tions at Lisse. A letter from that place, dated the 4th and inferted in L'Eclair of the 8th, fays-" The conferences, lately fufday, and fome hopes yet remain for them. guria, and this latter title the archbishop has It appears certain, however, that the peace adopted in his liturgy. will not take place until a proper understand-

ruft,

lus-

7th.

han

con-

pri-

in

The

pro-

ally

with

kil-

reld

1 of

had

ard,

ffed

8th,

or-

tur-

two

arri-

of

il to

ord-

me-

ilan,

es of

were hore

lta-

nim.

the

not

ook

not

0-

St.

preis

for

n e-

very

Oli-

ding

Vau-

ren-

e of

tri-

e of

cculpan f the

o be

d by

and

inft. ench

Upon the same topic of the Republican Dupont de Nemours says: "The directory, Francois, a respectable journal, deemed half or even the majority of it, never had the inofficial, says—"As to peace, all that is tention to produce so violent a commotion as that which has talest all the same and official, fays—" As to peace, all that is tention to produce fo violent a commotion as known on the subject is, that the negociathat which has taken place. Those who tions, which have been suspended at Liste directed the movement thought they could and Montebello, have been refumed, and, secure themselves, and meant only to dictate

and Montebello, have been refumed, and, fecure themselves, and meant only to dictate through the exertions of the new minister (M. Tallyrand Perigord) are now actually in a good train."

The Brest squadron appears to be in a wretthed state, as the pay of the officers and sallors is still greatly in arrear, and continual complaints are made of the bad quality of the provisions with which the ships are supplied.

Lecure themselves, and meant only to dictate to others. They had taken and wished to spread a panic. They are themselves, at length, frightened at the abys to the brink of which they have brought themselves and us. The legislative body, on its part, wishes only for peace, and the preservation of the constitution: it is disposed to forget the contempt it had experienced, and the injuries of the purpose of the second s

ion, that in confequence of the firmnels and,

on the coast of France. She was wrecked tempestuous night."-L'Eclair. at high water on a rock near the Isle de Rhe, as she was looking into Rochelle. The

by the rest of the squadron.

On the 29th of July, the Galatea and Doris frigates carried into Cork, a French privateer and two large Portuguese ships from the Brazils taken by the privateer, said to be worth 120,000l. One of the ships got on shore in Cork river, and most of the fugar will be loft; she had 900 bags of cotton, 450 chests and 300 barrels of sugar, with an immense quantity of bides on board. It is reported a third Brazilman is come in. The privateer threw all her guns overboard in the chafe.

The prefent general election in Ireland, it is thought, will not cause a change of 20 representatives in the house of commons, a circumstance unexampled on any former similar occasion. AS THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT THE PAPISTS HAVE EXERCISED THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IN THAT KINGDOM SINCE THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE, this clearly proves (they being fo numerous in Ireland) how highly pleafed they were with all the proceedings of the last parliament.

The poor King of Sardinia's whole territories are in a terrible state of anarchy. In many places the inhabitants are in infurrecmarch against them.

On the 24th ult. the Diet had a meeting at Ratifbon, in which the greater part of the deputies delivered their opinion, that the political and geographical integrity of the empire ought to be infilted upon in the negociation for peace.

public. The terms perhaps are not, fuch as commune in a state of siege, unless authorised this country could have wished; but let to do so by law of the legislative bodies. them be what they will, they must be favor-able to our wishes for peace; for now our

Message to the Council of Five Hundred.
"Citizens Representatives,

"The executive directory has just decreed and figned a treaty of peace, concluded yesterday the 23d of the present month, August 10, with Portugal, negociated in the name of the French Republic, by citithe name of the French Republic, by citizen Charles Delacroix, minister plenipotentiary, invested with powers to this effect by a decree dated 30th Messidor last, and in the name of her faithful majesty the queen of Portugal, by M. d'Aranjo, invested with full powers, signed at the Palace Quelun, June 10, 1797. The directory has transposited to you this treaty in execution of mitted to you this treaty, in execution of the 23d article of the conftitution, and invites you to take it into your confideration. "Annexed are copies of the respectives powers of the plenipotentiary."

