

... and others who, taking a higher
light, think they have discovered its embryo
in the roofs of our houses, some ascribe it
vegetable putrefaction; and others more
foundly trace it to the graves-yards and
cellars. In its diffusion a question, facts
and experience are the only safe guides.
One of our citizens died of a contagious
disorder, bearing every symptom of the yellow
fever, which he brought with him from
Baltimore, and another person, coming di-
rectly from the same place, has been sent to
the Lazaretto. These facts, added to the
daily accounts we receive from Baltimore of
the progress of mortality, are good and
substantial reasons for stopping the inter-
course between the two cities. We hope,
therefore, and expect, that the Philadelphia
Board of Health will continue their watch
and ward, and, in spite of all clamours to
the contrary, use their utmost endeavours to
prevent this inflammatory bilious fever
of Baltimore, as well as of every other con-
tagious disorder, being introduced among us.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

—No. V.—

IMPRIMPTU.

To a beautiful young Lady weeping.

Why droops the lovely A—'s eye;
Why trembles on her cheek the tear;
Why swells her bosom with the sigh;
Can aught unhappy centre there?
That feat of innocence and truth
Should never feel the sting of woe;
Nor from the sparkling eyes of youth
Should drops of anguish ever flow.
Perhaps the blinded Urcibia's dart
Has pierc'd soft beauty's poreless shrine,
And heaves not Damon faithful heart,
Responsive to each thro' of thine?
Tru't me, dear Maid, the tender Swain
Whose breast has ever felt thy charms,
Can never break the filken chain,
Can never quit thy folding arms.
But, should the thoughtless wand'rer fly
From Beauty, Virtue, Truth, and Thee;
Oh, let the tear, that glims thine eye,
With Pity beam on Love and Me.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

LETTER IV.

Philadelphia August 23, 1800.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States.

SIR,

It is a serious and important question
to the people of America, whether a Presi-
dent of the United States, is not compelled
in consequence of an implied obligation,
to pursue a system of policy dictated by
the spirit of the party which elevated him?—
If this is the fact, an all-important question
then arises—what are the principles of the
Party? And if they are calculated to insure
the public happiness.

I have endeavored in a former letter to
develop the nature of Jacobinism, and to
prove how little it accords with the prin-
ciples of good government and religion—per-
mit me now fir to detail its local objects,
which have reference to the Federal Govern-
ment.
When the depredations on our commerce
committed by French cruisers, became so
extensive, as seriously to injure our trade,
government permitted the merchantmen to
arm in their own defence, and fitted out sev-
eral vessels of war, as a further security to
the trade—the benefits resulting to the
country in general, from this measure were
immediately felt—the premium on Insur-
ance, was greatly diminished, and our com-
merce, restored to the channels, from which
it had been driven by the Cruisers of France;
Yet this wise measure was highly disap-
proved of the Jacobins, in and out of doors,
and every means used to prevent its execu-
tion.

When the danger to be apprehended from
France, was imminent and appear'd to arise
in a great degree, from the close political
connection of the two countries, Congress
declared the treaty, between them, void and
no longer binding on the United States,
this, together with the alien bill, which em-
powers the President, to remove from the
country all aliens, (particularly pointing at
French emissaries) suspected to be inimical
to the government, and to the welfare of
the Nation—were strongly objected to, by
your party, as unconstitutional, and impolit-
ic, although it was well established, that
the United States had received the greatest
injuries, and that the most serious dangers,
were to be apprehended from aliens residing
among us.

A Navy to a commercial people, is allow-
ed by every Political writer, to be a natural
and wise institution—it is a safe guard to
the chief source of revenue in the country,
and by rendering trade secure, extends, and
promotes it. Yet the navy establishment, has
been a strong ground of opposition among
the Jacobins, to the present administration.

