Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Old 8 per Cent Stock for cash 108 4 108 3-4 p.et. New 8 per Cent Stock do. 108 6 108 1-4 New 8 per Cent stock do 108
Strates cent (net amount)
Navy do. 87
Three per Cent. do 51
Uelorred, do 83
BANK United States, do 31
Pennfylvania, do 26

BANK United States, do 31

— Pennfylvania, do. 26

— North America, do. 48

Infuranse comp. N. A. thares 10 per cent. below par

— Pennfylvania, fhares, 21 per cent. adv,

Turnpike Shares, 10 per cent. nnder par.

Bridge (Schuyikill) Stock, par.

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

Land Warrants, 25 dolla per 100 acres.

COURSE OF EXCENTIVE
Bills on Lon. at 30 days for eath 171. per ct
Do. do. 60 days do. 170 do.
Do. do. 90 days do. 169
Bills on Hamburgh at 60 days 36 n 37 ets
per Mark Banco
Do. in Amsterdam, 60 days 39 n 40 cts, per
Florin COURSE OF EXCHANGE

The Editor of the N Y Daily Advertifor has received a regular file of London Papers to June 20 by the ship General Mercer, 44 days from Liverpool, he promifes details which have not yet been published.

Married, Mr. Charles P. Heath, to Mifs Hetty Keely, daughter of Mr. Mathias Keely, Merchant, -all of this city.

We have feen various letters, received in this city from Leghorn, from June 11 to 14; they contain such contradictory statements of the operations in Italy, that we have de-clined publishing them, from a conviction that they tend only to perplex the politician. From a concurrence of circumstances we are clearly of opinion, that the late "brilliant affair" related by the French, will eventually prove to be as brilliant as Massena's ten successive Victories, the lustre of which enabled him to see his way into Genoa, after a precipitate retreat, where he has been com-pelled to furrender. One fact is very certhe Austrians.

It is to be lamented that fuch brave men Massena, and other French Generals, should so far deviate from the truth, as to admit the truth of their statements to be questioned; an apology however may be pleaded, it is a notorious fact that all the French Presses are controuled by the Government, and nothing can be published but by its permission.

Of the importance of the English expedition to Quiberon, we cannot form a cor rect opinion from the partial accounts in the public papers. The letter of Gen. Bernadotte frems written not to show that he bas conquered, but that he will attempt to conquer. Though he effects to speak lightly of the English disembarkation and avers that the troops carried off nothing but Cows, there is one point in which their respective yet the General frankly allows they were duct was the result of conventional agreeare very prone to take property by violence for which they forget to pay.

Captain Fotheringham, of the British ship Roxa, from St. Ubes, arrived at Baltimore, was informed by the Governor of St. Ubes, that politive accounts had been received that been feen off Burling's Island, on the coast of Portugal, steering to the fouthward, supposed destined for Cadiz or the Mediterra-

A letter from an officer on board the Infurgent, at fea, but without date, to a gentleman in Baltimore, fays, "The Constitu-tion has taken a French ship of force, and Port Republican; in all probability, states recaptured an American brig. The Balti-more floop of war has captured and fent for into Halifax or Jamaica; fo that the in-Norfolk a French ship of 20 guns."

[The Infurgent must have been off the coast when the above letter was written, as pears perfectly equal. To attach the Unithe could have left Norfolk but lately, and ted States to their cause, and to render probably received the above information by them, one and indivisible, with each of thefe some veffel bound into the Capes.]

Philadelphia veffels at Liver ool, June 29. Ship Kingston, King, to fail 16th July. Amiable. Tillinghaft, fince taken. Orono, Middleton, to fail in all July. Mohawk, Wetherly, 10th July. Miffouri, Lark, arrived there 21ft of

June. Brig Friendship, Rinker, first fair weather.

[The following poetical exposulation contains in the concluding stanza a very correct and brilliant image.]

Lines to a Lady, coy to the Author who reduced himself to penury, in consequence of the generosity of his temper.

Ungenerous and mistaken maid, To fcorn me thus, because I'm poor, Canst thou my liberal hand upbraid For dealing round my WORTHLESS ORE

To spare's the wish of little souls, The great but gather to bestow; You torrent down the mountain rolls But stagnates in the swamp below.

The ship Ulysses, Capt Lamb, has arrived at Boston from Canton, under jury maste In the Indian Ocean the met a heavy gale and was obliged to throw over 500 cheffs of tea; the ship was difmasted, and the whole of the remoining cargo damaged.

