

the same breath, the same characters in different lights?

10th Q. Whether or not, was the letter said to have been written to Mazzei, the production of the person to whom it was imputed; and if it was not, why was the influence of its reputed author's name not taken from it as soon as it was known to be published in France with a view of injuring this country?

11th Q. Was the department of state, during the secretaryship of Mr. Jefferson, made the channel through which letters were sent to France, which the writers of such letters supposed to be improper to be trusted through the department, after that devoted friend to France had left it, and were therefore committed to the immediate care of the minister of that country, as the more secure channel, as * has been acknowledged by a man supposed to be in such secrets?

12th Q. Who was the person Du Pont de Nemours in the council of 50 declared would be devoted to France, if he was appointed President of America; and how did the fervent of the French people come by that information which was withheld from the American people?

13th Q. Why was Mr. Adet extremely anxious for, and active in the election of Mr. Jefferson—and was not he the person to be devoted to France if elected president?

14th Q. Why did Mr. Adet communicate with Mr. Blount on that subject, and why was that amicable senator of America so zealous (in the election of President) for Mr. Jefferson?

15th Q. Why did Mr. Jefferson quit his important post in the Senate, when Mr. Blount who had been among the most warm, decided and important advocates for his election in America, was to be elected?

16th Q. And finally and lastly—was not Mr. Adet (with whom Mr. Blount was intimate, and coincided and operated perfectly in the election of a president devoted to France) certainly and absolutely at the bottom of the Canada plot; to give a colourable pretext to which, and raise a plausible pretence for retaining our posts in the north western parts of America, to bring about a partition of the United States, in which those schemes of French influence and American devotion would be more easily reciprocated, than by the troublesome means of the little unnecessary formality of consulting the will of the American people, the presence of an invasion from Canada on Upper Louisiana was raised and Mr. Blount's pretended plot with the British fabricated?

This last conclusion (which I trust will close the scene of French influence and American devotion to that country among us) I think I am now warranted to draw, from a little hint of the complexion of the plan which accidentally and unguardedly fell from Mr. Blount himself, before it was known how far and which way the operation of the discovery of the contents of his letter to Cary was to go.

This very amiable senator on his way to congress in 1796, in company with his political brother, one a devoted friend and advocate for French principles, the other, supported by him, from certain striking circumstances, to be a warm and decided advocate for the election of Mr. Jefferson. "He hoped," he said, "the latter gentleman had been doing every thing in his power to ensure the election of his friend Mr. Jefferson as president; that he had secured for him all the votes in his state; and that if he was not elected, he would make America shake to her foundation." Mr. Jefferson well knew, and what, let this declaration, now added to that of Du Pont de Nemours; the exertions of Mr. Adet and Blount to the same object in the election of a president; the agency of Mr. Blount's friend (Adet) in the Canada scheme; and Mr. Vice President's unwillingness to be present and aiding in the disgrace of his good friend, citizen Blount—all proclaim!

Whether this confession of Mr. Blount, made at that particular stage of the business ought to attract the notice of the committee charged with an enquiry into every circumstance attending the business, is not for me to say. One thing however, becomes necessary now for me to declare; and that is, the author of these publications holding it equally improper and mean to do either a public or private injury under a cover of any kind whatever, now offers, that if those who he conceives have injured their country in that way, and are here pointed at, will condescend to come forward and answer such questions as are here put, and within their power to answer, he will, on his part, assume a more visible appearance, and pledges himself to substantiate every thing he has asserted: And, that any one who possesses the principles of democracy and equality, should hold himself aloof from the enquiries of the people under an idea of superior dignity and worth, or from any official consideration, is every a confirmation of their deceptive pretences in every way.

AMERICANUS.

* See Americanus No. 8, for an explanation of this fact.

BOSTON, October 9.

AUTHENTIC.

Copy of a letter from an American agent for British Spoliations.

London, 10th August, 1797.

You must not be surprised at my not writing you on the business of your schooner Sally, captain Roney;—we have been for months past in daily expectation that all the Martinique captures would be tried, but as yet they have not come out. I doubt whether an acceptable sentence could be obtained from either of the courts here.—Next summer the commissioners will take up all the cases that come within the treaty; I hope you may then obtain relief, but there is no reason to expect it sooner, or from any other quarter.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
SAMUEL CABOT.

Mr. John Brazier.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 11.

