

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

The following is an Extract from one of a series of papers under the signature of Laocoon, in that valuable publication the Boston Commercial Gazette.

"I will not therefore admit that the task of delineating the true character of the deluded mobs of the Jacobins is unnecessary, or that by adhering to truth there will be a deviation from urbanity and candor. I will raise my feeble voice to expose the frailty of those hopes which too many repose on the honesty of the factions, and which incline them to behold the desperation of their measures without much fear, because they trust that the individuals of the party will finish as soon as things approach towards extremities. This trust is a vain one. I am as ready as others to make excuses for the deluded of all parties. Of all the causes of seduction from virtue, perhaps, none is so powerful as the fellowship of party. But what then? are we still to maintain that party men are honest, when they have been long expected to an influence which we know is almost irresistibly corrupting? We may, and we ought on this account the more deeply to deplore the ravages of the spirit of faction upon the morals and the sentiments of humanity. We are not however to deny the fact and inflict upon reposing our confidence in the correct moral discernment of men whom we know to be deluded, nor in the restraints of shame and principle upon those minds which have already overcome the flame of their principles and their associates. We may be sure that more than half the utmost corrupting work of political vice is already done, and that the reputed honest men of the faction have either renounced their old principles or diminished them as the guides of their conduct. It is a cruel mercy that would spare the party because some of the individuals mean well. The plain truth should be told, it may alarm a few and save them from being traitors.

Some labour to exhibit a brief analysis will be proper, as it will tend to excite federalists to a sense of their actual danger, and disarm the host of trimmers and political hypocrites of a topic which they never fail to urge upon our politeness and good nature, whenever they would abate the frown that is thrown upon one party, or quench the sparks of that zeal which is too rarely excited in the other.

Supporting the honesty among the Jacobins to possess the ordinary degrees of self-knowledge, on looking inward they will find there a consciousness of some moral principle, of some integrity of heart. This will make them less distrustful of themselves, less apprehensive of the reproaches of others; and having adopted erroneous political maxims, they will pursue their dark maxims with a fearless step. The ill consequences, though natural, not being foreseen, will seem to proceed from accident, and only stimulate their perseverance, or to be owing to the malice of the concealed aristocrats, and inflame with a ten fold heat the rancour of their hostility. What was error, becomes passion. The honest man thinks that he is summoned to the combat. The causality of a Jacobin confidence spreads a mist before his eyes which he thinks renders him invisible: obstinacy takes him in mail, French humanity puts a dagger into one hand, and party zeal calling itself patriotism, a fire brand into the other. Thus the honest Jacobin, equally misled by what he knows and by what he mistakes with regard to himself, the nature of his own principles and their tendencies, goes forth to assist knaves in what he deems the cause of virtue. He has so many excuses in the good motives which he is sure he does feel, and in the happy consequences which he thinks he certainly does foresee, that he makes haste to spread ruin without compunction, and to perpetrate crimes without remorse. Every intelligent politician knows that in all party affairs the unthinking dupes and honest fools are the rabble. The crimes they can excuse, and even persuade themselves to call virtues, they do not blush to commit. They are not afraid of shame, because they adopt the creed of their teachers, and glory in it. They dance on the edge of a precipice and think it a firm plain all round their feet. They force but little and dread little of what they foresee. Little deterred by unforeseen danger and strongly allured by imaginary good that will be the sure reward of their patriot labours, if successful, the duty to struggle for that success appears to be superior to every other. The best institutions, the great safeguards of order, seem to them abuses, government is an obstacle and must be removed, magistracies are enemies and must be conquered. They at last make confidence of committing the most shocking atrocities, and learn to throw their eyes beyond the gulph of revolution, confusion and civil war, that yawns at their feet, to behold an Eden of primitive innocence equality and liberty in blossom at the other side. There these tigers of revolution, their leaders, are to lie down with the lamb-like multitude, sometimes suffering hunger, yet forbearing to eat them. The rights of man are to be established by being solemnly proclaimed, and printed, so that every citizen shall have a copy. Avarice, ambition, revenge and rage will be disenchanted from all hearts, and die there; man will be regenerated; by slaying half a million only once, four millions will be born twice, and the glorious work of that perfectibility of the species foretold by Condorcet and the Mazarin feet in America will begin its everlasting progress.

