war. He also gave
it in certain stages of the disease in small
doses, to induce a salivation. Now Dr.
Hodge and Dr. Carson gave it in large
doses, uncombined with any purgative sub-
stance, and only with a view to excite purg-
ing. It is easy to conceive how Dr. Hodge
might be led to suppose that he was the
author of this discovery; he had just come
from behind a counter, and probably had
not read a medical book, nor conversed on
a medical subject, for fifteen or twenty
years. Useful hints in medicine have often
been taken from weak people, and even old
people. No man, I believe, is more dispo-
sed to acknowledge obligations to those
sources of knowledge than Dr. Rush, but
in the present instance the intimation is
without foundation.
A former Pupil of Dr. Rush.

AGE OF REASON.
Mr. Erskine's address to the court of
king's bench, on the trial for the publication
of Paine's detestable and vulgar doctrines in
his Age of Reason, was one of the most ab-
le and elegant harangues in support of the
established religion; that christianity has to
boast:—The following are passages in it,
which we with pleasure select in defence of
the christian cause, and in honor of its inspi-
rator!

The Book, he said, appeared to him to
be as cruel and mischievous in its effects, as
it was illegal in its principles. The poor,
whom it affected to pity, were flabbed in the
heart by it; they had more need of conso-
lations beyond the grave, than those who
had greater comforts to render life delight-
ful. He could conceive an humble, inno-
cent, and virtuous man, surrounded with
children, looking up to him for bread which
he had not to give them, sinking under the
last day's labour, and unequal to the next,
yet still looking up with confidence to the
hour, when all tears should be wiped from the
eyes of affliction, and bearing the burthen
which he believed his Creator had laid upon
him for good, in the mysterious dispensa-
tions of a Providence which he adored.—
What a change in such a mind might not
be wrought by this merciless publication? But
it seems this was an Age of Reason, and
the time, and the person were arrived, that
were to dissipate the errors which had
overpread the past generation of ignorance!
The believers in christianity were many; but
it belonged to the few that were wise to
correct their credulity. Belief was an act
of reason; and superior reason might there-
fore dictate to the weak. In raising the
mind along the pious lift of sincere and de-
vout christians, he could not help lamenting
that Newton had not lived to this day, to
have had his shallowness filled up with this
new flood of light! But the subject was too
awful for irony; he would speak plainly and
directly:—Newton was a christian. New-
ton, whose mind had burst from the fetters
cast by nature upon our finite conceptions;
Newton, whose science was truth, and the
foundation of whose knowledge of it, was
philosophy—not those visionary and arro-
gant presumptions, which too often in-
juried its name, but philosophy relying
upon the basis of mathematics, which like
figures, could not lie; Newton, who car-
ried the line and rule to the uttermost bar-
riers of creation, and explored the princi-
ples by which, no doubt, all created matter
was held together, and exists. But this ex-
traordinary man, in the mighty reach of his
mind, overlooked perhaps the errors, which
a minuter investigation of the created things
on this earth might have taught him of the
science of his Creator. What should then
be said of the great Mr. Boyle, who looked
into the organic structure of all matter, e-
ven to the brute inanimate substance which
the foot treads on; such a man might be
supposed to be equally qualified with Mr.
Paine to look up through nature, to na-
ture's God. But the result of all his contem-
plation was the most confirmed and devout
belief in all, which the other holds in con-
tempt, as despicable and drivelling super-
stition.

But this error might perhaps arise from
a want of due attention to the foundation of
human judgment, and the structure of that
understanding which God has given us for
the investigation of truth. Let that ques-
tion be answered by Mr. Locke, who was,
to the highest pitch of devotion and adora-
tion, a christian. Mr. Locke, whose office
was to detect the errors of thinking, by
going up to the fountains of tho't, and to
direct into the proper tract of reasoning the
devious mind of man, by shewing him its
whole process, from the first preceptions of
sense, to the last conclusions of ratiocination,
putting a rein besides upon false opinion, by
practical rules for the conduct of human
nature.

