

ered rights, are unjustifiable, from the nature of their misdeeds, of the agents of every government.

The commission enjoins all the commanders of the ships of the Republic, and all captains of privateers, to seize upon Augustus Love, and deliver him up to the authorities of the first port they may call in.

The commission invites the superior agents of the allied or neutral governments, to take the same measures with regard to Augustus Love, and for that purpose shall be sent to them an extract of this arrest, which is to be signed to be inserted in the official Bulletin of St. Domingo.

Done at Cape Francois on the 16th Thermidor, 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Signed, on the Records of Verbal Proceedings, the commissioners of the French Government.

SANTHONAX,
RAIMOND,
PASCAL, Secretary General.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 25.

By a gentleman of this city, who arrived at Savannah on Friday last, in the sloop Cleopatra, which left the Havana the 12th inst. we have been favored with the following information.

FRENCH PRIVATEERS.

The number of American vessels which have been carried into the Havana by French privateers, and condemned there, exceed one hundred. Nine American vessels sent in there in one day by one French privateer, and three or four of a day are common. Upon their arrival at the Havana, the masters and crews are turned on shore, the vessels and cargoes are sold, upon a sham security, given for obtaining their condemnation from Case-Francois. There is, however, strong reason for believing, that blank condemnations are sent in there from the Cape, to render proceedings short.

A boat of about 15 tons burthen, with lateen sails, arrived at Barracoa in 23 days passage from Cadiz, which she left on the 3d of August. She brought dispatches for both the governors of Havana and La Vera Cruz, which were forwarded to them over land.

Great secrecy was observed, and very little intelligence had transpired; it was supposed that it was not of a very agreeable nature at any rate, as all the money that could be collected at both places, was ordered to be immediately sent to Spain; likewise all the uncoined prepared ore, and in case there should not be a sufficiency of money and ore, to send even the images from the churches.

From the above information, and at the time of this dispatch boat having left Cadiz, it is not unlikely, that the urgent demands are to satisfy Earl St. Vincent's contributions upon Cadiz.

The sloop Discovery, Parry, from Jamaica for this port, is carried into the Havana.

It is computed, that the duties to be paid into the custom house of this port, from the cargoes of the four ships lately arrived from London, will exceed two hundred dollars.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24.

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

From	Dols.
Henry Hill	50
A. Negro	5
Huzinga Natchel	40
From inhabitants of Abington and citizens of Philadelphia now there, as follows—	
William Sitgreaves	30
James Whitehead	30
Ralph Pencock	30
Leeson & Joseph Simmons	30
John Maybin	30
Isaac Potts	30
John Sitgreaves	20
John R. Smith	20
James Gibson	20
William Flintham	20
William Redwood	20
Lydia Gilpin	20
Robeson & Paul	20
Samuel Noble	15
Cash (from a Lady)	10
Thomas Barnes, jun.	10
William Shannon	10
Isaac Rich	10
Abraham Colladay	10
Richard Noble	10
William & Jona. Leedom	10
Samuel Jones	10
Robert Hitzheimer	5
Thomas Baker	5
Richard Robinson	5
Jonathan Tylon, jr.	5
Samuel Schokfield	5
Joseph Shoemaker	5
William Jones	4
James M'Calla	4
Dominic Sheridan	1
John C. Wells	10
Cash, by the hands of } Wm. Moore Smith }	30
Phineas Bond	100
Samuel Wilcocks	20
From inhabitants of Germantown and citizens of Philadelphia at present there, by Gid. Hill Wells—addition.	480
From citizens of Philadelphia now in Blockley and lower Merion townships, and inhabitants of said townships, as follows—	
Charles Biddle	50
Richard Peters	50
Col. Francis Johnson	20
David Jackson	15
Mrs. Harland	10
Algeron Roberts	10
David Roberts	10
Edward Roberts	10
Hugh Knox	10
John Heaton	10
Thomas & Hugh Cooper	10
Mary Roberts	50
Thomas George	20
Jonathan Jones	20
Rachel Wharton	20
Jacob Jones	10
Charles Jervis	8
Jacob Zell	6
William Govett	6
William Roberts	6
Thomas Cochran	5
Enoch Thomas	5
William Huffey	5
George Helmbold	5

