

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 3.

[Translation.]

THE ARMED FORCE OF FRANCE.

The armed force of the republic is instituted to defend the state against enemies from without, and to insure within the maintenance of order, and the execution of the laws; it is entirely submissive and obedient, has no will of its own, and cannot deliberate. The armed force is distinguished into a national sedentary guard (or a guard confined to certain limits) and into a national guard in activity.

The National Sedentary Guard—is composed of all the citizens and sons of citizens in a condition to bear arms; its organization and discipline is the same throughout the republic, and are determined by law. The distinction of grades and subordination, take place only relatively to the service, and during its existence.

The National Guard, in Activity—is composed of the naval and land forces, maintained at the expense of the republic, even in time of peace, and is formed by voluntary enrollments, or in any other manner the law shall determine: they have a particular organization and discipline.

No part of the national sedentary guard, nor of the national guard in activity, can act in the service of the interior of the republic, but on the requisition in writing of the civil authority, according to the forms prescribed by law.

The executive directory cannot order or suffer to pass or remain, any body of troops within the distance of 12 measured leagues from the commune, where the legislature holds its sessions, unless by the formal requisition or permission of the legislative body.

It appears by the news published, that the negotiations at Lisle had been suspended for twelve days, but resumed with vigor, and peace expected to result.

Though it is a well ascertained fact, that this city is at present more healthy than it has been known to be for ten years back—a fact ascertained by information from the best sources—yet it appears that the tongue of rumour and misrepresentation has been busy, in propagating a tale that the Yellow Fever exists among us; That we have terrorists—persons of weak nerves—of easy credulity—who believe every silly report and exaggerate in relating it—is true—and from such thoughtless alarmists we must expect stories of this sort—but any person who will be at the trouble of enquiring, will be undeceived on this interesting subject—and convinced of the fallacy of all the silly rumours of the day.—Our intercourse with infected places by water is well regulated—and if instances of persons, arriving from such places and taken sick here do occur—they are extremely rare, and infection is never communicated—a decided proof that New-York is radically healthy; and from the extreme vigilance exhibited by those more immediately concerned in our protection, we cherish a hope, that we shall continue to be exempted the calamity which now prevails in several sea ports.

A schooner was seized at Boston on Wednesday last by a Custom-House officers, for a breach of the laws of the Revenue. She had on board 50 casks Sugar, entered in her Manifest as Rice—the is from N. Carolina.

ALBANY, September 29.

On Tuesday last, his Excellency Gov. JAY, and family arrived in this city—His Excellency has taken his residence at the house of Mr. J. Caldwell, situate in State-street.

The Commissioners appointed to hold a Treaty with the Indian Tribes of the 6 Nations, as mentioned in a late paper, to wit, Gen. Shepard, of Massachusetts, Col. Wadsworth, of Connecticut, and Mr. Bayard, of New-York, having met the Indians in council, at the Big-Tree, on the Genesee-river, and effected the object of their commission, which we learn was the extinguishment of the Indian title to a large tract of country within the Massachusetts preemption—returned through this city, the present week, on the way to their respective homes.

Particulars we have not obtained. It is said, the consideration for which the Indians have relinquished their title to the above tract is 100,000 dollars; and that it is stipulated this money shall be placed under the direction of the President to the United States, and the interest annually paid to the said Tribes.

Report says, the Fever is making its appearance at New York; and that Dr. Rush has sent a vessel to it at Philadelphia.—We most sincerely hope the report is without foundation.

BOSTON, September 29.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES.

The whole number of votes in New-Hampshire for a Member of Congress, vice Mr. Smith, resigned, were 6322. Peleg Sprague, Esq, had 2739. Woodbury Langdon, Esq, 1423. Edward S. Livermore, Esq, 1349. 3161, being necessary to make a choice, it will be observed there has been none. Mr. Sprague wanted but 422 votes of obtaining his election; and it is probable, assisted by the votes of the friends of Mr. Livermore, he will ultimately be the representative.

BALTIMORE, October 1.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

BURIALS.—In the west part of Baltimore, heretofore called the town, for the last 48 hours, ending this morning at sunrise. 4 Adults 2 Children. In the east part, called Fell's-Point, &c. including the Potter's Field. 2 Adults 1 Child.

(Signed) JOSEPH TOWNSEND, Clerk.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4

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

Table with 2 columns: Burial location and number of burials. Includes Christ Church, St. Mary's Church, Friends, Swedes, Potter's Field, City Hospital, Kensington.

The number of burials on the 3d of October, 1793, was seventy eight.

Died, this morning, Dr. ANNAN, practicing physician.

