necessary, can be attested by all that were on board, belonging to the Olive-Branch.
POWERS ETHERIDGE.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 17. CRATITUDE TO PATRIOTISM Yesterday the citizens of New-York ex-hibited a splendid proof of attachment to the federal government, by their honorable reception of the Prefident of the United

Agrecable to previous arran ments, cap-tain Lovell and Lamb's troops of borfe, pro-ceeded early in the morning to Haerlem-bridge, where they met the Prefident, and

grenadiers—New-York Rangers, commanded by lieutenant Laight—band of music—
eaptain Ardent's Independent Rangers—
intended purpose. One empty hatter for Schuyler, Od.3.

"I have now the pleasure to inform you.

that yesterday the canal was opened, and that
every part of the work completely answered its
captain Hulett's New-York Volume. captains Richardson and Wolfe's companies of infantry-military officers on horseback -the PRESIDENT in his coach and four, attended by a detachment of the cavalrycitizens in carriages and on horf-back.

The route was from the Bull's Head thro' Bowery lane, Chatham-street, Broadway, Beaver-street, into Broad-street.—The military advanced up to Garden-street, wheeled, and formed a line from Mr. Avery's hotel to Beaver-Arcet—The President then left his Each weir contains five paddles, three feet in coach, and walked, uncovered, to his lodg- length & two & an half in height, two of these ings at Mr. Avery's, accompanied by gene- are fufficient to fill Wood Greek with as much rals Morris and Hughes, and a number of as is requifite for loaded boats navigating thereother gentlemen of distinction.

While the procession was moving down Broadway, the bells of Trinity church commenced ringing—A federal salute was fired by captain Ten Eyck's company of artillery from the Battery, and another by the garrison in Governor's Island fort. The British frigate Thisse fired a royal salute, a mark of attention on the part of captain Hardy, which reflects great honor on his character as an officer and gentleman.

It is but justice to fay, that the whole business was conducted by the military in the

most proper manner; and that their good order, foldierly appearance and behaviour, and the promptitude and correctness with which they performed the various evolutions, did them much credit.

The croud of citizens which attended, was immense. All appeared equally anxious to behold the First Magistrate of a FREE PEOPLE; and by repeated shouts, announced the general satisfaction with one of their most early, zealous, tried friends, whose palt fervices are too great, too deeply impressed, ever to be forgotten by the existing generation, or obliterated from the faithful records of the American revolution.

COME TOOUR BOSOMS ADAMS! in them wilt thou find the holy fire of gratitude which thy patriotic virtues have kindled!—Come and warm thy blood, rendered cold by age and toilfome fervices for thy country!—New-York stands foremost in ernment; and whatever the billing fgate vociferation of a few noify demagogues may fay to the contrary, we warmly approve of your unamphibious and decided speech at the opening of the extra session of Congress; as mildly but firmly expressing, in a digner of manner, the just feelings of indignation which the piratical conduct of the banditti of the French nation had excited in the breaft of every true American. What a transporting fight did not yesterday afford to every mind not biassed by a criminal predilection to foreign nations in preference to our own! To see men of all ranks—of every ry religious perfuation—of different nations, joining in ONE CHORUS OF APPRO-BATION to the Chief Magistrate of the Union. Amidst the various sources from whence the President received shouts of applaule, none was more unexpected and pleafng than the huzzaing and clapping of hands from the prisoners, who were on the top of the jail. All was joy and exultation from one end of the city to the other-bells ringing—guns firing—huzzaing and clapping of hands—Even many honest patriots who were supposed inimical to our federal government, and more attached to France han their own country, to their honour be it spoken, lost fight of their supposed criminal prejudices, and joined in effusions of gratitude towards the man who, in so mamy trials abroad and at home, has deferved well of his country. But while we feel an exquisite satisfaction in making honorable mention of many men of this city whom it was not expected would join even at this critical moment in any measures of exulting probation in the reception of a man who had spoken in such just terms of patriotie indignation against the French nation for the infult and injuries offered towards our citizens, still there were a few green-eyed mon-fters who could not conceal their inward tortures at feeing the universal enthusiasm which pervaded all ranks of people on the entry of the virtuous and patriotic Adams into shis city. How happy is it for America, that we still have a President who dares speak sentiments of independence, and dares speak sentiments of independence, and dares speak sentiments of independence, and dare us. even by the eomplain of injuries done us, even by the French Republic—What a different language would have been held forth by Mr. Jeffer lon, had he been President! We should, my independent countrymen, have kiffed the rod that feourged us-have " licked the hand just raised to shed our blood."