On Sunday evening last, between 6 and 7 o'clock we experienced a violent gale of wind from the westward, attended with heavy rain and thunder.—The damage done in this town was not great compared with that done at East-Haven and Branford—the roofs of some buildings were injured, the tops of chimneys blown off and windows blown in, some trees and fences blown down, and a barn in the Newtownship removed from its foundation. At East-Haven the steeple of the meeting house was blown down, which, falling on the roof, broke through the side where it fell, leaving only one rafter standing and penetrating to the floor greatly damaged the seats. A large house was removed from its foundations, several dwelling houses were partly and others entirely unroofed, a number of barns and the same fate. One large barn was entirely demolished, the materials of which it was built scattered in every direction. The town of Branford experienced nearly the same fate.—part of the roof of the meeting-house was blown off, and all the windows on the western side, destroyed—6 or 7 houses, a new store, and several barns unroofed, other barns blown down, the trees in several fine orchards laid prostrate. The height of the tornado continued but a few minutes.—We have not learnt all the particu-

lars of this disastrous gale nor how far the violence of the storm extended.

On Monday last the President of the United States arrived in this city on his way to the seat of Government. A number of respectable citizens, with Capt. Higgins' troop of horse met him at a short distance from the city, and escorted him to his lodgings. The previous notice of his approach did not admit of a large collection, or a great show and parade, but we trust, those who attended exhibited what is much more gratifying, viz. an anxiety to testify their respect for the administration of our government, and their affection to our President.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 13.

The President of the United States is arrived at East Chester. He is not expected to come into the city until Monday next. The entertainment is postponed to be given on Wednesday.

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

While you are travelling along the road of business and pleasure, turn aside like the good Samaritan of old and pour oil and wine into the wounds of your suffering brethren in Philadelphia. Although the bills of mortality exhibit fewer deaths this year than in 1793, yet one principal reason is, the more general desertion of the city, and we understand all business is suspended. Think, fellow-citizens, what distresses must await the numerous poor of a great city, who are deprived, for three months, of all employment. In 1795, the citizens of Philadelphia generously sent to the mayor of New-York 6000 dollars for the relief of the poor; although our distresses were trifling compared with those of Philadelphia; three fourths of our city was free from the pestilence, and six sevenths of its inhabitants were pursuing their occupations. Surely the citizens of New-York, who have, this season scarcely known sickness, among them, will not, in prosperity, forget their suffering brethren.

By the report of General Toussaint Louverture, it appears that Santhonax has long been attempting to detach Hispaniola from its dependence on France, and has used every effort to debauch Toussaint from his allegiance. Santhonax, an abandoned villain, who has enriched himself on the plunder of the unfortunate colonists who were too honest to join him in his villainies, would doubtless wish to throw himself out of the reach of the French government, and make himself the petty despot of that island. But if he supposed he could maintain the independence of that colony, in opposition to the power of France, he is as weak as he is wicked.

The constituted authorities of the French government or rather despotism in St. Domingo, consisted of a motley crew. Santhonax, born in France where he has a father still living. Raimond, a mulatto—and Toussaint, a black man, military commander in Chief. It appears however that these officers who have African blood in their veins, are infinitely the least criminal. Raimond and Toussaint are spoken of, by the Americans, as men of more honor and integrity than Santhonax—and men on whose word some dependence can be placed.

Since Santhonax was sent away, the supreme authority in St. Domingo devolves on Julien Raimond. This man has issued a pompous proclamation, addressed to the people, in which he declares his attachment and inviolable faith to the French republic.—That as he has both French and African blood in his veins, the real French and the people of other colours have nothing to fear from him—all shall be protected in their rights. He says that he has constantly endeavoured to soften down the resentments of the different parties—to calm animosities and to inspire a love of labour, of order, and of peace—to revive cultivation, which alone can bring back prosperity. In this he has so far succeeded, as he states, that the plantations in the north of the island have resumed a smiling aspect and become productive. He promises to rectify the enormous abuses introduced into the imports by Santhonax, whose distribution of the public money was shamefully unequal & unjust.

In this proclamation, Raimond has said nothing in particular about the American trade. He says in general that "The French merchants and strangers are witnesses of the protection given to commerce and of the efforts of the administration to fulfil its engagements." He speaks of his ardent desire to unite all the inhabitants in one family and attach them to France—and also to encourage cultivation, protect commerce and consolidate the general prosperity.

How far there is sincerity in these professions, time will shew.

SAVANNAH, September 23.

