

your efforts to promote the welfare of your country, and the happiness of mankind.

A true extract from the records—
Attest,
BENJAMEN DEARBORN,
Sec. Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the American Academy of Arts & Sciences.

MEETING with you at a regular period established by law, I expected nothing more than those habitual expressions of your friendship, which I have constantly received, as one of your associates, upon all such occasions. This elegant address, therefore, as it was not foreseen, is the more acceptable. Coming from gentlemen whose fame for science and literature, as well as for every civil and political virtue, is not confined to a single state nor to one quarter of the world, it does me great honor. Your congratulation on my election to the office of first Magistrate, in a nation where the rights of men are respected and truly supported, deserve my best thanks.

The commands of the public, have obliged me to reside in foreign countries and distant states, for almost the whole period of the existence of our Academy; but no part of my time has ever been spent with more real satisfaction to myself, than the few hours, which the course of events has permitted me to pass in your society.

Your exertions at home and extensive correspondences abroad, are, every day, adding to the knowledge of our country, and its improvement in useful arts—and I have only to regret that indismissible avocations have prevented me from assisting in your labors and endeavoring to share in the glory of your success.

The unanimity with which the members of this academy, as well as of the university at Cambridge, and the whole body of the clergy of this commonwealth, (all so happily connected together) are attached to the union of our American states, their confutations of government and the federal administration, is the happiest omen of the future peace, liberty, safety and prosperity of our country. The rising generation of Americans, the most promising and perhaps the most important youth, which the human species can boast, educated in such principles and under such examples, cannot fail to answer the high expectations which the world has formed of their future wisdom, virtues and energies.

To succeed, in the administration of the government of the United States, after a citizen, whose great talents, indefatigable exertions, and disinterested patriotism, had earned the gratitude of his country and the applause of the world to the highest pitch, was indeed an arduous enterprise. It was not without much diffidence, and many anxious apprehensions that I engaged in the service. But it has been with inexpressible gratitude and pleasure, that I have every where found, in my fellow-citizens, an almost universal disposition to alleviate the burthen as much as possible, by the cheerful and generous support of their affectionate countenance and cordial approbation. Nothing of the kind has more tenderly touched me, than the explicit sanction you have been pleased to express of the measures I have hitherto adopted.

Permit me, gentlemen, to join in your fervent prayers, that the incomprehensible source of light and of power, may direct us all, and crown with success, all our efforts to promote the welfare of our country and the happiness of mankind.

JOHN ADAMS.

Judge Lowell, Dr. Thatcher, and Dr. Warren, a committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Extract of a letter from London, June 5.

"The Administration here has received a letter written by Mr. Morris, who says he was at St. Domingo, and in the confidence of Santhoxax. That Santhoxax hired a number of persons to go into the United States, and set fire to the populous towns. That some had returned, received their reward, and had gone thence again. The writer mentions their names. One of the Ministry has furnished Mr. King a copy of the letter."

If the circumstance of the accession of Paul I. of Russia, to the confederacy against France, and the information of the account thereof being received fourteen hours after the signing of the cessation at Leoben; are accurate, they afford one of the most extraordinary occurrences ever recorded in history.—Extraordinary as it appears, we think it fact:—for independent of the account of it, inserted this day, we have seen a Paris paper of a late date, in which it is pleasantly said, "succours, offered by the Emperor of Russia, to his brother of Germany, coming as they did, after the treaty was signed, is like mustard after dinner."

Capt. Daniel Tilton, of Exeter New-Hampshire, is appointed Senior Officer of Marines for the frigate Constitution, whereof Samuel Nicholson, Esq. is Captain and Commander.

We learn that a supply of cloathing for the Marines will be sent on, as early as possible. It is said to be preparing. Recruiting instructions, and money will be found as soon as it is ascertained whether Capt. Tilton accepts.

OF PEACE—its prospects.

PARIS, July 8 to 12.

Negotiations with the emperor continue. The new preliminaries have been signed at Bale between the republic and emperor.

Lord Malmesbury certainly arrived at Lille, the 6th inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M. He has visited the French legation.

In the appointment of our negotiators, Barthelemy has not had all the influence which was expected: it has not been his fault, for it appears certain, that he has displayed a firmness and frankness which justify the hopes that have been conceived

of him. He voted neither for Letourneur nor Pleville. He proposed three men who would have been generally approved by the public—Bourgoing, formerly ambassador of France, at Madrid, the author of an excellent tour of that country, and who has been employed 30 years in diplomacy; Maret, who has been adopted; and Colchen, for whom he could obtain no other appointment than that of secretary general. We are assured that Barthelemy declared he could not vote for Letourneur, whom he did not know, and place him at the head of an employment which was altogether new to him. He was strongly supported by Barras, who also urged the inconvenience of such a choice. The partiality, however, of the other three members for their old colleague, got the better of the powerful reasons of Barthelemy and Barras, who were in favour of diplomatic men of known merit.

