

the execution of this decree, which, along with the report of the Minister of the Interior, shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the laws.

In the absence of the First Consul, (Signed) CAMBACERES, Second Consul.

Buonaparte writes that he is beyond the St. Bernard. The 25th of Cavalry is just going to march to the army of reserve. This night a mill tray commission, convoked by General Lecourbe, has condemned to death the commissary of war of the first class Pommier. He was convicted of having endangered the safety of the army, by converting into money for his own profit a requisition of provisions made for the army at Kimpren, 7,000 livres were pocketed by him, and the army was in want of bread. The Council of revision, to which he has appealed, will be occupied by this affair. May this example strike horror into the men who scatter defolation through the conquered Countries, produce scarcity on the route of the army, and throw disgrace on the French name! It was worthy of the austere Lecourbe to be first to give such an example. By rewarding among those who have distinguished themselves Fusiliers, Cannoniers, Drummers and Waggondrivers, he has increased a hundred fold the emulation of all classes of the army.

MILAN, April 29.

Admiral Keith has declared, that he would order any Captain of a ship to be hanged, who should assist Massena in effecting his escape.

May 1.

General Melas, on summoning Massena to surrender the city of Genoa, wrote to him in the following terms:

GENERAL, Fortune has not crowned your bravery, which entitles you to my esteem, and to that of the whole world. With but a small number of men, you were forced to give way to my exertions, and you did it with honour. But I think it is time to listen to the voice of humanity. General Suchet has yesterday been defeated at St. Giacomo, and you have no longer any hopes to resist my forces. You will be accountable for the blood that shall be spilt hereafter, and you will complete the miseries of a people who have already suffered so much. The city is exposed to the greatest calamities, it is menaced by pillage and all the horrors of war, if the country people should enter it with fury in their hearts, without a capitulation having previously been concluded. I cannot entirely answer for my victorious troops. Listen to the voice of humanity, and sacrifice the glory of having defended yourself to the fall drop of blood, to the true glory and to the admiration which no one will then deny you. I offer you the most honourable capitulation which a warrior of your character merits, to prove to you the esteem and the most perfect respect with which I am, &c."

MELAS.

To which General Massena returned the following answer:

Head Quarters at Genoa, April 21.

"General, I have received the letter which you have done me the honor to write to me, and by which you offer me an honourable capitulation. General, I am not yet reduced to that situation. I have still a sufficiency of troops to enable me to defend myself, altho' General Suchet may have been beaten, which I have good reason to believe is not the case. MASSENA."

For Charter,

THE SHIP ABIGAIL, A good stout vessel, burthen about 2,000 barrels.

Apply to MOORE WHARTON, July 14, d.w. ACADEMY.

FOR Mercantile, Mathematical and complete English tuition is established at No. 25 Arch Street, 20 scholars only will be admitted; who may in this Academy, in a short time be fully instructed in any, or all the foregoing branches conducted by a respectable teacher. July 18, 22wtf.

Loft, (YESTERDAY)

A Red Morocco Pocket-Book, CONTAINING sundry notes of hand, and several pieces of silver—the subscriber's name marked on the inside of the flap. Whoever has found it, and will leave it at No. 40, Cherry Street, shall receive Five Dollars, and the silver the Pocket-book contained. JOHN SIMS, July 17, dtf.

A Book-keeper

WANTED, A complete Book-keeper and Accountant, who is master of the German language, and well acquainted with the manner of transacting business in this city—to have trouble none need apply unless answering in every respect fully this advertisement, and produce satisfactory testimonials of character and talents. Apply at the office of the Gazette of the United States July 15, dtf.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, OLD Long Primer, Small Pica on Pica Body, English, Choice, Composing Sticks, and a great variety of articles necessary to carry on the Printing Business. They will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to the Printer.

Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 19.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Philadelphia, July 19, 8 per Cent Stock for cash, Navy do., Three per Cent do., Deferred do., BANK United States do., Pennsylvania do., North America do., Insurance comp. N. A. shares 8 to 10 per cent below par, East-India Company of N. A., Land Warrants.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table with 2 columns: Location and Exchange Rate. Includes Bills on London at 30 days, Do. do. 60 days, Do. do. 90 days, Bills on Hamburg at 60 days, Do. in Amsterdam, 60 days.

Commissioners in France.

