

AS the College of Physicians and the Academy of Medicine, have delivered opinions diametrically opposite, relative to the nature and origin of the fever, at present prevalent in the northern extremity of this City, and in Southwark; I request you to publish without delay, the annexed names of the members of each Society, that the public may judge whose opinion is most probable.

- The following are the names of the members belonging to the College, and the length of time they have been in practice—viz. John Redman, President, about 50 years. Wm. Shippen, Vice President, about 40 do. Adam Kuhn } Censors, Sam. Duffield } each more than 30 years Charles Moore } each more than 40 years Robt. Harris } more than 30 years Andrew Ross, } more than 30 years Thomas Parke, Censor, more than 24 years Benjamin Duffield } each 22 years William Currie } Nathan Dorsey } Benjamin Say, } Michael Lieb } each more than 15 do. Sam. Powel Griffiths } James Hall, } Casper Wither, Censor, more than 15 do. Benjamin S. Barton } Thomas James } each more than 7 do. Plunket Glenworth, } Adam Seybert } each 4 or 5 do. Wm. Boys, } Charles Caldwell, 6 do.

The following are the names of the Academy of Medicine; and the length of time they have been in practice—viz.

- Philip Sing Phycck, President, 8 years Charles Caldwell, Vice President, 6 do. Benjamin Rush, about 35 do. James Reynolds, 7 or 8 do. Wm. Dewees, about 12 or 14 do. Felix Falchalis, 6 do. John R. Cox, 3 or 4 do. James Stewart, 7 do. James Meafe, 6 do. Joseph Strong, 5 or 6 do. Isaac Heylin, 3 or 4 do. John Otto, 3 or 4 do.

A. NEUTRAL.

REPORT

Of the Sextons of the different grounds, of the number of Funerals at their grounds.

Table with columns: Names of the Burial Grounds, Green Prebys, Children. Lists various burial grounds like Christ Church, St. Peter's, etc., and their respective numbers.

The above list comprehends all the burials from the City and Liberties of every disease.

By order of the Board of Health, WILLIAM ALLEN, Health Officer.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

Table with columns: Name, Address, Admitted, Died since the last 24 hours, Remaining in the Hospital, City and Liberties, City Hospital, Total.

We understand that the Board of Health have it in contemplation, to open the buildings, at Masters's Fields, to-morrow or next day for the reception of the poor.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia. ARRIVED. Brig Enterprize, Langdon, Havana. Schooner Sally, Scherer, Jamaica. BALTIMORE, August 26. Arrived—Brig Lotus, Hendrickson, 84 days from Bremen.

Sloop George, Barron, 3 days from Bermuda.

Sloop Hope, Edly, 13 days from Barra-coa.

Ship Venus, Dashiell, belonging to Stewart and Sons, of this port,—came in under French colour, as a cartel, with 86 prisoners Americans, Portuguese and English.

Sailed from Gibraltar on the 29th June, for Batavia; on the 13th July put into St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd's, where lay the ship John, of Salem, capt. Putnam, and an English and Portuguese ship, in about 12 hours afterwards, 3 French frigates from Rochefort, under English colours, entered the harbour, and immediately after dark, they manned their boats, to the number of 8 for each vessel, cut their cables, and carried them 20 leagues to sea, where they robbed them of every moveable—taking 40,000 dollars from the John, which ship they burned, run the Portuguese on shore, after taking her men out, keeping the Englishmen with them; and robbing the Venus of 35,000 dollars, all in solid cash; after which, put all the crews on board the Venus, and gave capt. D. a passport for Baltimore, ordering him to proceed directly thither, and there deliver the 86 men to the French consul, to be exchanged as prisoners of war, taken by the frigates Concord, commodore Randolph, La France, and La Medee, belonging to the French republic. The Frenchmen threw the guns of the Venus on board, took on board the frigate the arm chest, all the arms, ammunition cabin furniture, &c. &c. and with much sang froid presenting capt. D. with 2 doubloons to bring to the health of the great nation, suffered him to depart.

