TENERIFFE WINE.

LANCING at Walnut Breet, wharf, TENE DIRFR WINE, of excellent quality, in pipes at half pipes, for fall by JASSES TARD.

To be Let, at a moderate Rent, H's principal part of a HOUSE, wit' in a mort distance of the Coffee-house, which has been occurried for the last four months, coasiling for a good dining room and pariour two bedrooms and a dress room, two girrets, kirchen, wood vault and cellar, all in excellent order, fit for the immediate reception of a farall family. Note need apply but those who are respectable and regular — lengure at the office of this Cazette.

NOTICE.

A LT, perfons indebte froute cliate of Iou Striker, late of Tinnecum Township Buck's County, are requested to pay off the respective debts; and those having any de ands against faid estate, are defired to bring in

FOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, SE Execu-Tlaw4W Sept. 28.

The Medical Lectures In the University of Pennsylvania, are post-

The Health-Office

13 removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where perfons having bulin is may apply.

WM. ALLEN, Health-Officer.

NOTICE. THE Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Scuyl-kill, on the Ridge Road.

MEDICINES. OF every kind necessary for the fick also. Sago, Barley, and Oatmel, for diet drink, will be delivered gratis, during the present contagion, to these who are anable to pay for it, at HUNTER'S Laboratory, No. 114, South Second Street.

THE Poer who may find it inconvenient, from c'ilanco, to make nie of Mr. Humpan's truly meritorious off r, will be implied with medicine-figo, harley, catmenl, &c. by ap-lying at the inbicriber's acre, No. 36, Market firet.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD.

MEDICINES.

The Philadelphia, Athon, and Tuckerton MAIL STAGE.

MAIL STAGE.

THE properietors here leave to inform the habble, that they have effectlifted a Stage between Philadelphia, Affion. Botho, Hampton, Spechwell, and Martha Furbace. Walling River filting mill, and the town of Tucky action, in New Jerfey, to go once a week, and are properted with good borfes, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, paffengers and goods. The Stave will flast every Thursday, at 100° cock. A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferrys and lodge that might at Joel Bedire's, at Longacoming; and two firstly at 60° clock, P. M. arrive at Geleb Ewans's, interper, in Tucierton, diffant from the city 54 mills, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the East Grousing Phains 7 miles) rubers are good accommodation for travelless, and rebere are commoditions and lyfe pajfage boats provided to convey passegers to Capt. William Warmboated to convey passegers to Capt. William Warmboated to convey passegers to Capt. William Warmboate, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the sportsnam who wishes to regale himself with forwline and sphing, may at this place he highly gratified, there being at almost every season its return, starts from the afone said G. Evans's in Tuckerton, eyery Tucker of the passes of the passes of the year fowl and at to clock. A. M. breakfast at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming and at to clock. P. M. on Wednessay, arrive at the oforefail Coober's Ferry. It is presumed that no route of an equal distance will be less expensive, or surally the traveller with a greater variety of amustiment, as he will not only have a p'a sant fail to the atlant to from Tucker ton, but Bowe the curiessity of seeing on the road thither a number of crivial furnaces and forges, and one slitting mill, in comple's order, and at work; gevilemen, too, who ton, but have the surinfity of feeing on the road bither a number of expital furnaces and forges, and one flitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or fuctors, of any of the aforefaid iron works, are folicited to encourage and support this stage (by websel they can be so well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of possengers and baggage are as follows: For a possenger from the aforefaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including \$\text{IA}\$ the of baggage, Two Dollars; for away passengers per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage canal to a passenger. Possenge of letters, newspapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.

N. B. The mail erostes from the Old Ferry.

N. B. The mail croffee from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.
Tuckerton, Sept. 28.

08.5.—2awif 02.5.- 2awif

The Norfolk Mail STAGE. THIS Stage fearts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every Tueffay, Thurstay, and Saturday, at 2 c'clock, in the norning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norsell.

Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuefday, Thurflay and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Briday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third

The diftance on this routs, between Philadelphia ad Norfolk, is 30 miles less than on any stage route

and Norloik, is so miles lels than on any ltage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same

ce, fo good a road in america.

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 free soon the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amsternent, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing; as a Science, the most subjunct and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the leart. They

expands the heart. They will be with God himfelf

"Hold converfe."

Many interesting additions have larrly been made to this Museum; and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and headth'ul subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in assistance 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 footy African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The same of the South Sea Islands. The same of the South Sea Islands. The same of the South Sea Islands. immenfe variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be feen but sennot be described with full offers.

or Price only 1-ath of a dollar,

## The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18.

HEALTH OFFICE, Oct. 9, 1797. "Refolved, That the confulting and vi-fiting physicians be informed, that the Board have it in contemplation to publish on Monday next, and on every Monday following, during the present calamity, a state of the health of the City and Liberties, including the public Hospital: they therefore request the couldling and viliting phylicians to fur-nish as particular a return as possible of the patients under their care, who are affected with the prevailing fever."

HEALTH OFFICE, Oct. 16, 1797. The Board of Inspectors having for the information of their fellow-citizens (by the foregoing resolution of the 9th inft.) called on the phylicians connected with the Health Office for a state of the Hospital, and a general flate of the fick under their care. The following is the refult.

Doctors Duffield and Stevens, confultng physicians, state, that there are now in the Hospital Fifty-four patients, thirty-two of whom are affected with the prevailing fever, and Twenty-two are convalescents

Doctors Church, Coxe and Leib, visiting physicians, state, that since the 9th inst. they have been called to Ninety-one patients, Twenty-five of whom have been fent to the hospital, four have died, twenty-eight are convalescents, the remainder still ill; most of those patients were in the lower part of the city and Southwark-five only in the Northern Liberties.

The Inspectors of the Health-office at an early period of the prevailing fever, re-commended to the indisposed, an immediate application for medical aid. The Inspectors ment that this recommendation has not been generally attended to-the fick and those who have the care of them, should confider that even one day's delay may be attended with ferious confequences-From this cause the mortality has probably been much increased in the city and liberties, but most certainly in the hospital, where many have been admitted in the last stage of the

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

To the Printer of the Philadelphia Daily dvertife

Among the victims of the calamity of the prefent year, the physicians who have fallen appear to .e to deserve a peculiar memorial, as they have ventured their lives, at the most imminent hazard, to assist their fellow citizens in time of great distress.

To mention the first and the last of these,

may bring to the remembrance of their par-ticular friends the whole of the melancholy lift; and to those who were not of their acquaintance, a revival of their names occafionally, may be proper even in future times. Dr. Nicholas Way was the first of this class, who was speedily carried of by the mortal disease. He was a man advanced beyond the middle stage of life, and has been mentioned in the papers in a respect-ful manner as a valuable member of the community. Dr. Pleafants (I believe) was the last of the victims above alluded to. He was a young man regretted by his friends, as one of those who has left upon their minds the most undoubted proofs of his zeal for the works of charity. The other young men were unknown to me, but they, and their furvivors of the fame class, who were much exposed to dire contagion, have undoubtedly deserved the sympathy of all, who, as well as myfelf, have been preferved from the mortal fickness.

Of one affecting instance of such exposure I was an unexpected witness:—Abou the time of the interment of Dr. Dobel, I was accidentally near the church buryingground, and hw a carriage waiting near the gate: the men with the chair-wheels were returning from the grave, and foon after two young men, who I suppose were doctors, came towards the carriage; they appeared in a disposition suited to the nournful occasion; their youthful friend was just deposited in the earth, which no doubt to them was a solemn scene, and the more fo on account of their own apparent danger: they had shewn the last kind office to their cotemporary; and although I do not certainly know who the young men were, I have fome reason to believe that Dr. Pleasants might be one of those enevolent attendants.

