

MARRIED, last evening, by the Rev. Shop White, HENRY PHILIPS, Esq. to Miss SOPHIA CHW, daughter of the honorable Benjamin Chew of this city.

The Philadelphia Company OF PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS, Met at the Golden-Swan, Third Street, THIS EVENING, at Seven o'clock.

ERROR OF THE PRESS.

In some of yesterday's GAZETTE, the word afternoon was inserted in the fourth line under the head COMMENCEMENT—The reader will perceive, that it ought to have been forenoon.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US

At this season of the year, when the luxuriant bounties of a plentiful harvest are just gathered in—when we were fondly anticipating a reduction in the prices of articles of the first necessity, how are our hopes blasted! how is the scene overcast, and what glooms rest on the coming winter months, for the poor, the squalid, the annuitant, and circumfribed house keeper. The staff of life BREAD—the price of which regulates all other necessaries, is enhanced, and is continually rising. It has long borne a price disproportionate to any fair commercial speculation—in consequence of which, the people of the United States pay more for it than those situated in the focus of the European war. There is something wrong in this. The enormous price of flour will encrease the price of every thing else connected with subsistence. This will be an evil which the majority of the community cannot balance or counteract. The consequence will be not an encrease of wealth to the public, or individuals finally, but a serious, a fatal depreciation of the circulating medium.—This perhaps is not the worst of the business—real distress will impend; and it behoves the prudent to forecast how the evil shall be averted.

ROBERT BURNS.

DUMFRIES (Scotland) July 26. Died here, on the morning of the 21st inst. in the 38th year of his age, ROBERT BURNS, the Scottish bard. His manly form and penetrating eye strikingly indicated extraordinary mental vigour. For originality of wit, rapidity of conception, and fluency of nervous phraseology, he was unrivalled. Animated by the fire of nature, he uttered sentiments which, by their pathos, melted the heart to tenderness, or expanded the mind by their sublimity: As a luminary, emerging from behind a cloud, he arose at once into notice; and his works and his name can never die, while divine poetry shall agitate the chords of the human heart. Actuated by the regard which is due to the shade of such a genius, his remains were yesterday interred with military honors and every suitable respect. The corpse having been previously conveyed to the town hall, remained there until the following ceremony took place— The military here, consisting of the Cinque Port cavalry, and the Angusshire fencibles, having handsomely tendered their services, lined the streets on both sides to the burial ground. The Royal Dumfriesshire Volunteers, of which he was a member, in uniform, with crests on their left arms, supported the bier. A party of that corps, appointed to perform the military obsequies, moving in slow solemn time to the dead march in Saal, which was played by the military band, preceded in mournful array with arms reversed. The principal part of the inhabitants of this town and neighborhood, with a number of the particular friends of the bard from remote parts, followed in procession, the great bells of the churches tolling at intervals. Arrived at the church yard gate, the funeral party, according to the rules of that exercise, formed two lines, and leaned their heads on their fire-locks pointed to the ground. Through this space the corps was carried, and borne forward to the grave. The party then drew up along side of it, and fired three volleys over the coffin when deposited in the earth. The whole ceremony presented a solemn, grand and affecting spectacle: and accorded with the general sorrow and regret for the loss of a man, whose like we scarce can see again.

From a late London Paper.

The following goods were lately shipped from this port, for a theatre in the United States of America, viz. 17lbs. of best genuine lightning, well glazed. 2 complete sets of thunder-bolts, with spring bars. Alderman Arable's farm, with St. Paul's and Buckingham house. A sky, 3 moons, a storm, a sea, and a flying dragon. 18 daggers, two gilt goblets for poison, the devil's punch-bowl, and O'Sullivan's water-fall. 10 witches' hats, 20 helmets, 50 shields, and 60 scymiters. Jewels—3 brilliant diamond stars, 4 pair of ditto buckles, 2 ditto rings, 2 pair ditto ear-rings, and 2 ditto necklaces. PLAYS—The Way to get Married, An Harlequin, Scatulation, The Wicklow Gold Mine, The Children in the Wood, Crotchet Lodge, Almeyda, A Man of Ten Thousand, Jane Shore, and The Two Murderers.

of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

WILLIAM PENN.