The committee of arrangements give notice, that the Prefident has mentioned Wednesday next as the day on which it will be agreeable to him to accept of the enter-

empelled to row after us in the barge all tainment intended for him by the citizens the morning. These are facts, which, if of this place. The dinner therefore will be provided on that day, at the City Af-fembly-room, Broad-way, at 4 o'clock. Such of the citizens as would yet with

to subscribe, will please to leave their names with one of the committee.

Committee of Arrangements.
Nicholas Fish, Cornelius Ray, ames Farquhar. Jacob Morton. Ebenezer Stevens, October 17:

We understand the President of the United States intends honouring John-Greet Theatre with his presence this evening, and that the stage-box is engaged for his

bridge, where they met the President, and escorted him to town.

On their approach, the several uniformed ther met with the approbation of Mr. Bount in Knowville, is a proof that his projects have either met with the approbation of his neighbors, corps formed at the Bull's Head tavern, and or at least have not been considered as criminal. Joining the procession, moved forward in the Indeed many of them are doubtless his accom-

Extrad of a letter dated Fort Schuyler, Od.3. ones, ascended through the lock from the Mo-hawk into the canal, passed along the same, and descended through the lock into Wood Creek, (a distance exceeding two miles) in little more than 40 minutes. I believe the average passage will never exceed one hour: what the detention farmerly was, I need not inform you. The fup-plying and discharging weirs fully answer my expedations; by their means the canal may at any time be filled or emptickin a few hours,-

> WARREN, October 7. " London, July 31, 1797.
> " Messrs. Simon and Rufus Burr,

Warren, R. I. " I have the pleasure of informing you, that on Saturday last I received the amount of the award in your favor, in case of the Betfey, Burr, from the British government for which you will please to draw on the per conveyance. The account will stand

. 446 19 6 Intereff fi . April 15, '94, 71 14 1 to July 1, '97, at 5 per cent.

> Cost of fuit, 14 4 10

Balance due sterling, .504 8 9 [5041.8s. 9d. ster. equal to 2241 dol. 64 ets.] " It is necessary that your drafts should be accompanied by letters of advice. I am, gentlemen, your obedient fervant, SAMUEL BAYARD."

BALTIMORE, OA. 16.
BOARD of HEALTH.
BURIALS

In the west part of Baltimore, heretofore called the town—for the last twenty-four hours—ending this morning at fun-rife:

r Adult, 1 Child. Burials in the east part, called Fell's Point, &c. including the Potter's Field: (Signed) October 13. Joseph Townsend, clerk.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT, From 17th to 18th Oct. in the morning. Admitted, fince last report, Henry Pifcher-Lombard-street, between 5th and Chefnut-ftreets Charles Harkins-3d street, 2 doors from

German street Margeret Hensey-Vernon street Discharged, since last report, Susama Monks-admitted 7th ultimo Sufanna Brown 19th Charlotte Brown 22d 24th 6th instant Catharine Gallagher Sarah Robinson Hannah Jamison 4.th James York Margaret Groffcup 15th 29th ultimo 29th Ledy Carney

Died fince last Report. how long ill previ-ous to admittance. James Fairchild, (48 hours) 5 days.

