SALEM, (Mas.) Oct. 17.

According to a writer on the means of preferving health in populous places, this of difusion, from which, good Lord, long town policiles, in the Aqueduct, the most | long preserve us ! town possesses, in the Aqueence, the most sold preserve us!

The Germanic body, it is stated, must heart, that is made callous to the touch of not be severed, and that the diet of Ratishumanity, by those afflictions, which should bon will not approve a peace on any such make it abundant in compassion, we pity forme by constant motion; while the still ground. This, if true, will interfere with the man, as we should one reduced to the water in wells, rendered more unwholsome. water in wells, rendered more unwholfome by the putrefeent and filthy matter in yards, ritory on the left bank of the Rhine, and flables, &c. continually foaking in them, in may obstruct the negociation. old and populous towns, is a mean of producing putrid fevers, and every species of chronic diseases. Not only the wholesomenels of victuals and drink, but the falubrity of our cloathing, depends upon the purity of the water we use. It is effential that our linen, and other cloathes which apply to the skin, should be washed in pure water ; otherwise the effluvia will not be sweet or healthful. The difference in the finell of linen washed in pure water, and that washed in the putrid rain water which has been confined in a ciftern, will prove the fuperiority of the former. It is also of confequence that the face and hands should be washed in pure water, that all the particles absorbed by the pores may be salubrious.

The violent gale of wind on Sunday evening the 8th inft. took off 40 feet of the roof of Mr. Benjamin Riley's barn, in Lynnfield, which was new; and about half the roof of Joseph Gowen's barn, in the same town. In Danvers, it unroofed the cider mill of Capt. James Folter, and drove parts of the fame through the fide of his dwelling house into a lower room and chamber, knocking over a cheft of draws and other furniture. In the adjoining orchard it tore up and broke off 16 flout apple trees. In its course, northeast, it twisted off many other trees, and did confiderable other damage.

DEDHAM, (Mast.) October 17.

RURAL ECONOMY. The cheapness of land in this country gives a great advantage to our produce in oreign markets, which balances in a great measure the high price of labour. On the contrary, European grain and meat go dear to market, because land is there very high, though the wages of labour are low. But our agriculture and manufactures cannot profit to the full extent of this advantage while fuel is to dear. In England, coal is cheaper than fire wood in this town. feareity of fuel is therefore an obstacle to the growth of American improvement, which will flint and dwarf every thing that our hopes have anticipated, unless some remedy can be found out. Coal mines, if discovered, would be a national bleffing and treasure. To make our roads turnpikes and our rivers navigable for rafts and boats, would do a great deal of good by conveying with ease and cheapness the fuel from places where it cumbers the land, to places where the inhabitants are shivering for the want of it; and where, it may be added, manufacturers are deterred from fetthing for fear that they shall freeze. The use of turf or peat is common in Ireland, and it is said to be abundant in quantity, and excellent in its kind, in many parts of this vicinity. Much of it is dug at Menotomy in Cambridge and in Lexington. Our bogs should be explored—wood is however fo much preferred, that nothing elfe will be generally made use of. Economy in burnwasted fifty years ago than is now wanted.—Stoves, smaller fire-places, warmer houses, more care in mending broken panes of glafs, and fautting doors, are ways to

To all this may be added the care our farmers have taken of late to fence the wood lots from the cattle. In this fingle town, the cattle turned out to browze in the fpring have, within the last thirty years, prevented more wood from growing, than would have paid two or three fold the value of the pasturing of these tree-destroying steers and heisers. What would farmers say of a man who should turn his cows and oxen in June into his corn-field?—Proba-bly the young cattle do more mischief in May to the unfenced or badly fenced forest trees. Cattle at large are a nuisance.

make lefs wood answer; and we live by

, these means as warm in our kouses as our

prodigal forefathers did in theirs.

Would it not be a regulation well deferving the attention of the general court, to require every town to plant the fides of the public roads with forest trees,

" From forms a Shelter, and from beat a shade."

How many cords of wood might thus grow in 30 or 40 years? Let our political economists calculate the length of all our roads, the number of trees and the quantity of wood. Any computation, fair and unfair, would refult in proving the wildom of fuch a regulation. Posterity would be proud of it, and thankful for it too.

Surely, in point of ornament and ufeful-ness it would vie with the law requiring guide

posts, which every body approves.

The planting quick growing trees, as willow, Lombardy poplar, balm of Gilead, &c. certainly deserves attention. 'Even the elms, ash trees, button woods and maples will pay for planting by their growth; and on the borders of fields their shade probably

does as much good as harm.

