

long ceased to be a disposable national property, which could no more be alienated than the ramparts of a fortified place, the public monuments of a commune, or the lands reserved for the roads. With respect to the purchasers of national domains, he considered many of them as fraudulent frauds: in the department Eure, a chateau, valued at 670,000 livres in 1793, had been given for 75,000 livres in mandates. He demanded that the sale of the paragon houses should be put a stop to; that they should be at the disposal of the communes; and that the sale of all those disposed of since 25 Brumaire of the second year, should be declared null and invalid.—Adopted.

The striking proof of animosity displayed by the opposite parties in the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred of the 20th inst. appear to have spread some alarm among the friends of the present constitution of France. All the public prints devoted to the party of the moderates, are filled with the most affecting complaints, and the strongest apprehensions on the occasion of this unexpected division. L'Éclair expresses himself in the following manner on this interesting subject: "The crisis approaches: all the symptoms of a new revolution already begin to appear, the parties are already ranged up in battle array against each other. Yet a few days, and the sword will decide. Discord has taken possession of the Council of Five Hundred, and it will not be calt out till it has gorged itself with the blood of the one party or the other; perhaps of both.

"Woe be to him," said a sage, "Woe be to him who offendeth himself!" Woe be to you, Representatives of the People, when, degrading the august character with which you are invested, you transform your Senate to an arena for Gladiators! Can you hope that men will respect you when you do not respect yourselves? And how do you hope to govern, if you do not inspire respect?

"Which party is to blame? Both. I will say this, however, that if violence can at all be pardoned it is in the vanquished minority. But you, the favorite Representatives of the People; you, of whom a united majority is always sure to triumph, how can such excuses be justified in you? What evil genius could inspire you with the fatal thought of terminating by the spirit of faction, a discussion in which you were sure to be victorious, by displaying with calmness and with dignity the whole power of your will?

"Cynas, on entering the Roman Senate, imagined himself transported into an assembly of Kings: What would he have said, had he been a spectator of such indecent contorts? And, great God! at what a moment do you resign yourself to the impulse of your brutal passions? At the moment when the envoys of the King of England arrive to treat for peace! Do you believe that scenes of this nature are very well calculated to inspire them with a high confidence in the wisdom and in the stability of our government?"

"If you overthrow, or if you allow the Constitutional Republic to be overthrown, you will fall into the military Republic, and the latter will be more dreadful than the former. To day you are magistrates; tomorrow you will be slaves. *Amicus Plato magis amica veritas.* Never was there a saying more necessary to be repeated and observed.

"On what points then does the crisis in which France is placed, depend at this moment! On the retaining or dismissal of four ministers, whom the majority of both councils, and the whole nation accuse of ignorance and perfidy, and whom the Directory obstinately persists in preferring as the agents of the Executive Power." On this subject of discussion we meet with the following remarks in the same Journal:

"In every country that wishes to preserve its tranquility and happiness, the ablest and wisest men should be called to the management of public affairs. Confidence is extinguished in every heart when folly and ignorance obstruct the avenues to the seat of government. Cease then, Directors, to shut your ears to our prayers! We entreat you, in the name of your country, to dismiss from their employments, and banish from your presence, Rame, Charles La Croix, Truguet, and Merlin. The last is peculiarly unworthy your notice. As long as you remain surrounded by such ministers, how can you possibly expect, that we, who are both by good will and reason firmly bound to support the present order of things, should protect you against the murmurs and complaints of those, who, regretting what they have lost, eagerly desire to return to that point from which they first set out? Were we to be your advocates, should we not expose ourselves to the just reproaches of either flattering flattery, or of being the accomplices of wicked men? We make this request on your as well as our own account. When you shall have granted it, we will then endeavour to recal to reason those of our brethren who are now tormented with unavailing anxiety."

ARMY OF CONDE.

