



Gazette Marine List.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED, Days Ship D. Votion, Tremel, New-York 5 Schr, Harmels, Stoddert, Boston 7

CLEAR, Ship Fair American, Findley, Norfolk Schr. Betty Holton, Webb, Charleston Sea Flower, Frankford, Edenton Sloop Wallington, Waton, Havana

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

ARRIVED, Days Ship Diana, Hefs, from hence has arrived in England—Supported at Cowes. Ship Macy Ann, Stewart, from this port has arrived at Charleston, (S. C.)—Passage eighteen days.

ARRIVED, Days Ship Dolphiny, Russell, Liverpool 52 [was boarded by a French Lugger and permitted to pass.]

CLEAR, Ship Aptelope, Cole, Gibraltar Brig-Littler, Dorr, North West Coast of America and China

ARRIVED, Days Ship commerce, Rokewell, Madeira 33 Barque, Tottenham, do. 44 Schr. William & Henry, Taylor Nevis 20

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

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But, now, I see the mellow beams of light, Mild arching over the west, grow dun, and droop; While o'er the race of things, the shades of even, In foit succession, steal—There goes the bat Of devious wing, and ever and anon,

At night, child! by the breeze, float down the Nor, his whole heart is fear'd with love of gold, Who grasps for bargains, down whose rigid cheek Ne'er flows a tear at light of deep distress.

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SENECA.

[The writer of the following letter is a Physician of talents and respectability in the State of New York.]

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

New York, August 16, 1800.

DEAR SIR,

BEFORE this time the reports of our health committee of two cases of fever will have reached you, and will serve to recall your attention to this melancholy 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 since we have been visited with yellow fever, and it has been of much longer duration, as I have ascertained 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 sort spread through the city in their ordinary quantity; the practice of burying the dead in the grave yards within the city has been continued; our ships and new made grounds have undergone no material alteration; our inhabitants are as numerous if not more so than in former years; they drink as much spiritous liquors; they are equally exposed in their pursuit of business to the direct rays of the sun; many of them lodge in the same small, confined dwellings: In a word, the same causes to which in former years the yellow fever had been ascribed, have existed, and as nearly as we can ascertain, under similar circumstances of operation. Still we have had no reports of yellow fever, until those published by our Health Committee.—Nature appears in the present year thus far to have departed from her usual 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 similar causes under similar circumstances, can produce opposite effects.

Until those reports appeared in our newspapers we were pleading ourselves with the prospect of exemption from this dreadful calamity—Joy appeared in every countenance: 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 supplied 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 prospect of recovering in some degree their little property which had been expended by the distresses 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 establishment at Staten-Island that four cases have occurred in the Marine Hospital; although those reports upon the first view of them appear to augur evil 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 season of the year than it is at the present time; and confiding in the unremitting exertions of our Health Officers at Staten-Island in preventing infected vessels and vessels from infected ports visiting our city, without undergoing the quarantine and cleansing 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 solitary or sporadic cases which may arise from the residuum of the last year, agreeably to the well known principles which govern most epidemics, as illustrated by Sydenham, and many others of the most experienced practical writers. During the present summer I declare to you that I have not visited a single case of the yellow fever. The bilious remitting and intermitting fevers have appeared in different parts of our city, and in the neighbouring country; but I have not seen an instance marked with the characteristic symptoms of yellow fever; nor have I witnessed a fatal case of fever during the present summer, except a young man of the name of Engls, from Rhode-Island, to whom I was called in consultation with Doctor Birch (a physician who has lately come to our city, and promises to be an acquisition to it.) The true case of Mr. Engls I considered as the true typhus or putrid fever, but it exhibited a train of symptoms very different from those of the yellow fever. I make the same remark upon the case of fever 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 nature.

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 shower of rain; very common exciting causes of fever; and, as very frequently and generally occurs in the bilious remitting fever, he first felt himself indisposed, but not so much as to prevent him from attending to business: This, you will remark, is precisely the case in yellow fever; they are, in the greater number of instances seized with violent fever without previous indisposition. You will also observe that his disease was ushered in by chills: These are not common in the yellow fever, (see note*) but they are the constant characteristic symptoms of the

first stage of intermitting and remitting fevers, and those fevers which are induced by cold.

