Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 27.

8 per Cent Stock for cash		105 to 105 p. ct.	Interest of Data
Six per Cent.	do.	84	
Navy do.	do.	84	
Three per Cent.	do.	51	
Deferred,	do.	80	
BANK United States,	do.	30	
—— Pennsylvania,	do.	27	
—— North America,	do.	50	

Insurance comp. N. A. Quotes 8 to 10 per cent. below par.

—— Pennsylvania, shares, 28 to 30 per cent. adv

East-India Company of N. A. 7 per cent advance

Land Warrants, 25 dolls. per 100 acres.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Bills on Lon. at 30 days for cash 174 1-2 per ct.
Do. do. 60 days do. 170 *a.* 171 do.
Do. do. 90 days do
Bills on Hamburgh at 60 days 33 1-3 *a* 34 cts. per Mark Banco
Do. in Amsterdam, 60 days 39 *a* 40 cts. per Florin.

☞ Yesterday, the Gazette groaned under the *load* of news. To day, studious of variety, the matter is so changed, that even the yawning lounger may allow that its "yoke is *easy*, and its burden *light*." We are truely solicitous to gratify all; and once or twice a week a *Literary column* shall be devoted to the contemplations of the studious, and to the merriment of the jocund and gay.

MARRIED]—At Carlisle, P. by the Rev. Dr. Robert Davidson, Lieut. *Hugh H. Totts*, of the late 9th United States regiment, to Miss *Betsy Hughes*, daughter of John Hughes, Esq. of that borough.

————, On Saturday evening last by the Rev. Dr Helmuth, *Mr John M'Knight*, to *Miss Catharine Stall*, both of this city.

DIED]—at Civetta Vecchia, in Italy, in the month of March last, Mrs. *Henrietta Theresa Musgrave Sartori*, daughter of Mrs. Esther Musgrave, of this city, and wife of John Baptiste Sartori, Esq. Consul of the United States at Rome—in the 27th year of her age.

THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATION.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
(In the shade)
JULY 4, 1800.

At noon 79 degrees, Fahrenheit.
July 5 83 do.
July 6 85 do.
July 7 88 do.
July 8 84 do.

Extract of a letter from John Morton, Esq American Consul at Havanna to the Secretary of State, dated Havanna 21st of May, 1800.

It is with much concern I announce to you, sir, that since my last, the yellow fever has commenced its ravages among our countrymen at this place. A number of seamen, and several persons, who resided on shore, have already fallen victims to that dreadful disease; and several are now under the hands of the physician."

The love of novelty is very finely displayed in the sentiment contained in a *toast drunken*, or a *drunken toast*, at a late meeting in the Northern Liberties. "May a *speedy change* take place in *every department of government*." How many changes do the gentlemen of the Northern Liberties wish in *a day*? Are they not a little afraid that they would be affected with a vertigo, a sort of sea sickness, amid this incessant *whirl* of revolution?

"Be my shoul," said Pat, after a ramble through the suburbs of the city on Friday evening last, "be my shoul, but militiamen is dam plenty in this country, for faith the *gutters* is full of them."

The United States ship Herald, lately sailed from St. Thomas with a fleet. Butter was selling there at 1 dollar per lb.

Colonel James Martin, of Stokes county, North-Carolina, is a candidate for the district composed of the counties of Iredell, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham, for an Elector of President and Vice-President,—Should he be chosen, he will support the present Chief Magistrate, and some other Federal character.

To JOSEPH B. MCKEAN

Some time has elapsed since the following questions were proposed to you; least you might not have seen them, they are again published, and full time shall be given for a reply, which, if you think proper, shall be published in this Gazette.—Remember, Sir, you are placed in a high office under the State Government of Pennsylvania, and the queries now proposed, if answered in the affirmative, render you unqualified for your station. If you do not answer, it will be a fair conclusion that you are guilty, and your silence will induce me to propose a question of a more serious nature.

Query I. When a man is appointed Attorney General of the state of Pennsylvania, does he ON OATH declare he will SUPPORT the Laws?

II. Is it consistent with his duty as an attorney general to advise the good people to oppose any tax legally imposed?

III. Did you or did you not advise a gentleman of this City who is opposed to the tax for watering the city, to continue his opposition, and to refuse submission to that law?

MAD DOGS!

We are informed that a Boy was bitten this morning by a Mad Dog at the corner of Chesnut and Second Streets—He seized the boy by the wrist and nearly tore his hand off.

