

By this day's Mail.

NEWBURY-FORT, October 17.

It affords us a high degree of pleasure to be enabled to state, that the Committee appointed to receive donations for the distressed poor in Philadelphia, in the few hours that the subscription was open, procured SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS for that benevolent purpose, and that the Chairman has sent on the amount to Mr. COATES.

NEW-YORK, October 23.

Continuation of Latest European News, received by the Chesapeake.

PARIS, August 6.

Gen. Ferino, one of the most distinguished officers of the Rhine and the Moselle, and the companion of Gen. Moreau in his memorable retreat, has been dismissed by the Directory. Was it his crime to have opposed a legal resistance to the march of the troops who were illegally advancing to Paris?

The Council of Five Hundred, availing themselves of the power entrusted to them by the Constitution, have voted the dismissal of several of the commissaries of the Treasury, who were suspected of mal-practices. The Executive Directory has also dismissed Trudon des Ormes and Popelin, two administrators of the Department of Paris.

Metthieu, an ex-conventionalist, who went out by lot in the last drawing, is appointed by the Directory, a commissary in the same department.

Letters from Audienne inform us, that the English have ceased to make their appearance in that quarter. The coast is not put into a respectable state of defence.

(Perlet.)

VIENNA, August 7.

On the 30th ult. at 6 o'clock in the morning, arrived here citizen Ferret, secretary to the French General Clarke, attended by Count Ceromini, an Imperial officer. He alighted at the hotel of the Neapolitan Ambassador, Marquis di Gallo. Baron Thugut proceeded about noon to Enzendorf, to lay the dispatches before his Imperial Majesty, who seemed to be highly pleased with their contents. The Directory has now agreed to the fortresses of Mantua being restored to Austria; but all the French ordnance, arms, and ammunition, are to be removed by the French.

We are now in daily expectation of receiving intelligence that the Imperial army, under the orders of Gen. Terzy, has marched into the Venetian Terra Firma. The French have already sent back their heavy baggage to Lombardy. Our troops encamped near Roveredo, are to advance to Verona, and further on toward Mantua.

Several mercantile houses of this place have raised in Switzerland a considerable sum of money for our court, by way of a loan. Citizen Ferret, secretary to general Clarke, set out at 3 o'clock this morning on his return to Udine with the dispatches he received from Baron Thugut. Eight hours before, the Neapolitan Ambassador, Marquis di Gallo, left town for the same place."

AMSTERDAM, August 5.

Most of the ancient representatives of the Batavian people have been re-elected. It appears, however, that the revolutionary or violent party has enjoyed a decisive influence on the primary assemblies. Deputy Vreede, a clothier of Leyden, is the leader of this party. He is a man of talents, and was the member who, on occasion of the late note, presented by citizen Noel, asserted in the convention that, with respect to the acceptance or rejection of the constitution, the nation ought to act without any foreign bias or influence. He has also published a pamphlet tending to prove that the constitution ought not to be accepted.

LONDON, August 21—22.

Letters from Venice, dated the 27th ult. state, that the municipality of that city had published a proclamation declaring its independence and determination to form, with the other free states of Italy, an indivisible republic. Addresses to this effect to the Executive directory of France, to Buonaparte, and to the people of Italy, were receiving the signatures of the inhabitants.—The cities of the Terra Firma had renounced all connexion with the capital, with a view to evade the payment of any portion of the debt of 44 millions contracted by the old Oligarchy. At Verona and Brescia the abbies have been suppressed, and the property sold for the benefit of the French Republic.

The salaries and perquisites of the different offices and places in Ireland amount to 800,000. per ann. which at one shilling in the pound would produce an annual revenue of 40,000. a year.

It has been found expedient to continue the 60th regiment upon its original footing, and the Duke of York has been appointed by his majesty colonel in Chief; to which, however a very trifling emolument is annexed (14s. per diem). The colonels commandant of the several battalions having the same pecuniary advantages as the colonels of other regiments of the line. The patronage of recommending to commissions rests with the colonel in chief.

The sloop of war Attends, by the order of the admiralty-board, the packets from the Elbe to Yarmouth, on account of the late captures; which practice will now be continued while the present war continues.

Four fresh light sloops and a cutter, and two gun boats, sailed from the river on Friday and Saturday last, by order of the Admiralty, to protect the trade on the North and East coast, on account of the number of Dutch privateers now at sea.

Yesterday one of the West-India ships came up to the Rotherhithe, for the purpose of delivering her cargo, which we understand

confists of no less than 1120 hogheads of sugar.

