

are determined to enjoy as long as they can. They know that a state of tranquillity would not justify any undue and arbitrary measures to overawe and prevent a free election of representatives—they are sensible of the injuries the people have sustained by men acting in the name of liberty—they feel justly apprehensive of national resentment—When peace takes place let them tremble! Yes, I hope, and am certain, that when the feelings of the French people are represented by an unbiased election, to which as yet they are strangers, that national vengeance will hurl the present bloody usurpers from their seats of power, and strip them and their partisans of all their revolutionary plunder.—What good man but must wish, with anxious solicitude, the speedy consummation of so just, so fortunate an event? But while we indulge the sacred hope of seeing the revolutionary robbers stripped of their immense possessions, we should suppress the wish of seeing the former great land-holders reinstated in the whole of the property they formerly owned:—we ought to confine our hopes of restitution to those only, who possessors of a moderate property and friends to regulated liberty, were driven from their country by the tyrants of the revolution, who, had they remained in France, would have lost their lives. What a stab will not the hellish views of revolutionists throughout the world receive, from the changes which peace will bring about in France?—What a mortification to see the apollons of liberty and equality lose all their revolutionary spoils; to see all their overgrown, ill-gotten property torn from them? What a dreadful example will it not afford to Jacobins throughout the universe, and particularly those of America? What a death stroke to the hopes of our anarchists and disorganizers, to see the French heroes of infurrection and subordination so cruelly treated, as to have torn from them the only reward of all their toils, dangers and guilt?

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, September 30.
On Wednesday the 20th inst. came on to trial, before the hon. Judge Cushing, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Connecticut, the cause of Samuel Fowler, and others, against Mary Lyndsay and others, in which the Plaintiffs claim, under a grant from the state of Connecticut, a part of the tract of land called Connecticut Gore. The defendants holding under a title derived from the state of New-York, appeared and pleaded to the jurisdiction of the Court, that the land demanded was within the district of New-York, and not within the district of Connecticut, on which an issue was joined, and a jury summoned to try the issue.
The defendants then challenged the array of the jurors, and for causes of challenge alleged, 1. That the panel was arrayed by the Marshal of the district of Connecticut, who was a freeman and inhabitant of said state. 2. That the deputy Marshal by whom the Marshal summoned and arrayed the jurors was interested as a purchaser and claimant in said Gore. To which challenge the plaintiffs demurred, and the defendants joined in demurrer.
The question was very ably and learnedly argued by Messrs. Parsons and Sullivan on the part of the Plaintiffs; and by Messrs. Hoffman and Hamilton on the part of the defendants. After the arguments the court gave their opinion that the first cause of challenge alleged was insufficient, but that the second reason assigned was sufficient, and on that ground quashed the array.
A motion was then made by the Plaintiffs to have another jury immediately summoned; but the term being so nearly expired, as not to leave sufficient time for the trial of the cause, the court overruled the motion; and the cause of course was continued to the next term to be holden at New-Haven in April next.

BOSTON, September 26.
This day general Hull's division of militia will be reviewed at Concord. It is supposed there will be about 7000 men under arms, including several troops of cavalry. His excellency the governor left his seat at Roxbury, this morning, for the field of review, under escort of two companies of horse. To-morrow he will return, escorted by four troops of cavalry. Many of the respectable inhabitants of this town, will be present at the review.
[These troops are all in complete uniform—blue broad-cloth, with various facings. Attached to this division is a body of dragoons, consisting of 500 men also in complete uniform.]
On Friday last, another effort was made to launch the frigate *Constitution*. At the instant the shores were removed the started, and glided to the water with a regular rapidity, which promised a handsome completion of the wishes of a very numerous collection of the inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity; but after moving about 30 feet, she suddenly stopped. As she was just then entering on the temporary wharf, erected to support the ways, it was conceived unsafe to make further attempts to get her off, till there was the most perfect assurance of her finishing her launch; as it was dreaded her weight, resting on the wharf, might occasion it to settle, and the consequences be very serious. What was the real impediment to her launching on this latter day, we are unable to determine. It is ascribed to several causes. The settling of the ground—the tightness of the bligeways, &c. But too much praise cannot be bestowed on the ingenious Constructor, whose prudence and fidelity so evidently triumphed over his ambition and resolution. We hear, the workmen will, as usual, be employed upon the frigate, and that the launching is deferred till about the 19th of October.
Capt. Pillsbury who arrived yesterday from Guadaloupe, informs us, that *Hugues* treats Americans who come there to trade in a