The knaves however who lead this infuriated honest rabble indulge, no such extravagant delusions. They have no faith in this splendid hereafter, this happy future state for Jacobins in this world. They have as

little taste for it. They propose other rewards for their patriotic virtue than this heaven of metaphysics has laid up for them. Turning to their own base hearts they shrink from themselves and are more likely to feel remorse than the honest dupes. They are conscious that they ought to be suspected, and they act with the caution that this consciousness inevitably inspires. Thus dupes act with a fervor and rage and a thirst for innovation which render the prospect of all possible confusion insufficient to satisfy them. The cold thinking villains who lead, "whose black blood runs temperately bad," desire on the contrary no more confusion than just enough to answer their own ends. Their ambition would naturally desire to preserve the powers of government to usurp them, and their rapacity would spare the wealth of the state to plunder it. A fresh set would indeed succeed as in France and rob the first despoilers, till the state, successively a prey, would be reduced to beggary and ruin. It is seldom that the leaders of revolutions have much profited by them, and this shews the short sightedness even of their policy, and that as it relates to their own personal advantage they are nearly as much deluded as their own dupes. But the possession of the sovereign power, however precarious, is too great a temptation for their prudence to withstand. Accordingly we see that for such a prize competitors are never wanting, and they struggle for the imperial purple with as much ardor and fierceness as if it were not wet and dropping with the blood of its last usurper. Robespierre's fall incited more pretenders than it intimidated.

It will be objected that this open avowal of contempt and detestation of the Jacobins, and this unreserved exhortation to all friends of government to incite these sentiments can only exasperate party animosities and augment their mutual virulence. I ask in reply, would my silence or the most soothing style of address I could chuse, prevent or compose these animosities? Is it in the nature of free governments to exist without parties—such a thing has never yet been and probably never will be. Is it in the nature of party to exist without passion, or of a passion to acquiesce when it meets with opposers and obstacles. Is it owing, do the rapid declaimers really think in good faith, to the intemperance or indiscrimination of federal writers, that Jacobins are restless and malignant, or that by changing epithets or lavishing lying praises on their honesty they would change their nature and renounce their designs? No, it is absurd to expect faction cold in the pursuit of great objects, reasonable in selecting means for gratifying inordinate designs, retarded by moral doubts and perplexities when they are led by Philosophers, soft to persuade when it is callous to pity and fearless of consequences. Party moderation is children's talk—who has ever seen faction calmly in a rage; who will expect to see that carnivorous monster quietly turned out to eat grafs?

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, 11th May, '99.

THE Letter-Bag of the ship Birmingham Packet, capt. Kelly, for London, will be taken from the Post Office on Tuesday morning the 14th inst at 9 o'clock.

The Letter-Bag of the ship Woodrop Sims Capt. Hodgson, for London, will be taken from the Post Office on Tuesday morning the 14th inst. at 9 o'clock.

Equestrian Club.

THE Members composing the Equestrian Club, will meet on Thursday evening next, at Hardy's New Inn, in Market Street.

JOHN H. BARNES, Secy.

Phila. May 10.

Bank of North America.

May 10, 1799.

A General meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Bank on Tuesday the 28th inst. at ten o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing three Directors, in the places of Monceau Lewis deceased, and Miers Fisher and Richard Rundle, resigned.

By order of the board,

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

Letters for the ship Birmingham Packet, Kelly for London, will be received at the Coffee House until Tuesday morning, the 14th inst. at 9 o'clock.

Sale of Furniture.

On Monday the 13th inst. at the late dwelling house of Robert Morris, jun. Esq. in Chestnut-Street near Eighth-Street,

WILL BE SOLD A VARIETY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Great part of which is of the most elegant kind. The sale will begin precisely at 11 o'clock, when printed lists of the articles will be distributed, and the whole may be viewed at any time after 2 o'clock on the Saturday preceding.

Connelly & Co. Auctioneers.

May 9.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

At the MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE, On Wednesday next, the 17th instant, at seven o'clock, in the Evening,

Several very Elegant Situations for SUMMER RETREATS,

Three and a half miles from the Court-House, near Frankfort Road.

THESE situations are considered in point of health, beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city; commanding a very extensive view of the Delaware, the shipping in the harbour, the City, Harrowgate, Frankford, and several elegant country seats.

Any person desirous of viewing the grounds will please apply to Henry Haines on the premises.

The terms, which will be easy, will be made known at the time of sale.

The plan of the above Lots may be seen at the Coffee House.

CONNELLY & Co. Auctioneers.

May 9

Late Foreign Articles

CONTINUED.

HAMBURG, February 19

We are yet in a state of uncertainty respecting the answer given by the Court of Vienna, concerning the March of the Russian troops. It appears that France would willingly conclude a peace with the Empire. But should a war be recommenced with Austria, the Russians would not spare the German Empire. The Emperor of Russia is decidedly resolved to change the aspect of affairs, and to dispute the ground with the French if he can do so with any prospect of success. He has ordered four different armies, amounting to 150,000 men, who are ready to march against the troops of the Directory. The Russian fleet is to act in the spring against Holland.

