

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of John McGeehan, late of Carroll County...

New Theatre.

Mr. Morris's Benefit.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 31, WILL BE PRESENTED, (Never acted in America) A celebrated COMEDY, called FALSE IMPRESSIONS.

Written by the author of the West-Indian, &c.

List of cast members including Mr. Warren, Mr. Fox, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Wignell, Mr. Morris, Mr. Downie, Mr. Bluffett, Mr. Warrell, jun., Master L'Estrange, Mr. Warrell, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Merry, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. DeGor, Mrs. L'Estrange, Lady Cyprus, Emily Fitzalan, Jenny Scud, Mrs. Buckram, Rachael Williams.

End of the Comedy (by desire) will be given a MUSICAL INTERLUDE, called THE CATCH CLUB;

Or, The Sons of Anacreon. With characteristic Scenery and Decorations.

To which will be added, not acted these two years a COMEDY, in two acts, called LOVE-A-LA-MODE.

Written by Charles Macklin, Esq.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Morris, No. 70, South Fifth Street, and at the usual places.

FOR SALE,

The Schooner NANCY, Thomas Hallam, Master, BURTON, about 77 tons, is a stout, staunch built vessel, four years old, and sails very fast.

Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co. dist.

PROPOSALS,

BY THE Insurance Company of North America.

FOR INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risks, a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum...

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, to be as guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Stiff Goods and Merchandize, not on an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in fire buildings, to an amount not exceeding five hundred dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risks. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying re-application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the site of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, are to be taken into consideration.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties. 1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expense than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as were under the former policy; but the payment of the former insurance is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurances may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th. Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force; or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquarion or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other pro-

perty Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a year's premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to Houses and other Buildings. 1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimneys; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise; whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there are any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting goods in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra-hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind, opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelry; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by misadventure, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An order for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an enquiry only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board, Ebenezer Hazard, sec'y. Office of the Insurance Company of North America; Philad. Feb. 1, 1798.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October, 1799, to the thirtieth day of September, 1800, both days inclusive, at the places and within the two districts herein after first mentioned; and also that separate proposals will be received at the said office until the expiration of the 25th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required as aforesaid, from the first day of January in the year 1800, to the thirty-first day of December in the same year, both days inclusive, at the place and within the several States herein after mentioned, viz.

First—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at Oswego; at Niagara; at Presquidde; at Michilimackinac; at Port Franklin; at Le Boeuf; at Cincinnati; at Piquette town, and Loraines stores; at Port Wayne; at Port DeFiance; at any place below Port DeFiance, on the Miami river to Lake Erie, at Fort Knox, and Outanoton on the river Wabash; at Maffac; at any place or places on the east side of the river Mississippi, above the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.

Second—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky and within the said State; at Knoxville; at all other posts and places within the State of Tennessee; at South West Point; at Tellico Block-house, at St. Stephens on the river Tombigby and any place or places within the Cherokee boundaries; below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee and within the boundary of the United States.

Third—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at Point-Peire; at Coleraine; at Savannah, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Georgia; at all forts or stations on the Oconnee and Alatamaha, and at all other places in the Creek Nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be stationed.

Fourth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnson, at Fort Pinckney, at Charleston, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the State of South Carolina.

Fifth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at the Fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at Beaufort, at Cerrocock; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville, at Salisbury, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the State of North Carolina.

Sixth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Norfolk, at Portsmouth, at Kecoville, at Charlotterville, at Winchester, at Staunton, at Richmond, at Alexandria, at Leesburg, at Frederickburg, at Carter'sville, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, in the State of Virginia.

Seventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort M'Henry, at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Frederick town, at Leonard town, at Hagers town, at Bladenburg, at George town, at Harper's ferry, at Easton, at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Maryland.

Eighth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Mifflin, at Philadelphia, at Darby, at Lancaster, at Wilkesbarre, at Reading, at Bristol, at Yorktown, at Carlisle, at Lewisdown (Millin county) at Bedford, at Greenberg, at Washington, at Easttown, at Wilmington, at Christiana, at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Pennsylvania, except the posts within the State of Pennsylvania, enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.

Ninth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hackensack, at Elizabeth town, at New-Brunswick, at Burlington, at Woodbury, at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of New-Jersey.

Tenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at New-York, at West-Point, at Flushing, at Harlem, at West-Chester, at Poughkeepsie, at Kenderhook, at Stillwater, at Newburg, at Albany, at Conjoharie, at Cherry Valley, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of New-York, except the posts within the said State enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.

Eleventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New London, at Brooklyn, at Wyndham, at Litchfield, at Guilford, at New-Haven, at Fairfield, at Danbury, at Middletown, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Connecticut.

Twelfth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Brinton's Point, at Newport, at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Rhode Island.

Thirteenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required in Portland in the District of Maine Gloucester, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boston, at Springfield, at Uxbridge, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Massachusetts.

Fourteenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portsmouth, at Exeter, at Windsor, at Bennington, at Rutland, or at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of New-Hampshire and Vermont.