very polite manner; and is punctual to his contracts with them.
Capt. Billings of N. London, from *Turkey's Island*, was attacked by a French privateer, which he beat off with *lalla's stones*. She followed capt. B. into St. Thomas, when the privateer capt. was arrested.
A letter from P. de Paix Aug. 21, says, *Santonax*, sailed yesterday for France, in an *Indiaman*.
Letters from *Trinidad* to Aug. mention, that a mutiny had happened at that Island on board the *Dictator*, English man of war. The sailors drove the officers below and kept them confined for several days, refusing on treating solely with the capt. for an advance of pay, and a redress of sundry stated grievances. These demands being acceded to, they released the officers, and returned to their duty.
A SINGULAR FACT.
At 12 o'clock on Friday, 2 pigs escaped from the *Snow Sally*, at anchor off Long-Warf; at 12 o'clock on Saturday, the same pigs were observed swimming towards the vessel, and taken up. These pigs had been on board the vessel but one day previous to their emigration, and were raised in Charleston.

BALTIMORE, September 27.
BOARD OF HEALTH.
BURIALS
In the west part of Baltimore, heretofore called the town—for the last twenty-four hours, ending this morning at sunrise.
6 Adults 3 Children
Burials in the east part, called Fell's Point, &c. including the Potter's Field.
6 Adults 0 Children
(Signed)
JOSEPH TOWNSEND, clerk.
September 27.
BY AUTHORITY.
By his excellency JOHN HOSKINS STONE, Governor of the state of Maryland.
A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS it hath been represented to me by the mayor of Baltimore, and other respectable citizens, that a number of robberies and attempts to rob on the high roads, leading to that city, and in one instance a murder and robbery had been committed—To prevent such enormities, and to bring perpetrators thereof to punishment, I do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall discover and make known the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid crimes and offences, so that he or they be convicted thereof in any court of law of this state:—And I do further offer and promise full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice therein, who shall discover and make known the person or persons by whom the said crimes and offences were committed, so that he or they be convicted thereof, in any court of law of this state.
Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and ninety-seven.
J. H. STONE.

NORFOLK, September 23.
OF SANTONAX.
The following interesting particulars of the proceedings at Cape Francois, respecting Santonax, from the 16th to the 29th of August, we received by a gentleman passenger in the brig *Democrat*, arrived on Thursday.
On the 16th of August general Touffaint, with part of his cavalry, arrived at the Cape from Gonaives; on the 17th, the regular troops and militia were summoned by beat of drum through all the streets to a general review the next morning. At this review, general Touffaint harangued the troops, exhorted them to support the laws of France, and never to deviate from the true principles of republicans. After the review was over, general Touffaint arrested the aid-du-camp of Santonax, and sent him on board a vessel in the harbor. On the same evening the general summoned all the commanders and generals of the Cape and the neighboring districts, before him, and presented a paper for them to sign, the purport of which was the crimination of Santonax, and to shew the necessity of his being sent to France: this paper they all refused signing, except the commandant Christophe, who declared that he would sign it, conscious he would serve his country, and probably save the effusion of much blood. On the morning of the 20th, general Touffaint waited on Santonax, and told him that he must positively embark on board the ship *Indian* for France, and answer for his conduct during his administration; that he would give him to the 25th to arrange his affairs, but that he must on that morning be out of the harbor of the Cape, or his head should answer for it: an order was in consequence given to get the above ship ready for sea, and two seamen from each of the American vessels in the harbour were put on board to assist in rigging her.
General Touffaint then went out to Petit-Ance with his cavalry, part of which he encamped there, and stationed the remainder of them on the Heights of the Cape, to cut off all communication between the town and country, and the Cape was embargoed both by land and water.
On the morning of the 25th, the ship sailed with the commissary Santonax, accompanied by a confidential Spanish officer, with whom was entrusted general Touffaint's dispatches: the ship was to touch at Port-au-Paix, to procure more seamen; but when they came off the island of Tortuga, commissary Santonax called the Spanish officer to him, told him he was not ignorant of his being charged with Touffaint's dispatches, and opening a chest containing 10,000 joes in gold, offered him what part of them he pleased, provided he would let him see the contents of them; this the officer refused, declaring at the time that nothing should prompt him to break the trust put in him. Santonax then told him he was as much commissary on board the ship as he was at