Under the Salem head, several letters from Leghorn will be found.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE ABOLITION OF DEBTS.

When Agis, king of Sparta, obtained a to another, and all bonds, and contracts were accordingly committed to the flames Agefilaus, one of the Spartan patriots, who happened at the fame time to be much in debt, was fo delighted with the spectacle, that he declared, he had never seen so fine and clear a fire before. But, as might have been expected, the refult was unfortunate to the community: a civil war broke out foon after; the imprudent young king lost his life in the contest; and the artful Agesilans got rid of his debts and his creditors toge-

How would fome of the American patritish subjects cancelled in the same manner? Rather than miss of fo great a boon, they would consent to have them converted into smoak, even by the blaze of a war between the two countries. What failed in a first at-tempt, may succeed in a second. When hollilities took place between the British-foldiery, and the inhabitants of Lexington in Massachusetts; a certain zealot, who has fince been a governor, but who then was an infolvent tax-gatherer; on hearing the report of the first guns that were fired, declar-ed exultingly, that he had never feen for bright a day before. He was right: it was the morning of a new and glorious resolution for him.

In general, there are no men so active in exciting either foreign or civil broils as those who are deeply in debt. The reason is plain: most of them are as void of moral houesty, as they are loud, and arogant, in their pretentions to public virtue. The patriot is one of the most convenient masks in the world, to conceal a knave. If America should be involved in hostilities with any foreign country, to defend a few fuch characters, the government will partake of the guilt, as well as difgrace, while a few artful rogues will run

away with the game.

It would be a problem in politics, that the same people, who have studiously avoided a war with one nation (from a professed love tain, Genoa at the date of the latest ac- of peace) though it feemed necessary to procounts from thence, was in possession of tech their honor, and affert their rights. should be eager to draw the sword against another, to avoid paying a just and ancient arrearage; if we did not know that the former is a poor, and the latter a rich nation, and that the debtors of the one, for the most part, are not the creditors of the other.
This may be confissent enough with the morality of a democrat but it is hardly reconcileable to a tional honor, or to found policy in a young commercial nation .- Pudet bec opprobria nobis, et potuisse dici, es dictum non potuisse refelli.

> [The following Estay we copy from the Augusta Herald; it contains impartial fentiments.

WHATEVER political differences ment; and that is to commit depredations on the American commerce -- a few years ago our merchants were perpetually robbed on the high feas by British privateers, lat-terly they have been plundered whenever opportunity offered, by the privateers of France; and now the emulation between ish combined fleets had the frigates and privateers of the two pations appear to be, to excel in their villainy towards the United States. While we are at peace with one nation, and negocipting with another, we are subject to almost the same injuries as if we were at war with both: the same paper which contains an account of American vessels sent by French cruizers into Guadaloupe or into Halifax or Jamaica; fo that the in-jury received from either nation is nearly the same, and the friendship of both ap nations, has been the effort of their respec-Selected from the lift published under the middle way between the violence of the New-York head, brought by Captain contending parties, to oppose the unjust ag-Coffin.

Contending parties, to oppose the unjust agin the contest of the other --- to preseve neutrality with energy, without endangering the independence of the country, required the exercise of the most splendid talents, and has incontestibly established the wisdom of the American Executive. At this day it remains an unquestionable truth, that in the United States, a party have laboured with unceasing industry to throw us into the fraternal embrace of the French nation, that another party were endeavouring to hurry us into the destructive fangs of the British lion ... while the real friends of the country were firiving to evade a danger, on either fide equally destructive, and to preserve unimpaired the liberty, and with it, the glory and happiness of the Western world.

Bleffed as we are with a government of our choice, securing to every individual an equal portion of focial advantages, where no citizen can possess any exclusive privileges, and where oppression can be known only by name, the spirit of party should cease, and every individual should endeavour to contribute all in his power to the general good. Equally indifferent to all foreign nations, we ought to remember, that, we are not to expect, and that we certainly shall not receive from them any favours, and that difcountenancing foreign influence of any and every kind, our fecurity depends upon the eftablishment and firm support of an American character.

POTTICAL.

From the Bosto Columbian Centinel.