But these men were only deep thinkers,
and lived in their closets, unaccustomed to
the traffic of the world, and to the laws
which practically regulate mankind.
Gentlemen, in the place where we now
sit to administer the justice of this great
country, above a century ago, the never to be
forgotten Sir Matthew Hale presided, whose
faith in christianity is an exalted commenta-
ry upon its truth, and reason, and whose life
was a glorious example of its sweets, admin-
istering human justice with a wisdom and
purity, drawn from the pure fountain of the
christian dispensation, which has been, and
will be in all ages, a subject of the highest
reverence and admiration.

But it is said by the author, that the *christian*
fabule is but the tale of the more ancient
superstitions of the world, and may be easily
detected, by a proper understanding of the
mythologies of the heathens. Did Milton
understand those mythologies? Was he less
versed than Mr. Paine in the superstitions of
the world? No; they were the subject of
his immortal song—and, though shut out
from all recurrence to them, he poured them
forth from the stores of his memory, rich
with all that men ever knew, and laid them
in their order as the illustration of that real
and exalted faith, the unquestionable source
of that fervid genius, which cast a sort of
shade upon all the other works of man—
He passed the bounds of flaming space,
Where angels tremble while they gaze,
He saw, till blasted with excess of light,
His eyes were closed in endless night!

But it was the light of the body only
that was in him extinguished; "the celest-
ial light shone inward, and enabled him to
vindicate the ways of God to man." The
result of his thinking was nevertheless not
the same as the author's. The mysterious
incarnation of our blessed saviour, which this
work blasphemed in words so wholly unfit
for the mouth of a christian, or for the ears
of a court of justice, that he durst not and
would not give them utterance. Milton
made the grand conclusion of the paradise
lost, the rest from his finished labours, and
the ultimate hope, expectation and glory of
the world—

A Virgin is his Mother,
But his Sire the power of the Most High,
He shall ascend the Throne Hereditary,
And bound his reign with earth's wide bounds,
His glory with the Heavens.

LORD ANSON.
PROSPERITY, wealth, and even fame
itself, are too often the casual offspring of
mere chance, and a train of incidents uni-
formly lucky and fortunate; but an exer-
cised fortune, occasionally chequered, tra-
versed, and clouded by the storms of adver-
sity, alone can educate and form the able
man, or the experienced mariner.
If Lord Anson, in his celebrated voyage,
had learned to brave the wintry season,
and bid defiance to the churlish chiding of
the winter's winds, the seventh circumnaviga-
tion was our great marine seminary, where
the Anson school, the naval heroes of the
splendid era from 1757 to 1763, were early
nursed and reared in the cradle of adver-
sity.

Sir Charles Wager's well concerted plan
for the expedition in 1739, was fatally tra-
versed and counteracted, in the equipment,
delination, and departure of that squadron.
Lord Anson triumphed over enemies more
formidable than the Spaniards, adverse sea-
sons and unfortunate events, and returned
home enriched, not so much by the treasures
of the Manila galleon, as by the more last-
ing treasures of marine science, the extension
of our naval influence, and the reputation of
our flag, successful in the South Sea, and
formidable in China. As he commenced
that war with success, so he terminated it
with glory in 1757, by the capture of the
whole French fleet, loaded with treasure, off
Cape Finisterre.