The ship Triumph, of Baltimore, from Leghorn to Batavia, put into Praya Bay, St. Jago, on the 13th June; and the Louis of do. from London for Calcutta, put into the same place on the 25 June.

Two ships in the river bound up, one of them is from New-York.

Ship Apollo, Thurston sailed from Liverpool 17th June—left there, ship Sally, Holbrook, to sail in 6 days; Hope, for City Point, in do. Nancy, for do. in do. Chloe, Gardner, for Philadelphia, in do. Sally, for do. Spoke two weeks since, ship John and Jane, from hence, for Liverpool. Near the Grand Banks, was chased by a French privateer, that had 3 prizes in sight.

Also spoke the British frigate Boston, who informed that he had fallen in with the United States ship Boston, having a fleet of merchantmen under convoy for the W. Indies.

Arrived at Annapolis August 21.

Schooner Brothers captain Fairfield—sailed from Cape Francois, August 11, in company with the schooner Cuziah, J. Tophan, master, for New-York. Left at the Cape, about 70 sail of American vessels amongst which were the following:

- Sch'r America, Vibert, (arrived) Baltimore. Evelina, Robb, do. Hope Williams, do. Phillis, Greenough, do. Ship Kingston, Philadelphia. Several others belonging to Philadelphia, &c. names not recollected. Several belonging to New-York, New-London, Providence, and Boston. Sch'r John Hopper, Marblehead. Giles, do. Hawk, Cook, Salem. Trial, Tate, do. Braddish, do. Lovett, Beverly. Ship Manfize, Newburyport. William, Pickett, do. And several others from do. Brig Truman, Portland. Sch'r Hinson, Charleston. And several others from do. Brig Defence, Manfize, Savannah do.

About 15 sail had left the Cape, for the Bite of Leogan—amongst which were the following vessels:

- Sch'r Carmelite, Jony, Baltimore. Two Brothers, do. Abbott, do. Baig Express, New-York. Betty, Ropes, Salem. Sch'r Green, do. Brig Perkins, Kennebunk.

At the Cape, American produce of every kind very low, and dry goods of every kind the same. Flour at 7 1/2 dollars per bbl. Island produce very high.

PRICE CURRENT.

Sugar 7 1/2 to 10 dollars per cwt. Coffee 30 and 32 fous per pound. 12 1/2 per cent. duties on all dry goods landed at the Cape, to be paid—2 1/2 fous on coffee brought off per lb. Red Wine dull sale at 32 dollars per cask. Two French ships arrived about the 15th August, loaded chiefly with wine from Bordeaux; Spoke a schooner, captain Grant, from Salem, and the schooner Volunteer, captain Prebble, from Fredericksburg, just entering the Cape harbor—8 sail more Americans in sight bound in.

Two English frigates are said to be cruising to windward of the Cape, but do not stop any Americans from entering that port.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

Of the Delaware & Schuylkill Canal. WILL please to take notice, the whole of the Subscription money on their respective shares has been called for by the President and Managers; the three last calls are payable as follows: One for 15 dollars, on the 15th August, instant. One for 20 do. on the 15th September next. One for 20 do. on the 15th October next. And if not paid on those days, are subject to a penalty of five per cent per month. Wm. GOVETT, treasurer. August 16 at 184 wch

APPROACHING ELECTION. No. V. To the Electors of Pennsylvania.

The next charge which the Election Committee attempts to repel, is that which accuses Mr. M'Kean of aristocratical principles, and of contempt for the poor. "Strange inconsistency of party credulity and passion," exclaims Mr. Dallas. "A Jacobin and an Aristocrat at the same time!" And do the Committee then really believe that Jacobinism and aristocracy are thus diametrically opposed? Have arrogance and meanness never been united? May not the same man as lately fawn upon his superiors, as he haughtily spurns away those whom fortune has placed beneath him? Are there no instances to be found, in the history of mankind, of traitors who, under the mask of friendship for the mob when flattering their prejudices and cringing to their passions, have built their own aggrandizement on the ruins of their country? Was not Cataline an Aristocrat, and will it be said that he was not a Jacobin? Cromwell, D'Orleans, Robespierre and Marat, as well as Mr. M'Kean, declared themselves the lovers of liberty and the people, and yet they surely like him aimed at nothing less than the establishment and maintenance of a government truly and substantially free.