July 6.

One journal only announced yesterday that hostilities were re-commenced; many journals repeat it to day. It is difficult to believe this news, and the least reflection is sufficient to reject it entirely. How can we think the emperor has begun to fight again, after having aided in despoiling the Venetians, and after having himself apprized the powers around him, that nothing is more lawful than to possess one's self of the estates of the unfortunate? If the emperor should be beaten, would not the Grand Turk, the king of Prussia, and the emperor of Russia, in their turn, have a right to aid the French republic in partitioning his estates?

July 7.

The news of the renewal of hostilities with the emperor is not confirmed; and yet, for some days, public paper has been very low; yesterday it had no fixed value; it was offered at all prices, without finding any purchasers. Some suspect the directory have made additions to its first propositions; others think the emperor is frightened at the revolutionary principles which agitate Italy; but those principles are not to be repressed by force of arms, but by a security of the smaller powers against his ambition, and that the emperor is no longer there.—Europe this day pays for its cowardice in suffering the partition of Poland; in that partition was written the downfall of the coalition.

July 9.

The following is the amount of all the reports respecting the re-commencement of hostilities in Italy:

In consequence of the preliminaries of peace, the French army had evacuated several parts of Italy, to which the Austrians returned: but the inhabitants of several places doubtless but little flattered by the visit of the latter, took arms and fired upon the soldiers to prevent their entry. Their resistance however did not continue long. Thus in spite of all newsmongers and stock-jobbers, war will not break out again.

Bourdeaux. We have reports of admiral Jervis's bombarding Cadiz.

OF GENOA.

June 26.—Letters from Genoa assure us, that a great part of the inhabitants of that republic have it in contemplation to ask for the reunion of their country with France.—If this could be effected, the states of Genoa would form one of the finest departments of France.

July 4.—While the government journal would persuade us, that Gen. Buonaparte and the French republic have not operated the revolutionary movements of Genoa, the provisional government of that provisional democracy thank Gen. B. and the French Republic for having officially co-operated in the regeneration of the country.

OF MALTA.

If we may credit letters from Malta, published in the Frankfort journal, a very extensive conspiracy has just been discovered, in which a great number of persons of all conditions are implicated. The plan of the conspirators was, it is said, to assassinate the Grand Master and the Commanders, and to substitute a democracy instead of the present government. This conspiracy was to have broken out the same day with that of Genoa. Happily it was discovered in time, and serious measures have been taken to stifle it entirely. A great number of individuals have been arrested, and a tribunal has been established, composed of four bailiffs to judge them. "This revolutionary spirit" adds the Journalist on this subject, "which has already delivered up a great part of Italy to innovations, seems ready to propagate itself through every part of that fine country, and to cause a general flame. Letters from Naples say that a fermentation reigns there, the consequences of which are dreaded. It is the same in the ecclesiastical states which the war has spared; and it is feared that a vacancy in the holy see, if it is unhappily taken place, will give rise to serious troubles. Even Switzerland appears not to be entirely sheltered from the contagion; we have already heard of troubles in that part of the republic nearest to Italy, as well as in the canton of St. Gall. On the other hand, the harmony which has reigned between France and the Helvetic League has been disturbed by some incidents, and among others, by the dispute which has taken place on the subject of the navigation of the Lake of Lugano, and this affair is far from being entirely settled."

OF VENICE.

Terms of peace allowed by Gen. Buonaparte to the Venetian Republic.

A million and a half of ducats (3 million of dollars) in ready money. 2d. Supporting the French army until he pleases to withdraw them. 3d. Three million of ducats (or 6 million of dollars) in marine objects, such as wood, cordage, cannon, &c. 4th. Six ships of the line well equipped. 5th. Forty pictures to be selected by French Commissaries. 6th. A number of the best ma-

nuscripts from the library of St. Marks. 7. The two lions in Bronze at the entrance of the arsenal, as well as the four beautiful horses of the same metal which are upon one of the public places of the city of Venice.—General Buonaparte declares that when these preliminaries are complied with, he will then treat upon other points and determine the new frontiers of the Republic.

VENICE, June 24.

