sthority of agovernor, nor awed by the pomp and the power of a judge.

Buty Sir, Lwill mark you at your entrance refer you to the official fophility of your fectuary, which, however, coincid d fo well with your own ideas, that it was presented to the fenate as your own act .- I will ref r you to that declaration it is fresh in your remembrance.

You commence It by observing that the address of the senate affected you chiefly "you see wife of its apparent departure from the dignity of a leg flavive body". You, Sir. Strated by a departure from official dignity?

When you dictated this plaintive appeal, did you ask yourself where was the dignity of the effet justice when he infulted the mayor When he deserted the remnant of his duty? tation and violated the constitution to adrocate a borde of Irish miscreants!

You, Sir, affected by a departure from of-

Acial dignity? Why was not that dignity defended by you? When Bryan infulted the legislature, where slumbered those feelings which were fo alive to the departure from the dignity of a public body? Wly was not Bryan difinified? Sir, his conduct did not route those feelings, for they had long been annihilated.

But you tell them their address was improper, because it wis in answer to a declaproper, because it w s in antiver o a declaration made by you, of your folicitude to promote the happiness of your conflictent, and therefore they sh uld have confided in that declaration and spared their censure. Consided to your declaration? a declaration which had been substantiated by the dismission of hopest officers, while only crime was the exercise of their right of suffrage! Do not tell that you dismissed them for content. not tell that you dismissed them for another cause. You know, and I know that you afferted this to be the only cause for the removal of one of them, and why not of the

I will not now discuss the truth of the charge which you had previously made, and is that auswerreiterated, that the opponents of your election were "Tories." Traitore," and "apostate whigs." That charge was made to a mob who were pleafed with founds. Neither will I advert to the flimfy field under which you heltered yourfelf for that charge ; an affertion, " that you were not governor when you advanced it, and therefore it was beyond the province of the Senate to censure." If you were Governor, the Senate, as guardians of the flate should deprecate a line of conduct which hazarded ts welfare. If you were not Gov-ernor; if it was not an official declaration, it was only another proof of that infolence and vanity which had characterifed your conduct thro' life.

I will not wade through the "pomp of words' and display of sophistry with which you have clothed the ideas contained in the remainder of your address—neither will I discuss your doctrine of "Rotation of f-"-nor whether the difmiffal of Federal characters who had officiated but a few

months, and the re-appointment of republicans who had feasted on the public funds for years, be an application of that doctrine—

I will quote a few lines from your answer.

In thort, gentlemen, let my appointments be judged by an impartial test, and I flatter myself? (you are fond of flattery, Sir) if that I am rather entitled to the appropriation with which the House of Personnel. bation with which the House of Reprefentatives has honoured me in answer to the fame audress, than to the denunciation of a fmall majority of the Schate.") The majority in the Senate was two to one; is the House of Representatives there was only a majority of two or three votes in savour of their address? You would then perceive that many of the commissions issued by my predecessor have been renewed, that is any veteran of the American war has been displaced after a long enjoyment of office, others of at least equal patriorism and talents have been brought from retirement into the public service, that so far from acting on the impulse of an indiscriminate resemment, man impulse of an indifferiminate referement, many of my most decisive and instruential oppoments (name one, Sir) have been re-appointed, and that without any regard to any perfonal feeling I have felected, and shall always deem it my duty to select for public stations men who are tried and faithful friends to the genuise principles of republican institutions."

Thefe are your professions. What has been your conduct?

Who are the men of " patriotism and ta-Who are the men of "patriotilm and ta-lents" you have "brough from retirement into the public fervice?" Are they Bran-nou and Stever, and Beckley and Coxe? Does rapublican patriotilm confift in the re-viling of Washington? Does it confift in having guided the armies of Howe? Does the flealing of money from a neighbour's flore, or, the concealment of a notorious thief constitute in your eyes the essence of thief constitute in your eyes the essence of patriotism? Is the appointment of children in consistency with the declaration that "w thout regard to personal seeling you had selected and would deem it always your duty to select the officers of the government, &c." Is the savage declaration that "you would teach a wife and samily how to starve" a proof of your solicitude to promote the happiness of your constituents? Is it a proof that no personal seeling has been cherished in your mind?

