The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 9.

PRICES OF STOCKS PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 30.

Six per Cent.
Three per Cent.
Deferred 6 per Cent.
BANK United States, Pennfylvania, 19 eitto
Infurance comp. N. A. shares 31 ditto
Pennfylvania, shares, 38 ditto
per cent Scrip 5 per cent below par ·: (1): (2)

The pleadings in the case of the United States vs. Fries, were this day closed. The court adjourned to 4 o'clock, when it is expected the charge will be delivered.

MR. FENNO,

THE following piece was handed for infertion to Mr. Bradford, who refused to publift it, unless the name of the author were given up. If this Editor calculates upon acquiring public countenance or respect, by such conduct as he has displayed on this subject throughout, he mist have formed a very despicable estimate of our community. The mutilation of the production alluded to below, was a less gross outrage upon the common privilege of the citizens, than this attempt to cut them off from a hear ing of that particular fide of the question, against which he or his directors appear to have pitted themselves.

For publication in the True American. MR. BRADFORD,

IN your paper of this morning, (May 3) I read a piece entitled, " Errors in the Account of the Yellow Fever of the United States, by a London Phy-fician published in the True American of

The first Error stated by this anonymous

1. He fays, "The Yellow Fever never ppeared in the United States before the year 1760,"-The London Physician fays, "In the year 1760 during the French War the Yellow Fever first appeared in Philadelphia": now here appears the candor of the maker of these Errors in substituting "the United States" for "Philadelphia," in order to shew the existence of a pestilence somewhere in America upon the authority of some Indians, who described the disorder to a Mr. Vines, but the pointing to a rellege garagement, was a by the pointing to a yellow garment, was a proof of this Error

As another proof of this Error our Philadelphia Physician fays—" We have an account of this Eeger prevailing with great mortality in Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and in New-York in 1702, and seven or eight times since in different parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown or eight times since in different parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown or eight times since in different parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown or eight times since in different parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown or eight times since in different parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown or eight times since in different parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown or eight times since in different parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown or eight times since in different parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and the parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and the parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and the parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and the parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and the parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and the parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and the parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and the parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and the parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and the parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and the parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and the parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and the parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and the parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and the parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and the parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and the parts of American Philadelphia and Charlestown in 1699 and the 16 rica? That this is true may be well known here, but it can fearcely be attributed as an error in the opinion of a London Physician whose ignorance of a fact, not recorded in bold figure be called an error. A work published in America in March last, entitled, the History of Pennsylvania, by Robert Proud, vol. 1, page 421, speaking of the Yellow Fever of 1699 kys, "This remarkable lickness, which in the latter part of this year had caused a great mortality in Philadelphia, bad for some time before been very fatal in the West India Islands." Now, had the London physician possessed this book, (published since his essay) he would have produced it as a proof of his theory of the foreign origin of the diforder with greater force, than the authority of an Indian's pointing to a yellow garment is of its domestic generation: but though the London Physician is proved not to have known concerning this disorder, yet this does not prove an error in his judgment.

Error 2d.—" Our author says the Yellow

Fever has prevailed for several years only in the sea ports of America." The Philadei-phia Physician adds, "this error is resuted by its not being propagated, in country rowns or places when carried from our cities. It cannot spread beyond the impure exhalations which generate it, except under very common circumstances of filth or predis-

posing fatigue."

I have here given the very words of two paragraphs of our Philadelphia Phylician, following in order, and if ever one was a complete refutation of another affertion, the latter totally destroys the former; read them over again Mr. Bradford, I cannot make the thing stronger by any modification of the matter or manner of them.

thor is, that the exemption of the European cities from the Plague is owing to their quarantine Laws," the end of the end open the part"—(What! against domestic infection?) "that the bid of the end tion ?) " but the chief cause of the ceffation of their pestilential calamities has arisen from the total change which has taken place in the diet, dress, manners, construction of bouses and police of cities of the inbabitants of Europe lines the commencement of the of Europe time the commencement of the present century"—Now this is as naked and unsupported an affertion as ever was attempted to be palmed upon the public; where is one tota of proof that such a change has taken place? The London Physician speaks as a person who has travelled through the fouth of Europe, and afferts in the face of thousands of others who reside in London, and by their own knowledge from travelling and innumerable books of travels, to which he implicitly appeals, could have contradicted him if he were wrong, that no fuch change has taken place any where but in the new built parts of cities; and on the contrary, that the filth of most of the European cities

in climates hower than ours, yet exceeds all were washed overboard, but had the good thinks himself, if nobody else thinks him so lender, and bliza. Store of New-York; ships of American Oracle," role up, and with Sarah Hopkins, Mary, Cushing; brigs Orwhich are to be converted into a double tertian error by the round affertion of this Philadelphia Phylician. I beg, Mr. Bradford, that you and your customers will again perufe the performance of the London Physician, in your paper of the ift inft. to fave quotations from it in the present publication.

