

It appears also, that the French on leaving Genoa, had a heavy contribution. Thus, they not only take a place and lay contribution, but demand it when driven away.

BOSTON, August 8.

It has ever been asserted by men of penetration, that the French revolution would confine itself by its own heat. The time has already arrived, when the glare of conquest no longer dazzles the eyes of the French nation when they must see, what they sensibly feel, the tyrannized and unparalleled dilapidations of their palm-itching rulers and when they will begin to curse their vernal administration, in common with other nations.

It is the curse of almost every honorable service, to have partisans who disgrace it; and who are void of every principle, except influence and rapine: such we learn with regret are some few of the commanders of British cruizers in the West-India seas;—whose piratical conduct must excite the contempt and indignation of those gallant officers who so nobly venture their lives to restore to Europe, its government, property and franchises.

From the GENTLEMAN.

THE FOREIGN ARTICLES

Which contain the debates and denunciations in the French councils, are highly important. They develop situations and circumstances, which, though for a long time pronounced audibly in the United States, have been denied with tenacity; and have been heard in France only in whispers, commented on with half-made shrugs, and communicated to the world with the most timid caution.

Notwithstanding all Rewbell's challenges about contracts, and his modest will never to rise above mediocrity, he is said to be the richest individual in the French republic. As the French want "a great deal of money," he, perhaps is marked as the fatted calf for the sacrifice.

On the subject of the French finances we have frequently given our opinion. On the same subject, a judicious writer has remarked; "The directory, not knowing where to find money, which they cannot do without, have demanded and obtained new taxes. But to what can the deficit in their revenues be owing, but to the impossibility which there is in France of paying the taxes? How people who are unable to pay one sum are to pay double that amount, is what we are unable to conceive, and what all the despotism of the directory, struggling for existence, cannot accomplish. Their ordinary and extraordinary revenues are not sufficient for half their wants; they cannot raise a loan either in France or in foreign Countries; it is not in their power to reform the currency of paper money; their armies are driven back either to their own country or countries already exhausted."

JUST ARRIVED,

In the ship Belvedere, John Frankford, commander, from Alicante and Gibraltar.

308 PIPES BRANDY, 47 pipes, 34 hogheads, 32 quarter casks, 15 butts, 65 quarter casks } along bodied RED WINE. 100 quarter casks Malaga Wine, 290 kegs Raisins, 450 boxes do, 94 jars do.

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

Who also offer for sale,

THE SAID SHIP

BELVEDERE.

She is New-York built, coppered to the bands, mounts 14 six-pounders, with small arms in proportion, and sails fast.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes items like Six per Cent, Delerred 6 per Cent, Three per Cent, BANK United States, North America, Pennsylvania, Insurance comp N.A. shares, Do Scrip with the five Installments, Do the 5th Installment only, East-India Company of N.A. par, Land Warrants, 30 dolls. per 100 acres, COURSE OF EXCHANGE, On London, Amsterdam, Hamburg.

The following facts, are selected from Rofe's "Brief Examination into the increase of the revenue, commerce and manufactures of Great-Britain, from 1792, to 1799."

- 1. That Great-Britain is now raising within the year, by a war tax, a large proportion of the whole supplies.
2. That to carry on the present war, reckoning from the year 1793, to 1798 inclusive, the government of Great-Britain, has created a capital by loans, amounting to 169,927,789 pounds; to pay the interest, management &c. of which, she raises a tax, equal to £7,931,215, independent of her taxes, to pay the interest &c. of the debt created before the year 1793.
3. That amidst all the difficulties of the war, and urgency of providing money to carry it on, she has not trenebed in the smallest degree on the fund allotted, for the extinction of the old and new national debt, and has with inflexible perseverance, pursued the measure, of providing in every new loan, a surplus for the redemption of it.
4. That the sinking fund of 1786, and the sinking fund of 1792, amount to £4,294,043.
5. That the sinking fund of 1786, has redeemed of the capital, of the old debt, £28,677,689; and the sinking fund of 1792 of the capital created in the present war £8,794,082: so that there has been a total capital actually redeemed, amounting to £37,381,771.
6. That, by the sole operation of these sinking funds, without any further intervention of Parliament, supposing the 3 per cents to be on an average at £75, the capital of the old debt, which was about £240,000,000 will be completely redeemed, in the year 1842: and if the same price is assumed, in computing the period of redemption of the new debt, created since the war, the 3 per cents will be redeemed in less than thirty five years, from the time of making each loan: But at the present price, viz. 53 3/4, the 3 per cents, created by new loans, would be redeemed, in twenty three years and a quarter from the time each was made.
7. That the old taxes, existing previous to the war, have produced annually, on an average of seven years, from 1792, £1,080,000 more than on an average of seven years of peace preceding, notwithstanding the imposition of new taxes, to the amount of £7,500,000 a year, within the same period.
8. That the imports into Great-Britain have on a similar average, during the last seven years, exceeded those in the former period of seven years of peace, annually £4,230,000.
9. That the British manufactures exported have on a similar average, during the last seven years, exceeded those in the former period, annually £4,008,000.
10. That foreign goods and manufactures exported from Great Britain, have on a similar average, during the last seven years, exceeded those in the former period, annually £5,085,000.
11. That the probable balance of the trade of Great-Britain, is in her favor on an average of the last four years, to the extent of about £14,800,000 per annum.

