From the United States' Gazette.

TO THE CLERGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Inconsistencies of Mr. Jefferson.

Although as stubborn in my opinions as any other man, who, after an impartial examination and long reflection thinks them correct, yet I am no clamorous bawler of politics, and have hitherto good-naturedly sat down, and listened in silence to the storm, which it were vain in me to attempt to control.

I am sorry to say that I have been obliged to remark many inconsistencies in the conduct of our chief magistrate, too flagrant to escape the observation of the most purblind politician; but whatever I may have felt, I have heretofore refrained from any expression of sorrow or surprise on the subject. I knew that to attempt to turn any effective number of his partizans from the delusion in which they had voluntarily shrouded themselves, would be as hopeless an undertaking, as to try to "turn the sun into ice, by fanning his face with a peacock's feather."

When all was tranquil, and when not one murmur disturbed our political serenity, I have myself heard the busy hammers of the workmen who had been employed at the instance of Mr. Jefferson, in fitting up a press in this city, which was intended to generate a tumult, never perhaps to be hushed again. And I have afterwards seen Mr. Jefferson, whilst pronouncing his last inaugural address, bitterly complaining of that very rage of party which he was the first man in America to excite and patronize. But, said I, I will put my hand on my mouth; were I to speak in thunder I should not be heard---there are none so deaf as those who are determined not to hear; and I pray to be defended from the toil

"Of throwing buckets into empty wells,
"And growing old in drawing nothing up."

I have seen Mr. Jefferson deploring the passage of what was colled the sedition law, and relieving as far as he might, and certeinly much farther than he legally could, such as had unfortunately subjected themselves to its operation---have seen him make this opposition to that law, the great stepping stone by which he mounted to that eminence on which he is now seated----have heard him an advocate for the unlimited diffusion of political sentiment---have seen him in his *first* address eulogizing the press as the great bulwark of our national freedom, and declaring that those who abused its liberty, ought only to remain monuments of the mildness and moderation with which their excesses would be tolerated—And I have afterwards seen him, in his *last* address, endeavoring to fetter and restrain its privileges—have seen him trying to circumscribe the excursion of political sentiment, which he had before declared should be allowed an unbounded range—and slily insinuating, that the officers of the courts ought to prosecute and punish those who had availed themselves of the liberty which he had himself proposed. But this did by no means discompose the placability of my muscles; on the contrary, I could scarcely refrain from smiling at the aukward grace and trembling hesitation with which he faintly stammered out that his conduct had on all occasions been perfectly consistent.

We all do know the opinion which Mr. Jefferson, while in France, gave of the constitution, in which he declares that his principal objection to it was the eligibility of the same person as president, after the expiration of four years of service—We all have read his son-in-law's [Mr. Eppes] address to the electors of his district, in which he expresses the same sentiment, and promises that he will endeavor to procure an alteration—And all of us have afterwards seen Mr. Jefferson, when president, procuring an alteration of the constitution, not to do away the capability of a re-election, but on the contrary, to ensure his being re-elected himself—and all of us have seen Mr. Eppes voting for this amendment, when, if he had not done so, the amendment would not have been obtained.*

I have seen Mr. Jefferson acquiescing in a report which some few years ago originated in a whisper, and was afterwards vociferated throughout the union, that he was the author of the instrument called the Declaration of Independence, and many a lusty gentleman who had fought for the independence of our country, rushed instantly to the standard of Mr. Jefferson, and trumpeted his praises as loudly as tho' Mr. Jefferson had himself achieved it. And I have lately seen the paper which Mr. Jefferson did write, and which is *radically variant in many of its principles*, from the declaration which was afterwards adopted. [Don't be alarmed, Mr. Jefferson, the paper which you, as one of the committee, wanted to report to congress, as the declaration of independence, has at length, after a lapse of eight and twenty years been found, however much you have wished it lost, and it is highly probable that you may, in a short time, be indulged with a perusal of it, with notes critical and explanatory.]

I have sat on the same turf, at the tomb of Washington, where Mr. Jefferson had before sat, with his handkerchief to his eyes, whilst the family, who perhaps felt insulted at his insincerity, did not ask him to the house, although he remained nearly half a day within 140 yards of the mansion. I have also heard him declare, in his inaugural address, that he could never hope to equal the administration of that illustrious personage. And I have seen his letter to Mr. Mazzie, in which that administration is described as an anglo-monarchico-aristocratic faction, with Washington at their head. Nor need I mention that I have also seen the letters which he wrote to a Scotch renegado, encouraging him to abuse that very administration, and giving him money to calumniate, in the most virulent and indecent manner, the man for whom he afterwards pretended to mourn.

