

Our Envoys to France.

MR. EDITOR, THAT arch-politician and sapient news-monger Duane, has favoured the public with his remarks, comments and illustrations upon the intelligence from France respecting the rupture of negotiations between our Envoys and the French government. So long as this man confines his researches to domestic occurrences, his falsehoods and misrepresentations are unworthy a serious refutation; but when he undertakes to palm upon his readers his crude conjectures of the truth or falsehood of foreign intelligence, it is only necessary, in order to correct the errors, which his statements create, to lay before the public, the evidence on which that intelligence rests.

It appears then, that a gentleman, who came as a passenger in the Brig Amazon, arrived at New York, from St. Sebalians, states as a fact that four days previous to his departure from St. Sebalians, he received two letters from Bordeaux, dated the 1st of July, which mentioned the receipt, at Bordeaux, of several letters from Paris to the following purport—

That a suspension of the negotiation between our commissioners and those of France had actually taken place in consequence of the French refusing to indemnify us for the vessels captured, unless we would agree to renew the treaty of 1778, or make one similar to it.

Now this is the evidence, upon which Duane says, two of the New York papers, "in order to take the edge from the recent "advices from Europe, have asserted that "the negotiations between our ministers "and those of France are suspended &c."

It is true, that this intelligence is not direct and official from our envoys, themselves, but it is worthy of very considerable credit, for the very reason, which Duane gives for disbelieving it, viz. because the French government has refused to make restitution for the illegal captures of our merchant vessels, unless our envoys would consent to a renewal of the Treaty of 1778—Every body knows how extremely favorable to France and oppressive to America, was that treaty of 1778, made by old Franklin, and nothing could be more likely than that the French commissioners should in their generous way of doing these things, insist upon the unqualified renewal of that fatal treaty, as the sine qua non, of making restitution for our unlawful captured vessels; and nothing could be more likely than that the American envoys were instructed, to consent or agree to no such disgraceful condition. Here the parties were fairly and naturally at issue, and here they broke off the negotiation.

Oh, but says citizen Duane—"Upon the face of these assertions, they carry contradiction with them." Why? Mark his reason, "which was not given upon compulsion," but spontaneously and with free will—For, says he, "if any dispute or difference could arise, it would not be in a general way, as an objection to pay for property illegally taken." Now, in a general way, I am apt to think, "a difference or dispute" would more readily "arise" in a French negotiation, from an objection on their part to pay for property "illegally taken," than from any other cause, general or special; for we know, as was lately stated in your Gazette, Mr. Editor, that although the French have a strong hankering after other people's property, and have often been known to take it by violence, yet in a general way, they "forget to pay."

I must confess, Mr. Editor, that this objection of citizen Duane, does not invalidate, in my mind, the probability, that the report of the negotiation being broken off, is true. I am one of those who never thought or believed that the French government would pay or make restitution for the property they have stolen from our countrymen. I did think they might promise our Envoys, most faithfully, that they would do it; and then send them home as full of promises and professions as their pockets could hold, but without a sou in their purses. Such would be the style of French negotiation, in a general way.

Duane, unblushingly asserts that he is possessed of a copy of the Decree of the French Consuls, which goes to place America on the same footing with regard to France, as she was by the treaty of 1778. I undertake to say, that he is possessed of no such Decree, which (to use his own phraseology) goes to establish this relation—The Decree to which he refers under this character, is one passed shortly after the commencement of Consul King Buonaparte's reign, and relates generally to neutral commerce, reviving the marine ordinances of France relative thereto, which were first created by the French monarchy in 1778, so that Citizen Duane, with all his sharp lighted sagacity, will not be able to convert this ordinance into a revival of the ancient relations between France and America, not even by the help of a falsehood into the bargain—Our vessels are still taken by French privateers, and condemned by French Courts, and this is what he calls a decree that goes to establish ancient relations. Even were the fact as he states it to be, the only answer I would be disposed to make, would be, a plague of your relations—I will none of it.

