

Dr. Mease has written a letter to the Mayor of Burlington, on the subject of certain recent supposed infractions of the laws of Pennsylvania, respecting quarantine.

The doctor concludes thus: "In case permission shall be hereafter demanded by any master of a vessel in quarantine, to proceed to your city, all that I can legally do, with my present powers, will be to inform him of the events that have already taken place; of the existing regulations of your corporation respecting quarantine, and to refuse my permission to depart; he may thereby be induced to remain; but should he still wish to depart, it is not in my power to prevent him; for although a law passed last year by congress, directs the commanders of the forts, in the sea port towns, to assist the health officers of the different states in the execution of quarantine on vessels, when called on for the purpose; yet as no law has been passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania, authorizing the employment of force by me, when the health laws of our state are contravened, and a compliance therewith shall be refused: I have never made a demand of this assistance (except intercom) even in cases where no doubt existed, and shall not therefore pretend to use it in others, when I am clear that the regulations wished to be enforced, will be declared illegal, when the proper authority shall be consulted thereon.

"While I have thus, sir, endeavored to justify my conduct, by a candid statement to you of the grounds upon which I acted, on the occasion which is the subject of your letter, I beg you will do me the justice to assure the citizens of Burlington, that I am seriously distressed at the reflection that I should have been the unintentional cause of exciting a moment's alarm, or uneasiness among them; and which I am happy in thinking they have since discovered, was without any real foundation; that I will with pleasure use all my influence in future, as well as the power I may hereafter be found legally to possess, to prevent a similar occurrence—and I request that you will accept of the assurance of the high respect I entertain for your character."

[The Editors of the Baltimore Federal Gazette, in commenting on the frequency of thefts, robberies and murders in the United States, within the last year, very justly and naturally traced them to the corruptions and profligate principles introduced amongst society by the French revolution. Any man of sense must at once see that this is their true and only source. It did not fail however to excite the vengeance of the Frenchman, Bache; the Baltimore Editors thus reply to his calumnies.]

The ill-leader of the new-born patriots, the immaculate editor of the *chable Aurora*, not content with advocating the traitors of our country, from Arnold to Blount, has at length become the champion of the robbers and murderers who infest our highways. Although he frequently fees the journals of France, which inform him their councils are often based on the means of putting a period to the innumerable murders, assassinations, and robberies daily committed there, he pretends to deride the idea of tracing the enormities here to the destruction of order in Europe, and, because France is not a monarchy, he says, ergo, it is impossible they should proceed from thence? Let Benny, with all his profundity, point his finger to a single page of the history of France during the monarchy, so blackened with crimes of every description, as thousands of the columns of their own gazettes are even now. We might, however, have probably saved ourselves the trouble of looking to Europe for its origin, had the primary vehicle of Jacobinic despotism, succeeded in scattering fire-brands, daggers and discord among us—to this unnatural *Aurora*, (*Junco ut perdam*) which instead of illuminating, over-clouds and darkens the face of nature, we might have traced all our miseries.

To pass his remarks to the public more than his own decaying sink of misrepresentation is able, we give his own words.

"One of the secondary gazettes of the faction, to the southward, of those whose pious efforts are chiefly confined to copying the abominations of the leading papers, has, for once, struck out a new thought;—it has discovered, that the robberies and murders committed in the United States are a consequence of the overthrow of all the laws of good order, morality, &c. effected by the French revolution. On the dignified virtue of monarchies!—where courtiers, courtisans and scoundrels fatten upon the public spoil. Oh, for the energies of such a government here!—The rascal then need not be driven to the highway for bread, which he could earn at court.

"Since writing the above we find, that Mr. Webber, the learned editor of the *N. York Minerva*, has taken up and improved on the idea of his fellow labourer to the southward, and attributes the robberies and murders in the United States to those emigrants who have been driven here from the restless spirit of Jacobinism and subordination. He wishes a stop put to the immigration."

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Sept. 16. Extract of a letter from Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, Philadelphia, to Dr. JAMES TILTON, of this Place, dated Sept. 6, 1797.