February 26.

It is supposed that the Emperor will take possession of a part of Bavaria.

We learn from letters from Berlin, that the Hon. Mr. Grenville is seriously indisposed, in consequence of the fatigues of his voyage.

BREMEN, Feb. 8.

The loss of Ehrenbreitstein, and the part which the King of Prussia is necessarily obliged to take in that business, are the two chief objects which now engage the attention of Germany. The Duke of Brunswick, the Prince of Hesse-Cassel (the power of all other most interested in preventing the French from retaining possession of Ehrenbreitstein, because from that fortress they would be able to make incursions on his dominions), and Prince Hohenloe, now Chief Commander in Silesia, have been called to Berlin, where they are at this moment, in order, it is supposed to concert the measures which it would be proper to adopt in consequence of this unfortunate event. It certainly could not have been supposed at Berlin to be so near at hand, as during the last month leave of absence has been repeatedly granted in the Prussian Regiments of the Neutral Army.

February 12.

The Mission of Count Bellagarde to Paris is the subject of all our conversations, and is alike the object of our fears. It is thought by many that it will be impossible for the Court of Vienna to avoid a War, because the Directory will never consent to adhere precisely to the Treaty of Campo Formio. This Treaty, if faithfully adhered to, would deprive the Republic, of Genoa, two thirds of the Roman States, Lucca, &c. and would impose on it a duty with which it is unable to comply, that of making immense retributions in the Low Countries and the Cisalpine Territory. It is impossible to suppose that the French will accede to this, though the Peace, and perhaps the existence of Europe, depend upon the strict adherence to this Treaty.

The French are putting Ehrenbreitstein in the best possible state of defence, and are withdrawing it by enormous Requisitions, which they are imposing on the Territory of Nassau: they persist in asserting that they retain it only as a security until a general Peace. The Emperor has taken the old garrison into his pay.

The situation of the Elector of Bavaria is extraordinary. The French in consequence of a Convention with him in 1796, which at that time saved Bavaria, and particularly Munich, from pillage, require of him 15 millions. The Austrians to the number of 50,000 men, are in possession of his Electorate, and will not suffer him to pay a single crown. Twenty-four thousand Russians are at his gates, and the Court of Petersburg is on the point of a rupture with him, because the Bavarian branch of the Knights of Malta have refused to acknowledge the Emperor as Grand Master of the Order.

February 26.

We are in hourly expectation of the definitive answer of the Emperor concerning the Russians; and we should before this time have received it, the Elbe and the Weiser had not rendered the roads impassable, and prevented all communication.

The Austrian troops are every where in movement, Mons. de Malas, after much treaty, has consented to accept the command of the army of Italy; twenty thousand picked men have been drawn from this army, and sent to that under the command of the Archduke, and their place is to be filled by 24,000 Russians who are now in Upper Austria. On the other hand 60,000 French are preparing to enter Germany, of which number 40,000 are on the Upper Rhine, and 20,000 on the Lower Rhine. Among the Russian Officers who are to be employed this year are Bower, the General of Cavalry, and Muller the General of Engineers. It is somewhat remarkable that neither Prince Repnin nor general Suwarrow are upon the list.

LONDON, March 7.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople dated January 17.

The cap. Pacha, and late Seraskier, Hussein Pacha, is recalled from before Widdin, and is soon expected at Constantinople. A part of his baggage is already arrived. It is said he will sail for Egypt, with four ships of the line, two frigates, and some other vessels. It is supposed that the differences with Paswan Oglou may now be considered as completely arranged. It is determined to save the dignity of the Grand Seigneur, he shall solicit pardon, and declare that he never meant to be disobedient to his high commands, but to procure himself justice, which had been refused him by the subalterns and subjects of his Highness.

The campaign on the Danube is therefore at an end.—It is to day said, that the Grand Seigneur has already sent a pardon to Paswan Oglou by a batticion. On an impartial examination it was discovered that

the demands of Paswan Oglou were not unconstitutional; that he was deserving of pardon, &c.

The great preparations which the Porte is making against Egypt, shew that the Porte does not consider the conquest of the French very easy. It is said that Buonsparte is indefatigably occupied in preparations for defence against the attacks that threaten him on all sides. Sir Sydney Smith will likewise act against Egypt with a squadron of nine ships of the line and the Turks place great confidence in him.

From all parts of Crimea, and from Ozakow, Russian troops are on their march to the harbour of Sebastopolis, to be embarked for Constantinople, where they will be joined by a Turkish armament intended to effect a landing in Italy. Magazines are already formed for the use of the troops at Constantinople and in Zante.