I have seen all this and much more, and yet there is a listlessness about me, which would never permit my indignation to be roused, and I comforted myself with the belief that there is not a man of understanding in the United States, who did not see the hypocrisy of Mr. Jefferson as plainly as myself, and who did not in his heart, despise the man whom he affected to praise. Once, indeed, I felt my sensibility a little excited, when I understood that one of Mr. Jefferson's friends, to whom I had shewn his letters to Callender, had declared his belief that they were not genuine, although he had told me, only two hours before, that they were in the proper hand writing of Mr. Jefferson, and that he should feel no hesitation in sanctioning his opinion with his oath. When afterwards I mentioned to the gentleman this strange inconsistency, he excused himself by saying, that, "on reflection, he could not possibly suppose the president so deficient in orthography, as the letters would seem to indicate."†

But the most gentle temper may be urged until it becomes impatient, and this I confess, was the case with myself, when, on the road yesterday between Baltimore and Philadelphia, I heard a minister of the gospel declare, that the report of Mr. Jefferson's infidelity was "*a federal lie.*" To counteract an imputation so ungenerous and unjust, and for the information of those who are not so entirely hoodwinked as to refuse to see any thing, however obvious and palpable as it may appear, I have thought proper to subjoin the following statement, and if Mr. Jefferson will deny its truth, he shall be immediately informed of the name of the person who made it.

B. Hawkins, esq. [don't start, Mr. Jefferson] once a member of congress, and now high in trust and presidential favor, wrote a pamphlet in vindication of the Illuminati, and, among others, of the doctrines of *chance and materialism.* He sent one copy of this pamphlet, yet in manuscript, to Mr. Jefferson, and another copy to Mr. Macon, speaker of the house of representatives. I say he sent these copies, and I ask Mr. Jefferson to deny it.

Mr. Jefferson, "in order to elude the curiosity of the Post-Office," sent him an answer in Latin, in which he has no recourse to that unintelligible slang which marks his public messages, but in which he does *unequivocally* express his approbation of every sentiment contained in the work, and does request Mr. Hawkins to cause it to be published, in order to *enlighten the minds of the people of America.* I say he did send this answer, and I beseech the president to deny it. The answer of Mr. Macon, was not in Latin; Mr. Macon does not write in Latin.

And yet Mr. Jefferson, I have heard (and the papers of his party are continually informing us of the fact) goes to church every Sunday! To hear in the temple of that God, whose being he doubts, an explanation of that scripture whose truths he scouts, as the lying fabrication of unprincipled priests; and yet, also, strang as it may seem, he concludes all his inaugural addresses with reference to the divine superintendance of that providence whose omnipotence he reverences no more than "the mere shadow of shame"!! But stangest of all—some of the preachers in the United States, it would seem, are the warmest advocates of this man who is thus proven to be one of the greatest scoffers of the cause which it is their duty to espouse!

I will now conclude for the present, with an assurance that these observations are not dictated by any personal ill which I bear to Mr. Jefferson, for I know him not; nor by any disappointment as to office—for I never sought one for myself or any of my family; nor by any political considerations—for I *know* that Mr. Jefferson will not become a candidate for the presidency again. But merely to preserve at least the purity of our pulpits, and to prevent that class of persons who ought to be the most respectable among us from becoming as inconsistent as Mr. Jefferson himself.—At present it appears that he has only to be vicious in order to cause the Federalists to be traduced and slandered for calling him so.

The facts which I have mentioned can no more be resisted, than could the story which was once disbelieved, but which has long since been proved to be true, of his sweltering each night on the bolster of a m——o w——h, and I shall be glad to see the manner in which they will be answered. I suppose that if his friend Duane were employed to reply, he would say "LOOK AT HIS CHILDREN."

A FRIEND TO THE CLERGY.

* *The speaker's vote formed the constitutional majority.*

† *Among other curious peculiarities in spelling in these letters, Mr. Jefferson had written* "acknoledge" *for* acknowledge.

BOARDING.

GENTLEMEN may be accommodated with genteel *Boarding* and *Lodging*, at 10, north Harrison-street, near the market, by

MARGARET KENT.

July 1. co5t||

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

A SOLEMN WARNING.

[*No. LXXXVII.*]

To the people of Philadelphia, against those errors which aggravated the mortality and other calamities of the yellow fever, and of other diseases, in that city.

Unanimous adoption of evident and most important principles recommended to the physicians, the board of health, the corporation of the city, the clergy and vestries of congregations, the societies for aiding European emigrants, other societies for the relief of distress, the guardians of the poor, the merchants, the shopkeepers and tradesmen, the printers of Gazettes, the leaders of political parties, and all other influential citizens.

