

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 22.

Six Per Cent.	16 1/2
Three Per Cent.	10 1/2
Deferred 6 Per Cent.	14 1/2
BANK United States,	25 percent.
— Pennsylvania,	25 ditto
— North America,	30 ditto
Insurance comp N. A. shares	55 ditto
— Pennsylvania, shares,	45 ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London, at 30 days	60
— at 60 days	57 1/2
— at 90 days	55
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilders,	30 cents

"Meticus" to the Regimental Surgeon, is unavoidably poisoned 'till Monday.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GENTLEMEN, That the Yellow Fever belongs to a Genus, essentially different from that of the Bilious or Remitting Fevers, endemic to marshy situations in the Summer and Autumnal season, or differs, not only in degree but in kind from every species of Bilious fever, is also supported by the authority of almost every author of credit that has written on the subject, and that has had opportunities of observing it in all its varieties.

Among these I need only mention Warren on the pestilential fever at Barbados in the year 1721 and 1733—Hughes's Natural History of Barbados—DePortes on the diseases of St. Domingo—Hilary on the diseases of Barbados—Schotte on the Febris Atrabiliaris at Goree in Africa, A. D. 1778—Blane on the Diseases of Seamen—Mocley on Tropical Diseases—Chisholm on the Pestilential Fever at Grenada, in 1793—and Wright's letter to Dr. Garthore, in Medical Facts, vol. 7th.

The majority of the West-India writers, as well as those who have seen the disease in the United States of America, are also decidedly of opinion that the Yellow Fever is highly contagious and of pestilential origin. But, they all agree that it is only so in warm and confined air.

Hence it appears necessary to establish such regulations that will embrace two objects; viz. such as will effectually prevent the introduction of foreign contagion through the medium of commerce, and such as will render the air of our sea-ports pure and cool, that it may counteract or resist the power of the contagion, when it is introduced, so as to prevent it from producing its usual calamitous effects.

The following are the facts and arguments on which I ground my opinion, that the Fever which proved so destructive to the lives and interest of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, was derived from imported contagion this year; viz.

The first cases that occurred were traced to a ship of 20 guns, called the Deborah, which arrived at Philadelphia on the 18th of July, on board of which several persons had died during her passage from Jamaica to this port, and one of her crew at the Marine Hospital soon after her arrival. That several persons died on board the Deborah while in the port of Philadelphia, was acknowledged on the 12th of August, to Dr. Currie, by Mr. John Lewis, mate of the Deborah—by the cooper of the same to Dr. Wistar—by the carpenter, John Bodin, (on oath) to the Mayor of Burlington, as has been acknowledged by the President of the Board of Health—by Capt. Dickson who came passenger on board the Deborah—and by one of her crew that took lodgings at Mr. Doyle's.

While the Deborah was performing quarantine, it appears from the acknowledgement of Alexander Phillips, who resided in the neighborhood where the disease made its first appearance, to Mr. Thomas Towne and to Mr. John Purdon, that he brought up a sick man from on board a vessel lying at the Fort;—this he mentioned first to Mr. T. Towne, and afterwards to Mr. J. Purdon; for which Mr. Purdon reproved him very severely. Mr. J. Minor informed Mr. Purdon, that Phillips told him he brought a man from the Deborah the last night of her quarantine, who was taken sick on the 2d, and died on the 5th of August. During his sickness he was attended by Dr. Griffiths, who prescribed, at the same time, for a sick sailor at Phillips's.

Dr. B. Duffield informed the Colle ge, that he attended a man in Southwark, with the Yellow Fever, on the 23d of July, that had been at work on board the Deborah while the lay near Race-street, where she came on on the 18th.

Dr. Proudfe attended one of the name of Ralston, who had worked on board the Deborah soon after her arrival, who was taken ill of fever on the 25th, and died very yellow on the 29th of July, being the 5th from the attack.

Dr. Currie attended a carpenter at Achefon Thompson's in Water a little way below Walnut-street, a lodging house next door or next but one to Phillips's, who had been on board the Deborah on the 22d, and was attacked the 25th July with the yellow fever of which he died on the 4th of August.

