

Extract of a letter from a merchant at St. Jago de Cuba, to a merchant in Baltimore, dated June 21, 1800.

"I invite you, particularly to ship Flour and salt provisions to this part of the island. With a few days past, flour has risen to an exorbitant price, as has also salt provisions and dry goods. Several shipments have recently been made to the south part of St. Domingo, which have, notwithstanding several arrivals from Curacao and St. Thomas's, answered admirably well. In that department coffee keeps down at 12 and 14 fous, and flour up at 30 dollars.

"Rigaud's army is in good condition, and keeps in awe that of Toussaint, which, these 40 days past has taken post before the bridge of Maraguare; both armies have remained inactive ever since. It appears that Rigaud will maintain himself against the efforts of Toussaint. You have learnt, no doubt, that the former was obliged to retreat at the passage of the bridge at Leon-gane. The troops of Toussaint committed the most barbarous acts of murder and pillage; and the inhabitants of the south, seeing that the traitorous and savage Toussaint was intent on their lives and property, rose en masse against him, and beat him out of the post he occupied, from St. Michael's to the aforesaid bridge.

"The merchants of Aux-Cayes and other places have formed an association for the purchase of powder and lead; and I am informed have raised by subscription, the sum of 60,000 dollars for that purpose. Rigaud maintains his influence in his department—and one and all have determined rather to perish than to submit to the hypocrite Toussaint.

"Two pilot boats have lately arrived at Jeremie, loaded with a cargo of powder and lead, which will be of great service to that department. Five ships from Bordeaux have lately arrived at Aux-Cayes and Aquin; they inform that Capt. Dupeyat, who was the bearer of Rigaud's dispatches to the consuls of France, gave information that those dispatches tended to change the government very much against the conduct of Toussaint; and it was generally believed that he was greatly influenced by the English and French Emigrants, which are in great numbers at the Cape and Port Republican.

"Every thing was tranquil in the department of the south on the 16th June, the day that a Spanish schooner left Aux-Cayes. Rigaud had set off the day before for the army, before the bridge of Miraguare; and it is believed that the cause of his departure was to repulse Toussaint as far as Grand Guave. sanguine expectations are entertained that this will not be a difficult task for him.

"Many inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Miraguare, have been massacred by bands of soldiers from the west. It is said that Messrs. St. Croix, father and son, formerly governor of the south of St. Domingo, are among them. You may depend that a shipment of flour for this place will turn to a good account."

From a Paris paper of June 1st, received by the Polly from St. Sebastians.

On the 20th May arrived in the Road of Havre, the American frigate Portsmouth, Captain McNeil, of 26 twelve pounders, in 86 days from New York.—Two officers came ashore near the Battery de la Heve, and were escorted to the city by the soldiers of the post. They went to inform the commander, that this frigate had been sent to Havre, to wait there for the Commissioners, who were negotiating with our government. They received assurances that the French nation, and particularly the inhabitants of Havre would give them an honourable and hospitable reception.—They returned on board with a French officer, an interpreter and a pilot, who were doubtless charged to offer the captain any assistance he might stand in need of and to make the necessary arrangements for the entry of the frigate. On the officers going ashore, the Portsmouth fired 15 guns. The batteries returned the salute with nine guns, which was answered by the Portsmouth with 15 more.—The negotiation is near being honorably terminated for both parties; and, it is expected, the American Commissioners will leave this city, the latter end of June.

In one of the French papers we find an account of the action between the Vengeance and Constellation, in which it is asserted, that the Constellation "first ceased her fire and left the field of battle." It however allows that the Vengeance "was not able to pursue."

MR. WAYNE,

WHEN your correspondent remarked on the title of the paper conducted by the foreign assassin of General Washington's fame, he was not apprized of the following fact in the life of the Gin-guzzling Jaffer—a fact which gives considerable congruity to the title of "Auroa" as relative to its present worthy Editor.

This Gentleman it seems was a Peep-o-day Boy in Ireland, and for some of his feats in that character, was furnished with a passage at the King of Great-Britain's expense to a colony in the southern Ocean, whence, while under the care of a Jailor, he contrived an escape to the United States, where he strutted a captain, and shines a moralist.

Such is the vagrant, who, under the auspices of the Mammoth faction, has assumed the instruction of the people of the United States in politics and morality!