If this memorandom should be acceptable to the Printer, it is offered as a general memorial of the renewed awful period of 1797, when the nearest relatives, like those in 1793, were separated from each other, and could not administer in the extremel cases a final consolation, or even shew their love by the rites of a decent burial. Philadel. Oct. 16th, 1797.

SINGULAR CUSTOMS, IN THE ISLAND OF METELIN, THE AN-CIENT LESBOS.

Extracted from a paper of the Earl of Charlemont, in the Irish Philosophical Society for

The most remarkable thing in this island, is a custom by which the women have here openly usured those rights of sovereignty which in other countries are supposed to belong effentially to the men. "Contrary," fays his lordship, "to the usage of all other countries, the eldest daughter here inherits; and the sons, like daughters every where elfe, are portioned off with fmall-dowers, or, which is still worse, turned our pennyless to feck their fortune. If a man had two daughters, the eldeft, at her marriage, is entitled to all her mother's possessions, which are by far the greater part of the family eftate, as the mother, keeping up her prerogative, never parts with the power over any portion of what the has brought into the family, until the is forced into it by the

marriage of her daughter; and the father is also compelled to ruin himfelf by adding whatever he may have scraped together by his industry. The second daughter inherits nothing, and is condemned to perpetual celibacy. She is filed a calogria, which fignifies properly a religious woman or nun, fway, without endeavouring is and is in effect a menial fervant to her fifter, particular to change the course of nature; and is in effect a menial fervant to her fifter, particular to change the course of nature; and is in effect a menial fervant to her fifter, particular to change the course of nature. fee fit to impose, frequently serving her as waiting-maid, as cook, and often in employments still more degrading. She wears a habit peculiar to her fituation, which she can never change; a fort of monastic dress, coarfe, and of a dark brown. One advanage, however, the enjoys over her ofter, that ferve to render probable those ancient relawhereas the elder, before marriage, is never tions, which our manners would induce us allowed to go abroad, or to fee any man, to esteem incredible, than this island of Me her nearest relatives only excepted; the catelin. These lordly ladies are for the most logria, except when employed in domestic part very handsome, in spite of their dress, toil, is in this respect at perfect liberty.— which is singular and disadvantageous. But when the sister is married, the situation of this poor calogria becomes desperate Grecian garb, is raised far above what we indeed, and is rendered still more humiliat- usually call the waist, they wear nothing ng by the comparison between her condition but a shift of thin and transparent gauze, and that of her happy mistress. The mar- green, red or brown, through which every and that of her happy miltress. The mar-ried fifter enjoys every fort of liberty; the whole family fortune is hers. and she spends it as she pleases; her husband is her obsequious fervant, her father and mother are ependent upon her; she dresses in a most nagnificent manner, covered all over, according to the fashion of the island, with ranny. Long sleeves of the same thin mapearls and with pieces of gold, which are ommonly fequins; thus continually carryng about her the enviable marks of affluogria follows her as a fervant, arrayed in imple homespun brown, and without the most distant hope of ever changing her condition. Such a disparity may seem intoleable, but what will not custom reconcile Neither are the misfortunes of the family yet at an end. The father and mother, with what little is left them, contrive by their induftry to accumulate a fecond little fortune ; and this, if there should be a third daughter, they are obliged to give her upon her marriage; and the fourth, if there should be one, becomes her calogria; and fo on through all the daughters alternately .-Whenever the daughter is marriageable, she can by custom compel her father to procure her a husband; and the mother, such is the power of habit, is foolish enough to join her in teasing him into immediate compliance, though its consequences must be equally fa-tal and ruinous to both of them. From hence it happens, that nothing is more com-mon than to fee the old father and mother reduced to the utmost indigence, and even begging about the streets, while their unnatural daughters are in affluence; and we ourselves have frequently been shown the eldest daughter parading it through the town in the greatest spleudor, while her mother and fifter followed her as fervants and made a melancholy part of her attendant

