

Like a great general in the field, he is always collected and cool; and he has this wonderful felicity of eloquence, the result of an ardent and profound understanding, and a liberal manliness of heart; that all parties listen with the most profound attention to the clear and candid speeches of Mr. DUNDAS.

A lady of high reputation in the literary circle, who chooses to advocate older and more orthodox principles than the Mary Woolstonecrafts and the Mary Hayses profess, expresses her conviction, in the following nervous words:

If he be of opinion that morality appeared to better advantages, when she was contented to be the handmaid of Piety, than since she has set up for an independent character: if she be convinced, that the abilities and attainments of man are in this life so limited, that he will never be able to "wield the elements," to endow a machine with intellectual powers, or to array himself with a self-invented immortality: if he be persuaded that the filial and conjugal ties are no remnants of feudal barbarism, but happy institutions, calculated to promote domestic peace; if she has been taught that religion is more than sentiment, and female virtue something stronger than exterior decorum; if she shudder at the eloquence, which extenuates impiety, terms seduction an amiable frailty, and gaming an elegant amusement, condemned by the insane morality of the laws, surely she may hope for that celebrity, which a bold opposition to received opinions generally confers. Nay, should she even prefer the Gothic ruff and pinner, as better adapted to British wives and mothers, than the loose drapery of Grecian Bacchantes, or the more offensive appearance of uncivilized savages, though recommended by the sanction of Parisian enthusiasts, when, with more than Pagan insatiation, or cannibal insensibility, they meet to commemorate in their festive dances, not the renovation of nature, the triumphs of Benevolence, nor the death of their enemies,—but the murder of their parents, their husbands and their children; may she not plead a close attention to the costume of manners, and reproach the sensual copyists of a Cleopatra or an Aspasia with want of energy, who adopt all the characteristics of the archetype, of which they exhibit a degrading model?

For the Gazette of the United States.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

SUPREME COURT of the U. STATES.

LAW REPORT.

In our report of Saturday respecting the proceedings before the Supreme Court of the United States; we stated erroneously, that no judgment had yet been rendered in the case of Bais against Tingey. A decision, in fact, took place on Friday, in which the judgment of the Circuit Court which decreed one half the value of the ship Eliza and cargo to the captors, by way of salvage, was affirmed. The Court pronounced their opinion, SEPARATIM, and the question of WAR OR NO WAR, as it respects the relative situation of the United States and the French Republic received a solemn AFFIRMATIVE and unanimous adjudication. The period at which this state of things commenced, was dated on the 7th July, 1798, when Congress, by law, declared the Treaties between the United States and France, no longer binding. From that time, a qualified and restricted state of war has existed, and the French nation have been ever since entitled to the appellation of "enemies" to the American nation. The construction necessarily brings the French, within the meaning of the expression used in the 7th section of the act of Congress, entitled "an act for the government of the Navy of the United States," which says, "that for the ships or goods, belonging to the Citizens of the United States, or to the Citizens or subjects of any nation in amity with the United States, if retaken from 'the Enemy,' within 24 hours, the owners are to allow one eighth part of the whole value for salvage, &c. and, if above ninety six hours, one half. The ship Eliza, recaptured by the Ganges, had been more than ninety-six hours in possession of the French,—and this decree of the Supreme Court affirming that of the Circuit Court, establishes the construction, that a retaking from the French, is a retaking from 'the Enemy,' which under the law of Congress, in force at the time of this recapture, entitles the captors to one half, the whole value, as salvage.

A case of some importance in reference to the Revenue system of the United States also received a solemn adjudication. Priestman, Plaintiff in Error } Sur writ of Error to the C. Court for the Penn. Dist. The United States. }

A quantity of watches of various descriptions, had been imported into the port of Baltimore, and the entry duties regularly paid upon them.—They were afterwards transported over land into the district of Pennsylvania, but the owner had neglected to take a permit from the collector for the district of Maryland, prescribed by an act of Congress as necessary, to render lawful the transportation of goods from one district to another, by land. The watches, when brought into the district of Pennsylvania, were seized, libelled and condemned as forfeited to the United States.

The present argument before the Supreme Court was for the purpose of obtaining a reversal of the sentence of condemnation given in the Court below, but after a full discussion, by Ingersoll and S. Levy for Plaintiff in Error, Rawle and W. Sargent for Defendant. The Court affirmed the decree.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

POLITICAL.

MR. WAYNE,

The following fragment of ancient history, which is as applicable to the would-be Statesmen of the present, as of former times; I recommend to the particular attention of that group of politicians, whose meeting you have so happily described in some of your late Numbers.—The extract is from Rollin's Ancient History.