Sir, your interested exertions as a Feder alift in support of the new constitution fed your ambition and your vanity with the prospect of a scat on the Federal Bench. profpect of a feat on the Federal Bench.—Washington knew you; he loved his country and therefore neglected you. Hence the source of your opp sition. Candour may assign one motive for your conduct; self-love and vanity may present another; but they who have studied and they who know human nature, will be at a loss to compre-

remitted deepens the gloom of futurity -of a | hend any other, lave in that Tavage maligni- furth these of intermitting and remitting femonitor which cannot be filenced by the au- ty of foul, which in viewing the wreck of vers, and those fevers which are induced by its own reputation, toils at the ruin of its cold. country, that no monument of its infamy may be left on record.

SENECA.

the State of New York]

Copy of a letter from a physician in N. York to his carrespondent in Philadelphia, relative to the Yellow Fever.

New York, August 16, 1800.

BEFORE this time the reports of our health committee of two cases of fever will have reached you, and will ferve to recall your attention to this melaacholy subject. New York has been thus far proverbially healthy; and I may add, that we have experienced throughout the month of July, a greater degree of heat than in any former year fince we have been visi-ted with yellow fever, and it has been of much longer duration, as I have afcertained by a regular register of the weather.—In addition to the heat, we have also had several showers of rain sufficient for the putrefaction of animal and vegetable substances - We have also had materials of this fort fpread through the city in their ordinary quantity; the practice of burying the dead in the grave yards within the city has been continued; our slips and new made grounds have undergone no material alteration; our inhabitants are as numerous if not more fo than informer years; they drink as much spiritous liquors; they are equally exposed in their pursuit of business to the direct rays of the fun; may of them lodge in the fame fmall, confined dwellings: In a word, the fame causes to which in former years the vellow fever had been ascribed, have existed and as nearly as we can afcertain, under fimilar circumstances of operation. Still we have had no reports of yellow fever, until those published by our Health Committee.—Nature appears in the prefent year thus far to have departed from herufual laws. If yellow fever be the product of filth and putrefaction, one of the fundamental axioms of philosophy must be untrue, and another Newton must appear, to demonstrate, that fimilar causes under similar circumstances, can produce oppolite effects.

Until those reports appeared in our newf-papers we were pleasing ourselves with the prospect of exemption from this dreadful calamity-Joy appeared in every counte-nance: our merchants were elated with the healthy state of our city, and pleased with the hope that our commerce would have been uninterrupted: our markets were fupplied with plenty; and the labouring class of our citizens, who have hitherto been obliged to fly from their dwellings by the ravages of fever, looked forward with the profect of recovering in foine degree their little property which had been expended by the dillreffes of former years; but although the alarm has gone abroad by the reports of our Health Committee—although we are told officially from the Health effablishment at Staten-Island that four cases have occurred in the Marine Hospital; although those reports upon the first view of them appear to augunevil to our land; although it has been prophesied that pestilence is again to overspread our cities in the present year, I may still add that New-York has never been in a more healthy state at this feafon of the year than it is at the prefent time; and confiding in the unremitting ex-Island in preventing infected vessels and vessels from infected ports visiting our city, without undergoing the quarantine and cleanfing enjoined by our new quarantine law, I trust we shall continue to enjoy the same exemption from Yellow Fever which we have thus far experienced except some we have thus far experienced except tome foiltary or sporadic cases which may arise from the reliduum of the last year, agreeably to the well known principles which govern most epidemies, as illustrated by Sydenham, and many others of the most experienced practical writers. During the prefent fummer I declare to you that I have not vilited a fingle cafe of the yellow fever. The bilious remitting and intermitting fewers have appeared in different parts of our city, and in the neighbouring country; but I have not feen an inflance marked with the characteristic fymptoms of yellow fever; nor have I withefied a fatal case of fever; not have I withered a ratal tale of fever during the present fummer, except a young man of the name of Engs, from Rhode-Island, to whom I was called in confultation with Doctor Birch (a phylician who has lately come to our city, and promises to be an acquisition to it.) The disease of Mr. Engs I considered as the true typhus or putrid fever, but it exhibited a train of fymptoms very different from those of the yellow fever. I make the same remark upon the case of sever stated in the first report by Dr. Tillary; and the second, with all due respect for the opinion of Dr. Tillary, I also consider of a very equivocal

