

...is waged by integrity, truth, and love of country, against insolent falsehood, calumny and vice. By the friends of liberty, and of their country, the workmen of its independence, against an outrageous foreign banditti.

Amongst the Romans, the general term *Barbarian* was applied as an epithet of contempt to all people of every nation, not comprehended within the original Empire of Rome. From the days of the Romans to the present, every nation that has conspicuously figured upon the theatre of time, has thought it a matter of some interest to preserve the habits, customs, manners and genius of the people, from being blended in indistinguishable confusion, and lost, by the unlicensed inroads of the rabble of other countries.

The fittest of instincts (self-love) seems to have dictated this policy. Who that had been accustomed to the pure morals, the simple manners, the downright openness of an American society, could wish to see it invaded by the grimace and fripponerie of a Frenchman, or the outlandish gabble and ruffian-like intemperance of a revolutionary Irishman? Yet, strange to tell, and melancholy to behold, every barrier has been here broken down, and under the false idea of thereby increasing the strength of the nation, not only emigrants of character, but the criminals and outlaws of all nations have met an unmeasured admission and a cordial welcome to our shores, in such numbers as to form a powerful and closely united corps in the bosom of the country.

It is this powerful and desperate corps, which, animated by the *stimuli* so abundant in the principles of the modern Illuminati, has twice reared the bloody revolutionary standard in Pennsylvania, has placed the Insurgents and Revolutionists, M'Clintock, Findley, Smiley, and Gallatin, in the National Councils, and which now threatens completely to seize upon the dejected Commonwealth, under the auspices of one of their own members.

Although it be enough, that our experience of this man has shown him to be an odious compound of every evil that ever found harbour in the sordid soul of a Jacobin, and although it be therefore of little moment so far as the question is personal to him, to enquire whether he sprang from the Bogs of Ireland, or the fens of Lerna, yet, in connection, the establishment of his country, and of course of his prejudices and attachments, will point out to us a cause powerfully operative in his behalf.

That he first drew breath in Ireland, is generally believed, and is probably the fact, as the contrary has not been proved; he certainly is of Irish descent, and prides himself upon it, since we find him President of the *Hibernian Society*. It is in evidence, and before the public, that he has looked with a favorable eye on the United Irishmen, and he is suspected to have been not merely a passive well-wisher to their designs. These suspicions are corroborated by his intimacy with Reynolds, and other Irish rebels in this country—to a large company of whom (and amongst the number Duane and the aforesaid Reynolds, two infamous traitors, convicts and outlaws) he lately gave a grand entertainment at his own house; and yet more powerfully by his openly willing 20,000 of those banditti to land in this country.

Added to these, there will be found a numerous body of coadjutors in the sanguinary revolutionists of France, who have found refuge in this devoted country.—A class of men distinguished by their unanimous devotion to Mr. M'Kean, and powerful by being long trained and hackened in all those arts of intrigue and deception, so useful to vicious men, and so necessary to the cause of the Democratic candidate.

Owing his success chiefly to men of this character, they will have claims upon him, of a nature imperious, and not to be resisted. To resist these claims, upon him, there is little probability that he possesses either sufficient firmness or inclination; indeed, already have his partisans Rumorants held out to them of the most powerful and binding nature. Whether else in fact shall we look for an adequate cause to those laborious and untiring exertions in his behalf, that alacrity with which truth and decency are sacrificed to serve him, by men who stand in the eye of the world, bankrupted in fortune and sunk in infamy—Dead to any honest state of things, and seeking a resurrection on the departed virtue and honesty of the commonwealth; as certain unfortunates, cut off by their own follies, vices or crimes from the comforts and joys of life, turn out of ordinary paths, and extort by deceptions on society, the wages of infamy and everlasting execration.

That law of nature by which bodies subtilis is not more powerful nor more invariable, nor more indeluctible, than the ties which bind each of the revolutionists of America to every other. Conscious that they have "in blood and guilt slept in so far, that to return were tedious as going o'er," they bend forward to one object, animated by one impulse, guided by one interest. The ties of friendship, and the incitements to virtuous actions, are not of half the operative force of those arising from a community of guilt. Men have been always found more adventurous and daring, more careless of life, when employed in the destruction than when in the defence of governments.—Conspirators and assassins are always more bold, more resolute, more secret, more united, than those they conspire against. Thus constituted, thus animated, thus disposed, are the band of Barbarians who uphold their fellow-barbarian to an office where he may more effectually complete the disgrace and ruin of the state—where he may satiate his boundless ambition and thirst for power, and where he may tyrannize at will, unawed by the frowns of virtue, and unmoved at the misery he will create around him.