We learn from the Havana, that Santhonax arrived there, about the 1st of this month, from St. Domingo, in a sloop of war of 30 guns, which saluted the Spanish admiral, who returned the compliment; the morning after his arrival he was waited on at his landing by two officers, who conducted him in a carriage to the governor's; great respect was paid to him by the Spaniards: That an advice boat, which left Cadiz about the 3d of August, had arrived at Baracoa, after a passage of 21 days; the dispatches which she brought were sent over land to the Havana, for the governor of that place and the governor of La Vera Cruz, and a frigate with the dispatches for the latter, sailed the 5th inst. the contents were not made public, but it was reported that orders had been sent for all the gold and silver, coined or uncoined, and even the ornaments of the churches, to be sent immediately to Spain.

The cargo of the armed ship General Nicholl, captain Morrison, (mentioned in our last) said to consist of new Negroes, it is strongly suspected will turn out to be French Negroes, Mulattoes, &c. transported from

Grenada, for having been in arms with the French against the British in that island.

Captain Morrison, with the supercargo, part of the crew &c. of the General Nicholl, are arrived in the yawl at St. Augustine.

Sunday last arrived here, the schooner Nancy, from St. Jago de Cuba. On her passage from thence to Philadelphia she was captured by a New Providence privateer, and a prize master and four hands being put on board, she was ordered to proceed to Nafau. The captain of the schooner finding the four privateersmen to be deserters from ships of war, availed himself of the distinction they appeared to have for returning to the Bahamas, and with the assistance of his mate secured the prize master, and meeting with no opposition from the English sailors bore away for this port. The prize master (a native of Scotland) having declared himself to be a citizen of America, has been committed to the federal goal.

Monday last died here, Capt. John Savage. And on Wednesday last also died, Mr. Isaac Hallings.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14.

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

Grown Persons.	Children
Christ Church	1
Scots Presbyterian	1
St. Mary's Church	2
Friends	1
Sweden's	1
German Reformed	1
Potter's Field	0
City Hospital	9
	17

* Eight from the city and suburbs.
The number of deaths on the 13th of October 1793, was 104.

DIED.—On Tuesday last, of an inward decay, Mr. JOHN POTTER, of this city, late of London, and brother to Richard and James Potter, merchants, of this city.

Since last publication, the Commissioners have received the following donations, viz.

	Dols.	cts.
Cash	3	
Clerks of the Bank of the United States—additional	10	
Dr. William Rogers	10	
From inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, now in and near Germantown—received in a letter from Robert Hare, John Dunlap, John McCulloch, Benj. Chew, Jun, Henry Pratt, Peter Baynton, Gideon Hile Wells and William Wiltar—the list of subscribers not yet come to hand	3891	70

For EDWARD GARRIGUES, Secy. BENJAMIN KITE.

N. B. There was a mistake in advertising the donation received from Jos. Tatnall—it should have been 15 barrels flour, instead of 14 middlings.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Collected for the use of the suffering sick poor, &c. to be disposed of by a Committee appointed at a meeting of a few Citizens, on the 14th of August, 1797; and received from that day to the 11th October, inclusive.

	Dollars.
Philip Nicklin & Co. of Philadel.	100
Michael Keppeler do.	8
James Gibson do.	8
Samuel M. Fox do.	8
Joseph P. Norris do.	8
James Strawbridge do.	20
Thomas M' Euen do.	10
Anna Palmer do.	20
Mordecai Lewis do.	30
Dr. Martin (collected from several inhabitants of Chester county & others whom the disease exiled from Philadelphia)	158
S. G. of Philadelphia	20
John Ashley do. late of G. B.	200
Simon Walker do.	50
Peter Blight do.	100
Elias Boudinot do. late of N. Jer.	50
Robert Ralston—(the subscription of divers inhabitants of Philadelphia, now at Wilmington.)	300
Jacob Shoemaker—(the further subscriptions of ditto)	100
Richard Folwell (subscriptions of three Philadelphians)	6
Do. do. of three citizens of Wilmington,	6
Nathaniel Falconer of Philadelphia	20
Isaac & Ed. Pennington, of do.	100
Henry Phillips, of do.	100
Jared Ingersoll, of do.	166
John Traves, of do.	100
—per Stephen Girard of do.	10
William Tiffin, do.	20

1728 960

The above subscriptions are applied in a particular manner to relieve the sick, in their private families, which are visited by some one of the Committee, in the City and Liberties.

Published by order of the committee, by SAMUEL COATES, Treasurer.

* The several Printers of Newspapers will oblige the Committee, by inserting the above.