To the Freemen, Electors of the city of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen, Though fully sensible of the honor conferred on me by twice choosing me a member of the common council, yet as, if re-elected, my professional engagements would not permit a proper attention to the duties of that station, I request that I may not be voted for at the ensuing election. I am, with great respect, your fellow-citizen, WALTER FRANKLIN.

October 2, 1797.

A fire broke out last night in one of the rooms of a house in Zachary's Court, Walnut street. The general alacrity in halting to the fire, prevented it, after considerable exertions, from spreading further than the room where it originated.

To alleviate the anxiety of those absent citizens, who may be apprehensive from the deferred state of the city, that there might be a want of assistance in case of fire, we take pleasure in mentioning that an ample number of citizens attended on this occasion, and that there was no want of buckets.

The business of the CUSTOM-HOUSE, will from this day be transacted at CURRAN for some time. Sept. 30.

PRICES OF STOCKS,

Table listing prices for Philadelphia, 8th Sept. 1797. Includes 6 per Cent, 3 per Cent, Deferred 6 per Cent, BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance Co. N. A. shares.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table listing exchange rates for On London, at 30 days, at 60 days, at 90 days, and Amsterdam, per guilden.

From the (N. Y.) ARGUS.

Yesterday the Chevalier d'Urujo returned to this city from his tour to the eastern states. We are happy to learn that the Chevalier was received with the utmost respect, and treated with the utmost politeness and hospitality by all ranks of people, at Boston, at Portsmouth, and at every town he visited. [Thus far the ARGUS.]

REMARKS.

What monster to the honor and interests of his country wrote the above? Had the tale of the cordial reception by the people of Boston and Portsmouth been true, would it not have been better to conceal than to proclaim their anti-patriotic infamy? To give a cordial reception to a man who has insulted our government, freely established by ourselves to support our honor and maintain our interests!—To look with a friendly eye on the man who, in my opinion, wishes to separate the people from their government—with a view (in conjunction with our now mutual beloved allies) of swallowing up both government and people!—To receive with open arms the representative of a nation, who, only three years ago, when it did not insult, plunder nor threaten us with devastation, our "exclusive patriots," thro' their PATRIOTIC organs, Bache, Greenleaf and Co. shewed a furious, tiger-like wish to destroy with the out-stretched arm of democratic vengeance!—O Greenleaf! how much longer will you continue to brave public indignation by daily insulting the most sacred patriotic feelings of your fellow-creatures? I will not say, fellow-citizens—you have no country except France—you have atrociously calumniated the characters of our patriotic eastern brethren in saying that the ambassador of a nation who with pleasure watches our national ruin, was well received among them.—That he was received, I will not deny—but by whom, I need not inform those who have been witnesses of the WORTHIES who, with bended knee, welcomed the arrival of Genet, Monroe, &c. and other "patriots." We all know, and in time of necessity the foes of United States will feel, that our enlightened, virtuous, and patriotic eastern brethren will form an impenetrable phalanx—an impenetrable bulwark to the enemies of the honor and independence of our country.—In the awful crisis which awaits us, let all Jacobins, Anarchists, Gallic Americans among us stand clear—Remember, you have justified the use of the guillotine towards the internal enemies of a foreign country—but I hope we will be content to fend off the least incorrigible of you to your foreign allies when our country is invaded by them—the Public Safety will tell us (as circumstances may arise) what to do with the more hardened and furious. [N. Y. Gaz.]

MEDICINES.

OF every kind, necessary for the sick, &c. Sold by Barley, and Oatmeal, for diet drink, will be delivered gratis, during the present contagion, to those who are unable to pay for it, at HUNTER'S Laboratory, No. 114, South Second Street.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 3d to 4th October, in the morning. Admitted, since last report, Michael Toy, Greenwood lane. Jane Conley, Eighth, between Spruce and South street. Andrew Burchall, Carpenter street. Discharged since last report: Susannah Kirk, admitted 18th ult. Rufina Appleton, 20th. Molly Roberts, 13th. Sally Fisher, 21st. Robert McCauley, 25th. William Abbott, 18th.

Died since last report: when admitted how long sick previous to admission. David Smith (black) 1st ult. 5 days. Susannah Riely (child) 30th ult. 1 day. Neal Gillaspie, 27th 2 days.

Remaining last report 55. Admitted since 3. Discharged 6. Died 9.

Remains in Hospital. Sick 49. Four of whom are dangerous. In error since last report. From city and suburbs 6. Hospital 3. Total 9.

(Signed) STEPHEN GILARD. CALEB LOWNES. JOHN CONNELLY.

Published by order of the Board, Wm. MONTGOMERY, Chairman pro tem.