The subject is of deep concern to the public. The resources for faving and increasing such, mentioned above, may be sufficient for our present numbers. But if we hope to thrive in arts and manufactures, and increase in numbers, our legislature must pay an early and vigilant attention to the supply of this great necessary of life. A word to the wife is sufficient.

The French are unmaking republics and making them over again in Italy, with new names and limits. If the arms of the conqueror were withdrawn, we should see whether the Italians would and could support the new orders of things. Their countries in headers to pieces by some force. try is so broken to pieces by separate sove-

perhaps the means, to defend itself from diffress, which human nature can hardly fulconquest. We see what is the consequen e

NEW-BRUNSWICK, October 24.
The Prefident of the United States is expected in this City, on his way to the feat of Government, about the ninth of November, when it is hoped the citizens will cordially embrace the opportunity of paying the merited respect due to so distinguished a

at Trenton. On Friday laft, General Kosciusko arrived in this city from New-York, and is now at General Whites, where it is faid, he is to remain for some time.

The Prefident of the United States, havng gratified the citizens of, and in the viinity of New Brunswick, by honoring them with his polite acceptance of their invifitaion (thro' their committee) to dine with with them at the City of New-Brunfwick on Thursday the 9th day of November, and the troops of cavalry, whose fortunate situation has put it in their power to pay that respect which is due to the exalted station, worthy character, and approved conduct of the chief magistrate of the United States, by cheerfully agreeing to escort him through the State of New Jersey, on his going to the feat of government, and having at the same time expressed their wish that I should give them due notice when and where they should attend to execute this voluntary and pleafing duty of citizen foldiers, and also the necessary instructions to perform the fame, it is therefore with equal cheerfulness and pleasure, that I now embrace the carlieft opportunity of complying therewith. The following arrangements I conceive will be proper and most accommodating to the troops of cavalry which will have the honor of efcorting the Prefident of the United States through the state. The troops nearest to the President's route will be the following, viz. Major Meeker's of the Bergen fquadron, Major Ward's and Hayne's of the Essex squadron. Capt. Edgar and Ma-jor Dunham's of the Middlesex squadron, capt. Gulick's of the Somerfet squadron, and capt. Smith's of the Hunterdon fquadron.
Major Meeker's troop will therefore be in
readiness to receive the President at Powle's Hook on the day he leaves the City of New-York, of which he must get the most certain information, and efcort him to New-ark Bridge, where Major Ward's troop will receive and efcort him to Elizabeth Town, where capt. Hayne's troop will receive and efeort him to Woodbridge, where eapt. Edgar's troop will receive and efcort him to New-Brunfwick; on leaving which place, he will be efcorted by Major Dunham's troop to Kingston, where he will be received by capt. Gulick's troop, and ef-corted to Maidenhead, where he will be received and escorted by capt. Smith's troop to Trenton.

As the following military honours are on-ly due to the chief magiltrate of the United States, they are inferted for the information of fuch of the officers as may not recollect them. Each troop when they receive the President, must be possessed of the squadron flandard, for which purpose when there are two troops from the same squadron, the standard bearer of the efcorting troop must ride ahead when he comes in fight of the receiv-ing troop, and deliver the standard to the proper officer. On receiving the Prefident, the troop must be drawn up in one line, in fuch a fituation that the Prefident may pass from the right. The Cornet with his colours, a Serjeant Corporal, and four Dragoons advanced about 50 yards in front— the standard to be supported by the second lieutenant in the centre of the troop, swords drawn, trumpets founding a march, standard dropping to the ground, officers faluting. On the President's being seated in his carriage, the cornet with the advance (will precede the croop about 50 yards by files) the troop then return their fwords, wheel and march by quarter ranks, 150 yards before the Prefident's carriage, in which before the Prefident's carriage, in which order of meach, they will proceed until they come to the troop drawn up to receive him, when the Cornet's party halts until the troop joins them; the whole then draw their fwords, wheel from the centre in front by files to the right and left about, and in returning, pass the President's carriage on each side. Officers, standard and colours to the right of it, Officers faluting, standard and colours dropping as they pais. On the President's halting at any stage (which must be previously known by the commanding officer) the troop forms as before, return their fwords, difmount, and stand dressed until the President has passed them; no offi-cer to fainte, the standard only dropping. It is expected Major Meeker will get certain nformation of the exact time when the Pre fident leaves the City of New-York, and rive timely notice of it to Major Ward, which notice must be forwarded on by a speedy and safe conveyance to the officers commanding the above mentioned troops on the President's route in order that they may be in readiness to receive him.