"The fons, as foon as they are of an age to rain a livelihood, are turned out of the fam-ly, fometimes with a small present or portion, but more frequently without any thing to support them; and thus reduced, they either endeavour to live by their labour, or which is more usual, go on board some tradng vesselas sailors or servants, remaining athis whimfical custom, who marry their calogrias, and retain to themselves a competent provision : but these are accounted men of a fingular and even criminal disposition, and are hated and despised as conformilts to the Turkish manners, and deserters of their native customs; so that we may suppose hey are few indeed who have the boldness try, to adopt the customs of their detested masters, and to brace the contempt, the de-rision, and the hatred of their neighbours and

" Of all these extraordinary particulars I was informed by the French conful, a man of fense, and of indisputable veracity, who had resided in this island for several years, and who folemnly affured me that every ircumstance was true : but indeed our own observation left us without the least room for a doubt, and the fingular appearance, and deportment of the ladies fully evinced he truth of our friend's relation. In walking through the town, it is easy to perceive, from the whimical manners of the female passengers, that the women, according to the vulgar phrase, wear the breeches. They frequently stopped us in the streets, examined our dress, interrogated us with a bold and manly air, laughed at our foreign garb and appearance, and shewed so little attention to the decent modesty which is, or ought to be the true characteristic of the ex, that there is every reason to suppose they would, in fpite of their haughtiness, be the kindest ladies upon earth, if they were not strictly watched by the Turks, who are here very numerous, and would be ready to punish any transgression of their ungallant law with arbitrary fines. But nature and native manners will often baffle theeffortseven of tyranny. In all their customs the fe manly ladies feem to have changed fexes with the men. The woman rides aftride, the man fits fideways upon the horfe; nay, I have been affored that the hulband's diffinguishing appellation is his wife's family try houses, in the management of which the husband never dares interfere. Their gardens, their liervants, are all their own; and the husband, from every circumstance of his behaviour, appears to be no other than his wife's first domestic, perpetually bound to her service, and slave to her ca-price. Hence it is that attradition obtains in the country, that this island was former ly inhabited by Amazons; a tradition, how ver, founded upon no ancient history that I know of. Sappho, indeed, the most re-nowned female that this island has ever pro-duced, is said to have had manly inclinati-

did but conform with the fingular manners of her country women: but I do not find that the mode in which she chose to show these inclinations, is imitated by the present female inhabitants, who feem perfectly content with the dear prerogative of absolute the women of Lesbos had always something peculiar, and even peculiarly masculine, in their manners and propensities. But be this as it may, it is certain that no country whatsoever can afford a more perfect idea of an Amazonian commonwealth, or better Down to the girdle, which, as in the old Grecian garb, is raifed far above what we thing is visible, their breasts only excepted, which they cover with a fort of handker-chief; and has, as we were informed, the Turks have obliged them to wear, while they look upon it as an incumbrance, and as no inconsiderable portion of Turkish tyterial perfectly shew their arms even to their shoulders. Their principal ornaments are chains of pearl, to which they hang small pieces of gold coin. Their eyes are large and fine : and the nofe, which we term Grecian, usually prevails among them, as it does indeed among the women of all these islands. Their complexions are naturally fine, but they spoil them by paint, of which they make abundant use; and they disfigure their pretty faces by shaving the hinder part of the eye-brow, and replacing it with a firaight line of hair neatly applied with fome fort of gum, the brow l thus continued in a straight and narrow line till it joins the hair on each fide of the face. They are well made, of the middle fize, and for the most part plump; but they are distinguished by nothing so much and fo univerfally as by a haughty, diffain-ful, and supercilious air, with which they seem to look down upon all mankind as creatures of an inferior nature, born for their ferrice, and doomed to be their flaves; neither does this peculiarity of countenance in any degree diminifa their natural beauty, but rather adds to it that fort of bewitching attraction which the French call piquant."

CHINESE THEOLOGY.

