

[CIRCULAR.]

Havana, August 18.

Sir, Referring you to my respects of the 8th inst. I have at present to add, that all vessels that arrive are permitted to enter, but none as yet have obtained leave to land any thing but Flour.

From the best information I can obtain I believe that all of them will be allowed to unload in a few days, and that henceforward vessels loaded with provisions only, will be admitted. I shall continue to advise you of every alteration which may be made.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble servt. JOS. M. YZNARDI. Agent of the United States.

The Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

AMERICAN INVENTION.

Mr. Benjamin Dearborn, of Massachusetts, a native American, has established the manufacture of a Vibrating Steelyard, or full balance, for which he has a patent, under the seal of the United States. This instrument unites the convenience of the Steelyard, with the accuracy of the Scale Beam; it gives the near and gross hundred upon inspection, without reducing one into the other, and no art in the manner of using it, can cause it to err.

Should the inventor meet with encouragement he proposes to bring forward other discoveries, not less worthy their notice, which otherwise will rest in obscurity, or be published in Europe.

The following letter was written by a gentleman in Jamaica to his friend in Baltimore.

Kingston, Aug. 1, 1799.

SIR,

Comformable to your request I have obtained what information I could concerning the Spanish trade from this place, but from what I can learn none but British and Spanish subjects can partake of its sweets, under royal protection; consequently, American property or American vessels will fall a sacrifice. At present I cannot advise you to send any property to these islands, or any of them; for when Americans can go with safety, produce is lower than with you, and every vessel taken going to or from Danish islands, or the Havana, is deemed legal prize. Captain Lovett was sent in here a few days since, bound from Carthagena to New York; he says, he saw at Carthagena, a proclamation of the King of Spain, to the Viceroy and Governors of the several provinces on the Main and Islands, authorizing them at discretion, to open their ports for the importation of such goods and merchandise not of the growth and manufacture of Great Britain, as they should deem expedient in American and Danish vessels from Denmark. But, he says, that such interest has been made by the British government, by means of douceur and otherwise, that they now supply every thing which is the reason their ports have not been open to us. This trade is too extensive not to deserve notice.

My vessel, after I was taken, was consigned to Waterhouse, who appears to be one of the most unprincipled and worst of men—he is Hyde Parker's agent, and agent for all, or nearly all, the cruising vessels out of place. This profit and honor is conferred on him because there is nothing wanting to condemn a vessel but what he will do or get done.

The present judge of the admiralty court purchased his appointment—and I have no doubt will make a good speculation out of it—he has never been regularly appointed—you recollect the excuse made by Lord Greenville, in his note to Mr. King, for the condemnation of American vessels at the Mole.

It is usual for the Americans in this port to hoist their colors on Sunday, and of late it has been customary for those sent in by the British for a judgment, to hoist the American union down, to shew as much contempt as possible to the United States.

The ship Niger, which was taken by an American ship—sent into Norfolk—there acquainted, and the United States paying heavy damages—her owner has been heard to boast here of her having had at the time of her capture two sets of papers, that is English and French! and at the same time refusing to intercept the American commerce, had no sooner returned here than a number of gentlemen went on board to dine, when the American ensign was hoisted at the main peak, the union down, and at 5 o'clock lowered it under the stern! you cannot mistake what this meant."

GEORGE TOWN, September 3.

The stockholders of the Potomak company, at their late meeting unanimously agreed upon a plan for raising funds to open completely the navigation of the Potomak. This is an object of immense importance to a vast extent of fertile country; and whether we consider this circumstance—the astonishing works of this kind which have been accomplished in other countries and their incalculable utility, or the progress already made in the works on this noble river, there is reason to hope, that so great an object will fill secure in its favor, the enlightened and wife patronage of the individuals and states so deeply interested in its completion, and that the plan will be attended with perfect success.

Two or more gentlemen have lately gone up towards the head of the river intending to take a full view of it as they descend by water.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.

Were it not that an unfavorable construction might be put on our silence, we should think it unnecessary to repeat, what we uniformly have had the pleasure to declare,—That Boston remains as healthy as it has ever been since our remembrance, during the summer months.

MILITARY.

On Friday, 23d ult. arrived at the district quarters, commanded by Major Winflow, Taunton, in addition to those at that place, upwards of eighty active recruits for the 14th regiment.