Remaining last report Admitted lince

Discharged Died

Remain in Hofpital. { Convalescent 1 1 | Sick 28 Four of whom are dangerous. In erred fince last report. From city and fuburbs

Hespital. Stephen GIRARD. CALEB LOWNES. JOHN CONNELLY. Chairman pro tem.

Married, on Sunday evening laft, at Au-burn, near Trenton, by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, ALEXANDER CUTHBERT, Efq. eldeft fon of the Hon. Capt. James Cuthbert, of Berthier in Canada, to Mils SUSAN STOCK-TON, daughter of the Hon. Richard Stock-

ton, Esq. late of Morven, New-Jersey.
DIED]—On Saturday last, near Darby, captain Benjamin Loxley, of this City. Interments during the last 24 hours, endg this day at 12 o'clock, Deaths on the 18th October; 1793-fifty-

Interments fince our last Reports; as col-lected for this Gozette, from the Sextons

of the different Burying grounds.		
	Adulas,	Children.
Quakers	3	9
Free Quakers'	0.	. 0
German Lutheran	0	0
German Calvanies	0	1
First Presbyterian	0	0
Second Prefbyteria	n O	The A
Third Presbyterian	2	0
Scots Prefbyt rian	0 '	1 0
Affociare Church	9	0.
St. Mary's Church	4)	0 0
Trinity	0 13/01	The Marie on the
Swedesn		. os ebroads
I Jews and by by	and Sales	3 84 3 11 0 mg
Peter's Field		1712 19 19 19 1mg
Moravians (1)	0	Barrier P
Baptifts	0	0
Methodifts	0	0
Univerfalia	0	0
Kenfington	O	O
Coates's	0	a
City Hospital	9	0.
Christ Church	0	. 0
St. Peter's	I	0
St. Paul's	0	0
Total	15	2
ICKS COUNT	V RETI	TRN_1705

SENATORS. John Shoemaker Joseph McClellan Lindfay Coats. REPRESENTATIVES. Ralph Stover Ifaac Vanhorne 2294 * Ifaac Watfon 1456 Theophilus Foulke Ifrael Lanaster 1278 Gilbert Rodman William Buckman SHERIFFS. Daniel Thomas ... an half all 1115 Phinehas Paxton John Parker CORONER—Cephas Childs.

OF PEACE.

The present is a moment of anxious expedation. On the issue of the negotiation between Great-Britain and France, various interests, public and private, are suspended. The some are of opinion, that peace between those powers will operate against the United States, as it will leave France at liberty to chassise, or bring us to her feet, we are of opinion that our embarrassments cannot be encreased by the event of peace. The commercial interests of Great-Britain, are effentially blended with those of the United States, and it is not possible that she could confint to a facrifice so important, in making a voluntary peace; and france knows that any other peace must be delasive and momentary. OF PEACE.

New member.

knows that any other peace must be delistive and momentary.

The interests of the United States, so far, therefore, as those of Great-Britain are involved with them, will be considered, and preserved in a peace; and, this idea extends to those interests in a degree beyond calculation. Some persons have afferted that Great-Britain is at so low an ebb that she must make peace, and that France will fo far dictate the terms, as not to permit the United States to be mentioned in the treaty. It is admitted that France can continue the war so long, as internal peace can be maintained. The war now supports itself wherever it is extended. The public burthens are not encreosed by it, but probably diminished. It may be queried whether the public burthens have not been augmented by the approaches of the armies to France. The war can therefore without doubt be continued on the part of France—England also can continue it. The dissolution

without doubt be continued on the part of France

England also can continue it. The diffolution of her continental connexious operates to enhance her resources for action on that element where she is paramount. France cannot flourish by war. A state of hostility is unfriendly to the great change which has taken place. It renders all attempt to reduce the new fyssem to practice for at to produce a favorable contrast between the present and the past impracticable. The mask of mankind reason from their feelings; and blessings in reserve, are never appreciated, while present evits are always the worst that were ever endured.

