## The Gazette. PHILADELPHIN, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 26.

# REFLICTIONS OF PEACE. In a feries of lettersto a Senator of the United States

DEAR SIR, IN contemplating the advantages which man-kind derive from the introduction and extension of civilization, the mind is cenally dippled to a targe and to praife that goodnefs which, with the bleffings of chriftianity, beflowed the dippe-fition to mild and gentle means of juffice. The fpirit of " Charity, which like the dew of Heaven" it infpires, has had a general ten-dency to the adoption of those lyftems of govern-ment and codes of laws by which men obtain fecurity and find relief from injuffice, more fafe-ly, thas by appealing to the uncertain iffice of perfonal power or individual firength. " The race being not to the fwift, or the battle to the ace being not to the fwift, or the battle to the

Gong."
In the firft flages of every rule and favage fo-ciety, it appears that the diffutes between its members were generally determined on princi-ples neither relevant to the cafe nor likely to effa-hild juffice. In England as well as in France (1) an appeal to arms, a perfonal combat was for a confiderable time the only criterion by which right and wrong was determined, or even truth or failehood effabilihed or believed !
On fimilar grounds, for none other could ever have originated the barbarous cufform, we are to impose that first and greatest evil to man-kind, A WARRING DISFOSITION began.
The pleas of jufification which the modern manifefices of civilized nations generally offer, for continuing the bloody proofs of error or of injuffice, are as futile as the flame which the purfuit is meant to effablish.
To obtain redrels for wrongs, or reparation

To obtain redrefs for wrongs, or reparation for injuries, real or pretended, by a national quarrel, has been found " the feeble relource of weak-minded minifters and wicked men. weak-minded minifters, and wicked men. To To juftify the refufal of a demanded right, to repair or defend the miftaken jealoufy of nation-al honor, to gratify revenge, maintain ufurped ruthority, or fatisfy ambition and the love of fame, " the dogs of war" are let looie upon mankind ! How unlikely to produce the defigns of juffice ! The giddy libertine or drunken ra-viher, the liar and the thief, if but of rank to obtain a like decision, will juffify and defend of junce! The giddy libertine or drunken ra-viller, the liar and the thief, if but of rank to obtain a like decifion, will juftify and defend their deeds by the fame policy, in the fame way, and with equal propriety too 111 Look at thole nations of whom the hiltoric page relates the victorias and recounts the conquells ! Examine the intereffing volumes of their expeditions, ar-mics, equipage, prifoners and plunder, and then reflect like a politician, as well as a man, upon the CONSEQUENCES ! Where now is the fame of conquering Rome ! of proud Carthage ? of Athens ? Where is the fading fame of the con-quering nations of Europe fixing to at this inscrement. To every (pot where laduffry or Freedom can find a refuge-where the Olive-branch of Peace wears a finile, or the Tree of Liberty bears a bloffom ! The illands of Italy were peopled by fugitives from henes of war and defolation 1 They creft-ed the flandard and fpread the fails of Com-merce amongh barren fands, thiflies, hogs and briars ! they demonfirated that where Peace is from Commerce will defire to dwell, and where

merce amongli barren lands, tinlies, boge and briars I they demonstrated that subere Peace is found Commerce swill define to dwell, and subere there is Commerce there is Pleaty. Let it then be effablished as a CREED in the mind of every good Man, of every Cheiffian, and of every Politician and Patriot too, that the ARTS of PEACE are the fafeft; the beft, the ultimite and the only terrefial national bleffings, ander which a PEORLE deferve or can obtain, Gelebrity for Wijdom or Fame for Happing!: In tracing and confidering the propries of every yination of which liftory records the conduct, we fhall find Improvement to have been mote impeded by WAR, than by every other evil or obffacle which the infant knowledge of good Government muft, in early times, have had to encounter. The acquifition of Wealth has been difcouraged from the natural flow of its in-creafe, by the ufurping and greedy hand of Power, thereby become neceffitous and diverted

styric, observes in his puen on death, that the One marder makes a Fillian, millions a Fier ney, and "inspects upon each growing m. m.lencholy militake which hidory has mad

the m. lencholy militake which history has made in holding up a conqueror to admination, inflead of a tyrant def as yer of the human race, to gen and ab-horizone 11 a celebrating the vistories and transplis, of nam under the characters of heroes, whole conduct fhould be transmitted with detailation to the fatch policity 1 and the names of Cain and Alarander, Cæfar, Cortes, Charles and Clive, be bler ded in one common view of horrer 1 while the friends and premoters of human felicity, the ps-riot defenders of freedom alone fhould be held up as objects of admiration and praife, as fit ex-amples of limitation. To the morals (4) of a people it is needleds to

amples of initiation. To the morals (4) of a people it is needles to observe that was has ever been defructive; the dif "set of the final set of the set o of the acoption of thole nabits which at the end of the fervice they retire with, the fubjects of ap-prehenion and dread, of which every country that has ditbanded an army is too well convinced. (5) All or most of these evils are infeparable from, and proved by the dear bought experience of every nation existing as well as extinct, to be confequent to WAR. o WAR:

In tracing the decline and fall of empires, flate and kingdoms, we fhould be much more counce ed with the principal caufe than hiltorians and fo ed with the principal caule than hilforians and ipe-eulative writers generally are, fairly and candidly to impute it to that foourge and curfe of nations, a difpolition to WAR. It is not however meant to recommend a cold, ina five and inattentive difpoli-tion and preparation for even that calamity, that always to be deprecated flate of national futuation, but to confider, and recommend it to be univerfal-ly confidered, as the bane of political health to an imroving and prosperous people. I am, &c. yours, and always

A FRIEND TO LAWS & FREEDOM, (4) See the records of the Old Bailey at the clase of the war, 1783—in September Jeffians 178 were convitted of felonici, in December 113 more, of which 82 received fentence of death, 3 to be transported.

tion, baving more to boast on the conduct of the late continental army than any country upon earth and more, it is to be feared, than awill ever be the cafe again. The patriot army of 1783 de-ferves to be celebrated as a theme for praife wherever freedom flourishes, or can but raife ber

### Philadelphia, Dec. 23d, 1797. MR. FENNO,

The following address is now circulating for Subfeription ; and, it is hoped, will receive the ferious attention of the citizens of Phila-

To the SELECT and COMMON COUNCILS of the CITY of PHILADELPHIA.

The ADDRESS and PETITION of the fub-fcribers, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the faid City."

Fellow Citizens of the Corporation, While the fufferings and diffrefs of bur city, occasioned by the late contagious fiek-nefs, continue fresh in our memory; while, in the fort period of four years, we cannot have wholly forgotten a former afflic-tion of the like kind, nor the number of our dear friends, relatives, and neighbours whom we have to lament as the mournful while we are devoutly to acknowledge that kind Providence which has spared our own lives from the shafts of mortality which flew thick around us, and hath reftored our city to its ufual state of health and prosperity, we ought not to be unmindful of the means under the favor of heaven, m

The trely childian Bichop of I ondon, el ganly of the inclinable loss of at least 1000 valu-tyric, observes in his paem on deach, that One moder makes a Filian, million a firral " he fra L floras of our fchous is movie that for a firral" may more enfrity be imagined, than accurate-ly calculated. Add to this the immenfe lofs often experienced from fire, when but only a few houles are confumed, and what might be the lois from a more extended conflagra-

be the lois from a more extended confiagra-tion, for want of a ready fapply of water need bardly be mentioned. Your petition-ers, therefore, earneftly requeft, That the corporation, as fathers of the city, as guardians of the poor, and of the bealth and profperity of their fellow citizens in general, will take the premifes into their immediate wife and effectual confideration; 

## Foreign Intelligence,

WHITEHALL, OA. 17. The king has been pleafed to grant the dignity of a vifcount of the king of Great-Britain, to Adam Duncan, Efq. admiral of the Blue fquadron of his msjefty's fleet, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begot-ten, by the name, file, and title of Vifcount Duncan, of Camperdown, and of Lundie in our fhire of Perth.

The king has also been pleafed to grant the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain to Richard Onflow, Efq. Vice-Admiral of the Red Iquadron of his majefty's fleet, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

LONDON, OA. 10.

Wethis morning refume our extracts from the French papers. The report of Ramel conveys fome idea of the ftate of the French finances, when the grant of two hundred millions in paper was reduced, by the de-preciation of the credit of government, to the value of lefs than nine millions in fpecie.