GOD has tempered the body together, that there should be no schism in it, but that the members should have the same care one for another. 1 *Cor.* xii. 24, 25.

The human body is a striking emblem of civil society, the more sublime and pathetic, by the manifest design of our common Creator. Some members of the body, as the eyes, ears, hands, are particularly fitted for the care of all; in the organization of society, some stations also afford greater means for the public welfare, and require adequate exertions. In this view, I address the respective descriptions, without any distinction of rank.

All reflecting persons must see that a great part of our calamities has originated from many errors, chargeable in various degrees to numerous individuals. So far as they have been corrected, the ills have also been lessened, and the increasing rays of essential truths present a cheering prospect. Let us collect these precious rays, and hold them up for general guides. Waving all disputes about less certain and less important matters, an extensive agreement in some indispensible principles is attainable, and it is ardently desired by the great majority of citizens.

First: Make a firm resolve against that desertion of the city, which produced the horrible scenes of woe, particularly in 1798. The plague itself could not justify such panic. *Those that have the means to fly have not a right to abandon the many thousands that must remain to the miseries of sickness, grief and want!* Pecuniary charities, loans, and all other practicable reliefs, would be very inadequate for the necessaries of life, and could be of no avail to those who are deserted. Remember that several bodies were found in houses a long while after their dissolution! See Nos. 64, 65.

Second: If a partial removal should become necessary, conduct it with calm judgment and humanity. Avoid the yellow flags and compulsions of 1797—See No. 59. If on careful examination an extraordinary mortality should happen among persons of previous health and common prudence from any kind of unusual disease, a removal is adviseable, whether infection or local insalubrity is the cause. But if the number of deaths is owing to an accidental coincidence of common diseases, the measure would be wrong—Several old persons, some others under lingering ailments, others with common fevers, intestinal maladies, &c. may dwell within a small vicinage.

Third: The increase of mortality in the latter part of August and first of September, should give no alarm, because the diseases of summer are then ripe, and those of autumn commence, so that choleras, fluxes, sanguineous fevers, bilious fevers, and others with symptoms of the nervous, putrid, &c. kinds, are cotemporary, and because several persons under lingering maladies also die, from the long debilitation of summer, and, if the weather becomes very changeable, from that cause also.

Fourth: The vague idea of a foreign yellow fever has been a great cause of terror, because it includes diseases which are undoubtedly indigenous; particularly the spotted fevers with general putrescence, the bad bilious fever with total yellowness, both of which sometimes terminate fatally in two or three days, the scurvy-like leaking of the blood from various inner parts, fevers with puking of black bile, often favorable, and even remittents that go off with a critical jaundice.

Fifth: The infectious power of this foreign fever has also been greatly overrated, particularly that by contact of a sick body, which is little probable, and has a tendency to frighten both the physician & attendants.

Sixth: So far as any fevers, whether of uncertain or domestic origin, show infectious qualities, caution is reasonable! careful inquiries on the modes and the degrees of danger should be made, and the results published.

Seventh: All modes of treatment should be founded on the nature of the disease, without any regard to its orign.

Eighth: No general mode can be recommended, because several forms require different treatment.

Ninth: Mercury should by no means be tolerated in that way, because the abuse of it is easy and baneful, tho' a discreet use may be proper in some cases.

Tenth: If any medical body gives public advice on the origin, nature or cure of the fever, they must subscribe their personal names.

Eleventh: All intemperate controversies on the subject, between physicians or others must be banished from the gazettes.

Twelfth: The board of health shall make no distinction of yellow or malignant fever in the bills of mortality, or the accounts of sickness. See the monstrous reports of daily new cases from 100 to 126 in 1798, *No.* 66.

Thirteenth: Cleanliness is of great importance to this large and crouded city and in a climate so warm: Filth can unquestionably breed mortal fevers in local districts, they may spread far by polluting the air, and in some cases by infection.

Fourteenth: An ample fund for any extraordinary sickness is necessary. The natural diseases of some seasons may become extensive and violent. Others of obscure origin may come. In such cases the removal of great numbers will generally be necessary. In 1798 the vitiated state of the air was one great cause of the mortality, and the removals to the tents was in great part on that account so beneficial. A timely provision of these and of other comforts would have saved a great number.

Fifteenth: Personal neglects of health being of many kinds, and committed by a great number, produce a considerable mortality.

Sixteenth: The majority of European emigrants being poor and illiterate require particular advice on the climate of this country, and in some cases a speedy rescue from distress. When vessels crouded with so called redemptioners arrive in the hot season, several of those who remain aboard a long while, die. When many of them are detained an infectious fever may be bred, and contamniate the city; of this, instances have happened in former years.

