

cannot be attributed to those which are located on both promontories and on the margin of the ocean; the climate of the United States, though that is not hotter than the middle or South of Europe, and it is corrected in Winter by frosts far more continued and severe.

A variety of reports which have existed in Europe, relative to the situations of the cities of the United States, and to their construction, are untrue, and originate either in those who were ignorant of them, or in the misrepresentation of those who wanted other reasons to support the idea of the local origin of the Yellow Fever. In fact, rather than that credit should be given to the plain demonstration of its being an imported disease, numerous stories have been propagated relative to their crowded construction, want of common sewers, and other causes generally assigned as the source of disease.

New-York, and all the seaport towns in the Northern States, are built on situations remarkably elevated, and exposed to the air of the sea. In their construction they are equal to any towns in Europe, and in no instances to thickly built; in general they are remarked for having few of the common autumnal complaints, and can boast perhaps, of as high health as any towns in the world.

The city of Philadelphia is at a considerable distance from the sea; though situated on the banks of two noble rivers, it stands on a fine open plain equally elevated as London, and the country around it, on all sides but one, rises into gentle hills, like those of Middlesex and Surrey; on the river below it, are some meadows, but they are equally drained and cultivated, and by no means so extensive as those on the Thames, around London; its water is in general excellent; its streets are wide, well paved, and perfectly drained; a considerable part of it is furnished with common sewers, and those parts to which they are not yet extended, have neither been long, or so thickly settled, as to experience inconvenience for want of them; its houses are in general airy, and seldom contain more than one family; and the police of the city, the moral order, and the cleanliness of its inhabitants, will yield to no one in Europe, it is equalled by them.

After having seen most of the European cities, I cannot but advance them as proofs against the local origin of disorders similar to the yellow fever; leaving the cities of the North of Europe, situate in climates which might be supposed in some degree to protect them, and in general of more cleanly habits, and with a better police, I shall speak more particularly of those of the South of France and Italy, especially of Marseilles, Milan, Genoa and Leghorn. If improvements have been introduced into these they are certainly not such as have destroyed the causes usually assigned for disease, and are confined to such parts of them as are newly constructed; the narrow streets in the old parts of those towns badly paved and often not paved at all, their being the general receptacle of all filth, without the attention of a police to cleanse them, the want of common sewers, the height and crowded construction of the houses, the numerous families with which they are filled, the rooms seldom cleaned, and the rooms covered with cotton and silk tapestry, in lieu of plaster, must have struck the attention of all who visited them; if, then, under such unfavourable circumstances, these towns thus situated, in one of the hottest climates, where the winters often have no frost, not only have never known either that, or any disorder of the kind to originate among them, but have been able entirely to rid themselves of the plague by their quarantines, and enjoy a high degree of health ever since they were adopted, it affords the strongest arguments against the origin of the yellow fever in the towns of North America, and in favour of their being wholly relieved from it by the establishment of similar regulations.

It is clearly demonstrable, that the disease does not remain in the cities of America from one year to another, but that in each instance it is produced by fresh contagion; cold and rain have in all instances totally destroyed it, and until last year it has never appeared twice in one place; in the year 1793 the 7th day of October was the most fatal to the city of Philadelphia; and yet, by the 3d of November the disorder had wholly ceased, and the inhabitants had returned as usual; in the present year, though so fatal in September, the citizens began to return by the last of October, and in all instances the rains and frosts of the autumn and winter have immediately destroyed the contagion, and restored the cities to their usual health, without leaving a trace of disease, or any return of it in the succeeding spring.

I know very well there are many persons, who, from a love of speculative theory, may endeavour to establish opposite opinions, and some perhaps, from a wish to check our connexions with America. Already the differences among the physical faculty in America itself, both on the origin, the nature and the treatment of the disease, have been professed with an enthusiasm and rancour, which have proved one of the severest afflictions that has accompanied it, and has robbed the unhappy sufferers of all the comfort which confidence in a physician is capable of inspiring; these circumstances should teach the world to beware of information which they receive through such channels, and rather to trust the narratives of those persons who form them with plain good sense, and an attention to facts, without having systems to establish, or interest to serve. In judgment of a calamity so awfully afflicting to a country with which we are all by so many ties, every humane mind will listen to those opinions which, founded on facts, bear a near resemblance to our own

former experience, and above all, appear the most likely to be remedied. The unhappy inhabitants of America have already exhausted almost every effort in perfecting the internal police of their cities, until attention to cleanliness can do little more; had they been equally attentive to establish general and rigorous quarantines, in all probability they would have been free from the attacks of this dreadful disease. Instead, therefore, of calling away their attention to delusive theories, we ought to strengthen them in the resolution to adopt regulations which we have found effectual ourselves, and to cheer them by the hope that these will, under providence, ensure their future safety.