The French plenipotentiaries at Lifle, in fending away Lord Malmefbury for the purpole of obtaining new powers to treat definitively on the balis of the total reflitution of our conquefts, made from France and her allies, were defirous to appear as if they were not the first to break off the neociation. It now feems, that in order to give fome colour to that defigu, the plenipo-tentiaries are to remain at Liffe until the 16th infl, in expectation of Lord Malmef-bury's return to that place, with the neceffary powers.

ry powers. In confequence of thefe proceedings, Vick, the meffenger, was difpatched to Liffe foon after Lord Malmefbury return to Lon-don, to fignify that the bafis of the nego-ciation propoled by the directory was fuch, that it could not lead to an happy termi-nation. But the directory fill perfifting in the defign of giving a plaufible air to its exor-bitant pretensions, fent Monsieur de la Clue to our court, with a note, containing in fact demands as imperious as before, but gloffed over in terms of great civility. Indeed, the language of it may be remarked as the moft polite of any that has yet paffed from the French directory. It is as follows : "Liffe, to Vendemaire (Od. 3.) 6th year. "The pleuipotentiaries of the French re-mublic, charged to measure the pace.

public, charged to negociate peace with England, have the honor to inform Lord Malmelbury, that having addreffed a copy of his last note of Sept. 25, 1797, to thei government, the executive directory has di-rected them to declare in its name, that it the republic to demand a categorical expli cation, with regard to the powers vefted in cation, with regard to the powers tended in its minister plenipotentiary by the English government; that such a proceeding neither had, nor could have, any other object than to bring the negociation to a speedy and to bring the negociation to a speedy and happy iffue. The order given to the ministers plenipo-tentiaries of the republic to remain at Lifle, after Lord Malmelbury's departure, is a farther proof that the directory defired, and provided for, his return with fuch powers as would not be illufory; and the limitation of which would no longer afford a pretext for retarding the conclusion of peace. "That fuch are invariably the intentions and hopes of the executive directory, which and hopes of the executive directory, which enjoins the minifters plenipotentiaries of the republic not to quit Lifle, till fuch time as the prolonged abfence of the negociator fhall no longer leave room to doubt the intention of his Britannic majefty to break off all negociation. " That, in confequence, the 29th Vendemaire inft. (Oct. 16, O. S.) is the period fixed for the recall of the minifters plenipotentiaries of the French republic, in cafe that the minister plenipotentiary of his Bri-tannic majesty should not return to Liste by the above epoch. "The executive directory will experience great regret, in cale that an accommodation, already twice entered upon, fhould not be mmated ; but its own confcience, and all Europe will render testimony, that it is the English government that will inflict the fcourge of war on the two nations. "The minifters plenipotentiaries of the French republic beg the minifter plenipoten-tiary of his Britannic majefty to accept the affurances of their high confideration.

traordinary demands of the French govern-ment, it is highly improbable that the nego-ciation will be refumed for the prefent.

With refpect to the forrow expressed by the Directory on the unfortunate turn of the negociation, and its appeal to the powers of Europe, that to the English government a-lone is to be attributed the continuance of the war, they can only be confidered as hy pocritical proteflations, of which no perfon an be the dupe, who divelts them of those illufive exprefiions which the new republican administration has fubfituted for the Carnagnoles of the ancient committee of public fafety, the spirit and animolity of which it as, however, preferved both in the actual and preceding negociations. I sult to October 12.

The army of the Prince of Gonde is now the fervice of Ruffia.

We learn by a letter from Madrid, inerted in the French papers, that the Prince of Peace, who was compromifed in the de-claration made by Dunan, has declared to the French Ambaffador, that his Catholic Majefty has conflantly rejected all the infin-uations and proposals which have been made to him, to engage him to break or to violate the treaty which he had entered into with the French government. He alfo made, a protestation of his own unlimited attachment to that goveenment ; and adds, that every thing contained in Duncan's declaration is merely founded on fuppolition and calumny. What therefore are we to think of this conspiracy, under the mask of which the Ditory has proceeded with fuch feverity against the deputies who were in opposition to its power, has no other foundation than in the declaration of Dunan?

One of our papers flates, that the city of Aix is declared in a flate of fiege, and its inhabitants difarmed.

October 17.

The price demanded by the Excentive Directory, for the liberation of Sir Sidney Smith, has been erroneoully flated; it was not four hundred but four thousand men that they have required. It is also untrue that Sir Sidney is on his parole; he is ftill in close confinement.

Our government, it is faid, have declined to purchase the exchange of Sir Sidney Smith at the price put upon his liberty, by the Directory of France. It would certainly be establishing a very bad precedent to ac-cede to the unreasonable proposition of re-turning an officer of equal rank and 4000 men for any officer, whatever may be his merits.

