

MR. LAILSON,
WITH an intention to render service, and de-
ceive those Performers, who during his absence Mr.
Jaymond has thought proper to engage, thinks it
would be wrong in him not to inform those that
are engaged, that it is without his approbation, and
that he will not be in any way answerable for Mr
Jaymond's engagements.
PHILIPPE LAILSON.
Alcibiade, Sept. 15, 1797.
6t.

Thomas Armat and Son,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IⁿFORM their customers and the public, they
have removed a part of their merchandise to
Wilmington: Also, they have their store open in
the city. At either place their friends can be sup-
plied, and their orders carefully attended to.
By the Cumberland, from Hull, they have re-
ceived a handsome assortment of articles, suitable
to the approaching season; and expect to add to it
by other full ships.
Should the sickness prevail in the central part of
the city, that branch of their business will be re-
moved to Germantown.
The communication by post is open and regu-
lar as usual.
Sept. 18. thtf

FOR SALE,
BRETAGNES in cases
German Checks in do.
Cambric
Platillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and silver Watches
Window Glass 10 by 8
Glass Tumblers in cases
Lith feed Oil in casks, &c. &c.
George Pennoek,
103, High-Street.
July 5. 3av

Rofs & Simson,
—HAVE FOR SALE—
Hogheads,
Excellent Coffee in Tierses, and
Barrels.
A small parcel of nice cocoa in bags
A few puncheons Jamaica spirits, fourth proof
Superior Tenerife wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hosiery to be sold by
the package
A few hampers best English cheese.
July 27. dtf.

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 faircloth
Britannias, Writing, post, and print-
ing paper
Brown Holland, Dutch calf skins
Checks and stripes, Prime madder
Ticklenburgs, Shell'd Barley
Oznabrigs, Looking glasses
White sheetings, Hollow glass ware
Diaper, Sates
Brown rolls, Coffee mills
Umbrellas, Brass kettles
Hair ribbons, Scythes and straw knives
Black and white laces, Toys assorted in boxes
Best Holland Gin in pipes
London particular Madeira wine.
July 24. m&thf

Insurance Company of North America.
THE Stockholders in this company are here-
by informed, that, pursuant to the fifth
clause of their Charter, and at the request of a
"Number of Stockholders, who, together, are
proprietors of Six Thousand Shares, and up-
wards," a general meeting of the Stockholders
will be held at the Company's Office, on Mon-
day the 25th day of September next, at 11
o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of filling up
a vacancy in their Direction; and taking into
consideration such Regulations or Bye Laws as
may be presented in conformity with the Char-
ter of Incorporation.
EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.
July 20. w&thf

Mrs. GRATTAN
INFORMS her friends, and the public in general,
that her house, No. 192, Market-street, will con-
tinue open during the sickness.
Board and Lodging in a separate room, TEN
DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.
For the convenience of those gentlemen who
have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN
will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR
a day. August 29—6t

Higgins' Specific
FOR THE
PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE
YELLOW FEVER.
EVER since this disease made such ravages in this
city and New-York, the author has turned his
attention to its causes and cure.—The result of his
enquiries has convinced him that the reason why so
few persons recover from its attacks, are from its
not being well understood, and the consequent
wrong method taken to cure it. He is persuaded
that the excessive bleedings and mercurial treatment
of the Faculty is highly injurious, and that the only
rational mode of treatment is by the use of proper
causes. Convinced of this he offers his *Specific* as
a certain remedy, if used according to the directions.
To be had in bottles, at one dollar each, of the
inventor **Geo. Higgins**, Cherry street, two doors
above Ninth street, (late manager of Jackson
and Co's Medicine Warehouse, London); by **J. Le-
Blanc**, No. 216; **W. Griffith**, No. 177, T. Pearce, No.
21, South Third street, **T. Stiff**, No. 55, New street,
near Vine street, and **J. Gale**, No. 26, Race street.
August 25. tuth 3t