A letter from the Hague, dated August 9, inserted in the last Paris papers, says, "The present situation of France has had an influence very unfavorable to the acceptance of the new constitution. A number of people with very good intentions, but fearful of pronouncing when the future appeared so uncertain, did not appear at all in the primary assemblies; so that here and in the neighborhood they have been thinly attended. The number of citizens entitled to vote at the Hague, must amount to near 6000; and there have been only about 500 votes for the constitution, and 800 against it."

Another account says, the rejection of the Dutch constitution arose from the circumstance of the constitution's not being sufficiently democratic for the Jacobins, and being of course unpleasant, therefore opposed equally by both. The following article from Haerlem, dated the 17th, was received yesterday.

"There have been 797. voices for, and 1334. voices against, the acceptance of the new constitution in the assemblies of this city."

"The inhabitants of all the great towns in Holland, particularly those in Amsterdam, are very hostile to the French, and endeavour, by every means in their power, to shake off the French yoke. The Dutch, in all their public meetings, make no hesitations in expressing the strongest antipathy against their invaders; but the powerful arm of tyranny still keeps them in subjection."

The deposition of the director, Barras, during the famous proceeding of the Chatelet, has lately been published at Paris, in opposition to the certificate of his age, which the Pro-consul Feron sent him from Provence, while he was Robespierizing in that Province. This deposition was posted up all over Paris. It begins as follows:—"Paul Jean Francois Nicolas de Barras, 32 years old. It was made in the year 1795; Barras was, therefore, not older than 37 years, when about the end of 1795, he was chosen a director, and has not yet attained the age of 40, which is required by the constitution. His holding the place of director is, consequently, an open violation of the constitutional act."

The last advices received from Admiral Duncan stated that the British and Dutch fleets continued nearly in the same position as when he wrote before. An officer on board the Indeflexible, writes under the date August 8, as follows:—"We are in company with Admiral Duncan, in a fleet consisting of 19 sail of the line, besides frigates, blockading up the Texel, and the crews in high spirits at the thoughts of the Dutch coming out, as they think they will be able to give a good account of them, should they attempt it. They have 23 sail of the line, but several 40 gun ships are amongst them. Our fleet has just received a fresh supply of provisions and water."

Capt. Bridges, of the Prince of Orange packet, arrived at Yarmouth, tow the British fleet to the eastward of the Texel on Tuesday last, and the following day was chased by a Dutch cutter. Sickens has begun to manifest itself on board the Dutch fleet. The crowded state of their vessels is stated as the principal cause.

August 23.

Captain Patrick Campbell, of the navy, who arrived a few days ago from the Cape of Good Hope, with dispatches from gen Sir James Craig, brought advice of the safe arrival of Lord McCartney, on the 4th of May, and that every thing was then quiet at that settlement. The troops were healthy and in good spirits.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

Yesterday morning an overland express was received at the East India house from Madras.

This day a court of directors was held at the East India House, for the purpose of reading the dispatches received yesterday.

Their report we understand to be of a disagreeable nature, but by no means so hostile to the peace of India, as has been reported.

In consequence of some dispute between Tipoo Saib and the Rajah of Cotiote, respecting Elephants, a detachment of troops, consisting of 1000 men, headed by colonel Dow, marched towards that province, for the sake of ending the dispute by treaty or arms; when, on passing from Wynaud into Cotiote they were attacked by the refractory Rajah Pyche—on the early retreat of colonel Dow, the command devolved on major Cameron, who after a gallant resistance, fell at the head of his troops. In this unfortunate action we lost 300 men and a great part of our ammunition.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded— Killed—Major Cameron, Lieut. Nugent, Ensign Mudge, and Ensign Ruddiman. Wounded—Capt. Budden and Ensign Fallow.

In consequence of the above unhappy contest, Governor Duncan, attended by General Stewart, proceeded from Bombay to Tellicherry, in order to confer with the ministers of Tipoo, leaving Sir Charles Malet and Mr. Page charge of the Government.

The latest advices from Bombay state the agreeable news of Tipoo's return to Seringapatam, from what had been termed a hunting party and of every prospect of tranquillity being about to restore the Ciotic province.

YARMOUTH, August 20.

Last night Espiegle, Capt. Boorder, arrived here, with the French privateer La Prodiges, of 16 guns and 87 men. She was captured after a chase of 24 hours, running 200 miles. She made but a slight resistance, but it was sufficiently long to cost the Captain and First Lieutenant their lives. Capt. Boorder had only one man slightly wounded. We cannot but lament the fate of the French Captain, as he has conducted himself with uncommon humanity and politeness to those prisoners that have fallen into his hands. The privateer had only 15 days from Dunkirk, and is so excellent a sailer, that there are few vessels except the frigates, that could have overtaken her. She is taken, since the commencement of the war, upwards of 200 vessels."