Just as our paper was going to press, we heard of the arrival at the Fort, of an inward bound schooner, name unknown, and a sloop from Turks Island.

The following United States vessels of War are in the Delaware.

At Philadelphia, Schr. Experiment, Maley just arrived. Frigate George Washington, Bainbridge, bound out—to sail in a few days.

At Marcus Hook, Frigate United States, Commodore Barry, [repairing]

At New Castle, Chesapeake, Barron, from Charleston Sloop of war Delaware, Baker, from Curacao Herald, —, from Newport Brig Pickering, Hilyer, from St. Kitts Scammel, Fernald, Curacao

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

J. J. ROUSSEAU. Rousseau possessed all the head-strong absurdities of genius. He was a mixture of milk and vinegar, of honey, and of gall, every thing by turns, and nothing long.—He has been called a philosopher run mad, an inspired idiot; dull, trifling, impertinent, and disgusting. Yet, it is impossible to deny, that the author of Emilius was a man of genius; now, good, solid, generous, sublime; the next moment vile, contemptible, vain, supercilious, and affected.

But it is not to discriminate, or enter on an enquiry into the character of the inspired mad-man of Geneva, that he is mentioned in this place, but to notice a glaring inconsistency in his system of toleration.

Towards heretics, Rousseau appears to be pacific and mild; but against fanatics, he boldly recommends corporal punishment, and the vigor of the magistrate. It seems as if the spirit of Calvin, with a new name, still hovered round the lake of Geneva, in hope that he might dismiss a new victim to the shades below, who meeting the unhappy Servetus, might tell him, that like him he too had been doomed to the flames by bigotry. "By bigotry," would the surprized Servetus exclaim, "by bigotry, in the eighteenth century." "Yes," might the stranger have replied, "the cruel unrelenting bigotry of scepticism."

"Fanaticism," says the intolerant Philosopher, "is not a corrigible error, but a blind and senseless fury, which reason can never keep within bounds. The only way to hinder it from spreading, is to restrain the disciples of it. It is in vain to demonstrate to madmen, that they are deceived by their leaders; they will still be as eager as ever to follow them. Wherever fanaticism has been introduced, I see but one way to stop it's progress, and that is, to combat it with it's own weapons. Little does it avail to reason with those whom it is impossible to convince; YOU MUST LAY ASIDE PHILOSOPHY, SHUT YOUR BOOKS, TAKE UP THE SWORD, AND PUNISH THE KNAVES."

This sentimental scoundrel is the pagod of the French revolutionists: his works are in all their hands. This sentiment is the foundation stone, the leading principle, of all their labours; it is thus they would break the sceptre of monarchs by the sword of philosophy.

Oh were I seated high as my ambition, I'd place this naked foot on necks of monarchs, And make them bow to creeds myself would laugh at.

This, Americans, is the toleration you have to expect from a modern philosopher, from a disciple of the French school. If you ever entrust the keeping of your civil and religious liberties to such a man, you deserve justly to suffer all the miseries he can inflict.

It was the Encyclopedists, economists, and other casts of philosophers, that prepared the way for that monstrous scourge of humanity, the French revolution. It was in the name of virtue that it's hellish agents committed the most dreadful outrages; in the sacred names of Liberty and Equality that an hundred thousand battles were erected. Their pages have been ransacked to cover crimes with polished names, and to render the work of destruction more ingenious. Murders, and robberies were called energetic measures; blood, flowing in streams, the perspiration of the body politic.

But it will be said, that there are no men in America, capable of such enormous cruelties as the Jacobins of France. Why not? Are not some of the British, Germans, or Irish, or their descendants, as able to produce a Marat and a Robespierre, as the once humane, refined, and magnanimous French nation? Yes; by embracing a philosophy which tends to harden the heart, to annihilate religion, and to gloss over the most atrocious deeds with popular names, they would rival, if not surpass their prototypes. And who is so proper to lead the way in such a work, as a man addicted to French politics, French manners, and French philosophy; especially if, by some fatal mistake of the times, this personage has acquired the honored title of the "MAN OF THE PEOPLE?"

Wit, on all subjects is eagerly sought and read with pleasure. We sometimes discern it even in the arid sentences of an advertisement. A Mr. James Crofs, whose profession is cotton dying and scouring thus quaintly prefaces a short public notice, in a paper, printed at Charleston, S. C. "All trades must live; but one must die."

"Your Commonwealth's a common Harlot—The property of every Varlet."