My Dear Sir, Your long and intimate connection with our late mutual friend, Dr. WAY, may cause you to wish to know some particulars of his death. He was seized on Monday, August 28th, with all the usual symptoms of our prevailing, yellow fever. He bled himself sparingly twice before 2 o'clock, at which time he feebly rose. His pulse being full and tense I urged more plentiful bleeding. To this he objected, pleading his time of life. He however consented to his being twice bled in the afternoon, losing each time but 6 or 7 ounces of blood, finding his objection great to the only remedy which I thought would be effectual in his case, I called Dr. Griffiths to my assistance, who joined me in urging more copious bleeding. He consented to two more small bleedings, one on the 2d, and the other on the 3d day of his disease. In all, he lost but little more than 40 ounces of blood, a quantity most

of our physicians now find by far too small to subdue an acute case of our fever. On the 4th, 5th and 6th days his pulse became languid, and slow, purges were given, and cordials prescribed to no purpose to raise it. He died on the 6th day.—I saw him at two o'clock. He was then sensible, but so weak as to speak with difficulty, he looked at me with great tenderness, and his eyes filled with tears. Soon afterwards he was attacked with convulsions, and died at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. I need not tell you who knew his worth, and my sincere regard for him, how much I have been afflicted by his death. His was as dear to me as a brother.

From my dear Sir,
Your sincere friend,

BENJAMIN RUSH.

SPANISH RASCALITY.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the COLUMBIAN MIRROR, Gentlemen,

In your paper of the 7th inst. is inserted a paragraph, (taken from another paper) which states that the differences in the western country, betwixt Spain and the United States, were settled; that the commissioners had proceeded to run the line; and that the Spaniards had a force of 10,000 men in the province.—You very justly observe, that this information does not agree with the spirit of the proclamation which you annexed; and the probability of its truth is further to be questioned, by its being stated that the same person who gave the information, brought dispatches to Philadelphia from the representatives of two different powers—a thing in itself absurd. However, leaving the wide field of conjecture, I will come to the facts. I am but this moment arrived from the Spanish dominions by the way of Natchez, which place I left about the middle of July, and I assure you that then there was no more probability of the differences being settled than there was before, things remained in the same state they had done for some time; in fact, some short time since, there was not so much as an appearance of a pacific disposition: for the inhabitants of the district of the Natchez, enraged at the delay of the Spaniards, in not delivering up the forts, rose en masse, and kept the Governor close confined in the fort for the space of 12 days, and he was afraid then to venture out until he had signed articles of capitulation drawn up by the inhabitants, in which they secured to themselves many valuable privileges, until the differences between the two powers should be settled. These articles were sent down to the Baron de Carondelet, for confirmation, and the dispatch bringing the ratifications, arrived at Natchez the day I left it.

With respect to the Forces of the Spaniards in that quarter, they are precisely this: At New Madrid, (the first settlement on entering the Mississippi from the Ohio) there are between 30 and 40 men without any fort; at Chickasaw Bluffs, there is a sergeant and 12 men; at the Walnut Hills, I cannot precisely tell the number, as I did not stop there; at Natchez, there are between 30 and 40; and at New-Orleans, there are so few as not to be able to do the duty of the garrison, so that the inhabitants are called upon to perform that service—a task, of which they complain bitterly. These are the mighty forces which the Spaniards have on that river;—however, I can easily conceive how the information came. If I am not mistaken, it was brought by one Thomas Power, who has brought dispatches lately into the United States, but for whom, no one knew when he left the Natchez. He is the same person who was stopped on the Ohio about 12 months ago by lieutenant Steels, by command of the late General Wayne, and his papers seized. He was suspected of coming with a design to alienate the affections of the inhabitants of the western countries from the Union, and to attach them to Spain; it is supposed that this second trip to our country has in it something of a similar design—he might have political views in representing the strength of the Spaniards much greater than it really is.

As to the present amicable disposition of the Spaniards, and their wish to carry the treaty into effect, I will give you two recent instances. Mr. McCluney, of Washington, in Washington county, (Pennsylvania) lately went down the Mississippi with a cargo of flour: at Walnut Hills, when he went ashore to shew his passport, the commandant of the place told him that he wanted the flour that was in his boat. Mr. McCluney told him, that if he would give him 14 dollars per barrel, or the rate of the Orleans market for three months, he might have it. The commandant returned for answer, that the flour was there, and he must and would have it; and with respect to the price, he (Mr. McCluney) must settle that with the proper officers at New Orleans, and immediately sent down some soldiers to seize the boat, in direct violation of the 7th article of the treaty, which declares that "the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels or effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other, for any military expedition, or other public or private purpose whatever." When he came to New Orleans, he procured certificates from the different merchants, of the price of flour, being 14 dollars per barrel, and he presented these to the proper officers, expecting to receive that sum; but what was his surprize, when, contrary to every principle of honor and honesty, and in open violation of a solemn treaty, he found they would only give him 12 dollars!! In vain did he remonstrate on the occasion; in vain did he plead the treaty, or his being an American citizen! He discovered too late, that the common principles of rectitude were not to be found in the bosom of a Spaniard; and all the satisfaction he had (if a satisfaction it may be called) was, that he was not the only one, by many, who had been duped in the same manner.