TRENTON, October 24.

Two persons were last week committed to the jail of this city for robbing the house of Andrew Blackwell, living in Hopeswell township, of Cash to the amount of about 5 pounds. (It was reported that Mr. Blackwell was to have received a large sum of money the day before the robbery.) The villains have confessed

their guilt, and that was George Still was their accomplice and leader, who is also taken and confined in the jail of Flemington. The names of the two confined in the jail of this city are Matthew Magomber and William Denny.

A School-master, living in said township, was also robbed of 7 dollars, by an unknown highway-man, in the evening of some day last week. The circumstance attending this robbery were savage and horrid. The school-master was overtaken on the high road by a travelling stranger, who fell into a friendly conversation with him, but took an opportunity when the unsuspecting sufferer was off his guard, to cut his throat from ear to ear, in order more securely to commit the theft. The wound, it is hoped, is not mortal. The culprit has not yet been detected.

HARRISBURGH, October 13.

ELECTION.

The whole number of votes for this county at the late election, were 2,425.

Of which, for Assembly, William McClay, had 1764 David Krause 1662 Samuel Ainsworth 1572

Who are elected, Christian Ley 814 Conrad Bombach 518 Ulrey Weltmer 504 Wolfersberger 258 Cornelius Cox 170

For Sheriff, Henry Orth 1318 Anthony Kelker 792

The county of Cumberland have elected Samuel Poffelthwaite, Senator; Messrs. Whitehill, Kennedy and Powers for the Assembly.

For Northumberland County, Samuel McClay and Simoa Snyder—Assembly.

For Lycoming County, William White—Assembly. For Huntingdon County, Mr. Marshall—Assembly.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26.

CITY HOSPITAL. From 25th to 26th Oct. in the morning. Discharged since last Report. Elley Brady, admitted 25th ult. Died since last Report. Jacob Sides, (Black) admitted 23d.

Remaining last Report 29 Admitted since, NONE. Discharged, 1 Died, 2 Remain in Hospital, { Convalescents 14 Sick 13 } 27 Interred in City Hospital burying ground since last report:— From the city and suburbs, 1 From the city hospital, 1 Total 2

COMMUNICATION. The miserable departure of the French from that humanity which has constituted the distinguishing honor of the modern law of nations, however execrated by all good men, is considered by themselves as an elevation of their character.

A COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER in our next.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. Ship Lavinia, Brown, Liverpool, via Norfolk. Niger, Thouras, P. au Prince. Brig Two Brothers, Stoddard, N. Provi. Sch. Hope, Parfous, Gonaives. Miranda, Dill, Jamaica. Helena Plumstead, Van Duym, Gona. Brig Amiable Adele, Smith, from St. Thomas, in 20 days. Capt. Cotter, of the Lovely Lads, in 18 days from Cape Francois, left at that place the following vessels belonging to this port: Brig Dispatch, Bioren, to sail in 4 days. Sch. Kitty, Green, 3 Boston, Clark, 5 Amy, Cushing, 3 Eagle, Wells, 12 Hopewell, Clark, 20 Sch. Betsey, Shoemaker, arrived from hence 28th Sept.

Wilmington, Oct. 29.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 21—Ship Old Tom, from Londonderry, with 320 passengers. Ship America, Shallerofs, Cape Nichola Mole—Salt and rum. Snow Sarah, Potter, St. John's (New-Brunswick)—Plover of Paris. Schooner Landlady, Foster, Halifax—Fish and oil.

New York, October 25.

ARRIVED. DAY'S Snow Pallas, Wyeth, Dublin 62 Sch. Fortitude, Taylor, Richmond 12 Fanny Bridger, Dunn, Philad. 6 Weymouth, Baltimore 16 Capt. Wyeth, Aug. 31, spoke the brig Grace, from Philadelphia to Amsterdam, in lat. 50.

Sept. 13, spoke the brig Ang, from Philadelphia to Hamburg, in lat. 42, long. 39. 21, Spoke ship Elizabeth, from Havre to Philadelphia, out 56 days, lat. 43, long. 43. 26, Spoke ship Polly of Charleston, bound to Bilbao, lat. 43, long. 48.

Same day, spoke the Josiah Collins, from New-York for Liverpool—same latitude. Also spoke the ship Liberty of Alexandria, 11 days from Salem bound to Rotterdam.

The Pallas put into an English port, where a passenger saw the arrival of the

Draper at Waterford in 30 days from this port. She had not been captured as reported.

NORFOLK, OCTOBER 16.