When the French Government, in order
to rid itself of its armies (from which it
had well grounded fears) were sending them
to the most distant part of the earth for plun-
der and employment; it was reasonably
suspected by our government, that, as the
United States offered objects of temptation
and allurements to a French army—there
was cause to fear an invasion; and to avoid
a danger of such great magnitude, or to
meet it with advantage when it should ar-
rive, Congress in their wisdom raised and
organized an army of defence, which was
believed to be a measure that could not be
dispensed with, by a wise and provident gov-
ernment.

The raising of this army, was in the opin-
ion of your party, a monstrous act of op-
pression upon the people; loading them with
taxes to support a body of men which was
one day to rob them of their liberties; over-
turn the constitution, and be a cruel instru-

ment in the hands of a lawless and tyrannic
President.

Against all these wise measures of the Fed-
eral Government, the Jacobin party of
which you, Sir, are confessedly the head,
loudly declaim, as unconstitutional and im-
politic, that such a system of administration is
unwise and iniquitous, and will involve the
Nation in ruin: this is daily communicated
to the whole of your party through the me-
dium of your presses; they teem with abuse
against the President and Government on
account of their measures; you have roundly
asserted that these things have been done
by the officers of government for their
private emolument; that the people have
been abused and insulted, and oppressed with
taxes which will accumulate; that the gov-
ernment is assimilating itself more and
more to the British government, and in short,
that all this system of administration must
be overturned before the country can flourish;
and that you will overturn it and pro-
ceed on entire new grounds.

This is the BELIEF, Sir, of the bulk of
your party; they believe that for this the
party was formed; that our present rulers
are weak and dishonest men, intent on pri-
vate gain; that without the change they
will never be happy; and that this revolution
for the better will be wrought by your
election to the Presidency.

These are the views of the great mass of
the Jacobin party; you have agreed to be
its champion; and you dare not fly from
your agreement; you dare not desert your
principles, for if you should the party will
desert you, and turn to be your bitterest
foe; there will be no trimming then; you
will have taken your ground, and will be com-
pelled to hold it; death might be the con-
sequence of deserting your post. Our be-
loved Governor has felt the full force of this
truth, and daily hears it in the curses of
thousands and the bitter complaints of in-
digence. His friends must be gratified;
the man who raised him to office must let
the reward; and although traitors, thieves
and for-givers are of the number, they were
leaders of the party and must be compensat-
ed as such; it was a part of the system to
reward these men, and the Governor had not
the power to refuse. You, Sir, will have to
be as compliant as your friend, and the
whole face of American affairs must be
changed, it is a fundamental principle of the
party.

Permit me now, Sir, to investigate the
characters of those men who stand highest
on the Jacobin list next to yourself, and on
whom the first offices of your government
will devolve. Perhaps I am not wrong in
supposing that Mr. Madison will be selected
as your prime minister.

Let us pursue this man to his philosophic
retreat, where like the nightly assassin he
lurks in the dark to conceal the deadly
blow aimed at the liberties of his country!
What will we find him meditating on there,
but schemes of vengeance? Disappointed
ambition knows no bound. Ecce ipse by
the resplendent glory of Washington, his
little soul sunk into a sullen gloom: he had
formed great expectations, much above his
merits, and if they were not gratified his
country was to be sacrificed in the struggle.
To accomplish this a temporary retreat
seemed the surest method. But still
the hour shall arrive when the victim is to
bleed at his feet, his soul will be a stran-
ger to repose. This man was one of the
chief Framers of the Federal Constitution;
he had always hitherto shown an attachment
to energetic government, and in an ad-
dress from the House of Representatives to Gen-
Washington on his first election to the Presi-
dency (drawn up by himself) pronounced
him the greatest and best of men. Yet this
unprincipled man, from a supposition that
he was neglected by the government, com-
menced a violent and zealous opposition
to all its acts—exerted his talents to confuse
and perplex it, and strove hard to render sus-
picious the reputation and virtue of Gen-
Washington in the eyes of his fellow-citizens.