Seventeenth: As all vices hurt the public health in various ways, and some make an evident havock, the aid of religion and morality is indespensible.

Eighteenth: In times of sickness the precepts and comforts of religion can lessen the mortality. Shutting up the temples is wrong on that account, and also by increasing dismay, but the worship may be sometimes omitted, and otherwise regulated by the respective societies.

Ninteenth: Party broils devert the public mind from the concerns of health, fatigue, vex, fret, incense many to a degree realy dangerous, occasion ebriety and fighting, &c. They have also a bad influence on medical controversies. Suppression of them is therefore material in the warm season, and necessary in a sickly time.

Twentieth: The peculiar diseases of children and youths have in many cases been mistaken for yellow fever, encreased the public fears, frightened the parents, and prevented the use of suitable remedies. Heads of families owe particular attention to the several disorders that destroy so many in childhood and early youth.

I now close a laborious task, begun and continued from a deep conviction of its necessity. Similar views of the epedemics in the other cities would be useful. Exploration of evils discovers the many causes and their connections. Sufferings of our mortal bodies are inevitable, but they can be lessened by the great resources of our immortal minds, to a degree that may exceed the warmest hopes. God will bless our exertions!

NICHOLAS COLLIN,
Rector of the Swedish Churches in Pennsylvania.

For Sale,

THE WAREHOUSE, on Smith's wharf, now in the occupation of the subscriber. For terms apply to

WALTER MUSCHETT.

June 28. co4t||

Six or eight Gentlemen

CAN be handsomely accommodated with BOARD and LODGING, in a very pleasant and desirable situation. Apply to the printers.

July 6. co3t

A Middle-aged Woman,

Who is capable of cooking, and taking care of a house, and can come well recommended, will hear of a situation by applying at this office.

July 20 3t||

Charles Coffin

Has for Sale, at 90, *Bowly's wharf,*
18 hhds. New-England Rum
21 boxes Spermaceti Candles
22 tierces fresh clean Rice
15 barrels Shad
50 kegs Mackerel
4 bales Hops, &c.

July 20. co3t

Whale & Spermaceti Oil.

Just received and for sale by John Kipp, on Cheapside, or at his store, 23, *Calvert-street, and will be landed to-morrow morning,*
2000 gallons of whale Oil } In good ship-
600 do. Spermaceti do. } ping order
And, as usual,
OIL and PAINTS, of all kinds, and
6 hogsheads of COPPERAS, &c. &c.

JOHN KIPP.

July 1. co3w

Evans & M'Cabe,

SADDLERS, CAP & HARNESS MAKERS,
179, *Market-street,*

HAVE Received their Spring Assortment of *PLATED SADDLERY*, of the newest fashions.

They have on hand,

Gentlemen's best Plain and Spring Saddles, Plated Bridles of every description, men's common Saddles and Bridles, ladies' eve-side Saddles, Doe Skin and Hog Skin do. do. Horse Nets, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmantuas, Leather Travelling Trunks, Plated and Brass-mounted Harness. They continue to manufacture all the above articles, which they warrant equal to any imported—all which they offer on moderate terms.

July 6. d6t-co6t

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BOSTON, July 19.

Arrived, brig Shepherdess, Davis, 34 days from Teneriffe. Left at St. Croix, June 15, a schooner from Providence, name unknown, in quarantine; Iris, Russell, of Salem; brig Hannah, from Boston; ship Herkimer, ——, arrived at St. Cruiz, from Boston, June 3, bound to Lima; being sentenced to a quarantine of 12 days, got under way in the night and left the place.—An American brig arrived 14th June, from Lisbon, with 850 bbls. flour, touched at Madeira, could not sell. Flour at Teneriffee 8 dollars 50 cents. At Port Oratavia, June 15, brig Saunders, Singleton, from Madeira for Philadelphia, in 10 days; Mary, Phillips, of Philadelphia, for England in 8 or 10 days. Sailed June 10, schr. Rainbow, Hathaway, of and from Edenton, N. C. for Cape-de-Verds, and West-Indies; do. 11th, the Franklin, Jenkins, of and from New-York, for Cape-de-Verds. A vessel had arrived from Cadiz, which place she left 1st June, and reported that markets at Cadiz were very much overstocked with all kinds of American produce. Spoke July 13, brig Susanna, Lovett, 12 days from Newbrunswick for Jamaica. July 14, lat. 37, long. 66, 30, brig Lydia, Smith, 5 days from Portland, for Havana.

July 20.

