

CONTINUATION OF  
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,  
FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

FRENCH LEGISLATURE,  
COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

25 Messidor, July 13.

The discussion upon liberty of worship was resumed.

Jourdan (des Bouches du Rhone) voted for the project of Camille Jourdan with several amendments.

Rampillon endeavored to refute the reasonings of Boissy d'Anglas, by quoting the last part of a speech which he pronounced to the convention, in which he used this expression: "The catholic religion sells very dearly the consolation which it gives the unfortunate." He painted the disasters of La Vendee, and the vengeance employed by the priests and fanatics. Policy, the repose of humanity, and the good of the state, said he, oppose a dispensation from the oath, and the privilege of bells. The discussion was adjourned.

26 Messidor, July 14.

Jean Dreby, in a motion of order, moved that for the purpose of formally contradicting those who wished to counteract the revolution, and of uniting the minds of those who have been long divided, the return of the 14th of July, this first epoch of the French revolution, be consecrated by a solemn declaration, that the French citizens who overthrew the Bastille in 1789, have deserved well of their country. Adopted.

Johannet.—You cannot celebrate the anniversary of the 14th of July, in the way that it ought to be, without giving liberty to the ecclesiastics in confinement or banishment. I move that the project of Dubruel be adopted.

A discussion took place on this motion, which was supported by Royer-Colard and Palforet, and opposed by Thibaudeau and Percy.

LONDON, July 15.

Yesterday at half past one the remains of the venerable Mr. Macklin were removed from his house in Tavistock-row, to Covent-garden church.

The cavalcade consisted of a hearse and four and the coaches and pair.

The following gentlemen attended as mourners: Mr. Hull, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Griffith, Dr. Kennedy, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Brandon, Mr. Kirkman, Mr. Davies, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Ledger, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Munden.

The corpse was taken into the vestry, and prayers read over it, in a very impressive and pathetic manner, by the Rev. Mr. Ambrise, who had been a pupil of the deceased, and from the respect he bore his tutor, had come from Cambridge to perform the last act of kindness in reading over him the funeral service.

After this ceremony the body was interred in the vault close to the north-gate of the church-yard, at the entrance in covent-garden.

It was at the deceased's particular request that he was interred in this vault, having a brother buried there; the expense of opening it was defrayed by Mr. Harris.

On the coffin lid was inscribed—  
MR. CHARLES MACKLIN,  
COMEDIAN,  
Died the 11th of July, 1797,  
Aged 97.

The funeral was conducted by Mr. Sloper, of covent-garden theatre.

A great number of persons were assembled to see the last of this veteran of the stage; and among whom were many of his theatrical friends, who had enjoyed his good company while living, at the club of Antelope, which he always frequented till within three months of his death.

Nightcap v. Head.—In the account of a suicide in one of the provincial papers, we are told that the ball went through the head of the gentleman and was found in his nightcap!

Tan on Luxuries.—An order was made in the house of lords in May, 1776, "that the commissioners of his majesty's excise do write circular letters to all such persons whom they have reason to suspect to have plate, as also to those who have not paid regularly the duty of the same." In consequence of this order, the accountant-general for household plate, sent to the celebrated John Wesley, a copy of the order.

John's laconic answer was in these words:—

"I have two silver tea-spoons in London, and two at Bristol. This is all the plate which I have at present; and I shall not buy any more while so many round me want bread. I am, Sir,  
"Your most humble servant,  
"JOHN WESLEY."

July 13.

Advice has been received at the admiralty, that a vessel called the Sea Herf, of Liverpool, took a Spanish galera, in the Mediterranean, and carried her into Gibraltar, but having the plague on board, she and her prize were ordered to quit the harbor, and orders had been sent from England for all ships who may fall in with them not to have any intercourse with the crews of the above vessels, till they have performed quarantine.

Mr. Mazzinghi, it appears, has been put upon the Lisle station; no doubt, to enable Lord Malmesbury to correspond as rapidly with his court as Letourneur with the directory, as Mr. Mazzinghi's communications are found far to exceed the rapidity of the telegraph.

The trials on board the Neptune seem to draw near a close. All the ships which furnish the evidence are dispersed or dispersing to various stations. Examples sufficiently striking have already been made in the Leopard, the Lancaster, and the Sandwich, where mutiny most predominated. And such of the present prisoners as may be appointed to die, are enough to suffer in the other ships. This may likewise be gathered from the tenor of the questions now put by the court martial, which have all a tendency, rather to acquit than condemn. And it is but reasonable to suppose, that the enormous expense occasioned by this awful prosecution, will dispose government to terminate it as soon as the necessity of the case allows.

