

New Landing,
And For Sale by the Subscribers,
to hhd. BRANDY
do. do. RICE
do. do. CAROLINA TOBACCO
Philips, Gramond, & Co.
November 18.

The Commissioners
For alleviating the distress of the Citizens of Philadelphia, have removed their office to the Old Court House, High Street.
EDWARD GARRIGUES, Secretary.
13th Nov. 18.

LANDING,
From on board the ship Cleopatra, Samuel Newell, commander, from London,
60 tons of the best clean Russia HEMP
60 cases of bottled BROWN STOUT.
For sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-Arceet.
Willings & Francis.
Od. 31.

Just arrived,
From Port-au-Prince, and for sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-Arceet,
60 hhd. of Coffee
500 b. of Rice
500 b. of Sugar
500 b. of Pepper
Willings & Francis.
O.S. 27.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-Arceet,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of
Bastins, of various qualities & prices
Coffins
Cloths
Flannels
Blue Cloth
Gloves and Calicoes
Mantles
Maharajungoes
Ginghams
Carracks
Mintifera
Salgatchy
Gillie Potials
Mock Potials
200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.
The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open and exposed to sale at that commodious floor, the north west corner of Market and Fourth Street.
FOR SALE, by
Joseph Anthony & Co.
No. 5, Chestnut Street,
A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Sars, do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica spirits
Old London port, Jar Madeira wine } in pipes &
do. market do. } qr. casks.
New Eggs and rum in hogheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in casks
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Halifax salmon in barrels and half barrels
do. Herring do. do
Bell Bottom Mackerel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England rum
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia fisher beds
Cloves and Timothy feed in casks
Long whole-hung
No. 1, 2, and 3, Boston salt duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.
November 8.

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27.
For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.
MR. PENNO,
Dr. Currie has asserted in the letters addressed to Mr. Wynkoop, inserted in your Gazette, upon the subject of the origin of the late epidemic, the following opinions:
1d. That intermitting and remitting fevers, the general offspring of vegetable putrefaction or marshy exhalation are never contagious.
2d. That the bilious yellow fever of all hot countries and seasons, is not a more violent species of the remitting fever of the same places, but essentially different therefrom, being a higher degree of the common typhus or hospital fever, and proceeding from the confinement of animal effluvia in dirty, hot places.
3d. That no exhalations from putrid vegetables, ever produced a contagious fever.
As these positions are laid down in the face of facts published by the first authorities in medicine, and as it is of more consequence for the citizens to know the danger their diffusion annually exposes them to, than to be informed who will fill the vacancy in the executive directory in France, I shall take the pains of stating to the public, the authorities to prove that the whole of Dr. Currie's positions are totally false.
I shall also prove that Dr. Currie's late notions concerning imported contagious diseases, are directly contrary to those he formerly avowed in his "account of the diseases of America."
Dr. Claghorn in his account of the diseases in Minorea found tertian fevers infectious in that Island. "Tertian fevers of various forms appear among people of all ages, and spreading from one to another by contagion, they continue to increase till about the time of the autumnal equinox, when they rage with the utmost fury amongst persons of all ranks, whether natives or foreigners."
Dr. Clark, vol. 1. page 151. in his observations on the diseases of long voyages to hot climates, observes:
"So far as my observations go, I must subscribe to Dr. Claghorn's opinion. I have frequently seen agues appear, when there was no reason to impute the cause to marshy effluvia; but merely to contagion. The following are a few of the many instances, which might be added in support of this opinion. Several years ago I attended a lady in a palsy, who lived in a town where no ague prevailed, and was confined to a three pair of stairs room: yet, nevertheless, she took a tertian, where no occasional cause could be imputed except contagion."
"A few years after, a gentleman ill of the palsy, as also his servant maid, were attacked with intermittents, and no other cause could be assigned, except the visit of a number maid servant, who lived in the country who was ill of an ague."
"A person ill of an ague visited a child, in a high and airy situation; and when the feverish state began to subside, had much intercourse with it. The child in a few days took the disease."
"An adult person whose habits and manner of life, made him by no means subject to an intermittent, called upon a friend who was sweating profusely in the paroxysm of a tertian. The effluvia arising from the patient's body, he said, he received by inspiration; the feces, of which he never afterwards could get rid of; in a few days he was seized with an intermittent, with severe quotidian paroxysms, attended with delirium, and great irritability of stomach. In the third paroxysm I visited him; and he then appeared to be in so great danger, that every measure was instantly made use of to break the force of the next fit; which succeeded; but he continued for some weeks extremely weak."
"Since I was elected physician to the Newcastle infirmary, in May 1788, I have had six instances of agues being communicated from one person to another by contagion. And the same thing has happened to some of the other medical gentlemen in the hospital. The infirmary is situated in a dry, airy situation; and agues have not been known to happen in the house, except when other patients have been admitted labouring under the disease. In the cases I have alluded to, the persons infected with the ague were in the high wards; and lay in beds, contiguous to patients who communicated the distemper."
"The remittent fever, which proved so destructive to the imperial army in Hungary, spread by contagion; became exceedingly mortal, and was propagated over Germany, and great part of Europe."
"Dr. Schotte, a German physician, supposes that the contagion, which produced the remittent fever at Senegal, in 1788, was brought from Goree, by some black messenger; but Dr. Clark observes, that this does not seem to be clearly ascertained for the remittent fever there, generally happens during the rainy season; but when the rains are heavy and overflow the island, the fever assumes a malignant continued form."
"The author gives this fever the name of synochus strabulifera; but it appears to be precisely a remittent fever, of a malignant nature—and indeed he confesses, that it only differs in the beginning from the fever which is called bilious, or from that which goes by the name of yellow, by the severity of its symptoms."
"Dr. Lind, in his "observations on the diseases of hot climates," p. 118. observes, "That the remarkable dissolution of the blood, the violent hemorrhages, the black vomit, and the other symptoms which characterize the yellow fever, are only accidental appearances in the common fever of the West-Indies. They are to be esteemed merely as adventitious, in the same manner as purple spots and bloody urine are in the