THE JEFERSONIAD

N. VIII. THE hand of that overruling providence, (the existence of which Mr. Jefferson's works have implifily deried) has been repeatedly and sign ly manifested in the public affairs of the United States. It has been visible not it our aftonishing success in arms alone, not in our unexampled prosperity only, but in the frequent and timely disrity only, but n the frequent and timely dif-covery of plot, conspiracies, characters and designs, which threatened our national ex-istence. We need not recal to recollection, for they can never be forgotten, the detection of Arnold and the defeat of his treatest of the corruption and detection of undertaken to deny the charge, or to correct chery; the corruption and detection of Randolph by Fauber's intercepted letters, and the happy discovery of Mr. Senator Blount's nefarious conspiracy. But the most important and far the most interesting fhall like Mr. Jesserson, chuse to stand mute, pement, was this famous letter, reported to be from Mr. Jefferfon to Mazzei -it is a document worth millions to the United States, if they have good fense and spifit enough to make a proper application of it. It unbosoms the greatest hypocrite in the United States. It draws forth from the mist which faction artfully raises about itself, the leader, the soul, the primum nebile of that faction. Future ages will value it as a rich legacy, as a compleat clue to the labyrinth of all the factions of our age, and will conlign its author, be he whom he may, to an infamy as eternal as vice—as everlating as treifon. It ought to be repeated, as long as our government is worthy of prefervation, and every true friend to the confli-tution ought to read it with reiterated and increased pleature and interest,

It is my intention to confider its authenticity—and then to republish it with re-

marks illustrative, explanatory and liberal.

The famous etter made its first appearance in the Gizette Nationel, cu le Moniteur Universal" at Paris, on the 25th January 1797 .- Every man will at once observe that is was not only the most proper but the mot natural place for Mr. Jefferson's correspondence to appear in, he having been as we have shewn, an enthusiastic admirer of France and of Frenchmen, and Frenchmen of course taking a deep interest in every thing relating to or coming from Mr. Jefferson.—It was introduced in the Paris paper in the following manner;

-" Letter from Mr. Jeffenson, late minither of the United States in France, and Secretary of the defartment of fereign affairs, to a citizen of Virginia." It then proceeds, "This letter (literally translated) is addressed to Mr. Mazzie author of the re-searches historical and political upon the United States of America living in Tuf-

I now pledge myself to prove that the evidence that Mr. Jefferson really wrote this setter, is as strong as that of the authenticity of scripture, or of any fact of which we are "not eye or ear witnesses."

In the first place, negatively-no other man could have written it—It was the production of a man well acquainted with parties in America, because, although it is falle, it has drawn the line precifely as the Federal party were diffinguished by Jacobins here. No man would derive any poffible advantage by the forgery. His political enemies dare not fabricate it, because they must have known that both Jesserson and have raifed him in public estimation as being the fubject of fuch a calumny. His friends would not forge it most certainly without his confent .- Secondly, the Paris papers then under restraint would not have ventured to publish a falshood against their best friend in America. The Directory would not bave permitted it. They would not fuffer Mr. Jefferson, to be exposed by publishing certain fentiments under his name unless they knew them to be bis. — Thirdly, Mr. Mazzei was his intimate political friend and correspondent; he had refided in Virginia many years and is faid to have owned, or to have given the name of "Monticello" to Mr. Jefferson's feat in Virginia. Mr. Mazzei was really the author of the Refearches mentioned in the introduction. The work is now in this country .- It therefore appears that fuch a letter might have been written, and Mazzei would certainly have denied it if it was not authentic.

Fourthly .- It was very natural that Mr. Jefferson should write fuch a letter. It will be remembered that this letter was written in 1796, when he was a Candidate for the Presidency. The object and scope of it is to represent Mr. Jeserson as at the head of a strong party in the United States, the most numerous and the most powerful though then dormant; a party that was about to a-wake from its slumbers, burst the "li lipu-tian ties," of government and imitate the French example of embarking again on the "tempelluous fea of liberty."

It was intended as a hint that the aid and influence of France was defirable, and it is accordingly interlarded with the cant phrafeelogy of the ingraitude and injustice of A. me ica towards France: That this was the defign of the letter may be inferred from the effects, for France did directly and open-ly advocate, the election of Jefferson they recalled Adet at the MOMENT when the therefore selects the British constitution and election was to take place, and Adet in his public address expressly flates that the election was to take place, and Adet in his foolishly as well as faisely, declares, that ours public address expressly flates that the election was to take place, and Adet in his foolishly as well as faisely, declares, that ours public address expressly flates that the election was to take place, and Adet in his foolishly as well as faisely, declares, that ours public address expressly flates that the election was to take place, and Adet in his foolishly as well as faisely, declares, that ours public address expressly flates that the election was to take place, and Adet in his foolishly as well as faisely, declares, that ours public address expressly flates that the election was to take place and the election was the el ion of Jefferson can alone heal the breach. Jefferson did not however intend to have it stitution? It is too despotic? That he will vessels bound to England for adjudication. published. He transmitted it to his bosom creetly comunicate it to the Directory, but it was the order of the day at that time,

country, inclined the hearts of the Direct ory to this extraordinary breach of couli-

