The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST'8.

YOR inferting the following letter in your paper will oblige the Committee of Cor-

Philadelphia May, 27th, 1799.

DEEPLY interested in the approach. ing election of Governnor, the event of which involves almost all that is valuable to Freemen, we deem it our duty to folicit your co-operation in the promotion of JAMES Ross of Pittsburgh, to that important and responsible station.

Those who wish to preserve the happiness and independence of their country; to suppress the spirit of anarchy and insurrection; to retain the true republican characteristics—equality of rights and subjection to the conflictuation and laws established by the will of the whole society, will not hesitate to give their sufficiency in favour of a man whom even the whole fociety, will not helitate to give their fulfrages in favour of a man whom even his eremies find no cause to reproach: A man of mild temper, plain manners and easy access, who unites with the spirit of early life the sound judgment of mature age, who has not betrayed the portion of confidence you have already reposed in him, and has afforded no reason to fear, that in his hands the original spirits of American Liberty will be a ginal spirit of American Liberty will be adulterated by the new and dangerous tenets that divide or defolate the greatest portion

of Europe.

To us the prefent occasion appears to call fo loudly for a man of this description that, we flatter ourselves, nothing more is necessary than to establish some convenient mode of co-operation with our Fellow Citizens to give a beneficial direction to our common efforts, and to detect, and, by detecting, defeat the endeavours of those who would wish to impose on the public choice a man already in possession of a dignified and ducrative station, on whose character, notwithstanding station, on whose character, notwithstanding some provocation has been given, we shall make no invidious comments, satisfied with observing, that the present times manifestly require rather the vigor, than the decline, of life for great and responsible stations.

In order to accomplish the general system of co-operation a number of Members of the Legislature, with the concurrence of such of their Fellow Citizens as could conveniently attend, suggested the nomination of Com-

attend, fuggested the nomination of Com-mittees in the different countries, for the purpose of opening a correspondence with us ho were named as a Committee for the

It was not expected that this measure would any way interfere with such steps as might be found expedient in the different parts of the state; on the contrary, it was hoped that, in every part of the state, the Inhabitants would meet at an early period, and from such committees and arrangements, among themselves, as would produce a beneficial and fuccefsful union.

It happens, however, too often, that, where we have much time before us, we defer the leafon of action till it is fo late as to impair its effect, and we are not without aprehension, that this may have been, in some

degree, the case on the present occasion.

Perceiving the activity of those who support the other candidate, we take the liberty of reminding you, that, in an election comprizing with a vast extent of territory a most numerous body of electors, whose passions, prejudices and sears, on whose very virtues, our opponents hope to practice with success, no time should be lost. The summer may no time should be lost. The summer may slip away before a suitable plan of mutual support is adopted, and the hour of election may find us distinited and unprovided to re-fish those artifices and deceptions frequently exhibited by party, and long deplored by good citizens.

Let every man, therefore, call to mind his folemn obligations to his Country, to his Friends, his Family; let each confider himfelf as individually bound and answerable not merely for his own vote, but for his strenuous exertions to excite his neighbours to affist in securing, as far as the choice of a greed Covernor, can do it, a continuance of Governor can do it, a continuance of our happiness and posterity; let meetings of your good Citizens from the several townyour good Citizens from the feveral townfhips be speedily convened, and your county be divided according to its election districts, and those again into smaller divisions,
fo that no man, having a right to vote, be
passed over without an invitation to perform
his duty on that important day; let close attention be paid to the false rumours, the
groundless calumnies, which have already begun to be used as engines of political opera-tions, and while on our part, we abstain from practices so dishonorable and malevolent let us maintain our ground by the exclufive aid of moderation, truth and firmness.

To you, Sir, whose established character gives us a considence in your disposition to promote the good of your country, we have thought it our duty to address ourselves; and from you we shall be very happy to receive any future communications, to which we promife a ready attention.

Levi Hollingsworth.
Samuel Morris, Robert Wharton, Benjamin R. Morgan, Henry Prait, Michael Keppele, Zachariah Poulson, jun. Daniel Smits, Philip Wager, William Sheaff, Godfrey Haga, John Wall Lawrence Seckel.

E. I. E. C. T. I. O. N.

AT a numerous affembly of respectable republicans, convened by previous notice, at the house of Mr. Christopher Mixsel, in the borough of Easton, on the evening of the thirtieth day of July, 1799, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject f the approaching important Election.

obert Traill was appointed chairman, & brabam Bachman, Secretary.

