

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, August 15.  
A letter from Namur, of the 11th ult. gives an account of the confusion prevailing among the French troops, owing to the orders and counter orders of the directory. It is said, that while they were sailing through Verdun, some of them cried "Vive le Roi!" and pillaged the Jacobins. Bloody battles had taken place between the troops, and it was reported that the Emperor Napoleon was on his way to the front, and that he was in possession of a number of the former not wearing the cockade.

The feast of the 14th of July was celebrated at Verona with such pomp. The city was illuminated, and the corps of Gen. Angereau was provided by the municipality with 80 oxen, 60 calves, 200 sheep, 100 tons of wine, besides barrels of brandy, vinegar, &c.  
At Venice the same ceremony was observed; but the letters from that place, which are dated the 20th, say, that the people of Venice took no part in it, having little reason to be pleased with their new government, as some of the municipal officers are not afraid to adopt measures worthy of the reign of Robespierre; such wretchedness is beginning to be felt in that city, once so flourishing; and its commerce, now its navy is lost, is entirely destroyed.

When the bombardment first took place at Cadix, the people, as is the custom of the place, were parading the public walks about 11 at night, attending with music and dancing. When the first shell was thrown, no description can equal the confusion that followed, for the town was close packed on all sides, and there was no possibility of getting out till towards three o'clock in the morning.

The Hamburg mails remain due;—the only sentimental intelligence of yesterday, was conveyed to us through the medium of a Dutch paper of the 24th inst. by which it appears that the interior of Holland is torn with commotions that argue not well for the hopes of the new constitutionalists who were to submit their labors to the sanction of the foreign people on Tuesday last.

The Hon. Mr. Wesley has returned to Lille with the answer of the British cabinet to the dispatches brought by Lord Gower. Ministers, it is understood, refuse to accede to certain terms proposed by France, relative to the cession of the colonial territories of her allies, captured from them in the course of the war.—On which of these it is that government sets the highest value it is not known, but the public opinion, in all probability, is in unison with that of the cabinet, is in favor of Ceylon in the East, and Domingo, in the West-Indies.

The emperor of Russia, it is added, is using all his influence to unite the two courts of Vienna and Berlin, in order that the three powers may put themselves in a position to resist the further progress of the revolutionary spirit of France, and in which effort he has so far succeeded as to prevent the rupture which lately threatened between Austria and Prussia.

The daring mutiny on board the St. George man of war of 98 guns, Capt. Peard, one of Lord St. Vincent's fleet, was lately quelled by the spirit and activity of her Commander and First Lieutenant. Three men, who had been sentenced to suffer death for mutinous behaviour in some other ship, were sent on board the St. George to be executed; the crew, on the arrival of the prisoners, drew up a remonstrance in their favour, and begged of Captain Peard to intercede in their behalf with the Admiral of the fleet. The Captain replied, that he should lay their prayer before Lord St. Vincent; and in pursuance to his promise, he lost no time in submitting the remonstrance to him.—The Noble Earl's answer was, that he considered the sentence of the mutineers as founded upon solid justice and imperious necessity, and consequently he could not think of retracting the sanction which he had given to the judgment of the Court Martial by whom they had been convicted. Upon this determination being made known to the people of the St. George, the strongest symptoms of disaffection were manifested by them. Observing their conduct, the Captain took the precaution of watching their proceedings with the utmost strictness; and very soon discovered, by means of an honest rat, that they had entered into a resolution of seizing the ship, deposing the officers, and liberating their condemned companions. The evening previous to the day appointed for carrying into effect the sentence of the Court Martial was the time fixed upon to put their plan in force.