### Domestic Articles.

#### NORFOLK BOROUGH.

At a *Hustings Court* held the 22d day of April, 1799.

The clerk laid before the court sundry pamphlets containing an address from a majority of the general assembly to the citizens of the commonwealth, for the purpose of having them distributed under their authority, which was ordered to be read. The court taking the same into their most serious consideration, are impressed with a firm belief that they cannot, consistently with their duty, take any steps in promoting a measure which to them appears to originate in the exercise of powers truly anomalous and alarming—injurious to the public welfare, and destructive of all order—to maintain which, is their peculiar province, as well as bounden duty. Acting under the obligation of a solemn oath to support and defend the constitution of the United States, and ever mindful of its sacred injunctions, and fully persuaded of the sincere attachment and unshaken fidelity of the citizens of this commonwealth to the government of their choice, they cannot allow themselves to be the instruments of disseminating opinions and principles tending to undermine the federal authority, and may probably lead to a dissolution of the social compact.

While the court are ready to applaud the vigilance of their fellow-citizens in watching over, and by becoming jealously preventing any encroachments upon the rights of the people by those in power—still it may be no less their duty carefully to avoid being misled by specious intriguers, who, concealed under the alluring garb of superior patriotism, are artfully projecting plans to promote their personal aggrandizement—to sap the foundation of our excellent constitution—to sever our union—and finally, to bring upon our envied and happy country all the horrors flowing from civil discord—than which nothing in the opinion of the court can be more calamitous. Invariable in their conduct, this court will, to the best of their skill and ability, faithfully and impartially discharge their duty, without regarding the frowns, or courting the smiles of any man, or set of men, in or out of power; and in no other manner can they satisfy their consciences, or their God.

For the reasons here enumerated, and not being bound to fulfill an act of the legislature destitute of the legal forms required by the constitution, though incapable of contravening any known laws of the land. The court, after mature deliberation, unanimously determine, that the pamphlets transmitted to them, shall remain in the clerk's office for the inspection of those who are inclined to peruse them, subject to the future order of the Executive: that a copy of this proceeding, attested by their clerk, be forwarded to the governor, and published in the papers of this borough.

(A copy) Teste,  
ALEX. MOSLEY, C. N. D. C.

#### PROVIDENCE April 24.

On the night of the 16th inst, that most valuable manufactory of gunlocks, bayonets and trimmings for small arms, at Johnston, in this state, was consumed by fire. It was first discovered by a girl, who lived with Mr. Ezekiel Angell, the owner of said buildings. She immediately alarmed the workmen, to the number of 12 or 14, who did every thing in their power to extinguish the flames, but were unsuccessful; they then endeavoured to save the tools and materials; but with all their exertions the owner must have sustained a very considerable loss. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Edson, one of the head workmen, who on the alarm sprung from his bed and ran to the building, the door being locked, he jumped through a glass window naked as he was, and saved considerable property, although very much cut by the glass in his feet and other places. It is supposed the owner must have lost at least from 1000 to 1200 dollars; but we are happy to be informed a new building is now erecting by the spirited owner, and will be fit for use in ten or twelve days.

Died at Pomfret, on the 7th inst, captain Amasa Sessions, in the 84th year of his age. In 1755 he raised a respectable company in Connecticut, at the expense and for the service of Rhode-Island, which he afterwards commanded at Lake George, under Sir William Johnson. These several duties he executed with ability, and to the satisfaction of the government he served. The late Major General Putnam was appointed first lieutenant in this company, it being the first public notice taken of his military talents.

#### POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, April 29, 1799.  
LETTERS for the British Packet *Weymouth*, for Falmouth, will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 7th May, at 12 o'clock noon.  
N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

## The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

### PRICES OF STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 13.

Six Per Cent.	16 3/4
Three Per Cent.	9 3/8
Deferred 6 Per Cent.	14 1/4
BANK United States,	23 percent.
— Pennsylvania,	21 ditto.
— North America,	46 ditto.
Insurance comp N. A. shares	21 to 32
— Pennsylvania, shares,	38 to 39
8 per cent Scrip	par

### COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London,	50 1/2 at 30 days
	54 1/2 at 60 3/4 90 days
Amsterdam,	35 3/4 37 100 per florin
Hamburg	30 3/4 32-100 per Mark Banco.