You will also notice, that in the more advanced period of his disease, the discharges of vomiting were not changed from what they had been in the beginning; as Doctor Moore expresses it, "the sickness of the stomach still continued, every thing taken into the stomach being immediately thrown up again; but a little altered in its appearance;" these circumstances must render it at least a very doubtful case.

The second case 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 adds, "he then laboured under all the worst symptoms of yellow fever." As the case has not been publicly described, I called upon Mrs. Tuttle, the mother of the lad, to learn some 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 symptoms, as before remarked, of intermitting and remitting fevers, and such 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 like broken blood; she also added that he bled at the nose, and that he believed he swallowed a part of it, which was again thrown up by vomiting, and that he discharged a considerable quantity of blood by the bowels.

Bleeding at the nose, and discharges of blood from the stomach and bowels, are not unfrequent occurrences in all fevers; 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. Tuttle what was 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 ears.

From this detail of circumstances occurring in the two cases of fever, reported to be the yellow fever by our Health Committee, you will no doubt perceive that they were not decidedly marked cases of the yellow fever, agreeably to the description given of this disease, by some late practical writers.

Before I conclude, I cannot but remark the readiness with which the Health Committee publish their reports of the solitary fatal cases of fever which have this year come to their knowledge, contrasted with the reluctance they have uniformly manifested in former years, in publishing reports seen 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 opportunity for our citizens to fly from danger, whenever it may threaten them: and I sincerely hope that in every succeeding year the committee may continue to observe this rule of conduct; but as the medical gentleman of that Committee are of opinion that the yellow fever is precisely the bilious fever of our country, I cannot but fear, that agreeably to my present creed, we shall be unnecessarily alarmed with the reports of cases that threaten no danger beyond the individual who is the unfortunate subject of it, until our citizens are apprized that such is their opinion; in which case they will be guided in their conduct by the number of the sick, and the malignity which may characterize the disease; of which they will, no doubt, be informed by the reports of the Committee.

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

"An attack of the remittent is generally preceded by indisposition, either from nausea and languor or slight head-ache and chilliness, or a rigor; and often a regular shivering occurs in the disease; whereas, the continued endemic (the yellow fever) commences from a state of apparent health, usually unattended by rigor or shivering."

[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 Poetry and Criticism. We hope that he will continue to muse thus morally—profitably, and pleasantly; and that both at day spring and twilight, 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,"

By L. PENNEROSO.

RIGHT o'er the golden tops of yonder trees The sun holds up his large circumference; While, from the deep green vale and wood, top hills, A general burst of wild and various song Now charms him down to rest. Beneath these clms, I'll walk a while, and watch the soft approach Of deepening twilight.—"Th' sacred to the muse, When the rapt glance of fancy's rolling eye Spies moving forms in heaven's own colors dip; Or, contemplating, on her cloud-girt throne, Emerging o'er the brow of some tall grove, With ardent eye uprapt'd, descends new worlds, Illum'd by other fons of elder beam; Or, kindling with devotion's holy flame, Ponders the world to come—Before her eye, Retor'd creation rises bright with joy, And, in her ravish'd ear, swells the glad song Admitt'd reigns."

and deepens the gloom of futurity—of a mirror which cannot be silenced by the authority of a governor, nor awed by the pomp and the power of a judge.

Bury Sir, I will mark you at your entrance on the duties of your present station; I will refer you to the official capacity of your secretary, which, however, coincided to well with your own ideas, that it was presented to the Senate as your own act.—I will refer you to that declaration—it is fresh in your remembrance.

You commence it by observing that the address of the Senate affected you chiefly "on account of its apparent departure from the dignity of a legislative body." You, Sir, affected by a departure from official dignity? When you dictated this plaintive appeal, did you ask yourself where was the dignity of the chief justice when he inflicted the mayor of the city in the execution of his duty? When he deflected the remnant of his reputation and violated the constitution to advocate a band of Irish miscreants!