The Ration to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz. Eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of sifted or bolted indian meal, one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or one pound of salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted Pork, and when fresh meat is issued, &c. at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations, soap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the proposals will also extend to the supply of rum, whisky, or other ardent spirits at the rate of half agill per ration, and Vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The proposals will specify the price of the several component parts of the ration, as well as those of substitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara and Oswego, for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or posts, to call for as many times as the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency (such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses, sustained by the depositions of an enemy, or by agents of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the article captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable character, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles, for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is to be understood to be referred to the United States of requiring, that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under contracts now in force have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the Sea-board or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months.

JAMES M'HENRY, Secretary of War.

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ELECTION.

Pennsylvania Hospital, 4th mo. 4, 1799.

The Contributors to this institution, are hereby notified, agreeably to the Charter of Incorporation, that a general election will be held at the Hospital on the 6th day of the 5th month 1799, being the second day of the week, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for twelve Managers, and a Treasurer for the ensuing year.

By order of a Board of Managers, SAMUEL COATES, Sec'y. cod6m

To Printers or Publishers.

ONE of the most lucrative establishments in the above lines of business in the United States, is now offered for sale on liberal terms. The establishment consists of the publication of a very extensive circulating, commercial Newspaper, in a capital city; and an office furnished with letter sufficient for the execution of other work.

Further particulars may be known on application to A. B. No. 47, north Third-street; but none other than principals, or persons fully enabled to make a purchase of some considerable magnitude will be treated with, April 23.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

From the London MORNING CHRONICLE, January 17.

A short Essay on the Origin of the Yellow Fever, which has appeared in the towns of the United States of America.

MANY erroneous opinions having been circulated in Europe relative to the Yellow Fever in America, I think it necessary that the situation of a country with which we have so many connections, should be well understood; and I take the liberty, therefore, to request you will publish a few observations which I have been able to collect from a long residence in the United States, particularly at Philadelphia, while the fever raged there in 1793, and from authentic information I have since received.

The yellow fever, like the plague, is certainly a disorder originating in the warm climates of Asia or Africa, from whence both of them may be clearly traced: the plague itself was first introduced into Europe in some degree by the armies returning from the Crusades, but chiefly by commerce; for many ages it ravaged most of the European cities, particularly the commercial ones; in London it prevailed fourteen different times with dreadful violence, between the reigns of Edward III. (when it was first introduced) and George I. when the quarantine laws were passed; these institutions, which seem to have been generally adopted about the last period have ever since preserved Europe from the plague, and confined it to the countries of the East, where the warmth of climate, and manners of the people, still keep it constantly alive.

In a similar manner the yellow fever was introduced into the West-Indies, by the African ships, and has now become general to the Islands, whose warm climate keeps it in continual existence; in time of peace the ease of removing from it, renders it little dreaded, and prevents its extension; but during a war, when the inhabitants are confined in beleagued towns, and fleets and armies maintained in situations so favorable to disease as ships, camps, barracks and hospitals, its rages with uncontrollable violence.

Europe is preserved from it by the length of the voyage from the West-Indies, and perhaps by the fleets arriving generally in seasons sufficiently cold or damp to check it; but the immense commerce of the United States, with the shortness of the voyage, which is little more than a fortnight, renders the West-Indies to them the same source of contagion that the Levant is to Europe.

During the present war, though the fever has ravaged most of the Islands, it has been more severely felt in the French, particularly Guadaloupe and St. Domingo, which have been the principal scenes of military operation. With these Islands the American commerce has been chiefly conducted to a degree far beyond all former times; as it consisted very much in carrying provisions, it has been prosecuted to ports and fleets in such situations, as to render it impossible to escape contagion; and the vessels in their return being generally crowded with passengers, with baggage, and every species of goods, have perhaps constantly conveyed it home: when it has arrived during the winter, or moderate seasons, it has doubtless been destroyed; but during the heat of summer, it has produced the ravages we have heard of.

Although advantage has been taken of every circumstance which could admit of doubt and difficulty that might be supposed to occur, in tracing the origin of the fever in some instances, from the crews of vessels being dispersed, or goods sold to a variety of different persons, and removed to places distant from the spot where they were first landed, so that the contagion might appear in many places at once, yet there is not only the most positive proofs of the introduction of it in this manner, in every instance where it has attacked the United States, but the strongest collateral evidence, arising from the identity of the disorder, and from a variety of other facts.

The idea of its originating in the United States, was first mentioned by a physician of Philadelphia, in 1793, who is remarkable for the eccentricity and enthusiasm of his systems, which were professed almost to a degree of insanity, contrary to the general opinion of the faculty, and the good sense of the citizens at large: to these systems every fact was perverted or overlooked. Unfortunately too, the rivalry and jealousy of the other towns of the continent, of a city which was so eminently leading in its commerce and population, at first led them to attribute the fever to causes existing there, until they were themselves attacked by it, and found from whence it originated; thus the opinion has been circulated to an extent scarcely to be reached by the numerous facts which disprove it.

