MEDICINES.

THE Poer who may find it inconvenient, from flance, to make use of Mr. Hon ren's truly meritorious offer, will be supplied with medicines—
sego, barley, oatmeal, &c. by ap lying at the
subscriber's flore, No. 36, Market-street.

ROBERT'S. STAFFORD.

Infurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE Office will be kept until further notice at the School House in Germantown. The Company still retain the room in Chesnut, above Seventh street, where a person will attend to receive and give answers to applications, every day from to until t o'clock.

Bank of North America,

September 8th, 1797.

On Menday, next the Notices for all Notes or Bills payable at this Bank, which fall due on that and the enfuing 6 days, will be ferved on the Payers: And the like Notices on every Monday, till the further orders of the Directors.—Perfons withing to deposit Notes or Bills for Collection, which are to fall due within the week, must themselves undertake to give notice to the Payers.

On the Hardy Market of State of the Payers.

The Health-Office 18 removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open rie's and day, where perfons having bufin is may apply.

WM. ALLEN, Health-Officer.

NOTICE. THE Offices of the Department of War are for the prefent removed near to the Falls of the Scuyl-kill, on the Ridge Road.

The Inhabitants of the District of Southwark.

RE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Conflables' office, the north cast corner of Front and Almond streets, where the friends of those sick persons who desire to be removed to the City Hospital, are requested to make application—Also, a Hearse will be kept in readiness for the removal of the dead.

N. E.—The Poor, who wish to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furnished with orders by applying as above. For fale or to be let on ground-

rent. A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ffreet ; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Two three story Brick Houses With convenient flores, wharf, &c. fituate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street sifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-sive feet, then widening to the fouth thirteen feet six inches. These houses ave the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable fituation for a merchant, sour factor, or others who tion for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be fold on very reasonable torms for cash. For further information apply to the

The Subscriber has for Sale, A large affortment of India Muslins,

coarfe and fine
India Calloes
Scoty Romalls
Bive Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs An invoice of Irish Linens and Sheetings, well A box of Diapers Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmege, Black Pepper of first quality

East India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimstone Mordecai Lewis.

Auruf 12. At a Meeting of the Board of

Property, June 6, 1797,
John Hall, See'ry.
Francis Johnston, R. G.
Dan. Brodhead, S. G. Nicholas Bettinger, Verfus Samuel Cunningham.

Samuel Cunningham.)
In this cafe the proof of service of notice being insufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks to the heirs or affigures of Samuel Cunningham deceased, to attend the board on the first Monday in November next, to shew cause why a patent should not iffue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in question.

JOHN HALL,
Secretary of the Land Office.

* 1aw8w.

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 smished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with evry convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh street, or at No. 218, Arch

FOR SALE, BRETAGNES in cases
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas Oznabrige Gold and filver Watches Window Glafs 10 by 8 Glafs Tumblers in cafes Linfeed Oil in cafks, &c. &c. George Pennock,

July 5.

WINDOW GLASS,

103, High-Streat.

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,
By the fingle Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher. \$1 wmwfif Philadelphia, June 9, 1797.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA. THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28.

An Ordinance authorifing the Mayor to bor-row money in anticipation of the taxes of the present year, and for other purposes. WHEREAS great numbers of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia have at prefent removed into the cuuntry, by reason whereof the taxes cannot be collect-

ed in due time, and it is necessary that money should be immediately procured for the purpose of pitching, paving, repairing, lighting and watching the city. Be it therefore ordained and enacted by

the citizens of Philadelphia in felect and common councils affembled, That the Mayor of the city be and he is hereby authorised and empowered to borrow, on the credit of the corporation, from either of the banks in the faid city, any fum or fums of money not exceeding ten thousand dollars—one thousand dollars whereof shall be applied to the repairing of unpaved streets, in addition to the sum already appropriated for that purpose—and the remainder of the money fo to be borrowed, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of hiring patroles, and effecting such other measures as the Mayor shall deem necessary for the protection of the city, during the existing calamity, and in anticipation of the taxes of the present year, towards the completion of such objects as have been heretofore di rected by an ordinance, making appropriations for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-feven.

Enacted into an ordinance at Philade phia, this twenty-fixth day of Sep-(LSC.) tember, one thousand seven hundred

SAMUEL HODGDON, Prefident of Common Council. FRANCIS GURNEY, President of Selett Council.

The following is from a correspondent:
"I observe that the editor of the Aurora s at open hostility with you. I wish that in the paragraph which appears to have in-curred his wrath, you had fubfituted people for king; for certainly no nation have been fo completely tricked out of their own (i. e. rights) as the French."