The following concise and perspicuous history of the origin and progress of the recent Revolution in the Government of France, taken from a London paper, will be read with avidity, as it will clearly unfold the character of the Agents, and the spirit of this interling change in the government of that volcanic and unhappy nation.

[N. Y. D. Ad.]

For a long time there were only two factions existing in France—that of the Directory, and that of the Jacobins, for as to the Royalists of all sects they form no more than an opinion.

After the Directory had made its own use of the Jacobins, to produce the revolution of Fructidor (4th September) it quickly employed the immense power which its triumph gave it, to restrain and even to enslave the Jacobin Faction, by which means it obtained it. After that came the shackles imposed on the liberty of the press, the military regime introduced nearly throughout in the room of the constitutional; the displacing, in upwards of 40 departments, of the constituted authorities, formed in the year before by the primary assemblies; the exclusion from the legislative body of more than fifty deputies, nominated by the electoral assemblies; and finally, afterwards, so many acts of arbitrary power, such as transportations, imprisonments, removals, &c. without any formal trial, or by vexatious proceedings.

The oppressed faction bore with the utmost impatience, for three years the yoke of the Directory, the caprices of its jealous policy; but the reverses which rapidly succeeded within these three months past, have weakened in the public opinion, the terror inspired by the power of the Directory. The Jacobins never failed to charge on the Directory, the disorders, combined with the late elections, in which they had the majority, have added to their importance and made their enterprises more daring. Having by these means acquired a great preponderance in the councils, they dexterously availed themselves of the dangers, both external, and internal to resume their ascendancy over the Directory, the latter became less absolute and the legislature more independent. The Directorial Orators sunk into silence, and yield the tribunal to the anti-directorial speakers. The galleries, restrained for the last two years, resumed their former practice only to applaud the latter and to insult the Directory. It was observed, that there were numerous and frequent conventicles of deputies in opposition, in which were prepared and concocted the motions and operations which were to take place in the councils. The resurrection of the popular societies set afloat; petitions and addresses in the name of collective bodies, so long suppressed, were renewed and received. Two successive and very energetic addresses may deserve remark, coming from Grenoble, and containing a melancholy picture of the dangers of the State, a severe censure on the administration, and inviting some great measure to be taken for the salvation of the country. All this was evidently concerted with the party which triumphed.

From that time every sitting of the council of Five Hundred has been marked by some attempt of the Jacobin party, towards such independence as would restore the supreme exercise of power to the legislative body, and reduce the Directory to the functions of Executive Commissioners.—This caused the message of the 5th of June, to the Directory, complaining of its silence on the dangers from without and within; and that Proclamation to the French people, containing an energetic censure of that depression under which the government has held the pure patriots, at the same time that it prescribed the real friends of liberty. Afterwards in the sitting of the 7th, a commission was instituted to prepare fit laws to secure the free exercise of the rights of the people, individual liberty, and to ascertain the responsibility of ministers; Thence, in fine, proceeding the restoration of the freedom of the Press, placed on the order of the day with vehemence, and supported by such superiority of numbers to make the result such as never could be doubtful.

The storm finally burst on the 16th. The Directory not having answered the demand sent them ten days before, for making a report on the republic, the two councils voted their sittings permanent until they should receive a satisfactory answer. The Directory, adopting the same measure of permanence, was desirous of deferring it.—This delay was considered by the council as the means of preparing to put in execution a conspiracy against the legislative body, and talks of defensive and armed measures, insisting on the measures. At length came the message from the Directory. In this the legislative body saw nothing else but a denunciation of the two councils, for not having furnished the Directory with precautionary means to insure the triumph of the arms abroad, and from its diffusion with the Executive Power, fomenting the troubles and agitations in the interior.

War was then immediately declared between the two. The crimes of the Directory, in the eyes of the councils, are for having formed against the national representation a conspiracy, all traces of which it ment to cease, by burning an immense number of papers in the office of the general police—for having retained in place, notwithstanding the repeated complaints of the legislative corps, guilty ministers—for enormous speculations, and keeping agents guilty of scandalous dissipations of the treasures of the state—for having afforded its protection to the plunder of Italy and Switzerland, which dishonoured the Great Nation in the eyes of the Universe, and excited the indignation of all people against