Order of the 20th July, 1797.
"His majesty, the emperor of Russia, has done me the honor to inform me, that the king of France has made a proposition to him respecting this army; and his imperial majesty flatters himself that his majesty and myself will be equally satisfied with the overtures which his minister is commissioned to make in his name."
"The emperor of Russia is willing to grant every relief to this army. He is about to apply to the courts of Vienna and London, to continue their generous benefactions to it. Until the arrangements will be made, he desires me to rest assured, that from the moment he shall take charge of the army, every individual in it, from the highest lieutenant general to the lowest soldier, who is willing to take advantage of his kindness, shall preserve the same rank and pay as he at this moment enjoys. We cannot know, until the return of the courier which is to be sent to Russia what is the nature of the hereditary grants which his imperial majesty intends to promise this army besides granting to the French nobility the same privileges which nobles of Russia enjoy."

LONDON, August 7.
Lieutenant Forbass, of the Royal Navy, died on his passage on the 22d July: his body after the usual ceremonies, was committed to the deep. Preparations for war are carrying on with the greatest activity in Germany. A strong detachment from the Austrian army on the Lower Rhine has begun its march towards the territories usurped during the war by the king of Prussia, who has, on his part, increased the force under the Duke of Brunswick to 60,000 men, and given orders for the establishment of magazines near the scene of contest. It is said, however, that that monarch has withdrawn his troops from the city of Nuremberg; and if this be true it may be hoped he will be induced to listen to the voice of justice, without the interposition of arms. Prudence, indeed, may have suggested this line of conduct: for the elector of Saxony, on whose support Frederick William appears to have depended, has not only abandoned his cause, but has assembled an army of 30,000 men, to second the efforts of the lawful chief of the German empire.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.

Navy Yard, September 18.
The constructor, having extended to his fellow-citizens, all reasonable gratification of their laudable curiosity, during the progress of the building, believes he may with propriety make the following request and suggestions, on the operation of launching the frigate Constitution.

That (excepting the President of the United States, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and their respective suites, and others specially admitted, who will comparatively, be very few) no person will attempt in any way, to pass into the limits of the navy yard.

The reason of this request is obviously to prevent interruption or confusion which might be injurious or ruinous to the act of launching; which will be critical, under the most favorable circumstances, and indispensably requiring perfect silence and obedience to orders. Independent of this conclusive reason, the danger of encroaching spectators would be imminent from the occasional and abrupt falling of bodies used in the construction of the ship; a conformity therefore to this request, is earnestly solicited.

It is suggested, as the tide will be full, that it would be necessary to the safety of the spectators, particularly women and children, that they do not approach in crowds too near the margin of the contiguous wharves, as the sudden entrance of so large a body as the frigate, will occasion an instantaneous swell of the water the height of which cannot be easily calculated, and against which, therefore, the discretion of the people ought amply to guard.

It is regretted, in this instance, that the yard and the places around it, are too contracted for an occasion which will probably excite so much desire, and in which all the citizens have so much interest; it is therefore submitted to those who can make the arrangement, to place themselves in vessels, or water crafts, at due distance, upon the profile or side of the Frigate, but by no means too near, either in a right line or otherwise, as the direction may be uncertain, nor to load open boats too deeply, as the agitation of the water even at a considerable distance, may be somewhat hazardous.

It is also recommended to those who erect stages to accommodate spectators, that they have them secured in every respect, as the loss of life of a single citizen, would mar the satisfaction and pleasure that the constructor otherwise would enjoy, of building and conducting into the ocean, a powerful agent of national justice, which hope dictates may become the just pride and ornament of the American nation.

GEORGE CLAGHORN.

NEW-YORK, September 21.
A British gentleman writes from Port-au-Prince, August 21.

"I was taken the 9th off the Mole on my way to America, and brought in here—I am on my parole, and hope soon to be exchanged, as a change of conduct for the better is expected; Santhoxan having failed from hence for France on Saturday last, in an Indian."

THE LAND OF LIBERTY!!