(Signed)

CARNOT, Prefident.

LEGARDE, Secretary. A meffage from the directory, dated the oth of August, in answer to one which they had received from the council of five hundred, requesting information relative to the march of the troops in the interior, was fent, it appears, to that council on the fol-lowing day. This meffage, written in a tone of confidence, and confcious rectitude states, that the coalesed powers had lately manifested (apparently in consequence of the manner in which the council of five hundred had conducted itself towards the directory,) as much tardiness in their proceedings relative to the negociations, as they at first discovered readiness to enter into

Nothing official has been published re-fpecting the negociations at Liste: we are told in Perlet's Journal, that they conti-

mue with increased activity. General Hoche, in a letter addressed to the directory, assects to justify to that body the orders given him for the march of the troops towards Paris. This he does by pretending that they were destined for an expedition against Ireland.

La Fayette and his companions are not yet at liberty. It is faid in the French pa-pers that the directory have infifted on the

the fincerity of his pacific intentions.

The Genoese republic has changed its

pended for 12 days, have been renewed this name. It is now called the republic of Li-

dopted in his liturgy.
In speaking of the late conflict between ing between the councils and the directory the directory and the councils, which appears in a great measure to have subsided,

it has been exposed to, for the purpose of The Hamburgh mail, which arrived this infuring tranquility and the fafety of the remorning, brings nothing of importance, excepting the repetition of the general opinmay get out of this very fingular crifis, and may get out of this very fingular crifis, and be in a more formidable state to the enemy address of the emperor and his allies, a than we have been before; more attached peace, in which England would be included, to that conflitution which we have preserved might be shortly expected. inviolate, but which will also have preserved. We are concerned to state the loss of the us by the judicious counterpoise of its cominviolate, but which will also have preserved Artois frigate of 38 guns, Capt. Sir E. Naponent powers. The dawn of a peaceable gle, belonging to Sir E. Pellew's fquadron, day appears to break forth at the end of this

This is the opinion of Dopont, who is now prefident of the council of Elders, and whole of the crew were providentially faved by the rest of the squadron.

On the 29th of July, the Galatea and ences that have lately taken place between the leaders of the two parties.

All the letters from the department of the north are filled with accounts of the marches and counter-marches of the troops intended to act in the interior. A considerable disfatisfaction prevails among these detachments, and soldiers are engaged in continual disputes—fome taking part with, and others oppofing the views of the directory. These quart rels have already produced feveral encounters, in which many lives have been loft.

The accounts received from France give fome reason to expect, that the majority of the executive directory have repented the temerity of their past conduct, and are willing to favor the adoption of conciliatory measures. Still, however, it remains to be known, by whom the unconstitutional order for the troops to march to Paris was given, and by what authority-for it is scarcely sup posed that Hoche would take such a weight of responsibility upon himself." General Hoche presumed to act in contradiction to the positive orders which he had received from the minister of war. The constitution, it is certain, has been violated on a point of the utmost importance; and if the legislation against the government, and stile them-felves sovereign people. Buonaparte affects to condemn their couduct, and threatens to public indignation, if not to public punish-

Paris still enjoys a state of tranquility: and the council of five hundred is engaged in adopting every possible measure to ensure its own safety and the public peace. In the sitting of 8th instant, it agreed to the project for organising the guard appointed by the constitution for its protection, and which August 15.

We have received by express, the Paris journal of the 11th and 12th inst.

the constitution for its protection, and which is to be entirely exempt from the influence of the directory.

The following message, which appears in the Redacteur will shew that Portugal has concluded PEACE with the French Re-

His Britannic majesty, as elector of Hanover, has appointed baron Rheden, privy negociations can make no pretext for delay counfellor of war, and directorial minister on account of the interests of our good and in the circle of Lower Saxony, to be his minister plenipotentiary at the congress for the conclusion of peace between Germany and France.