The inhabitants of Botany Bay have instituted theatrical amusements, and have some very adroit performers among them. As they have few authors, however, and therefore little novelty, they mean to suggest to the legislature that literary theft should be punished with transportation, which would very soon procure them a plentiful supply of dramatic writers.

July 18—19.

The independent electors of the city of Dublin, we understand, amounting to an undeniable and great majority, mean to take no part whatever in the return of representatives for the metropolis in the new parliament. It is understood that they intend to state and sign individually, their reasons for not exercising their suffrage—one of which is, that the house of commons, in the present unequal and defective state of representation, never can enjoy the confidence of the

people. This will furnish new matter.—The resolution is totally without precedent.

Stars.

The negotiation at Lisle has commenced under favorable auspices, but the first demands of the French appear to be very high. The negotiation betwixt the French and the emperor still goes on, though it is said to meet with many interruptions; but the emperor, afraid of Buonaparte, exhausted in his finances, and threatened by the king of Prussia, will ultimately, there is no doubt, sign the articles of peace. The cabinet of Berlin has, in fact, published a declaration of war against the emperor, within these few days. Switzerland begins to feel the shock of the revolutionary volcano, which is also extending to the islands of the Archipelago, and promises very shortly to shake the throne of the Grand Turk. The death of Mr. Burke, at such a period, is an event of no small moment.

Deeply versed as the French indisputably are in that first of revolutionary arts, the destruction of every impulse of feeling and humanity, they have never been able so far to revolutionize the brute creation as to reduce them, in this respect, to a par with themselves. It is a fact not less curious than certain, that, at one of the allegorical festivals given by Robespierre, the oxen who drew the car of liberty stopped short at the entrance of the Place de la Revolution, disgusted with the smell of blood with which the ground was overflowed. Every effort of the driver to make them advance proved fruitless. The populace, deeply struck with the circumstance, retired also, and abandoned the festival!

Yesterday arrived a mail from Ireland. One of the papers of that country remarks, that so altered are the sentiments of the people of the north, in consequence of the attempered firmness and clemency of the government, and the co-operative conduct of the officers there commanding, that the greatest desire to enter into the service manifests itself, and from an armed opposition to the government of their country, they now testify an eagerness to become its armed supporters.

The marquis de Spinola came to England on account of being ordered to quit the French territory.

The funeral of Mr. Burke was conducted with great solemnity and decorum. The pall-bearers were:—

The lord chancellor, speaker of the house of commons, sir Gilbert Elliot, duke of Devonshire, earl Fitzwilliam, earl of Inchiquin, and the hon. Mr. Windham, secretary of war. Besides these gentlemen, there were many others of rank who attended, as well as several of the French officers, deputed from the committee. Mr. Burke's manuscripts are to be immediately revised, and sent to the press.

Sir Edward Pellew with his little squadron is returned to Falmouth from a cruise off Brest.

The Paris papers have corrected their error about lord Malmesbury being received at Lisle with great distinction. His reception was as we have stated it to be. The following detail of it is given in L'Eclair of the 13th instant:

"A discharge of 50 pieces of cannon did not take place on the arrival of lord Malmesbury. He was received with no honor whatever, and even the guard at the gate was not turned out. He was conducted to an hotel, where two sentinels were instantly placed. Citizen Artaud, president of the municipality, and Le Clercq, commissioner of the executive directory, accompanied his lordship.

"The president offered lord Malmesbury a lodging, which however could not be got ready in less than two days. He also offered him every thing he and his suite might be in want of, which was accepted by his lordship. All the inhabitants of Lisle are very much discontented with this kind of reception; but it is entirely attributed to Letourneur, who, it is said, gave orders to that effect. Yet on his own arrival at Lisle, he had no objection to be saluted with a discharge of artillery, and to have the streets lined by the national guard from the gates of the city to his lodging." *Morn. Her.*

The French directory, since the introduction of Mr. Barthelemy, has conducted the affairs of that government with greater secrecy than ever, and scarcely a word transpires there respecting the progress of the negotiation.

By captain Ker, of the American ship Illustrious President, arrived Monday morning at Cowes, from Batavia, we receive the pleasing intelligence that he left at St. Helena, the 24th of May last, all well, the following homeward-bound East-Indians,—which were, the first fair wind, to sail under convoy of his majesty's ship Ruby, for England: Bombay Castle, Earl Howe, Brunwick, Exeter, Earl Cornwallis, and a country ship, with seven whalers.