ANTHONY W. WHITE.

AUGUSTA, October 7. Our late remarks on the cruel treatment of flaves, difclaim all defire of feattering fire brands, and every other illiberal motive. The chief object was, to recall the attention of an enlightened people to crimes against humanity, which every man of reflection must, therefore, wish to have prevented.
We have felt deeply for those evils, that

have destroyed to many of our brother mor-

reignities that it feems to want the spirit, an ! | tals ; involved many others in difficulties and tain, and buried in rains a fine and opulent country. But while we thus give our mind to fympathy; if, by chance, we meet a heart, that is made callous to the touch of

In all communities, large or small, good order is essential, not merely to their prosperity, but to their vast existence. Hence subordination is altogether indispensable .-

Some must command; and some must obey. But this economy cannot be established, e-ven in private families, whether of children, or of servants, without the rod. That is, without the exercise of authority, to restrain, or to prevent. And happy are those fami-lies, whose head can exercise this necessary This day the Legislature of this State met authority with judgment, and who never to Trenton. will fuffer the wild appellative, anger, to turn his breast into a favage wilderness, by banishing its lovely inhabitants, mercy, and those nameless sensibilities, which raife the fons of earth, until they become a ittle lower than the holy angels.

Happy indeed are families bleft with fuel a head. But supremely happy is the head so blessed with wisdom. His life shall be pleasantness; and his latter end, peace.

To prove that our notions on this subject, in which humanity is deeply interested, are neither visionary, nor unprecedented, we might quote several respectable authorities. But for the present we shall only subjoin. Extrads from flave laws lately paffed in Ja-

The first prohibits the turning away of a flave, when incapacitated by fickness, or age; and it obliges the possessor to provide, for such slave, wholesome necessaries of life. Penalty for every offence, ten pounds.

The feeond imposes a fine, not exceeding one hundred pounds; and imprisonment, not exceeding twelve months, on every perfon who shall mutilate a flave. And in very atrocious cases, the slave may be declared

The third enacts, that any person wan-tonly, or bloody mindedly killing a slave, shall fuffer death.

The fourth fubjects to fine and imprisonment, such persons at shall punish slaves, in a manner by that law forbidden.

The fifth directs a parochial tax to be raifed, for the support of disabled negroes,

who have no owners.

Note. The Code Noir of France, first published in the year 1685, is superior even to those in merey. But as we have reason to believe, that code never was registered, and promulgated in the islands, we offer no extracts from it, lest an invidious motive be

Footman & Co's Auction Room.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the flore of the subscribers is now open for the reception of Goods, and the Sales will commence on Monday next, the 30th inft. when will be fold A large affortment of Dry Goods.

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

A quantity of Ladies' Morocco Shoes.
FOOTMAN & Co. Audioneers.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL RICHARDET, respectfully nforms 'the gentlemen, fubscribers to the Exchange, that on Thursday next, the 26th

inft. it will be open for their accommodation.

He begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that the City Tavern will also be ready for the reception of gentlemen

An ordinary as usual at three o'clock.

A Wet Nurse wanted. A Healthy Woman, with a young breaft of may be a place by inquiring of the Printer. 02. 23,

Manted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near
the centre of the city—for which a generous
rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on
leafe for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum Coffee Madeira and Teneriffe Wine For Sale by

James Yard, No. —, South Fourth-Arcet.

The Medical Lectures In the University of Pennsylvania, are post-oned until the last Monday in November October 14.

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage ftarts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; 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 lase, and compressible acceptance. fafe and comfortable packet to convey them to

Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuefday, Thurflay and Saturday, and the Stage frarts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; putsup 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 route, between Philadelphia ad Norfolk, is so miles lefs than on any ftage route etween those places

Too much cannot be faid 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 liftance, fo good a road in America.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26.