I observed in a former number the office which Mr. M'Kean fills does not in its nature afford us many opportunities of discovering the character of him who holds it. Confined to the beaten track of authoritative precedent, if a judge possesses a competent share of legal knowledge; if his character be not of a nature uncommonly violent, his heart viciously corrupt, or his temper conspicuously intolerant and tyrannical, it is difficult to conceive how he should furnish matter for serious accusation. Indeed I have frequently been astonished at perceiving that so much had occurred in the conduct of this gentleman to gratify "the tempers of the envious and the malevolence of party men." The proofs of his total disregard for the liberties of the people to be drawn from his behaviour on the bench, I shall however reserve for future discussion, only observing that in all instances (excepting those perhaps wherein some principle has been involved, tending to the support of the Federal administration,) he has shewn himself the decided friend to a high-toned system of government.

In the convention which formed the late constitution, his ideas were more fully developed. He there distinguished himself by his eloquent vehemence in favor of monarchical doctrines in a degree infinitely greater than any of those who are now branded with the epithets of "high-flying aristocrats." Unfortunately his speeches were not preserved, and we are compelled to resort to the minutes of the convention as the only authentic source of information.

He voted that the number of representatives should never exceed the number of one hundred, instead of one hundred and twenty, the number proposed by Mr. Gallatin.—Min. Committee of the whole—p. 19.

It was argued by Mr. Gallatin and his associates, that large bodies of men are less liable to corruption, are animated by a more enthusiastic love of liberty, and are therefore less disposed to barter away the rights of the citizen than those which are smaller. Nevertheless Mr. M'Kean was in favour of the least number mentioned. He voted that the Senators should be apportioned between the several districts of the state, in a ratio, composed of the number of taxable in, and the quota of state taxes assessed upon each district, estimating the total amount of the state taxation, and the whole number of taxable inhabitants as equal to each other.—Min. Committee, p. 26.

Thus, in his opinion, the senators ought to have represented not only persons but wealth; for those districts which possess most wealth pay the largest quota of taxes, and as the senators were to have been apportioned, between the districts, not only according to the number of persons, but in a compound ratio consisting of the number of inhabitants in each district, and the quantum of taxes paid by it; the more opulent counties would have sent a large part of the senators as to have completely controuled the proceedings of the legislature. The western counties who pay but a small portion of the state taxes, would have been completely ousted of their weight in the scale of legislation. For this attempt they will no doubt acknowledge their obligations to him at the election.

He voted that the supreme executive power should be placed in the hands of a governor alone, and against its being vested in a governor and council. Min. Committee, p. 39.

It has been a maxim strenuously supported by the democratic republicans, that the executive power ought not to be concentrated in one man, but diluted and weakened by being vested in several. They have supposed that the ambitious will always endeavour to aggrandize themselves, when entrusted with powerful prerogatives, and that some controuling check was necessary, in order to frustrate the execution of such libidinous designs. But Mr. M'Kean thought otherwise.

He voted against a resolution proposed by Mr. Pickering, "that estates tail are repugnant to the principles of republican government, and shall not be supported."—Min. Comm. p. 90.

The great aristocratical houses of Europe are maintained in their splendour only in consequence of their estates constantly descending to one branch of their families. Their wealth cannot be dissipated, and therefore the influence which it always creates, is hereditary. The division of property among the descendants of its rich possessor, alone serves to reduce them to a level with their

fellow-citizens; hence the children of the man who had himself rioted in all the extravagance of enervating luxury, are compelled to embrace the same pursuits with the rest of the people. As however the destruction of estates tail involved a principle truly republican, the democratic Chief Justice could not agree to it.