While this was passing, the three Directors personally denounced; endeavoured to divert the storm by sending in their resignation. Treillard, as having been elevated to the dignity before the expiration of the year, which the Constitution requires to elapse between quitting the Legislative Body, and becoming a Member of the Directory. Merlin, as a miserable lawyer, more fit to follow the windings of chicane than to conduct the affairs of a mighty Empire; La Revellière Lepaux, as a fanatic, whom attention to his new religion has made lose sight of care for the affairs of Government. The denunciation of the Directors was followed by that of the Ministers—of Scherer, who after paralyzing the armies by dilapidating, and suffering to be dilapidated, the funds destined for their support, took upon himself the command only to be beaten by the enemy;—of Francois de Neufchateau who made himself the instrument of the Directory in displacing the constituted authorities formed of the Patriots—Ramel, for having presented false statements of the Finances, and concealed the real causes of the deficit. The three Directors were immediately replaced by three Ultra Revolutionists—Gohier, Ex Minister of Justice under the Convention—Roger Duos, one of the most furious Ex Conventionals—the Ex General Maulin, who had a subordinate command in the war of La Vendee. A Committee has been appointed to enquire whether the denounced Generals should be put upon their trials, and it will be a difficult matter for Scherer and Reubill, whose scandalous increase of fortune has so much attracted the attention of their enemies, to escape from being capitally punished.

These first acts of the victorious party, were followed by the nomination of General Mabron to the command of the armed force of Paris, by the acquittal of General Championnet and other officers who were under trial by a military Commission appointed by the Directory; by the proposal of different measures, not yet decreed, tending to a prodigious reduction of the authority of the Executive power, and an augmentation of that of the Legislative—by measures for putting the Frontiers in a speedy state of defence against any Foreign Invasion—by the restoration of the Journal des Hommes Libres, a kind of periodical Manifesto of the Terrills, systematically edited by a Committee of the Jacobin Faction, and which the former Directory proscribed at four times when it was refused.

After this explanation it must be evident, that the late Revolution in Paris is altogether Jacobin. That of the 18th Fructidor (4th of September), was the work of a Directorial insurrection against the Legislature—this of the 28th Prairial (16th of June) was the effort of an Insurrection of the Legislative Body against the Directory. It is remarkable, that in proportion as the theories of Revolutions come to perfection, they become less sanguinary. At the time of the Convention, matters were only decided by battles and procriptions; that of Thermidor produced barbarous and savage transportations; in the late one, the retreat of the Directors and the displaced Ministers resembles the disgrace of Ministers under the former Government—they retired to the country places. Will the present end in the same tranquility? That cannot be expected after the animated and violent debates which produced a Revolution, to be peaceably terminated, what we may build some presumption upon is, on the latitude, under which that nation seems to suffer from the effusion of blood and the procription of its inhabitants. What influence is it likely to have on the enemy abroad? That we shall consider in our Paper to-morrow, as our limits this day would be insufficient for that purpose. As to the effects it may produce in the interior, we have only a fresh proof that, in so volcanic a nation as France, a representative can never be more than a convulsive Government and that to pretend to establish a solid and permanent peace with a Government founded on so fickle a basis, is no better than to attempt to erect a citadel upon a moving sand, and convincing us by the Revolution which has just taken place, that the powers of Government, placed in the hands of numerous assembly, more necessarily become more democratic, consequently more bordering upon anarchy, and farther removed than before from that concentrated authority, which alone can give solidity and energy.

[Lon. Daily Ad.]

Mr. WILLIAMS, a decided Federalist, is elected to represent the first southern district of Massachusetts, in the next Congress.

The Frigate United States is arrived at New-Port, R. I. where it is expected she will remain about three weeks.

It is said she is going on a cruise of ten months,—supplied to the east of France and Spain.

DIED—on Thursday evening last, at New-York, of the prevailing fever, Mr. HAY STEVENSON, merchant of that city.

On Monday, the 9th inst. of the prevailing fever, at Greenwich, Mr. JAMES GRANT late a merchant in Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21.

Five deaths were reported at the Health Office for the last 24 hours ending yesterday at 12 o'clock.

The Frigate ADAMS, commanded by R. V. Morris, Esq. got under weigh from the North river, yesterday morning, and dropt down as far as the Watering place. On passing Governor's Island she hoisted too and fired a Federal salute, which was answered from the Fort. We understand she is immediately to repair to her intended station.

Isaac Williams, who commanded a French privateer from Guadeloupe, came passenger in the sch. Chloe, from Turk's Island, arrived at New London. He had hardly touched his native shore, before he was arrested. After a few interrogatories by the civil authority, he was sent to prison. It is supposed he will be immediately summoned before the District Court now sitting at Hartford.

The U. S. ship Connecticut, Capt. Tryon, lying in New-London harbour, has received her guns on board; we understand she has already three-fourths of her complement of men.