The Marquis DEL CAMPO died on his estate in Spain, about the middle of March last.

A letter from Lieutenant D. Porter of the Amphitheatre, tender, now at the Fort, states that a Northern schr which arrived at Cape Francois, informed that the schooner Swiftly, captain Perry, of and from this port, and for Philad. or N. Y. from Cape Francois was lost on the West Caicoas, crew saved. The schooner was boarded in lat. 32 by the French privateer La Union, and after taking some provisions permitted her to proceed.

A late London paper observes that a letter from Lisbon states that the Spaniards seem more serious in their designs upon Portugal, and they understand two or three Spanish regiments had actually taken possession of a post on the frontiers, which they are to maintain if possible till the main body, which report states is 60,000 men, shall arrive.

The Aurora of July 3d last, has the following observation, "Attornies of Districts, such as Luther Martin, and Judges, such as Chase, are eager, as blood hounds, after the scent of a man, who has talents and integrity to expose public dilapidators," &c.

Jasper must surely tell a lie, for the sake of lying when he states Mr. Martin to be *a District Attorney*. That gentleman has for more than twenty years, held the office of *Attorney General of the State of Maryland*; the duties of which office he has uniformly executed with an integrity, which hath set at defiance even democratic censure. He doth not, nor did he ever hold an appointment under the government of the United States, nor is there an appointment in its power, which could be for his interest to accept.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

ILLUMINATISM.

If there is any thing that surpasses the nonsense and impiety of the new Philosophy, it is the impudence and the daring of its proud disciples. It is sufficient for these conceited sophists, that an opinion has received the sanction of ages, to excite in their irreverent minds doubts of its credibility. For as truth is not the object of their researches, but something new and wonderful, something that will gratify a thirst for fame, *virum volitare per ora*, they seldom give themselves much concern about evidence or argument; or when they do, they are always more ready to reject than adopt the truth, because, she wears the matron like, sober garb of antiquity.

So strong is the rage for novelty with all these philosophical gentry, that one of the most cautious of them, in a treatise he published some time ago on education, expressed a wish that it were possible to establish schools in the United States, "to teach the Art of Forgetting."* I suppose he meant, only to teach others this singular art, while himself was suffered to remember all that he had ever learned; that he might appear the greater prodigy of wisdom to his ignorant neighbours.

It is a little singular, and deserves remarking, that whenever a spirit of anarchy and rebellion shakes the government of states and empires, something of this antipathy to the theorems of ancient wisdom prevails with equal fury in the literary world. Omar, the Arabian revolutionist, burnt the Alexandrian Library as useless lumber.—We know what attempts the French Vandals have made, since the beginning of their mad revolution, to destroy every vestige of science as well as of government:—And when the Fanatics of last century had overturned both Church and State in Great-Britain; had murdered their king, and despoiled the hierarchy; they changed every thing they could, and at length proposed to burn all the records in the Tower, in order, as they modestly alledged, that the nation might begin the world anew. The motion we are told was *lost only by a few votes*.

This pestilent Sect, though on the whole it is a modern and original character, partakes in no small degree of the *sceptic* and the *materialist* of the ancient heathen schools. Some of the clearest axioms of human science they spurn from them with contempt; and, in order to substitute something that has the appearance of novelty, in the place of what they denounce as ancient errors, they are not ashamed to borrow, even from the absurd and impious whims of Epicurus; and to ascribe to inert matter some of the noblest offices of design and contrivance.

When *Volney* and *Talleyrand*, two apostles of the new philosophy, visited the Philadelphia Prison, and were informed that hard labour, scanty diet, and solitary chambers had effected a reformation in some of the convicts; one of these missionaries turned to the other with an air of triumph, and declared that he had never seen a clearer demonstration of the truth of materialism.—A common observer would have supposed that the reformation, where it really existed, was operated by a sense of suffering, by serious reflection, and by the absence of temptation. Not so thought these metaphysical pedlars. A phenomenon, that was contemplated with delight by the patrons of the Institution, as the fruit of an improved system of discipline, was considered by them, only as a new argument against the immateriality of the soul.

The sentiments of an Essayist, which have lately appeared in the TRUE AMERICAN, seem to have been cast in the same mould as those of the French philosophers, though on a different subject. *They* resolve a charge of moral habits into the mere effect of matter and motion; *he* discovers the origin of wars, civil discord, and pestilence in the constitution of the atmosphere. Both tend equally to confirm the wild and pernicious doctrines of blind fate and materialism.

