

MR. LAILSON,

WITH an intention to render service, and deceive 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. 6t. *Alcibiades, Sept. 15, 1797.*

Thomas Armat and Son, OF PHILADELPHIA.

INFORM their customers and the public, they have removed a part of their merchandize to Wilmington: Also, they have their store open in the city. At either place their friends can be supplied, and their orders carefully attended to. By the Cumberland, from Hull, they have received a handsome assortment of articles, suitable to the approaching season; and expect to add to it by other fall ships.

Should the sickness prevail in the central part of the city, that branch of their business will be removed to Germantown.

The communication by post is open and regular as usual. Sept. 18. thtf

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in cases German Checks in do.

Cambriek Platillas Ozonabrigs Gold and silver Watches Window Glaz 10 by 8 Glaz Tumblers in cases Lt feed Oil in casks, &c. &c.

George Pennoek, 103, High-Street.

July 5.

Rofs & Simson,

HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in Hogheads, Tierces, and Barrels.

A small parcel of nice cocoa in bags A few punchoons Jamaica spirits, fourth proof Superior Teneriffe 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 sailcloth Britannias Writing, post, and printing paper Brown Holland Dutch calf skins Checks and stripes Prime madder Ticklenburgs Shell'd Barley Ozonabrigs Looking glasses White sheetings Hollow glass ware Diaper 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 hereby 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 upwards, a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday 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 Charter of Incorporation.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'y. w<S&S July 20.

Mrs. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends, and the public in general, that her house, No. 192, Market-street, will continue 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 acids. 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. L. Lane, 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. 36, Race street. Aug. 25. tuths 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 effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having 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. raw3w

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual, Ginger and Pepper ground Shelled or Pearl Barley Bhiladelphie Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder London Porter Taunton 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 aspiring to feats 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 never consent to die nobly.

Gil Blas was visited with a troubled conscience at having sent out of the world so many unfortunate mortals by bleeding them to death in pursuance 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 remorse 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 unobtrusively, immediately 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 fellow; altho' I believe that it is generally the case that painters introduce into their performances 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 conspicuous 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 Proclamation of Neutrality. These men have indeed left nothing undone to preserve the neutrality of the United States. Those insignia denote that they have been as indefatigable in perpetuating the peace, and promoting the true interests, as they formerly were in effecting 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 exclusive 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, factious, 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 desperate 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 delivery of these forts, and for indemnification for these seizures. Do you note that slick, cunning, sharp looking Frenchman? You observe that he holds in his hand "Infrustrations 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 guillotine, shews those around him some bags of gold, and a large parcel of blank commissions. 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 organizing a number of Democratic Societies, which, by the force of their united influence, will unquestionably 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, among a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, 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 mischievous fellow has pinned to his back, with the large words "The great Privateer and Swindler; 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 successfully engaged in last war, and to some fami-

ly settlements made to defraud honest creditors.

Stranger.—That long faced, lantern jaw, half starved Italian, is intended to peragonize the hungry wheels-of-government-clogging Patriot. Pray who are those who stand beside 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 purport of the paper which commands such eager attention, by its title, "A plan for weakening the f—g—t by stirring up an opposition to the ex—e in the av—n—e—s of P—d—n." You observe a number 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 famous memory. The inscription on his collar varies from that of Fauchet's; for he is yelp'd'd "The renowned knight of the distinguished order of flour merchants." Take notice how heavy his pockets seem to be. See those others hastily pressing forward for the same favors. Note those two persons advancing arm and arm. They seem calculated 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 prostituted 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 Schuylkill, and at the b—k of P—d—n. 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 people of different countries to disown him, as was formerly taken by the different Grecian cities to obtain the honor of being believed to have given birth to Homer. You cannot exasperate an Englishman more than to say D—s was born in England. Tell a Scotsman 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 servant 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 little fellow who is striving so hard to get foremost. 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 candidate 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 distinguished 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 having been the private life of this man, who is a disgrace to the name, we are not to be surprised by finding him first in every Jacobinical 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 favor of his political associates. Very fortunate 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 confidential letters in cyphers. Their own letters have betrayed them. In all these treacherous transactions you discern none but democrats 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 back ground is intended 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 return to the United States. He calls a wishful eye every now and then to the splendid palace which he is most reluctantly compelled 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 fascinating dream of splendor and wealth." It is said that the French government expressed the utmost concern at parting with this Gallican, Anti-American M—e. Was it not very strange the R—e of this country should have received such distinguished marks of affection 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 governmental 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 carrying on his back are for the French minister, 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 fanguine and warm on the side of government. The very measures which have since been reviled by this printer and his correspondents, were then warmly advocated 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 thinking, 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 duties of Post-Master-General of the United States. From this moment it was known that a different kind of man had been solicited to fill this office, from that instant did this press fresh about, and it has ever since been the receptacle for the most infamous abuse of the first and best characters in the United States. It is impossible to note and explain all the various figures introduced into 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 modern 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 repeatedly suffered from this dreadful contagion, that we do not wonder its citizens are alarmed; and it is not extraordinary that their fears should increase the report of the calamity beyond the truth. Philadelphia boasts an excellent police, and physicians of the acutest skill. Their exertions, under Providence, we trust, will arrest this deadly epidemic in its baneful progress.

The presses of the United States teem with native and original publications. Dr. Morse has announced an American Gazetteer, and Mr. Joseph Scott, author of the United States Gazetteer, has issued proposals for printing a new work, entitled the American Universal Gazetteer. Dr. Morse 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, "kiss no-day's brow, and scornful finger point."

We wish that men of science, if they must wage "wordy war," would catch a lesson from that Chesterfield of controverfy, Bishop 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 acquaintance 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 revolution 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 serpent.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 26.

Extra of a letter from Statesburg, 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 happened.

"The ancient custom of boxing is, by a certain 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 difference at fist-cuffs. They met at a miller-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 IMPORTANT! 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 Government 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 account also, the British admiral stood for a short space of time to sea, as his ships, otherwise, during the storm, would have had to encounter all the inconveniences of a dangerous lee shore, at rather an unstable anchorage.

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 conduct of the Directory of France, give colour to the supposition that some violent explosion will ultimately ensue. The Council of Five Hundred continue to reproach the Directory with an intent to influence their decisions, and to over-awe their deliberations, 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 assertions, 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 between the administration and the Legislative Body, and after the close investigation of a special committee, this essential point still remains unexplained.

The Executive Directory have not been idle during these transactions, they have evidently 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 atrocious 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 protection 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 opponents 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 participators in the crime. It is their duty to maintain the constitution, and that constitution expressly forbids the army to deliberate;—the constitution also expressly deprives all the members of the republic of the privilege of collectively petitioning or addressing 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 citizens and as soldiers—to address them.—They have therefore violated the constitution on which they had sworn to defend. Indeed, every thing seems to indicate a disposition, on their part, to establish a military despotism; troops are in motion in all quarters 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 annihilate the legislative bodies. In this critical posture of affairs, tranquillity can scarcely 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 Borlase Warren'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 Weymouth 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, accompanied 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 Malmebury.

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-