A gentleman in this city says the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, has received a letter from an official character in Europe, dated the 4th of May last, which states, that he had information from our Envoys to France as late as the 1st of May That at that date they had EFFECTED NOTHING—that they had indeed been treated civilly—but that they had made NO progress in Negotiation.

How long must the American government continue in this humiliating posture—Has it not stooped low enough to check the clamours of a daring faction—Has it not done enough to satisfy the doubts of the most weak and credulous?—After this third fruitless endeavour to bring the haughty and perfidious rulers of France to some terms of accommodation—will there be found one American so devoid of national attachment as to continue a moment longer the advocate of foreign infidelity, and of the degradation and ruin of his own country?—Three months have elapsed, and our Ambassadors have done NOTHING—They have no doubt been amused with promises in abundance—They have had a conference or two, we have heard, with persons specially appointed by that intriguing government. Dispositions, amicable to our nation have been expressed. The utmost personal respect has been shown. The cant and fling about the friendship that should subsist between two sister republics has been repeated; without betraying a smile.—And very probably they have gone so far as to talk about those lawless marauders that have depredated on our commerce—Meantime all has been hollow-hearted and insincere.—The tyrant, unsettled on his throne, or determined to make us drink the last dregs of the cup of national debasement, invents pretext after pretext for procrastinating discussion, and for finally throwing the blame of this new abortion on our Commissioners or our government.

If we may hazard a conjecture, it is, that the next news we hear of our Envoys, will be of their arrival in America—which we may now daily look for!

Captain Goodrich, arrived at New York, from Teneriffe, informs, that on the 30th of May, a French 20 gun brig arrived there in 20 days from Brest, called the Volney; the captain of which informed the Governor that he had positive orders not to capture or molest any American vessels; and further, that he had met three American vessels on his passage from Brest, and supplied them with provisions. On the same day arrived there, the French privateer ship La Mouche, of 16 guns, captain Placard, with an English Guineaman, her prize, taken after an engagement of 4 hours.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

[The following Stanzas are from Bernard. We solicit a translation. We propose, occasionally, to insert translations of elegant passages from the French classics, such as Tales, Fables, Epigrams & concise pieces of Poetry. A friend, skilled in the language of Paris, has promised us his aid, and we shall be careful to select the curious and the rare.]

SUR UNE ROSE.

Par M. Bernard. Tendre fruit des fleurs de l'Aurore, Objet des baisers du Zéphir, Refre de l'empire de Flore, Hate toi de l'épanouir. Que dis-je, hélas! diffère encore, Diffère un moment à t'ouvrir, L'instant qui doit te faire éclore Est celui qui doit te flétrir. Thémise est une fleur nouvelle, Qui subira la même loi, Rose, tu dois briller comme elle, Elle doit passer comme toi. Descends de ta tige épineuse, Viens la pater de tes couleurs, Tu dois être la plus heureuse, Comme la plus belle des fleurs. Va, meurs fur le sein de Thémise, Qu'il soit ton trône et ton tombeau, Jaloux de ton sort je n'aspire Qu'au bonheur d'un trespas si beau. Tu vivras plus d'un jour purétre Sur l'autel que tu dois parer, Un soupir t'y fera renfermer, Si Thémise peut soupirer. Fais lui sentir par mes alarmes Le prix du plus grand de ses biens, En voyant expirer tes charmes Quelle apprene à jouir des siens. Si quelque main a l'impudence D'y venir troubler mon repos Importe avec toi ma vengeance Garde une épine à mes rivaux.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

ARISTOCRACY.

"I feel neither policy nor utility, in laying down a principle, that the opinion of a majority of men, told by the head, is to be considered as the law of the land; this surely is acting in defiance of every political principle. To enable men to act with weight and confidence, and to answer the purposes of society, the weak, the ignorant, and the unprovided, must be conducted by the wife, the expert, and the opulent. Numbers, it must be confessed, are always of consideration; but they are not the whole consideration. Aristocracy is not a separate interest in a state—it is formed by legitimate pre-eminences, which taken as generalities, may be admitted for actual truths.