The Russian Envoy, General Tamara has been presented by the Grand Seigneur with a snuff box worth 50,000 piastres.

From a Paris paper of Feb. 6.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS.

16 Pluviose February 4.

The discussion of the resolution of the 4th Nivose, which declares, that the law of 29th Nivose, (Jan. 18,) which fixes the signs and characters by which the ships under neutral flags are to be known as enemies, shall be executed from the day of its insertion in the bulletin, was resumed.

Arnoult opposed the resolution, and set out with endeavouring to prove that the seizure of neutral ships, and the ships of allied powers at sea, was contrary to all the rules followed since the last century, rules which were dictated to the Government then by the interest of France well understood. He next maintained, that the seizure of ships at sea did not accord with the present interest of the Republic; England first gave us the example of this violation of nations, and England thereby held out to us a snare; she led us to indispose the neutral and allied powers towards us; and to prevent them from uniting with us, to put an end to the tyranny which the exercises upon the sea. What proves better than any thing else, how little England feels the system we have adopted with respect to neutral powers, is that from the 1st of Feb. 1793, to the 30th Fructidor, in the 6th year (Sept. 16, 1798), we have taken from the enemy, and from neutral and allied powers, but 2638 prizes; whilst in the war at the end of the last century, our sailors took from the English alone 4200 prizes. Yet the tonnage of England is five times greater than it was at the end of the last century; and her foreign commerce, which was then but 200 millions; has lately been stated by Mr. Pitt at 2000 millions.

Arnoult then proceeded to consider the resolution as contrary to natural equity, and to the usages adopted by the Legislative Body, with respect to the publication of laws. The resolution, he said, pronounces that the penalty shall precede the proclamation of the offence. Can any thing be more revolting? I say it, this resolution exposes the Republic to a general war with all the maritime powers, or to being surpassed in loyalty and good faith by monarchical Government. It may have the most disastrous effects in the southern departments, which are supplied with the grain of Barbary, and which might be deprived of it all at once, if the chiefs of that country, irritated by our proceedings and excited by England, should prohibit the exportation of grain to our ports. He was therefore against the resolution.

Dentzel, in opposing the resolution, spoke of the abuses committed by the cruisers; abuses which they even extend to French property; abuses which banish neutral vessels from our ports and thus procure to the English, who alone can protect them at sea, not only the commerce of both Indies, but the whole of the carrying trade of Europe; abuses which oblige the merchants of Holland to bring the commodities they want from France and Spain, over land; abuses which render France no longer the entrepot of her own productions. If neutral vessels were permitted to navigate in peace, they would bring the produce of our colonies to France. At present England sends her merchandise to Hamburg, where we are obliged to go and purchase it. Thus we pay a postage to the merchants of Hamburg, and the freightage to the English, at whatever rate they chuse to charge, since they alone can carry on the trade. Now as the prizes take by our cruisers do not supply our wants, it follows, that the excesses of these buccanniers are injurious to us since we are obliged to pay dearer for the commodities we consume in consequence of their deprivations. Finally, what proves that this arbitrary conduct, so contrary to the laws of nations, is far from injuring the English, is, that the number of the trading vessels of that nation has lately so much increased, that two thirds of the shipping which passed the Sound during the last year were British, and only one third belonged to other countries; that insurance is only 2 per cent. in London, while it is 20 in neutral States; and that a neutral vessel, even bound to Holland, cannot be insured for 30 per cent. on account of the swarm of French privateers which cover the Meuse and the Scheldt.

Garat observed, that incessant attempts had been made during the discussion, to carry the attention from the positive right, where it should rest, to the rational right of nations, which formed no part of the present discussion. He moved, that it be adjourned till after the printing of Arnoult's speech, in order that a reply might be made in the name of the minority of the commission.

Letters for the ship Woodrop Sims, captain Hodgson, for London, will be received at the Coffee House, till next Monday the 13th instant.

To be sold at Public Auction On Wednesday evening the 23d of May instant in the City Tavern, in Second Street, at 7 o'clock.

A VERY valuable Three story BRICK HOUSE, Kitchen and the Lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate at the fourth east corner of Race and Seventh Streets in this City. The Lot is 76 feet front on Race Street and 23 feet deep on Seventh Street. The House is about twenty-five feet front, is well built and completely furnished. There is also a small Frame Building on part of this lot fronting on Race Street, it is free of every incumbrance, and immediate possession will be given. All a ground rent of one hundred and fifty pounds per ann. free of all taxes and charges whatsoever, payable half yearly, issuing out of a lot of ground situate at the north east corner of Walnut and Fifth Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on which lot is erected several Brick and Frame tenements. The situation is desirable, being opposite the State House square on Fifth Street. The terms of sale will be made known at the time thereof, or on application to the subscribers.