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and
CONSUMPTIONS.
Just received, by **Wm. Griffiths**, No. 177, South
Second-street, a fresh supply of
Genuine Balsam of Honey,
A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill
(who knowledge as a Botanist procured him
the appellation of the *Lioness* of Britain) and is
considered in England as a certain cure for the above
complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the
Hooping Cough.
It may also be had retail of **W. A. Stokes**, No.
61, South Second-street, and **T. Stiff**, 55, New-
street, in bottles at 75 cents each.
Wm. Griffiths having observed the happy ef-
fect of the medicine, (several cases of cures hav-
ing come within his own knowledge) and the great
demand for it has induced him to order a large
supply, a part of which he has just received.
August 3. 1aw3w

Chocolate and Mustard
Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Bhiladelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Tauton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled,
or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable
for exportation or home consumption—
For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 93 South Front street

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20.
COMMUNICATIONS.
If the reign of blood is to continue, we
shall soon see our Butchers and Farriers af-
firming to seats in the College of Physicians;
and it will be on all hands allowed, that
their patients, to use the expression of our
modern Sangrado, will die easy.
The epithet used by Sangradin, when
speaking of blood-letting, will lose him the
practice of our Sans Culottes; they will ne-
ver consent to die nobly.
Gil Blas was visited with a troubled conscience
at having sent out of the world so many unfor-
tunate mortals by bleeding them to death in pur-
suance of the precepts of his master, Sangrado.
If our modern Sangrado, or his herd of Gil Blas,
were not above the reach of our suspicions, on a
similar score, the funeral result of their practice
would furnish a much more extensive field for re-
morse and bitterness of soul, than probably did
that of Gil Blas or his master Sangrado.

For the **GAZETTE** of the UNITED STATES.
MR. FENNO,
I shall soon take the liberty of submitting
to the public, *Proposals for striking off some
engraved copies of a painting which is now
nearly completed.* The original is 8 by 5
feet. The engraving, I propose, shall be 3
by two feet, and shall be confined to the
execution of the best artists. I cannot give
a better account of the performance, than
by relating to you the remarks made on it
by two gentlemen who came to view it.—
These remarks I overheard unobsered, im-
mediately committed them to writing as well
as I could recollect them, and now beg the
favor of their insertion in your useful paper.
NICIAS.

Stranger.—Upon my word here are a great
many figures. It cannot be said of the
painter of this piece that he was a lazy fel-
low; altho' I believe that it is generally the
case that painters introduce into their per-
formances as few objects as possible. I have
heard of a Flemish painter who was three
weeks industriously engaged in painting a
hickory broom. He must have been very
particular and exact indeed. This artist does
not appear to have taken quite so much
trouble. His sketches have been quickly
made; but they are striking, and the *tout
ensemble* is admirable. You will be so good
as to explain to me some of the figures. I
do not know them all. In the most con-
spicuous groupe I see some fine, cheerful,
open countenances; and recognize many of
the true patriots of America, Washington,
Adams, Jay, Hamilton, Pickering, Knox,
and others. On a desk I see the *Proclama-
tion of Neutrality.* These men have indeed
left nothing undone to preserve the neutrali-
ty of the United States. Those insigni-
ficant figures that they have been as indefatigable
in perpetuating the peace, and promoting the
true interests, as they formerly were in effec-
ting the independence of their country.—
With the persons who compose that larger
collection, I am not so well acquainted.
The painter seems not to have flattered them.
Citizen.—Alas! Sir, for the honour of
our country, the painter has but copied
nature. These people call themselves ex-
clusive patriots, and were we to attend to
their professions only, without paying any
regard to their actions, we might suppose
that they monopolized all the virtue of
America. Many of them are disappointed,
fashionous, envious men, who cannot bear to
see others in the quiet possession of that
confidence, affection and esteem of their
fellow citizens, which they themselves never
could acquire. Most of them are of de-
perate fortunes, having nothing to lose,
and much to acquire in times of confusion.
Not a few of them are deeply indebted to
English merchants, and consider a war with
Great Britain as a sponge that will wipe
off their debts. They were men of this
stamp who set up the hue and cry against
the British government for retaining the
western posts, and for seizing our vessels.
Precisely the same men spared no trick,
or artifice, to render that very treaty obnoxious
to the people, which provided for the deli-
very of these posts, and for indemnification
for these seizures. Do you note that slick,
cunning, sharp looking Frenchman? You
observe that he holds in his hand "Instruc-
tions for drawing the Americans into a war
with the British, by hook or by crook?" You
have heard of Genet? This is intended to
represent him. He is pointing to the guil-
lotine, shews those around him some bags
of gold, and a large parcel of blank com-
missions. Look what a list of proscriptions
is nailed to the guillotine, and how greedily,
and with how much savage pleasure, those
wretches are reading over the names. You
see him offering to a fat man with white
hair, a serowl, entitled "A plan for orga-
nizing a number of Democratic Societies, which,
by the force of their united influence, will un-
questionably effect the desired purposes." This
person, whose grey hairs ought to have
brought with them more moderation, once
threw a treaty, after it had been approved
of by the senate of the United States, a-
mong a number of the citizens of Phila-
delphia, and with the voice of a fury told
them "to kick the G—d d—d treaty to
h—ll;" taking the citizens for d—v—ls I
suppose.
Stranger.—He ought, if he thought
them d—v—ls, and one is authorized by his
language and conduct to imagine that he
had the impudence to regard them as such,
to have told them to take it to h—ll. But
what means that paper, which some mis-
chievous fellow has pinned to his back,
and with the large words "The great Privateer
and Savindler; what is got over the devil's
back is spent under his belly."
Citizen.—This, I suppose, is in allusion
to the privateering which he was success-
fully engaged in last war, and to some fa-