"The Youngsters of Athens, dazzled with the glory of Themistocles, Cimon, and Pericles, and full of a wild ambition, after having received for some time the lessons of the sophists (the same as our Beer-House orators) who promised to make them very great politicians, conceived themselves capable of every thing, and aspired to the highest employments. One of these, named Glaucou, had taken it into his head so strongly, to enter on the administration of public affairs, that none of his family or friends were able to divert him from a design so little consistent with his age and capacity. Socrates, who had an affection for him upon account of his family, was the only person who could prevail upon him to change his resolution.

"Meeting him one day he accosted him so happily with discourse, that he engaged him to give him a hearing. You are desirous then to govern the Republic, said he to him. True, replied Glaucou. You cannot have a more noble design, replied Socrates: for if you succeed, you will have it in your power to serve your friends effectually, to aggrandize your family, and to extend the confines of your country. You will make yourself known, not only to Athens, but throughout all Greece, and perhaps your renown, like that of Themistocles, may spread abroad amongst the barbarous nations. In short, whatever you are, you will attract the respect and admiration of the whole World.

"Since you desire to be esteemed and honored, no doubt your view is to be useful to the public? Certainly. Tell me then, I beg you, in the name of the Gods, what is the first service you propose to render the State? As Glaucou seemed at a loss, and meditated on what he should answer; I presume, continued Socrates, it is to enrich it, that is to say, to augment its revenues.—My very thought. You are well versed then undoubtedly in the revenues of the State, and know perfectly to what they may amount: you have not failed to make them your particular study, in order, that if one fund should happen to fail by an unforeseen accident, you might be able to supply the deficiency by another. I protest, replied Glaucou, that never entered into my thoughts. At least you will tell me to what the expenses of the Republic amount; for you must know the importance of retrenching such as are superfluous. I own I am as little informed in this point as the other. You must therefore refer your design of enriching the state till another time; for it is impossible you should do it, whilst you are unacquainted with its revenues and expenses.

"But, said Glaucou, there is still another means which you have not mentioned; a state may be enriched by the ruin of its enemies. * You are in the right, replied Socrates. But that depends upon it's being the strongest; otherwise it incurs the danger of losing what it has. For which reason he who talks of engaging in a war, ought to know and consider the forces on both sides; that if he finds his own party strongest, he may boldly advise the war, and if the weakest, he may dissuade the people from undertaking it. Now do you know the strength of our Republic, and it's resources, and those of our enemies, by sea and land? Have you a state of them in writing? Be so kind to let me see it. Have it not at present, said Glaucou. I see then, said Socrates, that we shall not presently enter into a war, if you are charged with the Government; for you have abundance of inquiries to make, and much pains to go through, before you can safely resolve on it.

"He ran over in this manner several other articles no less important, with which Glaucou appeared to be equally unacquainted; till he brought him to confess, how ridiculous those people were, who have the rashness to intrude into government, without any other preparation than that of an high esteem for themselves, and an immoderate ambition of rising to the first places and dignities. Have a care, dear Glaucou, said he to him, lest a too warm desire of honours should deceive you into pursuits that may cover you with shame, by setting your incapacity and slender abilities in a full light.

"A man must be very simple to believe that the mechanic arts (such as those of citizens Barker and Sic. Vizzi) are to be acquired without the help of a due apprenticeship, and proper masters, and that the knowledge in governing states, which is the highest degree of human prudence, deserves no previous labour and application."

Such were the observations of a man long conversant in public affairs, a philosopher who had read men and books, a statesman who had served his country in peace and war; and yet I am certain the enlightened orators and patriots of Pennsylvania will think them beneath their notice. If we may judge from the past, they will proceed, as they have begun, in jangling and confusing public affairs, and in lifting themselves and their base favorites into office, till by their numerous blunders they have plunged poor Pennsylvania into the lowest depths of disgrace and contempt.

* This has been the French plan: they have ruined their friends as well as their enemies, but they have not enriched themselves.

For the Gazette of the United States.

ELEGY.

Occasioned by the Death of the QUEEN of FRANCE.

YES! gracious Heaven! I thank thee for the past— With resignation view this closing scene— Through the deep gloom, a ray of light at last, Points to that place, where all my hopes have been.

Soon shall my sorrows end—one trial more, And this poor harking heart shall be at rest— Soon, oh my soul! this dreadful conflict o'er Thy Saviour's arms shall press thee to his breast.

Oh Saviour God! whose blood for me was shed, While nailed expiring on the accursed tree, Thy strength impart—support my drooping head, Cheerful to bear my cross, and follow thee.