small-pox, or as an hiccup in the dysentery; like these, they only appear when the disease is accompanied with a high degree of malignity, and therefore always indicate great danger. They in general proceed from intense heat and a peculiar unhealthfulness of the air, though from a gross habit of body, excessive drinking of spirituous liquors, and being over heated in the sun, may perhaps dispose to them."
Page 121.—"I have perused many English accounts both in manuscript and print, of this fever, (remitting) in most of which the authors have agreed only in the common epithet of yellow, from the skin's being frequently tinged with that colour. But the same appearance is also usual in most intermitting fevers, in some contagious fevers, and in many other fevers, so cannot properly be a distinguishing mark of this."
"This fever has been supposed by some to have been first imported to the West Indies by a ship from Siam: an opinion truly chimerical; as similar diseases have made their appearance, not only in the East and West Indies, but in some of the southern parts of Europe, during a season when the air was intensely hot and unwholesome. This happened at Cadix in Spain in the months of September and October 1764, when excessive heat, and want of rain for some months, gave rise to violent epidemic bilious disorders, resembling those of the West Indies, of which an hundred persons often died in a day. At this time, the winds blew mostly from the south, and, after sun-set, there fell an unusual and very heavy dew."
Doct. John Hunter, in his observations on the diseases of the army in Jamaica, says, "the yellow fever is to be considered, only, as a more dangerous form of the remittent fever. And there can be no doubt that the remittent fever not only appears in different seasons and situations with very different degrees of severity; but also that while the remittent fever prevails in its usual form in the West India islands, some individuals, particularly those who are newly arrived, will be affected with very remarkable yellowness, as well as bilious and black vomitings."
Doct. Lind (of Windsor) also mentions, "That the putrid remittent fever which raged at Bengal in the year 1762, was highly contagious.—Page 36.—And Dr. Lind (of Hallar) relates, that a hospital at Jamaica was entirely deserted, in consequence of its situation high a large marsh which very shortly converted the most simple intermittent into yellow fevers.—Page 178.—Diseases of hot climates.—Dr. Lind (of Hallar) speaking of the remittent fever, observes, that this disease is the autumnal fever of all hot countries; the epidemic disease between the tropics, and the disease most fatal to Europeans in all hot and unhealthy climates.—The most powerful of all the remote causes is justly thought, by him, to be the effluvia of marshes; and hence, evidently, proceeds the extreme unhealthfulness of a place called Calcutta, on the eastern banks of the Ganges; the shores about it are full of mud, and the banks covered with trees. Opposite the place where the ships lay there is a creek, and about a mile from its entrance, stands the town of Calcutta; the ships lie about a mile from the shore; none of the fallors on board the ships at this place enjoyed their health. It was once customary to send some of the company's servants there to receive the cargoes of the ships and send them to Calcutta; but so many of them died on this duty, that the company was at length obliged to dispense with it. The noxious vapours arising from fens spread but a little way. Dr. Lind has often known ships crews at a very little distance from the shore quite free from this disorder. But although these marsh miasmata first bring on the disease, yet contagion particularly spreads it, and renders it more epidemic. Thus the Drake Indiaman continued free from the disorder for two weeks together, when she had no communication with the other ships; whereas, as soon as the disorder was brought on board, many were seized with it, within a few days, in such a manner as to leave no room to entertain the least doubt concerning its pestilential nature."
An English physician, quoted by Dr. Clark, vol. 2, p. 314. make the following remarks:—"The cold easterly winds, prevailing in the months of April and May 1790, gave most of the complaints of that season, the intermittent or remittent type. The former, in some parts of the country, were so common as to be epidemic; and, upon more minute inspection, one might easily trace contagion as one of the causes of the complaints. In a work of importance in the neighborhood, this disease raged with such violence, as to raise serious alarms for the consequences. My attendance being requested, I had an opportunity of observing the progress of the disease. As my first visit I found whole families attacked with the complaint, and no sooner had it entered a family, but the wife took it from her husband, and communicated it to her children."
MEDICUS.