Thus almost by a miracle, we are in pof-Thus almost by a miracle, we are in pol-fession of the views and wicked designs of a most abominable faction. Lastly, This let-ter was charged upon Mr. Jesseron in 1797, in language the most plain and with remarks the most criminating. It was viewed by all men of all parties as the most imprudent and by all bonest men, as the most scandalous declaration of political fentiments ever exhibi-ted to the world. It was justly esteemed for we may fairly revive the common law doc-trine, and subject him to the "peine forte et dure" of public contempt. I have been thus minute on this subject of authenticity, not because I thought that any clouds or dark. ness rested upon it, but because some Jacobin writers relying on the indolence of the Federalists and the brevity of their memories, have had the intolerable impudence of late to dispute the credibility of the charge, and because I would wish, that a document so valuable as this should go to the publics with all the weight which its importance demands. Let us now advert to the

"Our political flate hath changed prodi-giously fince you left us. In place of that noble love of liberty and of a Republican Govern-ment which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of war, an anglo-monarchico-aristocratic party has arisen."

Was there my fellow-citizens any thing ever devised by man, so fails and unfound-LETTER.

ed? Where are the monarchical and ariftocratical party? What are the measures they have pursued? That fentiment might be with truth and justice paraphrased to the consustion of Mr. Jefferson, "In place of that noble love of true liberty, genuine Religion, and real Republican Government, a Gallican, revolutionary atheistical, and difference of the consustance o organizing party has arisen." Mr. Jefferfon goes on ;

"The avowed object of this party is to impose upon us the substance, as they have long since given us the form of the British gov roment."

I am extremely at a loss which we ought most to admire, the folly or the falshood of this sentence. It is false, because Mr. Jef-ferson a d all the world knows that no party in the United States avows fuch fentiments. It is false, because every school-boy will see that there is no resemblance between the forms of the British and American conflitutions except the di ison of power, which is more necessary in Republics than in any government, as Mr J sterson has fatisfactory proved in his book. It is soolish, because every grof. he is as weak as it is wicked; it recoils upon the head of its fabricator. It is soolish, because it represents the monarchical courty if there was one as the monarchical party, if there was one, as acting a part too filly to render them objects of dread, because in such a government as ours, to avow the object of obtaining a change in the nature of the government, would be the sure means of deseating it. No, Cafer, Cromwell and Mr. Jefferson's friend Buon barte, can teach us a readier way to become kings, emperors and confuls; by condemning monarchy, by avowing a friendship for the people. Mr. Jefferson himself knows this beaten road; he is treading in the steps of his illustrious predecessors; he does not avow that he wants either the form or subflance of monarchy, but he avows a zeal for the people, which he may not feel, and which will probably procure him both, unless the peeple rouse from their first slumbers. It was foolish also in Mr. Jefferson to utter this fentiment, because it proves his utter hatred and abhorrence of the constitution of the United States. The Jacobins in all their rage against the administration, and the measures of the United States, have always professed a facted veneration for the constitun. They have even had the audacity to call themselves constitutional federalists; but thinking men, have always known that they were infincers.

They have remembered their inveterate opposition to its adoption, and they know Admiral Popham had returned from St. Pethat such men consider a constitution as a tersburg, and could not gain an audience wifp of straw which they can twist and with the Emperor. The vessel that bro't adding all the French constitutions in the hands of Jacobins? They have been and the strain of the death of Suwarrow. ed all the French conflictutions in the hands the death of Suwarrow; that he died at his of Jacobins? They bave been as Jefferson estate, and that his body was preserved for ays, that ours shall be, " Lillipuian ties," in the hands of these unprincipled political "Six thousand troops passed (from Engthis trait of Jacobins has been confined to flecting and confiderate minds, and many vicious and abandoned diforganizers have cloaked their views under an affected respect or the constitution .- Jefferson has dissolved the charm .- To Mazzei, his bosom friend, he confides the important fecret, that he detests the American constitution. He fearches all nature and all human art to abtain a firong expression of his abhorrence. To a Frenchman, he well knew, nothing would convey it with fo much force, as a comparison with any thing British; He not pretend .- Is it too free? That he will "King's Billets in Madrid 74 per cent. friend Mazzei, in trull that he would differently comunicate it to the Directory, but it was the order of the day at that time. The training the confirmation of the harmonic from 18 to 20 per cent. discount:

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almighty, ever merciful and kind to our | cabal; they cannot warm themselves into as much power as they like; it partakes too much of the character of the American people ; it is not revolutionary. Its features are those of calm, temperate liberty; It ridles licentioufnes : It reftrains intrigue : It invites and it deferves the approbation of the people, and of course, they cannot break its "Lileputiantis," and rise upon its ruins to consular, imperial or royal

I have been more particular on this artiele because certain, writers have strangely brained admiffion into the Commercial azette, who advocate the very fentiments for which Mr. Jeffirson has been justly censured, and this too under the mask of Federalism. Of such bypocrits, F. d. ralists

I shall conclude the present number by a araphrase of this last sentiment of this Jacoin chieftain ; "The avowed object of the Jacobins in this country is to protect liber-ty and support the constitution; their real aim, is to introduce Gallic licentiousness and overturn and destroy the empire of the constitution and the laws."-I shall pursue this fubject in my next.

" DECIUS."

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

SALEM, August 8.

From LEGHORN. The brig Sukey, Captain Stewart, from Leghorn, which he left on the 18th of June. The prevailing accounts at Leghorn respecting the operations of the hostile armies, seem to be quite irreconcilable with those we have by the way of London. Captain Stewart favs; that about the 4th to the 9th of June great alarm subfifted in Florence and at Leghorn, in consequence of Buonaparte's entering Milan, and his progress towards. Florence; and that the people of Florence rose in arms, determined to defend their country to the last; and the same was to have been done at Leghorn on the 14th; but on that day letters and dispatches were driven back again over the Po, with confiderable lose, and that every thing was then fafe. Till Captain Stewart failed, there were no new alarms, from any recent fuccess of the French, and business went on in its usual course, and great rejoicings were had on account of the successes of the Auftrians. They must therefore have been in the highest degree surprised to have received, in the midst of their security, the account of Buonaparte's victory of the 18th, if true. But if Melas was ignorant of the force and movement of the French, no wonder that

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town dated

the p. ople should be formed

" Leghorn. June 13. " Since the capture of Genoa. Buonaparte with 30 or 40 000 men has made an entry into Italy, which fo much increased the fears of the people of this country, that an entire ftop was put to business, as they were fearful of his arrival here. However, yesterday and this arrival nere. However, yesterday and this day brings us the intelligence of his army being defeated; two Generals, Serrurier and Lake, with 6000 men, prisoners; many killed, and the rest sed towards Switzerland. The people of Tustany and the north of Italy have risen en maffe, that now we have nothing to fear " No less than 1800 inhabitants died in

Genoa during the fiege, for want of pro-" I have just feen a letter from Bordeaux of May 4, which fays the commissioners were fettling every thing to their entire satisfaction, and were to return to America the first of this month, and that a ship had

failed from thence to the Isle of France." Captain Fittyplace, who arrived at Mar-blehead on Tuesday last in 44 days from Lisbon, has handed us the following for publication : " At my departure the fate of Genoa was not known; Buonaparte had been journeying towards Italy, but it was reported that 'he was on his way back to Paris. No late accounts from our Envoys, but it was generally believed at Lifbon, that the affairs between the United States and France were accommodated.

"By a packet arrived at Lifbon, in 8 days from Falmouth, advices were received that

public exhibition. June; and two divisions had gone before

"The privateers from Guernsey and Jerfey have orders to capture all veffels bound to, or coming from, Genoa or Cadiz; in consequence of which two American vessels had already been captured, and brought into the port of Lifbon, viz. the brig Peacock, of Boston, captain David Crafts, laden with wines, from Cadiz, for London; the whole being the property of Ebenezer Parfons, efq. of Boston; the crew turned ashore at Lifbon: the other the brig King Solomon, captain James Hewett, from Amsterdam, foolishly as well as fallely, declares, that ours bound to Cadiz, owned by Benjamin Hill, of is the same in point of form. What does Newport, the cargo consisting of butter. Mr. Jefferson detest in the American concheese, &c. for account of Hamburg both;