

Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11.

To prevent applications for the Gazette of the United States, the Editor informs the public, that he has strictly forbidden the sale of it, either by the Carriers or at the office.

An Extra half sheet of the Gazette of the United States was published this morning, containing the Foreign News received at Boston; we have re-published it in this evening's paper.

In the Price-Current, in the first page of this day's paper, under the head of Stocks, several articles will be found, with their prices annexed, not published heretofore.

A Virginia paper, states the election of Littleton Tazewell as Member of the United States Legislature, in place of the Honorable John Marshall.

Died, at Petersburg, Virginia, Mr. Joseph Belknap, Printer, a native of Massachusetts.

The 25th of this month is the day appointed for the election of a Representative to Congress, for the Third Middle District, in Massachusetts, in the room of the Hon. Judge Sewall. The only candidate which has been announced to the public is Mr. Benjamin Pickman, jun. a Federalist.

[The following is copied from the Aurora of last Saturday morning]

Quid legis sine moribus, says Horace?—The best laws are of no consequence among a nation of rascals. His observation is very just, and it has been most wretchedly exemplified in some of the towns of Virginia. For instance, at this moment, the chief magistrate of Petersburg, is one Harrison, a lame Scots parson. When Cornwallis, in the last war, approached that place, Harrison went off to meet him, and acted as his guide. And now this fellow, who, by every law human and divine, should have been hanged, officiates as Mayor of the town which he wanted to destroy.

[Who acted as a guide to the British army when they entered Philadelphia—ask Tench Coxe, who deserves to be hanged by every law human and divine for doing so—ask Tench Coxe, who officiates as Secretary of the Land-Office in the city which he wanted to destroy—ask Tench Coxe.]

Seldom has the most abandoned and profligate Aurora exhibited such a farago of folly and falsehood as it contained on Saturday last.

It is there stated that General Smith, son-in-law to the President, had been nominated Inspector-General, with the rank of second in command of the army—that the nomination had been opposed in Senate by Mr. Watson of New-York, and rejected.—That Mr. Watson had been afterwards nominated Inspector-General, and appointed to that office; with a long list of innuendos, as infamously false as the data, on which they are predicated.

That the whole is false, the reader will conclude with certainty when he learns that Mr. Smith never was nominated Inspector-General—that Mr. Watson was not a member of the Senate at the time referred to—that he never was nominated Inspector-General—and has not held any appointment whatever in the army, since the close of the revolution war, in which it is possible captain Duane was a drummer in foreign service.

How long will the villainous aspersions of this foreign oucaft, this worthless fugitive, this chosen associate of Miss Miranda's Fair-fax of Shannon-bill, Virginia, continue to reproach our country?

The brig Ranger, Capt. Elishu Merchant, arrived at Alexandria at Sunday August 3, last from the Isle of May, with a cargo of salt, being without papers of any kind, and there appearing some contradictions in the account given by the Captain and crew the Mayor and Alderman of that town, on suspicion of some improper conduct on the part of those in possession of the vessel, caused the Captain and crew to be arrested by warrant, and they were examined before the Justices of the town.

The Captain stated that he is a native of Martha's Vineyard, and fled from Boston upwards of two years ago, in the Brig Patty belonging to Benjamin Hodgden of Boston, which he sold on account of the owner—that he purchased the brig Ranger in the Island of Teneriffe, in January last, and sailed from thence in ballast, having 13 guns and about 30 stand of small arms on board for the Isle of May, where he took in about 2000 bushels of salt, and sailed for Boston; that on his homeward passage they were boarded by a French privateer of 20 guns, and plundered of their clothes and papers, except his letter of instructions from Mr. Hodgden; that while the privateer were on board a large vessel hove in sight, supposed to be a British armed vessel, on which the privateer left him, after throwing two of his guns overboard; that he made Cape Hatteras, and being short of provisions, put into the first river he could make, which was the Potomac.

The first and second mates related the voyage with several deviations from the captain; stating, that the round house had been cut off the vessel at Teneriffe, after the 1st mate was on board, and that they had lost two men overboard on their passage from the Isle of May.