In the first case of Mr. Walker, you will perceive as stated by Dr. Moore, who was his physician, that he had been fatigued and heated, and afterwards exposed to a heavy thower of rain; very common exciting cau-les of fever; and, as very frequently and generally occurs in the bilious remitting fever, he first felt himself indisposed, but not so unch as to prevent him from attending to business: This, you will remark, is rarely the case in yellow fever; they are in the greater number of instances seized with vigore are uniform. You will also observe that his disease was ushered in by chills! These are not common in the yellow fever, (fee note*) but they are the constant characteristic symptoms of the

You will also notice, that in the more advanced period of his disease, the discharges of vamiting were not changed from what they had been in the beginning; as Doctor Moore expresses, it, "the sickness of the The writer of the following letter is I flomach fill continued, every thing taken a Physician of talents and respectability in into the stomach being summediately thrown up again, but a little altered in its appear ance:" these circumstances must render it

The second eale reported by the Health Committee has not been described; but Dr. Tillary has stated that "he took his disease from excessive exercise, and by being wet to the skin, and remaining in that condition for some time." The Doctor alds, "he then laboured under all the worlt fymptoms of yellow fever. As the cale has not been publicly described. I called upon Mrs. Tuttles, the mother of the lad, to learn fome particulars of it; she stated to me, that his complaint began with head ache and chilliness; but no pains in his back and limbs; the first are more commonly the fymptoms, as before remarked, of intermit ing and remiting fevers, and fuch as arise from cold; of the latter I consider this case to be. Upon inquiring into the nature of the matter discharged by vomiting, she tells, me, that it appeared i ke broken blood; she also added to the same that it appeared is the broken blood; the alfo added that he bled at the nose, and that she believed he swallowed a part of it, which was again thrown up by vomiting, and that he discharged a considerable quantity of blood by he bowels.

Bleeding at the nofe, and discharges of Bleeding at the nose, and discharges of blood from the stomach and bowe's are not unfrequent occurrences in all severs; especially such as are of an inflammatory nature, proceeding from cold; and more particularly in young subjects, whose vessels are generally distended and are more easily ruptured than in adults;—You will remember, the patient was a lad between 7 and 8 years of age ... I also enquired of Mrs. Tattles what we the state of the skin, and if it was Yellow; She replied that it was not yellow, either before or after death, except two or three spots about his cars

From this detail of circumstances occur-ing, in the two cases of fever, reported to e the yellow fever by our Health commitee, you will no doubt perceive that they were not decidedly ma ked cales of the yellow fever, agreeably to the description given of this disease, by some late practical wri-

Before I conclude, I cannot but rem rk the readiness with which the Health Committe publish they reports of the solitary fatal cases of sever which have this year come to their knowledge, contrasted with the reluctance they have uniformly manifested in tormer years, in publishing reports even a considerable length of time after the disease has been known to prevail. I am pleased with this change, as it will always give an copportunity for our citzens to fly from danger, whenever it may threaten them; and I fincerely hope that in every succeeding year the committee may continue to observe this rule of Condoct; but as the medical contleman of that Committee are of opinion gentleman of that Committee are of opinion hat the yellow fever is precifely the billious fever of our country, I cannot but fear, that agreeable to my perfent creed, we shall be unnecessarily alarmed with the reports of of cases that threaten no danger beyond the individual who is the unfortunate subject of it, untill our citizens are apprized that fuch is their opinion; in which case they will be guided in their conduct by the number of the sick, and the malignity which will, no doubt, be informed by the reports of the Committee.

I am, Sir, with respect, Yours, &c.