The next patriot who will demand from
you his share of Jacobinic favour is that
cunning, artful hypocrite Albert Gallatin
whose name was so conspicuous among the
ring-leaders of the Western Insurrection—
when the laws of the United States were set
at open defiance, the commissioners of the
government insulted, and a standard of re-
bellion reared against its authority, at a
town-meeting of the rebels, in which a sys-
tem of treason was organized, this Gallatin,
was secretary; but like a crafty Italian he
sheltered himself under the President's Pro-
clamation of a general amnesty when all
hopes of success to the rebellion had fled,
and he knew that without this precaution
his neck would be stretched for the part he
had taken. He has ever since continued a
violent opposer of General Washington and
Mr. Adams's administration.

That model of diplomatic purity, that link
of French philosophy, the ever infamous Mon-
roe who worked to hard night and day to
sacrifice his country to France, and told her
unprincipled Rulers that the People of the
United States would cheerfully submit
to any demands that would be neces-
sary to the interest of their ally, will also
have his proportion of the honors and profits
of the government. The claims of these
men Sir, upon you will be extensively, and if
you do not give them their full, they will
point to the bloody and infamous charter
of your rights violated and infringed, and will
redeem its purity by hurling you from the
giddy height to which your miserable am-
bition will have led you.

COLUMBUS.

From a London paper.

Two disputants made up to a soldier on
guard the other day in the Park, and asked
him, when shall we arrive at the next century?
Before you come to Buckingham Gate, was
the answer!

The new regulation which permits Sol-
diers who are married to sleep with their wives
is doubtless intended as an indulgence, —
but it would not be surprising if many of
them should be content to have this comfort-
able privilege.

Seven Physicians and a Surgeon were lately
sent by some wag to a Gentleman in ruddy
health in the borough, and an Uncle who,
who arrived in the evening to take direc-
tions for his funeral, fainted on seeing him
flourishing alive in the hall.

Paris, n. pr. The Prefect of the Pol-
ice of Paris has thought it necessary to
publish a caution to his fellow-citizens
against a new species of Fraud, which he
describes as thus practised in general: A
person pretending to be confined in the
Temple, or some other prison, addresses
a Letter to the Citizen whom he has marked
as his Dupe, in which he states that he has
been in the service of a master imprisoned
for political crimes, in consequence of which
he had himself been obliged to fly in haste;
that he took refuge in the Commune in-
habited by the Citizen to whom he ad-
dresses his Letter; that having been sud-
denly called to Paris by his Master, he had buried
a casket of Jewels, or a large sum of Money
which remained in his possession, in a
spot near the house of the person to whom
he writes, but so remote that he cannot dis-
cover the spot without having recourse to
written documents. These documents are
in his portmanteau, which having been
in the Infirmary of the prison, he has
been obliged to pledge to the boy who
attends him; for a small sum of money.

As he has a confidence in the honour of
the man to whom his letter is addressed, he
wishes him to dig up and to take care of his
treasure for him, until he is himself in a si-
tuation to claim it, when he will repay him
with gratitude for all the trouble he has had
in the mean time, however, it is necessary
that he should be furnished with a few livres
to send his portmanteau with the docu-
ments, and this remittance he earnestly re-
quests may be sent him. This species of
fraud has in many instances been practised,
and in most cases, been successful.

Philadelphia Academy.

THE different Schools of this In-
stitution, will again be opened, on Monday
next.

Federal Meeting.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Phila-
delphia, held pursuant to public notice, at
Mr. Dunwoody's Tavern, on the 25th of
August instant.

Henry Pratt was appointed Chairman, and
James Minor Secretary.

The committee appointed at a former
meeting, to correspond with the friends of
the Federal Government in Delaware County,
on the subject of nominating a suitable
candidate for the office of Senator, for the
District, composed of the City and County
of Philadelphia, and the County of Dela-
ware, produced an extract from the pro-
ceedings of a meeting held at the Black Horse
Tavern, in Middletown Township, on the
24th instant, by which it appears that they
have determined to support Mahaniel Newlin,
as a Candidate, for said office.