"4. The fourth and last Error of this author that I shall mention, (though many more might be ennumerated) is, that the cities of the United States are kept remarkably clean. This Error is refuted by the finell of Docks, Cellars, Garrets, Common Sewers,

Stinking Beef and Fish, Putrid Coffee, Mill-Dams, Marsby grounds in our Cities and INLAND TOWNS and by the Yellow Fever being EXCLUSIVELY CONFINED TO A SPACE within the reach of putrid exhalations."— This quarto-quintilé error is one of the most extraordinary paragraphs that has come un-der my notice. I pass over the parenthe-fis for the present in order to give our Philadelphia doctor a question on it after a short notice of the rest of it. And first I would use a proverb in every person's knowledge that "he is an idle bird who defiles his own neft."—This Dr. Smelfungus who discovers all these stinks in the cleanly city of Philadelphia, can he be a citizen long enough re fident to be naturalized, has he known the city for the few years pall within which, the most offensive nuisauce the Dock has bee arched over and converted into one of the cleanliest streets we have? Has he attended to the uncommon care taken by the officers of the corporation within the last seven years

to remove every kind of filth from our freets

and gutters and leave our carriage and foot-

ways an admiration to all foretoners of can-

lor for their very extraordinary neatness

Or is the supporter of a system improvidently usbered into the world, a pupil "addic-tus jurare in verba magistri," to support a book that is written and cannot be recalled? And now let me return to the parenthefis.—Are not the many more errors which might be enumerated eafily foluble without a chemical process into this one homo-genous one? That the London physician has erred multifariously in contradicting the opinions of a celebrated Philadelphia physician and of his numerous pupils difperfed through the United States and of all the demi-favans who think their reputations estab-lished by being of the same opinion (with or without understanding it) that the found r of the doctrine of the domestic origin of the

yellow fever in the United States has committed himself to support? I am no physician Mr. Bradford, I am a citizen of Philadelphia who have suffered much loss in my family by the prevalence of the yellow fever in 1793 and fince. I lament with the London physician that the disputes and "differences among the physical faculty in America both on the origin, the nature and the reatment of the difeafe have been profecuted with an enthusiasm and rancor which has proved one of the feverest afflictions which has accompanied it and has robbed the unbappy sufferers of all the comfort which con-fidence in a physician is capable of inspir-ing."—I wish to see these differences reconciled. Uniformity of opinion restored a-mong the practitioners and from thence a revival of that confidence which is fo effential to the recovery of a patient in this or acts of the general government to give effect to the quarantine laws of the feveral flates. The acts of the State Legislatures in formng regulations for quarantines; the acts of the Corporations of this city for keeping it. clean, and the well-meant endeavors of a

foreign physician to alarm and enlighten us, a man who appears by his writings to have resided here a considerable time and particu-

larly during the peftilence of 1793, and who has discovered a great fund of knowledge on

the subject, attempted to be turned into ri-dicule by an anonymous lift of errors, with-out foundation or support; I cannot forbear

to lament again over the fallen state of our

beloved city, and to recommend for its in-

nabitants to think for themselves and enquire Why or whence are these things so? I know nothing of Dr. Mitchell but his ame, and less of the London physician, for never heard his: but I beg my fellow-cizens to perufe the two publications and udge for themselves. The work of the lat-er was most certainly well intended, and contains a great variety of useful knowledge pparently concentring in a point, the utiliy of keeping out foreign infection. The ormer is referred to by our Philadelphia hysician as an answer to and refutation of t: let it be read. Et valeat, quantum va-

CIRCUIT COURT. United States, vs. John Fries.

HIGH TREASON. The pleadings in this cause were resumed on Tuesday morning, by Mr. Dallas, until two o'clock.—Witnesses, on behalf of the prisoner, were examined in the afternoon, when Mr. Ewing, counfel appointed for the defendant, role and spoke about two hours—
He was followed by Mr Sitgreaves, on behalf of the United States until a late hour, when the Court adjourned-and yesterday morning proceeded in his reply to the Coun-fel for the prisoner, until near one o'clock-Mr. Lewis rose next, and occupied about the same space of time, after which the Court adjourned till this morning ten o'clock.

