

possesses the right to put the troops in motion, and to determine the mode in which they shall be employed. But does it follow that their destination must never occupy your attention, especially when it is traced to a point which the troops cannot pass without your authority? The constitution gives the legislative body the right to require information from the directory. This information is intended to enlighten your committees entrusted with the preparation of the laws. Upon what object more important could you require information, than upon the march of the troops, and upon the extraordinary events which have for some time taken place? Nay more, the directory had shared your solicitude, and had solemnly promised to examine into the author of the order, the name of whom you had demanded. So far then there is a perfect agreement between the two powers. Both united to investigate the cause of the extraordinary movement which occasioned general anxiety. How then does it happen that to day a representative of the people ventures to assert, that you have violated the constitution? Doubtless you had violated the constitution, if you had not viewed with the most serious attention the movements organized around you. No—by this conduct you did not trench upon the power of the directory; and this opinion, in which you all agreed, naturally leads me to point out the system which has been assiduously pursued to counteract the legislative power, by extending uniformly, and under every pretext, the limits of the executive authority. You are now accused of encroaching upon its privileges. In the same manner were you told, that you had not the right to shut up the popular societies, to publish a proclamation in order to demonstrate to the French people the parity of your intentions: to seek information now becomes necessary; to hear reports; to require that positive answers should be substituted to communications completely evasive. To trust the partisans of such a system, the legislative body would soon be reduced to the impotence of only enacting laws. (Some members laughed; several voices, "It should be so.") Allow me to finish. Two essential attributes characterize your power; you enact laws, but you retain the right of superintending their execution. In order to exercise this superintendance, you must investigate; you must hear reports, upon the result of which you form your opinions and prepare the laws, which it is your business to introduce. Neither was I less astonished to hear it said that this tribunal had refunded with accusations against some of our generals. I call upon the whole council to bear witness to the truth of what I am about to assert. Never has any speaker omitted an opportunity of bestowing, within these walls, a just tribute of praise upon our generous defenders, and upon their glorious chiefs. Recollect that memorable day, when the preliminaries of peace were announced. With what feebility did he who presided on that occasion, declare that the French armies, crowned with victory and with peace, had deserved well of humanity. Tears streamed from your eyes. The delicate touches of the orator went to your hearts; it is true, my colleagues—(a general cry, "Yes, yes.")—Who has not pronounced with sentiments of affection the illustrious name of the pacificator of La Vendee? Has that of the hero of Italy ever been mentioned without exciting enthusiasm? Never within these walls did we omit to pay homage to his great qualities; his humanity, even his moderation obtained just apologies. Was it not here that the first tribute of thanks for his generous conduct towards the ministers of religion exiled from France, was voted? I know that abuses which had crept into the account of certain funds, which appear to have been diverted, were mentioned. But can it be imagined that it ever entered into our minds to accuse our generals of these dilapidations, to require from the man who levelled the Austrian power, and disconcerted their military plans, a mechanical attention to the dryness of financial calculations? No. We never conceived such an idea. But what could be thought of us if the dilapidations of secondary agents, a thousand times denounced by the generals themselves, did not engage our attention? Because dilapidations are committed in the armies, must we shut our eyes? must we overthrow the constitutional system of accounts, and substitute an arbitrary distribution in the room of the regular administration of the treasury? We have heard here of some strange power or other given to your committee of inspectors. Believe me, representatives, in this respect you have done no more than your duty. If no conspiracies exist, so much the better, my most ardent wishes are accomplished. If they do, you have my sincere thanks; you have checked their progress, you have disconcerted their effects by your wisdom and by your firm moderation. Is it really necessary then seriously to refute those who have no other mode of blaming your conduct than by telling you, "Impeach the directory?" Are those who employ this language ignorant that such a system which they pretend is constitutional, would be subversive of the principles of our representative government. Opposition in our eyes, then must be unconstitutional. Look at our neighbours the English, look at the Americans: are you ignorant that in their parliament and in their senate, the ministerial power, and the royal authority are attacked, are censured, and that the censures of these authorities would be their most firm supports, if instead of censure it was meant to overthrow? It may be necessary to censure what it would be criminal to subvert. We have heard a great deal also of the industry which alumnus exerts to vilify the republican institutions and authorities. No authority, I am persuaded, is more the object of alumnus at this moment than our own. But let a few wild demagogues, let a few stupid anarchists misrepresent these opinions and accuse our in-