After the meeting was thus organized a confciousness that the continuance all the political bleffings we enjoy depends one on the virtue and vigilance of the cizens; that while the privilege fecured to hem by the constitution of electing their ulers shall be faithfully exercised, we may fy the infidious intrigues and open affaults of all eur enemies; and that party spirit and prejudice always tend to exclude that candid and dispassionate investigation after truth, which ought to be the first object with every real friend to his country.—

They proceeded to a cool and impartial discussion of the relative merits of the two candidates for the Covernor's Office and the idates for the Governor's Office, and the arguments urged in favor of either of them by their respective advocates; and then passed the following resolutions:

ist. Resolved unanimously, That this meet-ing do justly estimate the eminent services rendered by Thomas M'Kean, Esq. as a Member of the Convention which formed the excellent Constitution under which we live, as also those he has for a number of years performed in his official capacity as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; yet considering that he holds an honorable ap-pointment for life or during good behavior, with an independent falary—that a Spanish nobleman, now minister from the court of Spain in the city of Philadelphia is his fon-in-law; that Spain the most despotic government in Europe is now not only committing depredations on the commerce of the United States, but also stirred to the commerce of the United States and the commerce of the commerce of the commerce of the commerce ing up diffatisfaction among the Indians on our frontiers; that the faid Thomas M'Kean is fo very far advanced in years as to be unable to undergo the fatigues of a campaign, should he be constitutionally called on to head the military forces of the flate in case of necessity; that he has re-nounced the system of politics which he was warmly attached to, and ably advocated with James Rofs, his present competitor and many others of our firmest pariots at the time of the adoption of the federal and state constitutions .- That on the other hand. James Ross is a man of distinguished abilities, and unimpeachable public and private character, of mild temper and easy access, in the prime of life, and fully competent to the discharge of all the important duties of that highly refractable flating and with the competent of the competent of the competent of the discharge of all the important duties of that highly refractable flating and with the competent of th ponfible station; and without any connexion, domestic or otherwise, which can possibly induce a suspicion of the slightest bias in favor of any country or government but our own.

This meeting, therefore, without prefuming to depreciate the merits or services of the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq. from a fair and deliberate comparison of the characters of the two gentlemen, and from a firm and conscientious conviction that they are promoting the effential interest of this state and of the United States, do

ad. Resolve unanimously, That they will by all fair and honorable means, support James Rofs, of Pittsburgh, for Governor, at the ensuing election, and warmly re-

3d. Resolved, That the Chaitman and Se-cretary do fign these Resolutions, and caule them to be published in both the papers printed in this borough, also in one or more of the republican papers in Philadelphia, and in the papers printed at Reading by Mefs'rs Jungman and Shnyder.

ROBERT TRAILL, Chairman,
ABRAHAM BACHMAN, Sec'ry.

: 46:40

ELECTION.

THE Friends to the Election of AMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittfburgh, as Governor of this state, are requested to meet at Dunwoody's Tavein, in Market street, on Tuesday Evening next, at half paft 7 o'clock.

Levi Holingsworth, Chairman for the Committee of Correspon-dence for the city of Phitadelphia.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

The Members of the Corresponding Committee, appointed at a meeting of the friends of Mr. Rofs, will take notice that they are to meet every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock at Robert Meldrum's tavern in the Northern Liberties, where the feveral ward committees are respectfully requested to at-

Those Citizens of Delaware Couny, who are defirous that JAMES ROSS. of Pittsburgh, should succeed the present Governor, are requested to meet at the Black Horse, in the township of Middletown, on he 17th day of Aug. next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to consult on measures to promote his election

HUGH LLOYD, Chairman, of the Corresponding Committee of Delaware county.

July 30, 1799.

AT a meeting of a number of the inhabitunts of the Township of Germantown, held at Riter's Tavern on Thursday the 1st of August, it was

Resolved, That the inhabitants of Germantown, Briffel, and Roxborough, friends to the election of JAMES Ross, Esq. as Governor of this Commonwealth, be requested to meet on Thursday the 15th inst. at 3

THOMAS DUNGAN, Chairman. August 1.

From the Cornwall Chronicle.