Whereupon resolved unanimously, that
this meeting do approve of the nomination of
Mr. Newlin, and that we will unite our
exertions, in promoting his election.

The following Gentlemen, were appointed a
Committee, to correspond with our federal
friends, and to pursue such other measures,
as may be found advisable to promote the
federal interest, at the ensuing election.

William Rawle,
Levi Hollingsworth,
John Inskip,
Robert Wharton,
Joseph Hopkinson,
John Halliwell, and
Thomas Fitzsimons.

Resolved, that the following tickets agreed
upon at former meetings, be republished in
the proceedings, and under the sanction, and
approbation of this meeting.

Congress.
Francis Guragey,
Assembly.
William Hall,
George Fox,
Godfrey Haga,
Samuel W. Fisher,
John Bleakley,
D. K. H. Smith.

Select Council.
Henry Pratt,
James Read,
Thomas Morris, (Jun.)
Andrew Byard,
William Dawson, (brewer)

Common Council.
Robert Hutton,
William Poyntell,
William Young, (bookseller)
John Morrell,
Edward Garrigus,
Jacob Lawerswyler,
George Krebs,
Jonathan W. Condy,
Nathan Sellers,
Jeremiah Boons,
Robert Evans,
Charles W. Hare,
Isaac Snowden, (Jun.)
Peter Thomson,
George Dougherty,
John Carroll,
John Wall,
Thomas P. Cope,
Timothy Paxson,
James Milnor.
HENRY PRATT Chairman.
JAMES MILNOR Secretary.



Gazette Marine List.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived, days
Ship Planter, Jacobs, Amsterdam 59
Ballast—R. H. Wilcocks.
Brig Friendship, Rinker, Liverpool 56
Salt.—Davy, Roberts & Co.
Arrived at the Port.
Brig Pamela, Gilbert, Porto Rico
Dye Woods; Mr. Curcier.
Came up from the Port.
Schr. Lyon, Whitfield, Norfolk
Tobacco and Turpentine—I. Leamy
Experiment (re-captured by the Dele-
ance of Baltimore)

CLEARED.

Snow Redlighten, Wye, Amsterdam
Ship Essex, for New York, for
big Lydia for New York, and a brig for
Charleston, left the Texel Roads, the 30th
June in company with the ship Planter.
Schr. Philadelphia from Nassau is below.
Ship Robert, Houston, from Baltimore,
arrived at Liverpool, 16th July.
Ship Abigail, sent into Halifax on her
passage from New York to Hamburg, by
the St. Albans, has been liberated without
trial.

A list of American vessels at Halifax—
August 11, is published in the New York
papers. The only variation from the list
published in this Gazette on Saturday last,
is that the brig Sally of this port is libel-
led, though not then condemned. The ship A.
bigail of Providence to Hamburg, cleared
without trial, and the ship Rebecca, Gard-
ner of New Bedford; retaken from the
French, tried, and condemned to pay 5 shil-
lins to the captors; cargo of Sperm, from South
Seas.

Ship William Forrest, capt. Joseph Me-
Crohon from St. Sebastian's, has arrived at
Charleston in 60 days.

The Prussian Galliot, Christiania, Doro-
thea, Hanse, from hence, has arrived at
Hamburg, after a passage of two hundred
and forty five days!

Brig Juno, Alberle, from hence, has
arrived a Bremen.

Brig De Vreede, Kruger, from hence, has
arrived at Hamburg.

Brig Ruby, Lillbridge, from hence, has
arrived at Porto Rico.

American vessels advertised in a Liverpool
paper of the 10th July.

For Philadelphia. Ships Thomas Wil-
son, Amable, Tillinghast, loading;
William & Jane, Little, sail in all July;
Tillman, Harker; Missouri, Lark; Mo-
hawk, Weatherly; Molly, Colvert, to sail
25th July.

For Boston. Brig Lark, Stoddard; ships
John Adams, Wood, loading; Sarah, Grey,
fail in a few days; Hibernia, M'Donald,
fail in all July; Madison, Hartley; Packet,
Trott; Sally, Lewis, loading.