The former is a very natural wish, and the latter a very just remark. But the reafon why the one expression was not adopted rather than the other, was, on account of a belief, that the only means by which the people could again, in any degree, be restored to their own, is through the medium of the restoration of the king; and because this is believed to be the wish of nine-tenths of the people of France, tho' prevented from being expressed with its due force by the art and villainy of the other tenth. And every man will coincide in this opinion, who, from having attended to the French revolution, has feen, as every fuch man must have feen. that all the leading measures of the revolu-tion, in all its Rages, have been effected against the opinion of a folid majority—by art, by chicanery, deception, and by terror.

The French have pretty plainly shewn, by actual and horrible experiment, that they are wholly unfit for, and cannot sustain, a free government, in any tolerable degree. And a fpeedy re-establishment of a king, can alone prevent the renewal of those bloody fcenes of maffacre and carnage which have

In this view every philanthropic mind must heartily pray for the event. Who this king may be is a matter of very little consequence, so that he be not a log or a tiger; let it be any body but the soi-disant Louis XVIII. whose principal aim

feems always to have been to get as far as possible from the reach of that "villainous thing called gunpowder."

[Many other reflections here prefent themselves: but a pressure of various embarrassements prevents, at present, any surther enlargement. As the progress of things in France will, in all probability, repeatedly renew the subject, the opportunity cannot be considered as gone by.]

Translated for the (N. Y.) Gazette,

From a work written by Louis-Abel-Best-Roy-Rugar, called the "Testament of an Elector of Paris."

It was published immediately after the conslict between the people of Paris and the conventional army, on the subject of forcing the present constitution down thesthroats of the people, notwithstanding their weighty and just abhorrence of that part of it which says that two thirds of the members of the new body shall be taken from the old butchering convention. Its analogy to the character and views of the directory who is the foul of the terrorist party, will apologize for its translation and publication at the present awful and interesting crisis.

"Of all the seourges, which hell has vo-mited on the earth, fince its existence, it is necessary to be destitute of sense not to alnecessary to be destitute of sense not to allow that the most terrible, satal and execrable, is the revolutionary government. It is precisely what the prince of latin poets appeared to presage to suture generations in this celebrated verse, which paints in true colors what is, or rather what would be the revolutionary government of the French."

Monstrum, Horrendum, Informe,

INGENS, CUI LUMEN ADEMPTUM!

Monstrum. "There never was a phenomenon more monstrous than this atrocious invention, this hideous child of frantic crime. It is necessary to have feen it to have believe ed in its existence. It is not only out of nature and against nature, but it is out of the class of things which it is possible for man to conceive out of nature and against nature."

Horrendum. "The horror which it was capable of inspiring and which in effect it

of it without fluddering, and our posterity a thousand years hence will hardly have courage enough to pronounce its name. I have feen whole families tremble as from a violent fit of the fever and ague, shiver in all their limbs, fall into convulsive motions, even when talked of before them. If it was possible to assemble in one single frame, every horrible thing that the world has produced fince its creation, this chief-d'œuvre of ugliness and deformity would be less shocking than the single idea of the revolutionary government. It alone has made more enemies, irreconcileable enemies to France, than every thing that could otherwise have been devised to hasten her destruction."

Informe. All that the perversity, depravity, and pride of the wicked could invent of what was absurd, ridiculous, unformed, extravagant, shocking, revolting, all that the immense store house of human follies could offer of inconceivable atrocity in filliness, in extravagance and in supidity, is far from coming up to the resultationary agreement. from coming up to the revolutionary govern-ment. For who fays government, fays absence of revolution; and he who says revolutionary government, says abstraction of every kind of government, and says even much more; for it fignifies, in every fense of the words, the organization of diforganization, the fystematizing coldly all for of crimes, and drawing up a plan of chaos. It is the ne plus altra of folly, ignorance, and ferocity; and heaven no doubt has been willing to fee how far human nature could bear away the palm. of infamous cruelty over the infernal spirits." Ingens. "It was a coloffus of deformity, an enormous mass of absurdities and abominations of every kind, an immense pyramid of crimes of every species, of which the registers of hell could not contain the simple omenclature. This dreadful coloffus apeared to have one foot on one hemisphere of the globe and one foot on the other; like the famous colossus of the island of Rhodes, between whose legs passed ships of the line. It extended its rapacious hands to every thing it suspected to be honest and virtuous under heaven; its steeled claws would plunge themselves into every thing; stab, as we may say, the two worlds to destroy them at the fame time. Its open nouth threatened to fwallow the universe; and its empoisoned breath vomited a deadly plague over all the furface of France. It vas a ghaftly horrid wolf, whose ferocity would not have fpared any living being, if heaven, touched with compassion for poor fuffering humanity had not finally suppressed the violence of his rage."