Extrost of a letter from Capt. Small, of the febr. Susannah, from bence to the Havanna dated Wilmington, N. G. to a gentleman in

"I am happy to have it in my power to inform you of my fafe arrival here, after a heavy gale, with the loss of my main mast, deck, caboose, water and provisions, except one barrel which was below. The gale lasted 3 days with great violence, and caused such a sea as I never saw before on this side of the Atlantic. All hands, except myfelf

here on Sunday left, being towed from off Charleston by the U. States brig Pickering, capt. Hayward, who gave us every affiftance-we were in need of, for which he has our grateful thanks."

From the Lansingburgh Gazette.

Another Political Fraud detected. These, these are Democratic Tricks, Whose Maxim pure at nothing flicks.

The denies in Renffelaer county, consciously aware that their favorite candidate would not be mounted on his darling Hobby Horse, by the fpontaneous suffrages of the electors, have as usual, and as might

have been expected, resorted to trick. Under a pretence of fupporting three of the federal candidates, viz. James M'Kown Jacob A. Fort and John W. Schermerhorn, they have with much adroitness circulated their ticket, with the names of those gentlemen as follows:—James M.Gowan, John Schermerborn, Jacob Fort, by which artifice, on canvassing the votes, they expect loft; and that by the three candidates, which the electors in reality believed they were voting for, lofting the votes thus fraulently purloined from them, Woodworth

when Mr. Woodworth was laft a candiate for the affembly, a fimilar TRICK was and mifrepresentations. Notwithstanding the n practice. The name of one of the fe-candidates was Benjamin Milk. On the secosion. [How contemptible !] The supervisors however, declined giving him a certificate; on which he petitioned the legislature for a feat, but cruel to relate,

Grom the PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

THE ADELPHIAD.

PLAGIARISM is undoubtedly a crime; out, like many other crimes, it may admit f palliation. Our capacities are fo confined, and every subject of investigation has been so much exhausted, that it is almost impossible o write without using the sentiments of other writers. A man of extensive reading may likewise use the sentiments or even exressions of others, without being conscious of it. No one can call this plagiarism. I should define plagiarism to be the using of either the sentiments or expressions of others, knowing them to be such; this constitutes an offence in the forum of literature. I have the pleasure to inform the public, that an effectual remedy is devised. We have a court constituted, composed of three learned men, who have original jurisdiction over all literary crimes whatever. A man must be found guilty by a verdict of twelve of his peers; that is, of twelve authors, before judgment can be paffed upon him. The punishment is very severe. He is obliged to stand in the pillory of public indignation four weeks successively, attended by a species of literary catchpoles, called critics, who see the sentence executed. When the circumstances is fentenced merely to a restoration of the property stolen. Besides the crime of literary heft, there is the crime of clipping the good current English language; and likewise the crime of passing false, seigned and counterfeit words as and for true current English, and many other crimes which I have not and many other crimes which I have not time specially to mention. I will now confine my attention particularly to the crime of literary thest, and shew the decisions of the court upon it. James was indicted for stealing the literary of Thomaa; it was proved that the property was stolen by James, but asterwards that Thomas had no title to it, he having stolen it from John: in other words, one thief stole it from another. The court refented this impolition so highly, that they ordered Thomas to be immediately taken ino custody, and James to be discharged from

I will now shew what the court have deided does not amount to plagiarifm. Ann Seward was indicted for stealing the property of James Thompson, poet. The indictment stated that the said Ann did give currency to, and pass as her own property, the following words and expressions—she the faid Ann well knowing the same to be the property of the faid James, to wit:

While from those eyes, in spite of scornful wifes. The tender spotless soul looks out and siniles. The following was incontestibly proved to be he property of the faid James :-

While from the lucid chambers of the fouth Look'd out the joyous fpring, look'd out and

The counsel for the prosecutor contended, the property charged in the indictment was beyond all dispute in James Thompson. They observed that Mrs. Seward's altering the roperty, was rather a circumstance of aggravation than mitigation of damages. They jurther stated that Mrs. Seward was as crininal as he, who, having stolen a piece of cloth, makes it up into a garment. The court, however, held that fimilarity of proerty was not a sufficient proof of its indenty; that here there were fufficient earnarks to note the divertity, confequently hat the crime did not amount to plagiarifm in the eye of the law, and the defendant was nonorably acquitted. Many cases were cited on the part of the desendant which the court pronounced to be good law, one in particular, where Dr. Young uses this expression—

" Man wants but little, nor that little long." Dr. Goldsmith has it-

"Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long."