For New-London. Ship Sally, M'Carty.
For New-York. Ships Mary, Hufley;
Arthurs, Bunker; Experiment, Willbur,
fail in all July; Briffess, Hall, fail 1st Aug.
Marion, Sherry; Perseverance, Cottle; In-
dustry, Reynolds (late Rudd) fail 1st Aug.
Caledonia, Mallaby, fail 18th July; Ofris,
Hiller; Ann, Lee, fail 25th July. Liver-
pool Packet Beebe; Kingston, King, load-
ed. The ship Liberty, Woodham, of New
York, failed in company with Captain Gut-
turie.

For Baltimore. Ships George Washing-
ton, Sampson, loading; Louisa, Champ-
lin, loading; Almy, Snow; America,
Hufley; Carlisle, Gibbon, fail soon; Fran-
cis & Mary, Spence, loaded.

For Alexandria. Ships Fabius, Black,
loading; Potomac Chief, Wattles.
For Richmond. Schooner Favourite,
Weymouth, to fail 20th July.

For City Point, (Vir.) Ships Industry,
Victory; Hope, Dawson, loading; Vir-
ginia, Cooper; Nancy, Lord, loading.

For Norfolk. Ships Eagle, Morrison;
Nellor, Waite, fail in a few days.

For Wilmington, N. C. Ships Nancy,
Mann, loaded; Betsey, Salcer, fail 13th
July.

For Charleston. Ships Sally, Campbell;
Montezuma, Morgan; Washington, Scott.
For Savannah. Ships Hiram, Whitney-
Augusta Honors.

The Robert, Houston, from Maryland,
arrived at Liverpool the 10th July.

BOSTON, August 2.

Arrived, Schr. Freeman, Pitt, 57 days
from Martinique—nothing new.
24th, arrived the English sloop Rambler,
Mendrell, 30 days, Surinam.

Same day, brig Polly, Havannah, via
Portland.

Also, brig Republican, Hodgkins, 35
days, Madeira, left no Americans there,
spoke nothing; corn in demand.

The ship Packet, Trott, has arrived at
Liverpool from this port.

The Minerva, from hence for London
was spoken on the banks, 7 days out.

NEW-HAVEN August 27 1800.

Sloop Three Brothers, Smith, arrived
from St. Thomas's—failed from this port,
the 4th June last. On the 12th in the morn-
ing saw something like a sail; on coming
up with her found her to be a wreck of a
vessel over the night before in lat. 32, 35
long. 63, 58—took her crew off, consisting
of nine men, and carried them to Martin-
ique—also saved some property—She was
a schooner called the Chance, of East Had-
dam, William Green, master, owned by capt.
Ofners of Haddam, in this state.

Schr. Two Brothers, Norie, of this port,
arrived here a few days since. On his
homeward bound passage from Turks Is-

and, was boarded by a British frigate, the
Captain of which after treating him with
many incivilities, and indecent language,
impressed four of his men, and permitted
him to pursue his voyage. He expressed
his contempt of the protections they pro-
duced, alleging that they were good for no-
thing unless signed by a British Consul.
The men belonged, two of them at West
Haven, and two at Salem, (Waterbury).

NEW YORK, August 28.

ARRIVED, days

Ship Fair American, Port de Paix
Brig Hunter, Bushby, Madeira 49
Dorsey, Port Republican 19
Schr. William, Zantz, Halifax 9
Matilda, Stephenson, Grenada
Juno, Shoemaker, Jamaica 26
Sloop Jersey Blue, May, Richmond 12

CLEARED.

Ship Speculation, Ellis, Naples
Brig Polly and Nancy, Olcott, Havannah
Schr. Severn, Osterbridge, Martinique
Dove, Allison, Montserrat
Sloop Susan, Raymond, Cape Francois
Teressa, Matherston, Jamaica

The ship Delight; ship Brothers and
brig Peggy, sailed from Sandy Hook yester-
day afternoon for Europe.