We learn with astonishment, that besides the heavy contributions which we are forced to pay the French, they have yet added claims upon the production of the arts. The lions in Bronze at the arsenal, the horses of the same metal, which we took in 1300 from Constantinople, forty paintings at their own discretion, besides manuscripts and other antiquities, must be ready at the shortest notice for the fleet going to Toulon, a fleet which we once called our own. The Duke of Modena seems very tranquil, though he has been taken by his former vassals, for debt. The duke of Parma is the only one who escapes for the present, in consequence of the alliance between Spain and the French republic.

VIENNA, July 1.

The bank of Venice, which was once judged the safest in Europe, has failed. So that many houses as well as private persons must suffer, and some persons will doubtless be absolutely ruined.

The property of the King of Great-Britain, in the bank of Venice, to a large amount, has been confiscated by gen. Buonaparte.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

July 8.

The Directory resolves, that the functions of citizens Hughes, Lebas and Jeanet, appointed by the directory for the Windward Islands and Cayenne, in execution of the law of the 5th Pluviose, 4th year, shall cease on the 4th Thermidor, 5th year, when they shall proceed to the Directory to render an account of their mission. All necessary measures for this object shall be taken by the Minister of Marine, who is charged with the execution of this decree.

Signed, CARNOT, President,
LA GARDE, Sec'y.

Mr. Adet, our Ambassador at Philadelphia, appears not to have brought with him the friendship of our sisters the Republics of the United States; but, in revenge, he is arrived at Paris accompanied with different rare animals, such as a ———, a black snake, and three rattle-snakes. Thus, if he has not the consolation to enrich our diplomatic cabinet with a treaty of friendship between us and the Americans, he has at least that of peopling our menagerie with some mischievous reptiles. There is nothing like a republic; it knows how to make the most of every thing.

Mr. JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States, delivered to Congress the 16th of May, a speech, from which we shall cite that part which directly regards France.—This speech, which bears the marks of greatness of moderation, of courage and of prudence, ought to be fixed up in the hall of the two Councils of the Legislative Body in order that every Deputy may be able to compare it with the message by which the Directory shall answer the motion of order of Paforest. It will console those men who despise all the governments of Europe, whether monarchical or republican, by shewing them that there is a corner of the earth where principles, governors, the laws, and the governed, are in accord. Happy people! never leave the choice of thy chiefs to chance or to the cannon; for then thou wilt soon be glorious in the bosom of the most frightful misery, and debased in the midst of glory.

Council of the Ancients—10 Messidor. Trouschet, the defender of Louis XVI. is this day the organ of national justice towards two members of the family of the BOURBONS, who remained in France, and have survived the revolutionary storm. He proposed, in the Council of the Ancients, to approve, and the Council did unanimously approve the following resolution, taken the 6th, in the Council of Five Hundred: "That the sequestered property in which there is no derogation by the 2d article of the decree of the National Convention of the 24th prairial, 3d year, shall be restored, as far as belongs to Louis-François-Joseph Bourbon-Conti, and Louise-Marie-Pen-shievre, widow of Orleans; that in consequence they shall have the free disposition of their estates, and enjoy all their political and civil rights."

PORTLAND, August 26.

By the Skipper of a Fisherman, belonging to Falmouth, Ebenezer Johnson, we are told, that in the evening of the 12th inst. being about 3 leagues S. of Seguin, he discovered a schooner of about 120 tons, appearing to have an uncommonly large light on board. Finding the light to increase, the Fisherman drew nearer, in order if possible to afford assistance. As he approached the main mast of the schooner fell. There being nobody on board, the fisherman saved from the wreck the main top-sail and some of the rigging.—She appeared to have been laden with lumber, and supposed to be outward bound.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We learn that the above schooner belonged to Bolton, to which place she was bound; having been loaded with boards at Pittston, on the Kennebeck. In the evening of the 14th inst. the wind blowing fresh, all hands were called upon to assist reefing the sails, &c. The cook on returning to the cabin, found that the fire had communicated itself to the adjacent parts. The bucket for dipping water was instantly seized, but in the hurry and fright, it accidentally fell overboard. Having nothing with which water could be handed, and the flames fanned by the wind furiously raging, the people and passengers,

to the number of ten or a dozen, some of whom were women, had no other alternative for their lives but to put the boat, to which they immediately betook themselves, not having time to put on their coats. Finding that the boat began to fill with water, they recollected that, in their haste, they had forgotten to put in the plug. Correcting this omission, with great difficulty and hazard of their lives, they happily reached the shore. The schooner was consumed; and we hear that considerable property was on board, all of which was lost.

JAMAICA, July 15.

Quito, 6th February, 1797.