The crew, 10 in number, gave different and contradicting accounts of the voyage; some stating that the round house was taken off at Teneriffe; some declaring that they were not boarded by a privateer; and others that they three 8 guns overboard; some agree that two men were lost overboard, and others state that none were lost. The mates and crew say they are Americans, and the crew are Scotch, Irish, English and Portuguese.

After examination, the captain, mates and crew were committed to jail for further trial, and the brig is dismantled and remains in possession of the Custom House officers.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES

MR. WAYNE, The note left in the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, respecting the General Court Martial, was very incorrectly printed in that paper of Thursday—in the name of good English you are requested to reprint it without its defects.

"We understand that a General Court Martial, consisting of thirteen officers of the army, has been in session, at the Union Hotel, in this city, since the 24th ult.—The subjects before them are, an officer of Dragoons, from the State of Tennessee, and a Captain of Artillery, from Fort Jay, in the State of New-York. The court is said to have been in council for some time, on Wednesday and Thursday last with doors closed, and on Thursday they, for special reasons, adjourned until this day. We learn, that Capt. James Bruff of the Artillery, aides, and Capt. Campbell Smith of the Western Army, officiate, as the Judge Advocate.—Members collected from Norfolk, Harper's Ferry, City of Washington, Baltimore, Fort Mifflin, Philadelphia, New-York, and intermediate places."

MR. WAYNE, THE following extract from the Evangelical Magazine for March 1800, is at your service. The publication may be of advantage in our country, and ought to stimulate Americans, in the language of Holy Writ, to "go and do likewise."

"The Bible Society in London, was instituted in the year 1785, for the sole use of the Navy and Army of Great-Britain, and is supported by annual or occasional contributions. The committee of this Institution have already distributed above twenty eight thousand BIBLES, and a considerable number of NEW TESTAMENTS to the different ships and regiments in the navy and army." But in consequence of the very great demand upon them, during the present war, it appears, that their finances are very much reduced; besides which, the Society has lost a number of valuable subscribers and friends by death. For carrying on this meritorious undertaking, Religious Books, or pecuniary donations were solicited for from the liberal and well disposed of that country, in order to be appropriated to the laudable purposes of said society.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A HONEY MOON PARODY, BY THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA.

"Friend a d Pitcher," The wealthy Feds with gold in store Will fill desire to grow richer Give me hot these, I ask no more, My Franklin Bride, my Lloyd and pitcher. My Lloyd to bare, my wife so fair With such what Paddy can be richer, Give me but these, a fig for care, With my sweet oride, my Lloyd and pitcher. In dirtiest job I'd never grieve To toil a domestic ditcher, If, that when I return at eve, I might enjoy my bride, and pitcher. My Lloyd to bare, my wife so fair, With such what Paddy can be richer, Give me but these, a fig for care With my sweet bride, my Lloyd and pitcher.

THE IRRESOLUTE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

[The following is in the best manner of Paris vivacity, and is a pretty picture of a faint-hearted and bashful lover.] THYRSIS has charms, address and art To warm and win the coldest heart; With all his grace, and parts, and merit, The timid Boy's devoid o' spirit. The other day, in amorous chat, He said, as in a grove we sat, How happy, Nannette, could I be, Were I at home, alone with thee. Early next morn, just as he said, He came, and caught me in my bed! Sigh'd, gaz'd, and talk'd of wondrous love And wish'd me with him—in the grove!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Orleans, d dted 10th June, 1800, to his friend in this city.

"About the 8th of March I was at Loftus Heights. Lieutenant Fero had some time before been tried by a general court-martial, and was cashiered. He had threatened the lives of such part of the court in time of trial, as he might suspect of having voted against him. Captain Grison and lieutenant Smith went into a public house, and having been two of the number, asked Fero if he made the above threats. He answered in the affirmative, and drew a dirk. An affray took place, in which they were all three stabbed."

POLITICAL.

From the Boston Columbian Centinel.

THE JEFFERSONIAD

No. VII.

"When a man deserts, truth, and embraces error, it requires more than ordinary candour, to believe him honest."

MR. RUSSELL,

WE have vindicated the measures of government, and exposed Mr. Jefferson's hypocritical desertion of his own principles in two very striking and important examples, and before we quit a subject so fertile in proofs of this philosopher's insincerity, it may be entertaining and useful, to adduce one or two more instances to the justification of our government, and to the utter confusion of this great outbar and his party.