Captain Peard, seeing the crew assemble in the wake, immediately approached, and addressed them to the following effect: "I am perfectly aware of your intentions, and shall oppose them at the risk of my life. You have determined to resist the authority of your officers; I am resolved to do my duty, and to enforce a strict obedience to my orders. I am sensible that you are for the most part the victims of delusion; I know the ringleaders, and do not hesitate to avow my intentions of bringing them to justice. I command you to disperse and return to your duty." Finding this address did not produce the desired effect, the captain instantly rushed in amidst the crowd, accompanied only by his first lieutenant, bravely seized two of the people, whom he knew to be the promoters of the conspiracy, dragged them out by main force and put them in irons, without experiencing the slightest resistance from the crew; and such was the gallant spirit and determined courage displayed by him on the occasion, that order was immediately restored by the remainder of the men retiring to their respective stations. The three convicts were next morning hanged at the yard-arm, agreeably to their sentence, in the presence of the repentant crew, whose conduct from that time was marked with a becoming submission and subordination. When our accounts came away, the two mutinous seamen remained in custody, and the necessary arrangements were forming to bring them to a speedy trial. The first lieutenant has since been promoted to the rank of master and commander, as a just tribute to his acknowledged merit.

PLYMOUTH, August 6.  
Sir Edward Pellew's squadron was chased yesterday, off Brest, by a French squadron, consisting of two ships of the line, eight frigates and corvettes, who were very near retaking the Fair American, on which Sir Edward made the signal for the squadron to disperse, and make the best of their way into port.

# The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,  
MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9.

The following results of the treatment of the cases of the malignant fever, which occurred in the public hospital at Kingston, in Jamaica, from the 7th of July to the 12th of September, 1794, was published in a Kingston paper, dated September 20, 1794, by Messrs. Strupar, Bennet and Doddington, at the request of Dr. John Harris, for the satisfaction of the public.

1. Of 32 patients, 21 recovered, 11 died—of these 4 were bled, 2 recovered that were treated with calomel, 2 not treated with calomel died.
2. Of 28 treated with calomel, 19 recovered, 9 died.
3. Of 17 patients which took no calomel, but were bled, 14 died, 3 recovered—of 14 which were not bled, 4 died, 10 recovered.

Signed, James Walker, Physician to the hospital.  
4. Of 17 patients which took no calomel, but were bled, 14 died, 3 recovered—of 14 which were not bled, 4 died, 10 recovered.  
Signed, Porter and Maud.  
September 17, 1794.  
5. Patients treated with calomel—Of 31 not bled, 25 recovered, 6 died—one was bled and died.  
Signed, Porter and Maud.  
Sept. 17, 1794.  
6. From the house of McGlashan & McLarty—Of 29 patients that were bled, 19 recovered, 10 died.—Of 250 that were not bled, 198 recovered, 52 died—45 recovered that were treated with bark and calomel, 4 died.

N. B. In no case were there more than 60 nor less than 12 grains of calomel administered.

7. From the report of Dr. Haves, it appears that of 28 not bled, the whole recovered—of 8 that were bled 6 died, and only 2 recovered.—These were all treated with calomel, and some took bark.

8. From the house of Tyse and Carrol.—Of 37 patients, 19 that were not bled recovered, 18 died—of 4 others that were bled, 3 died and 1 recovered.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, October 5th, 1797.  
Mr. B. WYNKOOP.

(Continued from Saturday's Gazette.)  
"But the description of men by far the most obnoxious to this contagion, and who suffered most from it, were those lately arrived from Europe, and especially those who had never before been in a hot climate. In general those of tenacious fibres and sanguinous temper, were the most readily infected, and to these the disease was most fatal."  
"An officer of the 45th regiment visited the Hanky, and, with two or three soldiers who rowed his boat, remained on board some time. The consequence of this imprudence was fatal to himself; and, in a little time, to many of the men; all the officers and men were successively seized with the disease; but it proved fatal only to the new recruits. Of this regiment, consisting of 280 men, 24 died."

"About the beginning of May the disease made its appearance in a detachment of artillery, introduced by some of the gunners who had had communication with the 45th regiment."  
"Of 84 men, who had been on the island about 3 years, 56 were attacked with the fever before the 1st of July, and of these only 5 died. Of 27 recruits 26 were infected, and 21 of these 26 died before the middle of August: a dreadful instance of its peculiar tendency to prove fatal to those not accustomed to a hot climate."  
"About the first of June the fever began to appear among the Negroes on the estates in the neighborhood of the town. In the course of the month only about one in four was infected, and only about one in 83 died of it."