An attack of the remittener's generally preceded by indisposition, either from nausea and languor or slight head-ache and chilness, or a rigor; and often a regular shivering ushers in the disease; whereas the continued endemic (the palow fever) compenses from a street of appropriate health. mences from a state of apparent health usually unattended by rigor or thivering,"

Lampriore's Diseases of Jamaica

Vol. 2, p. 66.

[The Author of the following specimen of elegant blank verse is the gentleman, who formerly enriched the Farmer's Museum with various ornamental articles of Po-etry and Criticism. We hope that he will continue to muse thus morally profitably, and pleafairty; and that both at day spring and trailight, his poetical "eye will glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven."]

From the Connecticut Courant.

TWILIGHT MUSINGS. I walk unseen On the dry smooth-shaven green," IL. PENSEROSO.

RIGHT o'er the gilden tops of yondor trees. The fun holds up his large sircumference, While, from the deep green vales and wood topt

A general burst of wild and various fong
Now charms him down to get. Beneath these

Now charms him down to rea. Beneath these class,
I'll walk a while, and watch the fost approach
Of deepening twilight.—'Tis facred to the muse,
When the rapt plance of fancy's rolling eye
Spies moving forms in heaven's own colors dipt;
Or, contemplation, on her cloud-girt throne,
Emerging o'er the brow of some tall grove,
With ardent eye uptrain'd, descries new worlds,
Illium'd by other suns of elder beam;
Or, kindling with devotion's hely slame,
Ponders the world to come—Before her eye,
Restor'd creation rises bright with joy,
And, in her ravish'd ear, swells the glad song
Messiab reigns.—

But, now, I fee the mellow beams of light, Mild arching up the west, grow dun, and droop; While o'er the race of things, the shades of even, In foit succession, sheal.—There goes the bat Of devious wing, and ever and anon, In gamesome mood, wheels down so near my ear. As snaps the golden threads in fancy's woof. Or startles into thought my vacant mind. Go, heedles thing! enjoy thy twilight hour; Cat wanton circles in the air; for, new, No bird's awake, to mat thy harm els sport.—But hark! the bir! of night begins her song! Sweet minstel of the dake! that lov's to rune, in deepest covert hid, thy shrilly pipe.

I love to hear thy pleasant melodies.—
Once, I could talk with birds; and, then, would feek,

Once, I could talk with birds; and, then, wou feek,
With palpitating heart, thy dark retreat;
And, as the night breeze fiirr'd thy gloomy boug Behold the moon-beams play upon thy neck,
And I remember well, thou oft didft come,
With thy beft notes, when weary nature flet To guide my dreams, or hold my wakeful min In mufical enchantment—All is fill,
While Yenus, weftering flow, with mildeft look,

Pours from her filver urn a trembling fream Of fosten'd radiance; and the queen of might,
Through long and narrow steps of feathery clen
Comes dipping flow, till, in the broad expanse,
She glides full joyous in her even course—

She glides full, joyous in her even courte.—

Flow thoughtful is the scene at this mild hour There seems a pause, while nature on her knees. Pays her orisons to the power supreme. That call'd her into being, supports her still, And paints her beauties with his holy light. Then man, the priest of nature, should attend, And, with his nobler powers, give utterance. To the mute creation.—And yet, how sew, Find, in a scene like this, an altar drest, With incent'd offerings, grateful to the skies! The soas of guilty joys, that feed on husks, And steep their thoughts in criminal desires, Are strangers to the facred charm, that binds. The tender mind to rural sight and sounds; Who foot it in the dance, that solly leads, N'er bend the knee beneath this ample roof, Ner cast a thought beyond the dubious mask, I ha ends this mortal race. In giddy rounds They merrily unwind infe's scauty thread, Unministral of its end. So have I seen The glittering insect, 'neath the ray of noon, O'er the smooth surface wheel his restless court

