

subject to constant variations, and amongst these people we see a succession of all the different regimes which are known under the names of democracy, aristocracy, and monarchy. They tried with little success different mixtures of these regimes, and it is too well proved by their history, that their first legislators did not excel in the art of organizing the public powers. Perhaps it is permitted to us to think that the secrets of that art are better known at present.

"The misfortune and error of modern legislation are not to do enough, I had almost said not to do any thing, for the regeneration of the people. It seems as if the art of moral institutions was lost: nothing in the existing constitutions bears the trace of that ancient wisdom, which, not content with uniting men, assimilated them, and transformed into a country that which had before been a territory, and into a nation that which had before been only a multitude. The knowledge of establishing between the morals and the laws, the opinions, and the government, those strict relations, that permanent connection which concentrates them into one point, and which guarantees to each element of the social establishment, the invincible support of all the rest, is lost and forgotten."

Translated from the "MONITEUR," a Paris paper.

Letter from the Cel. MALLET du PAN.

BERNE, May 16.

To the Editor—Sir,

"In your paper of the 20th Germinal, you inserted an article from Copet in Switzerland, in which it is asserted that I am here the principal agent of Pitt, and that I am charged to send to France the enormous sums necessary for the subsistence of the royalists and the insurgents; and that I had just returned from England, where I had organized the counter revolution of France—Your correspondent is the most stupid, and the most contemptible impostor; for these sixteen months past, I have not been one day out of Switzerland. I never was, nor ever shall be the agent of any body. England has sent no extraordinary sums to Switzerland. But whether these sums be, or be not an idle invention of the galleries of your Convention, I trust that Mr. Pitt would never make me his banker. I have many times publicly spoken against his plans and views, as well as against the system of the English government; he knows better how to chafe his agents, than to employ any body such as myself.

"If being necessary to have proofs in hand, & to sign such letters, the contents of which, attack the character of others, I require you Mr. Editor, either to prove the truth of the contents, and to sign the letter, or to publish my contradiction of those calumnies.

"All the forces, about the agents of Pitt and Cobourg, seem at present to be out of fashion.—But since you introduce them again, at least render public your authority for such assertion."

(Signed) "MALLET DU PAN."

From the New-Hampshire Gazette.

Mr. MELCHER,

It is of importance to the public, to be informed of the real causes that occasioned the late tumults in the town of Portsmouth: the proceedings at the town-meeting on the subject of the treaty, & the inflammatory hand-bills that preceded it, were events that laid the foundation of the disturbances. Every man of candour must acknowledge, that the appearances were such, just before the late meeting as to render it unsafe for any one who approved of the doings of the Senate, or relied on the wisdom of our government in such cases, openly to avow his sentiments at the meeting. The paper called the Crisis, was publicly posted at the corners the day before, informing the people, that the Senate had bargained away their blood-bought privileges, requesting them to shut up their shops and assemble at the sound of the bells. The threats that were given out, the effigies that were preparing, all clearly evinced that the public mind was heated to a high degree by artful designing men; it became, therefore, an act of prudence in the friends to the constituted authorities, to absent themselves from such a meeting, to wait for a more convenient time, when a cool, calm, rational temper, should have taken the place of the high-toned inflammatory one that then prevailed.

It is not intended to criminate all the inhabitants who attended the meeting, or to reflect on them for condemning a proposed treaty, which it is presumed, many of them had never seen or read; but the evil consequences that have resulted, must lay at the door of these designing men, who, as enemies to our worthy President, and to the federal government, have poisoned the minds of well meaning men, with false tales of bribery and corruption, of British agents and British gold, and with the old hackneyed cant of whig and tory.

As soon as it appeared to be the design of individuals, in larger seaport towns, to make their sentiments known, by an address to the President, then it was considered to be a proper time to bring forward a similar measure in Portsmouth. This was in forwardness before it was known what steps the President had taken with respect to the treaty. Among others it was a strong motive with the friends to the address, to persist in their first design, that they knew misrepresentations had been often made abroad, that the inhabitants of Portsmouth all disapproved of the measures of government with respect to foreign powers. No letter was ever received from the gentleman who was so illiberally abused in the last Oracle; this wanton attack on a man of the most amiable character, is one among many of the base arts of the disorganizers, to calumniate the most deserving men among us, when it will serve their malevolent and factious purposes.

