

The mind, that was from this confusion, to produce order. To substitute stability, system, energy, to a mass of disorder, and feeble, shifting experiments. In his judgment Washington was always incomparable. In this choice he had a peculiar felicity. The Secretary of the Treasury was all that could have been wished. Public credit revived. A funding system was devised, wise, moderate, and as just as the peculiar situation of the United States would admit. Fixed revenues were established, easy to the citizen, and collected without embarrassment. The whole arrangement of the fiscal departments were admitted for their simplicity, their economy, and their effect. America was gratified. New fountains of wealth sprang into existence. A languishing and almost expiring commerce started with new vigour, and manufactures and agriculture received a corresponding support. His contemporaries do him the justice to say, that the Secretary has all the merit of it. Congress followed where he led. This is the true source of the rival jealousy which has burst out into pitiful calumnies against the man. This however is among the smallest honours of Hamilton. His exertions were not confined to his own department only. In every branch of the government, he was consulted, respected, and influential. In the cabinet Washington did not think it beneath the dignity of his station to advise with and command the talents of his great officers, who were by a standing law required to give him their opinions whenever asked. Here Hamilton shone with peculiar brightness. Always prepared, generally correct, and invariably frank and sincere, he was a great and important aid to the President in his arduous, delicate and important station. Washington was never afraid to hear the opinions of men, however great, or however different from his own. He listened with calmness and decided with independence. In the western insurrection of 1793, which was so formidable as that with a few thousand dollars' force of our greatest men, would have decided on war instead of peace, but which terminated to the honor and reputation of the government, Hamilton gave a specimen of his superior and commanding talents. He was invited by Washington to accompany him to the seat of insurrection. When arrived they found every thing in our army in a state of deplorable confusion and disorder. Distrust and discontent universally prevailed. Hamilton was requested by Mifflin to interfere and almost in an instant every thing was reversed. Even his enemies were charmed by the magic force of his talents. Calumny itself forgot its office, and on the return of the army, joined the general plaudit due to his unrivalled exertions. When the delicate and important question of neutrality occurred in the Cabinet, Jefferson and Hamilton were opposed on the question. Hamilton strongly advocated neutrality—Jefferson feebly opposed it. The former was successful and wrote those admirable essays under the title of Pacificus in support of Washington's conduct. When the British treaty was adopted by the constitutional authorities, he again volunteered in their support, and published his excellent speculations under the title of Camillus. In short, in whatever situation he is viewed, he is still the same exalted, disinterested, and indefatigable public servant.

It is the singular fortune of Hamilton, that either his old or new enemies praise every great act of his life. The old Jacobins profess to admire the Constitution. Certainly Hamilton has as much merit in that as any man. The new Jacobins profess to admire the funding system. The revenue system, the system of neutrality, and the British treaty. And for all these Hamilton has been the most powerful advocate. Yet both these classes of men affect to think ill of him. One other remark, and then conscious of my inability. I quit the subject. Is there any one man in the United States who has been so fully rewarded? He came out of the army poor. He went into the treasury from a profession which gave him 8000 dollars per annum, and received a salary of 3500 dollars. He quitted it because he could not live. He has not sought a foreign employ, nor has he been President nor vice President nor has he received a salary of 25 000 dollars per annum. And yet did he ever boast of his services, sufferings, or complain of public ingratitude? Does this look like ambition?

"NO JEALOUS RIVAL."

BY DESIRE.

The following Address was published in the Gazette of the United States towards the close of last season. As the uncommon share of health we enjoy in Philadelphia, at this time, may be in part owing to the attention that has been paid by our citizens to the wholesome advice contained in this address, it may be of use to our suffering brethren at Baltimore, Norfolk, Providence, and other places, to republish it.

TO THE EDITOR

Of the Gazette of the United States,

Sir, PERMIT me to join with you in congratulations to our fellow citizens on the return of health to this city, and to rejoice with them that the destroying angel has not been permitted to commit such devastation in this as it has done in former years. This is, no doubt, in part owing to the general desecration of the citizens, but it is also in some measure owing to the improved method of treating the disease; and I am more and more convinced from my experience this year, that this fever is as tractable as any other, and that by proper management, the most obnoxious part of it, that is

the infection, may be in a great measure obviated, and without the use of mercury, for I do aver that I have not made use of a single grain of that mineral in the treatment of it this year, and yet I have not lost one single patient in this fever. It is evident, therefore, that that loathsome method of lacerating the body of the patient all over with mercurial ointment, and consequently, that the loss of teeth, and the other numerous ills that ensue from salivation, and from the profuse use of mercury, may be avoided.