It is with pleasure we announce to the public the safe arrival of the ship William Penn. Capt. Josian, from London, which port she left the 2 at of August, but a at into Falmouth, and sailed from thence on the 3 ss. in company with the armed ship Cleopatra. Captum Newell, of and bound to this port. In the William Benn came 30 passengers, of which number the following were in the capin, viz

Mr. Samuel Murgatroyd, Mrs. Affiley and Daughter, Mr. James C. Fisher,
Mr. Jacob Reefe,
Mr. Browse Trifle,
Colonel Thomas, of Philadelphia Mr. Peter Dobel, Mrs. Frazer and 4 Children
Mr. Robert Rankin,
Mr. Stokes, of Burlington of Baltimore Mr. Samuel Minnick, of Briffol

Mr. Samuer Winners, or Depth Mr. Prime, Mr. John Webster, of Harford, Maryland. One of the gentlemen favored us with London papers to the evening of the 29th of August, from which we have made extracts, as fellow. The fame gentleman had a paper of the 30th, which

The paper of the 30th August received at Falmouth, mentions that peace was con-cluded between France and England—The papers that mention it were L'Eclair—Meffager du Soir. One other mentions its having just arrived by the telegraph and circulated in the hall of the Convention.— The terms were-France to have restored all her possessions in the East and West Indies, which belonged to her in May, 1789 —all the ships taken at Toulon—the island of Ceylon and Trincomale to the Dutch— Oftend a free port for all nations; and in compensation, the English to retain the Cape of Good Hope. The French papers were dated the 26th August. [London] Evening Gazette.] The editor's opinion was, that the news was fabricated.

LONDON, August 28.

We yesterday received Paris papers to the 26th inft. which, as may be expected from the short time that has elapsed since our last communication from France, do not con-

tain much intelligence of importance.

The negotiations at Udine are faid not yet to be concluded, though the journals express hopes that the conclusion is at no great distance. On the subject of the negotiation at Lisse, L'Eclair speaks in terms

fraid difficulties and obstinate pretentions frand in the way of it.

The outward bound Lisbon and Oporto fleets are detained by orders of government, waiting the return of the messenger sent with expossulations from our eabinet to the court of Lisbon, against that part of their recent treaty with France, which results our ships from taking the accustomed.

PLYMOUTH, August 26.

Arrived the Edgar and Robuste, of 74 guns each, from the command of lord Bridgens, anchored in Torbay yesterday.

Four o'clock in the afternoon.—A large free of merchantmen, homeward bound, from the West-Indies, is this instant passing by; they appear to be about 60 fail, and merchantmen fricts our ships from taking the accustomed advantage of the Portuguese ports. It is said, that unless her faithful majesty engages to rescind the whole of that, and every other clause obnoxious to the interest of Britain, our minister, the hon. Mr. Walpole, has received orders immediately to leave Lisbon.

By letters received last week from Holland, we learn, that the Dutch failors and foldiers on board their fleet are kept from defertion by a continual succession of amusements. Vessels, with bands of music on board, every day go down to the fleet, and liquor is distributed in considerable quantities. The murmurs of the people, how-ever, at the inactivity of their fleet, are general and loud; but the Dutch admiral ftill thinks that it would not be prudent to

August 29.

Tuefday—one o'clock.

This morning arrived Brussels papers to the 22d. They still infift that the definitive treaty between the emperor and the French is figned; that Mantua, and all its dependencies, are evacuated by the French troops.

As a fign that hostilities may again take place in the Adriatic, the celebrated color

nel Williams has been fent for to Triefte, to take the command of the emperor's vef-

Dispatches were received on Saturday at the office of his royal highness the com-mander in chief, from Scotland, stating, that some dissatisfaction had been expressed at Mr. Dundas's plan for extending the militia to that kingdom, and that in confequence alarming riots had taken place. Thefe, however, there is reason to believe, had been greatly exaggerated, as letters from Edinburgh state, the accounts which they had first received there, had happily been contradicted, and that they hoped to appeale the spirit of discontent by prudence and reconciliation. No doubt this spirit has been fomented by malicious mifreprefentations, fimilar to those repeatedly made use of by a certain faction, to impede every measure adopted by government, for the defence of the country against her destroy-

On Friday a cartel arrived with English prisoners from France; but in consequence of the resolution of our government not to exchange any more prisoners till Sir Sid-ney Smith is released, the cartel was ordered to return empty.

Yesterday evening arrived the Paris Papers of the 24th inft.

No notice is taken in thefe papers of the ratification of the conditions of peace between his imperial majefty and the French directory; but if any reliance can be placed on the last accounts from Vienna, inserted in the Paris journals, and on the tendency of public opinion in France, in favour of that important event, it would feem that the fignng of the definitive treaty cannot be very

With respect to the negotiations at Eifle, the most cautious secrecy continues to be observed, and though political speculation can alone supply the want of authentic in-

telligence on this interesting occasion, some of the Paris journals venture to affert, on the authority of a vague report, that the regotiations are now at a stand.