mily settlements made to defraud honest
creditors.
Stranger.—That long faced, lantern jaw,
half starved Italian, is intended to perlongate
the hungry wheels of government-clogging
Patriot. Pray who are those who stand be-
side him, and are so attentively perusing the
contents of the paper which he holds in his
hand? That paper he seems to have received
from Genet.
Citizen.—The one on his right hand is
F—ly; the one on his left hand is Mc.
L—n. That person, who is reading the
same paper with so much satisfaction, is
Sm—ly. You have heard of all these
names at the time of the western insurrection
in Pennsylvania. You may judge of the
purpose of the paper which commands such
eager attention, by its title, "A plan for
weakening the f—g—g—g by stirring up
an opposition to the ex—e in the av—n
—s of P—d—d."—You observe a num-
ber of figures apparently very much bent
upon something. The person to whom they
are so attentive is Fauchet, the late French
minister. He wears a collar round his neck
upon which the words "Lord mayor of the
flour merchants," are engraved. He seems
to be dubbing one of his associates; that
person, around whose neck he is placing a
similar collar, is E—d R—h, of famo-
us memory. The inscription on his col-
lar varies from that of Fauchet's; for he is
yellip'd "The renowned knight of the distin-
guished order of flour merchants." Take
notice how heavy his pockets seem to be. See
those others haltingly pressing forward for
the same favors. Note those two persons ad-
vancing arm and arm. They seem calcu-
lated for each other's support. Neither of
these men could walk alone. The painter
has taken some pains to express this idea, by
making them link so close together. They
are both going to enter into the order of
flour merchants. Both of them are Jacobins.
The one is an American; and many
high offices of government have been pro-
stituted to him. Do you want to know how
virtuous, how chaste, how sober, and how
honest this man is, enquire in the environs of
Philadelphia, on the banks of the Schuyl-
kill, and at the bank of P—d—d. The
tallest of the two is not an American; but
I cannot tell you to what country he belongs;
for as much pains have been taken by peo-
ple of different countries to discover him, as
was formerly taken by the different Grecian
cities to obtain the honor of being believed
to have given birth to Homer. You can-
not exasperate an Englishman more than to
say D—s was born in England. Tell a
Scottsman that this person and himself are
fellow-countrymen, you will work him into
the utmost rage imaginable. You could not
affront a man of any country more than to
insinuate that this G—r's humble ser-
vant and himself, were born under the same
sky. You might as well pull a Mussulman's
beard, or invite a descendant of Abraham to
dine with you on bacon. Look at that lit-
tle fellow who is striving so hard to get fore-
most. He is a celebrated musician, whose
voice has been much improved by a certain
cruel operation. Some twenty or thirty
years hence, perhaps a circumstance of this
kind may be a recommendation to a candi-
date for office, and we may then see over
the doors of certain artists in our city,—
Qui si castro maravigliosamente i pui.