The following Discovery, which, from the facts related, seems to have furnished mankind with a certain Remedy in PU-TRID DISEASES, is of so important a nature, that we lose no time in laying it before our Readers; and if a substitute can be found in this Island for YEAST or BARM, it may possibly be attended with the same bappy effect here; at least we are persuaded that the Gentlemen of the Faculty will give it a trial, and we trust the other Printers of this Island will take an early opportunity to make this commu-nication general: We have beard of a composition very nearly resembling Yeast, being made by Negroes with Molasses Skimmings and Woter—We believe there is commonly a small quantity to be found near the Bung of newly imported Porter, and we understand that it may be kad from England in a dry prepared state to answer all the purposes of its original state.—If any of our readers is acquainted with a proper succedaneum, a public communication thereof may serve the general interests of bumanity.

(From the Sun, of March 30.)

A certain remedy in Putrid Diseases.

IN this philotophic age, when diseases fo often change their appearance from what physicians had any former experience of, it is a pleasing reflection, that the study of medicine has of late been fo much simplified, and almost every distemper incident to the human body so fully explained, as to come within the common apprehension of mankind.—The following facts communicated to the world by the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, afford an antidote for the most dangerous disease an antidote for the most dangerous discase with which the human body can be afflicted; fo that it is hoped one of the most crowded avenues to the grave is at length in a great measure closed.

"Seventeen years ago I went (fays this benevolent Clergyman) to reside at Brampton, a populous village near Chestersfield. I had not been there many months before a putrid sever broke out among us. Finding by far the greater number of my parishoners too poor to afford themselves medical affishance, I undertook, by the help of such books on the subject of medicine as were in my pos-fession, to prescribe for them. I early atfession, to prescribe for them. I early attended a boy, about 14 years of age, who was attacked by the sever. He had not been ill many days before the symptoms were unequivocally putrid. I then administered bank, wine, and such other remedies as my books directed. My exertions were however of no avail; his disorder grew every day more untractable and malignant, so that I was in hourly expectation of his dissolution. Being under the necessity of taking a journey, before I sat off I went to see him, as I thought for the last time, and I prepared his parents for the event of his death, which I considered as inevitable, and reconciled them onfidered as inevitable, and reconciled them in the best manner I was able, to a loss which I knew they would feel severely. While I was in conversation on this distressing subect with his mother, I observed, in a small corner of the room, a tub of wort working.
The fight brought to my recollection an experiment I had fomewhere met with, " of a piece of putrid meat being made fweet by being fiscanded over a tub of wort in the action." ing suspended over a tub of wort in the act of sermentation." The idea stashed into my mind, that the yeast might correct the putrid nature of this difease, and I instantly gave him two large spoonfuls. I then told the mother, if she found her son better, to repeat this dose every three hours. I then fat peat this dole every three hours. I then lat out for my journey; upon my return, after a few days, I anxiously enquired after the boy, and was informed he was recovered. I could not repress my curiosity, though I was greatly fatigued with my journey, and night was come on; I went directly to where he lived, which was three miles off, in a wild part of the moors. The boy himself opened the door, looked surprisingly well, and told me he had felt better from the instant he took " After I left Brampton, I lived in Lei

"After I left Brampton, I lived in Leicessershire. My parishoners being there sew
and opulent, I dropped the medical character
entirely and would not prescribe for my own
family. One of my domestics falling ill, accordingly the apothecary was sent for. His
complaint was a violent sever, which in its
progress became putrid. Having great reliance, and deservedly, in the apothecary's
penetration and judgment, the man was left penetration and judgment, the man was left folely to his management. His diforder, however, kept daily gaining ground, till at length the apothecary confidered him in very great danger. At last, sinding every effort to be of service to him bassled, he told me he confidered it to be a lost case, and that in his opinion the man could not furvive twenty four hours. On the apothecary thus giving him up, I determined to try the effects of yeast. I gave him two large spoonfuls, and in 15 minutes from taking the yeast, his pulfe, though still feeble, began to get composed and full. He, in 32 minutes from his taking it, was able to get up from his bed and walk in his room. At the expiration of the second hour, I gave him a bason of sago, with a good deal of lemon, wine and ginger in it; he eat it with an appetite; in another hour he repeated the yeast; an hour afterwards I gave the bark as before; at the next hour he had food; next had another dose of yeast; and then went to bed; it was nine o'clock; he told me he had a good night, and was recovered. I however peated the medicine, and he was foon able to go about his business as usual.