To the eastward of the Cape, captain Ker was chased by a single French frigate, and though so near at one time as to receive the Frenchman's fire, was fortunate enough to make his escape by dint of manœuvring.

It was reported at St. Helena, that a squadron of six frigates, rendezvousing at the Mauritius, had taken and carried in there several American and neutral vessels, with cargoes of immense value.

July 20.

Lille, July 14.

I arrived here only yesterday morning; and I believe I can already assure you that, whatever reports may be circulated in your city, in order to affect the price of stocks, we shall soon have a well cemented peace. This, at least, is the opinion of your friend—who performs a very important part in this momentous business. This likewise is the opinion of every man of understanding. Indeed, what power on earth can now prevent the conclusion of this grand work, since on one side both nations fight for peace, and on the other every thing proves, that Pitt, for the first time in his life, acts with sincerity. Some people take pains to persuade the public, that the Directory will

throw obstacles in the way of the negotiation, but is it not universally known, that the French nation on the one side, and their representatives on the other, have openly declared their sentiments upon this subject.—To oppose the wishes of a whole nation who have secured their liberty by force of arms, were to expose themselves to all the blame and responsibility of future events, and even to incur the guilt of treason; in short, if the negotiations were to be broken off, the two Councils would call upon the Directory to acquit them with their motives, and the English Government, as they did on the former mission of Lord Malmesbury, would make their conduct and propositions public, in order to prove that they themselves acted with candour and sincerity. If the Directory could have sloped in the beginning they certainly would have done it, and of this we have a proof, since they disapproved the conduct of Buonaparte, in agreeing in the preliminaries, with the Emperor to admit to a Congress to be held an English envoy; now it is too late, and you may reckon with certainty upon a speedy peace on tolerable terms."

The letter is certainly to be regarded only as the reasoning of an individual; but it is obvious that the French do not feel conscious that their terms are calculated to exasperate the English Court, and to break the negotiation. What those terms are we do not know; but from various circumstances it is evident that the negotiation will be spun out to a great length. If we were to hazard a conjecture on the outline of the French project it would be, that they demand for themselves,

1. The restitution of all our conquests in the West-Indies; a condition which Great Britain would not hesitate to comply with.

2. The restitution of their settlement in the East Indies, but with a hint that it might be surrendered for an equivalent.

3. The surrender of the doctrine, that free bottoms do not make free goods, by which neutral vessels might in time of war navigate safely.

4. An indemnity for their losses at Toulon; an article of claim advanced only as a make-weight, to be afterwards given up.

5. The formal surrender of our mortgage on Belgium—an article, however, about which they are careless, as they are in snug possession.

For Spain and Batavia they would intimate that a beneficial arrangement might be made, by which they would suggest the expediency of our conceding Gibraltar to Spain, upon condition that she should grant to the Dutch an equivalent in the West-Indies for the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon, which should remain with us.

The Dutch West-India colonies to be restored, and an indemnity granted for the ships and cargoes lost in England at the commencement of the war.

These speculations, however, are like all that have been published on the subject, extremely vague, and perhaps very silly. We can only say, that we have made arrangements for procuring as early accounts as possible of the progress of the conferences, and without any idle boasting of our resources, we may be permitted to say, that our readers may at least expect fidelity and candour in our communications; and that we will not pretend to more knowledge than we really possess. *Morning Chronicle.*

We stop the press to announce French papers up to Monday last, the 17th instant, inclusive. They do not contain any important intelligence. Paris is perfectly tranquil. The feast of the 14th July was celebrated with great order and economy; and Carnot, as President of the Directory, pronounced a discourse interesting from the tone of security with which he speaks of the situation of the republic, and from the offence which it gave to the Jacobins, who are daily propagating alarms of internal danger.

"How pleasant it is," says Carnot, "to celebrate the day on which liberty had its birth—that liberty which arose out of the bosom of tempests was preserved in the midst of so many shoals, sanctioned by so many victories—that liberty, in short, which guarantees a constitution still new, but which has already been proved by so many violent attacks, by so many dark conspiracies, by such unexampled success!"

"Happy if, while the republic astonishes the world with the eclat of her arms, and stipulates with moderation, even on the theatre of her victories, the conditions of her peace and the repose of Europe; wicked men, animated by the vilest passions, by jealousy, avarice, and the thirst of vengeance, shall not succeed in tearing her vitals."

"But what can these impotent efforts avail against the national will, which demands an end to the revolution? In vain is an alliance formed between anarchy and despotism; between rage and hypocrisy; between Louis XVIII. and the shade of Marat, to extinguish the social compact of '95. They will not succeed more in trying to destroy it by sudden explosion, than in executing the project of demolishing it piece by piece."