NEW-YORK, November 12.
The news from Boston confirms our expectations of a continuance of the war.—We do not know the terms of peace which have been offered by the contending parties—but it is rational to suppose the Emperor and Great Britain will for peace on terms sufficiently humiliating, tho' it is not probable they would be willing to give all and obtain nothing by a pacification. France altho' wishes for peace, but the terms demanded are probably very high.
Our only hopes of peace have uniformly been founded on the ascendancy of the party which has been proscribed. This expulsion leaves no prospect of a pacification.—Whatever may have been the process of the negotiation, or by whose fault it has been broken off, one thing appears certain, that the violent revolutionists have had it in view and still persist in it, of demolishing all the old governments of Europe, or of bringing them all to the feet of the "Terrible Republic." The truce, the summer past, has only given those men the better opportunity to mature their schemes. The declaration of independence by the German Provinces on this side the Rhine, leaves no room to question that the Directory have been intriguing to bring about that event.—It is all one consistent plan of revolutionizing the world, proclaimed by the French four years ago. Europe must still bleed—and happy will this country be, to escape a convulsion.
A friend has put into our hands a petition addressed by a large body of the merchants of Nantz, to the Council of Five Hundred, in favour of the American commerce.—This was designed to counteract the effects of another petition presented by the merchants and owners of privateers, "praying the council to fix with certainty the political and commercial relations between France and the United States, and to put an end to the diversity of opinions on this important subject, whether among the members of the Directory, or the judiciary or the legislative body."
After answering many declamatory passages in the first petition, the merchants of Nantz reply to the charge against the Americans, that they had sold them a great deal of bad flour at exorbitant prices: This flour they state, was mostly purchased by the commissaries of the republic, and that which was shipped by private adventurers, was open to inspection—no frauds were practised to obtain a high price. The merchants speak respectfully of the succours granted by our government and by private donations to the refugees from the Colonies.
In speaking of the arrest of March 2d, they say the decree was partial, precipitate, contradictory, and insufficient.—Partial, by involving many innocent persons, who had no suspicion of their intentions. Precipitate, in requiring immediate execution of a decree that ought to have been notified to American navigators, before subjecting them to its penalties. It is certain say they that none of them could suspect they had occasion for the role of espionage in the form prescribed by that arrest. The treaty of 1778 does not mention the role; but a passport only, and the form to which the 27th article refers, appears to require no more than the passport by means of which all the preliminary formalities are judged to be fulfilled. It is true, they say, that the most eminent jurists in France differ as to the real sense of the formula.—This should be a reason for judging that the Americans with less severity. But, say they, why have not the Americans been notified that they were not in rule, when they were bringing corn to France and carrying on the French coasting trade. Men who have been so well received ought not to expect to be treated as enemies, without a declaration of war.—The arrest is contradictory; for an American captain who meets no privateer and reaches a French port, is received as a friend—but if he meets with a French privateer, he is taken and condemned.—It is insufficient, for tho' designed to prevent fraud, it only serves to conceal it the better.
They conclude by declaring that the arrest will bring ruin on many American families and on many of the French Colonists, the wrecks of whose fortunes are on board the captured vessels—it will reduce the capital of many merchants in Holland, Hamburg and Bremen, whose debtors have shipped goods to them on board these ships, and who have no other means of discharging their debt.—In fine, they say it will alienate, perhaps for a generation, the affections of a nation, which is mostly devoted to France.
Nantz, 30th Thermidor, (August 17)
Here follow the names.