Our merchants and our farmers and our mechanics ought to know the fact, that the Jacobins democratic-republicans have done and are still doing, by their emissaries at Paris, every thing in their power to prevent an honorable and satisfactory adjustment of our differences with France, in order that they may throw the odium upon the present Executive, and in order to relieve to the "man

of the people," whom they intend if they can to bring in as the next President, the honor of making a strict alliance and a speedy peace with the French Republic. This fact is notorious and Citizen Duane confesses it in his concluding sentence of remarks upon the Envoy intelligence, where he says, "that any attempts by the intrigues of Britain or their adherents to produce a rupture, would only confirm the people, more generally than they even now are, that it would be indispensibly necessary to place Mr. Jefferson in the chair, because his desire for an universal peace, is well known."

This is the eternal and unvarying cant of Mr. Jefferson's adherents.—He is the man of the people—He is the friend of universal peace—He loves France—And the climax of his merit is—That he detests Great Britain—Now, that universal peace is the object of Mr. Jefferson and his party, any more than it is the object of Mr. Adams and the Federal party, is what I deny—and the sending of the Envoys to France is "a confirmation strong," that peace with France was the object of the Federal Government, but it could not be made by our Envoys because Mr. Jefferson's party had written to the French Commissioners, that if they made a treaty with the Ministers, sent by Mr. Adams, it would prevent Mr. Jefferson—the friend of France, from being elected President, and that by delaying the treaty until the election was over and the result known—if Mr. Jefferson got in, he would make peace and a close alliance with them at once, without demanding any restitution for captured property. This is the way the Democrats work—this is their patriotism and by such arts and intrigues do they attempt to serve the cause of their master the great historian of the huge Mammoth.

PLUTARCH.

For the Gazette of the United States.

FROM THE CHIRPING COBLER.

HONEST JACK'S ADVENTURES IN TOWN,

A BALLAD.

[To the tune of—"Go patter to Lubbers, and Sewals, &c. See."] MY poor widow'd mother said one day to meek You know by false friends, O the pity! Our law suit is lost! then thy fortune go seek With cousins and friends in the city; Here's Sukey the poor Orphan child of Friend Bland

Who once kept thy father from starving— When our friends make thy fortune, take her by the hand

For a wife; for she's good and deserving. But mind thee in heart this one maxim my Jack Which pray often read in THIS BOOK, MAKE HONOR THY GUIDE, or else never come back

To thy poor widow'd mother, and Sukey, So I kiss'd Sukey and Mother, and greatly concern'd

Off I set with my poor mother's blessing With our Jacobin Cousin the wine seller learn'd 'About mixing, and brewing, and pressing; But the floe juice and rats-bane and all those neat jokes

Were soon in my stomach a rising. Why dang it, cried I, would you kill the poor folks?

I thought you sold Wine, and not poison. Your place, cousin Demo, won't do, for you lack To make such broth another guesl cook, Besides without HONOR, I cannot go back To my poor widow'd mother, and Sukey.

To a levelling Doctor I next went my ways— He taught me the mystery quickly, Of those, that were dying to shorten the days And those in good health to make sickly. Him I left for an author who stole all his thoughts A Jacobin Bookfeller sold them, My old Demo aunt found in innocence faults, And made virtue blush as she told 'em.

With a prospect all round me so dismal and black, Scarce knowing on which side to look I just saved my HONOR and gladly came back To my poor widow'd mother and Sukey.

I found them as pure as the rose buds in June, The law suit reversed, banish'd sorrow; Dear mother said I my Honor's my own "Thank God! and wed Sukey to-morrow. And how of our cousins?"—They're Jacobins grown,

Where vice rides with folly behind her. Not that I would say, there's no Honor in town; I only say they could not find her. For HONOR to slaves, I was in the right track; By Demo's and Deists o'ertook; Thank God, from such Jacobins poor I've come back

To my good Angel Mother, and Sukey.

From a London paper.

Show vs. Lawton.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the Defendant for criminal conversation with his wife. The plaintiff was a Cooper, and being drawn to serve in the Middlesex militia, he was obliged to leave his wife in town to attend the regiment. He was absent from her for more than a year, and upon his return he found her with child. Upon inquiry, he learned that the defendant was the father. Only one Witness was called on the part of the prosecution, from whose evidence it was clear that the woman lived in an open state of prostitution during the absence of her husband; and that there were very strong grounds of suspicion that the husband was privy and consenting to his wife's infamy.

