

To the Inhabitants of the United States.

SINCE the knowledge of medicine, none has ever proved so astonishingly efficacious, as to universally relieve, or to which the afflicted with Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, Palsy, Sprains, Bruises and Chillsains, may look for relief with so much confidence, as

Whitehead's Essence of Mustard.

This extraordinary Medicine very soon affords the wished for relief, even to the aged in cases the most desperate. For their substantial reasons it is patronized by all ranks of people in England.

From the great number of communications constantly received by Mr. Johnson, he is under the necessity (in laying them before the world) of abridging their contents; the following letters (although curtailed) are so very important, and the signatures so very respectable, that he conceives he should be doing injustice to Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, were he to withhold them from publication.

Letter from Mrs. Mills, Housekeeper to the Duke of Cumberland.

Sir, Nov. 1, 1795. A most inveterate Rheumatism and Lumbago (occasioned by laying in a damp bed, when at Brussels, in the suit of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland) has afflicted me eighteen years. I have employed the first medical gentlemen in London, and (although I derived no benefit) am bound to acknowledge my gratitude to several of the nobility, who knew my deplorable situation, and humbly sent me their physicians; I have also tried a most advertised medicine. At length, Sir, after eighteen years excruciating torture, a few bottles of your Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, have, I thank God, restored me to the inestimable blessings of health and permanent ease. Yours, much obliged, No. 134, Jeremy-street, St. James's. S. MILLS.

Copy of a letter from G. Countess, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship the Dedalus.

Sir, Spithead, Nov. 8, 1795. As I expect to sail in a few days, I beg you will immediately forward me a dozen of Whitehead's Essence of Mustard. It gives me considerable satisfaction to inform you, I have myself experienced its good effects, and have in several instances of Rheumatism, Sprains, and Bruises, witnessed its astonishing efficacy. I think you would consult your own interest by appointing it to be sold at Portsmouth, and all other seaports; for you may rest assured, when this invaluable specific becomes generally known, not an Officer in His Majesty's Navy will go to sea without it. Yours, &c. G. COUNTESS.

Sir, Dec. 20, 1795. A severe stroke of the Palsy, six months ago, deprived me of my speech, and the use of one side. In this desperate situation, Whitehead's Essence of Mustard was very strongly recommended, and I thank God successfully applied. By persevering in its use a short time, I was completely restored, and continue to enjoy the full and perfect use of my faculties, although near eighty years of age. Yours, W. FRANCIS, No. 14, Arbell-row, Piccadilly.

Mr. Francis has held a public Auction at the Guildhall in the city of Westminster, many years, and is well known to the generality of the respectable inhabitants.

Letter from A. McCann Esq. Capt. of the 60th regiment, dated Fort George, Guernsey.

Sir, Jan. 4, 1797. Upwards of five years past I have been afflicted with a most violent Rheumatic Affection in my head, which has baffled the skill of the most eminent Physicians; some months since I was induced to try your Whitehead's Essence of Mustard. I am now happy to inform you, it has done me essential service, and I think it necessary to declare, no other medicine ever gave me the smallest degree of relief. I am with regard, yours, &c. A. McCANN, Capt. 60th Regt.

August, 1795: Mr. Middleton, of Chesterfield-street, St. Mary-le-bone was so severely afflicted with the Rheumatic Gout, as to be unable to move in my bed for six months; his limbs were enormously swollen, and at length from excessive pain became quite black. In this distressing situation he was induced to try your Whitehead's Essence of Mustard; the effect far exceeded the most sanguine expectation; his pain was immediately alleviated, and his limbs returned to their natural colour; his appetite restored, and in a very short time he was enabled to leave his bed and walk with crutches; and by a few weeks perseverance, was completely restored to the full enjoyment of perfect health.

Mr. Middleton, with his son, repeatedly called as he got better, on Mr. Johnson, and declared that his life was utterly despaired of.

Respected Sir, Nov. 6, 1795. Passing by a crowd, in the fifth month of her pregnancy, my wife received a dreadful blow on her side, which apparently destroyed the life of the infant; after the most skillful advice, and trying various remedies for two months, the still born symptoms increase to an alarming degree; spitting of blood—shortness of breath—and other disagreeable circumstances appeared from so violent a bruise, afforded only the fatal appearance of her speedy dissolution. A friend to whom I related her sad case, having experienced great benefit from your Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, kindly presented me with a bottle; to my unpeakable satisfaction, it speedily relieved her from pain; a second bottle has removed every disagreeable symptom, and with the most heartfelt gratitude I inform you, we have the happy prospect of her long continuing a living mother to our numerous family. Yours, &c. T. HURLOCK, Whitmore-row, Hoxton.