It is a favourite maxim of Jacobinism, that mankind are one great family, whose rights and interests are essentially the same, and that if any nation is struggling for the maintenance of its rights and privileges, it is our duty to overlook the vulgar and ordinary ties which impel us to a neutral situation, and not only to sympathize with, but to lend a helping hand to relieve them from the yoke of oppression. Impelled by this distorted, and as they call it, Godlike spirit, our Jacobins with the zeal and fanaticism of crusaders, instead of the cross, erected the flaming torch of Liberty and Equality. Vociferously demanded of our government an interference on the side of their suffering brethren in France, and denounced every sober citizen who was not inspired with the same philanthropic ardor. Despising, as beneath their notice, the narrower and meaner relations and duties of men and citizens, in domestic and national connections, they proclaimed their country as the Grand-Practress of human rights, wherever injured or however invaded, and offered it as an ally to the persecuted or oppressed of every nation, character, and colour. To describe the effects of this liberal and enlightened policy, my fellow-citizens, would be insulting mockery to your feelings. On every side, you behold, persecuted felons, oppressed robbers, and injured traitors, of every nation in Europe!—Already have they begun to echo their unharmonious and discordant strains of oppression against your own Government!—witness Priestly and others.—Already have they seized and polluted with their unhallowed touch those tributary rivulets, which from the grand stream of public opinion, the printing presses of your country,—witness Cullander, Duane &c.—Already have they broke into the forum of the sanctuaries of justice!—witness, Dallas, Duponceaus, and others!—Already do they begin to seize the rule of your Militia, that boasted palladium of your Republic!—witness the convicted-Major Cooper, who fled in 1776, from the sword of justice in Great Britain. And long since have they disgraced the Grand Legislative Council of your nation by a barbarous foreign dialect!—witness the whiskey-patriot, Albert Gallatin, next in power and consequence, among the Jacobins to the hero whom I celebrate. The exertions of Ames, Dexter, and Harper, to put a stop to the influx of European criminals and fugitives, will long be remembered with gratitude by every friend to the independence of our country;—and the violent opposition made by the Jacobins, by Mr. Jefferson and the dominion of Virginia to these salutary regulations, ought not speedily to be forgotten. Let us now, quote the Philosopher himself against his modern opinions and against the clamours of his party:—

"The present desire of America is to produce population by as great importations of foreigners as possible;" "But is this founded in good policy?" "Are there no inconveniences to be thrown into the scale against the advantage?" "Every species of Government has its specific principles—our's are peculiar!" "It is a composition of the freest principles of the English Constitution with others derived from natural reason." "Foreigners will bring with them the principles of the governments they leave, which they imbibed in early youth;—or if able, to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing as usual from one extreme to the other." "It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty." See Jefferson's notes, pages 140, 1, and 2. Never were fonder truths conveyed in language more intelligible. Had they been spoken prophetically, we should have been almost disposed to think that Mr. Jefferson had been familiar with the Sybils.

What would the eloquent Mr. Jefferson, so skilled in thinking right, and acting wrong, have said, if he could have foreseen that our country would have been thus inundated with Foreigners? And with foreigners too of his last and worst description, who had, before they came to our country, thrown off their early prejudices, and passed from one extreme to the other—from the extreme of despotism to the worse extreme of an unbounded licentiousness and anarchy. Would he at that time have thought it wise and politic, to harbour such vipers in our bosom? Would he have denounced the constituted authorities of his country for authorizing their removal? Most assuredly, the author of Jefferson's Notes in 1781 would have applauded the late conduct of our government.—How has Mr. Jefferson, and how have the party whom he governs, conducted? They have courted, flattered and encouraged these poisonous reptiles: They have invited and allured them to their country that they might strengthen their faction: They have loaded with public honors, and private distinctions, these vampires who are making a nefarious banquet on the best blood of their country; and they have denounced their

own constituted authorities and denied the obligation of their laws for checking the growth of this pernicious evil.