"In the course of the months of May, June and July, the fever appeared in several distant and distant parts of the island, whither the contagion was carried by persons who had imprudently visited infected houses in town."  
"But the contagion was not confined to Grenada alone; from this, as a focus, it spread to the other islands, to Jamaica, St. Domingo, and also to Philadelphia, by means of vessels, on board of which the infection was retained by the clothes, more especially the woolen jackets of the deceased sailors."

"I have been thus particular in stating the progress of this malignant peffential fever, chiefly with a view to demonstrate—  
"1st. That it was uncommonly infectious.  
"2d. That it arose from human contagion; heightened by various causes to a peffential degree of violence.  
"And 3d. That like the plague, it has been communicated, in every instance, either by a casual contact with an infected person; or by breathing air charged with effluvia proceeding from the infected; or by touching the clothes of or sleeping in a place where an infected person has been."

"Neither age nor sex were exempt from the infection."  
"It had been urged by some, that the disease arose from the state of the atmosphere, and that human contagion could not give rise to it, as it was so prevalent in distant and distinct places at the same time.—The foregoing narrative shews that this opinion was without foundation; but had there been no other proofs of its contagious nature, the state of the weather alone during the months of February, March, April, May, June, July and August (the latter end of which the disease disappeared in Grenada) would be sufficient for this purpose."

"The weather, though previous to the appearance of this disease, much more wet and boisterous than usual at that season of the year, was after it broke, mild; and would rather have tended to check than propagate infection if it had been of a nature to be affected by such an agent. January and February were almost continually rainy; the latter part of March, all April, and the first 15 days of May were dry, with the wind generally at east. The thermometer never rose higher than 87, nor fell lower than 85.—The remainder of May rainy—sometimes with thunder. In June, the quantity of rain was much greater. As the change to moisture was remarkably sudden and great, much expectation was formed, that the virulence of the infection would be done away, or considerably abated; but as neither happened, the strongest possible argument was afforded against the agency of the weather in the production of the disease."  
"In June the thermometer fell more than once at noon to 77, and rose but once as high as 81. All July was rainy with easterly winds and frequent thunder. In August less rain fell; but the atmosphere was generally close and sultry—wind variable, but chiefly S. and W.—thermometer highest 89, lowest 80." And yet without any visible cause the disease ceased of a sudden the latter end of the last mentioned month. (To be continued.)

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.  
Messrs. M'Lean & Lang,  
The following elegant and authentic picture of France by a Frenchman, with the excellent and interesting remarks of Peter Porcupine thereon, merit all the publicity that it is possible for newspapers to give—None but the editors of papers devoted to Jacobinism, and leagued with monsters to conceal their crimes and suppress the transmission of truth to mankind, can have any innate objections to re-publish such valuable and necessary productions. When the Jacobin-news-printers in America first embarked in the cause of French assassins, to transform their crimes into virtues,—their fallshoods into truths—and their unpardonable cruelties into acts of humanity—they were little aware that Frenchmen of talents and virtue would escape the revolutionary rage, to record truths that would strike the readers of their vehicle of falsehood with a full conviction of the arts that had been practiced by the immoral editors, to prepare them for the commission of all crimes.—The reign of falsehood is nearly over—Truth begins to burst her chains, and will, ere long, ascend her throne, and in defiance of Jacobin prints, shine in meridian splendor. Let these printers, before it be too late, endeavor to make their peace with unfeigned Truth and Justice, by opening their presses for their reception, lest they inspire the people, so long the dupes of fallshood, to avenge their cause and wreak upon their heads, all the vengeance they intended for the friends of order and government.

py country. Such is the horrid republic, for which the filly people of France have been led, step by step, to truck their ancient monarchy, giving their wealth, their religion, their national honor, and millions of lives to boot! and yet, scandalous to relate, this abominable exchange is a theme of congratulation with many persons in America; and, what is something perfectly preposterous, these people pretend at the same time, to be exclusively the friends of the French. Their friendship, it is evident, is confined to the wretches, who tyrannize over that unhappy land; to the robbers, the murderers of the people. They live in hopes of imitating them on this side the water; and it cannot be too often repeated, that unless the friends of order, religion, and the government, shew much more activity and zeal than they have hitherto done, imitate them they will; and will render America a resemblance of what France now is.]