This little fellow has had the vanity to
believe himself qualified to take a distin-
guished part in the politics of our country.
Reared from the lowest and most dependent
situation in life, by the patronage of an
eminent and wealthy merchant, he seized
with greediness the opportunity which the
misfortunes of his benefactor afforded him,
to repay the many obligations he owed him
with the deepest ingratitude. Such hav-
ing been the private life of this man, who is
a disgrace to the name, we are not to be sur-
prised by finding him first in every Jacobin-
ical measure adopted against the country
and government.
That is said to be a very striking likeness
of Mr. B—t, who has been recently expelled
from a certain distinguished body. He is
a Jacobin, high in the confidence and fa-
vor of his political associates. Very fortune-
ate for the Peace and welfare of the United
States, this man without intending it, has
proved like Fauchet, the marplot of his party.
Neither of these gentlemen thought
it worth their while to write their confiden-
tial letters in cyphers. Their own letters
have betrayed them. In all these treache-
rous transactions you discern none but de-
mocrats and exclusive patriots concerned.
Never yet has there been any plot against
the government, or the people detected, but
some of these Jacobins have been exposed.

Yonder the painter has taken the licence
of a poet. That in the background is in-
tended to represent a palace in Paris, lately
occupied by a nobleman whose fortunes were
prostrated by the French revolution. The
person descending the steps so heavily is our
late M—r M—e. He holds in his hands
dispatches from America ordering him to re-
turn to the United States. He casts a wish-
ful eye every now and then to the splendid
palace which he is most reluctantly com-
pelled to quit. He however consoles himself
with swearing "that he will return to his
native country and be revenged upon those who
have so cruelly awakened him from his fasci-
nating dream of splendor and wealth." It is
said that the French government expressed
the utmost concern at parting with this Gal-
lican, Anti-American M—e. Was it not
very strange the R—e of this country should
have received such distinguished marks of af-
fection and esteem from those very men who
set their piratical cruizers loose upon our
defenceless commerce, and ordered their
R—e to insult and vilify the first officer of
the United States? The figure yonder
which appears to be so carelessly sketched
off, and yet is not more unfinished than the
original, is a French printer, who has received
the most unbounded encouragement from
the French government. What think you
of a printer being suffered to publish a paper,
paid for and supported by a foreign govern-

ment, for the express purpose of reviling and
abusing those to whom the people have
thought proper to entrust their governmen-
tal affairs? The painter has drawn on his
back the outlines of an American frigate;
and from shoulder to shoulder you see two
or three broad stripes: this is the way that
he has taken to inform us that this man is
the first who ever had the honor to receive
the punishment of the whip on board the
American navy. He is however well paid
for being maltreated in this way, for that
great bundle of newspapers which he is car-
rying on his back are for the French minis-
ter, who is said to be a subscriber for 700 of
his papers. You see a little boy pointing
to him and calling out, "that is the son of the
would be Post-Master-General!" I ought
to explain to you what is meant by this.—
When the press belonging to this printer
was established, it was truly an American,
federal press, and if it ever erred, it was in
being too sanguine and warm on the side of
government. The very measures which
have since been reviled by this printer and
his correspondents, were then warmly ad-
vocated by his paper. His father expected,
the Lord knows how, to be appointed the
Post-Master-General of the United States.
He was disappointed; the President think-
ing, I suppose, that a man might be a jolly,
jovial fool, sing a good song, and engage
with relish in parties of pleasure, without
being qualified to discharge the irksome du-
ties of Post-Master-General of the United
States. From this moment it was known
that a different kind of man had been fol-
lited to fill this office, from that infant did
this press first about, and it has ever since
been the receptacle for the most infamous a-
buse of the first and best characters in the
United States. It is impossible to note and
explain all the various figures introduced in-
to this piece. I will only detain you to
look at that figure. Mark him well! This
man is a violent Jacobin, and for the honor
of my country, I am happy to say he is not
an American. Do you see how hard he is
trying to rub something off of his hands; and
do you note what that something is? Look
at the breathless infant at his feet. Do
you wish to know the name of this mod-
ern copyist of England's cruel Richard,
enquire for it in the town of Richmond?
Do you want a conveyancer, apply to this
man, for his deeds are written with an ink
that never fades.