A CURIOSITY

Just arrived from Cape Mount, on the windward coast of Africa, the ship Agenor, Edward Bois, master, with a prime cargo of assorted SLAVES. The sale of which will commence on Monday, the 21st inst.—Conditions then made known.

ROBERT WATTS.

Savannah, 10th August, 1797.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONTINUED.

PARIS, August 5.

General Pichegru had his pocket picked of his watch in the Jardin d'Italie, while walking by the side of the Ottoman ambassador.

RATISBON, July 20.

There appears reason to apprehend the most violent discussions in the Diet here, on the subject of the articles of peace concluded between the emperor and the French republic. From the moment of signing the preliminaries, the emperor has kept the most profound silence as to their contents; the French announced that their republic was acknowledged in all its integrity, which gave the greatest uneasiness to the princes and states, whose territory had been declared an integral part of the French republic. It was only on the 22d of June that the imperial cabinet notified to the diet that the preliminaries had been signed, an event which took place at Leoben, on the 18th April. The form of this imperial decree, the equivocal expressions which are contained in it, and a certain tone of enbar-

ment which prevails throughout it, were not very well calculated to raise the spirits of men. The bishop of Liege, among others, having applied to his imperial majesty to know, whether after the conclusion of the peace he should enter into the possession of his bishoprick, received the following laconic and at the same time jesuitical reply: "That the integrity of the empire had been adopted as the basis of the treaty of peace to be concluded between France and the empire." This answer, which to short-sighted men may appear satisfactory, only served to increase the uneasiness of those who look forward at any distance.

Add to this, the good understanding which prevails between the court of Vienna and the French government, and the security of the latter as to the possession of its new department. The following incident is however deserving of attention:—Several states of the empire have officially announced to the diet, that the German body, fully confident of the wisdom and magnanimity of their chief head, entreats him to accept an absolute authority to conclude a peace. We are assured that the ecclesiastical prince who brought forward this at the diet, acted sincerely, but was betrayed into the measure by others more artful than himself, whose reasoning was this: "If the emperor has really obtained a stipulation for the integrity of the empire, he will accept the offer with great readiness, as it will add to the glory of the house of Austria, but if not he will reject it." This very circumstance has caused the emperor to express himself dissatisfied with one of his commissioners, who supported the proposition.

The solution of the enigma is now whispered—notwithstanding the passage in the imperial decree, which secures the integrity of the empire, the imperious force of circumstances renders it necessary to construe this sentence as applying to the constitution, and not to the territory of the empire, and it is with reason apprehended, that some of the prelates will be fecularized. This will necessarily produce complaints in the diet, and protests on the part of the injured states; but it will not be difficult for the emperor's ministers to justify their measure, by shewing what he has done, as his share in this dreadful war, and, by appealing to the princes and states individually, to know whether each of them has done all that he could, and that he ought to have done, on his part.

ROME, July 7.

The agitation here, as well as in the other parts of the estates of the church, continues to be very great. The pope yesterday went from the Vatican to the Quirinal Palace, without acclamation and without crowd. He may yet survive his illness some years, and the people are not desirous of innovation.

A letter is in circulation here, written by general Buonaparte to cardinal Mattei, at Ferrara, in which the general says, that he is daily invited to Rome to give the people there better laws, and a constitution more agreeable to the rights of man.

BRUSSELS, July 31.

The following are the most certain accounts of the marches and countermarches of the troops of the army of the Sambre and Meuse towards the interior of the Republic.

Some days ago an order arrived for calling all the troops, as well as the artillery who had passed the ancient frontiers of France to retreat. Several corps began accordingly to retreat, but on the 27th of July there came very pressing orders from Paris, for all the troops to march into the interior of the Republic. A column which had come from Charleroi to Namur, set off without resting, for Givet and all the troops in the neighbourhood and the Park of artillery set off on the same night for the interior.