I shall give one more example of Mr. Jefferson's notorious tergiversation and then shall take leave of him as an author. Every school-boy in politics knows, that the maintenance of a free Republic, very essentially and indeed almost wholly depends upon the proper and judicious distribution of power. It is a principle upon which our ancestors have practised successfully for many countries, in this country and in England. Mr. Jefferson in the year 1781, was so far an American in his politics and had had to little converse with the Constitution mongers of Paris, that he was wholly unadulterated on this subject.—Accordingly when treating of the Senate of Virginia, he says, "The Senate is too homogeneous with the lower house: Being chosen by the same electors, at the same time, and out of the same subjects the choice falls on men of the same description. The purpose of establishing two branches is to introduce the influence of different interests or different principles; with us wealth and wisdom have an equal chance of admission into both branches. We do not, therefore, derive from the separation into two branches, those benefits which a proper complication of principles is capable of producing." Again, "173 despots, (alluding to a single branch) would surely be as oppressive as one;—An elective despotism was not the government we fought for, but a balanced government," &c. Such were the found opinions of Mr. Jefferson before he went to France. The early French philosophers Turgot, and the Girondists, thought differently, and accordingly Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jefferson as soon as they came in contact with them, became wonderfully converted. Hence it was that Mr. Jefferson, so openly and strenuously condemned the division of Congress into two branches, and professed that liberty could not be secured except by a single legislative assembly.—Hence also the loud and vehement denunciations of the Senate, by all the tools of his faction, and in all the venal newspapers in the employment of that faction, and of France. Hence also Mr. Jefferson's denunciation of the Federal constitution in his letter to Mazzei, where he maliciously and falsely asserts, "that Washington and the British faction, (who are the same as the present Essex Junto) had wished to impose upon them the form of the British constitution."

Do I retract events beyond the memory of my readers? Have they forgotten the attempts in the papers of the faction to run down the Senatorial branch? Why have those clamours long since ceased? Why did they ever exist? Was it because their masters the French had then adopted a single branch? And have they since grown tired of experiment? Did Mr. Jefferson and our faction change their opinions with French measures? To these queries, all honest and observing men can readily reply.—Is it possible that the philosophic Jefferson, so attached to theory, can have so changed his creed as to approve the present mild and lawfully founded republic of France? Is he enraptured with the Conservative Senate? Does he approve the Tribunal, and the Legislative Body? The Five Thousand oligarchs to whom all offices are confined.—The thirty thousand body guards—the Palace of the Luxembourg, and the modest Consul with full power, that something better than a diadem?

Believe me, my fellow-citizens, to all these things and to a thousand more absurd, would Mr. Jefferson most readily subscribe. For with him as with all the partizans of France, his affection does not depend upon the form of the government, or upon the men who administer it. His love to France commenced under the monarchy; it continued ardent in its turbulent and revolutionary state;—it was undiminished under the protectorship of Robespierre—it did not abate under the republic with Five Kings, and it remains constant to it, under the arbitrary dominion of a solitary tyrant. It could not therefore be an attachment to the Form.—It is equally apparent—his partiality could not arise from personal regard to the individuals who have successively administered the Government. For although to each individual who has exercised power, it has partaken of the warmth of personal and sympathetic attachment, yet it has been perpetually transferred with equal ardour to their successive murderers!—What is it then? And whence does it arise? It is an attachment to a foreign nation for the sake of their influence.—It arises from a well known and frequently exemplified principle, in society that a faction in the bosom of a country will always seek foreign aid. Will it not then cease, when Mr. Jefferson and his faction get into power?—God grant! the experiment may never be made—but if it should, you will still find the same foreign aid referred to, to keep them in power. I will be fortunate if Buonaparte should not do, what Philip of Macedon did, first protect the Jacobin faction from the influence and force of the friends of order, then Lord it over both.

If with such dangers staring us in the face, we can be false to ourselves, if little prejudices and partialities, if small intrigues, shall absorb the sense of public danger, and can induce us to do any thing less, than all we are capable of doing, we deserve the yoke and we shall be patient under it.

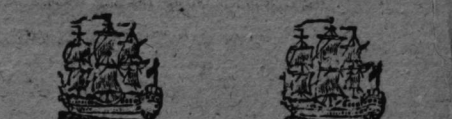
I shall make a few observations on the letter to Mazzei in my next number.

DECIUS.

ERRATA.

In the last number of "Decius," for denunciation read divination; for Statesmen read

Statesman; for "so Mr. Jefferson's party," read so. For have, read has cost the United States, &c. for "transported with vanity great," read "transported with vanity great," &c.