Lord Eldon said that this case might be decided in the words of Lord Mansfield, who on a case which was tried before him, observed, that if a woman lives in a state of prostitution with the privy of her husband, an Action cannot be against any man who is thus drawn into connection with her. If the husband is not privy to the prostitution, an action may lie, and the prostitution is evident; if the Jury should think that the husband was not privy to it, it can however only go to lessen the damages. If they should think that he was privy to it, Action cannot lie.—Verdict for the defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, May 27.

SITTINGS AFTER TERM IN MIDDLESEX, ROTIER vs. TATHAM.

The Plaintiff is a sword cutler, near Charing Cross, and he brought this action against the Defendant, an officer in the army, for the price of a sword which the Defendant bought in his shop. It was proved in evidence that the Defendant came into the Plaintiff's shop and with an intention of buying a sword. He fixed upon one, which the Plaintiff informed him was made for the prince of Wales but offered it to him for 28 guineas. The Defendant agreed to take it at this price, and said he would give his Note of Hand for the money. The sword was sent home to the Defendant's lodgings, and afterwards returned by him to get some alterations made in it, but he refused, after these alterations were made, to take the sword, or to give his Note of Hand for the twenty-eight guineas, alledging that it was not a good sword, or fit for service. Several sword cutlers stated that the sword was a good one, and fit for service, and worth the price.

On the part of the Defendant, a Major Flower swore, that the sword was not a good one; the tank, or part next the handle, being made of British iron, and being ill joined to the other part.

Lord Eldon said, that as the sword was not alleged to be altered from what it was when the Defendant agreed to pay 28 guineas for it in the Plaintiff's shop, he thought he was liable for this sum, and more especially as the evidence of the sword cutlers proved the sword to be fit for service. Verdict for the Plaintiff 28 guineas.

IMITATION

From the Fifth Book of Horace.

TO PYRRHA.

"Quis multa gracilis te prae in rosa?" &c. &c. WHAT gentle youth, in flowers and fragrance dress,

Now claps thee on, PYRRHA, in his glowing arms? With touch of am'rous fire unzones thy breast, And riots, *lyam's*, o'er its heaving charms!

For whom is 'ady'd now that simple grace Which plait's thy robe in many a careless fold? For whom, with blushing radiance lights thy face, And float those wavy curls of threaded gold?

Alas, for him! too soft confiding youth, Who trusts the transient summer of thy smile, Receives thy airy vows for tells of truth, Nor dreams how foully fair is women's guile!

Infatuate Dupe! too soon, yet ah! too late Thee perjur'd and, himself undone, he'll find; Then with availed curses brand his fate, Upbraid the world, and call the Gods unkind!

This heart a hoic shield of caution saves, And lets me view, witharm'd, thy Circe-form; So Ocean's soft, clear front, and sun-lit waves The CALM invites—but then I dread the STORM!



Gazette-Marine Lift.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED, Days. Schr. Virginia, Watson, Richmond 9 [Tobacco & Flour, to captain]

No arrivals at the fort.

Came up from the Fort.

Schr. Phoebe, Stevens Prize-master, prize to the Ganges—Negroes Eliza, Bouth, Norfolk, ballast, to G. Plumsted.

CLEARED, Sloop Vermont, Turner, Surinam

A ship, apparently in ballast, came too at the Port this morning.

The above ship is the Divorie, from N. York.

Schr. Betsey Loyd, from St. Jago de Cuba to this port, is captured and sent to Jamaica.

Ship Rose, Jones, for Liverpool, went to sea on the 13th instant, with a fine breeze at North-West.

Schooner Rover, Thompson, from River La Plata, was spoken the 16th inst. 44 days out, bound to Philadelphia.

Ship George Washington, 19 days from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, was spoken with off the Havana. A British frigate then in chase of her.

Sloop Betsey, Norton, failed from New-Bedford for this port the 9th of August.

Arrived at Annapolis, M. the ship Harriot, from Liverpool.