"To be bred in a place of estimation; to see nothing low, and sordid from one's infancy; to be taught to respect one's self; to be habituated to the censorial inspection of the public eye, to stand on elevated ground, and to be enabled to take a large view of the wide-spread and infinitely diversified combinations of men and things; to have leisure to read, reflect, and converse, to associate with the wife and learned; to be habituated to armies to command and obey; to be taught to despise danger in pursuit of honor and duty; to be led to a guarded and regulated conduct, from a sense that you are considered as an instructor of your fellow citizens in their highest concerns, and that you act as a reconciler between God and man; to be employed as administrator of law and justice; to be a professor of high science, of liberal and ingenious art.—These are circumstances which form, what I should call, a natural aristocracy. To give no more importance in the social order to such descriptions of men, than to form many units, is a gross absurdity, a vile and horrible usurpation.

I am not acquainted with the country, where this description of aristocracy exists in any considerable degree. It is certain, the infant States of North-America cannot justly boast of it. Time, occasion, and noble example have been wanting among us, to form this superior Corinthian order of society; but there are, nevertheless, grades of merit, which entitle some men before others, to the public esteem and confidence, sufficient perhaps for all the existing exigencies of the commonwealth.

It is this superior qualification that should determine the choice of the people, and their rulers, in all their appointments to public offices. But such characters are not forward, and obtrusive: they must be sought after in every vicinage. If ever the nation and its government acquire dignity; if they ever establish a just and honorable fame, at home and abroad, such characters must be held in due estimation, and invited into public service. In an infant republic, above all other political institutions, this discrimination is wise and necessary. Where the government cannot reflect much lustre on its functionaries, it is the more essential that these should spread the splendour of virtue and talents on the offices they hold.

It is hardly necessary to remark, that I am not concluding for an aristocracy of wealth, or that I do not exclude it from due consideration. In this country, as well as most others, wealth is often attached to ignorance, to selfishness, to low and vulgar manners and principles—to souls of mud—to Jew-Brokers—and 2 per Cent men.—But still there are influences, where riches are possessed by men of virtuous and expansive minds; and when this is happily the case, it renders them the more capable of public usefulness; the more worthy of public confidence.

It is the man who, in private life, has been distinguished for probity, intelligence, and public spirit; the man who has never attached himself violently to either party, because he has discovered errors in both; that is the most capable of serving his country, at home and abroad. But before we can expect that the various departments of government will be filled with such characters, the people, their leaders, and their governors, must banish all narrow views and prejudices out of sight; such men will never consent to become the tools of a party; whenever they act, it will be as servants of the whole. Nor will they be willing to call their lots with the artful and flagitious office-hunter, whose views are mercenary and whose conduct and character would embarrass and disgrace them. Such an association would be binding the living to the dead; by which it would be impossible to re-animate the one, or to preserve the other in virtuous health and vigour.

But I am sensible that this Utopian speculation "is as baseless as the fabric of a vision"—pleasing to contemplate, but will never be realized. The people will go on, as heretofore, to choose for their leaders shall direct them; and those will be governed in forming their election tickets, not by the real merits of the several candidates, but by their supposed popularity with the multitude. The friends of government (as they are called) will recommend the well known federalist, who has taken pains, to push himself forward to public notice, either because he is ambitious of office, or because he cannot live without it; and their opponents will move earth and hell, to carry the outrageous Democratic patriot, who has long cajoled the people, and now thinks it is high time to mount and ride them.

"Yet it is under the banners of such leaders, ideots as we are, that we foolishly enroll ourselves; and in the degrading livery of party, adopt their cant, their watchwords, and their fury; sacrifice our interests, our honor and happiness, to men who, with public interest wholly out of the question, consider us only as cats-paws, to scratch their political antagonists, to fight their battles, and to procure for them the leaves and the fishes of the Treasury."

ISSACHAR.

Gazette Marine List.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Origin, Days. Includes Ship Boston Packet, Rofe, Jones, Liverpool, Volant, Hovey, Liverpool, Brig Newton, Reilly, Hamburg, Schr. Sakey, Stone, Portland, [Fish & Spars—to Captain].

Arrived at the Port,

Schr. Betsey, Hattie, St. Kitts [Salt & Rum—to Underwriters] U. S. brig Scammel, Lieut. Fernald from St. Kitts, is below.

Schr. Little Tom Butler, Graifbury, from hence to the Spanish Maine, has been captured and sent for Jamaica.

Ship Kennington has got to the Fort. Schooner Paragon, Allen, from Surinam, bound to New York, in April was taken and carried into Guadeloupe.