The war must therefore come to an end, and that speedily. France can never expect to be able to make better terms; she negotiates on the pionacle of victory—if the golden apportunity is lost, it may never tetuen, and the day when the blessings of freedom can be enjoyed in France, must be indefinitely postponed; the conlequences are more castly conceived than described. The great obstacles in the way of peace are the former Dut h possessing the way of peace are the former Dut h possessing the mask off the negotiation. A third attempt to negotiate will be considered impossible; the present must therefore succeed.

The Jacobins, to prove how completely they re-

The Jacobins, to prove how completely they re-femble their father, the devit, pronounce the fen-tence of condemnation, where Deity acquits.

Mr. Hamilton's pamphlet, fo far as it contains a confession, is particularly odious to the Jacobins—such an example is a mirror they cannot face.

Clodius accusat mechos is a strong phrase of Juvenal's to express the absurdity of that man, who, guilty himself, eriminates his neighbor. When a trio of Boston demos undertake to revile Col. Hamilton, because he was seduced by Mrs. Reynolds, he might exclaim, "gentlemen, it is extremely curious that an intrigue should be blamed by whorenongers, adulterers, and even this publican.

TNo news-papers were received from the Eastward of New-York by this day's mail— No Boston papers have come to hand since

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

Arrived at New-York. Ship Citizen, Wheaton, Schr. Nancy, Taylor, Aux Cayes

Inft Published, and now Selling, By BENJAMIN DAVIES, The AMERICAN REPOSITORY

ANNUALREGISTER for the UNITED STATES
FOR THE YEAR 1768:
Containing complete and correct lifts of the Executive, I egilative and Judiciary
DI PARTMEN IS OF GOVERNMENT,
And a variety of use ut tables, necessary to be
known in every state of the Union.
Embellished with two bandsome Engravings,
One of which is depictive of a melanchoty scene
that occurred during the American war.
C2. 18.

From the (N. Y.) TIME PIECE.

DOCTOR CALDWELL of Philadelphia, in publicly announcing his intention to discon-tione his subscription to Porcupine's Gazette, appears affiduous to obviate any con-jectures which might thereby arife of his favouring republican principles. He declares he late and prefent administration; and that at the commencement of this most oboxious gazette, it was, in his opinion, (in Mich, as well as the opinion now entertained of it, all men of fense and refinement, he fays, wil concur with him) "a work of great public utility. a repository of useful facts, of valuable principles, and acute and ingenious speculations, good seuse forming, the body, and energy and correctness of stille the dress"—that on account of its recent change from useful and judicious satire, to low vulgarity and abuse, producing, in the present calamitous crisis, mischiefs never to be atoned for by any possible future services of the Editor, he has deemed it incumbent on him no longer to encourage its circulation, and professes himself ready, whenever Mr. Porcupine's account against himself be exhibited, to discharge the same at sight. Most of this Editor's subscribers, he blerves, are " men of confiderable acquifitions in science, of high refinement in li-terature, sudges of sentiment, judges of flyle, judges of every thing embraced in the extensive region of taste."—He therefore prefumes to condema him, in his public capacity, for his notorious want of delicacy in not accommodating his paper to the taste of his readers. Much fault is found with his numerous quotations from the True Bitton, a paper, the conductors of which he deems below contempt, notwithstanding they advocate those principles of order and found policy which he wishes to preserve their ascendancy in Britain.

If the Doctor has been commissioned by

the fubferibers at large to convey these wholesome lessons of authority to Mr. Porcupine's ear, it might not have been amifa explicitly to have faid fo; if not, it may well be conceived that all he had to do was to withdraw his own name at diferetion, and leave other subscribers (particularly those who are men of taste and science) to follow their own inclinations. If Mr. Porcupine chuses to offend them all, himself, and not the Dr. will be the sufferer. A friendly hint on this fcore (though a liberty which fome men of delicacy would hefitate to affume) might possibly have been well received if well meant; but for the doctor, without authority, to take upon him the office of didator general is arifocracy with a vengeance; he might have spared himself his extraordinary pains to repel suspicions of Jacobinism after this specimen of an opposite temper. When Mr. Porcupine wishes for advice in his own profession, he doubtes knows to whom he for its profession of the same of th is to apply for it: unfolicited counfel would not, however, appear to less advantage in a less dictatorial garb.