From a Savannah Paper.  
DESPOTISM OUT-DONE.  
Jared Irwin, who, for our sins and to complete the degradation of our state, is the present Governor of Georgia, has of late done what ancient tyranny with the powerful aids of superfluous did never attempt, nor modern anarchists ever dared to avow; he, solely vested with the executive powers of this government, has totally annihilated a law passed for the express purpose of removing his own imaginary obstacles, doing away every responsibility on his part, and rendering his line of proceeding easy for folly itself to act upon—a law too, enacted by the very faction which created him; and a faction it must be, whatever is its number, as it is composed of men who glory in being considered enemies of our general government and authors of such a remonstrance to Congress as would disgrace even the Batavia Republic to present to the French Directory. But, to the fact—the famous, or rather infamous law, repealing the sales of the western territory, contained a provision in general terms, for returning the purchase money to such as might be inclined to receive it—this did not suit the caution and capacity of our governor, and accordingly the next session of assembly defined, especially the particular vouchers which were necessary to draw the purchase money abroad out of the Treasury, and now on repeated application made in the very terms of the act, an absolute refusal of granting a warrant for any such monies has been made by this said governor of ours. What! did not you Jared Irwin put your name, or your mark, or something more like a mark than a name to this said act, and now you require the original grant to be surrendered to you before you will suffer a dollar of Yazoo money to come out of the Treasury? Go Jared! To your occupation of sawage making—go and comb your hair from your forehead straight back no longer insult the great favour of mankind with an imitation of the manner, which historians tell us he divided his hair on the crown of his sacred head;—or else make a declaration that you are following at a humble distance the *Tippies* of the mode, who disclaim every idea of receiving the new light, or any other, through this puritanical exposure of their cranium.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) October 5.  
On Saturday the 30th day of September last, died at Newcastle, universally and sincerely regretted, GUNNING REDFORD, Esquire, Governor of the State of Delaware. The virtues of his character conferred honor on human nature—attractive and admired, he was equally conciliating in public, as in private life—a friend to mankind and the genuine principles of liberty, he became an early and zealous assertor of his country's rights by signing a distinguishing military station, in the American army, during the late periods of the late revolutionary war—afterwards having passed through various grades of civil office in this government, with the strictest honor and purest integrity, he was raised to the Supreme Executive Office of the State of Delaware, by the well-merited suffrages of a Free people—a firm supporter of the Federal Government, yet with an undeviating attention to the interest of this State, he filled the dignified and important station in which he was placed, with the greatest reputation to himself and honor to his country—But alas! amidst the most flattering prospects of personal happiness and public usefulness, scarcely had half the term assigned by the Constitution for his continuance in office elapsed, before the awful moment arrived which terminated his life.—In his private relations he was beloved and respected. His hospitality was liberal and unbounded, embracing all parties, dictated by philanthropy and an ardent desire to gratify and conciliate those around him.—And so long as the virtues of charity, of beneficence, and piety, shall be considered as ornaments of human nature, his memory will continue to be esteemed and cherished. Endeared to a numerous circle of relations and friends by mildness of temper, benevolence of disposition, and suavity of manners—his death is an irreparable loss and will long be deeply deplored.

ALEXANDRIA, October 3.  
We announce with much pleasure, and from authority unquestionable, that the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE and family have been liberated from confinement in the prison of Olmutz. His Son, who is now at Mount Vernon, will take passage to that part of Europe, which will soon present him to the embrace of a rescued parent, and Mother and Sisters inimitably affectionate.