Ship Martin, Parcelle, London. Brig Delight, Fowler, Cap. N. Mole. Maria, Holman, Cape Francois. Fanny and Betsey, Shackock, Jamaica. Eliza, McConnell, Liverpool. Sel'sr Chobie Ann, Fitzhugh, Antigua. John, Woodward, Cape N. Mole. Sloop Dispatch, Archer, St. Barbolomeus. Duke of Clarence, Williams, Berlice.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Roads, the schooner Adeline, capt. Stainley, 16 days from Gonaives, bound to Baltimore. By this vessel we learn that the brig Abigail, capt. Shibley, from Norfolk bound to Jamaica, is captured by the French, and sent into St. Jago de Cuba; the sloop Thomas and Sally, also of this port, is taken and carried into Gonaives. We further learn, that the Meduse and Insurgente frigates, under Commodore Barney, arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 24th or 23th September. Capt. Eldridge, of the sloop George of this port (taken and condemned at Gonaives) came passenger in the Adeline.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 6.

Yesterday arrived, ship Diana, capt. Bolton, from Liverpool, from whence she sailed the 14th of June; and on the 21st of August, lat. 35. 30. long. 72. 30. was taken by L'Aigle, a French privateer capt. Marin, mounting 16 guns, with 80 men, who took out the mate and 8 seamen, leaving the captain, Mr. Johnson, a passenger, and 2 seamen in the ship; put a prize mauler and 10 men on board, and ordered her for Porto Rico. On the 8th September, lat. 27, long. 59. saw a ship to leeward, which came up, and proved to be the Portsmouth, of Philadelphia, capt. Monk, having the mate and few seamen of the Diana, who were put on board by the privateer; on knowing the Diana, they requested capt. Monk to put them on board, but coming along side, the prize master and French seamen on board the Diana being much alarmed, capt. Bolton took the advantage of their confusion, and recok command of his ship, put 4 of the pirates on board the Portsmouth, secured the others.

On the 19th of September, spoke the ship Molly, capt. Toby, a letter of Marque of 20 guns and 50 men, from Kingston, bound and belonging to Liverpool, and put 4 of the remaining pirates on board. On the 28th September, lat. 31, 16. long. 80. 30. west, in a heavy gale of wind, saw the ship Lisley, from Hamburg, bound to Charleston, on her beam ends, who threw out a signal of distress. Captain Bolton bore down and came along side found the captain and crew on the wreck, sent his boat and took them all on board, at the risk of the lives of those who went to their assistance. He stayed by the wreck some time, and, finding nothing could be saved, left her.

Capt. Bolton brought with him 3 of the pirates, whom he made assist in working his ship. Capt. Bolton feels himself much indebted to captain Monk, of the Portsmouth, and captain Toby of the Molly, who generously supplied him with every necessary he stood in need of.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

AN INAUGURAL DISSERTATION on the BILIOUS MALIGNANT FEVER;—read at a public examination, before the Rev. Joseph Willard, S. T. D. L. L. D. president; by SAMUEL BROWN, A. M.—Published August, 1797, Manning & Lovings, Boston.

"The putrid steams of some corroding venom, in countless pores, o'er all the pervious skin Imbu'd, soon poison the balsamic blood, And rouse the heat to every fever's raps."

THE author commences his dissertation by observing that, "in August 1796, the town of Bolton was visited by a contagious disease of unusual malignancy, the circumstances and marks of which were such as threatened great calamity; and the alarm spread, and became almost universal. This still increased; on observing that in many of its symptoms it bore great resemblance to the fever which had so recently raged at Philadelphia and New-York."

The author then mentions what diseases were most prevalent previous to and at the commencement of this fever; but unfortunately has given us no information of the state of the atmosphere; whether it was pure and wholesome, containing much oxygene; or hot and depressing to the strength, containing much azote. Though in a subsequent part of the work he observes, "which, therefore, of the above principles (oxygene or azote) has the greatest share in the production of diseases, will not be decided, until some standard, or gage, shall be invented, by which it can be known what is the peculiar state of the atmosphere when they prevail."

Some observations on poisons follow, which might have been omitted, as they contain nothing new; and he candidly confesses that most of them "have long been acknowledged by the best medical writers."

The description of the fever is brief, but sufficiently characteristic, to distinguish it, and with that accuracy which mark but few.

Proximate cause—he observes, is morbid effluvia, first lodged in the saliva; thence conveyed and lodged in the stomach and intestines; here, either perverting or totally destroying the digestive powers of these viscera, thereby a putrid and highly corrosive mafs is generated instead of a mild and bland substance to give nourishment to animal life. The surrounding blood vessels feel the change and are affected; the whole system is catedenated with these irregular motions, when life, unable to withstand so irregular an attack, yields itself a victim.