But what can have rendered two avowed ariftocrats fo inimical to each other? Apcarances feets to indicate that the Doctor's rinciples extend further than those of his principles extend further than those of his late colleague. Porcupine is friendly only to political monopoly; but medical monopoly (which with the Dr. is equally facred) has not yet, it feems, been adopted as a part of his creed. Percupine, though a medico-layman or favine (the Dr. will fernish a suitable term) has ventured publickly to give an o-pipion on a medical fubject: He has for once questioned the propriety of blood-letting, and this is held up as a crime never to be expiated. If the one has no right to hazard an opinion for the good of his fellow creatures on a medical subject, what right has the other, for the benefit of his fellow fubferibers, to interfere in news-paper or political fubjects? Neither of them lay claim to infallibility; neighbour's fare therefore must reasonably be expected. Porcupine has not professed any knowledge of medicine; his opinions therefore do not appear in dis-guise: patients of found mind who compare them, when accompanied with readons, with those of a Physician, will judge for them-selves what weight to attach to each, and if the unfupported opinions of one illiterate person be preferred to those of a body of the faculty, it is an evil for which the afflicted may demand pity, but for which the hon-eft enquirer cannot deserve ceasure. Admitting Mr. Porcupine's motives to the benevolent, and the contrary ought not lightly to be prefumed, is he not to be commen-ded for his endeavours to prevent the continuation of what he really believes to be mif-chievous and fatal? would he not be crim-inally remifs in with-holding them? When his opinions shall have been experimentally proved to be erroneous, all men liable to be atcacked with the prevailing disorder will be gainers by the discovery, and will become converts to bleeding when experience stall

warrant its utility. Dr. Caldwell contends that neglect in ufing the lancet, or using it with too sparing a hand, in the early stages of this disease, is proved to be satal by the frequent and copious to be satal by the frequent and copious to be satal by the frequent and copious to be satal by the frequent and satal and the satal by the frequent and satal and the satal and not otherwife, nature too often ineffec tually throws out for the patient's relief, owing to obstructions, the removal of which has been too long delayed, Porcupine's in-famious and criminal paragraphs against the practice, he observes, have, to his own knowledge destroyed the lives of some citizens three instances are adduced where patients, ow dead, have refused to undergo the operation, merely from the reading of them; and to this refufal, under the otherwise favourable symptoms of their complaints, he attributes their death; every other practicable means for their recovery having been carretical to the covery having the carretical to the covery having the covery having the carretical to fully and auxioufly tried. So long as the doctor's premifes can be maintained, his conclusions are natural and necessary, but it must be admitted on the other hand that those who advocate a contrary practice, would in the cases mentioned, infer that bleeding would have accelerated the patient:

dissolution. Because the Dr. thinks proper to charge their death to Porcupine, whom he scruples not to accepte of criminal intention, he seems to take it for granted that the latter must cut his throat in remorfe for his crime, and that this without further examination will effectually place the fystem he advocates upon a firm and durable foundation. What motive can Mr. Porcupine be fupposed to have for wantonly sporting with the lives of his fellows? Their deaths can in no wife benefit him: If he does not continue to recommend a mensure after experier : shall have proved it to be injurious, a caution to refrain from a practice the good effects of which have, till lately, been queftionable even among the faculty (a mere negative provision) is certainly less blameable than some positive experiments which have been made by physicians upon patients labouring under a new disorder. "Let the Devil have his due;" though Mr. Porcuring may aim at the data of the provision may aim at the data of the provision may aim at the data. pine may aim at the destruction of our liberties, yet this has no connection with an attack upon our lives.