Name	Amount
Robert Roberts	5
John Price	5
Rebecca George	5
Richard Crane	5
William Jones	4
Joseph Price	4
Abel Thomas	4
Jesse Thomas	4
Henry Helmbold	4
John Thomas	4
Mary Stephen	3
George Hirts	3
Isaac Bond	3
Thomas Goucher	3
David Zell	2 50
Phineas Roberts	2 50
Benjamin Tunis	2 50
Jacob Latch	2
Mrs. Sheets	2
Jonathan Walton	2
John Thomas	2
Jacob Morris	2
John Fraley	2
Lewis Thomas	2
Mary Gamble	2
Alexander Hoffman	1 55
Jacob Johnson	1 10
George Marshall	1
David Latch	1
John Rowland	1
George Grove	1
Frederick Grove	1
Isaac Hayn	1
Hannah Moore	1
Jacob Hoffman	1
Chirilopher Leach	1
Cash from fundry persons	18
From Charles West, of New-Jersey, 102lbs. mutton and 47lbs. beef.	
From the inhabitants of Radnor, (additional) 15 bushels of potatoes, 4 1/2 cwt. of buck wheat meal, 3 bushels of turnips, and 1 1/2 cwt. of rye flour.	
From the widow Lukens of this city, 3 cwt. of buck wheat meal, 15 bushels of potatoes, and 6 do. turnips.	
From Pearl Hunt, 3 lbs. rye flour.	
From an inhabitant of New-Castle, 1 bbl. of superfine flour, 1 do. of potatoes, 1 keg of pearl barley and 1 bag turnips.	
From Charles Shoemaker, 5 bbls. of flour.	

EDWARD GARRIGUES,
Secretary.

The number of deaths in the city and suburbs, for the 48 hours ending yesterday at noon, was Twelve.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following is the Copy of a paper, read by a gentleman at my request, and in my presence, to Dr. B. RUSH, on Saturday the 21st inst.

"Dr. Currie informs Dr. Rush, that he is the author of the account of Dr. Rush's conduct and practice, published in the Gazette of the United States, the 6th inst., and can produce respectable testimony in support of the truth of the facts contained in that publication.

"If Dr. Rush is detestful of knowing why Dr. Currie published those facts, he answers because, he believes they will determine the question, whether Dr. Rush is entitled or not, to the credit of the important discoveries in the healing art, to which he is said to lay claim, and which are ascribed to him by his zealous friends; and also to bring to an issue the question, so interesting to the community, relative to the most successful method of treating the malignant fever which has infested and occasioned such deplorable mortality in different sea-port towns of America, since the year 1793.

"If, however, Dr. Rush (who professes to make truth the guide of all his actions and the leading object of all his researches,) shall make it appear that Dr. Currie has misrepresented any fact or circumstance in that publication, he shall think himself bound by the inviolable regard he has for truth, to make a public acknowledgment of his error, and to make every reparation consistent with justice: For Dr. Currie entertains the old fashioned opinion, that nothing is more honorable than the ingenious confession of an error, except never committing one. Dr. Rush will doubtless agree with Dr. Currie, that the truth of any occurrence, can be determined only by the testimony of respectable characters, and can neither be established nor invalidated by the event of a Duel, much less by the weapon of a Russian or a Bravo. On the contrary the man who has recourse to either of those methods to defend his character, or to justify his conduct, affords to every reflecting mind the strongest argument that he is deficient in common sense, or that his cause is unfounded, and will not bear a fair and rational discussion. Instead, therefore, of being considered as a mark of courage, a challenge ought to be considered as a proof of guilt, and the challenger branded with infamy.

"Dr. Currie wishes to avoid a personal contest, but if assaulted, he will not be answerable for the consequences.

"No notice will be taken of any thing that comes from the pen of any person but Dr. Rush himself on the present occasion."

Written October 20th, and read to Dr. Rush the 21st.

Since the above contents were communicated to Dr. Rush, I have received an abusive and insulting communication from his son John, but as I believe him to be either a fanatic or a ruffian, I should think it a reflection upon my understanding to take any notice of any thing he can possibly say.

The impertinent little coxcomb also that wears a Spencer, and acts the Merry-Andrew for little boarding-school misses shall be treated with silent contempt.

WILLIAM CURRIE.
Philad. Oct. 24th, 1797.

N. B. The name of the author of the account of Dr. Rush's conduct, &c. was originally left with the Editor, with directions to be communicated to Dr. Rush, on application. Why then was not application made, before the assault was committed upon Dr. Rush?

TRANSLATED
for the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.
Honor, the 2d Thermidor, 5th year
(20th July 1797) of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic near the Batavian Republic, to the Batavian national assembly,

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES.