A letter from Udina, dated September potentiaries feparated, obferving that they were not to meet again. A total filence prevailed relative to whatever paffed at the late conferences.—It is fuppoled that the parties would not have been fo difereet, pro-vided they had been enabled to communicate good and fatisfactory intelligence. What renders us ftill more eafy, is the fudden de-parture of general Meerfeldt, fant to the Congrefs by the Emperor" Such are our advices from Udina.

Those from Odina. Those from Straßburg are far more fatif-factory. We fhall infert them to the end, received a packet from the Landgrave, in which he flates to him, that his miniffer at Vienna had just transmitted to him an exaordinary courier, with the agreeable telligence, that the Emperor had just ratified the definitive articles of peace tigned at Udina, and brought to him express by gen-eral Meerfeldt. This important intelligence has been proclaimed throughout the whole extent of the right bank of the Rhine, and has just been communicated by adjutant gen-eral Poliflart to the generals refiding in this city."

The news of Admiral Duncan's victory was published in France fome days before Capt. P. failed.—At this event, it was faid at the Toutine, " the French took undrage!!" But no accounts of any engagement by land, had reached there.

had reached there. Capt. Peterson left at Bourdeaux, the brig Benjamin Franklin, Loyd Jones, of Philadelphia, to fail in ten days—the fhips Hope, Bainbrige, and Alexander, Brown, for the Weft-Indies—thips Echo, Gibion, and Louisa, Roger Kane, the latter to fail in three or four days for Philadelphia; and the fchooner Virginia, Cuthing-all of

Philadelphia. The ship Mary, Starbuck, brig Washing-ton, Graham, and barque Friendship, the latter reported to have been condemned—all of New York, and the copper bottomed thip Eliza, of Baltimore.

The thip Aurora, of and from Charlefton, failed for Charleston, in company with capt. Peterson.

A brig from falem in 35 days anchored off the Cordavan a few hours before Capt. Ps got under way.

From the Commercial Advertifer. We have received by the brig Eliza, from Bourdeaux, a number of Paris prints down Bourdeaux, a number of Paris prints down to Oct. 25, but they contain not much in-terefting news. The following is the fub-ftance of the important articles : A letter from Semlin mentions that the diffurbances increafe in Turkey, and that the rebels threaten the capital of the Em-

The Bashaw of Belgrade has received orders to reftore to the subjects of the Em-peror all merchandize taken from them, on peror all merchandize taken from them, on occafion of certain diffutes, demanding on-ly a triffing indemnilication from the own-ers; and allo he is prohibited from giving thelter to the fubjects of the Emperor who may have taken refuge in the Turkith terri-torics, and enjoined to treat the Germans, in all circumftances, with diffinction. A conclution has been drawn from thefe ordert that a good underfunding fubfice

orders, that a good understanding fubfifts between the Ottoman and the two Imperial courts.

News from Udina to Sept. 18, relates, that the fufperion of arms between Genthat the fufpession of arms between Gen-Buonaparte and the Aultrian generals had been prolonged for twenty days. Ge-neral Meerfeldt had juft returned from Vi-enna's the plenipotentiaries had an interview at the end of which a mellenger had been difpatched by Buonaparte to Paris. Gen. Angereau had arrived at the head quarters of the army of the Rhine.

Confiderable movements appeared in the. Imperial army : a body of troops had moved towards the lower part of the Black Foreft, towards Pfortzheim, Calo, &c.— The artillery at Heidenbeim had been or-The artillery at Heidenheim had been or-dered to approach the army. Accounts from Stutgard and Frankfort agree in fla-ting the movements to be general, but frong hopes were entertained on the Rhine that peace would take place without a renewal of hoftilities. [We do not know nor can we conjecture on what grounds there hopes are cherifhed.]

Jourdan has pronounced the funeral eu-logy of General Hoche and Honore Ri-ouffe that of Louvet. A fublic tiption is opened in the army of the Sambre and Meufe, to raife a maufoleum to the memory of the term with the sambre and of Hoche at Weissenthum.

At Rouen the young men of the requili-tion are daily arrefled, and compelled to join their ftandards.

(5) The United States are an unique-except

Power, thereby become neceffitous and diverted from the channels of its general current thro'

from the channels of its general current thro' the bed of Iudufry, into courfes of more coa-fined individual fpeculation, deception and dif-guife. WAR has, in every age and country, from the favage to the civilized flate, not only produced many evils, but thole of the greateft magnitude and importance to the fociety. It has an immediate aud inevitable tendency to diminifh the national Revenue, when, at the fame time, it is placed moft in need of aug-mentation. Its effects on Induftry are not lefs injurious or lefs certain, by curtailing the de-mand and confequently the reward of Labor :--under thole difcouragements Cultivation lan-guifbes, Trade and Commerce become enfeebled, and Improvements ceafe ! But its effects on Domeflic Tranquility, what pen can ever feebly paint ? Memory of Ameri-ca revive !