WALPOLE, (N. H.) Aug. 31.
We are sorry to hear that the yellow fever
has again begun its ravages in the city
of Philadelphia. That city has so repeat-
edly suffered from this dreadful contagion,
that we do not wonder its citizens are alarm-
ed; and it is not extraordinary that their
fears should increase the report of the cala-
mity beyond the truth. Philadelphia boasts
an excellent police, and physicians of the
acutest skill. Their exertions, under Pro-
vidence, we trust, will arrest this deadly
epidemic in its baneful progress.
The presses of the United States team
with native and original publications. Dr.
Morfe has announced an American Gazet-
teer, and Mr. Joseph Scott, author of the
United States Gazetteer, has issued propo-
sals for printing a new work, entitled the
American Universal Gazetteer. Dr. Morfe
charges Mr. Scott with having purloined
the materials for his Gazetteer from his
Universal Geography. Mr. Scott, in a
letter addressed to the public, denies the
charge, and severely recriminates. We
grieve to see these petty squabbles between
gentlemen of science. Let politicians and
patriots, fools and French philosophers,
"Knit no-day brows, and frownful frowns."
We wish that men of science, if they must
wage "wordy war," would catch a lesson
from that Chesterfield of controversy, Bi-
shop Watson; or rather, that learning
would adopt the language of inspiration,
and say unto her followers, *by this shall men
know that ye are my disciples, because ye love
one another.*

A quarto edition of the history of France,
from the earliest times to the present day,
by a citizen of the United States, is now
in the press at Baltimore. This is a work
much wanted in the United States. Our
knowledge of France has been an acquaint-
ance with massacre and misery, philosophy
and impiety, victory and horror. The true
lovers of that erst gallant, loyal nation,
announce with pleasure the publication of
an American work, which will display to
their fellow citizens, the gallantry, bravery,
loyalty, glory, piety and humanity of our
good allies, under their ancient monarchs;
and the price and fruits of the French re-
volution may convince some of our well-
meaning, weak-brained citizens, that when
they have been seduced to seek for a change
in our excellent constitution, and to cry
reform and mean ruin, they knew not what
they asked, for instead of bread, they might,
with the French, receive a stone and a fer-
pent.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 26.
—
Extra of a letter from Stateburg, August 23.
"The vast quantity of rain with fell a few
weeks ago, and which has been succeeded by a
spell of dry sultry weather, has rendered the
country unusually sickly, particularly among
those families that live near the swamps and low
grounds; but few deaths, however, have hap-
pened."
"The ancient custom of boxing is, by a cer-
tain class of people, still practised in this part
of the country. Two young men, of the names of
Sweetman and Dunn, having been some time at
variance, at length agreed to settle their differ-
ence at fistiluffs. They met at a miller's field on
Black river, about the middle of last month, in
the presence of many spectators, and after a severe
contest of ten minutes the victory terminated in
favor of Sweetman. The champion, however,
did not live long to triumph in his victory; for
in less than an hour he laid down and expired.
Dunn has since been committed to prison."

By this day's Mail.
NEW-YORK, September 19.
Yesterday arrived here the
ship FANNY, Capt. BRAINE,
in 36 days from Greenock—
on board of which came 33
passengers, all in perfect health.
By this arrival we are furnished
with London Papers to the
8th, and Glasgow papers to the
10th of August—which
enables us AGAIN to publish
THE LATEST ADVICES—
and which we esteem IM-
PORTANT! N. Y. Gaz.