The preceding facts ought to be well weighed by our politicians, and the consideration reflecting part of the community, Admitting, what cannot be doubted, the correctness of the facts, to Great Britain in her credit, or at the eve of a general dissolution, political, moral and financial? It is with this nation, so competent to every purpose of war and every public exigency of state; so flourishing in her commerce and revenue; and so triumphant at sea, that

the sage writer of the letter to Mazzini; and the lesser sages, who peep abroad for a moment, in morning and evening Chronicles, Aurora's and Examiners, think it advisable, the United States should avoid all commercial or political connexion, least they be overwhelmed in her fall, which a few weeks ago, was considered as inevitable.

The United States, you say, have perceived the danger of French principles. Good my friend, and what preservative have they provided? They have fortified their harbors. Very well. They have taken measures to provide an immediate, and an eventual army. Very well. They have also directed a species of reprisals, and interdicted trade with France. All very good. But now tell me, my friend, when does government intend to dispatch their ministers to the Directory, and are these wise men, to obtain an article, in the New Treaty, to exclude the introduction of French principles?

No. XI.

To the Managers of the Alms House and House of Employ.

YOUR more able advocate, as Charitas calls him, has condescended to make an apology to the gentleman whom he insulted in the public papers without cause or provocation.

While he is in that spirit, justice requires that he should make one to your physicians, for an obvious, though indirect, accusation of cruelty. Their feelings and medical reputation imperiously demand it, and nothing but a confession of the error can extenuate the charge, unless you will give a correct statement from your records, which can be readily done, if you have kept any; this explanation is due to yourselves, as well as your doctors, for if the position is true that 261 out of the whole number of 606 persons, are proper subjects of a hospital, 192 able to work, and 153 children, you are placed in a very singular and awkward situation: Guardians of a House of Employ in which little or nothing is done, and Managers of an Alms House, in which, excepting what care the children may require, there is not an object that comes within the original design of such an institution!

Permit me now to make some further remarks upon your 726 paupers, maintained, as you say, in the Alms House: In order to make up this number which is exhibited to us as a just statement, every person that remains 12 months in the house, is counted monthly, and in summing up the annual returns, made to count 12; and every one, that has been 11 months, 11 distinct persons, and so on throughout the year; in order to shew the fallacy of this mode of calculation, if elucidation is necessary, suppose you were to count them daily, and sum up the daily returns annually, the number of your paupers would then be 220,825, more than three times as many as the whole city contains.

This you may object to as being quite too wild, but remember, it is but an extension of your own principle; if this proposition takes, you may tell the public that you maintain this mighty host of paupers a year, for the trifling sum of £12,284,117.

This, as it relates to the general principle of truth or error, would be as proper as your annual statement; for you will find it is as easy to make the people believe, that the whole of this excessive number pulled through your house in that time, as that one ninth of the inhabitants of Philadelphia are indebted to public charity for support. As this strange and deceptive statement, is the essence of your account, and the only source from which a probable idea of economical or profuse expenditure can be drawn, I hope you will forgive me for presenting the reflecting mirror once more before you; and however you may be disposed to consider these hints, I am not without hope that they may serve as land marks to your successors and assist them to avoid those shoals, on which the institution is in danger of stranding.

Piracy.

I am informed by Joseph Yznardi, Esq. acting as American consul at Cadix, that the mate and four of the seamen of the American brigantine Nancy, whereof Stephen Muniens was master, piratically cut her cables in the Bay of Cadix, in the night of the 7th of June last, and carried her out to sea without her papers. The said brigantine is a square sterned vessel, 86 feet in length, 26 in breadth, 10 in depth, of the burthen of 191 1/2 tons, and had on board a cargo as follows,

- 21 butts of Sherry wine, 14 barrels do of 11 arroves each, 66 quarter casks do of 7 1/2 do, 100 barrels do of 4 1/2 do, 109 butts, } Catalan wine, 10 half do, 3 butts brandy, 4 do } Vinegar, 12 half do, 3000 jars of oil, 800 do olives, 100 bales paper.