It is prepared (only) and sold, in Pills and in a Fluid state, at one dollar each box or bottle, by R. JOHNSON, Apothecary, No. 26, Greek street, Soho, London; and is also sold by his appointment, wholesale and retail, by G. SHAW, & Co. No. 129, Cheapside-street, Philadelphia, who have just received a large quantity, per the William Penn, and to whom, persons desirous of vending, are desired to apply.

CHILLSAINS. Whitehead's Essence of Mustard generally cures Chillsains and common Rheumatism, on the first or second application, and often removes the most violent Sprains and Bruises, in two or three days. Caution.—A Certificate is pasted on each bottle and box, and to prevent the danger of counterfeits, another certificate is also signed by G. Shaw & Co. of Philadelphia.

SHAW & Co. have also prepared by the William Penn, a quantity of Goulard's Lotion for the face and hair—Balsam of Honey for coughs, asthma and consumption—Church's Cough Drops, and a variety of other Patent Medicines.

A person well acquainted with the theory and practice of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in business for himself and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in posting books; stating unretained accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or English. A note addressed to J. A. and Co. at this office, will be punctually attended to. November 30.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4.

War Office, November 9th, 1797. SIR,

After having been engaged for a period of almost twelve years, in the Department of War, I am at length constrained on account of my infirm state of health, to communicate to you my intention of retiring from that employment. I shall request the favour of being indulged with a few days, to adjust my public and private concerns; after which I shall have the honour to announce to you my official resignation.

With great respect and esteem, I am Sir, Your most obedient servant, (Signed) JOHN STAGG, Junr. Chief Clerk. The Honourable Secretary of War.

War Office, November 15th, 1797. SIR,

On the 9th inst. I informed you of my intention, after having settled my public accounts, of retiring from my present employment. This being accomplished, I now beg leave to resign the appointment of Chief Clerk in the War-Office of the United States; and have only to regret, that it has not been in my power, since you have been at the head of the department, by reason of sickness, to have discharged the various duties of my station, with that punctuality and attention, which I trust have been exhibited by me on former occasions. Be pleased to accept my thanks for your friendship and politeness, and believe me to be, Sir,

With great esteem and respect, Your most obedient servant, (Signed) JOHN STAGG, Junr. The Honourable JAMES M'HENRY, Esq. Secretary of War.

War Office 15th November, 1797. SIR,

I have received this morning your letter of this date, resigning your appointment of Chief Clerk in the War Office. My early acquaintance with you; my confidence in your honour and integrity, and the intimate knowledge of the business of the office, which you had acquired by long experience, make me regret that any circumstance whatever should deprive the public of your services. Be pleased to accept of this sincere testimony of your worth, and my best wishes for your welfare.

I am Sir, Your most obedient servant, (Signed) JAMES M'HENRY, Major JOHN STAGG, Junr. Department of War, Accountant's office, Nov. 14, 1797.

I certify that John Stagg Junr. Esq. Principal Clerk in the war office, has produced full and satisfactory vouchers for all monies standing to his debit on the books of this office, and his account will accordingly be closed. (Signed) Wm. SIMMONS, Acct. Dept. War.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

The revolutionists in the Liguria (Genoese) republic, have taken a wiser method to make republicans, than the use of guillotines. They have appointed forty missionaries to travel over their territory, to preach and explain the principles of democracy.

The Earl of St. Vincents has appointed William Hale Gage, Esq. to the command of the Terpsichore in the place of Capt. Bowen, killed at Teneriffe.

A Dublin paper states that 2426 looms are now idle in the cotton, silk, stuff, broad-cloth and ribbon manufactures; leaving 11,458 industrious hands unemployed, and their families without bread.

The purchasers of national confiscated property in France suffer so much from the old proprietors or their friends, that in the southern departments, Mont Blanc and Iser and Var, 60,000 of them had entered into associations for their mutual protection.

In a debate in the Council of Five Hundred August 28, a motion was made for the payment of officers on half pay; but it was proposed that no officer should receive his money in the Commune where the legislative body sat. General Jourdan remonstrated against this article as unjust. Among other reasons suggested by him for not compelling old officers to retire into the departments, we notice the following—"that to wear regimentals in the departments was sufficient to endanger their safety." This declaration excited murmurs, and was, by one officer, denied. But others supported the opinion as correct.

