

GENERAL ORDERS.

Philadelphia, August 29, 1797. IN conformity to the Act of Congress of June 24th, 1797, containing a requisition for organizing, arming and equipping, 10,696 of the militia of this State (officers included) and in obedience to the commands of the Governor relative thereto, you are hereby ordered to hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, eight hundred and seven-teen militia, from your brigade and to make me returns of your progress therein as speedily as possible.

By order of the Commander in Chief, JOS. HARMAR, Adj. Gen. To LEWIS NICHOLS, Esq., Brigade Inspector for the City of Philadelphia.

Post Office, September 5th, 1797. The Post Office will be removed tomorrow at 3 o'clock, P. M. to Mr. Dunlap's Coach house, 12th street, between Market and Chestnut street, where merchants and others will please to send for their letters, as the letter carriers during the continuance of the present prevailing sickness will not be sent out.

The Health-Office IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply. Wm. ALLEN, Health-Officer. Sept. 4. dtf

NOTICE. The Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Scaykill, on the Ridge Road. September 4. dtf

Wanted, A Person to attend an Office, and act as a Messenger. He must be well acquainted with the city, and bring unexceptionable recommendations. Inquire of the Printer. Sept. 5. dtw

Imported in the latest arrivals from Amsterdam and Hamburg, and for sale by B. & J. BOHLEN, A large assortment of fine French Cambrics, Platillas, Ruffia and Dutch fail cloths, Britannias, Writing, post, and printing paper, Rouanes, Dutch calf skins, Brown Holland, Prime madder, Checks and stripes, Shell'd Barley, Tickenburgs, Looking glasses, Oznaburg, Hollow glass ware, White sheetings, Slates, Diaper, Coffee mills, Brown rolls, Brass kettles, Umbrellas, Scythes and draw knives, Hair ribbons, Tows assorted in boxes, Black and white laces, Best Holland Gin in pipes, London particular Madeira Wine. July 24. m&thf

TO BE SOLD, And immediate possession given, Convenient well finished Brick Tenements, with a cook house and other out houses, situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware.—The lot of ground has forty feet front on West-street, and extends through the square to Pasture-street, on which is erected a stable and carriage house. ALLEN McLANE. Wilmington, Aug. 30.

An elegant House in Arch Street. TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant house at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, besides 5 in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh street, or at No. 218, Arch Street. Aug. 15. 2aw3w.

Red Port Wine. Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto, Red Port Wine in pipes, hhd's, and quarter casks 6c cwt. Cork, for sale by Philips, Gramond, & Co. July 21.

Philadelphia, 15th July, 1797. NOTICE is hereby given, that separate proposals with sealed covers will be received at my office until the eleventh day of September next, to furnish by contract the following articles for the use of the Army of the United States in the year 1798.

- First Contract for 8 Sergeants coats, 2 Mulicians, do., 10 Sergeants vests, 126 Privates coats, 126 Privates vests, 64 Sergeants coats, 32 Mulicians, do., 96 Sergeants vests, 192 Woolen overalls, 192 Linen overalls, 936 Privates coats, 936 do. vests, 1872 Woolen overalls, 1872 Linen do., 144 Sergeants coats, 72 Mulicians, do., 216 Sergeants vests, 432 Linen overalls, 432 Woolen do., 1893 Privates coats, 1893 do. vests, 3784 Woolen overalls, 3784 Linen do., 1st Contract, for 1288 Sergeants shirts, 11816 Privates do., 12600 Socks, 2d Contract, for 272 pair leather breeches, 272 pair boots, 4600 pair shoes, No. 1, 8000 pair do. No. 2, 4th Contract, for 1032 Artillerists and Engineers hats, 2108 Infantry do., 136 Dragoon caps.

The whole to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia, viz. One fourth on or before the 15th day of February next. One fourth on or before the 15th day of April next. The remaining half on or before the 15th day of June next. The articles are to be agreeable to such patterns as shall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War. Payments to be made as soon as the article shall be delivered, and passed inspection. TANGH FRANCIS, Purveyor, 201 1/2th Sep.

The Gazette. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 6.

List of all the Burials in the several Grave-Yards of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the books kept by Clergymen, Sextons, &c. From MONDAY noon till TUESDAY noon.

Table with columns: Name of Burial Ground, Adults, Children. Lists burials from Chest Church, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, First Presbyterian, Second Presbyterian, Third Presbyterian, Scotch Presbyterian, Associate Church, St. Mary's Chapel, Trinity Church, Friends, Free Quakers, Swedes, German Lutheran, German Calvinists, Moravians, Baptists, Methodists, Universalists, Jews, Potter's Field, City Hospital burying ground, Kennington, Coates's. Total for the last 24 hours: 123.