tentions—Of what importance is it? Truth is immovable: it too is a power. By the light of its torch will the people of France analyze your proceedings, and judge of your conduct. It is said that the priests return. But the just and salutary law by which they are recalled, was passed unanimously by the two councils. Can you then accuse yourselves? The emigrants returned I hear, I confess I can hardly refrain indignation, I cannot conceive how the directory speaks of those returned, their language, their audacity. Do not the laws exist? Is it possible to imagine a power more extensive, more absolute, more monstrous than that of the directory with regard to emigrants? What! We have betrayed our duty. We have violated the constitution in giving the directory the right of life and death over a Frenchman alleged to be an emigrant—In a word, it may consign him to the scaffold. You shudder with horror, citizens, when I remind you of a legislation so barbarous. Gracious providence! Is it not sufficient for the directory to be invested with an authority so monstrous, an authority which ought to rouse the indignations of every soul of freedom? And does the council impede the execution of the law? Does the council arrest the powers of the directory? Has the council suspended this atrocious license, no; it has not, but it may withdraw an authority which no government should possess; it may annihilate a legislation which no free government can sanction, which no humanity can endure... (a number of voices, yes, yes, to the vote... The most lively agitation prevails in the council.) The purchasers of national property, it is said, are insulted, menaced, assassinated. The last speaker and the message seem here to combine to accuse you of not giving to these purchasers sufficient guaranty and protection. I will not remind you, that the guaranty is constitutional, that they are entitled to protection from the government, but I will tell you what you do here every day. Do not you sell the national domains? Do you not supply the treasury with their produce? Would you sell what remains, if you intended to deprive the original purchasers? Such imputations do not require to be confuted. You may let demagogues in their frenzy pollute with these foul accusations their empoisoned productions; your conduct is sufficient answer to them all. . . . I am far from reproaching the last speaker with the insinuations contained in his speech, which are nothing less than an impeachment of your conduct." Lamarque—"I disavow them, they are foreign to my heart." Vaublanc—"I know it, Citizen—I am most perfectly convinced of it. I firmly believe too, that you will be the first to oppose the printing of a speech, which contains an indirect impeachment of the conduct of the two councils. I oppose the printing therefore. Our colleague Bailly has moved. That message be referred to a committee—I support the proposition. We ought to have a report upon the Legislative views suggested in the message of the Directory. For example, with regard to purchasers of national property, priests, emigrants, we must know when, where and how a purchaser has been assassinated, a priest has displayed sedition and rebellion, or an emigrant has plotted with impunity? I cannot conclude. Representatives, without reminding you of what the Directory stated respecting the addresses from one of the armies of the Republic. The greater part of these breathe the purest patriotism, and sentiments worthy of the intrepid defenders of liberty and the Constitution. These I allude to are addressed to the Directory, and their contents, laying aside, perhaps, the irregularity of the deliberation of which they are the result, are such as I have described. There are two, however, which I must confess, have provoked my indignation; they are sent from one army to another, they are direct manifestoes against the Legislative Body, and particularly against the Council of Five Hundred. But here I stop.—In this address I discover neither the fault of the soldiers nor that of the officers, but the fault of some persons by whom they have been misguiding; and it is not in the French Senate that a single fault should be put in the balance with the heroic labors, the innumerable services, from whose auspicious generosity it has been extracted. I support the proposition of my colleague Bailly." The Council passed to the order of the day on the motion for printing La Marquet's speech, and adopted the proposition of Bailly. The message of the Directory was referred to a committee consisting of seven members, and communicated to the Council of Elders.

NORFOLK, September 28.
By a gentleman passenger in the Daafish ship, Christians Haven, Capt. Patrick Corran, arrived yesterday in 43 days from Teneriffe, we have received the following:
Defeat of the British at Teneriffe.
On the morning of the 22d of July, the town of Santa Cruz was alarmed at the appearance of 7 English ships lying off, and 36 armed boats that ranged across the harbour. It seemed evidently their intention to have landed in town before day, but failing in that attempt they returned to the shipping. At 10 o'clock, about 1200 men were landed, and posted themselves upon the summit of a second ridge of mountains on the N. E. while the Spaniards were stationed on the first ridge, which commanded the entrance into the town by a narrow passage. Some trifling firing ensued without loss on either side. At night the English re-embarked, and the ships stood off and on until the evening of the 24th, when all came to anchor. A bomb ketch commenced a partial fire on a distant fort, by way of attracting the attention of the Spaniards, which was warmly returned. Between one and two o'clock the town was alarmed by the approach of boats, and the forts instantly commenced a heavy and incessant fire on them. The darkness of the night favored the views of the English, and between 8 and 9 o'clock landed in two parties on each side of the cleft. One small party of 50 men commanded by admiral Nelson, and capt. Bowen landed on the Mole; the first lost his right arm, and immediately returned on board. Capt. Bowen with most of his little party was killed advancing to the charge. The other party penetrated into the town, assaulted the cattle, were repulsed and at last took refuge in a convent. Thither they were pursued by the Spaniards, who by this time had placed cannon in the streets and avenues that led to it. The English finding