Brig Amiable Cécile, Story, from hence, has arrived at St. Sebastians after a passage of 24 days.

Captain Hattie of the sehr. Betsey failed from St. Kitts the 27th ult. in co. with 73 sail of vessels under convoy of the frigate Adams and United States brig Scammel.—The Adams parted from the fleet in lat. 26, 58, long. 70, 03, and the Scammel in lat. 36 00, long. 72, 00. Capt. H. parted from the brig Clarissa, Thomas, and brig George, Bell, for Philadelphia, in lat. 25, long. 71, 30, W. all well.

Just as the above mentioned fleet got underway, saw the brig Eagle towing a prize schooner into the roads.

Ship Kennington is ashore on the Pea Patch.

Brig Lovely Lads, from hence to Amsterdam was spoken in lat. 34, 32, long. 42, all well.

Captain Wallace of the brig Sally came passenger in the Betsey which was taken by the French privateer schooner La Union; after being on board 7 days, they took the American schooner Atlantic from Wiscasset, loaded with lumber—they put captain Wallace with 36 other Americans on board the Atlantic, and told them they might go where they pleased.

Ship America, Swaine, for London went to sea on Wednesday, and the ship Washington, Williamson, for Batavia, on Thursday.

Capt. Rielley of the Brig Newton failed from Hamburg the 19th of May. Left there the following vessels:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Destination. Includes Ship Sally, Banker of Baltimore, Flora do., Enterprize, Teat, Philadelphia Eagle, Demet, do. to fail next day.

On the 20th of May fell in with the Rein Deer of Baltimore mounting 16 guns, bound for Baltimore.—Parted with her 29th lat. 16, 00, long 90, 00.—on 10th June spoke Ship Magnet, from Liverpool to New-York, out 29 days, in long. 44.

On the 11th June, spoke the Fair American, of Baltimore for Liverpool, in long. 47.—on the 25th of June spoke Turraea from Philadelphia to Leghorn, in long. 56.

On the 2d July spoke the brig Maria, Barkely, from New York to St. Sebastians, long. 59, all well. On 14th July spoke the brig Peggy, Connor, from Philadelphia to Cork, long. 70, out 5 days, all well.

BOSTON, July 14.

Arrived ship Merchant, Knox, London, 42 days. Left there ship Suberb, Trail, for Boston, the first fall ship; Rover, to fail soon after the Merchant. June 14, lat. 46, 53, long. 35, 9. spoke brig Jane, 17 days from Portland, for Liverpool. June 29, on western part of Grand Banks, spoke ship Russell of New Bedford, 14 days from New York, for Greenock. Passenger in the Merchant, captain Hart of Portland.

Same day. Brig Betsey, Merchant, Dublin, 42 days. Left there, barque Columbia, Skinner, of Boston; ship Paulina, Brook of New York. July 3, lat. 43, long. 62, spoke ship Bald Eagle, 45 days from Lisbon for Boston.

Same day. Schooner Sally, Lovett, St. Johns, N. B. 8 days.

Same day. Schooner Miles Standish, Carver, St. Sebastians. Left there Louisa, Ingraham, of New York; brig Polly, Lake, Philadelphia; brig Amazon, of New York; Betsey, Dahlwood, do. Long. 42, lat. 34, 36, spoke brig Lovely Lads, Steele, from Philadelphia for Hamburg.

Schooner Violet, Hays, from Lisbon, on her passage was boarded by French and English cruisers.

Ship Polly from hence, arrived safe at Liverpool.

Schooner Vandyck, from hence for Rotterdam, is sent into Halifax by the Boston frigate.

A brig from Jamaica, and a ship went into the Roads yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 18.

ARRIVED,

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Days. Includes Schr. Sally, Sebick, St. Thomas 45, Shelburn, 16.

The ship Lydia, captain Smith, from Batavia, has arrived at New-Beaufort.

Arrived, Brig Hannah, Goodrich, 43 days from Teneriffe. June 30, lat. 30, 30, long. 59, 40, spoke sehr. Betsey, Phillips, from Wells for Tobago, all well. July 14, spoke the brig Bellatarious, from Jamaica for Wiscasset.

Left at Teneriffe, ship Northern Liberties, King, of New-York, to fail for La Vara Cruz.

Ship America, —, from Newburyport, for do.

Ship Phoenix, Martin, from Norfolk, for India.