* Three of these were from the city.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor, to carry into effect the law for alleviating the distress of the Citizens of Philadelphia, and the suburbs thereof; inform their fellow-citizens, that they have attended to their appointment, and now invite them to recommend in writing, signed by one or more reputable inhabitant, such of the indigent as may come to their knowledge, who will be assisted as they may find in need, by applying at the State-House, from 3 to 5 o'clock, on the 6th inst. and every second, fourth and sixth days of the week, called Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the same hours, while necessary; and those who want employ, may likewise apply as above, or to either of the commissioners at their dwellings.

- Commissioners for the city. Robert Wharton, S. Third-street, No. 135. George Krebs, N. Fifth-street, No. 17. John James, ditto No. 18. Israel Israel, corner of Chestnut & Third St. Thomas Savery, N. Fifth-street, No. 20. Edward Garrigue, Cherry-street, No. 39. Commissioners for the Northern Liberties. Samuel Wheeler, Vine-street, No. 99. John Wagner, Noble-street. George Inglis, New Market-street. Commissioners for Southwark. Samuel Church, corner South & Water St. William Lennard, South Second-street. Robert McMullen, Swanion-street. Philadelphia, September 5, 1797.

From the TIME PIECE. "According to English papers, Thomas Paine, Hamilton Cowan, and James Napper Tandy were all in Paris on the 4th of July last. The paragraphs appear to apprehend something from the junction of this trio; convinced, perhaps, that the united force of these three honest men in any country are more than equal to the nefarious machinations of all the knaves in the Universe."

[As Jacobinism has long been the sole passport to honesty, in the opinion of Simbar, these may be with him, three eminently honest men. Though by his italicizing this very delicate word, it may be that he designed a slur upon these poor patriots, and I have mistaken his meaning. Not that there can be any doubts of the consummate honesty of all patriots. Freneau is doubtless an honest man, so is Bache, so are they all, all honest men. Every man who seeks to substitute his own system, in opposition to the opinion of millions, for the already established form, which they are attached to, is an honest man and a good patriot! But some people who are in more nice and scrupulous habits than Mr. Freneau, on this point, will require other qualifications than a pretended patriotism, for a passport to their good opinion.

A curious lapsus in the above, deserves to be noticed. The latter part of the paragraph would have been sufficiently reconcilable with his own tenets, if he had applied it to England.—But take it as it stands, and it contains a clear intimation, that his three honest men are in a land where all the knaves in the universe are collected. Unhappily this is not true.]

POLITICAL REFLECTIONS. When the eye wanders back into the history of mankind, and beholds with what savage ferocity the nations of the earth have, from the earliest of times, wasted and destroyed each other; when we observe the sanguinary commotions of the present day, and see Europe, the most civilized quarter of the globe, drenched in tears and in blood we are almost induced to credit the opinion of Hobbes, that a state of war is the natural condition of mankind.

Let us first, however, interrogate the heart of man; let his faculties be analyzed; let it be enquired how far he is the creature of education and of moral discipline, before we pronounce that natural, which may be charged to the imperfection of political institution and positive laws. It will be found, on a closer examination, that peace and not war, is the natural state of man. The latter, as may be demonstrated from the records of all ages, is the disease of society, generated by the ambition of power and the lust of dominion.

Americans! study the arts of peace. Avoid as much as possible, any interference with the politics of Europe.—Beware of the evil which so long has distorted the various government of the earth; and give stability to the principles which foster the happiness and prosperity of social beings. Your situation is truly critical. View the evils of war. Deliberate well before you make the last tremendous appeal of society. On your

government the hopes and the fears of mankind have delighted. With few exceptions, indeed, it is built on principles that are deduced from the fitness of things. Its duration or its decline will prove to the world the strength and virtue, or the corruptibility and weakness, of the human character.

SPANISH ETIQUETTE. PHILIP the Third, being gravely feasted—as Spaniards generally are, by a chimney where the fire maker of the court had kindled too great a quantity of wood that the monarch was nearly suffocated with heat, his grandeur would not suffer him to rise from his chair; and the domestics could not presume to enter the apartment, because it was against the ETIQUETTE. At length the Marquis De Potat appeared, and the King ordered him to damp the fire: but he excused himself—alleging, that he was forbidden by the ETIQUETTE to perform such a function, for which the Duke D'Uffels ought to be called, as it was his business. The Duke was gone out; the fire burnt fiercer; and the King endured it, rather than derogate from his dignity. But his blood was heated to such a degree, that an erysipelas broke out in his head the next day; which being succeeded by a violent fever, carried him off in 1641, at the age of 24. Well might our English satirist exclaim— "Spain gives us pains, and Spain to all the earth " May largely give, nor feel herself a death!"