the Cape; he ordered the officers trunks to be broken open, found the dispatches, read them, and afterwards tore them up, and put the Spaniard ashore on the island of Tortuga without any clothes except what he had on, from whence he got to the Cape.
On the 28th there was another general review of the troops and militia, at which general Touffaint addressed them, telling them that the reason for his shipping off the commissary Santonax, was that he had laid a plan to detach the government of the island from France, and not to acknowledge her any longer; that he was to be the chief ruler of the island; that he had issued out wine and money to gain the present leading men of the Cape on his side, so as to be able effectually to put his base projects in force. The general also said that he knew the names of all that were concerned, would point them out, and that he would do every thing in his power for the good of his country. The same day general Lavelle, colonel Roderic, and another commandant were arrested, and were to be tried in a few days.
It is supposed that general Touffaint has, by his spirited conduct and the discovery of Santonax's plot, saved all the white inhabitants on the island from being massacred. The general has also assured them that in a few days he would lay the whole of Santonax's plan before them. Conjectures were various as to the rout which Santonax had taken; but it was mostly expected he would go to some Spanish settlement.
CHARLESTON, Sept. 25.
Good News for our MERCHANTS.
We learn, that the Collector has issued orders for the complete arming and manning of the revenue cutter of this port, and for her keeping at sea for the protection of the trade of this port.
Mr. Hamilton, the British consul at Norfolk, has ordered two sloops of war from that station, to change their cruising ground, and to cruise the months of September and October, between lat. 34, and 30.
A variety of reports were yesterday in circulation relative to the capture of the *Grouper*; it was too good news to be true; in tracing the reports, we found the following to be the most correct.
Capt. Alby, of the *Harlequin*, from Bermuda, 3 days ago, lat. 29, 43, spoke the privateer scho. *Dumore*, of New-Province, mounting 14 six pounders, and 83 men, on a cruise 65 days out from Nassau. The captain of the *Dumore* said that he came purposely to meet with and take the French privateer *Le Grouper*. It will be glorious sport for two pirates to engage each other.
SAVANNAH, Sept. 12.
Arrived scho. *Peggy*, capt. Duncan, 21 days from Philadelphia. Came passengers, Abraham Baldwin, Esq. member of congress for this state, and Mr. Jason Hopkins, merchant, of Philadelphia.
NOTICE.
THE Pilots are ordered to bring no vessels arriving from PHILADELPHIA, higher up than Cockspur, nor quit any they board, until a Health Certificate be granted.
M. BURKE, Health-Officer.

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, September 30.
Total of burials for 24 hours, ending yesterday at noon.
Second Presbyterian 1 0
Third Presbyterian 0 0
Scotts Presbytrian 2 0
St. Mary's Church 3 1
Free Quakers 0 1
German Lutheran 1 0
German Reformed 0 1
Methodists 1 0
Potter's Field 0 1
City Hospital* 7 0
Kensington 1 1
15 6
* Four of these from the city.
It is pleasing to see science and federalism every where progressing hand in hand. Disorganization has ever found few abettors amongst men of learning. Shew me an enemy to the laws and the constitution, and I will immediately shew you a fool or a villain.
Princeton, September 27th, 1797.—This day being the anniversary of the commencement in the college of New Jersey, the board of trustees, and the faculty of the college, met the senior class at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the public hall, from whence they went in procession to the church.
The business of the day was introduced with prayer by the president. Then followed the exercises of the young gentlemen who were candidates for degrees.
1. A Latin salutatory oration, on the connection between piety, virtue and science, by Charles Fenton Mercer, of Virginia.
2. An English salutatory oration, on the causes of the neglect of the Greek and Latin languages, by Peter Le Conte, of New Jersey.
3. An oration on the origin and improvement of language, by Frederick Beasley, of North Carolina.
4. A debate on the following question: Is it probable, from the present state of society, that modern eloquence will rival the ancient?—Richard Rulph, of Pennsylvania, respondent—Alexander S. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, opponent—George Troup, of Georgia, replicator.
5. An oration on the excesses of the French revolution, by Henry W. Edwards, of Connecticut.
6. An oration on the mythology of Greece, by Abraham Harrison, of New Jersey.
7. A debate on the following question: Whether any, and which branch of the federal government is likely to become superior to the others?—Dennis D. Reed, of Pennsylvania, respondent—Mathew La Rue Perine, of New Jersey, opponent—Aaron Loe, of New Jersey, replicator.