Cai lumen ademptum. "In effect, the in-ftant that the revolutionary government took existence in France, was the epoch the most dark of our history; the fun enlivens no more the territory of France, but with a brightness sictitious and precarious. The father of light appears to bury himself with us in an eternal night; or rather, he concen-trates himself in the sphere of his immortal rays, and hides himself from us, the better o isolate us from all nature's works. All to itolate us from all natures works. All the fplendor, all the brilliancy of the universe was tarnished; every thing died with the reason of man, every thing disappeared with his happiness; all was destroyed; the most noble portion of humanity perished; and the soul, which ennobled our existence plunged itself in the fight of its nothingness. He who created the revolutionary government acquires imprescriptible rights to the execration of his cotemporaries, to the sovereign contempt of posterity and to the never-ending punishments of eternity. His name shall be configued to the bloody and livid

" Frenchmen, to prove to you how much I despife you, and to give to you an idea of the pleasure I feel in humiliating and vex-ing you, I am going to command anarchy in the name of the law, folly in the name of reason, atheism in the name of God and you will obey! You will applaud me!"—
"Every thing I have said of the revolutionary government I have thought and still think; I have felt and still feel. But, however energetic my manner of expressing myfelf may appear to you, it falls thort of the reality inafmuch as the reptile is below the cagle; and when I shall be in possession of Pandora's box, should I open and exhaust it, there would not go out of it a monster more hideous and infamous than the revolu-

Such are the monflers and such the order of of things which our American disorganizers still continue to idolize, notwithstanding the of things which our American disorganizers fill continue to idolize, notwithstanding the shood of truth that is daily pouring from the pens of elegant French writers on the Crimes of the Jacobins. They are unwilling that the truth should appear, and stigmatize as Royaliss all the humane men who feel an abhorrence at the enormities committed during the revolution. Not a writer in France on the conduct of their Jacobins but says, he wants words to express the feelings of horror and indignation which a recollection of their butcheries excites. Of twenty papers printed daily in Paris, only two or three take part with the Directory and the Jacobinic members of the Councils, all the rest, to the number of seventeen or eighteen are on the side of the great body of the people who detest anarchy and its abetters, and wish for nothing so much as peace, order and good government. As a proof of the small number of public prints which saye face and so determent. As a proof of the patriotic Bache, Freneau and Co. whose papers say "that of all the prints we have quoted, his (Louvet's) is the only one decidedly on the Republican, or what is termed the Jacobin side of the question." Yet strange to tell? these constitutions, which say they, are sew in number, to blass the character of the whole Revolution, and stigmatize the French as naturally cruel or malicious.—Of a number of pamphlets written in France on the Revolution now in my possession, there is not one but expresses in language of manly indignation the horrid crimes of the Revolutionary Covernment. That the Antisederal Jacobins a mong us should wish to throw a veil over the enormities committed in France during their Revolution is not surprising, when we consider volution is not furprifing, when we confider

did inspire, was such, that we cannot think their attachment to every species of Revolution who adhered to the side of England? The of it without studdering, and our posterity in Government, which is never made among a same god-like principle is now actuating ence of industry, morality, and every focial