OTWAY, a well known English dramatic writer, (as the sailors say) was generally kept steering upon a wind. He for a little time lived in a solitary house in a place called East-Cheap, at that time near, now in London. His plays did afford him a narrow subsistence. One night two or three thieves broke into his house, under an idea that the man must have great riches, who was so much talked of as the author of "The Orphan." He treated them with complaisance, and showed them empty trunks and bare walls, adding, "I wonder gentlemen robbers, what you expect to find in my house in the night, when, by my soul, I can find nothing in it myself in the day time."

AN Irish schoolmaster, a great enemy to idleness, thinking the old copy, "Laziness will clothe a man with rags," not sufficiently correct, altered it, and gave it to one of his scholars thus:—"Laziness will clothe a man with nakedness."

SAVAGE ANECDOTE. From Mrs WILLIAMS'S Letters. "A peasant of d'Achicourt, a village near Aras, came to sell butter in the town. As he walked along the streets, he met a cart filled with victims who were going to execution. "Voula," said this poor creature with naïveté, "voula des gens qui meurent pour bien peu de chose!" She was instantly seized, and led to the tribunal of Lebon. During her trial she held in her arms her infant of three months old, whom she suckled. When she heard her sentence of death, "Quoi!" said she, "quoi, pour un mot que j'ai dit, vous allez séparer l'enfant d'avec la mère?" When she received the fatal stroke, the stream of maternal nourishment issued rapidly from her bosom, and mingling with her blood, bathed her executioner."

From the N. Y. Daily Gazette. Messrs. M'Lean & Lang, As the attainment of an end depends much upon the means made use of, the friends of civil liberty throughout the world have great reason to fear that the monsters who have acted in the name of liberty for nearly eight years, and have deluged France with blood and committed the most shocking outrages on humanity, will have left such an impression of shame, horror and vengeance on the minds of the French nation, as to make them throw themselves into the arms of perhaps despotism itself, to evince to the world that they had no participation in the revolutionary crimes which have left an indelible stain on the national character. To every person acquainted with the passions of men and the history of past ages, it is evident that anarchy, carnage, and civil dissensions await France immediately on the event of a general peace, when the public mind no longer occupied with foreign war, will turn its thoughts within, and see and feel the effects of the devastations committed on religion, commerce, manufactures, property and morals, by men professing to be the apostles of liberty and acting in her name. The deadly hatred and animosity which the different factions will feel towards each other, will be productive of the most dreadful anarchy, and taking the history of past ages for a datum; it is not improbable that, tired of the horrors of civil discord, and anxious to refuse the national character from the odium cast upon it by the sanguinary men who have conducted the revolution—they will seek for repose and national honor in the arms of any chief who possesses their confidence. The abhorrence of the French nation against the men who have carried on the revolution, is increased by French writers, who daily issue pamphlets reciting the horrid reign of the men of blood; and the tendency of these writings in exciting detestation of the men, will be to excite detestation of their measures—the event must be obvious. The following horrid picture is set before the eyes of the French nation, by the elegant author of "The crimes committed during the French Revolution," vol. 1, page 72, a work just published at Paris. Translated for this Gazette.

"Ah! behold the horrid picture which discloses itself to our view! see this land strewn over with bloody carcasses—torn to pieces, mutilated, beheaded; these heaps of bones, of limbs, of heads—ghastly barrier—which our crimes have raised between nature and us: hear the doleful cries of the ghosts of our victims, re-echo in the woods, in the fields, and in the cities; rise up from the bottom of the seas, from the bosom of rivers, from the bowels of the earth, and with their mournful and revengeful accents implore the too dilatory thunder to fall on our criminal heads. See the dead bodies of those children re-animated, rise on the breasts of their drowned mothers, and stretching out their arms to us, flammering exclaim, "it is through you that we are orphans." See them follow us, and in their broken skulls, present to our burning lips, the innocent blood we have shed. See those bodies deprived of heads, press towards us, cling round us with their arms, like so many serpents, pull us down, roll us in the bloody mire where our horrid impiety abandoned them without the rites of sepulture and de-

ceity. There, a head, stripped from the rest of the body, rolls before us, bites at us, muttering these words: "Butchered Legislators, what have you done with my body and limbs? Why have you thus murdered and separated us? If you were dry, could blood only quench your thirst?" Farther, some arms, shot off by our orders cling round us, and by their menacing gestures, excite the furies to torment us. Still farther, the genius of remorse, with a torch in his hand, writes in letters of blood on the sand: France, in naming a Convention, has produced a monster which makes nature shudder. Ah! which of us will give a mortal stab to those people who continually hover about us and are forever before our eyes; they make the earth appear barren and comfortless to us, they rob us of the light of heaven, they cover the high roads, they darken and render more gloomy even the forests; they are round about us—they are near us; they are far from us." "Let us appeal to facts."