Thus sung the poet Trumbull some 20 years ago.—Many of the late appointments in Pennsylvania, Civil and Military, serve to elevate the character of Trumbull.—He was not only a poet, but, alas! he had the gift of prophecy!



Gazette Marine List.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED, days
Ship Edward, Baird Liverpool 64
Salt and coal—J. Brown
Eagle, Dennit Hamburg 61
Dry goods—C. F. Roussel
Fair American, Findlay Lisbon 84
Wines—Jesse & Robert Wain
Snow Polly, Lake St. Sebastians 45
Brandy, wine, &c.—F. Bruell
Schr's Clermont, Parker Richmond 21
Tobacco, &c.—P. Barker & Co.
Paragon, Lord New-York 5
Mahogany & molasses—to capt.
Polly, Read North-Carolina 5
Lumber—to captain
Farmer's Venture, Wallom, Virg. 4
Corn.

Came up from the Port.
Schr's Nancy, Ford Port Republican
Ballast—J. Tittermary
Highland Lads, Brown Kingthon
Ballast—J. Tittermary.

Arrived at the Fort.
Brig Eliza, Israel, Havanna
Left it 27th June—Sugars.
Montgomery, Stiles St. Thomas
Left it 6th instant—Ballast.
Schr. Success, Hock Bermuda (detained)

CLEARED,
Ship Neptune, Hacquin Cape-Francois
Schr's Minerva, Hughes Charleston
Schr. Holker, Mediny from hence, has arrived at Havanna in 12 days.

Brig Mary, Dixon, of this port, foundered in a dreadful gale of wind, at St. Michaels 12th March last, with several others; all on board perished.—Captain Dixon was fortunately ashore.

The schooner Hope, Fullerton, 18 days from the Spanish Maine, has arrived at Newcastle.

Ship India, captain Ahmead, from Bengal, is below.

Ship Pomona, Merrill, for Liverpool, went to sea on Monday last.

The schooner Eliza, Richardson, from hence to the Havanna, is taken by the French and sent into the Mantanzies.

Captain Baird, of the ship Edward from Liverpool, spoke in the latitude of 38, 12, North longitude 61, 30, West; the ship Old Tom, captain Morton, out 8 days from Philadelphia to Cork.

Ship William, Forrest, for Charleston, sailed a few days before the Polly, Lake.

Ship Fair America, Brewer, from hence, arrived at Havanna the 9th inst under convoy of the Ganges.

Schooner Two Brothers, Monroe, from hence, has arrived at Cape Francois.

Particulars of the loss of the brig Molly and Fanny, Benjamin Kempton, master, bound from Havanna to Philadelphia.

"Sailed from Havanna on the 24th May. Nothing material happened until the 30th; on which day, at one o'clock in the morning, perceiving that he was on foundings, on the Florida shore, in 18 fathoms water; hauled off, wind East and South East; in half an hour after, found no more than 4 fathoms; tacked to the South West, and in one hour found no more than 3 fathoms; then tacked to the South East, and kept the lead going; and in one hour found the brig again in four fathoms water; immediately tacked again; but a heavy sea running, she milled away. The bell bower anchor was then let go, and as the brig swung round to the wind, she struck, and knocked off the rudders, and in less than five minutes, the stern-post was started, and there was six feet water in her hold. Finding all further attempts to save the brig fruitless, and the water having risen above the cabin floor, the captain and crew took to the boat, and were picked up by 3 New-Providence privateers; on board of which the crew were distributed, and in a few days afterwards entered into their service. On the 18th June, the privateers fell in with the schooner Highland Lads, of and from Kingston (Jamaica) William B. Brown, master, on board of which captain Kempton obtained a passage, and arrived there on the 1st instant.

The name of the captain of the Fair American, is Findlay, and not Nesbitt, as stated in yesterday's paper.

BOSTON, July 19.

Arrived, schooner Nancy, Crosby, eight days Halifax. No news.

July 20.
Arrived, a brig from Baltimore, and a new brig from the Eastward.

The schooner —, Captain Merry, arrived at quarantine this day, from Martinique.

The schooner Harriot, Captain J. Atkins, from this port for the Havanna, was taken May 16 and sent into Guadaloupe.

On Thursday last arrived at Nantucket, (whalemen) from a whaling voyage, twenty-three months out, had been very successful.