The Citizens of Philadelphia and the Suburbs,

RESIDING in or near Germantown, are earnestly requested to meet at the German School House, in the school house lane, on Saturday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the present suffering state of the Poor of the City and Suburbs, and adopt such measures as humanity may point out. Germantown, Oct. 3.

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe. It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUEFER, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-street, Boston. Boston, Sept. 30, 1797. O 4-2aw6w

Messrs. Timothy and Mason, Charleston; Messrs. Hodge and Boylen, Halifax, N. C. Messrs. Willett and O'Connor, Norfolk; Mr. Elliot Price, Alexandria; Messrs. Yundt and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Messrs. Hudson & Godwin, Hartford, are requested to insert the above. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.

MEDICINES.

THE Poor who may find it inconvenient, from distance, to make use of Mr. HUNTER'S truly meritorious offer, will be supplied with medicines—sago, barley, oatmeal, &c. by applying at the subscriber's store, No. 36, Market-Street. ROBERT S. STAFFORD.

The Health-Office

IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply. Wm. ALLEN, Health-Officer. Sept. 4.

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Schuylkill, on the Ridge Road. September 4. dtf

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

IS KEPT, FOR THE PRESENT, AT THE CITY HALL. Sept. 8.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commissioners for the District of Southwark have removed their hall to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Goff, in Christian at the corner of Fifth street. Oct. 2.

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and is free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing; as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They "Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself hold converse."

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them cast from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the foxy African, and the Kamtichadile—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

Price only 1-4th of a dollar. Sept. 23. 1aw

At a Meeting of the Board of

Property, June 6, 1797. Present John Hall, Secretary. Francis Johnston, R. G. of land office. Dan. Brodhead, S. G. Nicholas Bettinger, Verfus. Samuel Cunningham.

In this case the proof of service of notice being insufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks to the heirs or assignees of Samuel Cunningham deceased, to attend the Board on the first Monday in November next, to show cause why a patent should not issue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in question. (A true Copy.) JOHN HALL, Secretary of the Land Office. Aug. 15. 1aw8v

ed to alms an ancient throne, and the feeble constitution on which it was built. It opened new destinies to France: it was the prelude to that long train of memorable events, which seemed to have compressed whole ages within the circle of a few years.

Overlooking the history of the passions, the prejudices, and the intrigues which are no more, it is an object worthy of your attention; upon the anniversary of this celebrated epoch, to cultivate reflections without bitterness, to derive from it lessons useful to every Frenchman. Escaped, as it were, by a miracle, from the revolutionary agitation, it is time when those who hear me ought for ever to renounce prejudices, to extinguish animosities, to sacrifice, without regret, upon the altar of their country, the oppositions of their minds, and the resentments of their hearts. You who, upon the roth of August, wished for the establishment of a republic, your desires ought to be satisfied. The republic exists here, surrounded with the laurels of victory, and purified from the horrors of anarchy.

Friends of justice and of order, you who demand a vigorous and protecting government, your wishes shall be accomplished. This government exists; it will every day be more truly consolidated, adorned with the gayest colours of liberty. Imprudent men, who dared in the frantic hopes of ideal improvements, to aim a sacrilegious blow at the only safeguard of the public tranquility, the anniversary of the Tenth of August is more eloquent than I can be. It is that day which calls aloud to you. Dread a second of September, a thirty first of May, and the execrable reign of another Robespierre. It is to this point that the factions tend; it is at this price, that, under different names, and under opposite banners, the triumphant party would give us a new revolution. Ah! never, never—it never had any other source than the imaginations and the writings of our calumniators; the infernal project which could not be conceived, which could not be promoted, which could not be executed within these walls, but by the utmost frenzy of guilt. In order to calm chimerical alarms with regard to the purity of your conduct and of your intentions, it will be sufficient, I imagine, to display your attitude and your system, in opposition to the united attack of the abuse and the intrigues of which you are the objects. Continue, Representatives of the People, to cover yourselves with the triple shield of justice, of moderation, and of firmness. Guilt is awake; it exerts every effort; it thirsts for battle and for bloodshed.

History will say, The National Representatives did not seek a fratricidal victory. After the long tempests it had encountered, it fought for internal peace; its efforts were successful. Perfidiously misrepresenting your opinions and your designs, guilt endeavours to mislead the defenders of their country, and to turn the arms of liberty against Liberty herself. History will say, the true sentiments of the army were known to the national representation: French republicans could not forget their duty as soldiers, and their interest as citizens; they were enlightened by wife laws, and the hopes of guilt were confounded.