In the year 1795, the number of votes given for Senator in the county of Delaware was 1256, of which 1060 were for the federal candidate.—In 1797, the votes in the same county amount only to 671, of which 471 were for the federal candidate.—Hence the result of the late election.

MEDICINES.

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

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 13th to 14th Oct. in the morning.

Admitted, since last report, Letitia Hale—62, North Fifth street. Mary Engers—Smith's, Plumb, above Second street.

John Davis—Pine, near Sixth street. Catharine Buchanan—Vernon street. Discharged, since last report. Neal M'Dunigals, admitted 23d ult.

Remaining last report 46
Admitted since 4

Discharged 1
Died None 1

Remain in Hospital { Convalescent 14 } 49
 { Sick 35 }

Four of whom are dangerous.
In error since last report.

From city and suburbs 6
Hospital 6

Total 6

STEPHEN GIRARD.
(Signed) CALEB LOWNES.

JOHN CONNELLY.
Published by order of the Board, WM. MONTGOMERY, Chairman pro tem.

October 13, 1797.

The Inspectors of the Health-Office feel it their duty to advise their fellow-citizens, whose families are out of town, not to return to the city for a few days; for although at present there is a great appearance of the prevailing fever's subsiding, still as an unfavorable change may take place, those who are out of town, we conceive, had better not move in, particularly to the lower parts of the city and Southwark, until the disorder has more generally subsided; and in the mean time to employ proper persons to air and cleanse their houses.

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

October 13, 1797.

MR. FENNO.

The distribution of the public grant has hitherto been without that caution which I expected. The poor are gathered to the heart of the city from all quarters, and probably from those houses where the sickness rages: those persons mingle with others, and we cannot deny that the contagion by this means is transferred from house to house in every direction. Perhaps the minds of the commissioners being directed to the main object, has prevented their adoption of some plan which would fully answer the design of the grant, and also of the numerous donations for the support of the afflicted.

Some plan, as follows, would be attended with many advantages:

The Board being comprized of persons from various quarters of the city, let a certain district be assigned to each; let the poor in that district apply to him only, and his care reach to those only who are certified as belonging to that part of the city. This would enable the commissioners to execute their business with dispatch, which would be attended with manifold advantages to the objects of the public bounty, and more readily prevent the spreading of the contagion.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Translated for the Salem Gazette from a Paris paper of the 28th of June.

On the rage for Republicanism and Municipalising all around us.

When the French revolution first began, many honest men, sacrificing their personal interest to justice, and their passions to truth, devoted themselves courageously to the hatred of a crowd of implacable enemies, and followed with a zeal the new apostles of liberty. They firmly believed that the war which was about to take place would be a war of principles against prejudices, morality against intrigue, of love of country against love of riches and privileges, of laws against arbitrary power, and of sweet tempered philanthropy against intriguing and winding policy. They hoped that France would soon see all citizens judged by the same laws, and promoted without distinction, to those employments which their merit would render them worthy of; that the criminal code, softened, would offer a certain protection to innocence, and punishments proportioned to every crime; that the taxes lessened, would be equally distributed; and that unjust ways of ambition and vanity, would never take place, to create disorder in the finances, languishment in commerce, sterility in the fields, and mourning in families. The constituent assembly had established, in principle, that France, contented with its limits, renounced formally all ideas of conquest; and this noble and wise declaration was sufficient to secure to us the good wishes of all people, the friendship of all pacific governments, and to enable us to act the glorious part of arbiters and peacemakers of Europe. How much has this sweet hope been frustrated. The abolishment of lettres de cachet was wished, and France is filled with Bastilles; a humane criminal code was desired, and the Republic has been covered with scaffolds, and inundated with blood; moderate taxes were expected, and all property has been violated, invaded, dilapidated; exclusive privileges were destroyed, but the Jacobins have formed new sects who have usurped all power.—Commerce and agriculture thought, that, released from their ancient shackles, they should arrive to the highest degree of prosperity; but the taxes, the pro-confuls, the revolutionary laws, the assigns, the stock-jobbers, have exhausted and almost destroyed, these sources of national riches. Finally, after having pulled down their Revolutionary Tyrants, and professed their infernal system; after having conquered all the kings leagued against us; France whose victories had secured her the power of dictating to Europe the conditions of