The founder of Pennsylvania, a statesman, a philosopher, a philanthropist, and a great and approved minister among the Quakers, and to whom nothing but was of importance in society was in different well aware of the consequences proceeding from bad administration of government, could not view the approach of an election without taking a lively interest therein, and occasionally exerting his talents to insure a choice of men who would, by moderation and sound judgment, preserve the constitution inviolate, augment the national prosperity, and by wholesome laws, deal justice with an equal hand, to all who are in any way affected by the operations of government. In the 2d volume of his works, page 678, written in the year 1679, is seen, an address to the freeholders, filed, "England's great interest in the

choice of this new parliament," written in an energetic stile, and abounding with judicious observations. But as the politicians of England, previous to their revolution, were different from ours at the present day, a few extracts only shall be quoted; from which the reader may judge, how much he felt for the honour, the freedom, and the happiness of his country.

"If (says he) you are free, and resolve to be so—if you have any regard to God's providence—in giving you a claim to so excellent a constitution—if you would not void your own rights, nor lay a foundation of vassalage to your unborn followers, the poor posterity for whom God and nature, and the constitution of the government have made you trustees—then seriously weigh the following particulars:

"In your present election, receive no man's gift or bribe to chuse him; for be assured, such will be false to your country, yourself, and your children. How can you hope to see God with peace, that turn mercenaries in a matter upon which depends the well-being of an whole kingdom, for present and future times? since at a pinch one good man gains a vote, and saves a kingdom: and what does any county or burges town know but that all may depend upon their making a good choice? But then to tell the providence of God for a little money, is the mark of a wretched mind. Truly, such ought not to have the power of freemen, that would so abuse his own, and hazard other men's freedom by it: he deserves to be cast overboard that would sink the vessel, and thereby drown the company embark'd with him.

"Review the members of the last parliament—their inclinations and votes, as near as you can—and learn—the conversation of the gentlemen of your own county that were not members, and take your measures by both—by that which is your true and just interest at this critical time, and you need not be divided or distracted in your choice."

From the above may be inferred, how much the great Penn thought it the duty of every man to contribute his mite in the choice of upright men to govern the political vessel.

Do we wish to follow peace with all men? If we do, is it not incumbent on every virtuous member of the community, to come forward at the next election, to chuse such men as shall, by their temper and sound judgment, by their independence of party, and by their love of country, justly appreciate the value of public tranquility? Do we value the great principles of Christianity, the love of the Supreme Being, and our neighbour? Then chuse men who will study the harmony of the universe; who look upon all nations as their brethren—all equally entitled to justice, good faith, & the offices of friendship: and in doing this, we may hope for a blessing from Him who is constant in acts of kindness to the whole family of mankind. Let us then, as Penn advises, review the members of the last congress, their inclinations, and their votes, and I think we need not be divided or distracted in our choice. Recollect the loss we are about to sustain by the retirement of our worthy President! Recollect the endeavours that have been made to break down the barriers which our wise constitution has established between the different departments of government; the disposition there appeared to hazard the peace, and with it, the growing prosperity of the country. Contrast our present situation with that of war and desolation, and let every man appeal to his own conscience, whether it is not a duty he owes himself, his country, and the world, to come forward, and to join his fellow-citizens in their endeavours to place good men at the helm of our political barque. In doing this, no men need join himself to intemperate parties, although some do. We should not argue against the use of just principles from the abuse of them: neither should any follow the example of the inhabitants of a cloister, and fly the duties of society, by putting their candle under a bushel, but come forward, and set an example for others to follow.

AMICUS.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the eastern district of Philadelphia county, held at Bustleton, on Saturday the 1st of October, 1796, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to be elected at the ensuing general election, the following persons were nominated—

- Governor—Thomas Mifflin. } unanimously voted.
Congress—Robert Wain. }
Senator—Nathaniel Newlin. }
Assembly—Thomas Pahl, John Holme. }
SIMON BENNET, Chairman.

Philadelphia, 3d October, 1796.

Sir, I HAVE the honor to send herewith an account of the quantity of flour exported from this place in the last three months.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient and humble servant, JAMES READ.

His Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Account of the flour shipped at the port of Philadelphia, for exportation, in the months of July, August and September, 1796.

Table with 3 columns: Shipped in, Barrels flour, Barrels middlings. Rows for July, August, Sept, and In all.

Philad. 3d October, 1796. His Excellency Governor MIFFLIN.

NEW-YORK, October 4.

We have authentic accounts from Newburyport, that the fever which carried off about 30 of the citizens of that place, and which has entirely subsided, was confined to Water-street, and a narrow dirty one leading from it. In those streets, some of the nurses and attendants, took the disease and died—but from the diseased who were removed in

to other parts of the town, there was no instance of infection.