This morning arrived a mail from the Lee-ward islands, brought to Falmonth by the Portland packet, captain Leonard, in five

weeks and four days.

Two Hamburgh Mails remain due.

Mr. Grattan has addressed a second letter to his late Constituents, the Citizensof Dublin; it breathes the same spirit as his former letter, and concludes with affuring his fellow citizens that they shall always be sure of his services, mental, and personal, in the common cause in which they are engaged.

The precise distance from London to Liste, by the rout which the Messengers to and from Lord Malmesbury at that place.

of pacific negociation, conftantly travel, is about 151 miles, viz from London to Dover 72, Dover to Calais 21, Calais to Liste 58; Total 151.

BRISTOL, Aug. 17-Friday arrived in this city from London, Mr. Spillard, the celebrated Pedestrian Traveller, so frequently mentioned in the European and American publications.

NEW-YORK. Onoher 2.

From the ARGUS.

After the long dearth of Foreign news, which we left on the 8th of August at an eventful period, the public anxieties are relieved for the moment by the arrival of the ship Portland cat Hussey, on Saturday evening, from Amberdam, and Brittolin England, which last port she left on the 18th of August (in ballast) bringing Bristol papers of the 17th, and London papers of the 16th of that month. From these papers we have given as many extracts this day as possible, under our foreign head, and shall continue them to morrow.

The great outlines of the accounts are,
That the prospects of successful negotiations for PEACE had renewed in some measure, notwithstanding they had appeared in the back ground for several days, owing to a total suspension for 12 days, which recommenced on the 12th of August—daring which interval it is said the negotiators visited

which recommenced on the 12th of August—during which interval it is said the negotiators visited their respective courts.

That Portugal has made a peace with France! which peace (though the reliminaties do not appear) cannot be advantageous to great Britain.

That tranquility continued to reign at Parismaugrethe intrigues of the royalists.

That there seemed to be a with in the directory and council of five hundred to close the late family quarrel, by meeting each other on middle ground

quarrel, by meeting each other on middle ground—they had traced the march of the troops to ren.

That 3 per cent Confo's were \$1 3-4 at the laft

None of our papers mention, that Lord Malrzef-bury had been to Lordon, we therefore prefume it an error. This breaking off of the nezotiations would feem the lame as we heard by the left arrival, as the renewal is faid to be on the 4th August. The accounts given this day are rincipally from the Briffol Journal of August 17.

The "Couriers of Aug. 9, and 10, contains a lengthy report on the French finances, and other important matters which we shall notice. It was faid that Gen. Hoche had refigued in a pet, but that his refignation was not accepted of.

The "Stars" of Aug. 9 and 11 will also afford us an interesting selection for to morrow. The King of 1 rush has evacuated Nuremberg.

Gen. Simone had arrived at Portshouth from St. Domingo.

Domingo.

Sir Charles Grey, K. R. is apprinted Govern roof the illand of Guernfey, and apputt nances.

When the Portland left the Texel, on the 25th July, the Troops, estimated at 40,000, were on board the Dutch Fleer in good order and subordination, in sight of the British sleet.

From the DAILY ADVERTISER.

La Fayette and his companions are not yet at liberty. It is faid in the French papers, that the directory of France have infilted on the perform-

directory of France have infilted on the performance of the emperor's promile,

The Genoele republic has changed its name, it is now called the Republic of Liguria.

A letter from Lifle of the 4th Aug. and inferted in L'Eclair, of the 8th fays, that the conferences lately suspended for 12 days, have been renewed this day, and some hopes yet remain from them. It appears certain, however, that the peace will not take place until a proper understanding between the councils and the directory shall be reftered.

The Artois frigate of 38 guns, capt Sir E. Nagle, belonging to Sir E. Pellew's fquadron, was lately loft on the coast of France; on a rock near the Isle of Rhe, as she was looking into Rochelle.