"Republicans, alarmed for the fate of the constitution, be re-assured. No, liberty shall not perish. No, it is not a retrograde movement, to make a necessary march back to the point which ought not to have been overleapt. Our legislators will know how to stop at the point marked out by justice; and that vigour of government which has been able to strike down anarchy even in its turn, will know how to prevent it from returning; and will strike down royalism in its turn, if it shall dare to raise its proscribed head."

"Friends of the republic, would you hasten the moment of enjoyment unalterable, keep at a distance from the impure remains of that abhorred sect, those sanguinary disciples of Robespierre and Babeuf, who insolently mix their infamous cause with yours."

"The republic, say you, is about to pe-

rise. It is in contention with all the efforts of malignity; its enemies enter in crowds; fanaticism brandishes its flaming torch. Say rather that the constitution is strong indeed, since by its means, the republic can already brave so many combined enemies; since the internal tranquillity has suffered no sensible alteration; since each day, during the 20 months of its organization, our situation has been incessantly improving; since it flourishes; since it prospers in spite of the clamours, in spite of the defamations, in spite of the penury, under the brambles with which they strive to stifle it.

"May a separation then take place between the cause of the good and that of the perverse. May our enemies be numbered that their nullity may be recognized!

"Frenchmen, dare at length to call yourselves republicans! Dare to make a common cause with the conquerors of Europe, your fathers, your brothers, and your sons. May all alarm among us cease! May every one, in discharging with fidelity the duties which the necessities of the state require, feel himself safe in his liberty and property. May he who has honestly acquired, enjoy the fruits of his industry, without fear of being despoiled by the most cruel enemies of the republic, without fear of being the victim of his civism, of his confidence in the word of the legislature, without fear of invoking in vain the constitutional charter of his security and rights."

"Frenchmen, let us smooth the trifling interests which divide us; let us carry even to the feet of the Eternal Father, our free and pure worship; and may every one serve God according to his own conscience, provided we offer up our adoration in the spirit of love and concord. The dominion of the law is separated from that of the conscience. True religion, whatever may be its worship, is essentially the friend of order, and of the obedience due to magistrates: it is the friend, therefore, of the republican constitution. May every sort of worship, then, be exercised freely, under national protection; and may they in their turn, who demand only for themselves simple toleration, not become the oppressors of their fellow-citizens."

"Yes! the constitution is terminated! You, who are still seduced by different views of imaginary good, renounce these delusions which render you miserable; abandon the projects of which you will soon become the victims: The time for exaggeration is past; it is no longer by a revolutionizing enthusiasm, but by prudence and firmness by which a revolution is consolidated, that you can secure the basis of your happiness. Frenchmen, may this commemoration of the day on which you conquered liberty, contribute to make it more dear to you than ever."

This speech was received with the most lively acclamations of applause.

VIENNA, June 28.

The emperor has determined that Venetian Dalmatia, of which he has lately taken possession, shall be annexed to the kingdom of Hungary.

The Monitor, and other French papers which were prohibited here during the war, are now permitted to be introduced and publicly read.

A part of the garrison here, which had received orders to march, has been counter-ordered.

Buonaparte employs daily 150,000 livres for the maintenance of his army, which the Italians pay.

MILAN, June 20.

The patriots here had flattered themselves that a revolution would take place in the states of the duke of Parma, and that they would be added to the Cisalpine republic. This hope has, however, been disappointed by a proclamation from general Buonaparte of the 10th instant, in which it is ordered,

1. That the boundaries between Lombardy, the Milanese, the territory of Reggio, and the states of the infant duke of Parma, shall remain as settled in the third year of the republic.

2. That no injury shall be done to any subject of his royal highness.

3. The Parmesan deserters who shall take refuge in the Cisalpine republic, as also all criminals, shall be delivered up.

It is said, however, that the Swiss bailiwicks, on the lake of Lugano, will be united to the Cisalpine republic. Buonaparte appears to be now principally occupied by this affair, at least with the reconciling of these differences.

The provinces of Bologna and Ferrara are very discontented at being allotted to make a part of the Venetian republic: Deputies have arrived at Venice to adjust this union.

The pope, who is again recovered, on Whitsunday gave his blessing to the people, and distributed a general indulgence, in his full robes of ceremony, and the triple crown on his head.

We are assured that one principal object in the negotiation for peace, namely, that relative to the dispositions of the German states on the left bank of the Rhine, is already adjusted; they will all, with the exception of one certain country, be restored to the German empire.

It is reported here, that the Austrians will again have possession of Mantua; but all the preparations now making seem rather to prove the contrary.