themselves surrounded on every side, offered terms to the general, in which they proposed to march out, without doing injury to the town, upon condition of being delivered the money in the public treasury, and the cargo of a Manilla ship in the harbour, which they erroneously supposed worth 10 or 15 millions.

The Spanish general was fired with indignation at the proposal, and was about giving the signal for massacre, when they surrendered upon condition of marching out with their arms, and not serving in any expedition against the Canary Islands for 12 months. The loss of the English was about 100 killed and wounded on shore, and the officers supposed between 150 and 200 drowned in a cutter that was sunk and from their boats in landing. The Spaniards under arms were 18 killed and 30 wounded, together with some private persons who were imprudently in the streets, among whom was Mr. C. Rooney, an Irish gentleman, known for his humanity to the distressed, and generous assistance and attention to foreigners who visit the island.

The capitulation being signed and the prisoners collected on the Mole. The Spanish general caused bread and wine to be given to every man, ordered every assistance to the wounded, and humanely offered to take those under his care, who should be thought too ill to be carried on board.—He received a very handsome letter from admiral Nelson, in which was expressed unbounded gratitude for his humanity, adding that he would take the first opportunity of communicating it to his sovereign.

The British officers very honorably declared that their intention was not to have kept possession of the island had they taken it, as they supposed that peace was at that time concluded; but only to require the money in the treasury, and the cargo of the Manilla ship. It was not unreasonable in their enemies to presume that as that requisition would not have amounted to one-tenth of the sum they expected, it would have been raised from their private property.

The persons who composed the expedition were failors, the crews of the different vessels.

The following are the ships engaged in this expedition:
Thefeus 74 { Vice A. Nelson,
 { Capt. Miller.
Culloden 74 Capt. Trowbridge.
Zealous 74 Hood.
Leander 50 Thompson.
Emerald 36 Waller.
Sea-Horse 36 Freemantle.
Terpichore 32 Bowen.
Fox, cutter 4 Lieut. Gibson, with 10 pieces of artillery, sunk by the fort, and upwards of 100 men on board perished.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Margaretta, captain S. Barron. From a gentleman passenger we have received the following: Extract of a letter from St. Bartholomews, dated August 29.
"A vessel from Nevis informs us that there is an embargo at St. Kitt's, in consequence of a plot having been found out amongst the windward regiment of coloured militia, to set that island in a state of insurrection, and to make themselves masters of Brimstone-Hill."

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5
CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.
From 4th to 5th October, in the morning:
Admitted, since last report:
Jane Ruff, 272, South Second street.
Sarah Ross, Almond, between Front and Second.
Hannah Jamison, Vernon street.
Isaac Hoffman, Perkin's, Penn street.
Discharged since last report:
Frederick Dunister, admitted 27th ult.
Edward Rielly, 25th.
Died since last report:
when admitted how long sick previous to admission.
Herman Schas, 29th, 1 day.
Remaining last report 49
Admitted since 49
Discharged 53
Died 3
Remains in Hospital. { Convalescent 18 } 50
 { Sick 31 }
Four of whom are dangerous.
In erred since last report.
From city and suburbs 6
Hospital 1
Total 7
(Signed) STEPHEN GIRARD,
 CALEB LOWNES,
 JOHN CONNELLY.
Published by order of the Board,
WM. MONTGOMERY,
 Chairman pro tem.

The Health Committee have come to a resolution to request the governor to discontinue the quarantine, except on vessels from Jamaica, the Havannah, cape Nicholas Mole and generally all the ports in the Bite of Leogane.

DIED.—ARTHUR STEWART, a Clerk of Conyngham and Nesbitt's, at the house of David Conyngham.
— FLORENCE McCARTHY, aged 16 years, at the house of John O'Hara, in front near the corner of Walnut street.
— at Salem, Massachusetts, Major General JOHN FISK, a celebrated naval commander in the service of that State, during the revolution war.
It is said, that a Negro dropped from the attic story to the ground, at the late fire in Mr. PARKS'S Beef-Steak-House, Zachary's court, unhurt.