His Britannic Majesty, as Elector of Hanover, has appointed Baron Pheden, privy consider at war and directorial minister in the circle of Lower axony, to be his minister plenipotentiary at the congress for the conclusion of peace between Germany and France.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3.

Total of Burials for 24 hours ending Suntlay at noon. Grown Persons. St. Mary's Christ Church Friends' German Reformed Baptifts
Potter's Field
City Hospitai*
Kensington * Seven from the city and suburbs. Total of burials for 24 hours, ending yester-day at noon. St. Peter's
First Presbyterian
Second Presbyterian
Third Presbyterian
Associate Church
St. Mary's Church German Lutherean German Reformed City Hospital* Kensington

* One of these from the city.

DIED at New-Castle, on Saturday last, His Excellency Gunning Exprore, Esq. Governor of the

AUTHENTIC.

day's paper, of the 20th September ult. contained in an extract of a letter, faid to have been received by the commanding officer of Fort Fayette, which states, "That it appears, the inhabitants of Natches are in open rebellion, and have displayed French colours." "This information is wholly unfounded. The inhabitants of Natches are at this moment firingly attached (a very few excepted) to the United States, the government and laws thereof:—of this fact, they have recently given a firiking proof—by fuffering themselves to be restrained, at the intercession of Mr. Ellicot only, from an attempt to oblige the Spaniards, by force of arms, to evacuate the Natches, and leave them under the jurifdiction of the United States. They are now waiting in a flate of the most difagreeable suspense and anxiety for the due fulfillment of the treaty."

Remarks and further information by the E-

The story of this rebellion at the Natches, appears to have originated in information received by Gen. Wilkinson, that about 100 Gallo-Americans near Kascaskias or Ca-hokia had bound themselves by an oath, to observe certain rules and articles of a treasonable nature. That a candidate for this order was first obliged to swear to secrecy, and an observance of these rules before being made acquainted with them or admitted in-to the fociety—That one or two of them had declared they were French and not Amorican citizene, and had got a notion which they were circulating, that a French army was on its route and would be there about the 20th of June, It was further faid—that this confpiration had raifed the flandard of the French Republic, and called themselves

themselves the company of the fans culottes.

The Editor does not state this from authority, but he pledges himself for the truth of the facts.

This conspiration of people in the North Western Territory, will evince to the pub-lic, the intention of the many visits made to that part of the United States by French and Spanish emissions—forme under color of collecting natural curiosities for Mr. Adet—others of making philosophical observations for the central school of same—and a few of trad-

What will our exe ufive patriots, our Chronicles, Arguss, Time-pieces, and Auroras fay to this fecond weftern explosion—this new confirmation of the system of French rulers

think of certain legislators, who furnished fome of these emissaries, who produced this fome of these emissaries, who produced this last petty insurrection with letters of introduction, calculated to obtain for them, from the people of our western country implicit considence and the most friendly reception for the professanda seed they have sown, the crop of which, as it would seem by the Pittsburg account, will require a part of the army to account, will require a part of the army to

ASSAULT on the LIBERTY of the PRESS.

From the PHILBDELPHIA GAZETTE. " Mr. BROWN,

" Having brought actions against John Fenno, junior, and William Cobbett, for their publications against me in their papers, I request you not to infert any thing in your paper which may be offered, in an-fwer to those publications, or in defence of my character. "BENJ. RUSH."

tion, I know not. But he will come off with the confolation of having fixed on himself the very heavy one of commencing, in the land of liberty, a persecution of the press, alike unfounded, unprincipled and inprecedented.

attacked.—So far as relates to myself, this I think may be safely denied. His doctrines have been attacked with ridioule through ruins of reason and the wreeks of commo me, because they have been held dangerous if not fatal to society. But with regard to his character, the case is now changed; and this daring and outrageous attempt to crush a fellow-citizen for prefuming to differ from him in opinion, will, I presume, ters is highly democratic, and that his secta-not only exonerate me in future from that ries bleed in a direct ratio to their political