These facts, which are received from a respectable gentleman of that town, concur with facts in other places to prove that dirt, filth and corrupt air, are the immediate causes of this disease.

The same authority states, that several persons died in Newburyport, the last year, with the black vomit—which he has no doubt was the same disease, tho' not then named, and of course gave no alarm.

We have also good authority to state, that a similar fever has carried off a number of the inhabitants of Boston, this summer.

Facts of this kind continually occurring, demonstrate that this fever is the production of our own country, and that for some years past, something like an epidemic influence has prevailed, to produce or extend it. Facts every where remonstrate against the mode of building our cities—with narrow streets, dirty unventilated alleys, and low wet cellars.

Citizens of America, believe me: The disease which is vulgarly called yellow fever, is only a milder form of the plague. In Philadelphia, it appeared with all its horrors.—In New-York and other places, it has been less active; but in all places it has been as much the plague, as the situation of the town, the season and other circumstances, would admit.

It is idle and foolish, nay more, it is wicked, to attempt to keep facts of this kind out of sight. The laws of nature will be obeyed—those laws uniformly require that foul air should generate disease, and when the air of a great city shall become sufficiently foul, it will lay that city waste with pestilence, in the United States, as well as in Africa or Asia.

Think not lightly of this thing; nor think not that if you get thro' this season with the loss of fifty or a hundred lives: of valuable citizens, and two or three months trade, that the next season will be more favorable. It may be so; but the chances are against you—in the general course of things, worse events are to be expected. And as surely as you do not arrest the present mode of building cities, the plague, with all its horrors, will infect the United States in less than a century, as regularly as it does the cities of Cairo and Constantinople.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.

The ship Eliza of Alexandria, Borrowdale, 65 days from Bordeaux, arrived at the Fort yesterday—She sailed the 27th of July.

The schooner Calistoes, capt. Waddel, belonging to this port, was wrecked in a gale, in lat. 27, 30, and lost—captain and crew saved.

Capt. Murphy, of the brig Liberty, from the Havana, 17 days, arrived at the fort, informs, that he left at that port, about 12 American vessels, nine ships of war and seven frigates.

September 14th, lat. 24, 30, N. in the gulph, spoke the schooner Active, from New-Orleans, out 15 days, and bound for New-York; the captain informed him of his having taken up at sea, the master and crew of the schooner Felicity, of Philadelphia, after being three days in their boat. She had upset in lat. 27, 30. Next day captain Murphy saw two wrecks on the reef, within quay Largo, & some schooners within the reef at anchor, who were very busy in going to and from the wrecks; Capt. Murphy sailed from Havana in company with a Spanish 74, and a merchant ship, for Cadiz; the 74 it was said had six millions of dollars on board.

Extract of a letter from the maker of a vessel arrived at the fort, to his owners in this city.

"On my passage from Jaquemel to Philadelphia I fell in with and was boarded by a French boat with twelve armed men, who took possession of the brig and told me I must go by their directions and carry them to Gonaves or St. Jago in Cuba; I told them I would prefer going to Gonaves as being least out of my way—but next morning they took the command and were running the brig for St. Jago; immediately after a ship hove in sight, which we took to be an English frigate, when nine of these people took the boat and went to the ship and surrendered themselves prisoners of war, in order to save the three left on board with me, one of whom being general and commander in chief of the island, another president of the delegation of the fourth; they were obliged to fly from Aux-Cayes in this little boat, to save themselves from the negroes, who threaten to kill all the white men in that part of the island, being persuaded by the mulattoes that those men are sent out from France to make slaves of them again."

Capt. Clark, of the brig Alexandria, 17 days from Gonaves, arrived at the fort, relates, that he was taken into the above port by the vessel containing the national commissioners at Aux Cayes, who had been forced to fly from that place in consequence of an insurrection of the negroes planned by Rigaud, and the declaration of their intentions, to murder all the whites.

Off the Mole, spoke the sloop —, by which he learned, that captain Pedou, formerly master, had died two days before.

NEW-YORK, October 4.

Table with 3 columns: Ship, Days, and Location. Lists various ships like Ship Olive, British Packet, Triumph, Hazard, Mars, M'Kinne, Young Eagle, etc.

The British Packet —, arrived yesterday from Falmouth and Halifax, with the July Mail. She is three weeks from Halifax. The British frigate Le Raisin, Capt. Bercsford, of whom some vague account of "a brush" has been circulated, had arrived at Halifax, but we do not yet learn what kind of hair this brush was made of. Barney's fore-ship had likewise arrived there. Various other vessels also arrived yesterday—vide Marine List—but none of them bring so late accounts as before received.