Total of burials for 24 hours, ending yesterday at noon.
Grown Persons. Children.
First Presbyterian 0 1
Third Presbyterian 0 1
Associate Church 0 1
St. Mary's Church 1 0
Trinity 1 0
Free Quakers 1 0
German Lutheran 1 0
Baptists 1 0
Methodists 1 0
Potter's Field 1 0
City Hospital 9 0
Kensington 3 0
20 7
* Six of these from the city.
† One from Cantonment.

The number of burials on the 4th of October, 1793, was fifty eight.

Deaths at Baltimore, October 1, 8.

MR. FENNO,
After presenting my grateful acknowledgments to my fellow citizens for past instances of confidence, be pleased to inform them that on account of ill health, I am obliged to decline the nomination to serve in Common Council the ensuing year.
EDWARD PENNINGTON.
Oct. 4.

Northern Liberties, Oct. 3, 1793.
Citizens Members of the Northern Liberty Fire Company, No. 1, having removed during the present epidemic, will be good enough to give orders to such persons who may have charge of their houses, to send the Buckets, Bag and Basket of each absent Member to the house of the President of the Company, who will be responsible therefor. Recent alarms of fire render this requisition absolutely necessary.
SAMUEL GARRIGUS, President.

A charity sermon will be preached on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock, at St. Thomas's African Church, in the city of Philadelphia, for the relief of the poor and distressed citizens, by the rev. Abfalom Jones.

October 5.
HEALTH-OFFICE, Oct. 4.
Accompanying this you will receive the sum of five hundred forty-eight dollars and forty-two cents; likewise a considerable quantity of sweet potatoes and cabbage, with three quarters of mutton, to be applied towards the poor at the tents, and such other persons as the committee may think suitable objects, being the donations of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia with others of the inhabitants of New-Jersey, residing at and near Cooper's Ferry.
SAMUEL COOPER.
October 3d, 1797.
To James Oldden, chairman of the committee of volunteers superintending the poor at the tents of the commons near Schuylkill.

The following donations were also received:
From Joseph Burroughs—8½ cwt. rice, 12lb. tea and 4lb. chocolate.
From M. R. Peters—1 sheep, 8 bushels potatoes, and a quantity of bread and vegetables.
Published by order of the committee,
(Signed) JAMES OLDDEN.

At a meeting of a number of citizens of Philadelphia, held at Darby on the 3d of October, 1797, to take into consideration the distresses of their fellow citizens at this afflicting season, it was unanimously resolved, That a subscription be opened for their relief. In consequence of which the following gentlemen were appointed a committee for immediately soliciting the pecuniary aid of the benevolent citizens who are at present in the said town and vicinity, viz.
James Strawbridge, Isaac Lloyd, Wm. Bell, Isaac Price, Dr. Benjamin Say, H. Sparks, jun. Thomas Randall, Peter Brown.
It was also agreed that George Latimer, Esq. the Chairman of the Meeting, be desired to forward the amount when collected. The gentleman present subscribed and paid four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

The luminous political disquisitions of Peter Porcupine, after having effected the most important services in opening the eyes of the American people to the blood-maddened views of Sancaulostis, have at length found their way to England—and are now circulating in that country with the most unbounded eclat.
One cannot but take pleasure in this, if it be only for the mortification it must afford the demerits; but it is still more important in another point of view—as it serves to fix that sterling merit (whatever casualties and men fond of looking constantly on the gloomy side of human nature, may assert to the contrary) will infallibly raise itself in the event, by persevering and well-directed efforts, above the reach of harm from the powerful and united engines of Dulness, Prejudice and Malice.

COMMUNICATION.
MR. FENNO,
Every little while we hear a great talk about the deplorable condition into which England has brought herself by the war: But pray let me ask what great exemptions has our neutrality left us to boast of? Have we not suffered in our commerce by the gripe of the ravensous republic to an extent beyond all proportion even to Great-Britain? And in other respects, what is our condition? The war has saved Great-Britain from falling a prey to the Spirit of Jacobinism;—whereas we have yet to contend with it—and maintain at this moment a perplexing struggle which embarrasses all our operations, and pallies every national energy. And has our lawless, crouching conduct, rendered us any less obnoxious to the ambitious republic? Nay, is the not, at this moment, whetting herfangs, to strike some deadly blow at us. Already carrying on maritime hostilities against us is she not waiting solely for a termination of those broils she has on her hands at home, to fall with the more vigour on our divided and distracted land? To me, Mr. Fenno, this appears certain; and I have long marvelled at the stupor which seems to pervade all ranks, under a situation of the most critical and alarming conjuncture. We seem to be sleeping over the embers of a volcano, whose eruption appears certain, and of which the consequences are incalculable. May we not begin too late, to take precautions against its consequences?
If the pending contest between arbitrary power and the people, in France, should not eventuate