The delivery of the ANNUAL ORATION before the CHEMICAL SOCIETY, is postponed until Wednesday the eighth of May.

The Alexandria paper states that the Election of Gen. Henry Lee to the next Congress, is almost certain. His competitor is Dr. Jones, member of the last Congress.

The trial of John Fries, for treason, commenced in the Circuit Court of the United States yesterday morning—when the counsel for the prisoner, contended, that the trial ought to be held in the county where the offence was committed—but the plea was overruled by the court, and the trial ordered to be proceeded on this morning.

#### A LAWYER'S CONSCIENCE!

A certain eminent lawyer was not long since extremely vociferous in denouncing Fries and his associates. He swore they should all be hanged—he insisted on the necessity of sending an army to quell the rebellion and seize the traitors—Now, forsooth, there was no rebellion—no traitors; nothing but a simple hasty riot that should have been tried at the county sessions. Was he so anxious for the army to march that they might catch clients for him? He is not only to be their advocate at their trial, but endeavored to defeat all trial whatever. In his concluding harangue on his motion to remove the cause to Northampton, he fell into the democratic cant about the liberties of the people—the oppressions of government, &c. &c. How soon bad company spoils a man! Some people who have not the gift of a double conscience, are a little surprised to see this man in close and brotherly counsel with Dallas, whom he has so often execrated as the vilest of mankind—O! Gold!

"Thou visible god,  
That fosterest close impossibilities,  
And mak'st them kiss! that speak't with every tongue,  
To every purpose! Oh, thou touch of hearts!"  
Surely those days foretold by holy writ are approaching, when the Lion shall lie down with the lamb, and the young child play with the serpent.

#### MALLEY DU PAN.

To disprove the assertions of the directory, and their partisans, that the peasantry of Switzerland were oppressed by slavery and poverty, before they taught them the new rights of man, relates the following anecdote.

I cannot without pain recollect a scene which passed before my eyes about a year ago. As I was returning from Zurich to Berne, I fell in at a handsome village, three leagues from the latter place, with a rural wedding, which was at once a picture of the manners and prosperity of the country. It was a custom among the inhabitants, who were in good circumstances, to give a wedding feast at some distance from home, at one of those better kind of inns which are to be met with in many villages. The bride and bridegroom with their relations and friends, arrived in two and twenty carriages, which were all of a green color, elegant and as full as they could hold. After the marriage ceremony, the company returned from the church to the inn; as they came near, the band of music belonging to the regiment of militia, in which the bridegroom happened to be a non-commissioned officer, played several slow and solemn airs. Twenty-seven couples filed off in order and silence, their countenances and deportment indicating reflection. The bride was not more than four and twenty years old. She was ornamented with lace, a profusion, and much more by her beauty; her clothes were made of a superfine black hair, and in the fashion of the country; her large hung plaited to her heels: the height and ease of her person, the delicacy of her features and the bloom of her complexion distinguished her in the midst of her companions; she was the picture of modesty. The bridegroom dressed in his regimentals (according to a rule scrupulously observed) was not inferior to his bride in personal endowments in youth and modesty. The whole party were much alike in point of appearance; they had no superfluous or affected ornaments, all was rich without being tawdry.

The mirth of the day was tempered by a sense of religion, and the party did not forget at the inn the ceremony which had been performed at church, where a solemn engagement had been contracted in the presence of the D.ity. Dances preceded the repast which was sumptuous and abundant: the first toast was to the State, the next to the priest who married the young couple, and whose children were placed near the bride and bridegroom. They sat at table a considerable time, from which they rose for the ball; but throughout, decent gaiety, order and sobriety prevailed.

The happy pair did not return home to their village for two days. The expense of

the inn had been previously agreed upon at 60 Louis d'ors, and the pay music, alms and presents, raised the sum to 75. On expressing my astonishment at this expense, the inn keeper put an end to it by informing me, that the young woman was an heiress with 150,000 Swiss livres, (near 10,000,000 Sterling,) and her husband a farmer and linen draper, possessed of a fortune at least equal to hers.