Connelly & Co. Auctioneers.

May 13.

G. SHAW,

Respectfully informs the public, he has received from

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Apothecary, No. 20, Green Street, Soho, London, a fresh and very considerable supply of his highly esteemed Medicine.

A WAKE of the deprivations made on every public medicine of established reputation and extensive sale, R. Johnston, obtained the King of England's Patent for his invention, not "to recommend" but "to distinguish" Whitehead's Essence of Mustard from

SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

"Five years have now elapsed since Mr. Johnston first made known to the world this very extraordinary medicine; during this short period, its efficacy has been so clearly demonstrated that its sale has far exceeded any former example; comparatively there are few families in England or the United States which have not either heard of or experienced its beneficial effects and with heartfelt satisfaction he had the happiness to declare Whitehead's Essence of Mustard has cured more persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Piles, Complaints of the Stomach and other Painful Maladies.

Than all the Medicines ever before made public, indeed, the instances of its efficacy and letters of acknowledgment from "the most respectable characters" are so numerous that a large volume could not possibly contain them, it has also obtained the approbation of the most eminent men of the faculty and is honoured by the use and recommendation of the first families in England, Ireland and America.

A COUNTERFEIT.

R. JOHNSTON has reason to believe a large quantity under the name of "Improved Essence of Mustard," as well as many others, has been shipped for America, and considers it his duty to prevent imposition and disappointment.

He therefore requests the afflicted to be particularly in the purchase of his bottles, boxes, labels, and bill of directions which are closely copied, and words "by royal authority," artfully substituted for the words "by the king's patent" which may elude common observation.

The Genuine is distinguished by the signature of R. Johnston, in his own hand writing on each label, and as an additional security is further signed on the outside wrapper by his only agent for the United States, G. SHAW, No. 129 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, by whom it is sold wholesale and retail, in pills and in a fluid state at one dollar each, box or bottle.

FOR CHILLBLAINS, SPRAINS AND BRUISES.

It is a certain and effectual remedy, seldom requiring more than three or four applications.

To the candid and liberal of the FACULTY, R. Johnston respectfully submits the following observations. The Fluid Essence of Mustard, is an embrocation worthy their particular attention, it differs in its nature from all others, and is out of the beaten track of general practice.—It is an active stimulant, easily controlled, may be either increased or diminished in its strength by the different methods of use, it is both elegant and convenient and is frequently found in the extemporaneous prescriptions of their brethren in England.

The above Genuine Medicine, as well as many others of the first celebrity may be had by appointment of G. Shaw, of Mr. G. Bailey, Wilmington, Dr. Barrill, Maiden Lane, New-York, Messrs. Bailey and Walker, Charleston, William Black, Salem, (N. J.) Charles Hunt, Lancaster, A. C. Jordan, Norfolk, John Roberts, do. David Keen, Sweet Springs, Virginia, R. Lee, Baltimore, I. & J. Manis, Fredericktown, Maryland, G. W. Mancius, Albany, Dr. Vanvolkingen, New-York, Messrs. Titford & Son, do. Messrs. Ross & Douglas, Pittsburg, John Webster, Wilmington, James Wilson, do. Richard Winter & Co. Savannah, and in every principal town in the United States.

N.B. The public are desired to enquire for Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, all others being a base and spurious imitation.

GEO. SHAW.

129, Chestnut Street, where Venders may be supplied.

"Caution against Counterfeits."

Agents are appointed by G. Shaw in every principal town of the United States, and there is no certainty of purchasing the Genuine Essence of Mustard in any part of America, unless it is signed on the outside wrapper by G. Shaw, No. 129, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, where shopkeepers are supplied and a liberal discount allowed them.

May 13.

Just Published,

By JOHN ORMROD,

No. 41, Chestnut-Street,

A SERMON,

ON THE

DUTY OF CIVIL OBEDIENCE,

AS REQUIRED IN

SCRIPTURE.

Delivered in Christ Church and St. Peter's, April 23, 1799, being a day of general Humiliation, Appointed by the President of the United States,

by WILLIAM WHITE, D. D.

Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

May 10.

For BARBADOS,

THE SCHOONER

BETSEY,

Thomas Anderson, Master,

Lying at Morton's wharf, and expected to sail in a few days. For passage only, apply to

KEARNY WHARTON,

No. 109, South Water Street.

May 10