It may be asked why these troops, who are said to be destined for a maritime expedition, carry with them such a quantity of artillery and warlike stores: why they are accompanied by flying artillery, by four regiments of horse chateaux, by dragoons and by hussars? Without answering all these important questions, we can only say, as a certain fact, that attempts are made to excite the troops against part of the Legislative Body. Wherever the detachments of the army of the Sambre and Meuse have passed, they have shewn the most dreadful want of discipline, pillaging their hosts, ill using them, and when the latter complained, fligmatizing them with the names of Chouans and Royalists.

They write from Mavy, that the Municipal Administration of the Canton of Ballon has caused it to be proclaimed by found of drum, that all the Citizens shall declare in writing the Religion which they refuse to profess.

BASLE, July 25.

We are assured that General Buonaparte has testified discontent at the refusal of the Helvetic Body relative to the passage demanded through the Valais. It is even said but that wants confirmation, that he has intimated a resolution to force this passage, if Switzerland shall not consent to grant it. We know not why this General is so much interested about this passage, which would not be very useful to his army, and why he teases the Swiss so much to obtain it; for we can hardly believe, as the friends of Mr. Wickham would insinuate, that the General is desirous of a pretence to intermeddle in the affairs of Switzerland, and to revolutionize some Cantons, who are not very friendly to popular tumults. However that may be, the Swiss confide in the promise of the Directory, and in the wisdom of Berthelmy who so well possesses the rare talent of conciliating instead of exasperating.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, September 22.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

From the 21st to 22d Sept. in the morning.
Admitted, since last report,
Andrew McKew—Gordon McNeal's Small street.
Alex. Henry—Walnut, corner 4th street.
John Chapman—87, South Water street.
Margaret Tibbs—Saint's, 6, Vernon street.
Ann Potter—South, near 4th street.
Margaret Gueson—2d, between Spruce & Dock-streets.
Sarah Fisher—No. 35, Almond-street
Eaker Laufoon—Harris's, South, above 5th street.
Cary Culinel—2, near Rope-walks.
Discharged, since last report,
John Kinney, admitted 16th inst.
Elizabeth Ellis, 5th
Remaining last Report 51
Admitted since, 9
Discharged 2
Died NONE 2
Remain in Hospital, { Convalescents 19 } 58
{ Sick 39 }
Five of whom are dangerous.
Interred in City Hospital burying ground since last report:—
From the city and suburbs 9
From the city hospital None.
Total 9
(Signed) STEPHEN GIRARD,
CALEB LOWNES,
JOHN CONNELLY.
Published by order of the Board,
Wm. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman pro tem.

Total of burials for 24 hours, ending yesterday at noon.

Grown Persons.	Childr. n.
Third Presbyterian 1	0
Second Presbyterian 1	0
St. Mary's 1	1
Methodists 1	0
City Hospital* 2	0
Total 5	1
* From the city and suburbs.	

DIED, this morning, Mr. JAMES CAREY, Clerk to Mr. Andrew Brown, Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette.

A Hint to the Citizens of Philadelphia.

THIS day, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a fire was discovered to be burning in a large quantity of shingles, in Mr. Stogden's board yard, a little above Callowhill street, in the Northern Liberties. It being seen by the smokes, as soon as it began to burn, by the alertness of the inhabitants it was soon extinguished. Matches were found which it had been kindled with, and brought to my office. There is no doubt with me, but it was done to set fire to the neighbourhood, as one half of the people are moved out of it.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT

September, 21.

The following is the notice taken by Bache of a paragraph in Wednesday's Gazette.

"To be an object of the abuse of a hiring verdict, capable of such sentiments as the foregoing discloses, is an honor to a republican; we shall therefore always be happy when Fenno shall please to favor us with a portion of his billingsgate. But the above paragraph I derive to be confided in another view. John Fenno's press is patronized by this government; he is the printer for one of the highest branches of it—the Senate: Will it not be considered then, that he speaks their sentiments; and, if so, what are we to expect from France, should a counter-revolution and the re-establishment of Royalty not take place. Publications such as the foregoing, are well calculated to nourish the disquietude which exists between this country and France, and to lead to a rupture; they are no doubt, therefore, well paid for,—by Mr. LISTON. We mention this consideration in exculpation of our governments (whom we do not think capable of prompting such diabolical sentiments) that the true source of them may be understood abroad, to be British; and not to come from our executive administration, who by their countenance of Fenno's press might appear implicated."