The plain fact is, that the Dr. still retains that same principle of ambition and that same thirst for popularity, which has ever distinguished him through life. His the practice of medicine, with the fame of an Esculapius, and to carry to his grave the credit of some wonderful discovery, which shall rank him with Harvey, or Chiselden, Patty Lyon—25, Walnut street.

or Hunter, or Boylston: But finding as he advanced in life, that he had all along advanced in life, that he had all along advanced in life, that he had all along the last report:

Margaret M'Claskey, admitted 7th ult. great aim feems to have been to retire from the practice of medicine, with the fame of than a shadow to him, which as he clutched Sarah Long, at it, vanished, and left on his mind no other Esther Launson, trace than that of forgetfulness of what he was in purfuit of,—luckily for him along comes the French revolution, rendering when admitted how loss when a manufactured how loss when a manufactured how loss w Blood the most popular topic of conversation. Whether the first rudiments of the fubfequent fublime discovery were drawn from his correspondence with Condorcet, Bristot, and other fellow-philanthropists and philosophers, is of little moment. Certain it is that about the very time these philan- Admitted since thropic correspondents underwent the fans-culotte venesection, an opportunity offered for him to break forth upon the assonished world, with his difcovery how to prolong a man's illness for a good number of weeks, or to carry him off, by drawing all the blood out of his body. Immediately his name was extolled as the father of medi-We are enabled to contradict, from au- cine, the great philanthropilt, the friend to mankind, by the affiduity of his friends, and certain extraordinary means, which no nan knows better how to avail himself of. Instantly empiricism took possession of the hrone of medicine; and the Doctor and his apprentices drove about the city in their chariots, shedding blood in torrents wherever they went—till four youths under his own tutelage, fell victims to that very dif-order which his vast invention had reduced " as much under the power of medicine as any slight cold." This naturally staggered people; and men now began to assume to themselves the liberty of dying in their own way, or at any rate rather of the difease than of the Doctor. As the Doctor, however, failed not in a very main chance, the opposition at this time did not so greatly jure him : and the zeal of his friends conoled him under the mortification of having his ipfe dixit disputed. In vain did any one represent that the honors claimed by the Doctor reverted to a physician of Spain, who had by the practice of them, procured himself a transmission to posterity in a celeorated romance. It was for a long time

dangerous to dispute the efficacy of the no-ble science of bleeding. A more confiderable opposition has fince arisen to the fyshem of extravagant bleeding -and men's eyes have finally been fo open ed, that no other man of the least eminence in the practice of medicine, is found hardy enough to avow his co-incidence with this great empiric. For the part I have borne in the transactions which have brought on the "profecution," or rather persecution, I might owe an apology to the public, confidering my almost total unacquaintance with medicine, but that I have been rather the medium than the originator: But let any man, whatever his ignorance of medicine, who possesses sufficient understanding to draw an inference from fact and practice, enquire, Who lofes feven patients out of eight? Who pompoully announces or causes to be announced the recovery of almost every individual case of bleeding? The answer is so plain, that he that runs may read. Who are those men that lose swell patients? The answer is, those that bleed sparingly. Who is that physician who has loft one patient only out of seventy, and that one, through disobedience of advice? Let it be answered, a man that bleeds spar-

Are these not facts of public notoriety Are not murmurs, against unnatural courses in the practice of medicine, loud in our east

fhall consider this act of justice as a pledge of the charge, and a reconciliation the fincerity of his pacific intentions.

The General resulting has changed its took place. into their graves-And shall any man in a

The fact is, and I have before glanced at it, that a grand scheme of the Doctor's ambition met a rough blow in 1793, and in 1797 a repetition, which threatens in progress to cast the scheme and its author into the shade of obscurity. This has been effected through the medium of the Press—and the press, therefore, is the first object whereon his vengeance is to be wreaked. Conscious as I am, of the purest views, and most upright intentions, I shall await with entire composure the issue of a trial, which I have in your paper which may be offered, in anfwer to those publications, or in defence of
my character. "BENJ. RUSH."