These were the sort of people whom the Paris mountebanks, came to convince with their cannon shot, that they were slaves, and that the remedy to their misfortune was to be found in the philosophy at Chenier, in the constitution of the year III, and in Tribune harangues!

It is the midst of the afflicting scene an involuntary thought of the horrors of the French Revolution crossed my mind and cast a mist on the scene: seized with a secret dread, I implored the almighty to avert from this happy country the scourges which France was spreading through Europe; unavailing prayers! perhaps this young woman has been sacrificed to brutal violation, perhaps this happy farmer has fallen by the weapons of the plunderers who have enslaved his country, perhaps this union which I saw formed at the altar under the auspices of peace and safety, is now no more than a communion of wretchedness, discord and despair.

#### ANECDOTE.

The works of the greatest literary ingenuity are often neglected by the age in which they were written. Sensible of this Dr. Goldsmith drew the following bill upon future ages. *Mr. Foglerity, Sir. Nine hundred and ninety nine years after the fight hereof pay the bearer or order a thousand pounds worth of praise, free from all deductions whatsoever, it being a commodity that will be every where serviceable to him, and place it to the account of G. C.*

James Morant, a cooper of Andover, was lately found by his son frozen to death. It is most remarkable, that about thirty years ago, the deceased found his father frozen to death: he had a brother who hanged himself, another who broke his neck, a third who cut his throat, and a sister who was drowned.

[Lond. pap.]

"During the last session of Congress, Mr. Livingston of New York called the Federal army mercenary troops. The epithet gave offence, and brought several severe remarks on the orator. Gallatin defended his brother democrat, and added, that there were mercenary LAWYERS as well as mercenary troops. Mr. Bayard replied to Gallatin in the following words:

"Mr. Bayard remarked upon the ingenuity displayed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania in defence of the epithet used by his friend from New-York. He had no doubt that gentleman well understood both the word and the thing. He spoke of mercenary troops and mercenary lawyers, but there were other mercenaries whom he had omitted. He might have added mercenary patriots and mercenary politicians, of whom we have but too many examples. He might also have said, that there were mercenary politicians imported from abroad, as well as mercenary troops [Mr. Eggleston rose to call the gentleman to order; and was proceeding to state the impropriety of personal reflections, but there was a general cry of order—that a member was on the floor. The Speaker desired Mr. Bayard to proceed.] Mr. Bayard believed he was not more out of order than the gentleman from Pennsylvania; but what fell from him might make a different impression upon the gentleman from Virginia. He was saying, that amongst other mercenaries there might be mercenary politicians. He did not know why he should be understood as having particular reference to persons in that house. Did the gentleman from Virginia mean to allege that any persons were described by what he said. He should be glad if the gentleman would point them out. When the gentleman from Pennsylvania spoke of mercenary lawyers, he supposed he did not allude to any honorable gentleman on that floor of that profession. He believed further with respect to mercenary politicians, that there were some who were doubly mercenary; they received pay from their own government, and actually served a foreign government, whilst they are receiving pay of their own."

### Gazette Marine List.

#### Port of Philadelphia.

CLEARED.

Brig Beaver, Ellinott,	Havanna
Sch. Liberty, Archer,	do
Adventure, Devereux,	Kingston
Polly, Hall,	Snowhill
Duly Ann, M'Namara, Fredericksburg	
Abigail, Chadwick,	Newbern
Harriott, Daniel,	Edenton
Betsy, Gordea,	Richmond
Sloop Hiram, Ryan,	New London

New-York, April 30.

ARRIVED

Ship Nancy, Doss,	Surrinam
Brig Integrity, Gillender,	ditto
Schr. Patty, Sheffield, from Newbern,	is taken and carried to New Providence, vessel and cargo condemned on suspicion of being bound to the Havanna, though cleared for Jamaica; she was insured to Havanna and actually bound there.
Ship Farmer, M'Callum, from La Guira,	has arrived at Philadelphia.
Schr. Industry, Sellick,	has arrived at Surrinam from this port.
Brig Lion, Atwood, from Bermuda to New-York,	put back in distress after being out a few days: it is reported she is condemned as unfit for service.

Bermuda, April 6.