8. An oration on the American revolution and the means of preserving its benefits, by John Howson Peyton, of Virginia.
9. An oration on happiness, by John Vanclere, of New Jersey.
10. An oration on duelling, by Jacob S. Osto, of New Jersey.
11. A debate on the following question: Is it probable that the federal government will be permanent?—William Frazer, of Delaware, respondent—Robert Jackson, of Maryland, opponent—Charles Fenton Mercer, of Virginia, replicator.
12. An oration on the necessity of the United States' establishing a navy, by John Stoops, of Maryland.
13. An oration on the danger of foreign influence, by Lewis Halbrouck, of New York.
14. An oration on the mathematics, by Thomas Bayly, of Maryland.
The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred on the young gentlemen above mentioned, and on William Agnew, Martin Agnew, Richard Beatty, Daniel Crane, Edmund Morford, and Stephen Thompson, of New Jersey; Thomas Edgas Hughes, and John Watson, of Pennsylvania; John Strawbridge, of Delaware; Gustavus Brown Wallace, of Virginia; James Clark, of North Carolina; and Laurence L. Raven, of the island of Curacoa;—members of the same class.
Messrs. Robert Field, James G. Foree, Robert Hunt, Titus Hutchison, Henry Kellogg, John Nelson, James T. Stelle, Lucius Horatio Stookton, Isaac Van Dorn, John Wallace, and Henry Wykoff, alumni of the college, were admitted to their degree of Master of Arts.
The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Rev. John Croes, Rector of the Episcopal church at Sweedsborough, New-Jersey.
Samuel Andrew Law, A. M. in Yale College, and Samuel Harrison Smith, A. M. of the university of Pennsylvania, were admitted ad eundem in this college.
The valedictory oration on Emulation, was then pronounced by James Clark, of North-Carolina, and the exercises of the day concluded with a prayer by the President.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.
MR. FENNO,
I have observed, with the utmost regret, in several late papers, a great number of paragraphs, which were evidently intended to injure a medical character of the highest estimation, both in Europe and America.
In desiring you to insert the following remarks on these paragraphs, I rely on that candor and impartiality, which, at least in regard to scientific subjects, ought to characterize every public print.
The torrents of abuse which have so abundantly been poured on Dr. Rulph, seem to have arisen from a desire of wounding his feelings as an individual; of injuring his reputation as a physician; and of preventing the general introduction of his mode of practice. But the enemies of Dr. Rulph may be assured that their vile and illiberal scandal cannot disturb the tranquillity of his exalted mind. In the present instance the tongue of malice will as ineffectually shed its venom, as it did at the time when our late illustrious president retired from the chair of government.
The object of the labours of Dr. Rulph is the improvement of the science of medicine. He finds an ample reward in the approbation of his own conscience; his endeavours have been crowned with success, and he has added largely to the stock of human happiness.
With a view, probably to injure the reputation of the Dr. as a medical practitioner, he has been emphatically stigmatized by the name of a quack. With equal propriety might we denominate Newton an illiterate pretender to philosophy, or Homer a poetaster.
Those feeble attacks which have been made on our *American Hippocrates*, can have but little effect in blasting or injuring his fame; like the short-lived ephemero, they are limited to the existence of a single day.
The principles of medicine which are taught and promulgated by Dr. Rulph, have been asserted by one of your paragraphists, to be "contrary to reason and experience." I take the liberty, however, boldly to declare, that they will eventually triumph over all opposition, merely because they are most strictly supported by reason and by experience. It is not a new thing, that men, who by their exertions have promoted in an eminent degree, the cause of science and humanity, are rewarded with detraction and ingratitude—This is not the first time that "truth has been persecuted." Dr. Harvey's immortal discovery of the circulation of the blood, was long a matter of dispute and calumny—He was abused and persecuted; but the names of his persecutors, like the animals which have paid the price of his discoveries, are consigned to eternal oblivion.
It may be necessary to add, that in spite of all opposition, the mode of practice pursued by Dr. Rulph is advocated by the most respectable physicians of Philadelphia; and from an appeal to reason and experience, every liberal and unprejudiced mind will be convinced, that it is the most successful method of treating the yellow fever.
H.