But a writer in one of the newspapers asks these serious questions—What, says he, are we still to be visited with this fever every year? Is all business to be suspended, is our city to be deserted, and are the citizens to continue to waste the earnings of a few months in expensive excursions into the country every summer? To these questions I answer, that it is but reasonable to expect, that we shall be visited by complaints peculiar to countries situate in similar climates and under similar circumstances with our own; but then by making use of the same precautions, and adopting similar modes of living with them, we shall not be exposed to greater inconveniences than they are exposed to.

The misfortune is that, we of these United States being chiefly descended from persons from the northern parts of Europe, such as England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany; our ancestors brought over with them the customs, habits and modes of living that were common in those countries, and we, their descendants, have implicitly adopted their modes of life, without regard to the difference of climate and our own situation. It is well known that the people of these northern countries live in a manner very different from those in the southern parts of Europe; for instance, it is well known that they live much more upon animal food, and that they make use of much less vegetable in their diet than they do to the southward. It is also well known that they drink much more ardent spirits than they do in France, Spain, Portugal and Italy.

Those countries were formerly subject to the plague, which is the very worst species of infectious fever. Even the cities of London and Exeter, which are situate in the southern parts of England were formerly visited by the plague, though now they are two of the most healthy cities in the world, and yet they are much more populous than any of the cities in the United States; the reason is, they have altered their method of living, and adapted it to the methods pursued in southern countries. Mr. Miller, the author of the Gardener's Dictionary, and who for many years had the care of the physic garden at Chelsea, assured me, that the quantity of vegetables carried to the London market, exceeded what it had done formerly, within his remembrance, to a degree that was beyond conception, and Truller, in his Cyclopedia, among many other memorable things that he has recorded, assures us that there was no such thing in England as a kitchen garden before the time of Harry the Eighth; and now if you go into Covent Garden or the Fleet markets, of a market day morning, you will see vegetables enough almost to fill the dome of St. Paul's, and the market of Exeter, in Devonshire, is not more famous for its great variety and abundance of excellent fish, caught in Torbay, and on the other parts of the coast, than it is for an abundance of the choicest vegetables. At Panton, where King William lodged the first night after he landed, to deliver England from Popery and slavery, they have cabbage plants fit to plant out in the month of April.

Ardent spirits, also, are not nearly so much drunk in England as they were formerly, instead of which fermented and malt liquor, are used, such as beer of different kinds but more especially porter and cyder, of which they have great abundance in Devonshire. A great brawny Irish coal-heaver, who works on board the ships in the river Thames, that brings coals from New-Castle, I have been assured, will drink two or three gallons of porter in a day, by which means he is enabled to go through that severe exercise, and yet enjoy the most perfect state of health.

It is by such means as these, together with their great cleanliness, occasioned by their plentiful supply of water, that the cities of London and Westminster enjoy so much more perfect health than they did formerly. To the house in which I lived in London, which was the house formerly inhabited by Sir Robert Ladbroke, who was the father of the city, there were four kinds of water laid in, to wit—New River water. Thames water, rain water and pump water; and if similar reforms were to take place here, I am confident our citizens might remain peacefully at their homes, and would not be under the necessity of betaking themselves to flight, into the country, for refuge, so often as they have been obliged to do for some years past.

I have lately seen some very sensible hints addressed to the Board of Health, on the subject of their reports of the state of mortality during the sickly season, which I think deserves to be attended to. It is a fact that in great cities, there are persons taking their departure from this world to the next every day, nay almost every hour, but as there are no bills of mortality published for the greater part of the year, this passes almost unnoticed, but when the Board of Health begin to take up the matter, at the commencement of the sickly season, and inform the public that five, ten, fifteen or twenty persons have died in a day, without distinguishing what diseases they have died of, the public mind takes the alarm, it is like hoisting the signal of distress, and is as much as to say, to your tents O Israel; every man thinks that he is the next that is to be attacked, and that no

* As for bleeding I seldom make use of it.

thing but flight can save him from perdition, whereas if a bill of mortality was published every week throughout the year, specifying the particular disease each person died of, the public mind would become familiarized to it besides it would have a good effect in a moral and religious point of view, by acting as a kind of memento mori, and might have something of the same effect, as a weekly sermon has by putting people in mind of that latter end to which we must all come, and thus when the sickly season drew nigh, it would inform them of its approach, by which they would be gradually apprized of their danger, and become prepared to meet it.