Thursday evening a rived off these Islands, Admiral Vandeput, in his Majesty's ship *Alca*, Capt. Murray; Albans Capt. Peard, and the Prevoyant frigate Capt. Carter being in company. The Squadron laid off and on all yesterday, as the wind was unfavorable; but this morning the wind being fair, the Squadron sailed to Murray's anchorage, and soon after the Admiral, attended by the Captains of the fleet, came on shore, where he was received by his Excellency the Governor and principal officers, &c. He was saluted by the artillery and 47 regt. and received every honor due to his rank.

The Squadron was this day joined by his Majesty's ship *Assistance*, Capt. Hardy, of 50 guns.

The Porcupine has removed the prisoners to the prison ship again, which has been properly fitted up, and will be ready to sail in a few days.

Sloop *Nappy*, Cox. has arrived at Bermuda from N. York.

Much invective has lately teemed from the American presses respecting Cap. Jones's conduct, of the *Chesterfield* packet, while lying in the harbour of New York, on account of his ordering the mail to be sunk. The fact now appears, that the *Chesterfield* was boarded by as many of the New-York militia as could get upon her deck just as she was ready to sail, under pretence of arrelling the steward for a quarter of a dollar due to a carman which the steward refused to pay, as the carman by neglect lost one of his parcels. Upon their taking possession of the vessel in that hostile manner, as well as of the Captain, he very properly ordered the mail to be sunk and the colors struck. The particulars in our next.

Three more American Ambassadors are appointed to treat with their Good and Great Allies, the Great Nation—but only one is to fill for France until they find what reception he meets with.

Bermuda paper.

### Macpherfon's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS,  
May 1, 1799.

Artillery, Grenadiers and Infantry of the Blues, are ordered to parade at the Menage in Chestnut-street, on Thursday the 2d inst. at 4 o'clock, A. M. completely equipped.

By order of the commandant,  
JOHN M'CAULEY, Adj't.

This day is published,  
By B. DAVIES, at No. 68, High-Street,  
The IV. Number of

### The Philadelphia Magazine & Review,

OR,  
Monthly Repository of Information and Amusement.

If the Carrier has neglected to deliver any of the preceding numbers, the subscribers are requested to send for them, or to leave some notice of the omission with the editor, that the deficiency may be immediately supplied. As there are some of each number not yet disposed of, those who wish to encourage the publication may still be furnished with complete sets.

may 1 48

### Old French Brandy in large and small cases

100 boxes 7 by 9 & 8 by 10 Window Glass  
20 chest pint & half pint Tumblers, assorted  
226 whole & 6 half-hires Rice,  
FOR SALE BY  
Gurney & Smith.

may 1, 1799 5

### UNITED STATES, } ff. Pennsylvania District.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Writs to me directed by the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania district, will be exp. sed to public sale at the Custom-house, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 16th day of May, (instant.

- 1 barrel of Sugar
- 2 barrels of Molasses
- 3 chests of Sugars
- 5 and a part of a bag of Coffee
- 1 small box of Coffee
- 2 bags of Sugar
- 2 small chests and
- 11 jars Tamarinds
- 4 kegs do
- 1 keg Sugar
- 2 hogheads of Rum
- 7 casks of distilled spirits
- 4 boxes of Sugar
- A quantity of Queens Ware
- 2 Looking Glasses
- 13 Pictures
- 4 Salt Cellars
- 1 Needle and Thread Case
- 4 Loaves of Sugar.

The same having been libelled against, professed and condemned as forfeited in the said Court.

William Nicbols, marshal.

Marshal's Office, }  
1st May, 1799. 5

### To be Let,

#### TWO HOUSES,

No. 131 and No. 133, on the East side of Second street, near Spruce street, and three Grass Lots near the city. For terms, apply to CHARLES WHARTON, No. 136, South Second street, Who has for Sale,

Five boxes of Lenaws  
One hundred boxes of Tea China  
Black, blue and colored Lutefrings  
Silk Umbrellas, &c. &c.  
may 1 48

### LANDING,

From the Schooner *Sally*,  
At Malley's Wharf,  
a quantity of First Quality

### Surinam Cotton & Coffee.

for sale by  
ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.

No. 9, South Water-street  
ALSO ON HAND,

Ruffin Duck, first quality  
Aux Cayer Molasses,  
Packages of Men and Women's C. mls.  
may 1 48

\* In the towns of the South of France and Italy, not only all the circumstances here enumerated exist, but it is the custom to keep the streets constantly trod with hay and straw, that by the rain, and the passage of people, horses, and carriages, it may be converted into manure.