Left there the following vessels for Baltimore. Ship Union, Porter, to sail in about 6 days.

Francis & Mary, Spence, in 6 days. George Washington and Beckey, uncertain.

Louisa in 8 days.

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 9. Sloop Union, Swift, from a Southern whale cruise, 60 or 70 bbls. oil.

Aug. 12, sloop Seabower, Chvrch, New-York.

— 12, schooner Sultan, T. Clark, New York.

Sailed August 9, sloop Fame, Shearman, New York; Dolphin, Allen, Newport—84, sloop Druffilla, Crandon, New York; Nancy, Delano, Hudson River.

SALEM, August 15. Capt. Woodberry, arrived at Beverly from Grand Bank, on the 16th of July, in lat. 43° 27', long. 56° 43', spoke brig Union, Billington, from New York to Belfast; July 19, lat. 42°, long. 59°, spoke schooner Sally, Knowles, from Gloucester to Lisbon.

NEW YORK, August 20. ARRIVED, days Ship Hetty, Neill, Corunna 36

Ship Franklin, Boardman, N. Bedford 2 Sarah Moore, Kingston 18 Adventure, Bell, do. 18 Macpheron, Frith, Martinique 18 Swift, do. 18

CLEARED,

Ship Mary, Goodrich, Batavia

Brig Nymph, Cable, Curracoa

The brig Ann, Richards, from Savaona to Martinique, is taken and carried into Guadaloupe. The brig Lord Duncan has arrived at Martinique from Bolton. The ship Elskeljege Judith, Abbot, has arrived at St. Croix, from this port.

Yesterday arrived here the schr. Jack, Wins, of Liverpool from St. Kitts. Captain W. informs, that the brig Nancy, S. C. Cox, of this port has arrived at St. Lucia.

Also, the schooner Severn, Outerbridge, in eighteen days from Martinique: She failed under convoy of the United States sloop of war Baltimore, in co. with upwards of one hundred sail of American vessels. The English fleet failed at the same time. There were in the fleet, a French privateer schooner of fourteen guns, which had been captured by the United States schooner Enterprise, after an action of fifty minutes. A schooner with Danish colours, and a French ketch, prizes to the Connecticut. Parted from the fleet the 1st, in lat. 65.

Arrived at the quarantine place yesterday the ship Sarah from Jamaica; the schooner M'Pherson, from Bermuda, and several others, supposed to be part of the above fleet.

Arrived, ship Hetty, Neill, 36 days from Corunna.

Left there ship Amazon, which had been taken and carried in there by a French privateer of sixteen guns; she was bound from Bolton to Cadiz, and schooner freedom of Cape Ann, arrived there safe.

July 26, spoke ship Mary Ann, Hotchins from Bolton, out sixteen days for London.

August 17, spoke brig Amelia, Vall, thirteen days from Havana, for Newport.

Same day, arrived, Ceres, Peters, twenty days from New Orleans. Left there, schr. Mississippi, of Baltimore, for Jamaica, laden with flour.

Schr. Volunteer, of Baltimore for New York and brig Francis Nixon, of and for ditto.

ALEXANDRIA, August 16.

ARRIVED.

The armed schr. Neptune, Coleman, Falmouth, 17th of June.

July 17th, spoke ship Canton, of Philadelphia to Bengall—all well lat. 38, 44, N. long. 55, W.

Spoke, 10th inst, a Hamburg ship bound to Baltimore, about 30 leagues east ward of Cape Henlope.

Capt. Guthrie, of the schr. Welcome Return, from this port, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th June.

CHARLESTON, August 2.

Arrived at the Fort on Monday last, the Spanish brig Dos Amigos, a prize to the British ship of war Thunderer; capt. Temple Hardy. The said brig was bound to Jamaica, and has been beating at sea twelve weeks past. At one time they were within a mile of going round Cape Maize, but were driven to leeward by the current, and obliged to run for this port, in great distress for provisions and water, and very leaky. On Sunday the 27th of July, fell in with the Mayflower of Providence, a Spanish schooner, who supplied them with a little bread, taffoe, rice and a keg of water. On Saturday the 2d instant, spoke the sloop Martha, Francis Cozens, master, from this port for the Havanna, in lat. 29. 21, long. 78, 16, all well. Capt. Cozens supplied them with beef, bread, and a barrel of water.