THE BUSINESS of the CUSTOM-HOUSE, will from this day be transacted at CHAMBER for some time.
Sept. 30.
Philadelphia County meetings.
The Citizens of the county of Philadelphia are requested to meet on Thursday the 5th of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Town House in the Northern Liberties, to consult on proper persons to represent them in the next General Assembly.
September. 30.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,
From the 29th to 30th Sept. in the morning.
Admitted, since last report.
James Moore—198, South 2d street.
Herman Schas—Rivers, baker, Catherine St.
John Coakly—do. do.
Hugh Dougherty—Corner Walnut and Front street.
Unity Dougherty, do. do.
Margaret Patterton—Northern Liberties, found in the street.
Thomas Morrison—Davis's Alley, Christian street.
Elihu Brady—196, North Water street.
Lucy Pearles—Peter Cloves, between 5th and 6th street, opposite Pine street.
Margaret Vantiville—Galkill str. next door to Lamp.
John Rowe—178, South Water street.
Ledy Carney—153, Spruce street.
Hannah Pringle—corner 6th and Lamb str.
Discharged, since last report.
Samuel Freeman, admitted 26th ult. 1st inst.
Israel Canfield, 14th
Elther Rice, 17th
Mary Shaw, 20th
Charles Mitchell, 22d
Nicholas Johnson, 27th
Ann Townland, 27th
Died since last report.
when admitted how long sick previous to admission.
Guy Blakely, 25th 3 days.
Tabitha Walton, 25th 1 day.
Rebecca Hubbard, 28th 3 days.
Modestierre (French man) 28th 8 days.
Remaining last Report 60
Admitted since, 13
Discharged 73
Died 4 11
Remain in Hospital, { Convalescents 18 } 62
{ Sick 44 }
Nine of whom are dangerous.
Interred in City Hospital burying ground since last report
From the city and suburbs 4
From the city hospital 4
Total 8
STEPHEN GIBARD,
CALEB LOWNES,
JOHN CONNELLY.
Published by order of the Board,
Wm. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman, pro tem.
GAZETTE MARINE LIST.
NEW-YORK, September 30.
ARRIVED. Days
Schr. Frederick, Thomas, N. Carolina 22
CLEARED.
Ship James, Brown, Hamburg & East-India
NORFOLK, September 23.
ENTERED.
Brig Democrat, Latham, C. Francois
Fanny, Newell, Jamaica
Lydia, Miles, Liverpool
Schr. Minerva, Scovell, Bermuda
Peggy, Cowper, Cape Francois
Saucy Jack, Boggess, do.
Sloop Westminster, Thomas, Jamaica.
CLEARED.
Ship Richmond, Simpson, Dublin
Brig Joseph, Leffingwell, Carracoa
Schr. Caroline, Newell, Bourdeaux
Sloop Bermuda Packet, Swan, P. au Prince
List of American vessels at Cape Francois, on the 29th August, received by the brig Democrat:
Schr. Rebecca, Rogers, } of Boston.
Triton, }
Eagle, Dalton, of Newburyport.
Sloop Hawk, Lankford, of Prov. R. I.
Brig Hunter, Parker, of New-York.
Jane Vanfise,
Snow Cleopatra, Christie, } of Philadelphia
Schr. Eagle, Wells, }
Boston, Clarke, }
Molly, Edwards, }
Snow, Thompson, } of Baltimore
Schr. Regulator, Weeks, }
Three Sisters, Martin, }
Brig Bill, Gorham, } of Washington.
Schr. Polly, Norton, }
Schr. Thetis, Spriggs, } Char-
Schr. Hudson Packet, Richardson, } leston,
Schr. Speedwell, Stanwood, of Newbury- }
port, is at Monte Christie.
List of Americans taken and carried into different parts of Hispaniola:
At Port-au-Paix,
Brig Rambler, Odlin, of Philadelphia, captured August 18.
Schooner Alciope, Rice, of do. do. 15th do.
Ship Goddess of Plenty, Churnside, do. do.
At Cape Francois.
Schooner Nancy, Handlin, of Frederickf- }
burgh captured the 10th August.
At St. Jago de Cuba.
Schooner Betty and Patley, Durker, of }
Baltimore, taken 27th July.
At Monte Christie.
Ship Goddess of Plenty, of Philadel- }
phia, taken Aug. 9.
Brig Tully, Stapleton, of Washington.
Schooner Fair American, Rogers, of Bal- }
timore.
Thursday arrived the brig Lydia, capt. Miles, 8 weeks from Liverpool.
On the 28th July, off the Mull of Kentic, spoke the brig Abigail, Babcock, 30 days from Philadelphia to Belfast.
Sept. 15, lat. 37, 40. long. 74, spoke the sch. Federal, Long, out 36 days from Jamaica to New York; supplied the Lydia with necessaries.
dt 3d.

POST-OFFICE.
Philadelphia, Sep. 29, 1797.
LETTERS for the British Packet, for Falmouth, will be received at this Office, until Tuesday, the third of October, at twelve o'clock, noon. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.
dt 3d.