The New London Gazette says, our city has not experienced so healthy a summer for seven years past.

### Gazette Marine List.

Baltimore, September 20.  
List of vessels at Surrinam on the 26th August, brought by captain Pearce, of the schooner Monieriff, arrived yesterday:  
Ship Mechanic, Reeves, for Baltimore, to fail in 3 days.  
Brig Samuel, Bounds, for do. to fail same time.  
Schr. Polly, Frazier, do. do.  
Brig Eliza, Parlet, ditto, cargo not landed.  
Brig Guardian, Stevens, do. cargo not landed.  
Schooner Thetis, —do. cargo not landed.  
Sloop Brothers, Hard, do. to fail in 7 days.  
Ship Fox, Lincoln, Charleston, to fail in 12 days.  
Ship Dauphin, Wallace, do. to fail in 12 days.  
Brig —, Glazier, Philadelphia, landing cargo.  
Schr. Betty Holland, Carlson, do. to fail in 15 days.  
Schr. —, Ford do. taken by the French and brought back.  
Brig —, Star, New York, to fail in 12 days.  
Schr. Lucky Owners, Delight, Nicols do. do.  
Schr. Jenny, Miller, Boston  
Sloop Sally Warner, Buckley, Connecticut.  
Schr. Synthez, Hinn, Salem  
And several others names unknown.  
Sailed in company with  
Ship London Packet, Anderson, Baltimore  
Brig Amelia, Mitchell, do.  
Sally, Spooner, Providence  
Schr. Harriot, —, Bolton  
Mary, Bowden, Cape Fear  
Isabella, Lang, (arrived) Baltimore  
Potomac, Thompson, (arrived) do.  
Atalanta, Wood, New-York  
Sloop Lydia, Potter, Providence  
Left all except the schooners Isabella, Potomac and Atalanta, the day we failed, and parted company with the Atalanta, captain Wood, on the 5th September, lat. 21, 51, long. 63, 30. On the 5th September, lat. 34, 25, long. 74, 30, spoke the schooner Harmony, captain Nicholson, from Jamaica bound to North-Carolina, out 24 days, out of provisions, which we supplied him with. On the 16th, spoke the sloop —, captain Mitchell, from Cape Francois bound to Providence, 13 days out all well.

Arrived this day.  
Ship Smallwood, capt. Johnson, 34 days from Kingston.

### REPORT

Of the Sections of the different grounds, of the number of Burials at their grounds.

| FOR THE 48 HOURS, ENDING THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK. | Graves Persons | Children |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| Names of the Burial Grounds.                     |                |          |
| Christ Church, - - - - -                         | 0 0            |          |
| St. Peter's, - - - - -                           | 1 0            |          |
| St. Paul's, - - - - -                            | 0 0            |          |
| 1st Presbyterian, - - - - -                      | 0 1            |          |
| 2d do., - - - - -                                | 0 0            |          |
| 3d do., - - - - -                                | 1 0            |          |
| Scots Presbyterian, - - - - -                    | 0 0            |          |
| Associate Church, - - - - -                      | 0 0            |          |
| St. Mary's, - - - - -                            | 1 1            |          |
| Trinity, - - - - -                               | 0 0            |          |
| Friends, - - - - -                               | 2 0            |          |
| Free Quakers, - - - - -                          | 0 0            |          |
| Swedes, - - - - -                                | 0 0            |          |
| German Lutheran, - - - - -                       | 1 1            |          |
| German Presbyterian, - - - - -                   | 1 0            |          |
| Moravian, - - - - -                              | 0 0            |          |
| Baptist, - - - - -                               | 0 0            |          |
| Methodist, - - - - -                             | 0 0            |          |
| Universalist, - - - - -                          | 0 0            |          |
| Jews, - - - - -                                  | 0 0            |          |
| African Episcopal, - - - - -                     | 0 0            |          |
| do, Methodist, - - - - -                         | 0 2            |          |
| Kennington, - - - - -                            | 0 1            |          |
| Public Ground,* - - - - -                        | 23             |          |
| Total                                            | 30             | 6        |

The above list comprehends all the burials from the City and Liberties of every disease By order of the Board of Health.

WILLIAM ALLEN,  
Health Officer.

### CITY HOSPITAL.

Admitted, in the last 48 hours, fourteen.  
Died, in the last 48 hours, twelve.  
Discharged, eleven.

\* Interred in the Public Ground the last 48 hours, - - - - - 23

Remaining in the Hospital 71, of whom 32 are convalescents, and eleven children who were admitted in good health.