in the establishment of some regular form of government, it is nearly certain that this country will have to nerve her arm against fratricidal and insurrection. Then it will be to be regretted that America had not the wisdom to take warning by others' harms.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, held at the Union School House in Germantown, on Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1797:—
It was agreed unanimously, to recommend the following gentlemen as suitable characters to fill the offices which precede their respective names:
Member of the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania, for the district composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware:—
Benjamin R. Morgan.
Members of the House of Representatives for the City of Philadelphia.
George Latimer Robert Wain
Jacob Hiltzheimer Lawrence Seckel
Joseph Ball Francis Gurney.
Members of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia:
Godfrey Haga Henry Pratt
James Read Francis Gurney.
Members of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia:
Matthias Saddler Michael Kepple
James Todd Walter Franklin
Thomas Parker Thomas Allibone
George Pennock James S. Cox
Edward Pennington Henry Drinker, Jun.
Henry Wharton Caspar W. Morris
Joseph Hopkinson Thomas P. Cope
Thomas Greeves Levi Hollingsworth
Conrad Gerhard Lawrence Herbert
Gideon H. Wells George Fox.
Published by order of the Meeting,
HENRY PRATT, Chairman.
JOHN HALLOWELL, Sec'y.

The Subscriber having been, against his inclination, forced forward into public notice, by a current of events, over which he had no controul; thinks fit to inform the Subscribers to the Gazette of the United States, that the Editor (his father) has been unavoidably absent for six weeks past. He feels himself induced to mention this circumstance as an apology for any deficiency which may have appeared in any department of the paper.

Beset with every species of unforeseen distress and embarrassment, (arising out of the afflicting calamity which has desolated the city) during almost the whole interval, he can only assure those to whom any thing may have appeared to be wanting, that his best endeavors, directed by a constant solicitude to render the paper of continued utility to the public, have, on no occasion, been wanting.

The return of his father is momentarily expected; when he will again resume his Editorial functions.
JOHN WARD FENNO.
October 5.

The Philadelphia, Ation, and Tuckerton MAIL STAGE.
THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a Stage between Philadelphia, Ation, Halls, Hampton, Speedwell, and Marlborough, passing River fitting mill, and the town of Tuckerton, in New-Jersey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horses, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, passengers, and goods. The Stage will start every Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and will arrive at Tuckerton, on Friday, at 6 o'clock P. M. on arrival at Caleb Evans's, in Tuckerton, distant from the city 5 1/2 miles, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the Post Office 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and safe passage boats provided to convey passengers to Capt. William Warrington's house, on Tucker's Island, adjoining the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the steersman who wishes to engage himself with forwarding and fishing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almost every season of the year four and five in abundance.—The Stage on its return, starts from the afore-said C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tuesday, at 6 o'clock A. M. breaks off at John Bodine's, at Hallsing River Bridge, thence that night at Longwading, and at 8 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, arrive at the afore-said Cooper's Ferry. It is presumed that no route of equal distance will be less expensive, or furnish the traveller with a greater variety of amusement, as it will not only have a pleasant fall to the Atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the variety of riding on the road thither a number of capital ferries and forges, and one fitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or cultivators, of any of the afore-said iron works, are solicited to encourage and support this stage (by which they can be so well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of passengers and baggage are as follows: For a passenger from the afore-said Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for every passenger per mile, Four Cents—15 lb. of baggage equal to a passenger. Pollage of letters, newspapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.

N. B. The mail crosses from the Old Ferry.
THOMAS WARDLE & Co.
Tuckerton, Sept. 28. Oct. 5.—2001

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.

MEDICINES.
OF every kind, necessary for the sick, as, Sago, 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. 11A, South Second Street.

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

Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT the Commissioners for the District of Southwark have removed their hall to the house formerly occupied by Gansel Goff, in Christian at the corner of 14th Street.
O. S.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE
IS KEPT, FOR THE PRESENT, AT THE CITY HALL.