That the disease makes its approach by the saliva, he thinks is evident, from persons complaining of tasting the putrid exhalations a long time after being nigh an infected subject. A most elegant sentence closes these observations. "The alimentary canal may be called the storehouse of contagion. Here, like the skilful but cautious

enemy, it commences its operations by progressively invading the weaker parts until the innermost fortresses of life are endangered."

The remote cause—Debility. Treatment, or method of cure.—With unremitting diligence the Boston practitioners have followed our justly celebrated professor, Dr. Rush, and have again experienced the happy effect of his judicious prescription, J. P. and calomel. Bleeding was not here attended with as much success as at Philadelphia, "I believe because the fever was less inflammatory."

Whether the miasm, or contagious matter of the BILIOUS MALIGNANT FEVER, is an imported or home production?—

The author, after combating a little with professor Mitchell and Dr. Bay, both of New-York, on the production and introduction of miasm, concludes it to be a homeborn disease, and we are not indebted to India nor any foreign port for this commodity.

From the many quotations it may be seen that the author's style is energetic, his deductions well drawn, and his treatment, that which has proved most efficacious in those parts of the United States and West-Indies where this tyrannic fever has erected its standard of death. It may be filed a work of merit and worthy a perusal.

WALPOLE, (N. H.) October 16.

The public review, by regiments, of the troops, composing the fifth brigade of the New Hampshire militia, was completed last Thursday at Claremont. We are happy to learn, that the martial spirits of the soldiery, roused by foreign indignities, aided by the active exertions of brigadier general Allen, and encouraged in several instances by the presence of the major general, exhibited in turn a very pleasing specimen of military improvement. This brigade now furnishes seven troops of cavalry and twelve companies of light infantry, all completely officered, equipped and uniformed; and capable, with scarcely an exception, of performing the exercise and evolutions of the camp with reputable exactness. It is not invidious to remark, that the display of military discipline of the twelfth regiment, under the command of col. Gardner, would not have disgraced a corps of organized veterans.

Genlemen passengers in the latest vessels from London, report most favourably concerning the polity, manufactures, arts and literature of England. An amiable monarch, a loyal people, a flourishing commerce, an admirable constitution, all, all give the lie to those fools, or those knaves, who pronounce Britain in her decadence. She writes via on her fields, and her invincible fleets sweep every French and Spanish cobweb from the ocean.

It is curious to compare the nautical journals of French and British marine behaviour.—When one of our vessels is encountered by his Britannic majesty's frigates or merchantmen, the American captain invariably records in his log-book that he was politely treated. But the courteous, the gallant, the profelling, the plausible Frenchman, our good friend, our ally, enters the cabin sword in hand; breaks the chest and the locker, whips the sailor, affluates the captain, and conveys the cargo to Victor Hugues, with an air perfectly polite and Parisian. Americans, be not deceived. Your ancestors, in 1755, knew the nature of those tygers and those monkeys who growl and chatter in France. They were esteemed rightly then; and in all the wonderful revolutions of the republic the national character is uniform. Against a mad revolutionary spirit, against five gimcrack kings, against the monstrous unnatural domination of the populace, against a cut-throat army, against apostate priests let us build a Chinese wall, and know France only as a corner in the map of Europe.—Miserable is an intimacy with a people, who live "without God in the world," who tip the wink in murder, who eradicate the social charities, who give lux reins to terror, and who labour to disturb the brightest hopes, the fondest wishes of the human heart.

POST OFFICE.

Philadelphia, October 26, 1797. THE Post-Office will be removed to No. 34, South Front Street, on Saturday the 28th inst. at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. and on Monday, the 30th, the letter carriers will begin to deliver as usual.

St. Croix Sugar & Rum, For Sale by JOHN NIXON & Co. O. R. 27. d2w.

From Marseilles.

THE CARGO

Of the Swedish barque Gustavus Adolphus, from Marseilles, consisting of the following articles, is discharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for sale by the subscribers

BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof Claret, in hogheads Ditto, in casks Frontignac Wine, in cases of 30 bottles Olive Oil, of a superior quality, in baskets of 6 and 12 bottles Capers Olives Almonds Dry Verdigrise Writing Paper Umbrines (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches Taffetes Long and short white Kid Gloves for Women Silk Stockings Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madrafs Artificial Flowers and Garlands Ottrich Feathers Ribbons Perfumery Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum Manna in forts Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

September 27. catf

The Health-Office

Is removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply. W. ALLEN, Health-Officer. Sept. 4. def