A large number of signers to an address, was never expected, the commerce of the town is yet on a small scale, the merchants are few. Some well wishers to the address have been intimidated by threats; thirty-nine had signed it when the late riot took place. The open leaders of the mob, fixed on their day to execute their villainous purposes, and then with an effrontery not outdone by any fa-

telite of Robespierre, demanded an address directed to the President of the United States, to be delivered up to them. This, notwithstanding their threats, was not complied with. Their numbers were increased, the drum and life were sent for & employed; the crier was sent about the town to request the people to collect at sunset on Mr. Warner's wharf, where two effigies were to be burnt or gibbeted. Late in the afternoon, a large body of people paraded up and down the streets with the effigies of our late Envoy and one of the Senators of the State, in a cart, which they afterwards burnt at the time and place fixed on. In the evening they paraded the streets until between nine and ten o'clock, stopping at the houses of those who had signed the address—using the most abusive language, and throwing stones into the houses of two or three persons. Many of those who had excited the ferment were not to be found with them in the night, when the mischief was expected to be done.

TRUTH.

Portsmouth, Sept. 15.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

THE following article which appears in the Gazette of Maine of the 14th inst. will apply without material variation to the principal scribblers in this place against the President, the Treaty, and the Constitution.

To the Printer of the Gazette of Maine.

SIR, I intended to prepare a whip of some length for your paper this week, to chastise a very ignorant and wicked writer, who assumes the name of Public Spirit. But having altered my plan at present, I shall content myself with proposing a few queries which this writer may have the trouble of answering by answering them himself, or by treating the constituted authorities with the profoundest reverence and respect. The queries are as follow:

1. Is not this writer a Briton—and does he not publicly execrate his own country?
2. Is he not known to be a rank Jacobin and disorganizer, and to be an unprincipled foe to all good government and order?
3. Is he not a foreigner unsocialized, and so a very impertinent intruder in the debate upon the treaty—more especially behaving so indecently?
4. Is he not the tool and spy of the French Jacobin faction in this quarter, and if so, how ought he to be treated by all good company?
5. In a certain conversation when in pursuance of his general principles (if such a fellow can be said to have principles) he was haranguing in a seditious manner against our federal constitution, and was asked by a gentleman present, whether he had ever read it—did he not own that he never had?
6. In his miserable writings has he not told the public a number of plump lies, and insinuated in the most seditious manner a great many more; besides taking all he wants for granted without proof, and even when the contrary is well known?
7. Does he not discover the most contemptible ignorance of the law of nations, and of every thing commensurate with the treaty?
8. Has he not repeatedly with the most barefaced vulgarity and impudence laid high treason and other crimes to the charge of our rulers (or as he calls them our servants) without a title of evidence even pretended; and if so, ought not such an unprincipled railer to be bound to his good behaviour or made to quit the town?
9. How ought every American of spirit to behave when this exotic worm insults the President of the United States in the most scurrilous manner!—can a greater personal affront be offered by a stranger?

These few questions are only an earnest of the notice I intend to take of this bold and insolent writer, if he proceeds in his farrago upon the treaty.

I am, Sir,

An American.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

In contemplating the solitude of the citizens of Philadelphia to prevent the introduction of the bilious remitting yellow fever which now prevails in New-York and Norfolk into our city, I am led to contribute a mite towards that end, by laying before them the following plan for checking the progress of malignant and contagious fevers: It has been the result of much reflection upon the subject, I have chosen to convey it to the public through the medium of a newspaper, in order that it may be equally useful to all the cities in the United States.

1st. Let a law be passed to compel Physicians under a severe penalty to report to a committee appointed for that purpose, the existence of a malignant contagious fever.—Let this committee call a council of Physicians to examine the case so reported, and if a majority of them concur in opinion of its contagious and dangerous nature, let the following steps be taken:

2dly. If the fever appears to have been imported from a foreign country, let the infected vessel be removed from the wharf, and carefully washed and fumigated in the channel of the river, and let her cargo, if any part of it has been landed, be conveyed from the city.

3dly. If the fever appears to be of domestic origin, let the putrid matter which produced it be removed, or covered, so as effectually to destroy all possibility of future exhalation from it. While these precautions are going forward.

4thly. Let all the families which are within fifty yards of the infected person or persons be ordered instantly to remove into houses or tents, to be provided for them at the public expence. Let chains then be placed across the streets which lead to the sick, and let guards be appointed to prevent all access to the infected parts of the city, except by physicians and nurses, and such other persons as are necessary to be employed in a manner to be mentioned presently.

