

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, August 22.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Polly Capt. Tracy, from London, last from the Downs, 36 days. We have received the London Daily Advertiser and Morning Chronicle to the first of July; but the accounts they bring from the theatre of war are not so late as the translations we published from our French papers on Monday—they however contain a variety of matter that have not yet appeared in the American prints, which we will occasionally extract.

The accounts of the right wing of the army of Moreau having forced the passage of the Danube between Blenheim and Dillingen, in which the Austrians were severely beaten; the honours which the French Government are preparing, as a testimony of national gratitude, to the memory of general Desaix; and a few other articles of lesser note (most of which were anticipated by our Paris Journals on Monday and Tuesday last) comprise nearly the whole of the intelligence these papers afford us. It was rumoured in London on the 30th June, that a messenger had arrived there from Cuxhaven, charged by Buonaparte to make a renewal of overtures to the court of Great-Britain for peace. The report gained credit with the weak, but had no effect upon the price of Stocks. It melted the day following into "thin air."

The English and Batavian governments had been occupied for six weeks in discussing some commercial arrangements which were proposed by the latter, and in which they are mutually interested.

The British Ministry had not on the first of July received official information of the late decisive victories obtained by the French in Italy. They are said to have another expedition to Holland in agitation.

Peace was said to be the general wish of the English nation.

LONDON, June 30.

TRIAL OF HADFIELD.

After the examination of a number of witnesses, Lord Kenyon asked Mr. Erskine if he had many more; Mr. Erskine said about ten or a dozen. Lord Kenyon then said, that in his opinion the evidence that had been produced went clearly to prove, that the prisoner was certainly in a deranged state. If the attorney General, and the Counsel for the Prosecution were of that opinion, it would be needless to go any further.

The Attorney General said, that he did not wish to press the matter; he saw it in the light that his Lordship did, and did not for a moment conceive that a false colouring had been given to the case by the evidence for the prisoner.

Lord Kenyon then told the Jury, they must acquit the prisoner, as his insanity was proved, but he must not be discharged; it was absolutely necessary, as well for his own sake, as for the sake of the community, that he should not be let loose on the public.

The Jury immediately returned a Verdict of Acquittal on the Plea of Insanity. The prisoner was then remanded, under the care of Mr. Kilby, to Newgate.

The prisoner appeared perfectly calm and collected, (during the whole of the trial) until the entrance of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, when he leaned over the shoulder of Mr. Erskine, exclaiming, "Oh! how I love! How I love him! God bless him!" But on Mr. Erskine's directing him to be quiet, he recovered himself immediately, and did not speak another word, nor did he seem to be at all affected during the remainder of the proceedings.

There is no truth (says the Morning Chronicle of July 1,) in the report of a person having been dispatched to this country by Buonaparte.

Last Saturday we received papers to the 26th inst. The Telegraphic dispatch from Huninguen, of the 23d says, that the right wing of the army of Moreau had forced the passage of the Danube, between Blenheim and Dillingen, after a vigorous resistance; and that the result of the battle was 3000 Austrians made prisoners, with the loss of 14 pieces of cannon and 4 standards. This movement and its object, we foresaw and announced in the Oracle of the 20th and 24th, on the first intelligence of the march of Lecourbe upon Augsburg. "The real object of this movement seems to be that of suddenly pushing on Lecourbe's corps towards Dillingen, which is between Ulm and Donawerth, in order that, by threatening Kray's communication with the interior of Germany, he may be forced to abandon his almost impregnable position, under the walls of Ulm;" while our competitors directed the march of that general towards the Tyrol, upon which he turned his back. That movement, we observed, would oblige Gen. Kray either to quit his entrenched camp at Ulm, in order to force the enemy to retrace the Danube, or to free a passage for himself towards Donawerth and Ingallsadt; or otherwise he would be enclosed in the same manner that Melas has been in Italy.

Mr. Wickham is at Vienna—Col Clinton, during his absence, attends the armies. Mr. Melvins was sent off on Saturday with dispatches to the Earl of Elgin at Constantinople.

July 1.

The Hamburg mail due on Sunday has not yet arrived. By its arrival it is possible

that ministers may receive their official accounts of the decisive victories of the French in Italy and perhaps information respecting the sentiments of the court of Vienna. In the present moment, when all hopes of prosecuting the war on the continent with success must be abandoned; he universal wish for peace which pervades this country, if expressed with frankness would at least oblige ministers to turn their attention seriously to negotiation. If they do not follow the example of the Emperor; should he accept the preliminaries of the chief consul, of which there is little doubt, we must be reduced to the necessity of negotiating with disadvantage singly on some future occasion.