In this sad hour of deep and dire distress, When helpless nature flies to thee for aid, Oh! leave me not alone! my fears suppress!— In this weak hour, be thy power display'd.

Thus spoke Maria, as she prostrate lay, In pious anguish breathing forth her cares— Anxious to clothe with dignity her day— Death's infant sentence founding in her ears.

Tis pain the cried—my prayers have reach'd the sky, And bending angels bid my terrors cease— Smiling allure to opening joys on high— To worlds of endless bliss—of everlasting peace.

I come my Husband! in the path you led, Thy peer Maria comes, to join you there. Proudly she follows—where her Louis bled, To drop with him, her sceptre and her care.

Our mingled blood ascending up to Heaven, May call a blessing on our Orphan Race— And the poor Outcasts, by the tempest driven, Some secret shelter find—and rest in peace.

Alone, unfriended, lo! I see them fly— Scorn'd and rejected by the insulting throng— No cheering voice—no kind reliving eye, To soothe their sorrows as they pass along.

In some obscure, and desolate retreat, Far from the upbraiding world, they hide their heads; There ruminating sad, their happier state. With toil and anguish, earn their scanty bread.

Perhaps, ere now, some bloody Russian draws The reeking poniard from their guiltless breast, Urg'd on by Hell—not tongue to plead their cause— In vain they call—then sink to endless rest.

Oh hear me Heaven! 'tis a widow cries— A dying widow cannot plead in vain— View my poor children with a father's eyes, And shield them from the desperate hands of men!

Whatever fate thy wisdom shall ordain, Teach them to bear with dignity their lot— In the dark hour of sorrow and of pain, Be not their Moth's dying paens forgot!

I ask not ought this wretched world supplies— Nor crowns nor titles now are worth their care— Save them from want, from infancy, and vice, And fix them in the path of virtue here.

Now earth farewell!—the parting pang is past— How poor thy pomp, thy once lov'd glories seem! Vain, empty, unsubsstantial, at the last, Like airy visions of a fleeting dream!

Wretched ambition! from thy towering height, Swift is thy downfall to the gulf beneath— Soon change thy prospects, in a moment's flight, Fatal reverse! to dungeons and to death.

And this the deed, that let's the world in arms, Bids hostile nations isolate each shore; From realms to realms extend their dire alarms, And stretch their mother earth with brother's gore!

Too fatal engine of infernal rage! Deep, long, and dreadful has thy ravage been Through every region, every clime and age— With guilt and misery hast thou mark'd the scene!

But Hell's insatiate, unrelenting fill With keener malice now his fiendish pursues— Affairs the human heart with further skill. His last and deadliest poison to infuse.

In freedom's voice he calls the nations round; The warring nations at the call prepare; Roused into frenzy, by the magic sound, They rush unceasing to the hidden fiare.

Quick bursts the bands of every social tie, And all is anarchy and wild uproar. With delecting sin, they Earth and Heaven defy— And Order, Law, Religion, are no more.

France leads the van, proud of superior place; Desperate in guilt, she drives exulting on; In league with Hell, to crush our hapless race, Mar this fair world—and God himself dethrone.

The Deity of destruction in his hand! I see the avenging Angel swift advance! Furious he comes, to sweep the impious land, And blot thee out—our God has left thee France!

Oh! might my death, thy deep stain'd crimes atone, Mine and my husband's—no offended Heaven!

Accept, oh God! the Sovereign's blood alone, And be the wretched people a guilt forgone.

No more, the said—for now the rattle's band, With brutal joy, the patient victim bound.— The Muse indignant stops my trembling hand, And bids oblivion close her curtain round.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. WAYNE,

I have read the address of Mr. Worrell in the Aurora in consequence of the paragraph in your paper of Saturday last: and altho' I agree both with Mr. Worrell and your paragraphist, as to the propriety of chusing a Veteran Stable Keeper for the office of Stable Cleansing, I still have my doubts as to the meaning of the writer of the address.—My opinion is that both Worrell and Israel are disappointed men, angry at the late appointments of Governor M'Kean. "Vain," says the address, "Vain will be your efforts to purify the bigger departments of your government if you neglect those of inferior grade." This is evidently aimed at the Governor, who having filled the bigger departments with old tory guides to the British army; persons accused of theft, of blasphemy, &c. embracing, in short, the whole catalogue of crimes; hence Israel and Co. are for availing themselves of the present popular clamours to get into office; and the public ought to be on their guard, for it is asserted by several who know the parties, that they are not staunch in their present politics; they have only taken a hint from Tench Cox, and will probably yet about again the moment they get into office; that they are only impostors may be seen, by a pretended fellow seeing, while seeking the office of sheriff.