The other case respected myself; one

Joseph Vidal, the secretary of the government was indebted to me a sum of money, of which when I went to demand the payment, he tendered me as a discharge some Spanish certificates which bore an enormous discount, there being no money at that time in the treasury,—these certificates are a species of paper money drawn by the commandants of the different forts on the treasury at New Orleans, and paid away to workmen, &c. for wages; and are received by the merchants at a rate proportionable to the degree of confidence they can put in them. Vidal wanted me to receive them as their nominal value—I refused, and as he would not pay me in the current coin of the country, I brought the case before Gayoso the governor. He (who has so often assured Mr. Elliott that it is the sincere wish of Spain to carry the treaty into effect)—this same man decreed (contrary to the knowledge of every inhabitant of the place) that it was the custom of that country to receive the certificates as cash, and that (even depreciated as they were) they were a legal tender. I rested myself on the treaty, and begged that agreeable to the provision made in the 7th article the case might be decided according to the authority of LAW ONLY, and not according to the custom of the country, with which, as a stranger, I was not supposed to be acquainted, and further, that the law (if there were any which would affect the case in point) might be pointed out to me; on which OUR FRIEND GAYOSO, pointing to his own breast, had the effrontery to tell me, that HE was the law; and that AS HE said, the law was to be decided. As the governor had none but his own sycophants about him when he made use of this assertion, I thought it necessary to call in some one to be witness to so extraordinary a declaration; and as an authority for so doing, I pleaded the 7th art. of the treaty, which declares, that "The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they may judge proper in all their affairs, and in all their trials at law, in which they may be concerned before the tribunals of the other party; and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such causes, and at the taking of all examination and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials." But even this—this very evident privilege was refused by the same evasive answers, and every avenue to obtain justice completely shut up. From these circumstances it is evident, there is no greater security in navigating the Mississippi, since the treaty than before it; nor will there ever be, till that nest of harpies, who prey upon the American citizens, is completely rooted out:—what dependance can be placed in a treaty, which the whim or caprice, favor or folly, of a petty commandant of a Spanish garrison is able to set aside: and to substitute his own will as the law which is to govern a free citizen, risking his property under the faith of solemn treaties.

Representations of these two cases have been forwarded to the secretary of state.

I am, Sir,
Your's respectfully,
FRANCIS BAILY.
Wednesday, Sept. 13th, 1797.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

MILAN, July 21.

The spirit of party which is every where prevalent is much exaggerated in the account sent from this city, because it is that in which there are most adventurers, and men who have nothing to lose in the event of a subversion of social order. Do not then be astonished at seeing such a number of falsehoods designedly published. Among these you may reckon the pretended account of a threatening letter written by general Buonaparte to the minister of Tuscany, on account of some supposed insults which it is pretended the French have received at Leghorn and at Pisa. All these fabrications are made with a view of exciting the French against quiet and temperate governments.

Government has appointed a committee to report on the general state of finances.—It has brought its labors to an end, and has found a deficiency in every particular. The chests of the bank of St. George, of the hospital, of the college, and of the receptacle for the poor, have all been found empty, and we know not where to look for resources.

CADIZ, July 17.

Yesterday admiral Jervis sent a flag of truce, reclaiming from general Massaredo nine officers, among whom was his nephew, whom he thought prisoners; but it was discovered from the wrecks driven ashore, that the chaloupe on board of which was his nephew, had gone down during the last action, which was very brisk.

PARIS, July 30.

The journal des Hommes Libres, which is commonly pretty well acquainted with the secrets of the Louvre, because it is under the direction of some of the subaltern gentry there, discovers great regret at the symptoms of reconciliation between the council and the directory. Carnot and conciliation are the objects of its most violent indignation; it regrets that the chance of a civil war is gone. The following are its reflections: "The general efforts of the political levers, which for these some days have been in motion at the Luxembourg, have thrown the oscillation of the directory into its former position.

"The Five Hundred have retreated (adds

he) in order to advance with more effect.—The general chorus is, "I am afraid, and I inspire fear."