A REPUBLICAN.

From the (New-York) Commercial Gazette-Among all the writers on the plague which has ravaged our fea-ports for fome years paft, none appears to have noticed the method of cure prescribed by Moses, in the 16th chapter of Numbers. A plague broke out in the camp of Israel; which was then in a country extremely subject, as it is still, to the yellow sever, or plague. The people were alarmed, and murmured against Moses and Aaron. [For the people were grumblers then, as they are now, and laid every evil, moral and physical, to their rulers. Indeed this plague happened just after those jacobia-ical fellows, Korah, Dathan and Abiram, had been preaching liberty and equality, and had been fwallowed up alive.]

When Moses discovered the yellow sever

among the Irraelites, he directed Aaron "to take a censer and put fire therein, and put on incense—and go to the congregation and make an atonement." Aaron did so, and "he stood between the dead and the living,

and the plague was flayed." On first reading this, one would be ready to call it a miraculous interposition of Provi-dence. But why should we refort to such dence. But why fhould we refort to such a construction of the passage? The censer was filled with incense burning. Now if we suppose a single censer only to be used, we cannot suppose the power of it, either by agitating the air or diffusing a wholesome persume, to be equal to the effect mentioned, viz. staying a plague that had carried off fourteen thousand. But is it not probable that yast numbers of censers were used that that vast numbers of censers were used, tho' the high priest and his censer are alone men-tioned? In the passage which relates to the affair of Korah, great numbers are mentioned, and it is well known how much they were used in the Jewish facrifices.

Combining a little philosophy with the historical account of that plague, we may suppose that Aaron separated the sick and dead from the well, into a distant part of the camp, and that he employed burning censers to agitate and purify the air.

It is well known that fire creates a circulation of air; and though it has been

afferted, that it is hurtful to kindle fires in infected places, because they destroy the respirable qualities of the air, yet this is not true, unless in tight vessels. It is true that slame destroys air; but it is only that which comes in contact with it - and this lering that portion in contact with it ligh

dering that portion in contact with it lighter, it rifes, and the air below rufnes in to fill up the deferted place. In this way fire creates perpetual circulation or action.

Now by a law of fluids, action is necessary to keep them pure, that is, all the ingredients which compose them combined. By stagnation, water and air lose their purity-the parts separate and become unwholesome. Stagnant water becomes thick and offensive; but we are told, that impure and putrid water at sea, is cleanfed and renlered perfectly fit for use, by agitation of the veffel, or by being poured from one calk to another.

In the same manner air may be mixed and purified by action. Fire creates action, and should a city, during a plague, be kept open, and every householder be compelled to keep two or three fires, it is extremely probable that it would have a great effect

in purifying the atmosphere, and arresting the power of its contagious influence.

It is not improbable that the aromatics confumed in the Jewish censers, might be useful in correcting the state of the air. But the chief effect was probably produced by the action given to the air bp the fire and the motion of the censers.

It is defirable that we should avail our-felves of all the scraps of useful knowledge o be collected from ancient history, as well as modern experiments. Whatever we may think of that old book, the bible, there is a vast fund of useful facts in the Levitical laws; and particularly useful for a people in hot countries. All the washings and purifications, directed by Moses, had their use; and we, when we grow wife enough not to despite antiquity, shall revive the practice of many of the laws of Moses.

The Ifraelites, by obeying the regulations of Moses, escaped the diseases of the climate—But the modern inhabitants of Egypt, by naglecting the fame falutary rules. perish with the plague by thousands and millions. And to shall we in America, unlefs we change our habits of living, and our mode of building cities.

WALKER & KENNEDY,

10. 73, South Front Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
100 Hogheads of prime Georgia Tobacco, Pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,

To Pipes of old Port Wine

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