"In this boasted land of liberty," say they, "we behold citizens (meaning convicts) immured in prisons, &c."—here is affectation for a sheriff!—who knows that the confining of persons is almost his only business both of trust and of profit.

Can it be supposed that his real intention, if chosen, is to neglect both his duty and interest? A QUERIST.



Gazette Marine List.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. ARRIVED

Brig Two Brothers, Stoddart, Dublin Dry Goods. Sloop Betsy, Norton, New Bedford to Fifth—To Captain.

Came up from the Fort, Scher. Orange, Dove, Havana Sloop Little Sam Bunker, do

CLEARED. Ship Jane, Hays, Jamaica Brig Harriot, Hubber, Batavia Florida, Long, St. Christophers Ship Fair American, Brevoor, from Havana, has arrived at New Castle.

Scher. Hero, Crowel, from St. Andero's, has arrived at Wilmington, Delaware.

No arrivals at the fort. Ship Canton, M'Lacklin, from hence to Calcutta, was spoken in lat. 38. 66, N. long. 55, 00, W. all well, on 9th July.

Ship Gardner from Lagaira to Amsterdam is taken by two British frigates, and sent into Kingdon Jamaica.

Brig Apollo, from Curracoa to New York, is taken by the Pleasant sloop of war, and sent to Halifax.

A ship from India to New York, is taken and sent for New Providence, having taken in part of her cargo at the Isle of France.

Ship Eliza, of Philadelphia, from New York, has arrived at Falmouth.

Ship Spy, Wood, of this port, sailed from Madeira the 7th June, in company with a large armed ship, under Swedish colours, for Calcutta.

Ship Manchester, Brice from Philadelphia is supposed to have arrived at Bristol. Ship Benjamin Franklin, Senke, from hence, has arrived at Bourdeaux.

Ship Thomas Wilson, Gwinn, from hence arrived at Liverpool in 4 days from Cork.

The ship Amiable, Tillinghast, from hence has arrived at Liverpool. Ship Canton, from hence to Bengal, was spoken in lat. 39 long. 53. all well, by the Letter of Marque Scher Neptune, captain Coleman, arrived at Alexandria from Falmouth.

NEW YORK, August 19th

ARRIVED, days Ship Liberty, Woolham, Liverpool 15 Brig Amazon, Neil, St. Sebastians 35 Fair Manhattar, Jamaica

Scher. Dorothea, Defur, Petersburg 9 Sloop Jane, Williams, Philadelphia 4 Sloop Swift and Easy, Trinidad

Ship Atlas, Wilson, sailed from Hull on the 27th of July, for this port.

CLEARED, Scher. Neptune, Willis, St. Thomas Sally, Riely, Cape Francois

Determined Rover, Haister, Curracoa Fair Trader, Nelson, N. Providence

Ships Industry and Virginia, from Norfolk have arrived at Liverpool.

The ship Justina, sailed from Liverpool the day before the Liberty.

The ship Atlas, Wilson, from Hull, on the 37th of June, for this port.

The ship Betsy, arrived at Liverpool in 4 days.

The ship Nonpreil, Rossiter, arrived at Bristol in 30 days.

The ship Experiment, has arrived at Liverpool.

The ship Supply, has arrived at Portsmouth.

The ship Obris, Hills, has arrived at Liverpool from this port.

Extracts from the Log-Book of the brig Amazon, Captain James Neil of this port, who arrived yesterday.

Sailed from St. Sebastians on the 10th July, the next day was brought too by a shot from a lugger privateer of ten guns, under French colours who boarded me, and after looking at my papers declared that I was a good prize, although my papers were perfectly clear, and proved my ship and cargo clearly American, and my voyage direct from New York and home with a return cargo. Took out Mr. Lague a passenger, my mate, and five of my seamen; put on board a prize master and five hands—and said he should send me to Guernsey where he said he belonged although under French colours. Visited me several times using abusive language, and taking away poultry, hams wine and other stores—on the 15th, hailed us, and ordered the prize master to make the best of his way, while he should remain by another brig which he had taken; the 16th being off Uthant with a strong Easterly wind, tearing my sails and straining the rigging, reflecting on the injustice of the capture, I lost all patience—and arming myself; I went upon deck, and drove the privateersmen below, and put my vessel away for New York. The commander of the lugger, told me, that he had captured a brig from Bilbao bound to Embien, belonging to Mr. Sth Adams of Boston that another privateer had captured the Louisa of this port, and the ship Columbus, Captain Dehon, bound to Baltimore, which vessels sailed a few days before me.