PETER HELM, Steward.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, convened by public notice, at the Union School-house, in Germantown, on Saturday the 21st of Sept. 1799, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to fill the several offices which will become vacant at the ensuing Election.—

LEVI HOLLIGWORTH,  
was appointed Chairman

Whereupon it was unanimously resolved, That the wisdom, integrity, real patriotism, uniform principles, and affable demeanor of JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, eminently qualify him for the dignified station of Chief Magistrate of this commonwealth, and fully entitle him to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens; and that the persons composing this meeting will give their votes, and exercise their influence, to promote his election to that office.

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting approves of the nomination of JOHN JONES, of Lower Dublin, by his fellow citizens of this county; and will support him and JOSEPH BALL, at the ensuing election, as Senators, for the district composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and of the county of Delaware.

Resolved unanimously, That Michael Keppel, Samuel W. Fisher, William Hall, George Fox, Godfrey Haga, and Robert Frazer, deserving and possessing the confidence of this meeting, be recommended to the choice of our fellow-citizens as Members of the House of Representatives.

Resolved unanimously, That the gentlemen whose names are mentioned in the following tickets, are well qualified to serve our fellow-citizens in the corporation of Philadelphia.

Select Council.

Samuel Mickle Fox, Samuel Coates, John Miller, junior, and Abijah Dawes.  
Common Council.

Kearney Wharton, John Rugan, Thomas Clabbert, Joseph McGuffin, Lawrence Herbert, Daniel Smith, Henry Drinker, junr, Michael Keppel, Thomas P. Cope, Joseph Hopkinson, Thomas Parkers, George Planted, Gideon Hill Wells, Malcom M'Donald, Gaspar W. Morris, Jonathan Jones, Paschal Hollingsworth, Edward Pennington, Timothy Passon, and James Minor.

Resolved, That J. Wall, M. Keppel, and Joshua Humphreys be a committee to inform our fellow-citizens of the county of Delaware, that this meeting approves of the nomination of John Jones, of Lower Dublin, and earnestly requests their concurrence and support in favour of the said John Jones and Joseph Ball, at the ensuing election.

Ordered, that the minutes of the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Philadelphia newspapers.  
Levi Hollingsworth, chairman.  
Z. Paulson, junr. secretary.

### Guardians of the Poor.

THE Committee of the Guardians of the Poor, appointed to attend at the State-House on Saturday the 21st, are particularly entreated to give their attendance at the above place, on Tuesday the 24th inst. at ten o'clock, to administer relief to the distressed, at which time and place the poor will attend.

State-House, Sept. 21st, 1799.

A Meeting of the General Board of Guardians of the Poor is requested, at the Alms House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 25th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, upon business of importance.

CHARLES SWIFT, President.

Alms House, city of Philadelphia, Sept. 23d, 1799.

### MILLY ANDRE & Co.

HAVE not removed out of town, and they have for sale at their healthy store, No. 88, Market-street corner of South Third-street, A general assortment of DRY GOODS,  
ALSO,

Just received from Virginia,

19 hogheads of best Virginia TOBACCO they will dispose of on reasonable terms.  
Sept. 23. 3100d

### JUST ARRIVED,

From London, in the brig Mercury, Capt. Yarflay, and intended to be landed in a few days, on Walnut-street wharf.

50 Hdds. Draught Porter,  
96 Casks Brown Stout, do. in bottles,  
40 casks stout, No. 1 to 6, chiefly 3 & 4,  
20 Hdds. Superfine Whiting,  
10 Casks Green Copperas,  
8 Hdds. Ground Lead, viz. Red, White, Spanish Brown and Ground Paints, Black Yellow and Venetian,  
4 Casks Glauber Salts,  
1 do. each of Crude Antimony, Cream Tartar and Sal Carthamatic,  
1 do. Allum com.

20 Half barrels Gun Powder, FF—C &c.

ALSO,  
Said BRIGANTINE,

As she came from sea, just coppered in London, with the best quality copper armed with 12 eighteen pound carronades, and 4 long fixes, small arms, boarding netting, &c. This vessel is completely equipped, and in a superior style, burden above 1700 barrels—Sails remarkably fast. For sale by

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND,  
Sept. 23.

### John J. Parry,

### WATCH-MAKER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, he has removed from the sea from his shop in Second-street to the next house to the post-office in Trenton, opposite the Market, where all orders in his line will be executed with particular care and attention.

An excellent assortment of Silver Ware and Jewellery, and Gold and Silver Watches, for Sale as above.

Trenton, Sept. 4, 1799. 3tawaw.