It then proceeds to state, that the plan of impeachment against the directory is abandoned; and that the directory has on its side abandoned the idea of an impeachment against a part of the legislative body. It bitterly regrets that the clubs have been allowed to be shut up, and from this concludes, that those it calls patriots will be massacred worse than ever; that they will thus be punished for their incorrigible confidence and their foolish simplicity; that without a rupture, the peace at Lille will be concluded on terms less favorable to us; that the impeachment of the Directory and a civil war will come a little later; that the legislative body will continue its usurpation, the directory be a little more impotent and despised; and that it was not worth making so much noise to gain such a result as this.

We have quoted nearly its own terms, and not yet knowing to what a degree a reconciliation, so desirable and so necessary, is probable, or is likely soon to happen, we have given this piece for the conjectures of our readers.—Perlet.

July 31.

The new minister of foreign affairs has written to the commissary of the directory in the department of the Ourte, the following letter, dated the 20th July:

"I have received, citizen, your letter of the 23d of last month, by which you announce to me that a pretended agent of the ci-devant state of Liege still exercises his functions at the Hague. I have just directed citizen Noel to obtain accurate information on this subject. The moment that I shall receive his answer, it shall be communicated to you.

(Signed) "TALLEYRAND."

A few days ago, Buonaparte's harrangue to the army of Italy was posted against all the walls of Paris. At the present moment the walls are covered with an eloquent address of Pichegrue to the armies. It is extracted from the report made by him in the sitting of the council of five hundred on the 25th ult. I am happy to find, that if Cesar is on the one side, Pompey is on the other. I am inclined to think too, that the public tranquillity is not so much in danger as some people imagine from the effects produced by the present fermentation in the public mind, and the struggle that has taken place too indulgent. The good understanding of governors frequently proceeds from nothing more than a cordial adoption of a system of usurpation. A little animosity makes them keep a watchful eye on their conduct, and their mutual faults. Dispositions, therefore, of this kind, so far from being injurious to the governed, are generally beneficial to them. It is only desirable, in order that no bad effects may arise, that the parties be sufficiently strong to check themselves, without any shock, merely by the equilibrium to be produced by collision. This appears to me to be the secret of our present situation. The constitution is a centre which draws all around it.—The debates tend to its establishment. This ought to be their object, and resistance serves only to add force to their endeavours.

It is said that the disposal of the city of Venice is now the subject of dispute between France and the emperor.

ADMINISTRATION OF FINANCES.

The minister of finance to the commissioners of the executive directory residing at the central administration of the departments.

I send you, citizen commissioners, a copy of a letter I received on the 1st inst. from the executive directory, calling on me for an account of the manoeuvres practised to alarm the purchasers of national domains. It enjoins me to cause an exact observance to be made of the laws and principles which are to secure them from the new attempts of the enemies of the country. I entreat you, citizen commissioner, to demand of the central administration of the department, to transcribe on its registers the copy of this letter, to the end that your fellow-citizens may be made acquainted with it, and that it may manifest, by its publicity, the intentions of the government, on whose efforts and perseverance every stress may be laid. I should be afraid of weakening the impression which an exposition of the principles by which the directory is actuated, ought to make on every citizen, if I were to enter into any elucidations of my own. It rather becomes me to confine myself to the pressing exhortation and formal recommendation I now make to you, to employ all the means in your power to re-animate public confidence, to prove that it is established on the most solid basis, to point out all those who aim at weakening it, to apply to them the laws enacted against the enemies of the country, and to communicate to me all the facts which may come to your knowledge. If any purchaser of a national domain should be molested in the enjoyment of his property, denounce the author of the outrage to the tribunals, and apprise me without delay of what has happened. If an emigrant should find an asylum in your department, cause him to be apprehended, and give information to the minister of police. If any one should revive pretensions or prejudices condemned by the laws or by reason, endeavor in the first instance to root out the error by an exposition of useful truths. If these pretensions or prejudices should be persisted in, the intention must then be criminal: and you are to exert every severity, to the end that the good citizens may find in the agents of government the guarantees of public security; if you should find that an endeavor is made, no matter on what pretext, to conceal any property belonging to the national domains, you are to consider the author of this fraud as a dilapidator of the public property, and to proceed against him accordingly. You are to transmit to me a statement of the sales of national domains up to the 1st Thermidor, in separate columns, as follows:

1. An account of the immovable proper-

ty fold, and the name of the commune in which it is situated.

2. The establishment on which it depended, or the old proprietor.

3. The sum for which it was put up to sale.

4. The sum for which it was sold.

5. The name of the purchaser.

And a sixth blank column is to be left for observations.