peace, still hoped that its government, conducted by legislators freely elected, would return to their true principles of moderation and justice, and secure to us the enjoyment of a blessing so dearly purchased; that, having so justly condemned the powers that would have interfered in our constitution, we should be to wife ourselves as not to meddle in the affairs of other governments; and that, profiting by the peace of Europe, we should lay the foundation of solid peace; contenting ourselves with moderate and just indemnities, and leaving to none, in this respect, that mortification and repentment which change peace into a truce, and prepare for terrible vengeance to come. And yet, by an inconceivable fatality, this hope is still disappointed; our revolutionary delirium is which subsiding within, agitates us more than ever without; the genius of Jacobinism, in abandoning the reins of our interior administration, seems to have possessed itself of our exterior politics; and they might say, by way of consolation for the truce which they were obliged to consent to, that we were determined to overthrow the universe.

We might excuse ourselves for having invaded and pillaged Italy; war is a transient violation of the laws of justice. The obnoxiousness of our enemies; the abundance of pecuniary means that London furnished to Vienna; our penury; the necessity of putting an end to the war by great efforts, and splendid victories; all may justify us; and Buonaparte has, in this respect, by his valor, his activity, his genius, realized, and even surpassed our most sanguine hopes; and when on his way to Vienna, in order to force the emperor to make peace, he probably favored some insurrections, which secured his communications, and which, during his perilous and triumphant march, left no danger behind him.

But when peace has followed victory; when there is expected of us as much frankness in negotiation, as we have displayed valor in battle; when we can offer, as conquerors, sufficient compensations, why defend the most contemptible duplicity? Why excite insurrections, in order to punish, afterwards, those against whom we direct them? Why talk of the will of the people, when the presence of our bayonets deprives them of the power of expressing it freely? Why overthrow neutral governments, after having so long profited by their neutrality? If we would be the conquerors of these people, why talk to them of republicanism and independence? If we wish them to become republicans, and independent, why speak to them as a master, give them orders, name to them, imperatively, municipalities, directors, generals? Why despotic freemen? Why deceive weak and pacific governments? Why mark all our steps with defolations and revolutions? Shall we never feel that such a system is as contrary to found policy as to justice; that it justifies in some measure, what has been, and what may yet be, attempted to overthrow our own constitution; that it diffidates and incenses all governments against us, and may cause them to unite with our enemies; that it renders uncertain the peace which we are going to make since the repentments which have nourished the war are like to become more universal and more violent than they ever have been? And if we will be deaf to the voice of justice, and to the language of moderation, shall we never perceive that it is not prudent for the Gauls to resuscitate the Romans; and that it is not wise to give to neighbours a mode of existence which excites to such energy, which creates in a moment such strong armies, and conducts so rapidly to victory? The Jacobins already boast of the forces that are preparing for them, they already glory in the new country which is founding for them in Italy; already, counting on their numerous partisans in the fourth provinces, they publish, with as much joy as impudence, the hope of returning here, thunder in hand, to seize again their frightful power, and to immolate, without pity, the victims devoted to their infernal fury. Directory! tear off the bandage with which the passions blind you; open your eyes! consult the wise policy of the new colleague whom the public voice has given you! and, following counsels more prudent, secure your existence and our tranquility, in granting repose to the universe, which has been so long tormented by sophists without experience, ambitious men without control, and theories without foundation. We long enough have caused ourselves to be feared—it is now time that we should make ourselves beloved.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The brig Nancy, capt. Geddes, from Port-au-Prince for Philadelphia, is arrived at Wilmington.

New-York, Oct. 13.

Arrived. 3 days.

Ship Edinburgh Packet, Farquhar, Leith

Brig Rowenna, Mariner, Port-au-Prince 22

Schr. Lark, Woodward, St. Johns 13

Peggy, Bedford, Halifax 20

The Medical Lectures

In the University of Pennsylvania, are postponed until the 1st Monday in November next.

October 14. 2244W.

An UMBRELLA

WAS taken (supposed to have been stolen) on Sunday evening last, from the house occupied by Mr. Blunt, No. 9, Strawberry-Street.—It is a green silk Umbrella, of the middle size, with a red morocco top and hooked ivory handle.—Conceiving it to have been taken by some pilfering knave, who, actuated by pecuniary motives, may endeavor to vend the same, any person or persons to whom the said Umbrella may be offered, are desired to stop it; and it is hoped, will apprehend and convict the thief to justice. The peculiarity of the Umbrella will evidently, furnish the possessor to determine there, who ever apprehends the same and delivers it at Mr. Blunt's, from whence it was taken, or at Mr. Fenno's office, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Oct. 13—431