The cotemporaries of this great sailor still
remember and speak with delight of his mo-
desty and moderation. He seemed desirous
of the solid possession of merit, and not of
the echo of renown. No man, justly confi-
dent of his own virtue, ever envied the re-
putation of another. A general patron of
merit, he rendered the most ample justice to
a native of Ireland, protected only by his
abilities; though his own glory seemed al-
most eclipsed in 1747, by Sir Peter Warren,
aiding his promotion, joining in the nation-
al lamentation for the premature destiny of
that hero, over whose monumental urn the
Naval Genius of Britain shall weep, while
his memory is embalmed by the regret, and
preserved in the grateful recollection of his
country. For the great service off Cape
Finisterre, he was rewarded with a British
peerage in 1747. Lord Anson terminated
that war with glory, and rendered it as suc-
cessful at sea as it had been unfortunate on
the continent; while his maritime superinten-
dence from 1756 to 1762—3, was the
primary instrument of Lord Chatham's ad-
ministration, in the most splendid era of the
British annals. Let it be remembered that
we owe that success to naval superinten-
dence. Partiality has been imputed—a
preference of the Anson school, of the ship-
mates of the Centurion, since unjust and
idle prejudices have been formed in favor of
landmen presiding in the marine department.
But when we recollect the names of Brett,
Saumarez, Kappel, West, Boscawen, Hawke
and Rodney, the nation shares the offence
—the loud voice of the community freely
confesses the charge of partiality. Would
that we could look upon their like again!
Would that we could see such leaders,
to render England once more pre-eminent,
to extend her power as in that renowned
period, as far as winds could waft, or sails
could carry the triumphs of the British em-
pire—At that period the desire of Cromwell
was accomplished, to render the name of a
Briton as memorable as that of an ancient
Roman; but it is not in the enthusiasm of our
countrymen, or in the praise of our own
history, but in Voltaire's age of Louis the
fifteenth, in 1759, in the simple title of a
chapter, that we trace our fairest eulogium.
"The English victorious in the four quarters
of the Globe."

The vicissitudes of states, like the ebbing
and flowing of the surrounding ocean, are
perhaps prescribed by the wise decrees of
the great Ruler, impenetrable to human
sagacity; secondary causes often contribute,
however, to their decline. The examina-
tion of these reasons may rouse men from a
state of pallid torpor, of national lethargy,
and political vegetation. Individual
happiness is an aggregate of public welfare.
If it be true, that they can have no solid
enjoyment, even of their own wealth, in
an exhausted and declining state, it follows
that those are the wisest who preserve their
own through the public interest. Hence it
follows, that those half-witted, cunning
mortals, who pursue the dictates of a mere
selfish interest, can have no praise for exer-
cising a faculty common to the brute crea-
tion; but fatally, in the present period,
the old gossiping maxim prevails, he must
be the wisest man who does the most for
himself; and the alarmist, who barters his
anxiety for vast wealth, is a paragon of wis-
dom; though, perhaps, when they pass off
the stage, they may have a claim to the
well-known epitaph of a Persian king,
"that he enjoyed life, had what he ate and
drank, and that every thing else was vani-
ty;" an epitaph which Aristotle consid-
ers not as fit for a man, but a hog.

In our rewards and promotions, merit is
least considered;—writers of labourous works
of national instruction, are starved; while
the slipshod authors of pamphlets are re-
warded with princely fortunes. To inform
is deemed presumptuous; to delude, is allow-
ed; benevolence and wisdom pass for infir-
mity; and fraudulent imposture is deemed
the best proof of ability; while no reason can
be assigned for many important appoint-
ments, save only that they are prizes in the
state lottery of official arrangements. Our
enemies, it is but too true, pursue a contra-
ry plan, and avail themselves of literary gra-
tification. But, on the contrary, if we
look back to the seven years war, we shall
find every species of merit rewarded. In
1759, a large reward was advertised in the

London Gazette, by the Admiralty, to
the writer of a letter to a newspaper, if he
would personally explain a national propo-
sition for public welfare. Such reasons pre-
vailed—for all the state offices and appoint-
ments, that probably otherwise would not,
have been chased by a general ballot.

The pyramid of Lord Chatham's admin-
istration was founded on the wide base of
merit, of graduated arrangements and pro-
motions, of approved services, while his own
genius presided and crowned the summit of
the edifice.

"Those who are lighted by a lamp should
feed it with oil." The just reproach of Ana-
xagoras to Pericles, was not applicable to
Lord Chatham, Omniscience is not the por-
tion of men; he was not ashamed of acknow-
ledging instructions (to use his own words)
not only by praise, but by promotion. If
Lord Chatham derived his naval science from
the Lamp of Lord Anson's experience, be
it remembered, that that lamp was rendered
more beneficially conspicuous by its just
position and fair elevation. The posthumous
eulogium of Lord Chatham, in 1771, paints
the true character of Lord Anson, who
would wish to amplify the description of
Anaxagoras, traced by Pericles or retouch
the portrait of Caesar, drawn by Cicero.