Ship Olive, in lat. 27, N. long. 67, fell in with the wreck of the brig Deborah of Hartford, with her decks blown up, and spars lashed along side.

September 26, lat. 26, 30, long. 72, fell in with, and spoke the sloop Prudent of Philadelphia from Teneriffe, out 29 days; dismasted and captain dead.

The ship Victoria of New-York that had been so long detained both by the English and French in the island of St. Lucia, was discharged about the latter end of August, and on her way home.

On the 24th of August, the general report at St. Vincent's, was, that a general engagement would soon take place between the British and Charaibs.

BALTIMORE, October 1.

Arrived on Thursday morning, schooner Polly, capt. John Botner, in 17 days from Cape Nichola Mole. The following is extracted from the Log-Book of the Polly.

Sept. 25, at 10, A. M. lat. 35, 11, N. long. 74, 30, W. saw a sloop to the northward, which we found to be the Charlotte, capt. Mathers, belonging to Mr. Fisher, of Philadelphia, from Teneriffe, 34 days, loaded with wine—the was under jury-malts, and in such a leaky condition that they were obliged to keep the pump continually going: capt. Mathers died at 6 A. M. on the morning we spoke the Charlotte; she had also lost her boat, and was in distress for bread, which we supplied them with.

Sept. 27, spoke the schooner Maria, of Baltimore in long. 74, 56, W. lat. 36, N. out 20 hours from Cape Henry, all well.

Capt. Botner informs, that at Cape-Nichola-Mole there were four English 74's, 3 frigates, and a few transports, all lying at anchor.

With supreme pleasure we hand to the Public the following highly Interesting and Agreeable Information:

By Authority.

Extract of a letter from Stephen Cathalan, jun. Consul of the United States at at Marseilles, to Joseph Fenwick, consul of the United States at Bourdeaux—dated 20th July, 1796.

"Just now a Fisherman is sent to me by the Danish Captain of a ship entering into Pomegus (the island in this Road, where ships from Levant or Barbary are to perform quarantine,) from Algiers, with all the Americans who were there in slavery."

At a Meeting of a number of citizens, at Mr. Dunwoody's Inn, on the 30th instant, it was unanimously agreed to recommend to their fellow-citizens, the following tickets, for their support at the ensuing Election.

- Governors: Thomas Mifflin.
Congress: Edward Tilghman.
Senators: Nathaniel Newlin (of Delaware County.)
Assembly: George Latimer, Laurence Seckel, Jacob Hiltzheimer, Robert Wain, Francis Curney, Joseph Ball.

At a numerous adjourned meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, held at Little's School-House on the 27th September, 1796, the following tickets were unanimously agreed to be supported at the ensuing general election.

- THOMAS LEIPER in the Chair.
Governor: Thomas Mifflin.
Congress: John Swanwick.
Assembly: John Steinmetz, Charles Pettit, Joseph B. M'Kean, Samuel Wetherill, sen. Matthew Lawler, Jacob L. Swyler.

By the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, Making Compensation to the present Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE,

IT is hereby ordained and enacted, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council assembled, and by the authority of the same, that there shall be allowed to Matthew Clarkson, Esq. the present Mayor of the city of Philadelphia (over and above the sums he has received from the treasurer of this corporation, and which are hereby confirmed to him) to be paid on the 10th day of October next, the sum of two hundred and sixty-two pounds four shillings and three pence; in addition to which he shall appropriate to his own use, without accounting to this corporation for the same, the fees which have been and shall be received by him from the 1st day of July last past to the said tenth day of October next; which sum of two hundred and sixty-two pounds fourteen shillings and three pence, together with the fees aforesaid, shall be considered as a full compensation for his services from the fifteenth day of January last to the said tenth day of October next.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Mayor. (L. S. C.) Enacted into an ordinance, at Philadelphia, the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six. WILLIAM H. TOD, Clerk to the Corporation.

Epistle to Porcupine.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, by T. BRADFORD, No. 8, South Front-street,

A congratulatory Epistle

To the redoubtable Peter Porcupine, On his complete triumph over the once towering but fallen and despicable faction in the United States.

A POEM,

By PETER GRIEVOUS, JUN. To which is annexed, The Vision,

A Dialogue between Marat and Porcupine in the infernal regions.