HALIFAX (N.C.) September 25.  
Last week arrived at Plymouth in this state, captain Levin Bosman, in a schooner belonging to Messrs. Stewart and Armistead, of that place. Captain Bosman was captured on his homeward bound passage by a French privateer, who took all the hands out of the schooner, except the captain, mate and super-

cargo, and put five of our dear *sauve-qui-peut* allies on board. Having no French colours, they transformed the American into French, and with the fragments decorated the unfortunate captain, round whom they danced the Carmagnole, by way of condolence.—They then seized a hog on board, which they called King George, and after cutting off his head, again danced the Carmagnole and played other republican gambols, ala-mode de Paris. The sagacious and intrepid captain did not let these manœuvres pass unobserved—but taking a good opportunity, seized the fellow at the helm, whom he soon secured, and gaining possession of the arm chest, with the assistance of his mate and supercargo (a manly and spirited Quaker of Bertie county) the others were immediately mastered. The privateer was at this time only at a small distance, they therefore proceeded on the course directed until the privateer got to a proper distance, when they altered their course, committed our dear allies to a leaky boat, in which they might either sing la Carmagnole, ca ira, or any other republican song, bale or sink—proceeded on their voyage, and these gallant brave men had the good fortune to reach their destined port, without again encountering any of these merciless pirates. It is supposed the Frenchmen got safe to land, as one of the islands was in sight.

CHARLESTON, September 20.  
We are happy to announce the arrival of the Carolina in port; there was a general and great anxiety lest she should fall into the hands of the pirate Le Grouper, which is fully equalled by the pleasure of her arrival. We may now hope that the remaining fall ships, from the late season at which they are expected to arrive will have a clear coast made for them by the English cruisers expected in this latitude; and that we may shortly have the accounts of the Grouper's capture confirmed.  
A correspondent thinks, that it would be advisable, for our Collector to provide the Revenue Cutter of this district, with a COFFEE MILL upon the same plan as that of La Ponbina, commanded by citizen Bolch; it is well known that an 18 pound mill might with great convenience and little labour be made to move by such a machine.

On Monday last, after a short illness, Mr. JAMES KING, merchant, a native of Dublin, lately from Philadelphia.  
September 22.  
Mr. Groves throughout the last session of Congress, voted with the federal side of the House of Representatives. Like his countrymen Gen. Morgan, Shepherd, Brookes, &c. &c. He on every occasion supported the honor and interests of his country. He was strongly disposed to resent the insult offered to her in the rejection of Gen. Pinckney. He wished to resent the injuries done our merchants by capturing their vessels, &c. to our mariners by consigning them as prisoners of war. He was not disposed, as were Monsieur Gallatin and Ned Livingston, to bear insults and injuries because they came from France.  
Capt. Homer on Friday last, off Cape Hatteras spoke a French privateer schooner, the description of which answers to our pirate Le Grouper; the Federalist must have passed her in the night and thereby have escaped a second piratical attack.  
By Capt. Dixon of the brig Fox, anchored yesterday off Fort Johnson, we have the following information:  
That previous to his sailing from the Havana, a packet arrived from Cadiz with dispatches to the governor, to prepare themselves to carry on the war with the utmost vigour—Fresh preparations were making there.  
That Santhoxax our friendly ALLY, had arrived at the Havannah, from the Cape, to demand a convoy to carry him to France; that a frigate was granted him for the purpose, and he was to sail on the 12th instant.  
That American vessels were arriving in great numbers at the Havannah, and condemned as soon as they arrived, and the cargoes taken and fold to the highest bidders—It makes no odds where they were bound to, whether to French or English ports.  
Federalist's arrival, and another valuable cargo safe.  
Our port has thus far been fortunate—most of our fall ships have arrived safe, and we have every reason to expect, that any pirates which insult our coasts, must either flee it, or be captured.  
Captain Pratt confirms the information, we before published, of the pirate Le Grouper having fired at him, on his outward passage, and that too without shewing any colours.