It is at the moment in which the Batavian people are about to assemble to exercise the most essential right of a free nation, that of giving to themselves a constitution, which shall replace them in the rank of the European powers, that the undersigned fulfils the most pleasing duty, in addressing to you, in the name of his government, its sincere felicitations upon this auspicious epocha, and upon the wisdom which produced it.

In this circumstance, decisive as to the fate of the Batavians, the executive directory of the French Republic, who have incessantly kept an eye on the important labors which you have so happily terminated, doubtless feel their most lively interest redoubled, and conceive that they should seize the opportunity of manifesting to the whole nation the sentiments of a faithful ally, by the public expression of their vows for her,—of their hope and benevolence.

It is not sufficient for them to have sustained, with a constant solicitude, the interests of the Batavian people, in that succession of negotiations brought about by the wisdom of their councils as well as the éclat of the arms of France; to have acquired for them new alliances as useful as imposing, and thereby to have associated them to the grand destinies of the French people: They do not deem that for many advantages would be illusory and trifling, without the invaluable benefits of a wise constitution and a stable government, which are the first wants of a people.

But if the directory has been penetrated with sincere joy on learning that this constitution, so long expected, was on the point of being presented to the Batavian nation, how much is that satisfaction heightened, when, by considering the whole of your constitutional labors, they conceive they see preferred therein, not only the true and grand principles which preserve individual, political and civil liberty; but also those of wife Philosophy, enlightened by experience; when they find therein, instead of that badly combined mixture of partial sovereignties, with clashing interests incessantly increasing, a unity which is the life of the political body, the concentration of the sovereignty of the national representation, the exact demarcation of powers, the frequent renewal and gradual advancement of the public functionaries, in a word, the periodical return of primary assemblies, which continually bring authority back to its primitive source, and to the happy situation of legally benefiting, for the amelioration of social order, from the errors even of the wife, and the result of observation.

However the French government is far from pretending to attribute to the grand work, which has just come from your hands, the merit of perfection, leaving nothing to be wished for, and uniting all suffrages. It knows that every human production is necessarily imperfect. But it conceives that here at least the imperfections are trifling and easy to be remedied; as successive legislatures may, in calmer moments, correct abuses which occur, contrary to the principles and happiness of the people; as one of the greatest civic virtues is to sacrifice self-love and selfish ideas to the common interest and general opinion; and as, in a word, for the very honor of the Batavian nation, it thought proper to grant to this code, long meditated, and as solemnly as freely discussed by its national assembly, a privilege which is never refused to the important productions of human industry, that of having no other judges than time and experience.

Batavians! happy Batavians! No success, no violence has hitherto fulfilled your honorable revolution. Civil discords have not armed your innocent hands, and the good sense of the nation, warned by dreadful example, has preserved it from those fatal strokes, by which the foundations of the greatest empires have been shaken. It depends upon you to assure to yourselves the glory of the most fortunate exception. It depends upon you to give to the two worlds in which your industry and your conquests have accomplished things worthy of remembrance, and which contemplate with interest your regenerating efforts, the only example of a people, passing, without tumult, from oppression to liberty, and tranquilly renewing, and without convulsions, their political existence.

This glory is too pure and too affecting, this happiness is too rare and too great, for you not to fear exposing both to the uncertainty of events. No, you will not see without alarm all the dangers to which civil dissensions, to which the postponement of the constitution, would infallibly lead. You will reflect in your wisdom, that if energy causes revolutions, reason alone reaps the fruit of them; that between the dissolution of the social body and despotism, which is reanimated by anarchy, there is only the constitution, and one moment granted for obtaining it; that the numberless inconveniences from great delay would strike at the mother country and its colonies, in their political connections, in their commercial relations, in their interior administration; and the evils foreseen still do not perhaps equal those which it is impossible to discern.

In a word, a motive of another kind, and which doubtless has not escaped the penetration of you, legislators, is, that a constituted government is the surest pledge which states can reciprocally offer for the execution of treaties; and that in this respect things could not be equal between the two powers, as long as the destiny of the Batavian people should remain liable to the uncertain course of political discussions, and to the stormy chance of contrary opinions.