He voted against a motion made by Mr. Ross for preventing officers of the Federal Government from holding offices under the State Constitution.—Min. State Convention, p. 85.—So that by uniting the different offices of the two governments in the same men, he would have suffered the influence of the administration of the United States to have directed the measures of this state. It is impossible to believe that he, who held an office during the pleasure of the Executive of the Union, would have dared to displease him by his conduct as a state officer; and therefore the same spring which directed the operations of the station at large, might have been equally powerful in Pennsylvania. Not only would the patronage of the President by this substantial increase of his power, have been greatly augmented; but the anti-republican principle of consolidation in fact, introduced; for this principle is nothing more than the amalgamating of the two governments one into the other. Mr. Ross then was here the republican and Mr. M'Kean the aristocrat.

He voted against that part of the constitution, which prescribes, that on indictments for libels be truth of the facts stated in them may be given in evidence on the general issue. Min. Con. p. 92.

A warm debate was excited in the Convention on this subject, in which Mr. M'Kean took a part as active as it was inefficient. Always opposed to the real liberty of the people he was of course hostile to this, their most important prerogative.

If there be a right essential to the existence of freedom, it is that which permits a free public discussion of men and measures, and although truths may sometimes be published improper for the public eye, because indecent in themselves, or unconnected with the public welfare, yet this inconvenience is far more tolerable than a subjection of the propriety of the publication to the arbitrary discretion of a Judge. When the promulgation of truth is declared to constitute no legal offence, a criterion is at once fixed by which to determine the nature of the doctrine of libels; and the citizen, conscious that he is guilty of no falsehood, securely relies on the protection of the laws. If this grand bulwark of our rights had not been constitutionally established, even the follies and the crimes of Mr. M'Kean would probably at this important moment, have been passed over uncensored and unknown; for who would have dared to rely on the discretion of the Chief Justice as to what matters were proper for the public eye, in a case where his own passions would be the rule of his decision, and his own resentment the measure of the punishment. If courts of justice were always composed of Mansfields or Ellsworths, we might indeed be unsuspecting of their ability to discover what was right, or of their integrity steadily to pursue it; but since such men as a Jeffries and a M'Kean have presided on the Bench, the entrenchments of the real liberty of the press ought to be built of the strongest materials, or the citizen will be tyrannically trampled under-foot by the shameful instruments of legal intolerance.

It was moved by the republican candidate, that no person should be capable of being chosen a Senator, who was not seized of five hundred acres of land within this Commonwealth, or possessed of real or personal estate to the value of five hundred pounds. Min. Con. p. 171. It was doubtless by reason of the opinion which the Committee acknowledge him to entertain "that as the poor are more exposed to temptation than the rich, therefore they are more vicious", that he thought it proper to make wealth one of the most necessary qualifications to office.

He seconded the motion for making it necessary to the election of a Governor, "that he should be legally seized and possessed of a clear real and personal estate, to the value of four thousand Dollars six months before his election." The same motive and the same views must have here actuated him.—Min. Con. p. 152.

He moved that the senators should be chosen by Electors, and not by the people at large.—Min. Con. p. 166.

This proposition created a longer and more animated debate, than any which took place in the convention. All the old constitutionalists who are the present republicans, most violently opposed it. They declared it to be inconsistent with the liberty of the citizen, since it deprived, or at least abridged him of the right of suffrage itself, by removing one of the legislative bodies farther from the people, by making the senate less dependant on their will; it was said an aristocratical body would be created who would be regardless not only of the wishes, but even of the interests of their ultimate constituents. Nevertheless of this principle was the republican Mr. M'Kean the mover and the most zealous supporter.

Thus then in every instance, was he the opponent of those doctrines which were then deemed by his present advocates, to be most truly congenial to democratic Republicanism, nor is there to be found upon the most attentive research, a single vote made by him, against those parts of the constitution which most tend to royalty and aristocracy.

Let it not be supposed, that I mean to inculpate the whole of his conduct during the sitting of the Convention. I well know that he found among his coadjutors on many occasions, the most illustrious men whom Pennsylvania has ever seen in her councils, and I sincerely regret that some of his propositions were not adopted, but it must be recollected that I am one of those whom Mr. M'Kean and his adherents stigmatise with the re-

proach of being animated by aristocratical motives, and governed by monarchical views. Still however his notions of the policy of velling great energy and strength in Government, far exceeded those of his former associates, nor can it be believed that he has abandoned his principles for a longer period than is necessary for the gratification of his pride, and the success of ambition.