"Will posterity believe that France, that the first people in the universe, should have had a senate, which, during three years, functioned all sorts of crimes; a senate, which, during 18 months, saw coldly, cart loads of victims roll towards the scaffolds! Will our descendants believe that it was deaf to all the cries of innocence, that some of these senators went from choice to dine in the view of the places of punishment, that the disgusting aspect of revolutionary murders was the prelude to the pleasures of the table, that the fall of the assassins' cleaver was the signal for beginning their orgies, that some of those conscript fathers saw their brothers in the hands of the executioners and never took a single step to save them; others who signalized themselves by denouncing them; others, in fine, who delivered them up to death with their own hands; that gambling and plays finished the day, that their bosom companions were the judges and jury of the tribunals of blood, robbers, spies, and the fans culotte Sultans of the revolutionary committees, and to carry our national shame to the highest pitch, the members of the commune were vile enough to be the horrid engines of the most horrid senate that ever disgraced the annals of humanity."

"Will posterity believe, that those proconsuls, those angels of death, whom senatorial Tartarus vomited on France, were sent to rob, violate, guillotine, drown, e-gorge, shoot, demolish—yet this was their mission, the destruction of the human race did not even satisfy their rage; when men were not to be found, they destroyed works of art—the noblest monuments of human ingenuity. Towns disappeared under the stroke of the axe—flames effaced cities. O posterity! you will withhold your belief of it! listen then, and tremble.

"The names of some of those proconsuls, you will find in the history we shall leave you; your astonished eyes will there see pieces, the authentic witnesses of facts which we shall only hint at here; some of those proconsuls killed with their own hands the prisoners who made any complaints; some covered with the dregs of Representatives of the People, mounting the scaffolds to barrangue the unfortunate victims about to die; some cruelly dragged out women to be spectators of the unjust massacre of their husbands; some threatened to punish health officers, for having afforded medical assistance to unhappy prisoners."

"Others caused citizens to be dragged before tribunals or popular commissioners, and said to the judges, "Condemn them, or the scaffold awaits you." Three judges and one jurie (or jurymen) of the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, of the first organization, were torn to pieces, for wishing to acquire some accused persons."

"Others stopped men and women in the streets, whose looks displeased them, caused them to be brought before the tribunals, where men hired by them for the purpose as witnesses, appeared against them, the judges were forced to pass sentence."

"Another wrote to the authority of the department of the Somme where he was in mission, as well as to the committee of general safety of the convention:—"I have spread my large NET to take all my GUILLOTINE GAME—I have finished loading forty-four cart loads."

"This proconsul issued mandates of arrest against young women and girls, and kept them in his apartment."

"Others placed themselves at the windows in sight of the scaffold, demolished the buildings which might intercept the prospect, and there calmly tasted the horrid pleasure of seeing rivers of innocent blood spilt."

"A woman dared to ask of one of those monsters the liberation of her husband—Tomorrow, answered he, you will see his head on one side of the guillotine and his body on the other. He was as good as his word."

"Another obliged a young and beautiful woman, who solicited the liberty of her husband, to grant him some favors. The great affection she had for her husband, determined her to the sacrifice of her honor—she instantly flew to the prison to acquaint him that he was no more a prisoner, telling him in confidence of the sacrifice she had made to obtain his liberty—Some days after, this proconsul guillotined the husband, and even the wife."

"Another saw a girl in tears, imploring at his feet, the suspension of the judgment of her father; tears and prayers are of no avail; the proconsul kicks her from him, and tears her petition. Distracted by grief some expressions escape her; he had her arrested and dragged before the revolutionary tribunal of Paris—She was seven months pregnant, when guillotined."

"Another, at the issue of an orgie, withheld to see a show; the judges were at the feast; four priests and four nuns were drawn out of the dungeons, they appeared, were condemned and perished, after which the guests put themselves at table again."

"Another parodying the saying of Titus, said, "Liberty has lost a day, no one has been guillotined."