"Instructed (said Lord Chatham in 1771)
by a great seaman, I have been conversant
in marine stations and arrangements, and
drew my information from the greatest naval
authority that ever existed in this country,
I mean the late Lord Anson. In spite of a
popular clamor against him, unjustly exci-
ted in 1756, I preferred him at the head
of the admiralty. I thank God I had the
firmness to do so. The merits of that great
man are not too universally known, nor the
memory of the enlightened sailor so warmly
repected as he deserves. His care, wis-
dom, experience and vigilance (I speak it
with pleasure and delight) this country is
much indebted. The naval glories of the
seven years war are to be ascribed to the sa-
gacious counsels of that great circumnaviga-
tor."

WALPOLE, (N. H.) October 9. SUMMARY.

INCIDENTS ABROAD.
The French minicks, it seems, are now
performing the last act of their monstrous
farce of liberty. Bitter jealousy rankles
among the council of five hundred, ambition
dictates the councils of the directory, and
the Grand Turk of military despotism ar-
bitrarily governs the free and equal Parisian.
The constitution is violated by the interest-
ing soldier, two of the French tyrants clamor
for peace, more invoke Atre hot from hell;
the royalists rear their heads, and the dis-
jointed fabric of shadowy republicanism
shakes, like the old beldame of the poet.
Peace at Lille walks with grave, slow and
measured steps. Peace between France and
Portugal is concluded. A judicious pas-
senger in the Minerva states that England,
though alone, is sufficient to guard her
constitutions against mutiny at the Nore or
the insuborgs of the French.

Spain is a dumb Ilkshar, crouching un-
der the burthen of fraternity.—Holland
builds ships, asks for a De Ruyter, and
prudently detains them in the Texel.—Ger-
many foisters letters, hangs up the helmet
and sword, and rears from the labors of war—
and Italy is on her knees to the new pope,
the infallible Buonaparte.

In the London papers we find the usual
column of wit and pleasantry. Francis,
a noted placeman, is happily compared to
his great predecessor in Shakespeare's Henry
IV. he is always ready with his "anon,
anon, fir." This might be pertinently ap-
plied to some of our time-serving and ob-
sequious gentry.

"Better to reign in Hell" is now the
motto of the minority; therefore they at-
tempt to raise the hell of anarchy, to get in-
to a warm birth.

The long wait is anticipated to be again
introduced by certain starched tabbies. This
is the consequence of imperious necessity; if
youth and beauty would give leave every
old maid in the kingdom would be as short
waisted as Shakespeare's Julietta. A young
woman lately in a fit of love threw a con-
gregation into great consternation by at-
tempting a forcible seizure of a kiss from a
clergyman of the Parish, while performing
his clerical functions.

Mrs. Inchbald has written an account of
her life from the age of thirty, which com-
prehends the history of her own times, so
far as relates to the stage and her literary
connexions.

Mrs. Powell, the actress, though not
partial to the Dutch is said to be not averse
to Holland.

BOSTON, October 16. [By desire of the French Consul.]

CAPE FRANCOIS.
Extract of the Register of Deliberations, of
the Commission delegated by the French
Government to the Leeward Islands.
Seeing a petition presented to the Com-
mission on the 6th of last Primeira, by
Hughes Wilson, commander and owner of
the schooner Anna Maria of Baltimore, in
consequence whereof, Augustus Love, cap-
tain of the privateer La Vertu, of l'Anse-
a-Veau is accused of having ill treated the
petitioner, of having captured his vessel,
disposed thereof, as well as of the cargo with-
out a previous judgment, pronouncing the
validity of the prize:

Seeing a letter directed, on the 30th Flo-
real last, to the commission, by the Consul
General of the French Republic, near the
United States of America, by which it ap-
pears, that said Augustus Love, commits in
the seas of Hispaniola the most horrid pi-
racies under divers flags;
Considering that the bulk of informations
given to the commission, or which they have
collected themselves, about Augustus Love,
is equivalent to public notoriety; of the ex-
cesses by him committed, against the rights
of nations and individuals.
Considering that the violation of those laws