WASHINGTON, (K.) August 21.

Extract of a letter from col. Wm. Ward, one of the principal settlers on Mad river, to the editors.

Since there is so great a rumour thro' the country respecting an Indian war, it might perhaps be gratifying to the public to hear the circumstances which gave rise to the report from one who has seen and heard the matter investigated between the Whites and Indians. It appears the Indians were calling in their scattered people, for the purpose of settling them in some regular manner, as they were before their dispersion by the wars. About the same time some ill disposed persons informed the Shawanese Indians, that the Chickasaws were about making war against them, and that some of them were then laying in wait to put their hostile designs in execution. At this the Shawanese were much alarmed, and made preparations for their defence; from which preparations (and by exaggerated accounts of them to) the Whites took alarm, thinking the Indians intended war against them, which caused some persons, whose situation exposed them to the most danger, to go in search of the truth, and by bringing the parties together, discovered (in my opinion) that the apprehension of a war between them was wholly groundless; and that some evil-minded or imprudent persons had brought things to the pass they were, through design or folly. I have in my possession the chief of the correspondence on the subject: but as it is lengthy, I do not suppose worth your trouble to print, or the people to read it—advising you and them, that what I write is all that can be got out of it. I was present at the investigation of the whole affair.

"WILLIAM WARD."

Col. Ward is just come in, and travelled as far as Cincinnati with four Shawanese chiefs, whose design is to explain the matter to the Governor of the N. W. Territory. Col. W. has left his family behind him, and is entirely void of apprehension of danger. The Indians having evacuated a small town where they had had small crops of corn growing, was the chief cause of alarm.—Their reasons for leaving it have been satisfactorily explained.

PITTSBURGH, August 31.

On the 23d inst. between the hours of two and three o'clock in the morning, a person calling himself Samuel Johnson, was brought before Justice Watkins, apprehended in committing a burglary in the house of Mr. Thomas Bracken, in this borough.

On examination, some suspicions arising that this person was not a man, though habited as such, a strict search took place, and it was soon discovered, that he was of the female sex. All necessary precautions had been taken to prevent a discovery, and in which she succeeded for a length of time, as appears by her confession, viz.

That she was a married woman, and had five children, the oldest 18 years of age; that she had worn men's clothing 5 years; and passed by the name of Samuel Johnson; had worked and been several times in Pittsburgh, in the same clothing; that her present place of abode was in the Forks of Yough, where she passed for a weaver; that her connections and children were in Virginia, and that her name was Sarah Johnson; that when she was taken in Mr. Bracken's, another person, called John Clark, was also in the house, but made his escape; that he had stole a bridle and saddle out of Mr. Crabb's tavern, and that he made his home about the Black Horse tavern in the forks of Yough, Turnbull's iron works, and Devore's Ferry."

She is confined in the gaol of Allegheny county, and it is supposed she is connected with a gang of horse thieves, and that their chain of conveying horses to their connections in different parts of the United States, is through the Forks of Yough; therefore the inhabitants ought to be watchful of all suspicious persons.

CINCINNATI, August 20.

It is with great pleasure we inform the public, that a principal chief of the Shawanese, and three others, came to this place on Friday last, and has given assurances to the Governor that their nation, and as far as they know, all others, are perfectly friendly to the Americans. That the frontiers having been evacuated by them, and the people drawn together to build forts, had distressed them, and added to the alarm they were under about the Chickasaws, who, as they had been informed, were coming in great force to attack them. That their being in arms at their towns was with no other view than to defend themselves against the Chickasaws, and that they had brought their women and children into them, and were making some fortification about them for their security. That the sole end of their coming here at this time, was that the people might be satisfied they had no bad design against them, and that Neimlico, another chief well known to them, had gone to the Great Miami, to give the people there the same assurances.

We have authority to say that it is the opinion of the governor that at present, the inhabitants have nothing to fear from the Shawanese.

PORTSMOUTH August 31.