"Another arrested, brought up and guillotined an old man of 86 years, father of twelve children, under a pretext of his having monopolized the offices of mayor and of judge of the peace. The true motive was an old personal resentment."

"There is not wheat enough in France for all the population, said another; it is necessary to sacrifice half to nourish the remainder.—Above all, we ought to destroy the women, they breed too fast."

"Another burnt whole communes, and guillotined part of the inhabitants."

"These escorted by cannon, raised contributions to pay the debauches they were guilty of with the pretorian guards, and granted only four hours to furnish the sum demanded."

"These took to themselves the most beautiful palaces in the cities where they staid; affecting the pomp and ease of kings; and while the people overrun the court yards of their palaces to wait their presence and bread, they indolently reclined on sofas in the interior of their seraglios, glowly occupying themselves with the important business of getting their likenesses taken. The fact took place at Bourdeaux."

Instances of more shocking cruelties abound in this work of six volumes octavo, which some other mode besides a newspaper, will convey a history of to the world. The men who were principal actors in the bloody scenes above described, are many of them still in power, and will continue to exercise authority over the French people till the avenging arm of national justice shall crush them. As Barras, who was president of the self-created, blood-stained Directory, when his man Monroe presented his letters of recall, has become known by name to the citizens of the United States, from his insulting language to the people of this country in answer to citizen Monroe's address, I thought proper to give some account of said Barras from the foregoing work.

"Our colleagues Freron, Barras, Salicetti, Gasparin, Robespierre the younger, and general marquis Delapierre, brother-in-law of Freron, have charged themselves to attend to the shooting 800 inhabitants of Toulon, to guillotine all the federalists of Marseilles, as well as to demolish the most elegant monuments of art in this city, and to deluge with blood all the south of France."

Barras is the monster who was foremost in all the bloody massacres of Robespierre—who voted for the death of his colleagues—who headed the army against the sections of Paris to force their acceptance of the present constitution, on which day thousands of valuable lives were lost—who owes his seat in the Directory to the monsters whose feats in the Legislative Body he secured by force and usurpation—who is a rank jacobin, an enemy to peace in Europe, and a most bitter foe to the morally sublime heroes who have administered our government, and whose administration has been firm, pure, patriotic and attended with a felicity which appears incredible, when we consider the studied, continued system of disorganization which has been practised in this country by every one of the agents of Jacobinism, Americans as well as French. The moral character of Barras is notorious, the marriage tie with him is an inducement to intrigue; lewd to excess—he disregards the most sacred feelings of humanity when they offer a barrier to the gratification of his lust.—Yet notwithstanding the depravity of Barras, he is the bosom friend of our immaculate ex-minister Monroe—they held together their nocturnal orgies and midnight associations, they "parted with regret," but not before Barras gave his dear Monroe a farewell feast, to which a great mob was invited, and among the rest an opera girl by the name of Clotilde, upon whose entrance, Mrs. Monroe, and the lady of the Venetian ambassador thought proper to retire. It is well known that Mr. Monroe was on terms of the greatest intimacy with all the jacobin party at Paris, a party who are most inimical to peace and to the United States,—but happily for the human race whose reign is certainly short.—Notwithstanding Mrs. Monroe might be in danger of losing his head from the moderate party who are getting the whip hand of the Jacobins, for the decided part he has taken with the latter, still I am glad he is among us, where, if he is detested and execrated, his life will not be in danger, nor our national character tarnished by the ignominious fate of one of our ex-ministers.—Although the people of these states justly ascribe the embarrassments they have felt from French deprecations, openly and criminally passive, if not secretly active, in a great measure, to the conduct of Mr. M— while in France, still to prove himself not so abandoned as to be altogether lost to all regard for public opinion, he ought to come forward to disprove the charge made against him by Mr. Harper in the House of Representatives of "being a traitor and of having betrayed the interests of his country."

This unqualified charge now stands against him, and I believe ever will, as I am credibly informed Mr. Giles called upon Mr. Harper, respecting the business, who showed him such proofs and documents as stunned even Mr. Giles into silent astonishment at the patriotism and virtue of his friend.

New York, August 28, 1797. Messrs. M'LEAN & LANG, Gentlemen, In Sir John Pringle's observations on the diseases of the army, is the following paragraph:—"According to the various degrees of heat and moisture of the seasons, the epidemic diseases begin earlier or later, are of longer or shorter duration, and are attended with milder or more alarming symptoms. When heats come on soon, and continue throughout autumn, not moderated by winds and rains, the season proves sickly, the distempers appear early, and are dangerous: but when the summer is late, or tempered by frequent showers and