In the days of our worthy ancestors, before men were bewildered with this *new light*; if famine and pestilence attended or succeeded devastating wars, it was generally supposed that the labours of the farmer had been neglected, or wasted, in order to support the belligerent armies; and that scanty and unwholesome diet, together with crowded quarters, and neglect of the sick and wounded, had produced camp, or other malignant fevers; and men comforted themselves with believing that, on the return of peace, these evils would cease with their causes. They never enquired whether the atmosphere was impregnated with more or less of *oxygenous gas*; and had any person told them that war and pestilence had their source in a malignant air, they would have consigned him, very properly, to a dark chamber, and the care of a surgeon barber.

Not so reason the illumined sons of the present time. They will tell you very gravely, that war and pestilence are both effects of one and the same cause, "an inflammatory constitution of the atmosphere."—From a frequent concomitancy," to use the very words of the writer in the True American, "war has been considered by many as the cause of pestilence; this is, however, a very loose and inconclusive mode of reasoning. May not the same condition of the air, which predisposes the human system to inflammatory diseases, produce an unusual and morbid irascibility of temper, and thus lay the foundation of discord and war? In pestilential periods, the human passions appear to have been, at all times, preternaturally subject to become turbulent and stormy. May not the violence of party spirit in our own country, as well as the exterminating war in Europe, proceed in part, from a kind of delirium, excited in the human mind, by that malignant constitution of the atmosphere, which contributes to the production of pestilential epidemics,"†

Such extravagant rant as this, at any time but the present, would hardly deserve a serious animadversion: but when such unwearied pains are taken, to subvert the foundation of all physical and moral truth, and to give the wildest range to hypothesis and conjecture; when these sophists vary their means of deception, by so many artful disguises; and the people are so eager to embrace every novelty, that tends to remove the ancient landmarks of truth, morality, and good order; it becomes an irksome duty to take some notice, even of such ridiculous nonsense.

If the French revolution, with all its horrors, were produced by a morbid state of the atmosphere; if the factions, seditions, and insurrections which have distracted the United States, were owing to a similar cause; the people of both countries were passive machines, and of course were as innocent, in their various acts of rebellion, assassinations, robberies, and murders, as they were of the sin of creating a yellow fever: for both were produced by "an inflammatory constitution of the atmosphere;" both, according to this hypothesis, were effects of the irresistible laws of matter and motion. It must therefore be aggravated tyranny to punish men for any crimes they commit, since they can no more avoid it than they can prevent the sun from shining

It is superfluous to observe that where such an opinion is embraced, it must tend to remove from the mind of man all sense of responsibity, as a moral agent, and to furnish him with an easy apology for all the evil he may perpetrate, however, destructive of private and social happiness. Indeed, if this doctrine were true, pardon the absurd supposition, reader, it would be possible "to excite in the mind ideas, emotions, and affections of every kind, by the mere application of matter; simples may be discovered, or compounds formed, which will produce the same effects, with the various objects of hope and fear, of joy and sorrow." A time may come, when an Apothecary will be able to prepare a potion, to create either love or hatred, peace or war, honour or disgrace; and to manufacture an honest man, or a scoundrel, a Washington, or a Buonaparte.

But I will not insult the reader with tedious remarks on this philosophical gibberish. I am almost ashamed I have written so much, for I am fully persuaded the great bulk of the citizens of the United States detest such jargon most sincerely;—that they still reverence the religion, and the plain good sense of old times;—that they are disposed not only to worship like their grand-fathers, but, like them also, to reason from the evidence of facts and experience.

To convince these antiquated gentry that the phenomena in question were produced by a malignant constitution of the atmosphere, when they may be so easily traced to a very different source, will require more skill than the Illuminati of France, and their American apes unitedly possess. While there exist such unquestionable proofs of the foreign origination of the yellow fever; and while every man who has resided in the United States for the last 20 or 30 years, is sensible that the air, instead being more malignant, has really become more temperate and salubrious; it will not be in the power of sophistry, of *briefs*, or *bulgeons*, to convince him that the frequent recurrence of the disease, since the year 1793, is owing to a deleterious revolution in the atmosphere. Still less willing must he be, to ascribe the wars of Europe, or the factions of this country, to a cause so fanciful and extraordinary; while ambition, turbulence, and a rage for innovation, which infest both public and private life, afford so easy and natural a solution. In short, it is this sickly taste for novelty and paradox, joined to a general corruption of manners and principles, which constitutes the morbid character of the age; and not any physical revolution, or pestilential qualities in the air of Europe or America.