The plan of removing the well instead of the sick, to prevent the progress of pestilential fevers is not a new one. It has been practised with success in Russia, and it has the following circumstances to recommend it. 1st. It will prevent the contagion being spread by the sick in passing through the streets out of the city. 2. It will not be repugnant to humanity, for if the sick be not suddenly destroyed by being informed of the cruel fate which awaits them, they often perish from the motion which is necessary to remove them, or from the anguish of being torn from their families, or friends. 3. The discovery, and declaration of the existence of malignant and outrageous fevers will be early, & unequivocal, when an expulsion from the city will

not be dreaded from it, and when the danger of the disease will be lessened by the ceasing of noises of all kinds in the neighbourhood, and the improbability of the sick creating a reflecting atmosphere of contagion from the persons who may be infected by them.

The hospital projected by our legislature for the sick, may be converted into apartments for the accommodation of the families who may be forced from their habitations.

5. After the creation of a temporary desert in the neighbourhood of the sick (which may be done without their knowledge) let the process of nature for destroying contagion and morbid exhalations be imitated.—Let artificial showers of rain be poured down by means of fire engines upon the infected houses and upon the adjacent parts of the streets, two or three times a day. This may be done by means of the city engines used for extinguishing fire.

The wealthy inhabitants of Smyrna preserve themselves in health by thus wetting their houses, while the plague is destroying thousands of their less opulent, or provident neighbours.

To every natural evil, heaven has in mercy to man, either discovered or provided an antidote. The remedies for the yellow-fever are simple, and nearly certain; but as they are opposed in their proper extent to systems of medicine which will probably last for a generation or two to come, it becomes us more earnestly to endeavour to prevent the propagation of it in our cities. The means for this purpose are as much under the power of human reason, and industry, as the means for preventing the evils from lightning or common fire. Time and repeated suffering, will possibly cure us of our prejudices and indolence upon this subject, and force us to desist from deceiving and destroying ourselves by the practice of arts, which are alike disgraceful to commerce and medicine.

BENJ. RUSH.

Philadelphia,

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1795.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated September 26.

"I wish I could communicate any agreeable intelligence respecting the Fever, but the report of this morning is a melancholy proof that its violence has not abated. A great many of the deaths reported are, it is said, among the poor Irish lately arrived here, who are crowded 15 or 16 into a small cellar; indeed the mortality is almost wholly confined to the poorer classes of the people, whose diet and want of cleanliness give additional strength to the disease—many of them certainly die from neglect and want of proper attendance. I am well assured, by a person whose business calls him into every part of the town, that the sick are laying in some houses absolutely without any person to give them a mouthful of water—and in one instance he offered 50 dollars for a nurse, but the fate of the room and the wretched sufferer were so incredibly filthy, that none would accept it. These facts and others have been represented—I hope they will excite the too latent sparks of humanity.—The zeal and benevolence of your citizens, whom no danger or expence could deter from the exercise of the duties incident to such trying occasions, must ever render them conspicuously pre-eminent."

Extract of a letter from Fort Washington, dated Aug. 28, 1795.

"By Clarke, the present express, a Copy of the Treaty concluded with the Indians is forwarded to the War Office, which I hope will meet with public approbation. The Indians, without any exception, are perfectly well satisfied."

A HINT.

AS the season for insuring goods, furniture, &c. against fire, is approaching, would it not be well for the companies in this city to take a hint from the late establishment at Boston, and ensure for the neighbouring towns and cities as well as for Philadelphia?

If the 3 dollars per thousand is not adequate to an extended risk, a trifle more may be added.

A STOCKHOLDER.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent. - - - - -	29 1/2	Int.
Three per Cent. - - - - -	13 1/2	off.
Deferred Six per Cent. - - - - -	14 1/2	
BANK United States, - - - - -	34	pr. Cent.
North America, - - - - -	50	
Pennsylvania, - - - - -	32	
INSURANCE COMPANY North America, - - - - -	40	per cent.
Pennsylvania, [Int. off.] - - - - -	7 1/2	pr. cent.

Arrivals at the Port of Philadelphia.

	Days.
Brig Betley, Bats,	Bermuda 20
Sloop Sally, Potter,	Richmond 6
Charlotte, Baker,	New York 10
Ann, McCleave,	Nantucket 15

Arrived at the Fort.

Brig Union, Lillbridge,	Hispaniola
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The Letter-Box of the brig Lavinia, for Falmouth, will be taken from the Post-Office on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW YORK, September 26.

Committee of Health.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and spreading of Infectious Diseases in this city.

REPORT.

That Twenty-Seven persons have died in this City, and Four at Belle-Vue, of the present Epidemic since their report of last evening.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Friday Evening, Sept. 25, 1795.

Alexander Cutbill

Challenges the Physicians of New-York, to give their reasons publicly for using the Lancet, Calomel, Bark, and Cantharides or Spanish Flies, in the present prevailing sickness. A. C. is induced to this challenge from motives of humanity—he therefore dares the Faculty to prove their pre-

sent practice to be consistent either with nature or common sense.