The cases are not exactly similar, but he maintains that the Georgia business was a scheme of swindling, worse in principle than the South sea bubble, and like that, is a case of such immense injustice and fraud, as to require a suspension of the ordinary rules of law.
The pamphlet is a work of ingenuity, and the subject very interesting. A second number will appear in a few weeks, in which the writer will publish the documents to substantiate his reasoning.
AFFAIRS OF ITALY.
CORRESPONDENCE.
Between Gen. Buonaparte and the ministers of his Sardinian Majesty, relative to the late insurrection which broke out in Piedmont.
FIRST LETTER.
From the Chevalier Damien Priocca.
Turin, July 11, 1797.
CITIZEN GENERAL,
Some symptoms of insurrection have just manifested themselves at Fossano and its environs, the cause of which appears to be accidental, but which may involve consequences of the highest importance, unless they be speedily remedied. In communicating them to you, Citizen General, I am actuated by a double motive: In the first place, that I may afford you a testimony of the confidence which his Sardinian Majesty's government repose in you; and secondly, to acquaint you that his majesty, tho' resolved on employing lenient measures to restore tranquillity, may perhaps be compelled to restore to vigorous ones, in order to subdue and bring back to a sense of their allegiance those who may prove more stubborn and pertinacious. His majesty reflects, with satisfaction, that should he be under the necessity of energetic measures, the French government, far from holding such a conduct derogatory to the constant esteem which his majesty entertains for them, would, on the contrary, attribute it solely to the mere desire of stopping the progress of ill-intentioned persons, if any such exist, and of maintaining in that country that state of tranquillity so necessary to ends which the two governments are anxious to accomplish.
The position of Fossano, to the left of the Stura, may probably make it necessary to advance some troops beyond the ancient line of demarcation, which no longer exists, and to the distance of less than four miles from the fortress occupied by the French. As the gen. in chief is informed of the object of these measures, he will be, doubtless, induced not only not to oppose them, but also to refuse his countenance to the insurgents, should they apply to him for succour. Full of confidence in your loyalty and your sincerity, his majesty hopes that he may be soon enabled to acquaint you of the perfect re-establishment of tranquillity.
I have the honor to be,
With respectful consideration,
Citizen General, &c. &c.
(Signed) DAMIANO PRIOCCA.
Answer of the Gen. in Chief, Buonaparte.
Head-quarters at Milan, 4th Thermidor.
I do not perceive, Sir, any inconvenience that can arise from your advancing the necessary number of troops beyond the line of demarcation, in order to maintain tranquillity and good order in the States of his majesty.
I have given the strictest orders to the garrisons of the different towns we occupy, not to intermeddle in the slightest manner in the interior affairs of your country. You may rest satisfied, Sir, of the interest I shall always take in doing every thing that may be agreeable to his majesty, and of the desire I feel to contribute in any shape to the tranquillity of his realms. Mr. Borgheze has mentioned to me his majesty's desire to draw some corn from the districts occupied by the French troops; I most readily acquiesce in it, and pray you to believe the singular consideration and esteem with which I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Mordecai Lewis,
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Store, No. 25, Great Back-street,
250 bales of Bengal Goods
Containing Bessas
Coffas
Gurrah
Moragungoes
Tookery
Check and Stripes
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Mamoody
Calicoes
11 boxes Irish Linens
1 do. Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
20 canisters Java Sugar
78 bags black Pepper
136 do. East India Ginger
100 casks roll Brimstone
75 pipes Madeira Wine
57 casks Gin
A quantity of sheathing Copper and Nails.
O.S. 39.
For Sale, by the Package,
For cash, or good notes at sixty or ninety days, viz.
Book and Jaconet Mullins plain
Stripes, and Checks } Afforded in
do. do. Tambooured } packages.
do. Ladies handkerchiefs, &
gentlemen's neck do.
Jaconet chin's mullin for some and the West
India markets, Pullicote and linen handkerchiefs,
for do. do. printed do. do. common purple and
chintz shawls.
The above goods entitled to drawback on exportation. Also a few scotch cambricks and an assortment of mullin by the piece.
The whole of the above being a consignment from the manufacturers in Britain.
To be seen at WILLIAM BLACKBURN'S Office, No. 64, South Second Street.
Nov. 6. 2awif.

A Valuable Plantation,
Of upwards of One Hundred Acres of Land, well watered, in a healthy situation, about seven miles from this City; the buildings may be made to accommodate a large family, at a moderate expense, and possession had in a few weeks. Part of the purchase-money being paid, a reasonable credit will be allowed for the remainder.
Enquire of the Printer.
November 3. mwif.

All Persons who are indebted to
the estate of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, sen. of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, will please to present them, properly attested, to the subscribers.
William Heysham,
Robert Heysham, } Executors.
Francis Bowles Sayre, }
November 6. 2aww

Freedom of the Press in France!
The Executive Directory have ordered thirty-two Editors of Paris Journals to be confined in the Prison of La Force, all of them accused of being conspirators. These it seems are to have the form of a Trial, although the Deputies were banished without such a ceremony. It is easy to foresee that the Editors must follow the Deputies.
R. T. Paper.

Republicanism in France, pure and undefiled!
Two Directors and more than sixty members of the two Councils, arrested, banished and their property sequestered—and the elections of forty-two departments annulled—thirty-two Journals suppressed, their editors and printers arrested—by a sovereign and despotic act of three Directors, in violation of all laws, of the constitution and of every principle of justice! Now, say the tyrants, the republic is saved! This surely must be a "terrible republic."
Wesl. Sar.

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