You, Sir, affected by a departure from official dignity? Why was not that dignity defended by you? When Bryan insulted the legislature, where slumbered those feelings which were so alive to the departure from the dignity of a public body? Why was not Bryan dismissed?—Sir, his conduct did not rouse those feelings, for they had long been annihilated.

But you tell them their address was improper, because it was in answer to a declaration made by you, of your solicitude to promote the happiness of your constituents, and therefore they should have confided in that declaration, and spared their censures. Confided to your declaration? a declaration which had been substantiated by the dismissal of honest officers, while only crime was the exercise of their right of suffrage! Do not tell that you dismissed them for another cause. You know, and I know that you asserted this to be the only cause for the removal of some of them, and why not of the rest?

I will not now discuss the truth of the charge which you had previously made, and in that answer reiterated, that the opponents of your election were "Tories," "Traitors," and "apollate whigs." That charge was made to a mob who were pleased with sounds. Neither will I advert to the flimsy shield under which you sheltered yourself for that charge; an assertion, "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 State should deprecate a line of conduct which hazarded its welfare. If you were not Governor; if it was not an official declaration, it was only another proof of that insolence and vanity which had characterized 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 Office"—nor whether the dismissal 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 short, gentlemen, let my appointments be judged by an impartial test, and I flatter myself (you are fond of flattery, Sir) that I am rather entitled to the approbation with which the House of Representatives has honoured me in answer to the same address, than to the denunciation of a small majority of the Senate. The majority in the Senate was two to one; in the House of Representatives there was only a majority of two or three votes in favour of their address. You would then perceive that many of the commissions issued by my predecessor have been renewed, that if any veteran of the American war has been displaced after a long enjoyment of office, others of at least equal patriotism and talents have been brought from retirement into the public service, that so far from acting on the impulse of an indiscriminate resentment, many of my most decisive and influential opponents (name one, Sir) have been re-appointed, and that without any regard to any personal feeling I have selected, and shall always deem it my duty to select for public stations men who are tried and faithful friends to the genuine principles of republican institutions.

These are your professions. What has been your conduct?

Who are the men of "patriotism and talents" you have "brought from retirement into the public service"? Are they Brannon and Stever, and Beckley and Cox? Does republican patriotism consist in the reviving of Washington? Does it consist in having guided the armies of Howe? Does the stealing of money from a neighbour's store, or the concealment of a notorious thief constitute in your eyes the essence of patriotism? Is the appointment of children in consistency with the declaration that "we thought regard to personal feeling 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 family how to live" a proof of your solicitude to promote the happiness of your constituents? Is it a proof that no personal feeling has been cherished in your mind?

Sir, your interested exertions as a Federalist in support of the new constitution fed your ambition and your vanity with the prospect of a seat on the Federal Bench.—Washington knew you; he loved his country and therefore neglected you. Hence the source of your opposition. 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-

BOSTON, August 16.

ARRIVED, Days Schr. Dolphiny, Russell, Liverpool 52 [was boarded by a French Lugger and permitted to pass.]

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A PERSON,

WHO is about taking his departure from hence to the West Indies, where he intends to reside, will undertake to transact business on the most reasonable terms for Merchants who may be inclined to intrust him with their commands.

He would likewise wish to be concerned with a person of respectability here, who may be desirous of such a connection.

Apply at No. 216, North Front St. Aug. 22. codiv.

The Subscriber,

MASTER of the Hamburg Ship Anna, forwards all Persons from trusting or harbouring any of the crew of said Ship, as he will not pay any debts contracted by them.

August 22. JAN TURGENS. 4107

DR RUSSELL'S HISTORY OF Modern Europe.

The public are respectfully informed that the First Volume of the above Work is printed and will be immediately 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. 22. cod.

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 motive.

August 21. dif

To Printers.

A PERSON who has in contemplation the publishing of a work that will make about 250 pages, price 60 cts, 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 Printer furnishing paper, which must be of such quality as is now bid for four dollars per ream. Sealed 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 satisfactory.

August 20. 4to.