Yesterday failed from this port the ship Minerva, Captain Barber, for London. Passengers in the Minerva, Mr. William Delois, and family; and Mr. Allen Melville.

The Brig Alert, Captain Rich, of this port, has arrived at Cadiz twenty four days passage. Captain Rich was boarded by an English ship of war off Cadiz, who informed him that they did not molest any American vessel bound in or out of that place.

NEW-YORK, July 24.
Arrived, Days.
Ship Angelica, —, Newburyport
Brig Experiment, Bl.keley, Porto Rico 13

Schr. Federal, White, Bermuda
Paragon, Spooner do
Hope, Mathew, Antigua
Phoebe Ann, Culon, Norfolk
Alert, —, Cape Francois
Sloop Lucy, Eafon, Curacao
Lark, Gibson, Barbadoes

CLEARED,
Brig Cleo, Bourne, Amsterdam
Rainbow, Tyler Tobago
Schr. Larke, Donald, St. Johns.
Quaker, Lovett Anapolis
Three Sisters, Norris Halifax
Harcum, Utley Yarmouth
The ship Hero from this port has arrived at Tunis.

Skip Carolina, Motly, from St. Sebastians captured by the British and carried to Guernsey.

The schooner Trimmer, Mathews, from this to Cuba, captured by the British and carried to Jamaica.

Arrived ship Olive, Laughton, in 70 days from Naples, last from Algerias, where she was carried in by two French privateers and detained 17 days. Capt. L's papers were the fate of his ship. When he left Cadiz the following vessels were there.

Brig Alert, Rich, of and for Boston, to fail in 6 days.

Ship Dublin Packet, Green of and for N. York, brought in by the French and detained.

Ship Defiance, Smith of and for Baltimore.

Brig Friendship, Butler, Charleston, S. C. to fail in 6 days.

Brig Friendship, Rea, Salem, brought in by the French, liberated.

Brig Thomas Pinckney, Gardner, of N. York.

Schooner Hawke, Laton, Boston, from Madeira.

Schooner —, Eve, Charleston, to fail in 6 days.

At Algerias 17th June.
Brig Betsey, Blackwell of and from Baltimore, brought in by the French and Spanish and detained.

25th. lat 34, long 25 W from London, spoke the brig Fairfield of Boston from Malaga.

Came passenger in the Olive, John B. Sartori, Esq. American Consul at Rome, with his secretary and servant.

Also arrived sloop Hawk, Walker, from Barbadoes. Captain Walker informs, that a French sloop of war of 20 guns, direct from France, was captured a few days previous to his sailing, by an English frigate off the West India station.

Extract from the schr. Gustaria's Log book, J. Udell, master, from St. Vincents.

June 18, was boarded from the Constellation frigate, off the west end of Guadaloupe, on a cruise.

July 21, in lat 23. 00, long 65. spoke the brig Hannah of Boston, captain Cannon, bound for Boston, all well.

Arrived brig Hiram, Cooley, 27 days from St. Vincents. Sailed under convoy of the Invincible 74 and a sloop of war in company with a fleet of 200 sail, principally bound to Europe; captain C. recollects the following vessels in the fleet.

Brig Betsey, Bondman of New London
William, Freeman do
Schr. Earl, Blenn do
Fanny, Hathway do
Hannan, Cannon of Boston
Industry, Sp do
Sloop Colebrook, — do
Schr. S-ven Sisters, Wessels of Wiscasset
Nabby, —, do
Merry, do

Same day sloop Lark, Gibson, 14 days from Barbadoes, to Rhode Island, Tucker, lat 17. 00, long 62. 00, saw the United States frigate Philadel. in chase of a French privateer brig of 14 guns. July 17, lat 32 00, long 70, spoke ship John, Williams, 67 days out from Hamburg for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 23.
Arrived Schr. Nimrod, Hamilton, 11 days Havanna. Left in Havanna, the brig Hunter, Edwards, & schr. Two Brothers, Lecatt, to fail in a few days.

Captain H. on shore, on the Gulph of Florida, on the Martyr's Reef, the ship Tanner, of New-York, captain O'Brien. The Tanner was bound to Spain, from the port of Vera Cruz, with the vice king on board, as passenger. Was captured by a British frigate, who permitted the ship to proceed to the Havanna, and leave the vice king in that place, and then to Kingston, in Jamaica, having first put on board a lieutenant, as prize-master, and a number of seamen.—Captain O'Brien was on board when the ship ran ashore. The Tanner was a large copper bottomed ship, mounting sixteen guns.