THE Members of the Thespian Society, are requested to attend a special meeting at the Circus, THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. By order of the President. August 21

DR. RUSSELL'S HISTORY OF Modern Europe.

The public are respectfully informed that the First Volume of the above Work is printed and will be immediately delivered to the subscribers. Those Gentlemen who have expressed a wish to see the manner in which it is executed before they become subscribers, are requested to call at W. Y. BIRCH'S No. 17, South Second Street. It is presumed that on comparison it will be found superior to the London copy. Aug. 21 cod.

A Young Man,

PERFECTLY versed in Mercantile accounts, and brought up in one of the first counting-houses in this city, wishes employment as Clerk. He is at present absent from Philadelphia, but a line left at the Office of the Gazette of the United States he will receive, and it shall be immediately attended to. Salary a secondary object.—Employment his motive. August 21 dtf

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A FEW CANAL LOTTERY Prize Tickets,

By M. McCONNELL, At No. 143, Chestnut-st. August 21 cod 6t

Loft, yesterday,

A white young Pointer Dog, WITH liver coloured spots, tall and very thin—named Magnus. Any person giving information where he may be found, at No. 116, Chestnut Street, will be liberally rewarded. August 21 dtf



Laws of the United States.

By Authority.

Sixth Congress of the United States

At the First Session, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

AN ACT

To authorize certain expenditures, and to make certain appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred.

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress, Assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, shall have allowed to them, in the settlement of their accounts with the Treasury Department, the expenses by them respectively incurred, pursuant to the directions of the joint committee of the two Houses, in the various measures adopted by the said committee for doing honor to the memory of George Washington, late President of the United States; and that a sum not exceeding three thousand two hundred dollars shall be and hereby is appropriated for defraying the said expenses.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is authorized and empowered to cause to be given, during the present year to the Choctaw nation of Indians, such presents not exceeding the value of two thousand dollars, as he shall judge most suitable; and that the sum of two thousand dollars shall be and hereby is appropriated for that purpose.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is authorized and empowered to cause to be expended a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, for the reimbursement of such reasonable advances of money as have heretofore been, or before the first day of September next may be made by consuls of the United States, in making and supporting the claims of American citizens for captured property, before the tribunals of foreign countries; and that the sum of five thousand dollars shall be and hereby is appropriated for that purpose.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of forty-four thousand dollars shall be, and hereby is appropriated for defraying the expense that has been, or during the present year may be incurred by the payment of costs, in prize causes, before the court of admiralty and court of appeals in England.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expense incident to the visits of Indians to the seat of government, the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars shall be and hereby is appropriated.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That for defraying, during the present year, the additional compensations granted in the present session to the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and to the clerks in their respective offices, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars shall be and hereby is appropriated.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expenses incident, during the present year, to the establishment of the general stamp-office, including the salary of the superintendent of stamps, clerk hire, office rent, and all contingent expenses, the sum of four thousand dollars shall be and hereby is appropriated.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That for defraying, during the present year, the expense incident to the establishment of the government of the Indiana Territory, including the salary of the governor, judges, and secretary, and all contingent expenses, the sum of four thousand dollars shall be and hereby is appropriated.

Section 9. And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expense incident to the exploring of copper mines on Lake Superior, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars shall be and hereby is appropriated.

Section 10. And be it further enacted, That there be appropriated for the present year, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be applied to the fortification of the ports and harbours of the United States, in aid of the sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose and remaining unexpended.

Section 11. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid appropriations shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker of the House of Representatives, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, May 13, A. D. 1800. JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

A PERSON

OF abilities, integrity and experience in mercantile business, would willingly engage as CLERK to a merchant or public office, or be concerned with any person as partner, as he has an interest of about one thousand pounds in real estate in the city. Please to apply to the Printer; or a line left at the office for B. Y. will be attended to immediately. May 10 dtf