Eighteen fail of vessels were yesterday at
anchor at the quarantine ground.

Galliot Polly Hanling, 26 days from
Montego Bay, Jamaica. Sailed in co. with
brig Betsey, and schooner Stagford, for
Wilmington, N. C. Left there brig Eliza
of New York, to fail in 5 days. August
19th, in lat. 33 30, long. 76, spoke brig
Polly, from Savannah-la-Mar to Nantucket,
et, all well.

Schr. Maria, Holmes, from Virginia,
has arrived at Martinique.

Schr. Hannah, Peck, from Norfolk, has
arrived at Jamaica.

Yesterday arrived, and came to anchor
at the quarantine ground.

Ship Fair American, Bebec, Cape Nichola
Mole. Left there schr. Coper of Baltimore
to fail in six days. A passenger who came
in this vessel informs, that Toussaint has
made prisoners of the greatest part of Ri-
gault's army near Jaquemel, and that the
latter has had terms of capitulation offered,
which it is thought he will not refuse, al-
lowing him eight days for consideration.
The passenger above alluded to saw a copy
of the articles.

BALTIMORE, August 26.

ARRIVED

Brig Viper, Story, 23 days Curacao.
Came out with the David Stewart and
George, that arrived ten days ago, but was
detained in consequence of being chased
out of their course, 24 hours by three
French privateers.

Was boarded by an English frigate, which
suffered us to pass, after opening of their
letters.

CHINA GOODS.

Landing from the ship America, Waite.
Sims, Commander, from Canton,
AND FOR SALE BY

NICKLIN, GRIFFITH & Co.

POHEA,
B Congo,
Souchong, 1st & 2nd quality,
Caper souchong,
Hyson-skin,
T anky,
Single,
Young hyson,
Hyson, 1st & 2d quality,
Imperial,
Yellow & white nankeens
Lutdrings, back & color'd
Sinhaw, do.
Sattins do.
Lurethings, naz, blue & dark green
Sinhaws do
Persian raff-tas, dark green
They have also on hand for sale, received by
the late arrivals from Europe, &c.

Striped and checked gingham
White figured & color'd Mus-
linnets
White corded dimities
Color'd silk, striped Nankeens
14 Trunks printed Calicoes,
5 do. do.
3 Bales seine twine
10 Cases English China ware,
in tea sets
6 Casks mineral black,
1 do. white,
10 do. calicoes,
3 Casks purple browns,
35 do. nails aff-ried,
9 do. London porter in bottles,
English fail canvas, No. 1, 2 & 3,
Russia duck,
27 Boxes white Havanna sugar,
13 Pipes old Madeira wine,
Gunpowder,
Empty wine bottles,
20 Guns, 6 pounders,
12 do. 9 do.
18 do. 9 do. with carriages, &c.
280,000lbs. Cerimon coffee, 1st
quality
30,000lbs. black pepper
20 Lbs. cho y
May 23. m&wtf

Entitled to
drawback,
In Boxes
aff-ried,
boxes.

Entitled to
drawback,
Entitled to
drawback.

THE UNIVERSAL NEWS.

HIS Swedish Majesty's Consul General, and au-
thorized to transact the Consular Business,
for his Majesty the King of Denmark in the United
States of America, residing at Philadelphia,

Hereby gives public Notice,
That in obedience to recent instructions received
from his government, it is the duty of all Masters
of Swedish and Danish vessels, bearing their sailing
from any port in the said States, to call upon him
or the Vice Consul in order to be granted such
Certificates for their Cargoes, which the Consuls
of the Neutral Commerce, and the several
Deputies of the Belligerent Powers, renders
indispensably necessary, and that any Master of
vessels belonging to the respective Nations, or na-
vigating under the protection of their flags, in-
mitting to take such certificates, will personally
stand responsible for the consequences.

RICHARD SOBERSTROM,
Philadelphia, 18th December 1800.