Arrived, brig Peregrine, capt. Stanwood, 50 days from Cadiz. Left there, May 29, Sampson, Holmes, of Duxbury, from Liverpool, for Boston, to sail in ten days; Chance, Wallace, New-Haven, in 6 days for ditto; Washington, Lombard, of Boston, from Bordeaux, in quarantine; Cotton Planter, Scovell, New-York, in 2 days for ditto; *Ann Alexander, Bradford, in 10 days for Teneriffe and Baltimore; Minerva, Hammond, from Baltimore, for St. Petersburg, in 10 days;* Sachem, Hatch, Portland, in 20 days for ditto; *Venus, Cunningham, Baltimore, in 20 days for ditto;* Washington, Howland, New-Bedford, in 20 days for New-York; Fairweather, Wedgery, Portland, from Liverpool, for London, in 10 days; Monticello, Wilson, from Norfolk, in 20 days for ditto; Abeona, Hobson, N. York, in quarantine; Moses Myers, Brick, Norfolk, in ditto; Argus, Chamberlin, do. in ditto; Independent, Heugins, from N. York, in ditto; Eunice, Howland, New-Bedford, in ditto; Eliza, Harick, from Dublin, for Philadelphia, in 5 days; Susanna, Minott, Brunswick, for Portland, in 10; Diligent, Elwell, Glocester, from N. York, in quarantine; Grace, Hill, Boston, from St. Lucar, for England; Magistrate, M'Cobb, from New-York, for ditto, in 10; Thomas, Perry, for India, first fair wind; Hermon, Hayt, Boston, from Liverpool, for Naples, taken by a Spanish privateer, expect the cargo will be condemned, the captain gets his freight, proceeds for Boston; 8 or 10 sail in quarantine, names unknown; George Clinton, Severs, N. York, from Bordeaux, at St. Lucar, for ditto; General Washington, Parret, Portsmouth, from Liverpool, at St. Lucar; Telemachus, Goodwin, Boston, from Bilboa, at St. Lucar; 6 or 7 sail more at St. Lucar, names unknown. Spoke, June 3, lat. 36, 34, long. 10, 36, the United States gun-boat No. 9, 24 days from Charleston, for the fleet. July 1, lat. 42, 10, long. 52, schr. Success, Smith, from Salem, for Copenhagen, 7 days out. July 7, lat. 43, 28, long. 61, brig Mary-Ann, Sabbaig, sailed from Cadiz May 17, for Newburyport.

Same day, the Dutch ship Eliza, capt. White, 76 days from the Cape of Good Hope. Left, May 3, ship Allegany, Joy, of New-York, to sail in 2 days for Senegal; brig Molly, Clements, Boston, in 12 or 14 days for the Isle of France.

Lloyd's List.

Liverpool, May 28, arrived, Laura, Newman, New-York Nantes, May 7—14, arrived, Juno, Bane, New-York; Robert, Murray, New-Orleans. Bordeaux, May 13, arrived, Venus, ——, Charleston. Cherbourg, May 10, arrived, Havin, Mancils, Charleston. Antwerp, May 15, arrived, Union, Johnson, Newport.

Elsineur Sound List.

May 24—27, Susan and Eliza, Woodbury, of Gloucester, from Rotterdam, for St. Petersburg; Mercury, Carey, of Boston, from Amsterdam, for Petersburg; Shepherdess, Bennet, of New-York, from Nantes, for Petersburg.

The ship Columbia, Dagget, sailed from hence July 1, for Labrador, in ballast: and went ashore on a reef of rocks in the Gut of Canso, and sunk—crew saved.

Gov. Ferrand, at St. Domingo, is said to have received the dispatches announcing the arrival of the combined fleet at Guadaloupe, by the care of a lady, who, to avoid the search of British cruisers, concealed them in her—*stockings.*

Cleared, *Fame, Swift, Baltimore;* ships Alicia, Wilkinson, Placentia; Dispatch, Griffith, Havana; Hazard, Smith, N. W. coast of America; brigs Eunice, Smith, St. Domingo; Only Son, Davis, St. Andero; schrs. Amelia, Allen, Windsor; Charlotte, Candler, Madras and a market; Encouragement, Kimball, Shelburne; Angenoria, Crowell, do.; Industry, Forsyth, Hudson.

NEW-YORK, July 23.

The following piece of intelligence from the *Petit Censeur* of yesterday is, we presume, premature, as no mention is made of it in the Boston papers.

"At the moment of putting this paper to press we received an article of news, of which we cannot warrant the authenticity; namely, the arrival of General Moreau at Boston. It is said that this illustrious proscript is going to settle, with his family, in this peaceful country at least for some time.