Capt. Charles Blunt, of the Dianna, arrived here on Wednesday last, in 24 days after he left Trinidad, he was taken by a French privateer letter of Marque from St. Thomas bound to Guadaloupe, who took out the mate and one seaman; Captain Blunt and four others feigning themselves sick were left on board, in care of a prize master and four stout hands; who were ordered to proceed for St. Eustatia, and sell the prize, remitting the neat proceeds to Guadaloupe. But Captain Blunt having preconcerted the scheme of recapture, came upon deck on the morning of the 7th of August and seizing on a cutlass, at the same moment that one of his hands seized a musket, they began to try the fortune of War. A blow from the butt-end of the musket felled Mr. Helmman pretty quick; but rising again, Capt. Blunt aimed a second stroke with the cutlass and quieted his bowels. The prize master coming aft to help his man, was obliged to surrender also; and by the assistance of the rest of the crew and passenger the remainder of the French men were secured. Capt. Blunt then gave him his long boat, their chests, some provisions, and water, and set them out on a new cruise to find land. After they were put into the boat, they told Capt. Blunt that he was a damned brave fellow, thanked him for his humanity and wished him safe to port. Capt. B. then made the best of his own way for port, and every true American bids welcome to the naval hero. His gallant conduct merits a good ship.

Honourable Anecdote of Capt. Blunt.

The French gang whom Capt. Blunt so gallantly conquered, had a large quantity of Johannes with with the spoils of many an honest fellow. It was mentioned by some that Capt. Blunt should seize enough of this ill gotten gain to pay for his long boat. No, says the manly seaman; it is none of my business how they came by their gold. It appears to be theirs, and I will not touch a farthing.—French Pirates pipe all hands upon deck and belay the main sheet of plunder with such a stopper.

ALEXANDRIA, August 23.

DIED.

On Friday morning the 16th instant near Dumfries, Mr. DANIEL FORD, in the 20th year of his age, of that dreadful malady the Hydrophobia, very much and very justly regretted.

He was seized with the symptoms of disease on the Wednesday morning preceding, but two days previous to that he felt a pain extending from his wrist, where he was bit, to his neck, but paid little regard to it supposing it to be rheumatic.—During the short period of his illness, which was only about 46 hours, though conscious of his situation and approaching end, he behaved with the most manly resolution; and even in the last agonies of his distress, he exhibited no symptoms of violence, nor the smallest disposition to injure any of his attendants. He was on his knees when the last paroxysm attacked him and relieved him from his misery.

Though the case will probably be published at full length in the Medical Repository of New York, it may not be uninteresting to insert in this abstract the copy of a letter he wrote to his brother the day on which the Hydrophobia seized him: It is at once a proof of his capacity and firmness of mind.

Wednesday, 14th August.

DEAR JOHN,

From a discovery this morning I earnestly solicit your presence this evening, if you ever wish to see or converse with me again while in my proper senses. This morning while at Mr. Brown's, I was about to wash, when putting my face over the bowl I felt an instantaneous shock of the Hydrophobia: since which time I have not been able to drink or see water without feeling a similar shock. Please request some Physician to come up with you, as I wish to see one, not as I suppose he can save life, but may make death more easy.

DANIEL FORD."

MR. JOHN FORD, Dumfries.

This young gentleman was bit by a mad dog at Port Tobacco in Maryland, precisely 37 days before the symptoms of the Hydrophobia appeared. On applying to Dr. Brown and Dr. Jeniler, they were of opinion that the wound was too deep and in a situation too dangerous to attempt incision, but advised him to keep it open; and for this purpose directed stimulating Mercurial applications. This advice he pursued, but being under great apprehensions, he thought it prudent to go to a Dutel Clergyman, living near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who was celebrated for having discovered an infallible remedy for the bite of a mad dog. And here it may be proper to take notice that the day before he died he related the circumstances of his case very fully, and with the greatest composure, and in a rational and intelligent manner. The Dutelman's medicine, he obtained, was called a Decoction, and was deemed so efficacious, that one dose only was sufficient; but in order to make his cure perfectly complete, he said, he took two doses, and the immediate effects of the medicine on his system were severe but exactly such as the prescriber had foretold. Whilst at the Dutelman's he heard the most wonderful accounts of the efficacy of the Decoction; of people travelling more than a thousand miles in quest of it; and that it had never failed in a single instance. Relying on these testimonies he returned home overjoyed, and believing

himself out of all danger, unluckily suffered the wound to heal up, and all the horrors of Hydrophobia vanished from his mind.