NO INNOVATOR.

* See an Essay on the "*amusements and punishments proper for schools.*" The meek author of this Essay wished to discard corporal punishments altogether from the discipline of schools. But take notice, reader, the same man, who felt so much tenderness for the posteriors of a truant school-boy, could with the utmost sang froid, pursue a poor Printer and his family to the verge of ruin, for only lampooning his professional errors.

† How great wits jump together! This corresponds exactly with the opinion of *Findley*, the author of the history of the Western Insurrection This philosophical weaver, speaking of the cause of the insurrection, says it was a great mistake to ascribe it to the turbulent, seditious spirit of the people; for that it was, in a great measure, owing to the extreme heat of the dog-days in the summer of 1794.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

LETTER I.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States.

PHILAD: July 5, 1800.

Sir,

AS you are a candidate for the Supreme Magistracy of the United States, a knowledge of your character and qualifications becomes a subject of great importance to every lover of his country.—Had you been content to have moved in the humble walks of private life and never interfered in political concerns, I would not have troubled you or the public with these letters, since your vices or your virtues could have had but little relation to our national happiness;—You might then, Sir, have slided down the current of life in obscurity, and at least have had the consolation to know that your deformities were hidden from the world. But, as, Sir, you have appeared on the stage of public life in a variety of situations, and now offer yourself as a candidate for the Presidency, you will please excuse the liberty I take to investigate a character, which, from a false opinion of, your country may perhaps confide her dearest interest to.

It is my duty, as it is my wish, to give you credit for every great or good quality you possess, and to speak with gratitude of any services you have rendered America in the course of a long life *busied* with public cares,—But, Sir, it is also my duty to speak of those *other* qualities of your heart and mind which have been also *employed* in the national affairs of our country.

Nature, Sir, in profusion, gifted you with talents, a brilliant fancy, penetrating genius and a native elegance of diction, combined with a thirst for knowledge, formed you a man of learning and taste, well acquainted with the classics, deeply read in the philosophy of natural history, observant of men and things, and attentive in theory to political concerns. But, to balance these singular favors, she denied you others, which, to "move in the tempestuous sea of liberty," or guide the helm of a great nation, are of more utility and absolutely indispensable.—Your fortitude has been often tried and found unequal to the task—much less arduous than the one you are so indefatigably striving to impose on yourself: your mind is fitted for a sedentary life, and in your closet you may study, with honor to yourself, the works of Nature; but the fatigues, *perseverance* and firm temper, necessary in an Executive station, would wear out the remains of those delicate nerves which have on *former occasions* so often shrunk from the approach of danger, and rendered an enlightened understanding useless to its possessor and injurious to his country. Let me conjure you, Sir, to call to your remembrance the history of your political life, and from a regard to your peace and reputation, not involve yourself in that disgrace which must inevitably attend your acceptance of the Presidency. You have been, Sir, a Governor, an Ambassador, and a Secretary of State, and had to desert each of these posts, from that weakness of nerves, want of fortitude and total imbecility of character, which have marked your whole political carier, and most probably will attend you to your grave. Remember, Sir, all the services you ever rendered your country were of the *literary* kind—The Declaration of Independence was penned in your closet, where you were perfectly secure; but I do not recollect that you supported that Declaration by any extraordinary exertion, or by exposing yourself to any imminent danger. When Governor of Virginia, you fled from your state because a storm was gathering, and declined a foreign appointment by Congress. As the danger was visible, you acted consistently with your character, but surely did not display either much firmness or patriotism.

But, Sir, weakness of nerves and want of fortitude are natural defects—they are not faults of your own—tho' were you, conscious of your defects, to accept the important office of President, when the liberty and rights of millions and the happiness of your country are depending, it would in my opinion, amount to a crime. But I will no longer dwell on these topics—In my next letter I will consider you as the head of a party devoted to the enemies of America, and a party created for her ruin.

COLUMBUS.

Gazette Marine List.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived at the Fort,

United States schooner Experiment, Maley, from a cruize.