Some accounts of the dreadful effects of the Earthquake at Quito and its neighborhood, on the 4th inst.

The dreadful calamity began at Quito, at half past 7 A.M. and lasted, from the best calculation, upwards of three minutes. The elegant college of St. Fernando is in ruins. The large edifice of Santa Domingo is considerably damaged; the grand tower was broke into many pieces, and a number of the cells entirely destroyed; the student's school is in ruins. The high church of Del Carmen, one of the most elegant fabrics in this place, is totally demolished. The tower of La Merced is nearly in the same state; it has been ordered to be pulled down. The church de la conception has suffered considerable damage; indeed all the best buildings of the place are destroyed. None of the low buildings have received any damage.

At Facunga the earthquake began four time past 7 o'clock, A.M. and the agitation of the earth continued until 2 o'clock, P.M. leaving the village entirely in ruins, not a building being left standing, except an arch in the great square, and a part of a neighboring house.

The people who have perished are innumerable; the churches of St. Augustin, Santo Domingo, and La Merced, were crowded with people hearing mass, not one of whom were saved. The whole place opened into gullies, out of which large quantities of water issued. Don Francisco Camacho was swallowed up, and no account has been received of Don Antonio Texado, who was with him.

The village of St. Philip, which is near to Facunga, it swallowed up; in this place there was a school with upwards of forty children who have suffered the same fate.

There are different reports respecting the village of Anabato; it is said to be likewise in ruins. The famous estate of Marquis de Miraflores, on which was a cloth manufactory, all his houses and an elegant church, are entirely destroyed, and many lives lost.

Calera, an estate adjoining the Marquis's is swallowed up, and scarce the vestige of a house to be seen.

Alaguas, Sagualli, Pugili, Fachuchi, and other confiderable villages and estates are entirely ruined. Mechache, Aloaji, Amaguana, Aivay, and other villages in the neighborhood of Facunga, have suffered great damage.—Not a church is left standing in either of these places.

The mountains of Calopaci opened in several parts and issued great quantities of water: a small hill near to the city threw up vast heaps of stones.

This earthquake is said to be much leverer than that which happened in the year 1751.

To add to the general consternation at Quito, it was affirmed the next day that an inhabitant of Guavaquil had brought accounts of 14 English ships having arrived there; certain it is, that a person who came thence, passed on to Quinche, where the president is.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 2d to 3d September, in the Morning.

Admitted, since last report,
Hannah Elmley, B. Wynkoop's, between Spruce and Pine, in Water-street.
Jacob Shoemaker, Murdock's, No. 12 Stamper's Alley.
Andre, (a Spaniard) John Bartholomew's, 16 Water, above South-street.
Jane Carney, George's, between Plum and Shippen.
William Henderson, Boyer's boarding house, Kensington.

Discharged, since last report.
Isaac Hoffman, admitted 27th Aug. Died since last report.
Robert Parks, admitted 1st inst.
George Tremble, 31st Aug.
Susannah, (Mrs. Cleod's negro) 30th Aug.
Remaining last report 21
Admitted since 5
26

Discharged 1
Dead 3
4

Remain in Hospital, 22
Convalescents 5
Sick 17

STEPHEN GIRARD,
CALEB LOWNES,
JOHN CONNELLY.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 3d to 4th September in the morning.
Admitted since last Report.

James Rowan, Hugh Morrison's, 172, So. Front Street.
Henry Gingle, from Germantown, room Metad alley.
Elizabeth Fullman, 240, So. Front street, 3 doors from South street.
Henry Hamilton, McCormick and Bradley's, Stave yard, between Front and 2d street.

DISCHARGED.
Patrick Mc. Dowell—admitted 30th ult. ELOPED.
Jane Carney—admitted 2d inst. DIED.
Mary McCleod—admitted 1st inst. Remaining last report 22
Admitted 4
26

Discharged 1
Eloped 1
Dead 1
3

Convalescent 5
Sick 18
23

Five of which are doubtful cases—the remainder in a fair way of recovery.
STEPHEN GIRARD,
CALEB LOWNES,
JOHN CONNELLY.

We hear that a Miss Edwards, a sister of Samuel Edwards, Grocer, died of the Yellow Fever in the neighbourhood of Penny-pack, about 12 miles from the city, also that a son of Samuel Waltham, Joiner, died near the same place, of the same disease.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived at New-castle, the ship John capt. M'Pherfon, from St. Kitt's. Arrived at the Fort, the fchr. Friendship, Allen, from Arquin. Arrived at New-York, the ship Hero, Jackson, from Bengal.