"About a year after this, as I was riding past a detached farm house at the outskirts of the village, I observed a farmer's daughter, standing at tre door, apparently in great af-

o'cleck P. M. at the fign of Gen. M. Pher- , fliction. On enquiring into the cause of her I difmounted, and went into the house to fee him; I found him in the last stage of a putrid fever. His tongue was black, his pulle was fearcely perceptible, and he lay firetched out like a corpfe, in a flate of drowfy infenfibility. I immediately procured fome yeall, which I diluted with water, and poured down his throat; I then left him with ittle hopes of recovery; I returned, however, in about two hours, and found him fenfible and able to converfe; I then gave him a dose of bark; he afterwards took at a proper interval, some refreshment. I staid with him till he repeated the yeaft, and then with him till he repeated the yealt, and then left him, with directions how to proceed; I called upon him the next morning at nine o'clock; I found him apparently well, and walking in his garden. He was an old man upwards of 70.

"I have fince administered the yeast to above fifty persons labouring under putrid fevers; and what is fingular (continues this benevolent man). I have not left a pairing."

penevolent man) I have not loft a patient."

The above has been handed to us by a gentleman in this city, who loft two children by the fever which has been fo prevalent of late. He had a third child who was taken ill, and this prescription having come to his knowledge, he made the experiment which was happily crowned with fuccefs. We shall be happy to record farther proofs of its

Edinburgh, March 1799.

OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

The following extract from a Voyage to the South Seas, lately published by Captain Colnett, of the Royal Navy, is highly adeferving of the attention of all commanders of ships and others who go into hot climates as it exhibits a successful mode of treating the Yellow Fever, a diforder which alas! has so often baffled the skill of Medical Prac-

"The whole grew had been more or lefs affected by the Yellow Fever, from which herrid diforder I was however so fortunate as to recover them, by adopting the method that I saw practifed by the natives of Spaish America, when I was a prisoner among them. On the first symptoms appearing, the fore part of the head was immediately shaved, and the temples and poll washed with vinegar and water. The whole body was then immerfed in warm water, to give a free course to perspiration; some opening medi-cine was afterwards administred, and every four hours a dose of ten grains of James's Powders. If the patient was thirsty, the drink was weak white wine and water, and a flice of bread to fatisfy an inclination to a flice of bread to latisfy an inclination to eat. An increasing appetite was gratified by a small quantity of soup, made from the mucilaginious part of the Turtle, with a little vinegar in it. I also gave the sick, sweetmeats and other articles from my private stock, whenever they expressed a distant wish for any, which I could supply them with. By this mode of treatment, the whole with. By this mode of treatment, the whole crew improved in their health, except the carpenter, who, though a very flour of delirium, and fo much reduced, that I gave him over; but he at length recover-

A more judicious treatment of this difor-der could not have been devifed. The fame good fense, indeed, which directed the medical concerns (for there were no furgeon on board), feems to have prevailed upon every occasion of difficulty or danger, which required nautical skill; but of this we are the less furprised, when we find that Captain Colnett had ferved under the celebrated navigator Capt Cook; to whose Works this publication will no doubt be confidered as a valuable Supplement.

FOR LONDON.

THE SHIP FAME, EBWARD JONES, Master, WILL fail with all convenient Speed.—For freight or paffage apply to JOSEPH SIMS,

No. 174, South Third Street.

August 5. A few Hogheads of WHITING, FOR SALE BY E. SAVAGE, No. 70, South Fourth street.

For Sale, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
The following GOODS lately imported in the
Adriana, from London, and in packages

PRINTED CALLICOES, Afforted from 13 up to 18 and 20. Printed 3.4, 4.4, and 5.4 chintzes. Printed Marfeilles Quiltings of the newest and

neatest patterns. 9-8 Brown Sheetings from 11 to 15. A FEW TIERCES OF RICE, OF THE FIRST QUALITY. THOMAS GILPIN, No 149, South Front Street.

A SMALL QUANTITY OF SPANISH INDIGO. Just arrived-and for fale by KEARNY WHARTON.

WHO MAS ON HAND, French Brandy and Black Pepper.

To Rent, A CONVENIENT STORE and COUNT-ING HOUSE, No. 111, South Water Street, and an excellent CELLAR near the Custom House. CONTINUATION OF

Late Foreign Articles

By the flip Boyne, arrived at New-York.