What man who has the fmallest claim to vir tue and philanthropy, but must dread the mod distant attempt at innovation in an establishe order of things, especially in a country like this, where as much freedom is enjoyed as is compatible with the object of mankind in the formation of government? What a source of pleasing gratification does the pur patriotic hosom derive from a view of the pur patriotic hosom derive from a view of the great and sudder change wrought in the minds of the great body of the people of the United States, from the depredations and infalts commutted by the French nations on the perions and property of our fel-low-citizens? What an heart cheering convic-tion does it not excite of the independence of the hulk of our countrymen to foreign influence whether British or French? When the British were committing outrages on our perfons an property, how did the holom of nine-tenths o people of this country beat with manly in ignation at their conduct; now that the French re doing the fame (although more unprovoked the fame general fentiment of execuation against the same general sentiment of execration against them animates our VIRTUOUS PATRIOTIC sellow-citizens. Hide your heads ye tools of foreign intrigue and sadion, whether British or French, the people of America are too wise to be the duper, too good to be participators in your wicked schemes against their country: They are determined to be independent, to seel (and I hope, soon to chastize) injuries and insults offered to their ellow-citizens, whether by Englishmen or Frenchmen Although there are friends among us, blindly attached to foreign insuences, still the great ma's of the people of these states have given a clear proof of their wisdom, humanity and patriotism, in their dewisdom, humanity and patriotism, in their de cided detessation of the views displayed by the two great powers of Europe, in their unjust conduct towards each other, and towards thi conduct towards each other, and towards this country, under diametrically opposite circumstances. When a powerful combination existed against France, and she was likely to become a prey to her ambitious and powerful enemies, how did the citizensof America in general fympathize in her situation, and feel with transport every victory obtained by Frenchmen? Now that France is become the oppressing and not the oppressed nation, how different are our feelings—they are totally changed with the change of circumstances in respect to the contending powers. We have by the war in Europe, and the opposite situations into which the beligerent powers have been thrown, learnt the instructive powers have been thrown, learnt the infructive lesson of the danger to which we are exposed from a destruction of the balance of power abroad. Let us prosit by our dear bought experience, and not trust to the infidious professions. power whatever; let us choose Good, quiet, impartial, HONEST men to administer our national concerns, and trusting with generous considence to their patriotism and virtue, we shall ever be happy, united and free.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, &c.

Meffrs. M'LEAN & LANG.

WHEN a fingle error in private life is brought forward by the malignant spirit of faction, to tarnish the character and disturb the peace of the most virtuous patriots A-merica has to boast of, every sensible, delicate and liberal mind is wounded, and immediately becomes interested to rescue merit from the fangs of its mercilefs, unfeeling oppressors. The mingled emotions of pity and indignation seized my mind on reading the defence of Col. Hamilton; pity at the weakness of human nature, which in this respect is so conspicuous in that otherwise great personage for writing the defence; indignation at the pitiful malevolence of Mr. Monroe who drove him to it, by cruelly refusing him a certificate to do away an atrocious calumny preferred against him by the infamous author of "the history of shall be configned to the bloody and livid history of barbarity. This monster, the day of his creation said to the French nation,

the United States for the year 1796," contained in No. 5 and 6, whose envenomed pen is dipped in the gall of a party, unfriendly to the first and best characters anong us, to our excellent conftitution and its supporters, and even to our national honor and interest, when opposed to the present unprincipled rulers of a foreign nation who eares with one hand and stab with the other. Every generous and can-did mind must feel hurt at the cruel attempts of Col. Hamilton's political enemies, to wound his character and peace of mind by daily alledging against him, as a palpable proof of general moral depravity, a single circumstance of an amorous nature, which I do not pretend to justify, but which his candid though I think imprudent and unne-ceffary confession sufficiently attones for. That mind must have a small portion of the divine spirit, and be totally destitute of the god-like attribute of mercy, who, know-ing the frailty attached to humanity, efpecially in what relates to the operations of the flesh, cruelly and unmercifully condemns to perdition and infamy a fellow creature, who has ten thousand substantial virtues to set against one fingle transgression, and who, against one single transgression, and who, moreover, has atoned for it by a candid confession of his guilt. When we take a view of Col. Hamilton's public and private character, on a general, liberal, and unprejudiced scale, what a source of admiration does it not raise? what a claim to public efteem and gratitude does it not demand? Unlike his political enemies he is and ever has been actively laborious, (to the injury of his health and private interest) in the profecution of measures for the honor and dvantage of his country—how many fa-iguing days and refless nights has he spent in deviling plans and promoting schemes for the public benefit? When very young he took an early, decided, and uniform part in the glorious revolution which fecured our independence; in the attainment of that bject he was always unfriendly to any facrifices not immediately effential to fecuring the great object in view—well knowing, that to make Independence and Liberty belowed by enemies as well as friends, it was necessary to make them amiable, and to divest them of all malevolent, fanguinary and revengeful attributes. When peace was the reward of a feven years struggle for independence, what an effect had his writings and conduct in allowing the agents. crifices not immediately effential to fecuring in allaying the angry passions of the zealous partizans of the revolution, by recommending to them a generous oblivion and forgive-nels of the errors and blindnels of those