A CARD.  
The foreman and other citizens composing the Grand Jury of the present court, are invited to play at *Pais Dice*, from night until morning, at the City Theatre, Church street; if this invitation be not attended to, they may rely upon being themselves presented, as a nuisance.  
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 that it is 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. KUEFEL, 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. Tinsley and Mason, Charleston; Messrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Messrs. Willitt and O'Connor, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Messrs. Tullitt and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Messrs. Hull and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Symour, Savannah; are requested to insert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.  
NOTICE.  
THE Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Scuykill, on the Ridge Road.  
September 4.

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Jared Irwin, who, for our sins and to complete the degradation of our state, is the present Governor of Georgia, has of late done what ancient tyranny with the powerful aids of superfluous did never attempt, nor modern anarchists ever dared to avow; he, solely vested with the executive powers of this government, has totally annihilated a law passed for the express purpose of removing his own imaginary obstacles, doing away every responsibility on his part, and rendering his line of proceeding easy for folly itself to act upon—a law too, enacted by the very faction which created him; and a faction it must be, whatever is its number, as it is composed of men who glory in being considered enemies of our general government and authors of such a remonstrance to Congress as would disgrace even the Batavia Republic to present to the French Directory. But, to the fact—the famous, or rather infamous law, repealing the sales of the western territory, contained a provision in general terms, for returning the purchase money to such as might be inclined to receive it—this did not suit the caution and capacity of our governor, and accordingly the next session of assembly defined, especially the particular vouchers which were necessary to draw the purchase money abroad out of the Treasury, and now on repeated application made in the very terms of the act, an absolute refusal of granting a warrant for any such monies has been made by this said governor of ours. What! did not you Jared Irwin put your name, or your mark, or something more like a mark than a name to this said act, and now you require the original grant to be surrendered to you before you will suffer a dollar of Yazoo money to come out of the Treasury? Go Jared! To your occupation of sawage making—go and comb your hair from your forehead straight back no longer insult the great favour of mankind with an imitation of the manner, which historians tell us he divided his hair on the crown of his sacred head;—or else make a declaration that you are following at a humble distance the *Tippies* of the mode, who disclaim every idea of receiving the new light, or any other, through this puritanical exposure of their cranium.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) October 5.  
On Saturday the 30th day of September last, died at Newcastle, universally and sincerely regretted, GUNNING REDFORD, Esquire, Governor of the State of Delaware. The virtues of his character conferred honor on human nature—attractive and admired, he was equally conciliating in public, as in private life—a friend to mankind and the genuine principles of liberty, he became an early and zealous assertor of his country's rights by signing a distinguishing military station, in the American army, during the late periods of the late revolutionary war—afterwards having passed through various grades of civil office in this government, with the strictest honor and purest integrity, he was raised to the Supreme Executive Office of the State of Delaware, by the well-merited suffrages of a Free people—a firm supporter of the Federal Government, yet with an undeviating attention to the interest of this State, he filled the dignified and important station in which he was placed, with the greatest reputation to himself and honor to his country—But alas! amidst the most flattering prospects of personal happiness and public usefulness, scarcely had half the term assigned by the Constitution for his continuance in office elapsed, before the awful moment arrived which terminated his life.—In his private relations he was beloved and respected. His hospitality was liberal and unbounded, embracing all parties, dictated by philanthropy and an ardent desire to gratify and conciliate those around him.—And so long as the virtues of charity, of beneficence, and piety, shall be considered as ornaments of human nature, his memory will continue to be esteemed and cherished. Endeared to a numerous circle of relations and friends by mildness of temper, benevolence of disposition, and suavity of manners—his death is an irreparable loss and will long be deeply deplored.

ALEXANDRIA, October 3.  
We announce with much pleasure, and from authority unquestionable, that the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE and family have been liberated from confinement in the prison of Olmutz. His Son, who is now at Mount Vernon, will take passage to that part of Europe, which will soon present him to the embrace of a rescued parent, and Mother and Sisters inimitably affectionate.

HALIFAX (N.C.) September 25.  
Last week arrived at Plymouth in this state, captain Levin Bosman, in a schooner belonging to Messrs. Stewart and Armistead, of that place. Captain Bosman was captured on his homeward bound passage by a French privateer, who took all the hands out of the schooner, except the captain, mate and super-