It is well worthy of observation that Mr. Ross on the other hand, on all party questions, maintained the noble independence of his character. To the arbitrary ideas of the Chief Justice he was a vigorous and generally a successful opponent. The one while yet a youth, with the eagle eye of an experienced statesman, saw the true interests of his country, and since, though placed in a most tempestuous scene of factious uproar, with the firmness of a rock, has steadily maintained them; while the other, grown grey in the study of jurisprudence, has always been tossed about by the hurricane of his own passions and caprice, has been the sport of every wind, and an apostate from every party.

MIL0.

By this Day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, August 26.

The particulars of the horrid murder, an account of which we published in the Gazette of Saturday, so far as we have been able to ascertain, are as follow.—The young man murdered, supposed a Frenchman, is a Mr. George Mellinger, of this city, about 25 years of age, who was on his way to the house of a friend in the country, when he was attacked and received several wounds on his head, his neck cut round to the bone, and one of his eyes forced from its socket; 25 dollars were taken out of his pocket, and a changeable color, middle sized umbrella taken away; several buttons were torn from his waistcoat, all which are evident marks of the greatest violence. Mr. Lightner, living in Old-Town, will give 50 dollars for any information that may lead to a discovery of the perpetrator of this inhuman act, and no doubt society in general will exert themselves to bring these villains to condign punishment.

NEW-YORK, August 27.

Postscript. Last evening, half past 9, we called on Gabriel Furman, Esq. Chairman of the Health Commissioners, and received the agreeable information, that during the 24 hours preceding, only two new Cases of Fever had been reported at the office—one in Front-street, between Counties and the Old slip the other, in Jmes street;—and that only 2 Deaths had been reported—one, a Mr. Jenkins, from Carolina, the other, a Mr. M Knab, mahogany lawyer—both in the upper part of Green-wich-street. This information may be implicitly relied on.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price. Lists Philadelphia stocks like Six per Cent, Deferred 6 per Cent, etc., and exchange rates for London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London, 51 at 30 days. 50 at 60 & 90 days. Amsterdam, 35 37 & 100 per florin. Hamburg 30 23 & 100 per Mark Banco.

THE Office of the Board of Commissioners, under the 6th article of the treaty of Amity &c. with Great Britain, is removed a place (formerly called Taylor's) on the west side of the Germantown road, about 3 miles from the city.

August 28 46c

Mr. Spence, Dentist, has removed to his house in St. Andrew's Squares, 2 Squares N.W. of Bush Hill. August 28 2aw1m.

Joseph H. Fleming, has removed his Agency and Commission Office, from No. 14, Chestnut street, to his house at the Rising Sun village, on the Germantown road, near the 4th mill stone, where he still continues his business.—Several persons having already applied to him for the purpose of collecting debts, looking out lands, recording deeds, &c. in different parts of this and other States—he solicits the further patronage of the public before he proceeds on his journey.

N. B. He would have no objection against travelling to the British or Spanish territories, to transact business for Gentlemen. August 28 1aw3w.

District of Pennsylvania—To wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED,

THAT on the ninth day of August, in the twenty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, JONATHAN WILLIAMS, of the said district hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as AUTHOR, in the words following, to wit:—

"THERMOMETRICAL NAVIGATION, Being a series of experiments and observations, tending to prove, that by ascertaining the relative heat of the sea water from time to time, the passage of a ship through the Gulph streams, and from deep water into soundings, may be discovered in time to avoid danger, although (owing to tempestuous weather) it may be impossible to leave the lead or observe the heavenly bodies. Extracted from the American Philosophical Transactions, vol. a 3. With additions and improvements.—"God helps them that help themselves"

(L.S.) In conformity to the act of congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning by insuring the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." D. CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania. August 26 1aw1m.