In almost every age and every country, infallible remedies for Canine Madness have been published to the world, all claiming the sanction of experience, and recounting in support of their efficacy a long catalogue of wonderful cures: Yet, succeeding trials of the same boasted remedies have destroyed their credit, and proved them to be gross impostitions. A popular reliance on such nostrums cannot be too strongly reprobated because, by lulling the patient into groundless ideas of security it leads to the neglect of what may be really useful; and even in this unhappy instance, had Mr. Ford followed the directions of the medicinal gentlemen at Port Tobacco, and kept up a discharge from the part bitten for 10 or 12 weeks, it is very probable his life might have been saved.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, days, Ship name, and destination.

Came up from the fort.

Brig James Boocock, St. Bati

Capt. Kingston, of the ship Terror, arrived the 30th ult. at New-Castle, from Port Republican, informs, that off the Platform he fell in with a French privateer schooner, mounting a nine pounder, and manned with 50 or 60 men—the wind being light their intention was to board him. He gave them two shot from the side, which they took little notice of, but our sweeps and rowed to go under his stern; he got two of his guns in the cabin and let them come within half run shot, then gave them a dose that caused them to tack about and get off. He adds, that two of these pirates are constantly cruising off the Platform. The following vessels left at Port Republican.

Table with columns: Ship name, destination, and agent.

New-York, September 6.

ARRIVED, DAYS

Table with columns: Ship name, destination, and days.

Baltimore, September 5.

The following vessels were at Liverpool the 13th July:

Ship Sally, Holbrook, of and for Baltimore.

Clothier, Gardner, of Philadelphia for do.

Ship Washington, of New-York, for City Point.

Hercules, Dawson, for do.

Nancy, Town, for do.

The Magnet, Stufon, for Philadelphia, had failed a few days before.

Portland, August 26.

Friday last arrived Loop Farmer, captain Asa Greely, 17 days from Aquilla. In lat. 27, was boarded by a privateer, and robbed of several articles.

Ship Franklin, Tucker, of this port, was speke August 12, lat. 39, 20, long. 72 30, from Liverpool for Chardicton.

At Shippensburg, (Penn.) on the 20th ult. Miss ELIZABETH SHIPPER, daughter of Joseph Shipper, Esq. of Plumley Farm, Chester County.

Yesterday morning, at the country seat of his brother, on the Schuylkill, Mr. JOHNATHAN ROBESON, of this city, in the 47th year of his age, after a severe illness of seven days, of a bilious cholera. In him were strongly marked the affectionate husband and father—the sincere friend, and cheerful companion. In his walk through life, he manifested the strictest honor and probity—and in his voluntary attendance on the numerous afflicted citizens at Masters's camp, during the pestilence of '93, every exertion of humanity, at the hazard of his life, and sacrifice of property, demonstrated that, no danger could appal—no fatigue lessen his steady devotion to the cries of the poor, and the sighing of the needy."

REPORT

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

FOR THE 24 HOURS, ENDING THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Table with columns: Ground name, number of funerals, and total.

* Of these 8 were from the City Hospital, and 9 from city and suburbs.

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.

Table with columns: Patient name, date of admission, and date of discharge.

DISCHARGED.

Table with columns: Patient name, date of admission, and date of discharge.

Remaining in the Hospital 54, of whom 25 are convalescents.

Interred in the Public ground the last 24 hours.

Table with columns: Location and number of burials.

NEW-YORK, September 6.

Six Deaths and Sixteen new Cases of Fever were reported at the Health-Office for the 24 hours ending last night at 8 o'clock.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Trenton, September 2, 1799.

All officers of the first regiment of Artillery and Engineers, and of the fifth, second, third and fourth regiments of Infantry in the Service of the United States, who are, from whatever cause, absent from their commands, are required with all possible expedition to report themselves by letter to Major General Alexander Hamilton. The officers thus called upon, will be held amenable for any avoidable delay in reporting themselves, and those who do not report in four months from the date of this notification, will be presumed to have resigned their commissions.

JAMES M'HENRY.

The Printers in the several States, who published the proposals for the supply of rations during the year 1800, are requested to insert the above once a week in their papers, till the 1st of January next.