At night, chill'd by the breeze, float down the,
Nor he, whose heart is scar'd with love of gold,
Who gropes for bargains, down whose rigid cheek
Ne'er thele atear at sight of deep distrets.
(The sceling tributa, which the poor man pays!)
Whose brushing; onward gait, and plodding foot,
Bespeak a heart, that never is at home,
When want, or hapless merit, ask regard.—

When Want, or hapless merit, ask regard.—
When Titan's car resic As the noon tide blaze.
And sultry stillness holds the tremulous air.
Beneath these antique class! If stretch my length,
And let the shadows of the movi g boughs.
Chequer my sace.—I ull'd by the drowfy horn,
Of busy bees. I'll lose all active thought,
And let the shifting forms of nameless hue
Paint their rich dies upon my fantasy.
An! much I phy those, whose noon tide honrs
Are worn away is some thick peopled town,
When summer's reddening influence is she d
O'cr half the world. 'I he breezy breath of morn,
Ste ling sweet odours from a thousand slowers,
No en wantons round their brow. Nor does,
the lark,
With slewy wing uprising to salute

With slewy wing uprifing to falute
"The purping case," their leading flumbers break.

Perhaps, evi dow, in fome unheeded fpot,
With noxions airs and exhalations, foul,
The "yellow fierd" fall feeds his infant growth,
And foon his giant fize will nightly walk
Thro' peopled firects unfeen; whose poisonous
bretth,

Difful'd, taints the pure region of the air,
And featters wide, thro many a weary mo
spotted contegion.—Ah, what nameles de
This viewless monther fmiles, to execute to The joys to finap the cords, that tender hearts, in frong affection bind. His horri ear No ounce foothes, but deep expiring groans. Let prayers of holy men afcend to heaven, That vengeance, may be flay'd!

A PERSON,

WHO is about taking his departure from days.

He is about taking his departure from days.

Large days

Large days

Large days

Extract from the Logbook of the flip commerce, Capi. Rockwell.

Logbook of the flip commerce, Capi. Rockwell.

Large days

Large da

chants who may be inclined to intrust him with their commands.

He would likewise wish to be concerned with a perion of respectability here, who may be de-firous of such a connection. Apply at No. 116, North Front St.

The Subscriber, MASTER of the Hamburg Ship Anna, forward warns all Perfons from trufting or harbouring any of the crew of faid Ship, as he will not pay any debts contracted by them.

JAN TURGENS.

HISTORY OF Modern Europe.

The public are respectfully informed that the First Volume of the above Work is printed and will be immediatly delivered to the subscribers. Those Gentlemen who have expressed a wish to see the manner in which it is executed before they become subscribers, are requested to call at W. Y. BIRCH's No. 17, south Second-street. It is presumed that on comparison it will be found superior to the London copy.

Aug. 41 eod.

A Young Man,

PERFECTLY versed in Mercantile accounts, and brought up in one of the first counting-houses in this city, wishes employment as Clerk. He is at present absent from Philadelphia, but a line left at the Office of the Gazette of the United States he will receive, and it shall be immediately attended to. Salary a secondary object—Employment his metive.

To Printers.

PERSON who has in contemplation the publishing of a work that will make about 250 pages, pica oclayo, with marginal notes, wishes to receive proposals for printing it. They must specify the sum per half sheet, for seven or ten thousand copies, the Printeg farmishing paper, which must be of such quality as is now fold for four dollars per ream. Scaled proposals, directed to S. P. and left at this office before the expiration of ten days from this date, will be attended to. The terms of payment will be fatisfactory.

August 20. August 20





Gazette Marine Lift,

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. ARRIVED, Ship D votion, Tremel, Schr, Harmlefs Stoddert, Bofton 7

Brig Difpatch, Vaulen, a prize to the Arrived at the Forti

Brig Margaretta, Cox, Survinom—Left it 20th July, fugar & Molasses Schr. La Fortune, prize to the Ganges. Sloop Rambler, Galloway, St. Thomas's CLEARED.

Ship Fair American, Findley, Schr. Petfey Holton, Webb. Sea Flower, Frankford, Sloop Walhington, Watfon, Havanna Thip Hannah, Brown, from hence has arrived at Greenock.