Came passenger in the Nimrod, captain William Dimond, late of the schr. Alert.

CHARLESTON, July 11.
Arrived, ship Cordelia, Norby, St. Thomas's 23 days.

In the Cordelia came passenger Captain Wilton, of the brig Eliza of this port, captured the latter end of April last by a French privateer, and ordered for the island of Marguieretta, near the Spanish Main. Captain Wilton was kept on board of the privateer, which carried him to Guadaloupe, from whence he made his escape and got to St. Thomas's.

The brig Industry, Dobell, anchored last evening at Fort Johnston, in thirty days from Kingston. On the 25th of June, Captain Dobell spoke the American ship Tanner, Bryan, master, from Vera Cruz, which had been captured on the 30th of May, by the British ship of war Juno. The Victory of Mexico and his suite were on board. When Captain Dobell spoke her, she was going to Jamaica as a prize.

The United States frigate Chesapeake, of 44 guns, Samuel Barron, Esq. commander, anchored off the bar on Wednesday evening, from a cruise.

Letters received yesterday from on board the John Adams, dated off St. Kitts, 22d May mentions her having retaken three American vessels, since we heard from her last.

Marshal's Sale.

UNITED STATES, }
Pennsylvania District, }

BY virtue of a Writ to me directed from the Honourable Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchant's Coffee House on Monday the 4th day of August, next at 12 o'clock at noon, the Brigantine or Vessel

CALLED THE WEST-POINT,

WITH her tackle, apparel and furniture, the same having been lately libelled in the said court for Mariners wages and condemned for the payment thereof.

JOHN HALL, Marshal,
Marshal's Office, Philadelphia, July 25, 1800:
July 25. 3tw1fa.

NOTICE.

B. P. Berckemeyer,

OF HAMBURG.
INFORMS his friends in the United States, that the partnership of Berckemeyer & Co. was dissolved on the 31st of December, 1799, and all accounts with said firm will be liquidated by him. For any further transactions he begs leave to recommend to them his Brother and Successor, John Henry Berckemeyer.
Hamburg, April 12, 1799.
July 25. dtf.

WRITING-PAPER,

AND STATIONARY,
Just received by the ship Kensington, from London,—and for sale by

WILLIAM YOUNG BIRCH,
No. 17,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET.

IMPERIAL wove and plain,
Super Royal do.
Royal do.
Medium do.
Demy do.
Foolscap do.
Post thick and thin do. folio and quarto,
Do. do. hot-press'd.

Copying machine paper and ink-powder for do.
Ink and ink powder, red and black, fine Japan ink, parchment, quills and pens, penknives, sealing-wax, wafers, &c. &c.

A few sets of elegant Maps and Atlases, Mahogany writing desks of various sizes.

Merchant's Account Books ready made, or made to any pattern on the shortest notice.

July 25. f m&th 3t

Found,

In the Street last evening by a young woman,

A plated Wing of a Gig.

The person who lost it may have it again by calling at No. 143, Chestnut Street, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

July 25. dtf.

FOR SALE.

THE CARGO

OF THE SHIP ASIA, CAPTAIN MORGAN, FROM BATAVIA;
Consisting of
Seribon and Jacatra
Coffee & Sugar,
Of an excellent quality.

THE SHIP

Is also offered FOR SALE;
She has made but one voyage since she was sheathed with the best patent Copper, and she is in good order.

Apply to
James C. & Saml. W. Fisher
William Sansom,
AND
Joseph S. Lewis.

July 24. dtf.

A CERTIFICATE

FOR a three quarter Share of Bank Stock of the United States, No. 3818 in the name of John Holmes, Jun. has been lost or misplaced and for the Renewal of which application has been made at said Bank, of which all concerned are desired to take notice.

PETER TREGENT,
May 19. d3m.

Found,

A Red Morocco Pocket-Book,

WHOEVER has lost it may receive it on application at the office of this Gazette, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

July 22.

8000 Feet of Honduras Bay

MAHOGANY,

LANDING
At Willing's Wharf, and
FOR SALE,
By SAMUEL RHOADS,
No. 1, Penn street,
July 24. eost.

FOR SALE.

A Printing Press.

Apply at the Office of the Gazette of the United States.