Aleck Morrison a Scotch sailor, who lodged in the same house with the carpenter, David Spraks affirms that Phillips got liquor from him before the Deborah came up, and told him it was to take with him, as he was going to bring up one of his old lodgers from the Deborah. Acheson Thompson and John Doyle neighbors to Phillips also assert that he brought a sick sailor from the Deborah, to his house.

died on the evening of the 28th, after having appeared like one intoxicated for two days. A lad of the name of Wright, Nephew to Mrs. McGill near Chestnut-street, went on board the Deborah as soon as she arrived, and frequently afterwards, and was attacked with fever on the 31st of July.

ERRATUM. In the piece signed "a Regimental Surgeon," first paragraph of the "Sketch" &c.—insert the year 1747, as one of those in which the Yellow Fever has made its appearance in Philadelphia.

To John Ward Fenno.

THERE appeared in your paper of Tuesday evening last what you term a list of United Irishmen. It is of little consequence to the public, whether I am or am not one of that body, but as falsehood, in whatever shape it appears, should be scouted, I do not chuse to be introduced before the public wantonly without resenting it. If there is any crime attached to the name of United Irishman, I am clear of it. When I applied to you with a view to learn by what authority you made use of my name, accompanied by a false assertion, which I suppose was meant to injure me, if such a charge ought to be cause of injury to any man, for reasons best known to yourself, you thought it convenient to refuse to name of your authority—I must therefore conclude that the LIE belongs to yourself. Merely to show the public upon what foundation your assertions rest, I subjoin the following affidavit.

S. PARKE.

City of Philadelphia, A. B. BEFORE me, John Jennings, one of the Aldermen of the said city, personally appeared, Samuel Parke, tavern-keeper, in Zachary's Court, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say, That in the publication of the names of several, said to be United Irishmen, in Fenno's paper of the eighteenth instant, among which his name is inserted—he therefore, denies the charge of being one of the said society, or of having any communication with them in any respect whatever.

SAMUEL PARKE. Sworn and subscribed before me, this 19th day of Decr. 1798. JOHN JENNINGS, alderman. December 21.

To John Ward Fenno,

IN your paper of Tuesday last, you represented me as a member of that body called United Irishmen in America. The assertion is not true: I never was in their society, nor do I know a single individual who is a member. I came to America in the month of October 1797, and I solemnly declare that I never was in any political society whatever in the country. And I defy any person to prove the contrary. Every editor ought to be accountable for what appears in his paper, and as this falsehood has appeared in your paper, I desire you to contradict it. If you do not wish to be considered as the author of a falsehood so malicious, you are welcome to produce the name of your informer, and let it rest with him.

I do not mention this out of disrespect to that body called United Irishmen, as I know nothing about them; but merely with a design to inform the public, that you with a malicious intent, had declared to the world a most notorious untruth. That it is with a malicious intent, is clear from the preamble of your false declaration, in which you represent these men as dangerous to the state, as having dark and bloody designs, as murderers, assassins, and what not—and you most wickedly and groundlessly assert that I am one of them. If this is not malice, I know not what malice is.

You know that the President has it now in his power, to send out of the country any alien, whom he may consider as an enemy to the United States, and you endeavor by the most gross falsehoods and misrepresentations, to exhibit me as such a character—I leave you to solace yourself with the pleasing reflections, which must necessarily arise in your mind from such conduct.

I wonder why you are sorry that you can mention only twelve names (after inviting information to press) as with the same propriety with which you mentioned mine, you might have mentioned twelve thousand, or all the names with which you are acquainted.

You ask why should you mention the names of Samuel Wylie, John Black, &c. the answer can only be this, merely to expose yourself. There can be no good at all in telling lies. But sometimes men's malice out does their cunning. It ought to be considered, however, that you are but a boy, and may do better in time to come.

With hearty wishes for your amendment, I am, &c.

JOHN BLACK. December 21.

[I hurl back in the teeth of these fellows every item of their abuse. I have called neither of them an United Irishman. If I had, nothing they can say or do, would alter my opinion, respecting them, their principles or their purposes.]