The external enemies of France smile at the spectacle of our divisions, and perhaps with dexterity add fuel to the flames of discord. Let it be our study that history may record of us what the recorded of ancient Rome: let foreign governments learn and know, that the divisions among us cease when the honour and the rights of our country are concerned. It is thus, representatives of the people, that you will give an answer to the calumnies of malevolence; that you will secure the internal tranquillity which the wishes and the wants of the people equally demand; that you will at last attain that general peace to which you are accused of being hostile, when it has never ceased to be the object of your vows and the end of your exertions. These ideas led me, in concluding, to the subject of this address. Upon the tenth of August, 1792, a throne, which had subsisted fourteen centuries fell to the ground. Happy France, in the anniversary of this memorable epoch displayed sincere conciliation for the interest of our country, and shewed to Europe the different authorities of the republic governing in concert by justice and by confidence!

The printing of this speech was called for from every part, and was decreed to the number of six copies for each member.

LONDON, August 16.

Government received yesterday a dispatch from Paris, announcing the fact we laid before our readers, of a treaty of peace having been concluded between the French republic and the court of Lisbon; and early this morning, Mr. Brooks, the messenger, arrived with dispatches from Lord Malmesbury, respecting the same event, and the effect it had on the state of the negotiations at Lisle. No communication is allowed between the vessel that brought over Mr. Brooks and the people on shore.

It is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the effect produced upon the public mind by the intelligence of this treaty having been concluded without the interference of our cabinet, and in opposition to its views—it indicated a feeling of national degradation truly humiliating. The funds, of course, experienced a considerable fall: the three per cents left off yesterday at 50½, and opened this morning at 50½ and 4.

It is vain to speak of the ingratitude of this last of our allies, as we have spoken of the ingratitude of all who have previously deserted us. Self-preservation is the first law of nations as well as of individuals, and this act of the court of Portugal is a proof that England is no longer capable of giving protection to her friends. It is a bitter cup—but we must drink it. We have courted the rod, and we must submit to the chastisement.

The extracts which we have given from the French papers, are of considerable importance. They open a scene of contention, the result of which it is impossible to anticipate. The directory has at length given its answer to the message of the councils; in which, though it explains with candour the suspicious circumstances of the event of the march of the troops, it addresses the assembly in language so significant and unequivocal on their late proceedings, that instead of the compromise which was expected from the prudence, if not from the patriotism of the two sides, it is a provocation to hostility on the question at issue between them. The debate in the council of five hundred shews the impression the answer made on the legislature.

What the result of this contest will be, we again say it is not easy to conjecture. The directory, invested with all the executive power of the immense territory of the republic—with all her armies cordially attached to its sway—with all the attractive charms of an incessant career of aggrandizement, in which a single week is never suffered to pass without adding some new kingdom to the empire, either by conquest or treaty, or breaking off from the league of their enemies some important power—with the recommendation of having procured abundance, and restored luxury to Paris—with all the force of the country obedient to its command, and the multitude indifferent to its acts—and opposed to a legislature broken into factions in which the very virtues of the good have been surprised into an alliance with the passions of the wicked, certainly stands fair for triumph in the contest; but on the other side it is to be considered that opinion, transitory in all climates, is peculiarly so in France; and how long the people and armies shall continue firm against the battery of the press, the skill, intrigue, and force of which were never exerted with more variety, nor more cunning of attack in any age than now in the republic, it is impossible to say. At no period of the revolution has the crisis been more interesting, nor presented more curiosity to the accurate observer. It shall be our task to watch the progress with the most vigilant care, and to state the occurrences with the most rigid impartiality.

The stocks yesterday felt a depression of 1½ per cent. The quantity of exchequer bills thrown into the market by the Goldsmiths, Antrobus, &c. together with the very unfavorable appearance of the negotiation, are said to have been the causes of this fall.

Should Lord Malmesbury return unsuccessful from his present mission, parliament will be convened almost immediately, for the purpose of voting twenty-five millions sterling more, for the continuance of the war. This accounts for the new power of convening parliament at so short a notice. Formerly the public money was modestly drawn for by ministers at a few days grace; now it is done more sweepingly by bills at sight.

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last, arrived this morning. By the extracts we have given from the foreign journals brought by this conveyance, it will be seen that the subjects of his Sicilian majesty begin to manifest some revolutionary symptoms. The king has given orders for establishing a very considerable military force on the frontiers of the Pope's territory.

The French government, it appears, is determined not to give up Mantua to the emperor. To this determination his Imperial majesty is not inclined to yield. Thus a definitive treaty of peace between these two powers is not likely soon to take place.

Buonaparte's brother goes to Rome, as envoy from the French republic.