Edmund Burke fays-" Their humanity is as their horizon, and, like their horizon, always flies before them."—When the court had rendered their judgment, an author who

nfinite gravity was proceeding to fay that he decision of the court gave him great fatisfaction and perfectly accorded with the fentiments of the most learned men in France and in England; and was then going on to give an account of his travels through Spain Italy, France, &c. observing that he had converted with the most learned men in each of those countries, from whom he derived his notions of literature—when at the mention of the word literature, the judges could contain their gravity no longer, but ourfling into a loud horse-laugh, adjourned the court.

From the New-York Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

Since the result of the election in this city has been known, the democratic party, morified beyond bearing by the complete fuccefs of their opponents have as usual attempted to deceive the public by making them believe that no change of fentiment has taken place in the minds of their fellow-citizens; out that the ill-fuccess of their ticker wa ascribable to the unfair arts used by the Fe deralists to influence the vote of the electors. This charge comes with an ill-grace from a faction which has notorioufly derived its life and nourishment from the bafeft fall hoo accounts which were received in various parts of the United States of the muser of for Benjamin Milks. The artifice they have the impudence to affert that this detected before the election, on they they have the impudence to affert that this flory was fabricated for electioneering purposes. In order, Mr. Woodworth attemptons of the worder, Mr. Woodworth attemptons of the crew of the flip Ocean, Capt. Kemp, yet they have the impudence to affert that this flory was fabricated for electioneering purposes. In order, Mr. Printer, to undeceive the board, and acted as his own counfel iny fellow citizens, I wish you to public the

STATEMENT:

The first intelligence came from a vessel which arrived at an eastern port, who faw two privateers engaged with a large ship Next by a veilel from the Havanna to New London, which arrived early in April, an crought the account of the murder of th captain and crew, which was published Letters were then received by a vellel which arrived at this port directly from the Havanna to a respectable merchant, Mr. B-, from his son, giving the same intelligence: The news was then confirmed by arrivals at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Charleston, from Vera Cruz and the Havanna, all corroborating the first account. This proves beyond a question that the report had been received and published in the Havanna, and credited by the Americans there. No denial was even received until about the 28th of April, which was not credited, as the fchr. Maffachusett arrived here the day after, and the news was again affirmed to be true by Mr. Pilmore a passenger on board that vessel. Since ther it has univerfally been credited, until letters were received the 5th inflant, from Balti-inore, dated the 2d May, inclosing accounts received by vessel from Vera Cruz, contradicting the flory, and stating the arrival of the ship and crew at that port. How this story first came into circulation, or whether it arose from the same treatment having been received by a vessel from Philadelphia of confiderable force, which failed from Philadelphia last winter, but has not since been heard of, cannot tell. Certain it is, how it could not have been fabricated for election eering purposes; for the account was received in almost every port in the United States, by vessels from the Havannah, at which place it was univerfally believed to be

A Friend to Truth.

From a London Paper.

ADMIRAL NELSON -- On one of the French captured ships, were found 14 cases full of old plate, on which were engraved the arms of the former proprietors. plate had been taken at Malta, and admiral Nelson has given drawings of the arms to Sir W. Hamilton, that he may thereby difcover the true owners, in order to its being restored to them.

Ano her most liberal action was done by the master, officers, and crew of an English frigate. They had captured a French merchantman, and carried her into Tunis; but finding fome circumstances that interested them in favour of the captain, whose only property and support of a young family, was this vessel, they with one voice gave her up, and defired him to proceed on his voyage
—Such noble difinterested acts, smooth the rugged brow of war, and make our exal ted National Character idolized in foreign

Providence, (R. I.) May 4. Wednesday last the General Election was held at Newport, when the following gen-tlemen were elected to the offices annexed to their respective names, viz.

His Excellency.
ARTHUR FENNER, Efq; Governor. The Honourable GEORGE BROWN, Efq;

Lieutenant-Governor. The Hon. William Bradford Efq; was chosen Speaker, and William Marchant

Efq; Clerk of the House of Representa-The ship Mary, Capt. Rodman, of this port, from the Isle of France, mentioned

ome time fince to have been captured b a British frigate, and carried to Jaimaica, fo djudication, we have the pleafure to learn

has been acquited.

Arrived on Monday last the brig Sally,
Charles Spooner in 34 days from Surrinam.
Sailed from thence underconvoy of the United States ship Portsmouth Daniel M'Neal ma ster, in company with 70 fail of American vessels; among the number were the follow ng Ship Nancy Davis; brigs Integrity, Gil-

lando, H nderson, George Caswell, Asigail,—; schooners Mermaid, ruema Sabia, Harding, Roebuck, Davis, Jeiny Miller, Wyman, and barque Columbia, of Miller, Wyman, and barque Columbia, of Boston; brigs Katy Brown. Neptuue, Burr, Sea Flower, Rider, and Schooner Cynthia, Sausal II, of Salem; ship Harmony, Forester, brig Unanimity, Earl, of Charleston; schoon r Tabitha, Green, Mary, Borden, Carolina, ——; brig Samuel, M'Bride, of Baltimore; big Nancy, Cooke, of Providence, and sloop Sally Smith, Warren.