Once in the hiftory of a nation it may happen that a caufe occurs to julify, in every view, the fad refource of "flight to arms"—fuch was yours! But let oblivion fponge up the floods of forrow which it caufed to flow from private fuf-fering, and flop thole rivers of tears which even yet are not dried up ! Genius of Humanity! pour helm into thole ways a which the florenth of alm into those wounds which the firength of balm into those women which the integration the pureft patriotifm fcarce can mitigate ! which no visiory or faccels can heal! The trumpet, which announced " a ronted enemy," made tremble the tender firings of every tie for which the Patriot bled! The amiable Matron breathed the praise of thanks " that her dearest connexther found "A truce to bury the Dead !"-Behold her then bereft of him for whom the just ther found "A blue to thim for when the just had praif'd e'en Heaven ittelf I in wain'ber jup-plicating eyes recall him from the grave. Her unprotected prattlers join their innocent lifpings, their tears, their invocations ! his foot is heard no more !! her neighbours afford, only the tao-feeling fympathy of fellow-fuffering, for each has loft a hufband, father, brother, or friend !— where then to them is the glory or the gratifica-tion of the victory ? Who will feed or educate their little ones ? Who guard their infant growth and lead them up to men ? Who caution them against the fnares of vice, and point out the paths to induffrious preferment? Who form their characters, that " they may bluth whole fathers were the r foce? (2) Behold the catalogue of the flain ! filled with the names of the bell citizens, the het patriors, and the befi men ! thofe " whole emin nee ren-dered their names univerfally known, their infla-cone and heir attrochments unmercus."

and the befi men ! those " whole emin nearen-dered their names univerfally known, their influ-ence extensive, and their attachments numerous." (3) Contemplate the unprovided widow and the expected virgin orphan ! your shild ? that thought give death a fling, and made it fmart, which elfe had fearce been felt—in vain they call "for yefter, day to come," and think of all the dear domefice " jeps departed never to return—Oh ! how pain-ful the tene embrance" ful the ren embrance '

(1) Spirit of Laws, vol. 2, p. 238 & fequel (2) Army's addrefs to Ceneral Wafbirgton, ovember, 1783.

(3) Adventurer, W. 4, 1 . 34.

pear the most effectual, to prevent or miti-gate the return of the like calamities.

The chief magistrate of the common-wealth, in his addrefs to the legislature, af-ter a pathetic detail of some of the particulars, relating to the progrefs and extent of the mortality, hath with a folicitude fuit-ed to the occasion, recommended certain ee to the occalion, recommended certain meafures, as peculiar objects of *legiflative* at-tention and provision, " in order to guard more effectually against the introduction of pestilential and contagious difeases from *foreign countries*; founded on plans detailed to him by the College of Physicians, by o-ther learned members of the faculty, and by the Inspectors of the Health-office."

the Intpectors of the Fleath-onice. He has also proposed and recommended other remedies, absolutely necessary in co-operation with the legislative provision, whe-ther the contagion be *imported* from foreign countries, or may be generated here; and chiefly, "An attention to the cleanlines of the chiefly, " An attention to the cleanline's of the city, its avenues, and vacant lots, together with the infuring fuch a fupply of WATER, through the medium of CANALS, as appears now to have become effential to the general convenience, as well as to the health of the community," both in the city and its fuburbs. For this end, the exertion of the corporate bodies, which are conflituted for the local purposes of the CITY, the Northern Liberties and diffrict of Southwark, with the extension of their pow-ers, as well as other legislative aid, are pointed out as neceffary.

In this great work, we truft the city cor-oration will confider it as their duty to take the lead, not only as particularly *interefled*, but as having the chief means in their pow-er. For it feems demonstrable that the loss to the city, in a fingle visitation of this contagious difeafe, (if it could be prevented or greatly allayed by cleanlinefs, and a copious Supply of water, not to mention the use of water for preventing or fubduing the devaltations of fire, is more, perhaps, than the capital neceffary to infure fuch a fupply of water in perpetuity, even if no interest were to accrue (on the capital to be expended) for the use of water in families.