The following decree published by the Emperor Yon tehing, who succeeded Kang hi in 1702, forms a kind of confession of faith, and a declaration of what he viewed as the religion of his fubjects. The occasion of its publication is sufficiently ex-

present a production is functionally experienced in the preamble.

"Some of the principal officers of our provinces have given a wrong interpretation to the meaning of our orders, transmitted to them refused in the production of the present of the principal officers of our province of the principal officers of our production of the principal officers of our province of the principal officers of our province of the principal officers of our provinces have given a wrong interpretation to the meaning of our provinces have given by the production of the principal officers of our provinces have given by the province of the principal officers of our provinces have given by the province of the province of the principal officers of the province of the principal officers of the principal offi to them, respecting the means of preventing the damages occasioned in the country by destructive infects, and have understood them in a fense quite different from our intention broad till they have got together fome competency, and then return home to be henpecked. Some few there are, who, taking advantage of the Turkish law, break through if I imagined prayers offered up to these pretended beings, could remedy our present af-flictions. My meaning, therefore, is as follows:

" Between the Tien or Supreme Being man there is a relation, a certain and infallible correspondence, as to what concerns punishments and rewards; when our plains are defolated, either by includations, drought to depart from the manners of their coun- or infects, what is the cause of our calami ties? They are perhaps occasioned by the Emperor himself, who deviates from that integrity and justice so necessary for good government, and thereby lays the Tien under the necessity of employing these punishments to bring him back to a sense of his duty. Perhaps they may be occasioned by the principal officers of the province, upon which those missortunes have fallen, in not confulting the public good, and neglecting to take justice as the rule of their conduct And may not these calamities be owing to he Governors of cities, who neither act with equity, nor give the people good examples or fuitable inftruction; or because, in certain provinces and diffricts they violate the laws, contemn established customs, and lead disorderly lives? The heart of man being thus corrupted, that happy union which ought to fubfift between him and the Tien, is interrupted and disturbed, and endless missortunes overtake us; for, when men come short of their duty, that beneficent regard which the Tien had for them,

becomes changed. "Convinced of the truth of this infallilible doctrine, when I am informed, that fome province suffers, either by long drought or excessive rains, I fearch my own heart carefully, examine my past conduct, and think of reforming those irregularities which may have crept into my palace. Evening and morning, and all the day long, do I confine myelf within the bounds of fear and respect. I endeavour to give the Tien convincing proofs of my uprightness and piety, in hopes that, by a regular life, I shall be able to make the Tien change the resolution which he hath formed of punishing us. It is in your power, O ye great officers who govern provinces! it is in your power to alfift me; it is in yours, ye people, foldiers, and others, whatever quality ye be, it is in your power to acquit yourselves also of this dety: humble yourselves with fear; examine your own conduct; strive to attain to perfection; aid and mutually exhort one another; reform your manners; endeavour to correct your errors; repent of your crimes; follow the paths of truth; fluin crimes; follow the paths of truth; thun those of error; and he affured, if we on our parts, persectly discharge our duties, the Tien will suffer himself to be moved by our well regulated conduct, and will grant us his on board of us—both of whom had been ons: in which, as Lucian informs us, the

peace and protection. These injunctions I cannot too often repeat: To prevent calamities, there are no means more certain, than to keep a strict watch over ourselves, to live in fear, and to strive for perfection. When they tell you to pray and invoke spirits, what do they mean? It is, at most, only to implore their mediation, to represent to the Tien the fincerity of our respect, and the fervour of our desires. To pretend therefore, in any manner, that these prayers and these invocations, can remove our calamities, and avert misfortunes, while we lofe fight of our duty, neglect to watch over our own conduct, live not in fear, and have not our hearts filled with respect towards the Tien, in order to a firm is attempting to draw water from the stream, after having thut up its fource; it is omitting the effen tial part, and attaching ourfelves to that which is necessary only. How can you hope by fuch a conduct to obtain the accomplishment of your defires.?