If any purchaser should have been molested in his possessions, you will state the same in a note, with his steps which have been taken to secure him the protection of the laws. During the first decade of every month you will send me a statement, in the same form, of all the sales made during the preceding month. You are to be punctual in this respect, as it is a general measure which promised great utility. You cannot fail, citizen commissary, to be aware of all the importance of this letter. You cannot have so favorable an opportunity to give the directory a proof of your zeal in an affair in which it takes so lively an interest.

D. V. RAMEL, minister of finance.

August 1.

The letters that we receive from the departments speak only of the contradictory orders given for the march of the troops. If a courier in the morning brings an order to advance, another in the evening brings an order to retreat. The general officers cross each other, and nothing seems to be thought of but bringing the two councils to their reason. This is a light sketch of the proceeding that take place in our frontier departments, and which resemble too much those that preceded the revolution of 1790. How is it that a government newly established, so much resembles that which we are destroying?

It is said, indeed, that general Ferino, at Sedan, has stopped the march of two columns of our army that were going to Paris. He observed to them that their marching orders were not legal, and they retreated. It is, however, added, that he was obliged to make preparations for opposing their passage, and that the cannon of the citadel was turned against them.—*Tableau de l'Europe.*

The Turkish ambassador still continues to be the subject of general conversation. At the ball given at the Odeon in honor of his excellency, the most elegant women in Paris vied to engage his attention. But it seems that mademoiselle Lange, the actress, carried the prize. Gueffing the ambassador's taste from his age, gravity, &c. she rejected the fashion of the day, and appeared in a dress equally decent and magnificent. Three salutations from his excellency, and leave to pay him her homage, were the proofs of the impression she made upon him. All Paris seems convinced that she is to have the handkerchief. Since that day every article of female dress begins to be "a la Turque;" *Robes a la Turque, Chapeaux a la Turque.* In short, the Parisian Fair are growing Sultanas in every thing except confinement; a new mode which I am persuaded all the Bahaws in the Turkish dominions would never be able to introduce among them.

August 2.

Every thing is tranquil at Turin. Gen. Buonaparte has written to the king of Sardinia, congratulating him on his prudent conduct, and assuring him, that in case of necessity he may depend on his assistance. [No doubt.]

The directory has entirely suppressed the official part of the Redacteur. This determination appears to have been taken immediately after certain articles which have given occasion to the loud remarks of the different parties.

Several Journals have published a letter from Italy, bearing, that peace was signed at Udina, by Buonaparte, Clarke, and the plenipotentiaries of the emperor. This news appears to be premature. We think however, that the emperor will not expose himself to the danger of seeing Buonaparte, Moreau and Hoche, pour at once on his territories, and again threaten his capital; that he would not compromise the fate of the countries we have allowed him to take; that on this idea peace will be signed with Austria within a month, if the emperor listens to other councils he would probably repent of the bad faith with which the prime minister, Thuguet retards the conclusion of the negotiation, since the opening of those at Lille, which gives him the hopes of protracting it, and producing some other result.—Perlet.

Paris continues to be tranquil, and almost exclusively occupied with festes.

Until we shall see the addresses from all the divisions we may be able to form some opinion of the spirit which will prevail in that of the division of Angereau, from the speech of that general on the celebration of the federation of the 14th July, in which is the following remarkable passage:

"May," says he to the soldiers of his division, "may a spark of the sacred fire which animates you, warm the souls of these young Sybarites who have neither virtue nor patriotism, and in whom effeminacy and egotism have extinguished the voice of honor. And you my comrades, persevere always in the sentiments which afford you to their glory. If rash factions have dared to attempt our rights; if the constitution you have chosen has been violated; if your victorious hands have been threatened with chains; if their audacity has been carried so far as to attempt to raise again either the scaffold or the throne;—you soldiers know your duty—there will be nothing remaining for you but the alternative of *Liberty or Death*!"—L'Esclair.

Francois de Neufchateau arrived on the 30th ult. The day after, the minister of the interior, delivered to him the Porte-Feuille. Relative to Benezech, the directory made an arret, which deserves to be made known.

"The executive directory orders, that the resignation of Benezech, minister of the interior, be accepted. The present arret is not to be notified to the citizen Benezech till after the arrival of Francois de Neufchateau."

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

August 1.

The order of the day called for the discussion relative to ground rents.

Fabre—You are aware that your enemies have circulated rumours thro' the departments, that you are about to dispossess of their property the purchasers of national domains. These calumnies ought to be refuted, and all France should know that you will constantly protect the lawful purchasers of these domains. I demand a priority for the discussion relative to the partitionage of lands. Opinions vary much on this object, and the debates may be wound up this day.—This proposition was adopted.

Favie spoke against the plan of the commission He considered the partitionage leases to have