On the 20th in lat. 56. long. 24. 30; was brought too by the privateer ship Minerva of Bourdeaux, treated politely.

On the 9th August, lat. 40. 23. long. 65. 30, spoke the ship Union, 45 days from Liverpool bound here.

Extract from the Log-Book of the Columbus, from Rochelle:

July 13, long. 26, spoke ship Two Friends, Gardner, nineteen days from N. York for London. July 22, long. 42, spoke brig Two Sisters, Norris, sixteen days from N. York, for Newry. On the banks of Newfoundland, spoke ship Minerva, seven days from Boston for London.

BALTIMORE, August 16. Arrived, schooner John, Chayton, 12 days, Havanna.

Left there, ship Sally, Brown of Baltimore, to fall in 12 days.

Schooner Maria, Moffit, of do, just arrived. Ship Minerva, of do, do.

Ship Fair American, Brevoor, of Philadelphia, to fall next day.

Brig Franklin, Morris, of Wilmington, (Del.) to fall in three days.

Spoke nothing on our passage but an English frigate, who suffered us to pass, after examinations.

A Danish ship, the brig Tiger, and several other vessels, names unknown, are in the bay, bound up.

The day before yesterday seven ships, two brigs and two schooners, lay at New-Point Comfort, bound out.

August 18. Arrived, Triumph, Niswell, forty-five days Liverpool.

June 30, spoke William, of Portland, M'Daniel, thirty-one days out, to Liverpool.

July 28, spoke ship Mary Ann, of Boston, fifteen days out to London.

Brig David Stewart, Creighton, Curracoa.

Brig Viper, Stachey, schooner George, Durkin, of Baltimore, and sloop Hector, Bell, of New York; sailed with her.

Left there, brig Two Brothers, Cox, of Baltimore.

Schooner Thetis, M'Kee eighteen days St. Thomas's.

Came out with a fleet of an hundred sail of vessels under convoy of the sloop of war, Baltimore, The brigs William, James, Gardner, Enterprize, Canton, and scher. Carmelite, Courfell, of Baltimore, are all well, recollect, parted from them in lat. 32, 25, long. 68, 30.

Ship Abigail, Clark, forty days Madeira.

Left there, ship Commerce, Rockwell, of New York, to fall in ten days; Hercules, Baker, Warren, in six days; brig Hunter, Bulby, of New York, uncertain; Republican, for Savannah, eight days; scher. Ursula, Higgins, Hartford, four days.

August 3, in lat. 32, 18, long. 58, 30; boarded by the British frigate Porcupine, Evans, and treated politely.

Ship Iris, Galles, sixty-seven days Bremen.

Fell in with an English privateer who had taken a French ship of war, from Bourdeaux to Guadaloupe, having two hundred soldiers on board, in order to assist Rigaud.

Scher. Carmelite, Cawfell, sixteen days St. Thomas.

Schooner George, Dunkin, fourteen days Curracoa.

August 9, lat. 24, 00, long. 70, 30; W. spoke scher. George, from Washington to Jamaica, out sixteen days, all well.

August 13, lat. 24, 00, long. 70, 40; W. spoke ship Harriot, of St. Thomas's, from Jamaica, to New York, out twenty-seven days, all well.

Brig Flying Fish, Cogg, seventeen days from Martinique.

Ship Mentor, Ticklenburg, ninety days Bremen.

August 2, in lat. 36, 20, long. 67, spoke United States frigate Congress, on a cruise; also on the 10th, the Infurgent, Captain Fletcher, Cape Henry, west thirty leagues.

Brig Fame, Latimer, six months from Batavia.

CHARLESTON, August 1. ARRIVED, Days

Brig Dorothea, Madrop, Hamburg 65 Scher. Pagafus, Crocker, KingRon 16

For Baltimore, THE BRIG DISPATCH, JAMES VANSEN, Master.

To sail on Saturday or Tuesday next. Will take in freight on moderate terms. Application to be made to the captain on board at Jessé and Robert Wain's wharf, or to Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, 84,000 lb. Gonaives Coffee, and eight tons of Logwood imported in said brig, the Coffee entitled to drawback on exportation. August 20. d5t.

To Printers. A PERSON who has in contemplation the publication of a work that will make about 250 pages, price 0250, with marginal notes, wishes to receive proposals for printing it. They must specify the sum per half sheet, for seven or ten thousand copies, the Printer furnishing paper, which must be of such quality as is now sold for four dollars perream. Sealed proposals, directed to S. P. and left at this office before the expiration of ten days from this date, will be attended to. The terms of payment will be satisfactory. August 20. d5t.