[Whatever imputation the Dr. may have
sought to repel by infittuting his prosecution. I have no doubt will complete the daynfall of
quackery and empiricism; and will at least
be valuable in one point of view, as it will
serve to shew on what ground stands the
Liberty of the Press;—whether it is in America an empty name or a valuable reality—whether that to which this country owes every possession of which it can boast, aye! even its liberty and independence, shall he trampled under foot by groundless pro-fecutions; and all those barriers erected by The Dr. requests his friend Brown not to publish any defence of his character—Thus implying that he considers it to have been pride of wealth and the insolence of power, are to be rudely thrust down, and a liberti-cide medical tribunal established on the

It is a fact of a nature highly interesting and singular, that the chief of our blood-letters is highly democratic, and that his sectanot only exonerate me in future from that delicacy, in this respect, which, in whatever has passed, has been most studiously observed; but place it in a new point of light to many of those even, who have been accustomed to look up to him as an oracle, and may we not see in this dreadful propensity an omen of what the reign of Jacobin-strained and may we not fee in this dreadful propensity an omen of what the reign of Jacobin-strained and may we not see in this dreadful propensity an omen of what the reign of Jacobin-strained and may we not see in this dreadful propensity an omen of what the reign of Jacobin-strained and may we not see in this dreadful propensity and medicine.

CITY HUSPITAL REPORT, From the 2d to 3d October, in the morning.
Admitted, fince last report,
Joseph Muchie, (Frenchman) unknown.

when admitted | how long fick pre-vious to admission. Jas. Montgomery 5th ult. confumptive/ James Moore, 29th Clarissa Graham, 30th Margaret Gueron 21ft Remaining last report

Discharged Remains in Hospital. Sick 34 Five of whom are dangerous. In erred fince last report. From city and fuburbs

STEPHEN GIRARD. CALEB LOWNES. JOHN CONNELLY. der of the Board. WM. MONTGOMERY, Chairman pro tem.

Deaths in Baltimore on the 20th Sept. 5.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST. PORT of P.HILADELPHIA.

Ship Columbus, Vanick, Brig Eagle, Shields, Two Sifters, Paul. Havanna 32 Curracoa Schr, Nancy, Inman, Industry, M'Kain, At New Cafile. Georgetown Kingston

Ship Clothier, Gardner,
Arrived at the Fort. Liverpool Ship Commerce, Simmons, St. Bartholo-

Brig Governor Brook, Baxter, Petit Guave Sunday arrived in this port the ship Good Friends, capt. Smith, in 49 days from Am-sterdam, having left the Texel the 1st of August, at which time the Dutch sleet were ying at anchor at the mouth of the river. Capt. Smith brought letters for the Secre-

tary of State from Gen. Pinckney. Came out in company with the ship Brothers, captain Henderson, for Philadelphia.

Sunday arrived at Marcus Hook, the ship Clothier, capt. Gardner, and the flip Seymour, capt. —, both from Liverpool, in 60 days. Mr Samuel Emlen, a brother of Mr. George Dobson, Mr. Harrison, partner of Dr. Betton, and feveral others came

paffengers in these vessels.

Entered at the Custom House, Chester.

Brig Theresina, London, from St. Thomas
Two Sisters, Paul, Curracoa
New-York, October 2:
Days

ARRIVED. Ship Portland, Huffey, Bristol 40
Packet Aurora, Cahoone, Bristol 3
Brig Maay, —, for this port, fail-

ed in company with cape in Huffey.

Capt. Huffey fpoke nothing on his paffage, except a French privateer from Bour-

deaux, the Carmagnol of 20 guns, who treated him politely and difmifted him. The Carmagnole had taken a number of prizes, among which were the British sugar shi Commerce, from Jamaica; an En lish bri performance of the emperor's promife to fet they had traced the march of the troops to gen.
them at liberty, and have declared that they Hoche's orders, who faid he had marched them to