THOMAS RUSTON.

P. S. A friend of mine who lived some years at Messina in Sicily, one of the finest islands in the Mediterranean, and was famed as a granary for almost all kinds of grain so long ago as in the time of the Romans. This gentleman assured me that the inhabitants scarcely eat any meat in the summer months, hence they keep no cows, and very few sheep. As a substitute for cows they have goats to supply them with milk, goat's flesh and kid therefore is almost the only meat they make use of, except some little butcher's meat which they have from the coast of Barbary. But they have the greatest variety of delicious fruits, such as olives, figs, dates, pomegranates, grapes, lemons and oranges, and an abundance of all kinds of the choicest vegetables.

Horses they have none, or next to none, their rich grain fields being tilled, and their other laborious work being chiefly done by mules and asses.

France is approaching her last stage of revolutionary infancy. *Civism* is now exiled from all power. Government is veiled, by violence in a military despot. Thus it was in England, during the fantastic reign of the fanatic *Commonwealth*. The revolutionary wheel went round; and, after revolving to the tremendous, but upright despotism of one military man, the people found more consolation, and afterwards more certain security in withdrawing their allegiance from the unlimited usurper of the day to their former limited hereditary monarchy.

The following was Mr. Pitt's unanswerable and beautiful reply to Tierney, who called upon Ministers to state the object of the war in one sentence.

"The Honourable Gentleman (said the Premier) calls upon Ministers to state the object of the war in one sentence. I can state it in one word! It is

SECURITY.

I can thus state it in one word, though it is not to be explained but in many. The object of the war is Security; Security against a danger, the greatest that ever threatened this country; the greatest that ever threatened mankind! A danger, the more terrible because it is unexampled and novel. It is a danger, which has more than menaced the safety and independence of all nations. It is a danger, which has attacked the property and peace of all individuals. A danger, which Europe has strained all its sinews to repel, and which no nation has so successfully repelled as the *British*, because no other nation has acted so *ENERGETICALLY*, so *SINCERELY*, so *UNIFORMLY* on the broad basis of

PRINCIPLE!

Because no other nation has perceived, with equal clearness and decision, the necessity, not only of combating the evil abroad, but of

STIFLING IT AT HOME.

Because no nation has breasted with so firm a constancy the tide of Jacobinical power. Because no nation has scrutinized and pierced with so *STEDFAST AN EYE*, as the Government of Great-Britain through all the *disguising manoeuvres* of Jacobinical hypocrisy."

The above incontrovertible, clear and convincing definition of the object of war by the mitigated monarchy of England against the Gallic Regicides and the common disturbers of the nations ought to be read not only by British subjects, but by EVERY MEMBER OF CIVIL SOCIETY THROUGH THE ARTS.

That "Gentleman of the first reputation" DUANE who receives letters "admiring the ability with which 'L'Aurore' is conducted" keeps cackling like a goose about *British Influence*, and has become seriously alarmed at the increasing circulation of the Gazette of the United States. He attempts to impose a belief on his gaping readers that it has but five hundred subscribers!! If the Advertisement for a thousand Rheas of paper per year give him such qualms as he has lately discovered, we could publish a list of new subscribers to the Gazette which would, to use the language of an eminent Physician "shake his gall bladder."

COMMUNICATION.

We are authorized to acquaint the public, that should the present favourable state of health of this city, under the blessing of Providence, continue;—Messrs Wignell and Reinagle propose to open the Theatrical campaign on Monday the 22d instant, when Miss E. Westrey, a distinguished performer from the New-York Theatre, will make her first appearance on our Boards.

This young lady is said to possess, with superior figure and ample powers, all the feeling, sweetness and bewitching naivete of our late favourite Mrs. Marshall, and must be considered as a very valuable acquisition to our corps Dramatique;—they have advertised their last week at the Federal City, where they have been playing in an elegant little Theatre, fitted up in the Lottery Hotel, with great reputation but with no proportionate profit.