A CARD.

There can be but one reason for the opposition to the Bankrupt Law, which is, to make as many desperate men as possible, throughout the United States; who, seeing no end to their calamities, may effect a subversion of all order both civil and religious;—then Husza for Liberty and Equality, à la Francois, à la Guillotine, à la Victor Hughes.

Horses to Winter.

HORSES will be taken in to winter at P. & L. street Hill, at the 12 Mile Stone, on the Bristol road; they will be well fed with clover and timothy hay, well littered and cleaned, and will also have a large field to exercise themselves in when the weather is good.—Enquire of Mr. William Bull, merchant, Water street, or on the premises. Nov. 7

Extract of a letter from the Consul of the United States at Gibraltar, dated the 18th and 23d of Oct. 1798.

"The American ship Roanoke, Ebenezer Paine, commander, from Norfolk in Virginia, with a valuable cargo of Cocoa, Indigo, &c. bound to Cadiz and a market, was brought in two days ago by a British privateer, on pretence of being Spanish property; and after going through the customary interrogations, has been cleared.

"Since the vessel was freed, being of 333 tons burthen, I met Earl St. Vincent, when I took the opportunity to request the favor of leave for her going to Cadiz with her cargo, which he not only granted, but also a convoy, as she is not armed, with leave to bring out for the United States a cargo of the produce of Spain.

"At foot you have the names of the six French prizes sent in by admiral Nelson, five of which are now ready to proceed to Lisbon, there to get some temporary repairs before they go for England; they are under jury masts, and in a shocking state. Adm. Nelson is blocking up Malta.

NAMES OF PRIZES.

Le Franklin,	80 guns
Le Tonant,	80 do.
Le Spartiat,	74 do.
Le Conquerant,	74 do.
Le Peuple Souveraine,	74 do.
L' Aquillon,	74 do.

"By a Dane in 27 days from Leghorn, it is reported that the Maltese had rose on the French garrison, dispossessed them of the island, and thrown themselves under the protection of Great-Britain and the King of Naples;—He further reports, that Buonaparte had been compelled by the Turks to re-embark his army, and was in great want of provisions;—that on the other hand the English continued to block them up."

ELECTION.

Yesterday, agreeably to a writ issued by the hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, an Election was held in the county of Philadelphia, for a person to represent the same in the State Legislature.

The following is an accurate RETURN OF THE VOTES in the respective districts.

Northern Liberties,	Mulenburg, Logan,	266	663
Southwark, Moyamensing, and Passyunk,		221	359
German town,		171	153
Bufiletown, (not received.)			
Blockley & Kingessing,		29	36
Total		687	1211
			687
Majority for Dr. Logan		524	

COMMUNICATION.

The object of Logan's mission was to counteract the measures of our government.—Therefore Logan, and his employers, can be looked upon in no other light, than as traitors. It was not for the benefit of America that he was sent; but, to advise the French what plan to pursue, in order to accomplish our ruin. The outrageous proceeding of France was fast destroying the Jacobin interest in this country, and Logan went to save their sinking cause, by persuading the Tyrants to change their mode, not to alter their intention. In any other nation, the necks of Logan and his EMPLOYERS, would pay the forfeit of their crimes; but here, with shame be it spoken, they will probably not only go unhung, but unpunished.

Any compromise with the present rulers of France, cannot be contemplated without horror, much less, such an one as they would be willing to make. A writer in this paper under the signature of American Independence lately took for his motto these lines:—"The world is burning, Frenchmen stand on high, "And either they, or we, must lower lie."

I read them with pleasure at the time, and have thought on them with pleasure ever since. The sentiment should be impressed upon the mind of every American. It is founded in awful truth.

French tampering has been the means of enslaving almost half Europe.—God grant that this Western world may not be a sacrifice to it. If we are, it will be with our eyes open. We have a full knowledge of their views, and we have expressed it, in the President, therefore, if we are finally dupes to their curled wiles, there will be no excuse for us.

[Russel's Com. Gaz.