We note this opinion of a cool disinterested man, who cannot be suspected of misrepresentation as a stranger proof of the popular sentiment in France with regard to the existing Government, than a hundred harangues of Jacobins in office. If the regimentals of republican officers are so disagreeable a sight in the departments, the inference is certain, that the cause and the form of government in which they have been worn, are odious and unpopular.

Facts of all kinds are incessantly occurring to convince the world that a majority of the people in France wish for a monarchy—not the old regimen of despotism, feudal services and church monopolies; but a monarchy governed by a fixed constitution and laws enacted by a National Representation. The most enlightened men in that country seem to think the manners and ha-

bits of the people, the populoufness of the country, and the vices of its inhabitants require such a form of government.

The armies however are of a different opinion. They submit on their enemies—they have not felt the evils and insecurity of rights, the anarchy, dilfrets and inveterate passions which torment the citizens at home.—They are firm and unanimous in support of a republican form of government, and while these armies exist, with such sentiments, the people must patiently yield to their destiny.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) November 5. Died, early this morning, aged about 65 years, much lamented, Henry Ward, Esq. secretary of this state, which office he had held many years, and discharged the duties of it with great ability, and the strictest integrity. He was an honest man, and an inflexible patriot.

PETERSBURGH, Nov. 24. Extract of a letter from Capt. Howard, of the ship Montezuma, bound from Liverpool to James river, dated St. Thomas's, Oct. 15, 1797.

"On the 2d of September last I was captured by a French brig, called the L' Aigle, capt. Marin from St. Domingo, who took out the people with both mates, and ordered the ship for Porto Rico; and after experiencing every misfortune from the unskillfulness of the French and their want of humanity, we arrived off the island of Porto Rico the last day of September.—Just as we were entering the harbour of Porto Rico, we were recaptured by the British frigate L'Amiable, commanded by William Granville Lobb, who took us in tow, and carried us to Tortola. At Tortola I was informed that if I would pay one eighth of the cargo I should be at liberty to proceed on the voyage; but not having any instructions at Liverpool, I told them it was out of my power to say any thing about the cargo—they then concluded to take out the cargo and sell it, for the benefit of those who might have a right to claim the overplus.

"When taken I was about 70 leagues to the eastward and northward of cape Henry. I will thank you to inform the shippers and others of these circumstances.

"The French are taking every vessel, let them be bound where they may—and nothing faves them but not having a good cargo. Yesterday I came from Tortola to this place to endeavour to get people and provisions to carry the ship home."

Departed this life, yesterday, Mr. William Randolph, of Petersburg.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 29. A council was held on Wednesday of all the cabinet ministers, except the Earl of Liverpool, when we understand, it was finally determined that parliament should meet for the dispatch of business on Tuesday, the 2d of November next.

The Irish parliament is prorogued by a proclamation dated the 15th inst. from the 21st inst. to the 24th of Oct.

The late negotiation—The following are given as the outlines of the late conferences between Lord Malmesbury and M. Treillard.

M. Treillard, on arriving at Lisle, immediately waited on Lord Malmesbury, and after the usual salutation, addressed his Lordship as follows:—"My Lord, the French government has charged me to acquaint your excellency, that the events which have lately passed in France have not altered the sincere disposition of the executive government for peace; and it has therefore determined to conclude it on the basis delivered by M. Letourneur at the commencement of the negotiation. The French government has no object more at heart than to restore harmony between France and England, according to the principles which may secure the prosperity of the two nations. At the same time Mr. Treillard presented a paper to Lord Malmesbury, containing the ultimatum of the French government.

Lord Malmesbury, after having read the paper with attention, replied to M. Treillard—"Among the objects contained in the paper put into my hands, there are some of the utmost importance, and on which it is necessary I should consult with my colleagues; but I think I may say, there are some points which are inadmissible. However, there requires time, to reflect on a business of so very important a nature, before I can give you a categorical answer."

Treillard then asked his lordship whether he had full powers to treat on the basis that was proposed; to which Lord Malmesbury replied—that he had full powers to treat for any terms; but that his instructions did not permit him to accept of the propositions offered, without first communicating with his court.

"My Lord, said Treillard, the government which sent me hither has charged me to signify to you, that if your instructions do not allow you to accept of the conditions I have delivered you should quit Lisle within twenty four hours." Lord Malmesbury replied, "tell your government that I shall be out of Lisle within eight hours."—The parties then bowed to each other and retired.

It was yesterday reported, that a very serious mutiny had broken out among the Dutch fleet.

A Vicaris letter of the 9th inst, the Italian army of imperialists consisting of 132,000 men, is to be reinforced by recruits and troops of the line, which every day pass thro' that city.

October 1.