LONDON, June 7. Extract of a letter from Catt. John Ains. worth, of the ship Polly, to his owners in Liverpool, dated Jamaica, 17th April. "In lat. 3. 46, S. long. 22, W. I fell in with a large Spanishbrig, and after a running engagement of four hours and a half captured her, called St. Antonia, from Tenerisse to Buenos Ayres. We expended too cannon cartridges, and upwards of 400 muf-quet and musque toon cartridges, our fails and rigging were much cut, and several of our flaves flightly wounded by a fhot that went through our fide under the main chains, and broke two stancheons of the bulk head of the

women's room. On the 12th of March, went into Barbadoes to land the prifoners,

"I left Barbadoes on the 26th March; in the morning of the 17th, fell in with a French schooner privateer, who chased us till two P. M. I then have to for him, on which he shortened fail, and seemed consulting with his Officers; soon after he made fail, and came up under our quarter. when I gave him what guns I could get to bear; we had a number of our men flaves with small arms, who fought very well, and killed and wound. ed feveral of the privateer's people; he then attempted to board us on the quarter, and carried away our main fheet; at this time only fmall arms were fired, and if our people had been at the cabin guns, we must have funk him. In their attempt to get up the side, I took a boarding pike, and threw it at them, which went through the side of one man into the thigh of another, and they both fell he sken signal off. both fell-he then fleered off, I can fafely Lay he had 20 men, or upwards, killed or wounded, his decks being full of blood. We gave him three cheers, and chafed him in our turn, but could not come up with him; he was full of men, but cannot fay what force. I had one man wounded, our hull full of

mufket fhot, and fails and rigging very much cut and fhattered." Between nine and ten o'clock on Saturda morning Col. Shadwell, of the 25th Light Dragoons, on his arrival at the Bull Inn. at Maidstone, where his regiments were in quarters, recognized two deferters of the 17th Light-Horfe, and on allighting from his carriage, and enquiring where they were going, one of them, instead of shewing his furlough, fired his pistol, and shot the Col, through the body; the pistol was loaded with five flugs, which entered the officer in different places, and occasioned his death after fraggering a few paces. The desperadoes being pursued by the towns people, the sellow who shot the Col. snapped his pistol at them; it was returned with the contents of a sowing piece which wounded the offender in the head; the Coroner's Jury fat on Sunday evening, and the foldiers were committed to Maid-flone goal for the murder.

LUCERNE, May 21.
Our Legislative Body has passed the following Law, in consequence of a message from the Directory of the 17th of this

1. Until all danger shall be passed, the whole of Helvetia is transformed into a

2. All the Citizens registered, either the levy or in the referve, are declared from this moment a picket for the service of the interior of the Republic, and are placed at the disposal of the Directory, for the defence of the country.

3. All officers and inferior officers, are put in requisition, upon the demand of the directory, and bound to whatever fervice may be required of them.

4. All Magazines, containing materials or articles fit for military fervice, are put in

requifition, as well as every thing that can relate to the fervice.

5. The Nation shall completely indemni-fy the Communed, or Citizens whose prop-erty may have suffered for the common

Extract of a letter from Citizen Niatel, Mid-

shipman on board the ship Jemappes, dated Toulon, May 16.
"We sailed the 25th ult. from Brest, and proceeded to anchor in the road at Bertheaume. The sleet sailed on the 26th in

the morning. We passed the Bar without seeing the English steer, the signal for which off our coast had been made before our departure. A favourable wind carried us to the heights of Cadiz, where we perceived the English squadron-" As foon as it was known, the order

was given us to form the line of bartle. We then manœuvred to get the weather gage-If the wind had not been very violent, it is certain that a battle must have taken place, the weather was however so violent, that we were disposed so, that at break of day we could no longer difern the English fleet. Several of our vessels had got such a distance

from 18, that they were missing.

"The fignal was made to anchor in the port of Cadiz, but as the wind was adverse, we could not reach it. After having col-lected our fhips, we failed for the ftreights of Gibraltar.

" We have coafted along Spain. Being arrived before Carthagena, we remained there half a day before the port. We then continued our voyage, and passed in light of the islands of Ilvica, Majorca, and Minorca. At length on the 13th we entered the port of Toulou in the best possible con-dition. I doubt whether we shall remain here a sufficient time to enable me to hear from you,

" NIATEL.