It appears from the flatement in the gov-ernor's addrefs, that even in the late ficknefs the incidental or extra expences of the health fice, the legislative grant, and other contributions for the poor amounted to 42,000 dollars; and the lofs arifing from two or three

months fuspension of our commerce, of ma-

### (Signed) " TREILHARD, "BONNIER.

" DERCHE, the Secretary of Legation."

The answer returned by our Cabinet has, nofacturing and mechanical bufincfs, the we have no doubt, been as polite, in point worth his while to wait longer.—The Capt. expence of the multitude of families by which of form, as the note of the Directory; but then requested the Conful to favour him near half thecity was evacuated, not to fpeak as the dignity and the interest of the nation with what news he was in poliefion of, to

# By this day's Mail. NEW-YORK, December 25.

## From the New-York Gazette. LATEST FROM ERANCE.

The various and contradiany Reports at the Coffee-Houfe, on Saturday evening, are condenfed into the following, which are direct from Capt. Peterson.

Captain Peterfon, of the brig Eliza, of Philadelphia, arrived here on Saturday, from Bourdeaux, which place he left ou the 26th of October, and the mouth of the ri-ver the first of November.

On the 29th of October, he went on hore at a fmall town, called Royan, on the Jorth fide of the river, for the purpole of aying in bread for the voyage; at this place he faw feveral French feamen, who had *that* day arrived from the fleet at Breft, and were then embarking in a fmall veffel for Bour-deax. One of the failors, who belonged to Royan, and whole wife lived there, informed Capt. Peterfon, that the FLEET AT BREST WAS LAID UP, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THEIR NOT BEING ABLE TO MAN THEIR, SHIPS; and, that the French Directory had iffued a Proclamation offering their frigates to fuch merchants as thought proper to ac-

to luch merchants as thought proper to ac-cept of them as *privateeri*, they allowed go-vernment *one-third* of the prize money. This flatement, we thinky may be depen-ded on, for thefe reafons,—Captain Peter-fon fpeaks the French language, appears to be an intelligent man, and was folicitons to be the beare of NEWS—[*truly avorthy im-italing*.] This is evinced from the circum-flance of his detaining hereaft. thance of his detaining his veffel feveral hours after he was ready to fail, for the arrival of the Mail from Par's, which he did in expectation of receiving intelligence from thence. Mr. Fenwick, our Conful at Bourdeax, told captain Peterfon that he did not think it

From Gratz, we have the following flatement of the Austrian force to oppose the French-109 battalions, 68 private compa nies of infantry and 26 squadrons of cavalry-commanded by two generals of artille ry-twelve field marshals and twenty-nine major generals. There are 137 pieces of cannon in the park of referve. The left wing commanded by general count de Wal-lis-the right by general Hoze, the center by Gen. Terzy. Belides these troops, there is a body in Tyrol, under General Ker-pen ; another in Ifria under general Keb-lerfeh, and a third in Dalmatia under gen. Ruckawina.

New difcontents arife in France. The proposed law respecting the nobles is severe-ly confured in some of the gazettes, as unconflictutional and ruinous to the creditors of the nobles. At Bourdeaux, the directors of the grand theatre advertifed a piece entitled " The three Sultans, or Solyman II." The conflituted authorities no fooner heard of it than they took severe meafures to prevent the representation of the piece, and the manager Latappy received a leffon calculated to let him know that the périod of audacity was pafied. At Paris the Gazette Politique is fup-

preffed, for purfuing the path of the gazette of France.

Great movements are mentioned to have taken place in Bretagne; fince the 18 Fruc-tidor, among the difaffected ; collections of men in various places, in l'Ifle and Vilaine, on the confines of Mayenne and Lower Normandy, threaten ferious diffurbances. Normandy, threaten terious diffurbances. At Caen and its vicinity laws are violated with impunity. Liberty trees are cut down in the night, buildings burnt and perfons al-faffinated. Meafures of feverity are every where taken to supprefs thefe differences— every day fome leaders are arrefited—The police of Paris has leized a work by Prudnomme, called the "crimes of the revolu-tion." Multitudes of emigrants are continually paffing thro' Bafle, bidding a final adieu to France-their property and conections.

A Paris article of October 12 fays, the reaty with Portugal was to have been ratiied by the court of Lilbon in 60 days-60 days have already clapfed, and the ratifica-tion is not arrived. The chevalier d'Aranjo is unealy, for fear that court has given way to the influence and incluses of the calinet of St. James's. But an article from Bayonne of Oct. 17, fays that two couriers