Gazette Marine List,

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, days. Includes entries for Brig Fair Hebe, Sch'r Hope, Worcester, Riley, Beginning, Smith, Paulina, Street, Sloop Betsey, Tice, Prichard, Tunnell, Edward & Samuel, Tatem, T. Island via Fort-Salt-J. Da Costa.

CLEARED.

Table with columns: Ship, destination. Includes Ship Rose, Jones, Liverpool; Terrific, Brown, New Orleans; Sch'r. Sukey, Stone, St. Jago de Cuba; Nancy, Ford, Cape Francois; Jane, Toby, Havana; Highland Lads, Brown, Jamaica; Favorite, Costerill, New York; The Northern Liberties, Seton, for New York, was parted with in lat 14, S. long 7, 8, W. 2 2 days out from St. Helena—all well.

Ship Amiable, Tillinghast, from hence, has arrived at Liverpool.

Arrived at the Port, Sch'r. Eliza, Buth, Norfolk; If it the 4th inst. with ballast and hams; detained under quarantine.

BOSTON, August 5.

Arrived, ship Mary, Stoddard, 50 days, Liverpool. The captain politely waited on us with his latest London papers, and the following marine articles: A complete list of American vessels at Liverpool, June 14, viz. For Boston—ships Polly, Drummond; Sally, Lewis; John Adams, Wood; Sarah, Gray; Adrea, —; Lucy, R. Gray; Madison, Hartley; Mercury, Pearson; brig Three Friends, Norton; and sch'r. Union, Parker.—For New-York, ships Union, Hall; Gen. Mercer, Coffin; Liverpool Packet, Bebee; Liberty, Woodman; and Caledonia, —. For Newburyport, Aligator, Goodrich.—For Portland, Washington, Scott and Mentor, Wait. For Baltimore, Harriott, Marston; Union, Porter; Triumph, Parker; Ann and Mary, Spencer.—For Philadelphia, Kingdon, King; and Mohawk.—For City Point, Nancy, Lord; Montezuma, Mo gan, for Charleston; Nancy, Man, Wilmington; Sally, Norfolk; brig Lydia, Moses, Washington.

Same day, ship Five Brothers, Phillips, London, 35 days. Spoke nothing of consequence. Passengers, Mr Higginson and family; Mr. Boot and family. Arrived at Salem, ship Adiva, Bryant, from Bombay. Sailed from thence April 23, and left there ship Charles, Hall, for Boston in 10 days; and the brig Neponset, Struton, 11 1/2 months from Boston; condemned as unfit for sea. Lat. 31, long. 57, spoke brig —, Spencer, 15 days for N. Haven; supplied him with spars, having suffered in hard weather; the flock in a wretched condition.

Arrived at Plymouth, (E.) sch'r. Neptune, Coleman, from Alexandria. Sailed from Portsmouth, June 14. American brig Alert, Thompson, for Rotterdam.

PORTLAND, (Me.) July 30.

Arrived brig Sophia, Woodbury, 21 days from St. Lucie. Left there sch'r. Nancy, Tuttle of Beverly. In lat 17, 00, spoke an American frigate; same day was boarded by the British frigate, Southampton. In lat. 36, long 66, spoke a schooner from St. Vincents, to Boston, name unknown.

Arrived, Brig Margaret, M Lellan, 24 days from Jamaica. Left there brig Betsey, Swaine, Nantucket, ship John, Hatch of this port, to fail in 8 days. Sailed in sch'r.abella, Donald, Biddeter. July 7, lat 23, 1, long 65, the sch'r. —, Morton master, from Jamaica for Philadelphia. July 5, spoke schooner Mary, Delano, of Wiscasset, 4 days out, bound to Boston.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, 5th August 1800 Letters for the British Packet Jane, for Falmouth England, will be received at this Office, until Tuesday 12th Instant, at 12 o'clock Noon. N B. The inland Postage to New-York must be paid.

TO BE LET,

Either separately or together, The Two Houses, LATELY occupied as a HOTEL by Mr. Samuel Francis, No. 13, south Fourth street. For terms apply to BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, No. 47, Arch Street. 3rd aw

AN APPRENTICE

WANTED, At the Office of the Gazette of the United States. July 6