It is, to be sure, little better than wasting time and room to notice such paltry jargon: But one cannot refrain from contempt at seeing this blackguard, affect to set up for the "exculpator" of a government, which he makes it the whole business of his life to weaken, defame & destroy. A very great degree of weakness, inconsistency and puerility, are prime requisites in the character of a Jacobin. This poor, silly, emaciated dupe of French villainy, seems to think, that to repel an accusation, it is only necessary to retort it. It appears never to have entered into his addled brain, that a difference of circumstances makes a wide distinction between cases. So long as the Editor of the Aurora, advocated the cause of one belligerent power, in opposition to the other, little was said, because men are liable to prejudices: It was simply indecorous—considering our neutral situation. But to continue that attachment under the immanent change which has since taken place; and not only to continue simply the attachment, but vigorously to espouse, and zealously to uphold, a cause degenerated to downright piracy, robbery, and murder, after we ourselves have become the objects of these atrocities, too; under these circumstances, I say, the man who can have the hardihood to encounter the indignation of all his fellow-citizens, and the contempt of all mankind, for a base, unnatural, patrician villain, must be well paid for his infamous services. The suspicion is natural—And the object confirms it by every movement he makes. With regard to John Fenno, though he professes not the lady-like squeamishness of citizen Bache, what facts have ever been adduced by this miserable tool of the most abandoned faction that ever disgraced a free country, in support of his often reiterated accusations of a disposition to favor Royalty? John Fenno, at the excellent dawn of the Revolution, embraced the standard of revolt, and by his writings and his actual services, as I believe, essentially cooperated in aiding the progress to Independence. He served as volunteer in the first American army that ever was raised, and more than once sacrificed his fortune by his attachment to the cause, at a time when this base traducer was an infant in his cradle, or perhaps even yet unborn. Nay more every male of his family, we out an exception in some arms in the cause of their country, and fought her battles with distinguished reputation, and for

eral of them bled in her service either in the army or navy, and endured the pains and sufferings of a three years captivity, in the foggy houses of New-York, in the leaky prison-ship, and amidst the loathsome stench of the tender's hold, while the Jacobin pestifer, Brecau, was holdy chunting, in falsetto and leaden drams, the horrors of the prison-ship, or in fitting lay-lagging rhymes for new-bays and hankers. Two had, while alive, the peculiar boast of serving through the whole war, from the battle of Lexington to the siege of Yorktown. And as high as mail at this day to be respected with attachment to Royalty, by an upstart hireling? In fact, to discriminate rightly, the word *Republic* is Jacobinically applied to those attached to the peace and order of society, and to the existing form of government. The Jacobins hate all government alike, and their chief aim is to shake off its shackles. John Fenno, like many others, having seen the consequences of mobocracy, through a long course of years, and felt its effects, (in being forcibly seized and very roughly handled by an armed and lawless banditti, upon a false accusation of keeping in his possession a large quantity of pepper at a time when that article bore a high price,) feels a natural and inherent attachment to a government which secures to each citizen a protection of person, and which he labored for thirty years to acquire. In defence of the Federal constitution, against the government-lusting faction, in repelling the assaults of the foreign and domestic foes, in reproaching the violences of Britain, and in laboring to open the eyes of the people to the treacherous and piratical courses and ultimate liberticide views, of the terrible republic, he has uniformly and constantly sacrificed the plainest dictates of interest, at the shrine of patriotism—Withstood the menaces, and in more instances than one, the open assaults of the bloody domestic assassin—and never suppressed the TRUTH, through a fear, worthy only of an acknowledged coward, of "nourishing the disquietudes" of a murderous band of foreign desperadoes.