We are are affured from the best authority, that the Chevalier D'Almeida the Portuguese envoy, in his late interview with the cabinet ministers, had given the most po-fitive assurance, that the Portuguese cabinet, in all their negociations, would preferve inviolate the treaties existing with Great-Britain; Mr. Walpole has also re-ceived from the cabinet of Lisbon unequivocal proofs of entering into no terms derogatory to thir connexions with this country.

Letters from Madrid, of the 3d instant, mention the national finances to be in a state of the greatest embarrassment. The new minister was about to negociate a loan of one hundred millions of rials. The court having prolonged their refidence in the capital beyond their accustomed time, left it the rst for St. Ildephonso. The prince of peace has received some fresh instances of the affection of his fovereign. The Span-iards speak with much confidence of the safety of Cadiz from any future attempts of the British fleet.

The El Rofario Spanish prize brig, of 18 guns, commanded by lieut. Hubert, is arrived at Portsmouth, with dispatches from Gibraltar, and also from Earl St. Vincent, who remains off Cadiz with the fleet, apparently meditating fresh attempts by sea and

At Gibraltar they at length have indications from what passes within the Spanish lines, that the Dons mean soon to annoy them, as they are building fresh mortar bat-teries, and collecting ammunition, on which occasion the staff is removing from the town to the fouth, preparatory to operations.—Gen. O'Hara has nearly completed the new works; all the magazines are treble bomb proof. The works at Land Port are nearly completed. A new fosse, 40 feet deep, has been cut out of the solid rock, from the inundation through the causeway to Forbes's barrier, and a bridge, on a new model, is prepared to be flung over. The Peterell floop, with the transports, having on board the Irish artillery for the West-Indies, failed the 25th of July. The Ninsa frigate, of 38 guns, now called Hamadryad, captain Stanhope, had arrived to repair, after an engagement with three French men of war off Carthagena. It was reported and believed at Gibraltar, that a bombardment of Malaga was intended, when the necessary rein-forcement from England arrived.

by; they appear to be about 60 fail, and we are quite overjoyed at the pleasing light.

Six o'clock, P. M. "A fignal is this moment made on Maker Tower, fignifying the appearance of Lord Bridport's fleet from the westward. They are supposed to be destined for Torbay, to revictual, &c.

"L'Unite, of 38 guns, and a line of hat-tle, are now standing into the found from the above fleet."

BRUSSELS, August 7.
Letters from the head quarters of the army of
the Sambre and Meuse state, that a great number of threatening addreffes are preparing there, in imitation of those agreed to by the troops in Italy, to be distributed throughout the nation. The same letters announce, that gen. Hoche has written a letter to gen. Moreau, for the purpose of prevailing on him to participate in the proceedings of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and to engage him to unite against the counter revolutionists. The following answer is said to have been made by gen. Moreau: "The constitution prohibits the armies from deliberating, or intersecting in the affairs of the interior, and I consider it my duty to obey it."

duty to obey it."

It is, however, very certain, that although gen.
Grenier's division had discontinued its march towards the interior, it has notwithstanding received fresh orders to hold itself in readiness to march on the first figual. This circumstance proves, that the project of sending a new body of the army of the Sambre and Meuse into the interior is not yet relinquished.

VIENNA. August 6. General Clarke's Secretary is again gone to Italy. Some time after his departure the Neapo-litan Secretary set off to Paris with dispatches

relative to peace.

We are assured that all obstacles which were in the way of peace are removed to the satisfaction of our Court, and that the French directory has declared in the most friendly manner, that a missunderstanding alone has delayed the negotiations.

It is faid that Bnonaparte will shortly go to It is faid that Bnonaparte will shortly go to Gorice, and that superb Fetes are to be given in that city. The two sine regiments of the emperor's light horse, as also eight battalions of infantry, will parade on that occasion,

A sword of great value is much talked of, which is desirated as a present from his Imperial majesty to the French general.

PARIS. ugust 24.
We are assured that the peace has been signed, by the Emperor. It is added, in support of this important intelligence, that the Courier who brought the account, arrived two days ago and that the Directory immediately assembled; that there of the Directors refused to ratify the treaty; three of the Directors refused to ratify the tresty; that the Courier was on the point of setting off with the order for re-commencing hostilities, when the two other Directors required their protest to by inserted in the Register of the deliberations. This demand terrified the three others, who caused the departure of the Courier to be suspended. It is not known what resolutions have been since adopted.

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

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE 18 KEPT, FOR THE PRESENT, AT THE CITY HALL.