All custom-house officers and others are therefore requested to seize and detain the said brigantine and the said mate and seamen, to the end that they may be dealt with according to law and right.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

Department of State, } 12th Aug. 1799. }

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

Capt. Sherer, of the Sch. Sally, sailed from Montego Bay the 22d July—Left there the following vessels: Brig Eliza and Mary, Stevenson, of N. Y. for Turks Island. Minnah, Hunt, Haverhill—Bay of Honduras. Sufannah, Spencer, of and from Charleston.

Schr. Rainbow, Griffen, of N. London, lying at Martha Bay, to sail 23d. Brig Rosanna, Mansfield, of Salem, St. Anns to sail 23d.

On the 31th inst. off the Dry Tortugas, was boarded by the British frigate Greyhound having in possession 7 Spanish prizes, all richly laden and bound for Kingston—off Cape Florida, spoke the ship Rose, Nicholas, of N. York, Ship Independence, of Boston, and a Schr. belonging to R. Island, name unknown, in company, well armed, from the Havana, bound to America.

The Congress of 36 guns, building at the United States Navy yard, at Portsmouth, will be launched in 10 or 12 days.

Boston, August 6.

Arrived ship Polly, Drummond, 57 days from the Island of Jersey near England.—The Polly was on her passage from Liverpool when she was taken by a French privateer and afterwards retaken by the English and sent into Jersey, where she was cleared on paying salvage. Passenger, Captain Hackel, of the schooner Mary, of Norfolk, whose vessel was taken by a French privateer, on her passage from Surinam to Hamburg, and retaken by the English and cleared; afterwards had the misfortune again to fall into the paws of the French and vessel and cargo condemned at Morlaix. The sch. Alert, of Beverly, captured some time since by the French, was retaken and arrived at Jersey May 20th. She was in possession of the French and had a French cargo on board; the name on her files had been rubbed out but was visible, and it is expected the right owner may obtain her again by paying salvage. July 18, lat. 44. long. 50, spoke brig Neptune, Dodge, 15 days from Wiscasset, for Greenock; 26, lat. 43, 2c. long. 61, 40, spoke sch. Eunice Frazer, from Portland for Liverpool, all well.

New-York, August 12.

By Arrivals on Saturday.

The schooner Eglantine, Capt. Hall, left the Matanzas, on the 1st of August—Sugar—to Gouverneur, Kemble and Co. Charles Seton—Sailed in company with the brig Pamarebo, Chew, and the brig Quantaby, Eams, for Boston. Came out under convoy of the United States' ships South Carolina and General Pinckney. Left there the Hibernia, of Newburyport.

The brig John Henderson, Capt. French, of Perth Amboy, left Falmouth, England, June 11, and Plymouth two days before. The William and Mary, King, came out from Plymouth in company, but was stopped by the Amelia frigate—did not know the reason, but supposed it was on account of discovering some people that were secreted.

June 27, spoke the ship Fame, from Philadelphia, for Hamburg, out 17 days then in lat. 44, 40, long. 40.

July 13, spoke the ship Rose, from New-York out 13 days, then on the Grand Bank.

July 21, in lat. 40, off Nantucket shoals, spoke the brig Peggy, from New-York to Belfast, out 5 days.

August 2, off Nantucket shoals, spoke the ship Mars, West from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, out 50 days.

By arrivals yesterday.

The Adventure, captain Hutchins, arrived here yesterday, via St. Kitts. Sailed from Antigua the 24th ult, to join the English fleet at St. Kitts, in which were about 70 sail of American vessels a number of which were for America—left the convoy on the 1st of August, in lat. 22, 30.

Captain Hutchins informs, that on the 25th July, at night, schooner William, Lamb, of New-York, was cut out of the harbour of Basseterre, by five Frenchmen, who had been prisoners at St. Kitts, and were permitted to go on board another vessel to assist in loading her, to sail with the convoy, whose boat they took away, and possessed themselves of the William; when they massacred one of her people as he was coming out of the steerage, and made several attempts to board several others. They said they were going to take the Schooner into St. Fultia, The captain of the William was not on board at the time. After these villains got out three leagues at sea, they set the William's men adrift, and after rowing all night they arrived at Basseterre.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Alfred, of Providence, Capt. D. Lee, in 29 days from Surinam.—Left there nearly 50 sail of American vessels, amongst which were the ships Washington, Bunce, of New-York—ship Rose, Chace, of Newport—brig Almira, Waite, Portland, to sail in 6 days—Between the 1st, and 10th of July, there were captured within 5 leagues of Surinam River, 6 American vessels, viz. sch. Sally, Larobe, s. Yarmouth, sch. May, D. Lee, s. Yarmouth, a sch. S. Clark, Bolton; sch. John, Lufkin, of Gloucester—ransomed his vessel, and arrived at Surinam—two other schooners were seen beating up for Cayenne, in company with a French privateer. Left the United States sloop of war Portsmouth, lying off the mouth of Surinam river.