NEW-YORK, September 9.
FOR some weeks past, I have not read a public paper which did not contain remarks on a late pamphlet called, "Serious Considerations, &c." In all the Jacobin prints this work has been abused with the utmost scurrility and venom; while, in the Federal Gazette, it is uniformly complimented and defended. Although I am not much in the habit of reading polemical discussions, the contrariety of sentiment entertained about this performance induced me to peruse it. I find it written with elegance and ease, in a style widely different from the frothy rant of *Timoleon & Grotius*. The subject is most ably handled, the arguments are forcible and conclusive.—The vein of piety which pervades the valuable production, renders it a desirable companion to every honest man and sincere Christian. It has long been suspected that the religious creed of Thomas Jefferson was not strictly orthodox, and this suspicion is now rendered an established fact. It has been proved that he is an avowed DEIST, an ENEMY to pure morals and religion, consequently an enemy to his country and his God. Whoever, therefore, furthers the election of this man to the Presidency of the United States, infuses his maker, and boldly defies omnipotence to arms! What can screen such wretches from the just vengeance of insulted heaven!



Gazette Marine List,

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived at the port.

Ship Good Friends, Earl, Havanna
[Left it 24th August—Sugar &c.
Schr. Christiana, Roes, Havanna
[Left it 21st August—Sugar—S.
[Gerard
Minerva, Hughes, Charleston
Rice to L. D. Carpenter

Cleared,
Brig Express, Gardner, Antigua
Schr. Speedwell, Blanchard, Jamaica

Brig Juno, Vincent, from hence to Jamaica, was taken on the 19th August, in latitude 29. 00, N. longitude 68. 30, W. by a French privateer, after an action of one hour and twenty-five minutes; the mate was wounded in the foot; the crew were put on board a ship from Bremen, and afterwards arrived at Charleston.

Schr. Governor Clinton, Allen, from Port Republic, 17 days, has arrived at New-Castle.

Schr. Phoenix, Donnell, from hence, has arrived at Havanna.

Ship Clothier, Capt. Rose Campbell, arrived at Lema, from Baltimore the 8th May last.

SALEM September 4.

Arrived, brig Lydia, Boden, Isle of May, 40 days—no news.

Arrived, schr. Whim, in 23 days from the Havanna. Sailed in co. with an armed Portland brig, which the night after they failed, by the well-directed fire of her stern chasers, compelled a New-Providence privateer to sheer off, whose intention, no doubt, was to overhaul them. Capt. F. lost his mate, a southern man, Aug. 4. Capts. Kinman, and Richardson, of this port, were to sail for home the day after capt. E. The former would leave one man on shore sick—the latter had lost one man, and would leave his boy on shore sick. Capt. Fairfield who had sold his vessel, was to take passage with Capt. Richardson.

NEW YORK, September 9.

Arrived, days
Brig Croker, Bartow, Salem
Sloop Linnet, Beck, has arrived at Bar- [badoes

Cleared,
Brig Paramarbo, Shepherd, Madeira
Schr. Herkimer, Lucas, do
Two Brothers, Parry, Shelburn
William Ernot, Halifax

Brig Three Friends, Shaw, from Bath, Massachusetts, bound to Curacao, founded at sea on the 23d of August.

Yesterday arrived brig Cruger, Barton, Naples via Salem.

BALTIMORE, September 8.

The brig Eucharis, of this port, was taken by a British privateer on her homeward bound passage from St. Sebastians, and sent into Guernsey.

CHARLESTON, August 26.

Arrived, days
Ship William, Minor, Guernsey 54
Brig Hope, Dolliver, Havanna 21
Schr. Adventure, Patterson, do 21
Sloop Nancy, M'Combs, Middleton, (Connecticut) 15

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Spring Forge, in York County, a negro man, named *ISAAC*, otherwise *GUDZO*, about 21 years old, the property of Robert Coleman Esq. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a blemish in his eyes, more white in them than common, by trade a Fergerman; had on and took with him a drab coloured broad cloth coat, almost new, a sailors jacket and pantaloons; printed fancy cord, a swan-down striped under-acket; a rorum hat; one fine and one coarse third one mudlin handkerchief, sprigged, two dirty striped dretchie, a blue Persian under jacket and two pair cotton stockings. Whoever takes up said negro and lodges him in any jail in this or any of the neighbouring states shall have the above reward or reasonable expenses brought home.

JOHN BRIEN.

Spring Forge, October 23, 1799.
N. B. As said negro formerly lived in Chester county, it is probable he may return there.