Such is the plain and simple state of facts with regard to this matchless rascal! This man whom disorganizers would fain picture as a foe to public liberty. Rough and awkward indeed, they may appear as here stated—But this I regard not. It is time to have done with tameness towards that notorious and detestable faction, who want nothing but the power to act over in America the scenes which have passed in France; to get the Jacobins and party, and to crush virtue, honesty and patriotism by pretended conspiracies against the people.

It is an essential link in this chain to render suspected all those, who by superior purity of character, or known uprightiness of views and motives, are supposed to have a weight or influence with the public and thus to oppose a barrier to their designs. I know not whether I shall be thanked for publishing these things into public notice. But this I know, they are facts—And tired and vexed with the repetition of unfounded and defiling calumnies, I have at length ventured thus to refute them by a simple statement, under circumstances attended with the less impropriety, because I know that at any other time these facts would be suppressed.

J. W. F.

COMMUNICATION.

The very great number of persons who continually rush out of existence in consequence of violent treatment, one would think, ought to stagger the faith of the man of blood, and his young devotees. But it is a melancholy truth that they are for the most part full blood philosophers, of the French school, who have once embraced a phantasy, adhere to it with a vigour increased in a direct proportion as fact and experience prove its baneful effects.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1797.
THE Merchants who at this time prefer having their vessels and Merchandise entered and cleared at Chester or Marcus Hook, are hereby notified, That in compliance with their desire, and upon a full conviction that the measure will be mutually beneficial to them and to the United States. The collector of the customs has made arrangements to establish for some time branches of the custom-house at those places, where every accommodation in his power will be given to the merchants.

* * * A Special Meeting of the select and common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, is to be held at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Tuesday the 26th inst. at 9 o'clock in the morning on business of Importance, at which place it is hoped the members will attend—the Hospital being clear of the prevailing fever.

FRANCIS GURNEY, President of the select council.

SAMUEL HODGSON, President of the common council.

Sept. 22

To be Sold at Public Vendue.

ON Friday the 29th instant, precisely at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the sign of the king of Prussia, near the market house in Germantown, a two story stone dwelling house, barn and stable and lot of 2 acres 24 1/2 perches of ground, part of which is an orchard of excellent fruit trees, situate near the middle of Germantown, on the north east side of the main street or road, containing in front on the said street or road 64 feet nine inches; bounded by ground of Dr. Betton and others and opposite to the messuage and lot of Melchior Ming, The above lot is good clover meadow, and has a never failing stream of water running through it.

Also three other lots of ground, each containing two acres, situate on the fourth east side of Rittenhouse's Mill road, commonly called Peter Smith's Lane, in Germantown township, at the distance of 279 yards from the fourth west side of the Germantown main street, bounded by lands of Conrad Carpenter, James Ogleby, Jacob Keout, and Melchior Ming. The above lots are high and pleasantly situated, commanding a pleasing prospect of Germantown and the Schuylkill and Wissahickon hills, and are well adapted for gentlemen's country seats. The said lots are now in clover, and there are on the same upwards of 200 grafted fruit trees.

A good and indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be given to the purchaser twenty days after the sale, upon the payment of one half of the purchase money, and five being the other half by mortgage upon the purchased premises.

Possession of the first described lot and premises may be had on the 17th April next, and immediate possession may be had of the three last mentioned lots.

Any person, wishing to view the above premises, may see the same by applying to Benj. Lehman, in Germantown near the Market house. EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer. Germantown, 12d Sept. 1797. 613

MR. LAILSON,

WITH an intention to render service, and undevote those Performers, who during his absence Mr. Raymond has thought proper to engage, thinks it would be wrong in him not to inform those that are engaged, that it is without his approbation, and that he will not be in any way answerable for Mr. Raymond's engagements.

PHILIPPE LAILSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 25, 1797. 614