The hostile dispositions evinced by the triumvirs, being without semblance of control on the destruction of Carnot and Burtelmy led to an apprehension that the conferences at Lisle, which appeared a sacrifice to public opinion, would terminate on the first plausible pretext—but a pretext was

not waited for, and the request of our ambassador to be allowed to consult on a most extraordinary requisition, occasioned an order that he should leave the country. The executive conceiving that the people, wearied of carnage, would require to be told the cause of its continuance, have displayed much subtilty in a proclamation, which required the armies to prepare to act offensively against the Emperor, on the 6th of October, but the great object of which was, to irritate the public mind against England and Austria; whom they represent as the causes of all the calamities that had happened, and that were about to follow; though the refusal to return Mantua to the Emperor, as stipulated in the preliminary articles, and the invitation to the countries of Treves, Cologne, &c. &c. to solicit the protection of France in the establishment of a republic at this side the Rhine, in defiance of the same articles; together with the compliance to the solicitation, as stated by M. Kempis, president of the municipality of Cologne, who intimates in his proclamation, that France requires the Cisalpine republic to form an immediate guard of 60,000 men—prove that the Executive of France, either from an insupportable thirst of conquest, or an apprehension that foreign war is necessary to divert the people from the consideration of domestic oppression, have not had any ferocious desire for the restoration of peace.

The death of Gen. Hoche is, to the directory, a misfortune of the first magnitude.—The same desperate spirit had led each to power, and similar interest created reciprocal regard.

Moreau, almost immortalized by his retreat, is destroyed by his peridy; his strength would have been perhaps invincible if, to retain it, he had not traduced and sacrificed his friend.

To infinite resolution Jourdan, and many others, join considerable military talents, but, besides a deficiency of that genius which should comprise all things at once, they are not to be trusted.

Buonaparte, who unites all the qualities requisite to found an empire, continues his professions of attachment to the directory.—While each pursues the same object, the appearance will continue; but the first clash of interest will create hostility, and we err if the period is far distant.

Yesterday the French emigrant, General Frotte, arrived in town from France; he came by way of Havre and Portsmouth, and left Paris on the 26th ult. He represents that capital to be in a state of great and general confusion, and mentions the prevalence of a report that hostilities had been renewed between the French and Austrians.

The fifty-four new members in the councils are the immediate creatures of the directory.

In the southern and western provinces of France, the people have manifested their disapprobation of the recent revolution in the capital, by acts of violence against the partizans of the prevailing party; they afford asylums to the emigrants, and have deprived of their offices some functionaries who attempted to enforce the late decrees against them. The ci-devant provinces of Auvergne, Lorraine, Maine, Anjou, and Bretagne, are mentioned among the most disaffected—the latter in particular, where the military power is insufficient to repress the disorders of the populace. Peace is every where desired, and the government was censured for deferring the period of its return.

The unfortunate professed Frenchmen who daily flock to this kingdom, represent the mass of their countrymen as on the eve of insurrection, for the purpose of enforcing a revocation of the late sanguinary laws against emigrants, and a serious disposition on the part of the directory to peace. Their statements are too frequently the impression of their hopes, and have often proved erroneous—they are now unanimous and consistent in stating (and all that we have heard on the subject warrants our believing them) that the new tyrants of France is obnoxious to the people, who feel anxious to destroy it.

PARIS, September 27.

It is certain that General Bernadotte will not accept of the command of the three divisions in the South. He prefers returning to Buonaparte, in order to put an end to the war in Italy.

Gen. Dutretré has been arrested and sent to Paris—10,000 livres and several watch chains have been found in the straw mats of his bed. It is said that his custom was to swell the bills of expenses, and to lay the communes on the road under contribution. The adjutant-general who accompanied him accuses him of these facts and has sent him to Paris with a guard.

Monsieur de Foville, one of the greatest friends of the conspirators, read yesterday at Exchange, a letter, informing him that the insurgent army of the south is composed of 60,000 men, that they have killed 1000 republicans, and forced Gen. Laune to capitulate. We wish the Police to watch over this Monsieur Foville, who takes the quality of agent de change while he is only an agent of Louis XVIII. On our part, we can assure that Marfeilles is quiet.

[Ami des Loix.]

Francois de Neufchateau, the new Director, was in September, 1793, taken into custody by order of the committee of Public Safety, for the supposed aristocratic principles of his play called Pamela. Barrere, who caused and who extolled the arrest, has not much kindness to expect from that quarter.

VIENNA, September 13.