TO BE SOLD

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Thursday the 18th instant,
At the Dwelling House of the Subscriber,
IN THE BOROUGH OF FRANKFORD,
All his HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
CONSISTING of Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding; Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, and Card Tables; Mahogany and Cherry Bureaus; an Eight Day Clock, Desk, and Book-Cafe; an excellent Piano Forte; Mahogany and Windsor Chairs, a Settee, Looking Glasses, Carpets, China; a few articles of Plate; Venetian Blinds, brass Andirons, and some Drye Goods, and a variety of other articles.
All on the same day—A handsome and valuable Building Lot, fronting to the Main Street, and adjoining the house of the Subscriber, two good Horles, a Cow, and a Riding-Chair with steel springs and plated Harness; six Ten Plate and two Open Stoves.
The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. and conditions made known by

JOHN McCLELLAN.

September 10.

FOR SALE,

The Brig BETSEY,

of Baltimore,

Laying at Almond street wharf, as the arrived from sea. The Betsey is a good vessel, of the Burthen of 131 tons.
For terms of sale apply to
PHILIPS, GRAMOND & Co.
August 10.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber on Friday 29th August, 1800, a Negro man, Named *Dra- per*, about five feet eight or ten inches high, 24 years of age, black complexion, red eyes and very sharp Nose; had on when he went away a short gray cloth coat, with large Metal Buttons, unbuttoned pantaloons, and a new felt hat, other clothing unknown; whoever takes up the said fellow and secures him so as I can get him again, shall receive, if in the County, if out of the State, the above and all reasonable Charges.

GILLES McCLEMMY.
Somerset County, }
September 3, 1800. (10)

TO LET,
OR FOR SALE,
A 2-story brick house
Situate in Duke-street (or Artillery lane)
Northern Liberties,
TWO rooms on a floor, kitchen and wash-house, all built of the best materials, and in excellent order; cellars under the whole, open paved, and has two lattice closets with locks, a large garden and yard, several fruit-trees in the garden, two pumps of excellent water near the premises. Enquire at No. 39, Arch street.
July 15

Robbery.

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST Saturday night my shop in Water-street was opened by a false key, and sundry articles of JEWELLERY, to the amount of ten or twelve hundred dollars, were carried off. Among them were,
Two marrow spoons marked "Worrock"; Likenesses of Mr. James Robertson and wife, of Peterburg—one do. of a Mr. King—one do. of Mr. John Trimble, late of this town, the back set with a large blue glass and a smaller in the centre, under which was a plait of hair laid flat, with J. T. in a cypher worked in pearl. Together with a number of fancy pieces, painted by Bully, which cannot now be recollected; 5 Boatwain's Calls stamped "Worrock."

The following Watches:

- 1 Gold watch, maker's name Provan, Paris
- 1 silver do. Thomas Green, Liverpool, 7703
- 1 do. do. George Biffeld, London, 13,500
- 1 gold do. French, no name
- 1 do. do. John Ryland, London, 2331
- 1 silver do. French, no name
- 1 do. do. John Bull, London, 744
- 1 gold do. Rodart, Paris
- 1 silver do. Joseph Kember Shaw
- 1 do. do. J. Darlington, London
- 1 do. do. No. 9861
- 1 gilt do. G. M. Metcalf, London, 4796
- 1 silver do. George Halwood, London, 2996
- 1 do. do. J. Smith, London, 212
- 1 double case gilt watch, R. Osburn, Richmond, 8764

100 Dollars will be given for the restoration of the jewellery, or 200 dollars if the thief or thieves are also secured.

Mr. Benjamin Morris, the owner of the Watches which were taken at the same time, will also give 100 dollars for them.

July 29

The Printers at Peterburg, Richmond, Alexandria—Baltimore—Charleston—and others, are requested to insert the above for a few times

IN THE PRESS.

A New and interesting WORK,
(ENTITLED,) **Practical Education,**
BY MARIA EDGEWORTH,
Author of the letters
For Literary Ladies and the Parents Assistant, and by
RICHARD L. EDGEWORTH,
F. R. S. and M. R. I. A.

Subscription will be received by Thomas Dobson, Second Street, Philadelphia, and Zachariah Poulton, at the Philadelphia Library; by Brown and Stansbury, and by George F. Hopkins, New York; Thomas and Andrews, Boston; Isaac Bayers, New Haven, and the principal Booksellers in the United States and at the Office of this Gazette.

August 25

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Jacob Thomas, late of Washington, late of Kentucky, deceased, are requested to make payments—and those who have any demands against the same, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated on or before the 20th October next.

JACOB REESE, Administrator.

September 6.