the people of France, as appears by the late proceedings of their true representa-tives—the legislative body. What were his unremitted exertions to draw our country out of chaos and milery, by unceasingly affilting in the establishment of our present admirable conflitution? How many laborious days must be have spent in arranging the chaotic mass of public debts, and giving our finance and money operations that fyf-tematic and beautiful appearance they at prefent posses? What a multiplicity of diforganized objects came within the duties of that important office which he fo honorably filled, and to which he was appointed by one of the best men on earth, from the high fense he entertained of his strict and delicate integrity? What has been his conduct in that dignified and truft-worthy flation? Above the fordid confiderations of felf-interest, his noble and difinterested soul was too elevated to avail itself of even those advantages of speculation, which he in common with others might have enriched himself from, and which his previous knowledge of, fully enabled him to accomplish What embarrassments was he not frequently put to for want of money; although Secre tary of the Treasury? How different this from the conduct of Citizen Monroc's dear and particular friends Delacroix, Truguet, To delineate the character of colonel Ha-

milton in private life, to enumerate the ma-

ny and great inflances of his integrity, humanity, and generofity, would, my candid fellow-citizens, be telling you what you all know, what you have heard daily for many years, what numbers of you have experi enced, and gratefully acknowledge. How has candor, probity, and industry, uniformly marked his professional character?—What gentleman of the bar in this city, has given fuch general fatisfaction?—Shall we, people of America, (to whom colonel Hamilton has rendered fo many invaluable services) fuffer our veneration and effeem for him, to be diminished for one error in his private life Shall we, by joining or even liftening to the tales of his inveterate affaffin-like revilers, who are to a man the enemies of order, and the greater part of them the apostles of vice and villainy, gratify their malevolent and wicked designs of ruining the reputation and peace of the Aristides of America?—No, my enlightened countrymen, ye are too liberal, generous and just, not to look down with concempt and indignation on the partisans of a disorganizing unprincipled faction, in their dark fiend-like attempts to lesson, in your esteem, the man, of whose talents, probity, and reputation, they most stand in awe. The religion of the friends and idolizers of Frenchmen offended at an AMOUR!—The chassity of the friend of Barras, Mrs. Tallien and Co. wounded at an INTRIGUE! The morality of the blind devotees to France, that land of debauchery, immorality and intrigue, and where lewdness inmorality and intrigue, and where lewdae's licensed and unrivalled reigns, stabbed to the quick at the carnal connection with a woman, the sences of whose virtue were, probably, already broken down! The acute sensibility and delicacy of Gallie Americans put to the torture, at an affair of this kind, when the chafte virtuous rulers of republican France feel a pride in leading with diamonds and brocades their kept miftreffes, whom they accompany to every place of public refort, where they attract the notice, and command the admiration and attentions of all present What an usurpation of the holy righ fure !- What a perversion of justice! when uncandid malignant vice, forcing itself into the judgment-leat of virtue, pronounces its decrees with partiality, fury and injustice, condemning as a vice in one country, what they approve as a virtue in another-Horrid profanation of every thing facred.

It is notorious that citizen Monroe and

his partifans entertain and cherish a strong attachment, and even adoration for many of the present rulers of France, whose lewdness is proverbial. Then why, good citizen Mon-roe, force colonel Hamilton publicly to con-fefs his amour with Mrs. Reynolds, by refusing to give him a certificate to exculpate himself from a charge of a more serious na-Would you, virtuous citizen Monroe, cher ami of the chasse Barras, have been as anxious for the publicity of an amour in France? No, my pure democratic citizen, you would not—you know you would have been laughed at, and if brought as a crime against your political enemy, you would be despised as a rancorous malevolent fool, if not pitied as a madman. Then why, ye diforganizers, will you bring forward, as a crime, in America, what you countenance and advocate in France? The reason is, because your morality is local. I hope the citizens of the United States will fcowl an eye indignant at your base attempts to blast the character of one of our greatest and most worthy men. and that no American of a liberal and humane mind will patiently hear our most tried and active patriots publicly abused for frailties which the best men in the world may fometimes be ensnared into by the wiles of

craft and villainy. But, I have, in this publication, attached too much importance to your vile attempts to injure your great political opponent by feriously refenting or resulting your vile infinuations and abuse of him—The best way, and the only one which I shall hereafter alopt, and would advise every one to make ale of, who is so fortunate as to be placed in a fituation to hear this great crime alledged gainst colonel Hamilton, by the admirers of rench morals—is, farcastically to observe, "Upon my word, the colonel has the re of the Frenchman in him, than, before the dif-closure of this amour-business, I had-any dea of—although he has not yet proved himself a modern democratic Frenchman, with respect to money-matters; and of course, not fit to be put on a footing with the Delracroixs, the Truguets, and many other homest idols of our American Jacobins."
PATRIOTICUS.