From all these important considerations, the Executive Directory will persuade themselves that that rectitude of judgment which eminently distinguishes the Batavian people, will not permit them to be diverted from their just interests; and that they will not fail to accept favourably a social compact which promises them such great advantages, which annihilates all distinction and every hope of party, which renders to them political rank and consolidates their existence, which puts the zeal to their tranquility, and re-opens a field to their industry; and he pleases himself, beforehand, in the agreeable prospect which the acceptance of the project of a constitution offers to them, which has their suffrage and all their views—the return of the ancient Batavian glory, of that national enthusiasm of which we have just seen such honorable proofs, of a consideration which your political importance, your past successes and the happiness of your geographical position, have rendered familiar to you; and which should make you feel the necessity and progress of a prosperity, equally interesting to both republics.

Health and Fraternity,
(Signed) F. NOEL.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 23.

The attention and willingness of the English in affording protection to our floating property, cannot be spoken of in too strong terms of praise. "American vessels, may, at all times, have convoy, on application to Admiral St. Vincent, off Cadiz." Of this we are assured, by Capt. Rich, arrived at Bolton, in 40 days from Lisbon. This attention seems to be general: for, by the request of Captain Sinclair, of the ship Pigou, of this port, in conjunction with Captain Davidson, of the ship Eagle, of Glasgow, bound to Jamaica, Admiral Kingmill, commander of the squadron on the Irish station granted them two frigates, the Diana, capt. Faulkner, and the Cerberus, Captain Drew, which conveyed them as far as the lat. of 49, 54. long. 21, where they parted in a tremendous gale, which prevented a farther convey from these ships. The gentlemanly conduct of the officers of the above vessels, have done themselves great honor, and left the most favourable impression on the mind of Captain Sinclair, as well as a sense of extreme gratitude for the probable salvation of a valuable ship and cargo.

By the schooner William and Henry, Capt. Butler, from Antigua, we are informed that the Lapwing and Thames frigates, had taken and carried into the Island in the month Sept. last, TWENTY FIVE sail of FRENCH privateers, from six to twenty guns, and that one of the frigates brought in, on one day, three of them, a ship of 20 guns, a schooner of 16, and a sloop of 12— at first she took the schooner, manned her, sent her in pursuit of the sloop, and went in chase of the ship.

No Colours had been hoisted at Mount's Hill, as a signal of a French privateer, for THREE weeks.

Captain Livingston, of the sloop Rachel, in 14 days from Port-de-Paix, informs that commodore Barney had arrived there, having been chased in by a British 64, and a frigate.

The Belvidere, captain Ingraham, from London, arrived here on Saturday, A London paper of the 19th of August, two days later than before received, contains nothing important. Lord Malmesbury was still at Lisle.

The Draper, capt. Collins, is said to have been taken by a French privateer, and retaken by a British frigate six days after her capture by the former. This, one of the hands on board the Belvidere declares he heard from the brig Pallas from Dublin to New York, which vessel they spoke on the 12th inst. in the lat. of 42. The Pallas is hourly expected, until which arrival, we must remain in the dark respecting the Draper.

Captain Ingraham underflood in England that our Commissioners had arrived in Holland.

The following gentleman came passengers in the Belvidere: Mr. James Fean, of Troy; Mr. and Mrs. Harden; Mr. and Mrs. Bradstreet, of England; Mr. R. Arden, and Mr. R. Livingston, of this city; Mr. Young, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Martin, and several other gentlemen and ladies.

From the London morning Post: "The Emperor of Russia has dismissed General Suwarow, because he massacred the Poles at Prague. We wish other European Monarchs would dismiss those who occasion torrents of blood to be shed!!"

NORFOLK, Oct. 16.

BY AUTHORITY.

THE Mayor and Aldermen, assisted by a full body of the duty they owe their fellow citizens, have the satisfaction to announce to the public, upon the strictest enquiry of the physicians, they are enabled to declare, that the malignant symptoms attending the fever which lately afflicted the town, have subsided— that whatever numbers of sick may remain, the mortality has ceased, so that no more deaths take place than is usual at this season of the year—that no necessity now exists for restraining the intercourse, and no danger can result from a free ingress and egress to and from the town. And on a subject so highly interesting to the community, they think it incumbent on them to add, that the late fever was in a great measure local, and confined mostly to that part of the town which is built on made land, the houses occupied by people of discordant habits and different countries, for the most part much crowded, and little regard paid to personal or household cleanliness— The natives and others (old inhabitants) residing in airy parts of the town, and observing a temperate diet, have enjoyed an unusual share of health during the season. Norfolk Borough, Oct. 16, 1797.