There had just arrived at Cayenne a French 36 gun frigate, and an express-boat was dispatched from Paramaribo, to inform her of the Portsmouth's being there. It was expected she would come round to attack the Portsmouth.

POSTSCRIPT.

BALTIMORE, August 10. Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Barracoas, to his friend here, dated July 29.

"A civil war has broken out in Hispaniola. I will not attempt to detail the causes that led to this event; it is sufficient to know that it exists, and is conducted with brutal ferocity. The favorable reception given to the English by Toussaint, is the plea urged by Rigaud in defence of his conduct. He accuses the former with an intention of delivering up the island to them, or at least of putting it under their protection. The real object of contention is power, the one being resolved to preserve the supreme command, the other equally desirous to possess it.

When Hedouville was sent off to France, he wrote Rigaud, and directed him to assume the command, should he observe Toussaint was about to take any steps to render the island independent. From that moment Rigaud endeavoured, by means of his agents, to gain over the several chiefs of his party; and when he believed the crisis was arrived in which he might declare himself openly, he marched a body of troops to Petit Goave, which was taken, delivered up to pillage, and most of the whites massacred. The standard of revolt was now reared. He expected at Port-au-Prince the same scene would take place, the chief of which was gained, and he counted upon the exertions of his adherents at Gonaves, Port-de-Paix, Mole St. Nicholas, Jean Rabel, and other places. Most of these plots have been discovered, and all of them prevented, except at the Moale, where a regiment which was ordered to march, expelled the commandant, and took possession of the town and forts. The persons of the inhabitants and property have hitherto been respected. The sails and rudders of the vessels which lie in port were taken on shore; though it is said they have since been restored to them. An army of 3000 men is on its march to that place, and as the garrison is but small, it may be soon reduced. After the capture of Petit Goave, a party advanced as far as Grand Goave, and took possession of a block house—they are now surrounded by a detachment of Toussaint's army, and must be soon forced to surrender.

Toussaint has punished some of the chiefs who have been found to have been in intelligence with Rigaud, by blowing them off at the mouth of cannon. It is supposed that these severe examples will intimidate the others who may be discontented, and as he has an army of 10,000 men under his command, he is supposed to be the strongest party, especially as Beauvais, his commands at Jacmel, has declared for him.—Rigaud has been proclaimed a rebel by Raume, and the agents of the Executive directory. All vessels going to his parts, are to be reputed lawful prizes. Barges and vessels of force are fitting out by both parties, and it appears to be more than mere report that the barges of Rigaud have put to death the crews of one or more French vessels which they have captured.

Which of these two chiefs may gain the day, is doubtful, but while hostilities exist between them there can be but little security for the American commerce—even should the communication be opened. The risk which must be run from the barges of either party, will be great; and should the vessels arrive safe, the number of hands taken from Agriculture to recruit the armies, will render coffee scarce, and prevent either administration or individuals from performing their engagements.

"I know not on what footing the English trade with Hispaniola is to be placed. By a proclamation of the king, the governor of Jamaica is authorized to grant passports to vessels, for certain ports; but 3 English vessels are at Port au Prince under Spanish colours—they carried them a very reasonable supply of provisions, flour, bag at 40 dollars per barrel, and other articles in proportion. They have served to augment the price of coffee, and it may be raised so high as to render it, when the trade is permitted, an unprofitable article of remittance.

"One piece of intelligence more—is reported and generally believed, that positive orders have been given by a miral Parker, to stop the ship Kingdon* if she should be met with, and lead her to Jamaica."

* The vessel which took out Dr. Stevens, the American agent to Hispaniola.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 149 South Front Street, The remainder of the CARGO of the ship CAMILLA, direct from CANTON—viz. Imperial Hyson } TEAS, of first quality. Souheong } Black & colored Senhaws, do. do } Sewing Silks, Umbrellas, in boxes of 50 & 25 each. Boxes of Paints, Sheet Copper & Copper Rods, Brass Rods, A few boxes of Rhuubarb.

EDWARD DUNANT.

August 13

HORSE MARKET.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday morning next, precisely at 11 o'clock, at the Horse Market,

A TEAM OF Four valuable Canada Horses, Care and Geers complete, Also—Two draft Mares & one breeding Mare & Colt.

Wm. Davidson, Auct'r.

August 12