ALEX. CUTHILL.

New-York, No. 47, Nassau-street,

September 22, 1795.

N. B.—A. C. further proposes to take six patients, whom none of the Faculty have yet visited, if any of the Faculty will also take six, according to their present mode; and the recovered sick shall be the witnesses. He further advises the citizens of New-York, not to be in the least alarmed on account of the present sickness, for it is by no means infectious until after death. He further advises to treat it as Buchan recommends in a common cold, first administering a common purge. Castor-oil has been observed to have the best effect.

September 23.

Marine Intelligence.

The brig Polly, White, was upset on Thursday last, above Hell-Gate, with a quantity of lime on board.

Twenty-seven sail of vessels were drove on shore in a hurricane, about the 18th of August, at Antigua.

NEWPORT, September 20.

Mr. BARBER,

As it has been reported that the Medusa frigate ran away from the British frigate Cleopatra, I beg you would insert the following copy of a letter from the commander of the Medusa, and you will oblige A Friend to the Republic of France.

"At Sea, 4th Sept. 1795.

"My Dear Sir,

"I cannot lose the opportunity by an American vessel, to inform you, that had I not received positive orders not to attack, I should yesterday morning have taken an English frigate ten leagues S. E. of Nantucket. She ought to consider herself under great obligations to the Minister of the Republic.

"After my best respects to the good people of Newport, recommend patience to Capt. Flom.—I shall return very soon.

"I am, &c."

NEW-BEDFORD, Sept. 16.

ARRIVED.

Ship Hope, J. Hawes, from Philadelphia—This ship was loaded in Philadelphia, bound for Ireland—Eight days since she passed the Capes, when the captain was seized with a fever, and the vessel put away for this port. The captain it is hoped will shortly recover.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) Sept. 14.

A correspondent desires to know how many citizens were present at the numerous and respectable meeting, held at Warrenton on the 22d ult. (of which there were but two dissentients) as he was informed by a gentleman of great respectability and undoubted veracity, that he passed late in the day through that town, and observed that all was quiet and no appearance whatever of any collection of people.

Canal Lottery-Office

Near the BANK of the UNITED STATES,

September 28th, 1795.

ATTENDANCE will be given at this Office from eight to one o'clock every day (except Sunday) for the sale of Tickets.

The price will be Eleven Dollars till the further order of the Company—and for all sums exceeding one hundred dollars, approved notes payable on or before the 20th day of December next will be taken in payment.

William Blackburn, Agent.

Canal Lottery.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that a corrected Numerical Book of each day's drawing will be kept at the OFFICE, No. 149 Chestnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, where tickets may be registered and examined.—Also, prize tickets bought, or exchanged for others warranted undrawn during the continuance.

A Numerical Book is also opened of Washington Lottery, which commences in a few days.

N. B. New-Castle prize-tickets purchased at the above Office.

Sept. 28.

BURR MILL STONES

Made by OLIVER EVANS, at his Factory, in the old wind-mill in Elmley's alley,

South Second-street, a little below Dock street, WHERE those who apply may be supplied with stones of such quality as will suit their purposes. Also, stones for gudgeons to run on, and Plaster of Paris.

He keeps for SALE, At his dwelling No. 215 north Second-street, a little above Vine street,

Bauling Cloths,

A complete assortment of both imported and American manufactured for merchant and country work, which he warrants good.

ALSO,

The Young Millwright's and Miller's GUIDE. Containing a system of mechanics and hydraulics as they apply to water mills with the whole process of, and all the late improvements on the art of manufacturing flour &c. intended to be useful to all concerned in building or using water-mills, which book is sold by Matthew Carey and Robert Campbell, booksellers.

Sept. 25.

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UNITED STATES, } Pennsylvania District.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the trials of criminal causes in the circuit court of the United States, for the Pennsylvania district, will commence on Monday, the twelfth day of October next, at the court house in York Town; when and where all persons bound by recognizance or otherwise to appear, are required to attend.

By order of the honourable William Patterson, Esquire, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the honourable Richard Peters, Esquire, District judge of the United States for the Pennsylvania district.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, Sept. 3, 1795. The printers of newspapers to the westward and northward of Philadelphia, are requested to insert the above.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 17th Instant, an apprentice lad named Edward George McClure, about 19 years of age, and about five feet six inches high, is of a dark complexion, and has long black hair; had on when he went away, a fustian coat, and red striped trousers. I forwarn all Masters of vessels not to take him at their peril.

THOMAS RIMER.

Sept. 18.

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