GENOA, June 27.

Throughout the whole Genoese territory Trees of Liberty are now planted, and the new government acknowledged. All the ex-nobles who have left the city must return within ten days, under a penalty of 10,000 dollars. Every citizen who has more than one mucket must deliver the rest in at the head-quarters. On the 15th, the people forced open the prisons, and set all the prisoners at liberty who had been confined for offences committed before the 22d May. They amounted to the number of 206. But an ordinance was published, declaring

that all those who should not return within 24 hours should be shot, upon which 108 returned, most of whom will regain their liberty. The citizen president Doge now wears a blue and white scarf.

VENICE, June 21.

The Squadron which has sailed from hence on an expedition to the Venetian islands in the Levant; consists of eleven ships, among which are three of 74 guns, and three French frigates, on board of which are 4000 French and 200 Venetian soldiers, under the command of the French general of division Gentili.

VELLETU, in Italy, June 28.

A plan was formed to revolutionize this place, and to drive away the Governor. In order to detach us from the Holy See, our philanthropic regenerators had formed the design of planting the Tree of Liberty, and of affiancing all who should oppose this civic ceremony. The Governor being informed of the plot, made himself sure of the good Citizens, and communicated to them the circumstances. The Agents of the Conspiracy were carefully watched, but no impediment was thrown in the way of their design. The Tree of Liberty was accordingly planted in the night; but at the break of day, the people were surprised by the sight of seven heads hung round the tree. There appeared also the following inscription: "Liberty and equality to those who like them. Do you continue to plant trees, and we shall not cease to crown them with your heads." To this was appended a scroll, containing the names of all those who had taken a part in the conspiracy. The tree, and the heads, which were those of the principals in the plot, including two strangers, were soon after removed. The Governor transmitted an account of this event to the Court of Rome, and we since hear nothing more either of Liberty or equality.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,  
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16.

To the INSPECTORS of the HEALTH OFFICE for the Port of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,  
Agreeable to your request we now lay before you the following brief relation of facts, respecting the state of the City Hospital.

Since the commencement of this institution, 160 patients have been admitted into it. Of this number, 62 have died, 31 have been discharged cured, 1 have eloped, and 61 remain in the Hospital: of whom 14 are convalescents. Unfortunately the diseases of many of these patients were so far advanced previous to their admission, and the information we received concerning them so imperfect, that it was impossible either to render them any effectual medical relief, or to form an accurate opinion of the real nature of their complaints, at the first attack. Several of these had received some medical assistance before they came under our care, while others were totally neglected during the whole course of their illness. Of these many died from 2 to 24 hours after their admission into the Hospital. In the present return 17 are of that description.

A great number of the cases which came under our observation are bilious remittent fevers. A few have assumed the appearance of the Typhus Ictericus attended with symptoms which indicate a considerable degree of malignity. One was the natural Small Pox, another the Hooping Cough, and in two the most striking symptom was dysentery. The malignity in many instances has probably been much increased by the unhealthfulness of the places where the sick have resided, such as small crowded houses in narrow, confined, and badly ventilated alleys, as well as from other circumstances frequently attending those who dwell in such places. These circumstances have been rendered still more unfavorable by the general desertion of the sick, which has been a consequence of the present alarm.

Not having been yet called on by the attending physicians in the city and suburbs, to visit the sick now under their care, we cannot give a decided opinion respecting the contagious or pestilential nature of the diseases in those parts. We can only say, at present, that though the Hospital has been already opened 4 weeks, no instance has occurred of its being communicated to the numerous attendants whose duty obliges them to be among the sick both day and night, in all situations and in all stages of the Fever. Nor have any of the grave-diggers, or those employed in removing or burying the dead, been in the least affected. We are, extremely happy that we have it in our power to communicate pleasing information, as it may in some measure, contribute to lessen the dread of receiving the contagion of the disease by attending the sick, and prevent that general desertion which we have no doubt has considerably increased the mortality.

We are,  
Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient servants,  
SAMUEL DUFFIELD,  
EDWARD STEVENS,  
Physicians to the City Hospital.  
Published by order of the Board,  
Wm. MONTGOMERY,  
Chairman, pro-tem.

SAVANNAH, August 25.

Last Tuesday evening, a French boy by the name of Gabriel Du Cox, a native of Rouin in France, belonging to the ship Amilton of Boston, fell from the Market Wharf, and was unfortunately drowned.

Yesterday morning the body of a white woman by the name of French Polly, was taken up out of the river, a Coroners inquest was held on the above bodies, who brought in their verdict, "accidental death by drowning."