Capt. Maley spoke the following vessels on his passage home, viz.—June 20th brig Charleston Packet, Price, 6 days from Jamaica, to Boston; same day brig Juno, Vincent, 6 days from Jamaica to Philadelphia; same day a sloop from Jamaica to N. Carolina; June 21st, off Cape Antonio, a schooner from Jamaica to New Haven, out 7 days; July 1st, lat. 34, 33, long. 74, 58, schr. Adventure, Lillibridge, from Philadelphia to Havanna.

Sloop Farmer, Baker, of and from Wilmington, D. to New Orleans, is lost on the Florida Keys; captain and crew taken up by a New Providence privateer and arrived at Boston.

Schooner Swift, Perry, of this port, is lost on the West Caicos; crew saved.

BALTIMORE, July 5.

ARRIVED, Days

Sloop Fox, captain Bissel, 16 days from New-Providence.

Schr. Nancy, capt. Obear, of Norfolk, sailed in company with us. A number of American vessels were carried in there, but remember none except the brig Calliope and Volunteer, of New-York.

Spoke a schooner belonging to N. Providence two days after we came out, that had the crew of the brig Guardian, captain Stevenson of Baltimore on board, that had been cast away on Elbow Key.

Arrived, ship Rein Deer, capt. Frost, 45 days from Bremen; Left in Bremen the ship Traveller, captain Billups, to sail in one day after the Rein Deer, for this port. Ship General Greene, captain West, sailed 8 days before the Rein Deer, for Baltimore—spoke the brig Mary, captain Alexander Brannan, from Norfolk, bound to Liverpool all well.

A German brig, the Æolus, capt. Henrickson, sailed 2 days before the Rein Deer, and a ship, the Batavia, captain Hansmen, was ready to sail, both for this port.

July 6.

Ship Randolph, R. Oram, Liverpool, belonging to Portsmouth. The ship Six Sisters, captain Mathews, sailed from Liverpool, for Baltimore, one day before the Randolph—left in Liverpool, the ship Union, captain Porter, belonging to Baltimore, time of sailing not known—spoke one schr. bound for the West-Indies, from New-London; blowing hard at the time, could not get her name. In the Randolph a few passengers came over, one a Mr. Carson, of this place.

Schr. Charlotte, Stanly, 10 days from the Havanna.

Left there the schrs. Monchief, Pierce, and Polly, Myrick, of this port, where they had just arrived after forty days passage.

The United States frigate General Greene from New-Orleans, with general Wilkinson on board, had put in there for water.

Spoke nothing on the passage.

Brig Hope, captain Haynes, 12 days from the Havanna. Sailed with the Charlotte. Was boarded by the brig Pickering, captain Hillier, in lat. 33, 20, long 77.

The ship Hercules Courtenay is in the river.

Arrived, brig Fly, captain E. Pearce, in 33 days from the Isle of May. Left there the ship William, captain Towne, belonging to William Gray, Esq. of Salem, to sail in ten days. Also three English ships, bound on a whaling voyage. On the 6th of June, in lat. 17, 30, long. 43, 30, captain P. fell in with a fleet of merchantmen, consisting of 200 sail, from London, bound to Barbadoes, under convoy of 6 English frigates. Was boarded by one of the frigates, and treated politely. On the 26th of June, in sight of Bermuda, spoke the schr. Rover, captain Mallory, from New-London, out 12 days, bound to that Island.

CHARLESTON, June 27, 1800.

FRENCH PIRATES.

Captain Miner, of the sloop Sally, from Eleuthera, (one of the Bahamas) on Sunday last, in lat. 32, 28, on the eastern edge of the Gulph, was brought to and boarded by two armed brigs, one of 14 guns, the other of 12. Captain Miner went on board the largest brig; he was there told that they were Spaniards, but he believes they were French privateers from Gaudaloupe; he was informed that they had taken three vessels of the Jamaica fleet, and had sent them to the Havanna. They took from Captain Miner all his liquors and stores, and a boat load of pine apples. One of the hands of the privateer mentioned, that they had taken an American vessel. The largest brig appeared to be American built, with a white head; the other a French built vessel.

The ship Sympathy, Hancock, of Norfolk, from Cape Froncois to Norfolk, was captured off the Cape by the Alarm British frigate; four French passengers who were in her, were put on board Captain Crosby. The Captain, Mate, and crew of the Sympathy, were detained by the frigate.