Captain M'Connell, of the brig Eliza, arrived here on Saturday from Liverpool, spoke, on the 9th September, the brig Mary, Watt, from Liverpool to New-York, out 49 days, all well. On the 21st September, spoke the schooner Nancy, Turnbill, from Cronia to New-York, out 55 days, all well, but the vessel very leaky. On the 14th October, spoke the ship Americans, from Cape Nicholas Mole to Philadelphia, out 21 days, all well.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

From 23d to 24th Oct. in the morning. Admitted, since last report, Jacob Sides, (Black) Small feever, near Old Theatre.

Died since last Report. when admitted how long ill previous to admittance.

Edw. Edwards, 15th inst. 7 days.

Remaining last Report 29
Admitted since, 1

Discharged 30
Died 1

Remain in Hospital, { Convalescents 11 } 29
 { Sick 18 }

Three of whom are dangerous. Interred in City Hospital burying ground since last report—

From the city and suburbs 1
From the city hospital 1

Total 2
STEPHEN GIRARD,
CALEB LOWNES,
JOHN CONNELLY,
JOHN MILLER, Jun.
Chairman.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.	DAYS.
Ship Commerce, Chamberlain, Port au Prince, 30	
Brig Molly, Jones, Cape Francois 23	
Molly, Davine, do. 21	
Delight, Sherman, Port au Prince 21	
Schr. Lovely Lads, Corar, do. 18	
Sincerity, Monticoh, Caracas 31	
Harmony, Nichol, Aux Cayes 35	
Patger, Frier, Jaconmel 23	
Elizabeth, Frazier, Port au Prince 33	
Fox, Kidney, do. 30	
Thomas, Wood, do. 30	
Sloop L'Esquire, L'Hirondel, do. 30	
Driver, Brent, do. 30	
Barrel, Smith, do. 30	

New York, October 23.

ARRIVED.	London	Gibraltar
Ship Belvidere, Ingraham,		
Venelia, Pauc,		
Snow Nancy, Wells,	Port-au-Prince	
Sloop Rachel, Livingston,	do.	
Schr. Greyhound, Greene,	St. John's	

Extract from the log-book of the ship Belvidere, captain Ingraham.

Sept. 1, lat. 49, long. 46 2, spoke the Hannah of Bolton, bound to Hamburg.—14th, lat. 42 28; long. 48 11, spoke the Columbus of New York, from Lisbon to New York.—19th, lat. 43 58, long. 43 23, spoke schooner Virginia from Philadelphia, bound to Bourdeaux.

Oct. 12, lat. 42 20, long. 63 0, spoke Pallas, —, from Dublin for New York.—14th, lat. 39 36, long. 68 32, spoke the Fair American of Bolton, from Glasgow for Norfolk.

Footman & Co's Auction Room.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the store of the subscribers is now open for the reception of Goods, and the sales will commence on Monday next, the 30th inst. when will be sold, A large assortment of Dry Goods.

- AMONG WHICH ARE,
Superfine and common Cloths
Cassimers, Flannels, Blankets
Coatings and Baizes
Cotton and worsted Hosiery
Chintzes and Calicoes
Chintz and purple Shawls
Book and jaconet Mullins
White and brown Lincens
Tickings, Checks and Stripes.

—ALSO—
A quantity of Ladies' Morocco Shoes.
FOOTMAN & Co. Auctioneers,
Oct. 24.

TO BE LET—At a moderate Rent,

The principal part of a HOUSE, WITHIN a short distance of the Coffee-house, which has been occupied for the last four months, consisting of a good dining room and parlour, two bed rooms and a dressing room, two garrets, kitchen, wood vault and cellar, all in excellent order, fit for the immediate reception of a small family. None need apply but those who are respectable and regular. Inquire at the office of this Gazette.

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,
No. 12, Second-street, corner of Chestnut-street,
HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of English, French Latin and Greek SCHOOL BOOKS. Also, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8vo. price 3 dol.

Ditto, large 12 mo. price 1 dol 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's boards, Palleteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

—ALSO—
A Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24—3 w6w

Philadelphia, Oct. 24th, 1797.

ALL persons desirous to contract to furnish Rations and Quarter Master's Stores, during the year 1798, for the troops in Philadelphia, Fort Mifflin, on Mud Island, Carlisle and Reading, or any of them, are desired to deliver their proposals, under a sealed cover, on or before the 24th November next to

TENCH FRANCIS, Purveyor.

The Rations to consist of
1 pound Flour or Bread
1 pound Beef, or 3/4 of a pound of Pork
2 gill Rum, Brandy or Whiskey
1 lb. Candles
2 lb Soap
2 quarts Vinegar
1 quart Salt

To every hundred rations
15c18thN