Gen. Buonaparte, whose health has for some time been in a weak state, receives the medical advice of the celebrated physician, Muscati, who is now one of the directors of the Cisalpine republic.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2.

The public has been amused from time to time with news-paper paragraphs and extracts of letters from the West-Indies, announcing that the French privateers had received orders to cease cruising against the American trade—and that consequently, our vessels might navigate those seas with safety. How well founded these reports have been, let the experience of every American that has been met by a French cruiser declare. It is much more than probable that the several intimations lately made public of another favorable change in our allies, are bottomed on the same grounds with the preceding; and that nothing more is intended than to induce Americans to enter without apprehension the regions of ruin, left our brotherly allies, deprived of these resources, should incur the danger of wanting provision.—Let us be on our guard against such improbable tales.—Let us have evidence more worthy of reliance than the unauthenticated paragraphs, circulated by enemies, it may be supposed, rather than by friends, before we put ourselves in the way of being made a sacrifice to the cupidity and unbridled licence of a banditti as unprincipled as the barbarians of Algiers, Tunis, or Tripoli.

The new buildings in Wall-street, for the "Bank of New-York," and the "Office of Discount and Deposit," exhibit a very pleasing improvement in that conspicuous situation. The rubbish being now cleared away they appear to great advantage. The external ornaments of the e buildings, though plain, are extremely beautiful. That no position more eligible could have been chosen, is evident for various reasons—and the secure manner in which they are built, will afford much safety to the property deposited in them. We are told they are soon to be occupied AS BANKS.

We announce the opening of the new State Prison. The prisoners to the number of 70, were removed thither last Tuesday night. The Governor has issued his proclamation, directing all Sheriffs to convey criminals to the same.

BOSTON, November 27.

The Capt. of the Gov. Carver, spoke on St. Georges Banks, as mentioned under our marine head, informed, that he left Bourdeaux the 11th Oct. at which time it was publicly notified that Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall had arrived in Paris; but that it was not there known, whether Mr. Gerry, had joined them or not; that the merchants of Bourdeaux, were apprehensive of their not being received with much cordiality, judging their invitation to Paris to have been a measure of the former Directory.

Capt. Stinson, from the Straights informs, that Earl St. Vincents Hill retained his position off Cadix.

Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, this morning, a fire broke out in the building, occupied by Messrs Broaders and Wizzle, in Ann-street, which consumed the same, together with the adjoining dwelling houses to the creek tenanted by Messrs Hager and Hoofman. The uncommon spirit and alacrity of the citizens prevented its further spread. A Mr. Hall, who lodged at Mr. Wizzle's, it is feared, fell a victim to the flames.

MURDER.

DOVER, NOV. 20.

On Saturday last, a Murder was committed by Capt. Jeremiah Pote of Falmouth, on the body of his wife. The following circumstances are reported to have attended the transaction; coming home in the evening, he found a certain Doctor had called in at his house; his wife mentioned to the Doctor its being very dark and rainy, and invited him to tarry till morning—her husband replied, that no one should tarry in his house that night but himself; the Doctor then went off—soon after he took the shovel from the hearth, and laid it on his shoulder, walking the room; his wife recollecting what he had said, was alarmed; asked him what he meant, hoped he was not going to do her injury, and took hold of his arm; he immediately struck her with the shovel, on the head, and repeated the blows till she expired. The small children gave an alarm; when the neighbours arrived, he was sitting by the fire—said he had killed his wife, and must be hanged; he was immediately taken and committed to Portland goal.

No defect of his reason had been observed, nor any cause known for this horrid act, unless it was done in a paroxysm of jealousy. On Sunday a jury of inquest was had on her body who, after hearing the evidence, brought in their verdict, "That Jeremiah Pote, her husband, on the evening of the 11th inst. four or five blows upon the head and neck of his said wife, did strike, by means whereof she in a few minutes died; and that he, of his malice afore thought, did murder and kill her."—Monday last he was committed to goal in this town, to take his trial at the supreme judicial court to be held here in June next.—Capt. Pote and his wife have both very respectable connections in the town of Falmouth, who by this melancholy event, are brought into the depths of sorrow and distress.

The City Dancing Assembly, is unavoidably postponed till the 15th inst. Dec. 2.

LOST.

YESTERDAY in Market, Chestnut, South Second, Third, or Dock street, a small Oxford Kid Morocco Pocket Book containing 2 Bank Notes of Five Dollars each, and one of Ten Dollars, Also, a paper the contents of which are not recollectcd. Whoever will deliver it, with its contents to Mr. James O'Elers, at his Hotel, shall receive Five Dollars Reward. Dec. 2.