"Hear then again, what I think: I am clearly and fully perfuaded, that there is between Tien and man, a reciprocal union, and a perfect correspondence. It is for your instruction. O ye great officers, it is for you that I have not distained to take up my pen, and to explain my thoughts in the clearest manner I could in order that you may conform yourselves to the fentiments which I have expressed, this is the only cause of the present instructions."

The present emperor, who succeeded Yon-tching in 1736, holds the same sentiments; and thus this doctrine of the existence and attributes of the supreme being, and the worship and homage due to him, has subsisted in China without change, during a long feries of ages.

ALBANT, October 9. COMMUNICATION.

"At a ball lately held in the vicinity of this ity, there were dancing on the floor at one time,

ty, there were dancing on the floor at one time, fides nine other perfons:

1 Grand-mother, with 2 grand-daughters,

1 Mother, with 1 daughter,

1 Father and one mother, with 2 daughters,

1 Step mother, with one flep fon,

1 Mother-in-law, with one fon-in-law,

1 Step fifter, with one flep brother,

1 Husband, with one wife,

2 fifters, and but five Perfons."

BALTIMORE, October 13. The following was politely fent us by captain Etheridge, of the snow Olive Branch, who arrived from Aux-Cayes on the 4th inflant, at North-Point.

September 9th, we left at Aux-Cayes in company with the brig Swallow, of New-York, and brig Friendship, of Boston, captain Cutter. Saw nothing until the morning of the 15th, when we were spoken by an English tender from Port-an-Prince and bound for the Mole-with politeness enbound for the Mole—with politeness enquired from, and wish us a good passage. Same day, at 5 P. M. being between the Mole and Cuba, observed two small boats (schooner-rigged) making towards us with all possible freed, but night coming on, and an English frigate heaving in sight a little to windward of the Platform, they gave up the chace and dropped to leaward of us-faw nothing more of them that night. Next morning, 16th, we had got a good way to windward of the Mole; at 6 A. M. little or no wind, we observed two small had feen the preceding night; at 8, we dif-cerned them to be French row-barges, and rowing for us, being becalmed; at 11, boarded us. These barges had a great many fwivels mounted, and between 40 and 50 armed men between the two-fwore we were from an English port, and directly took pos-fession of the vessel; they then demanded all my papers, which were immediately delivered then; on their examining the papers, they faid we were from Aux-Caves; they made feveral attempts to get them all destroyed, but by the exertions of Mr. M'Intofh, the supercargo, myself, and a gentleman passenger, were prevented, and prevailed on to return them to me; at the same time promising that they should be kept safe, and delivered up to the officers of the admiralty, whenever we should arrive at the port they intend taking us to. In one of he barges they had two American failors, whom they took out of the floop George, of Norfolk, which floop they fent that morning into Gonaives, for condemnation, with a brig belonging to Philadelphia, name unknown. To those two failors they offer-

ed 20 johannes each, if they would fay they faw us in an English port. They all attempted to bribe all the people of the Olive Branch; and to the gentleman pafferger on board, they offered 1600 dollars, to mention that we were from an English port. Finding our cargo valuable, they again de-manded all the ship's papers, which were politely refused them by Mr. McIntosh and myfelf; telling them at the same time, that the different administrations of St. Domingo, not fatisfied with taling our eargoes, had granted commissions to every class of citizens, to plunder our vessels and interrupt our commerce on the high seas, and that the thip's papers were on the only weapons our good government permitted us to carry, for good government permitted us to carry, for the defence of our vessels and cargoes against our good and faithful alies the French—but that, however, the papers were ready, and would be produced at the request of the officers of the admirably at the port they meant to carry us to (a port in Cuba, called Barracoa). After detaining us all that day, and taking us out of course they plundered the cabin of every thing that was valuable; taking with them a telescope of mine, which cost me ten guineas in Eugland; all our wine and other liquors, and almost all our provisions. After some consultation they concluded, that lince the papers were not destroyed, they could make nothing of us, by taking us either to a French or Spanish