On Sunday fortnight was chased by a privateer under French colours. Previous to her coming up with me, I threw overboard a number of letters and valuable papers belonging to different merchants in the city, which I took in at London and Madeira; which had not I have done, they would most likely have taken me. After detaining me 4 hours, they let me go.

WENTWORTH BUTLER,
Master of the brig SUSANNA
New-York, Sept. 2.

ARRIVED. Days
Schr. Lucinda, Gregory, St. Bartholomews 19
Brig Duke of Brunwick, Janfon, Embden, (a Prussian v. s. l.) Dunkirk 54

CLEARED. London
Ship Fams, Durry, Jamaica
Brig Ann, Jones, Curacao

The brig Hannah, from this port to Cape Nicholas Mole, is taken by three French privateers, and sent to the Cape.
The brig Swallow, Stoddard, has arrived at St. Bartholomews from this port.

MEMORANDUM.
On board the schooner Argus, Joseph Allen, master.

Sailed from Jamaica the 13th of July, 1797, bound to New-York.

On the 23d fell in with a squadron of Spanish ships, consisting of four line of battle ships, and 3 frigates, one of the frigates spoke me, and brought me to; sent a boat with a lieutenant, examined my papers, treated me with a great deal of politeness, desired me to proceed on my voyage, and wished me a good passage.

On the 20th, at twelve at night, the Havannah being East, 15 leagues distance, the republican armed schooner Triumphant, commanded by citizen Le Buke, brought me to, and ordered me to get my boat out and come on board with my papers instantly, otherwise he would sink me; which accordingly did—he examined my papers, and told me it was his orders to send in all vessels bound to or from an English port; he sent a prize master & 4 hands on board; & ordered them to carry the schooner into the Havannah, where he arrived on the 21st of August. Myself was detained on board of the said republican privateer. She bore away for Cape Antonio on a cruise.

On the 27th at nine o'clock at night, fell in with a schooner, bound from Jamaica to Newbern, North Carolina, when I was ordered to quarters, and to hail the said schooner, which proved to be the Elizabeth, commanded by Ezekiel Delafastius; he was ordered to hoist out his boat (at the same time firing a powder) and to bring his papers on board immediately; which he did, and as soon as on board was presented with an instrument of writing, and desired to sign it, which he refused to do, not knowing what was in it, the captain at this refusal flew in a violent passion, and ordered a prize master on board with 4 hands, to proceed to the Havannah, as I understood; at the same time detaining me on board of the privateer until the 11th of August, at which time we arrived at the Havannah, were I found the said schooner, strip of her sails and hauled up in tier with the rest of the prizes; the mate and the crew were ordered a shore, without either rials or money, the prize master fill on board.

I afterwards applied to the French Consul, to know what was to be done. He told me the papers were to go to Cape Francois for trial, as I understood. I then applied to him and the captain for my small venture, which they also refused, and ordered me to go ashore and find myself the best way I could.

While I was on board the said privateer he took the following vessels, viz.

The schooner Lively, of Boston, Weston Spooner, master.

The brig Union, of Norfolk, ——— Luke, master.

The brig Norfolk, of Norfolk, John Dunn, master.

The brig Ebo, of Baltimore, ———, Mef- fect, master.

All of the above vessels sailed on the 18th and 19th of July, bound with the convoy thro' the Windward passage, but on the evening of the 19th were separated from the fleet in a gale of wind, and obliged to bear away for the Gulph passage.

The said vessels and crews were treated in the same way as the above.

N. B. The brig Betty, of M. York, ——— Syrus, master, was taken on the 8th of August, by the above schooner, at the same time under the guns of the Spanish fleet.

The schooner Argus's papers could not be obtained until the 16th of August, and the was the only vessel, out of 45, that got cleared.

Capt. Storey, of the brig Trio, expected to sail for New-York, in 13 days. Also the schooner Tabathy, of Salem, Moses Judicott, master, in 15 days.

On the 27th of August spoke the fchr. Maria, of Philadelphia, Flinn, n. lat. 37, 18, four days out, all well.

Greenock, Eng. July 6.

Two American vessels bound for this port, laden with naval stores, have been captured by the French. One of these, the Ohio, from New York, had above 12,000l. in specie on board for the Glasgow merchants, exchange being from 5 to 6 per cent. at New York for bills on Britain. The other ship was from Virginia, and had on board a large quantity of tar and tobacco, together with about 3,000 dollars, also sent, as it is said, for the Glasgow merchants.

The Health-Office

18 removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply.
Wm. ALLEN, Health-Officer.
Sept. 4.

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Schuylkill, on the Ridge Road.
September 4.