There had been an embargo at Surinam from the 3d of Feb to to 25th of March, during which time several vessels failed for Holland.

The convoy separated in lat. 24—when Capt. Spooner thicks the Portsmouth frigate returned to Surinam, as Capt. M. Neal had taken a statement of the America cans veffels and cargoes at Surinam and forwarded the same to the Secretary of the navy, recommending that another American floop of war be ordered on that station.

Gazette Marine Lift.

Port of Philadelphia, ARRIVED. Brig Little John Butler, Smith, St. Tho-

Cyrns, Daggett, Salem Schr. Tabitha, Tabor, Trinidad Maria, Pritchad, Virginia CLEARED, Brig Betsey, Pitcher, St. Bartholomews Two Brother, Stoddart, Fredericksburg Schr. Success, Barret, Richmond

Ranger, Lane, Bofton Grevhound, Eldridge, Edenton Nancy Lawfon Sloop Flounder, Merry Bermuda Ship Swerger Ricksdag, Nannings, for London, and fehr. Sincerity, Ruffel, for La Guira, left New Cattle yesterday morning.

On Monday last, the following veffels went to sea: Ship Stadt Hamburg, Sevon, Pallas, School Douglas, Walker, Big Liberty, Duer, Jane, Jemmeny Sloop Eliza, Parker, St. Thomas St. Bartholomew

And feveral others.

Bosten, Moy Arrived fehr. Commerce, Hathaway from the Havannah, 27 days. Sailed under con 5 voy. Spoke April 17, lat 33, 13. long. 74 ship Birmingham Packet. Kulley, from Bombay to Philad. 127 days out all well; Capt. Kulley informed Capt. Hathaway, that two American ships had been taken and carried into the Isle of France, one of which was Capt Crowninshield of Salem.

Capt Crowninshield of Salem.

Same day, barque Hope, Cobb, Havanna, 20 days, no convoy; sloop Dolphin, Small, Havanna, 20 days; brig William, Parfons, Cape de Verds, 47 days; brig Little Cherub, Shaekford, Havanna, 27 days; schooner Nancy, Lewis, Havanna, 27 days; schooner Nancy, Lewis, Havanna, 27 days; suiled ia co. with 73 fail, 20 of which bound northward, under convoy of the United States' thin Portsmouth, capt. MiNeil, who propip Portsmouth, capt. M'Neil, who proteeed them as far as lat. 25. Parted with convoy 20 days fince. Markets very dull, particularly provisions.

May 3.

Arrived fhip Eliza, Folger, Calcutta, and parted with the Recovery, Ropes, of and for Salem, in lat. 37, 34, lang. 64 W. spoke on Saturday last, a brig from Surrinam, for Beston, belonging to Cape-Cod. The Nancy, of New-York, captain Saunders, was to fail in 14 days from Calcutta and Facility Company. n 15 days from Calcutta, and Fortitude of

The ship Hercules of Boston, from Wife caster, for Liverpool laden with timber, founde ed in long, 30. Her crew after being carried into England.

The Second Volunteer Troop of Cavalry, of the United States, are ordered to meet at the Menage on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform. Jonathan Robefon, Lieut. May 9.

Sale of Furniture.

On Monday the 13th inft. at the late dwelfing house of Robert Morris, jun. Esq. in Chesaut-street near Fighth-street, WILL BE SOLD A VARIETY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Great part of which is of the most elegans kind. The sale will begin precisely at 11 o'clock, when printed lists of the articles will be distributed, and the whole may be viewed at any time after a c'clock on the Saturday preceding.

Connelly & Co. Auc?'rs.

To be Sold at Public Sale, At the MERCHANT'S' COFFEE-House, On Wednesday next, the 15th instant, at seven o'clock, in the Evening, Several very Elegant Situations for

SUMMER RETREATS. Three and a half miles from the Court-House, near Frankfort Road.

THESE fituations are confidered in point of health, beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city; commanding a very extensive view of the Delaware, the shipping in the harbour, the City, Harrowgate, Frankford, and several elegant country seats.

Any person destrous of viewing the grounds will please apply to Henry Haines on the premises.

The terms, which will be easy, will be made known at the time of fale.

The plan of the above Lots may be seen at the Cossee House.

CONNELLY & Co. austiqueers