New-London, Dec. 19. The United States frigate, George Washington, Patrick Fletcher, esq. Commander, sailed from Newport, on a cruise, on Wednesday last.

Charleston, December 3.

A gentleman who came in the Carolina from London, informs, that he was on board a frigate at Portsmouth on the 3d or 4th of October, and was there told by some of the officers, that a frigate had arrived at Sheerness, which left Lord Bridport's fleet in sight of the French fleet from Brest. It was also reported on board the frigate, that accounts had arrived at the admiralty, of the two fleets having met, and of the French being totally defeated.

From the Leeburg's (Virg.) Paper.

Madame Beche is constantly congratulating her jacobine herde on the inextinguishable blessings resulting from the late embassy of the notorious Logan: To him she says they may look as their savior; through his intercession they are for a moment rescued from the indignation of the mighty republic. But a short time since, when this Logan was spoken of as an UNAUTHORISED envoy, every exertion was made use of to prove that he went to France merely as a Private Citizen; that he was not sent by Jefferson and the French party!! How inconsistent is the conduct of these satellites of France!

At one time declaring to you that this officious doctor did not go on any public business, and immediately after exulting in the success of his mission. Even publishing addresses presented him in France, by French Americans, expressive of their approbation of his conduct at Paris! However strange this may appear, with me it is no paradox: The last exertions of an expiring faction are now referred to, and all their intrigues and inconspicuousness must appear. They say this Logan has effected the raising of the embargo; that he has induced the directory to cause a momentary suspension of deprivations on our commerce, &c. What could the depots of France behold in this fellow (Logan) that induced them to do this? What could they see in this Private Citizen that commanded greater respect than the Official Envoys—but the agent of Thomas Jefferson, &c.? Want of proof in law prevents me from declaring him to be such; circumstances, (confessions, proof) are insufficient strong to convince me of the fact. I do believe he was the envoy of Jefferson and Co. that he was directed to inform them that they were unable, any longer, to dupe the people of America; that their eyes are open to their own interest and danger; that the government of the United States were too sensible of French perfidy to suffer a continuance of their insults and injuries, and that, to prevent a war, it was expedient to relax in their severities. This indeed had the desired effect; but it is not to Doctor Logan nor Thomas Jefferson that we are indebted; it is to the energetic measures of our government—which they opposed, and would have prevented had it been in their power. While I sincerely lament that there is a French faction in existence, my affection for my native country will not permit me to remain a silent spectator, but stimulate me to watch with assiduity their actions, and endeavor, as far as the remoteness of my situation and means of information will admit, to expose them to public execration.

A Ring of Small Keys. Was lost yesterday afternoon—any person delivering it at this office will be rewarded. dec 22

14 Pipes Madeira Wine, FOR SALE BY Crooke Stevenson, No 4, South Water-street. dec 22

A FEW Chests of IMPERIAL TEA, For sale, on reasonable terms, at No. 42, South Second-street. dec 22

Philadelphia and Lancaster Printing and Book Binding Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS, ARE hereby notified that an Election for President, Managers and other officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office on Monday the 14th January next at ten o'clock. WM. GOVEIT, Secretary. m&law

The Subscribers, Have received by the Clothier from Liverpool A CONSignment of TEN CASES of Well Assorted Buttons, About 500 Sterling each Case, which they will dispose of per package, on liberal terms. Medford & Willis, No. 78, North Front near Arch-street.

WANTED, ABOUT fifty Cases of Annatto or Rocoa, appx as above. dec 22

Just Published, AND IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE BY B. DAVIES, At No. 68, High-street, THE AMERICAN REPOSITORY, AND ANNUAL REGISTER, For the Year 1799;

Containing complete and correct lists of the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary Departments of the General and State Governments. A great variety of useful Tables, necessary to be known in every State of the Union. Embellished with a handsome engraved Frontispiece. dec 13

Patent Ploughs.

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Siler at Atfom Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lamber-ton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expense and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure.

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale, Or to Lease for a term of Years, A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mollly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon. Charles Newbold. July 17