Ship Providence, Adams, from Leghorn and Barcelona, via New-York, has arrived at the Fort.—cargo Wines, Silks & Verdagreafe—Smith & Ridgway.

Ship Bofton Packer, Strong, from hence, was spoke on 17th inft. in long. 44, 30, W. all well.

W. all well.

The new and elegant ship Fanny, Capt.
M'Allister, from hence, has arrived at Falmouth, in 17 days from the Cape.

Brig Expedition, Harris, from hence, has arrived at Port Republican.

Brig Jane, Cook, captured on her paffage from hence to Port Republican, by the French, and after vards retaken by the

British, has arrived at Lo don.
Ship Diana, Hels. from hence has arrived

in England—Supposed at Cowes.
Ship Macy Ann. Stewart, from this port has arrived at Charleston, (S. C.)— Passage eighteen days.

BOSTON, August 16. ARRIVED, Schr. Dolphin, Ruffell, Liverpool 52
[was boarded by a French Lug-[ger and permitted to pais. Venus, Rill, Hope, Luce, Lliza, Payne, CLEARED. Norfolk Ship Aptelope, Cole, Gibralter

Brig Littiller, Dore. North West Con [of America and Chiha Schr Beifey Manfon, Orlando, Caffell, Hayannah Hope, Alien. Malaga Malona, Bradford, Newfoundland

NEW-YORK, August 21 ARRIVED, Ship commerce, Rokewell, Madeira 33 Barque Tottenham, Schr. William & Henry, Taylor Nevis 20 CLEARED;

Ship Fair American, Bolton; London Brig Dove, Johnston, New Providence Schr. Dolphin, Tyler,

Fair America Chammings, New Orleans
Friendship, Gleston Jamaica
The f hr. Harvey has arrived at St. Jago de Cuba after a passage of 18 days.

Brig Hunter, arrived at Madeira in 34

July 7 sailed from Madeira, in co with the brig Huncer, Bushis bleft there the brig Republican for Boston; to sail in 2 days. Aug. Is spoke a frigate under Porteguese colours, was treated politely. August 7 spoke a Boston Packet of Philadelphia bound to Cowes out 4 days, long.

August 18 spokeschr. Fanny of sand-wich from St. Thomas bound to Boston. Sailed in co with 120 sail under conyoy of the Beltimore sloop of war. Same day spoke the brig Galen from same place to do. August 19 spoke a sloop from Turks In-

BALTIMORE. August. 20.
Arrived Brig Jason, Webster, 21 days St Kitts. Come out with the fleet, part of which arrived at ree days ago. Parted from them two days af er we failed.

Ship Harrist, Watts, 30 'ays Liverpool. Capt. W. has politely handed us the following marine news for publication.

July 1, spoke in fight of Holly Head, the brig William, of and from Portiand, captain McDonnel, out 37 days; bound to Liverpool, all well.

August 2, spoke schr. Polly captain Turner, of and from New York, bound to Cadiz, out 9 days lat '40, 4, long 48, 8.

August 9, spoke brig Maria, of and from Norfolk, bound to Teneriste. Captain Williams, out 7 days.

August 14, spoke, la: 17, long 70 ship Alexan-lria, Capt Nean, of and from Baltimore, cut 3 days sound to Liverpool, all well. August 14, spoke sloop Court Bernstorff, capt. Darrall of and bound to St. Thomas from New-

ork, out 3 days, all well.

CHARESTON, August 17.

AR IVED. Ship Susannah, Ligtburn, London 86 Sloop Ruby, Robertson, Havanna 21 Show Bets, y, Bordon, do. 21 Schr. William Johnston, Pettingell, St.

Schr. Fox, Parlons Cape Francois 15
Brig Greyhound, Booth. Port

Schr. Paragon, Bacon, Betton 18
Schr. Sally Eve, Cadiz 40
Brig Hermes, Sheldon, Providence [Ahode Island 16 Brig Maria, Morrison, Ship John, Purcell, Ship Aurora, Brady, London 45 do. 66

Hamburgh 77