LONDON, August 7.
A strong report prevailed on Saturday and
yesterday, that the Dutch fleet had sailed
from the Texel in the absence of Admiral
Duncan, driven from his station by a gale
of wind. The Circe frigate arrived from
Yarmouth, brought such intelligence. It
is said, however, that last night Govern-
ment received an assurance to the contrary.
There had been, it appears, some blowing
weather, that had obliged the Dutch to run
higher up the harbour, and on which ac-
count also, the British admiral stood for a
short space of time to sea, as his ships, o-
therwise, during the storm, would have had
to encounter all the inconveniences of a dan-
gerous lee shore, at rather an unstable an-
chorage.

Our readers will find in our paper of this
day, further details from the Paris papers
which we received on Saturday.
The debates of the Council, and the con-
duct of the Directory of France, give col-
our to the supposition that some violent ex-
plosion will ultimately ensue. The Coun-
cil of Five Hundred continue to reproach
the Directory with an intent to influence
their decisions, and to overawe their delib-
erations, by the presence of an armed force;
they declare the explanations which they
have received from the Government to be
evasive, unsatisfactory and false; and the
facts they adduce in support of their affir-
mations, not only demonstrate their justice,
but prove, in our apprehension, that the
object of the Directory was, and perhaps
still is, to re-establish the system of terror.
The Council pursue their inquiries on this
interesting subject: and the new minister of
war is employed in ascertaining from whom
proceeded those orders which authorized the
troops to pass the limits prescribed by law:
for strange as it must appear, after all the
communications that have taken place be-
tween the administration and the Legisla-
tive Body, and after the close investigation of a
special committee, this essential point still re-
mains unexplained.

The Executive Directory have not been
idle during these transactions, they have evi-
dently exerted all their influence with the
troops, who have, as we expected, given
them assurance of implicit obedience to their
commands. An address to the Directory
from the division under the orders of Gen.
Massena, has not only been received, but
published, altho' it is one of the most atro-
cious and inflammatory papers that has
appeared since the revolution. It contains
a gross libel on the Legislative Body, whom
it accuses of having violated the constitution,
degraded the government, afforded protec-
tion to emigrants and priests, rebels to the
laws, and sanctioned the murder of upright
republicans. It holds out the most direct
and positive menaces, and threatens the op-
ponents of the Directory with destruction.

This paper is nothing less, than an open
rebellion; and the conduct of the directory
in sanctioning its publication, renders them
participants in the crime. It is their duty
to maintain the constitution, and that con-
stitution expressly forbids the army to deli-
berate;—the constitution also expressly de-
prives all the members of the republic of the
privilege of collectively petitioning or ad-
dressing the directory or the councils; and
yet the directory have in this instance, not
only suffered, but encouraged the army—
who are doubly restrained by law—as citi-
zens and as soldiers—to address them.—
They have therefore violated the constitu-
tion which they had sworn to defend. In-
deed, every thing seems to indicate a dispo-
sition, on their part, to establish a military
despotism; troops are in motion in all quar-
ters of the republic, though they have not
yet ventured to approach the metropolis,
the councils have declared themselves to be
surrounded by them—that a days march
will suffice to bring them to Paris, and to an-
nihilate the legislative bodies. In this criti-
cal posture of affairs, tranquillity can scarce-
ly be expected to be long maintained.

Our Weymouth letter, received yesterday
mentions a report which prevailed there of
an engagement having taken place between
Sir John Boscawen's Squadron and a
French 74 gun ship, in which that gallant
officer is stated to have lost his life, but that
the enemy's ship was captured. We state
this entirely upon the authority of the Wey-
mouth letter, and which merely records the
report there of the day. The account has
received no confirmation this morning.

August 8.
Yesterday evening, a little before seven
o'clock, Lord Grenville Levison, accompa-
nied by Mr. Major, one of his majesty's
messengers, landed at Dover from Calais,
and immediately proceeded for town, where
he arrived early this morning. His lordship
is supposed to have brought over some very
important communications from Lord Mal-
mebury.
We are enabled to state, upon the best
authority, that the Dutch fleet have never
quitted the Texel, nor admiral Duncan his
station. The captain of the Circe, who
brought the account, was deceived by mak-