In examining the origin of the Yellow Fever, it is necessary strictly to discriminate first of diseases of an inferior tribe, such as intermittent, bilious and putrid fevers, and others of the like kind. These undoubtedly originate from causes immediately depending on reason, or local situation; and the cities of the United States are subject to them in the same manner, though not in a greater degree than those of Europe: but the Yellow Fever, which is unquestionably of the same tribe as the Plague, is not only traced like that disorder, and the Small Pox by a regular process of contagion, but it is so different, and so far more extensive in its effects, that whenever it has appeared, it is marked with characters which prove its entire distinction from the lesser tribe of local diseases.

Though the Yellow Fever is a disorder of the same class as the Plague, it is far inferior in malignity; no time or art has materi-

ally lessened the destruction of the Plague, even in those countries where it seldom exists; while the Yellow Fever is so much reduced in the West-Indies to the power of medicine, as not to be dreaded by the natives more than other disorders, and is chiefly fatal to strangers. Its extensive effects in North America might perhaps be adduced as one proof of its novelty and origin from a foreign cause; but, even in its worst appearance, the proportion of individuals who recover is considerable; and, in 1793, it was known to attack whole families, without the loss of a single person.

No regulations in Europe proved effectual to relieve its Cities from the Plague, until quarantines were generally adopted, and many ages passed before they were established with such rigour as to render them effectual: the dreadful prevalence of the disease at Marseilles, and other towns, in the beginning of the present century, seems at last to have occasioned the present laws, which are perhaps the most severe, and best executed of any that exist; the partial regulations of the kind in the United States have doubtless been attended with very good effects, but as yet they have never been adopted with the rigour of Europe, and various have been too little noticed, or punished.

The cities of the United States have now existed, many of them near two centuries, and Philadelphia itself more than one; during this period, by clearing and cultivating the country, they have overcome all the natural disadvantages of new situations and have decreased in local and autumnal disorders, infomuch that their bills of mortality prove them to be as healthy in general as the cities of Europe; but at no period since their existence have they been ravaged by disorders similar to the Yellow Fever, until within a few years past—it is impossible therefore to suppose, that a climate which for so many years, and under more disadvantages than it now labours, could thus all at once engender diseases, of which the history of mankind does not furnish a similar instance.

In the year 1760, during the French war, the Yellow Fever first appeared at Philadelphia, and was traced to arise from the clothes of a young man who died of it in Jamaica, which were sent to his friends in Philadelphia; those friends were the first who died of it, and though it extended to others, its ravages were not very extensive.

It was not afterwards known in America, until the year 1793, when in the month of June, a great number of vessels who were at Cape Francois, during the dreadful capture of it by the negroes, brought away from it all the wretched inhabitants that escaped; many of these vessels arrived at Philadelphia in July, full of passengers, and goods of every description; in the latter end of the same month the fever broke out in the lodging houses which accommodated the crews of those vessels, and among the shipwrights who repaired them—so minutely was this fact investigated, that the first persons who died of it were the sailors from these lodging houses, and nearly all the families of one or two ship carpenters in whose yards the vessels were repaired.

The quarantines which were immediately established, and the attention to every circumstance that could increase the health of the city, and prevent communication, probably preserved it for the ensuing four years, as it did not appear there again until 1797; in the mean time, however, other towns were attacked by it.

In 1794 it appeared at Baltimore, where it was brought by a vessel from the West-Indies; it broke out, and was nearly altogether confined to a part of the town, seated on a high point of land, and on a wide river, which forms the port, distant near a mile from the city itself, to which it was scarcely communicated.

In 1795 it appeared in New-York, when it was also traced to have arisen from a West-India vessel.

In 1797 it again appeared in Philadelphia, and was clearly traced to a vessel from St. Domingo, as it broke out at the Quay where she was unladen, and among the merchants and others who were about her; on this occasion much blame seems to have been imputed to the physician of the port, and to the want of proper vigilance in the health officers.

During the last summer it has appeared, not only in Philadelphia and New-York, but in many other of the commercial towns, in all of which it is not only traced to the causes I have mentioned, but the following facts have occurred to support its foreign origin: First, It appeared in no town which had not had some immediate connection with the West-Indies.

2dly, Since the vessels from the West-Indies have been prevented reaching Philadelphia, it has broke out in all the little towns and out-ports on the river Delaware, where they have been obliged to unlade their cargoes; while it has never appeared either in the country towns near them, or those near the metropolis.

3dly, It has ravaged the smaller towns to which it has been thus introduced, nearly in as great a proportion as the great cities. 4thly, It has been more felt in the towns of the Middle and Northern States, in the most favourable situations, but who carry on great trade, than in those of the Southern States, unquestionably in less healthy climates, but with less commerce.

The history of the plague, the small-pox, and disorders of the same tribe, are not only regularly traced, but the authorities agree that they never originated in the cities of Europe, and that the causes which create the smaller diseases, are not adequate to produce them; but, of all the reasons assigned for the Yellow Fever being of local origin there is none which is general to the many places in which it has appeared in the United States, nor none which do not exist in a far greater degree in most European cities.—Great population, crowded streets, filth, and want of common sewers, &c. if they existed in the greater towns, could not influence the smaller ones; and low or unhealthy situations