Ten days before Capt. G. left Teneriffe, Capt. Bullock in a ship belonging to Salem, failed from thence for India; as also, two days before, the ship Hazard, Gardner, for do.

Same day, ship Magnet, Johnson, 65 days from Liverpool.

June 10, spoke a brig from Hamburg, bound to Philadelphia, lat. 43, 43, N. long. 43, 34, W.

June 11, spoke ship Montezuma, Phillips, from Baltimore bound to Liverpool, out 9 days, long. 45, W.

June 8, spoke the schooner Argo, from Bolton, out 5 days bound to Demarara, longitude 61, 30.

July 11, boarded by his Majesty's ship of war Pleafant, H. Caize, who informed us they were cruising with four sail of frigates for French privateers. Latitude 39, 51, N. from Halifax. Longitude 61, 30, spoke ship Voltair, Bowen, nine days out from Philadelphia for Hamburg.

Captain Fowler, of the Brig Union, which had been captured by the British sloop of war Swan, Captain Walton, and sent to Halifax for adjudication, arrived here on Wednesday in the British schooner L. dy Wentworth.—The Union was bound from Porto Rico for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, July 16.

Arrived Ship Truxton, White, 14 days Cape-Francois. Left there, brig Molly Yerby, Baltimore, to fail in 20 days. Spoke sloop George, from Exuma, to N. Carolina; and brig Perseverance, of Baltimore, to Surinam, 24 hours from the Capes. brig Robert, M. Kinnon, from Liverpool, is in the river; and a ship from Liverpool, probably the Six Sisters, is in the bay.

Brig Robert, M. Kinnon 70 days Amsterdam, ship Boston Packet, of Philadelphia, came out same day we did. Brings no news. On the 23d June in lat. 38 long. 60, spoke ship Diana, Folger, of Savannah, to Liverpool, seven days out July 9, spoke United States brig Sophia, 62 days from Algiers, to Philadelphia.

July 17, 1800.

THE members of the Society of the Sons of St. George, established at Philadelphia, for the assistance of Englishmen in distress, are requested to attend a quarterly meeting of the said Society, at the City Tavern on Wednesday the 23d day of July, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

GEO. DAVIS, Secy. N. B. Several members to be ballotted for. July 16.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE

Printing-Office,

WITH A NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT, in the pleasant and healthy town of Newark, New Jersey, about nine miles from New York; Also, a complete set of BOOK-BINDING TOOLS.

THE above is worthy the attention of any Printer wishing to establish himself in a country town. The rapid population, and extreme pleasantness of the town, and its vicinity to New York, is a consideration which every person will know how to appreciate. It will be sold very cheap for cash; or a liberal credit will be given for one half of the purchase money, if desired.

Further particulars may be known by sending a line, post paid, to JACOB HALSEY, Newark, July 19, tuth & 2w.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY JAMES HUMPHREYS,

No. 106, fourth side of Market St. (Price One Quarter of a Dollar.)

Pleasant Incitements

TO WISDOM AND VIRTUE, Conveyed through the Medium of Anecdotes, Tales, and Adventure; Calculated to entertain, fortify and improve the Juvenile Mind.

Translated chiefly from the German.

Said Humphreys has just received, and is now opening a handsome collection of BOOKS.

July 19, S. 11

TO CARPENTERS.

FOR SALE, On Saturday next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 119 Chestnut Street,

A Frame Building,

About 80 feet long and 20 broad, with several glass sashes.

IT has been heretofore used as a Printing Office; it stands back in the yard of No. 119, Chestnut Street, where it can be seen at any time. The terms of purchase Cash—and the building to be removed immediately.

JOHN CONNELLY, Auct. July 17.

WAYNE COUNTY TAXES.

THE owners of unimproved lands in Wayne county, are hereby notified, that Taxes are become payable thereon for the years 1799 and 1800. Those who have not already paid their taxes, are hereby required to discharge the same to JOHN BRINK, Esquire, Treasurer of said County, at Millrod, within three months from this date, otherwise proceedings to sale, according to the act of Assembly in such case provided, will be had by the Commissioners for the said county.

sa Stenton, obn Cars'n, ebannes Van Etten, Commissioners. Attest, E. KELLOGG, Clk. July 9, 1800, d 901

AN APPRENTICE

WANTED, At the Office of the Gazette of the United States.