Dispatches brought over by a Dutch naval officer to Norwich, and received on Saturday by government, related to some commercial arrangements proposed by the Batavian Directory, and which have been for upwards of six weeks, under the consideration of both governments.

Arrete of the Consul, dated the 24th of June.

The Consul of the Republic, on the report of the Minister of Interior order.

1. The name of General Desaix, killed at Marengo, shall be inscribed on the National Column.

2. A medal shall be struck in honor of general Desaix. It shall be placed under the first floor of the National Column.

3. At the fête of the 24th June a trophy shall be raised in the temple of Mars, to the memory of General Desaix.

4. The minister of the interior shall transmit the present arrete to the family of General Desaix, with the testimonies of the esteem and regret of the government for that illustrious citizen.

In the absence of the First Consul, By the second Consul, C. B. MARAT, Sec. of State.

The Observer of yesterday states, that Mons Peugre, a French gentleman, had arrived in London from Cuxhaven, said to be charged with renewed overtures from Buonaparte. Such was the importance of his dispatches, that he left Cuxhaven on the 23d instant, in a packet purposely and exclusively for his conveyance.—The Observer very properly adds—"Should this prove to be his mission, it is singular he took so circuitous a route!"—That a Frenchman, in the character of a courier, may have arrived in London with dispatches from Vienna, or some other of the Continental Courts, we shall not attempt to deny; but it is evident, that the editor of the paper mentioned, considers such a circuitous mission from Buonaparte as too great an absurdity even for the chapter of political conjectures. It had, however, some influence yesterday on the weak and credulous always ready to receive with avidity every novelty of the moment.

PARIS, June 24.

Telegraphic Dispatch.

The commandant of the arms at Brest to the Minister of the Marine and Colonies.

"The garrison of Corvella has baffled the projects of the enemy, one of whose pinnaces was sunk."

Second Telegraphic Dispatch.

"The army of the Rhine has forced the passage of the Danube above Ulm. On that day it has made three hundred prisoners, taken four pieces of cannon, and four standards. (Signed) "CORNEILLIAU."

Third Telegraphic Dispatch.

The Minister of war has received by the Telegraph the following dispatch from general Moreau, dated

"Huninguen, 4 Messidor, June 23.

"The right wing of the army of the Rhine has forced the passage of the Danube at Blenheim and Dillingen.

"The enemy opposed a vigorous resistance, but were overthrown by our troops, who took fourteen pieces of cannon and four standards.

"Three thousand men besides have been taken prisoners."

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Extracts of the Registers of the Conservative Senate, June 23.

The Conservative Senate, after having heard read the message of the Consuls of the republic, dated the 21st instant, relating to the brilliant successes obtained by the army of reserve in Italy.

Orders, that it shall send the following message to the Consuls of the republic:

"The army of Reserve has performed in the 14th of June, all that we had a right to expect from its valour, and the invincible superiority of the heroes who direct it. The Conservative Senate received with enthusiasm the news of its successes. It partakes, in common with all France, in the joy and admiration inspired by its triumphs; and in the thanks and sorrow too justly due to the brave men whose blood has been shed for the republic. May that victory, by completing our glory, terminate the effusion of blood, and the miseries of humanity! May the consoling olive be planted in the field of Maringon amidst the cypresses and laurels with which it is covered!

Collected with the original by us, President and Secretary of the Conservative Senate.

ROGER DUCOS, President. LAPLACE, Secretary.

PROVIDENCE, August 16.

On Wednesday arrived at Newport the ship Russell, captain Wood, from the Isle of France, after a passage of about four months. She was bound for Batavia, but captured while at anchor near her port of destination by a French privateer, as mentioned some time since. Upon a representation from the governor of Batavia she was given up, and permitted to purchase a valuable cargo at the Isle of France.

Yesterday the ship Ann and Hope, capt. Bently, of this port, arrived below, in five months and three days from Canton, with a very rich cargo. On the 30th ult, in lat 30, long 61, she fell in with a French privateer schooner of 18 guns, and full of men. Early next morning Monsieur came up, and engaged the ship three quarters of an hour; but not liking the reception he met, hauled off to windward. The ship lay by an hour, expecting to renew the action, but the Frenchman declined, and made off. The Ann and Hope mounts 12 nine pounders; her rigging was somewhat cut, but she received no material damage. A ship was in company with the privateer, supposed to be a prize.

NEW-LONDON.

On Saturday arrived in this city two gentlemen from Martha's Vineyard, who came passenger from Rochelle, France, in the ship Columbus. Capt. Joseph Skinner from this port. We learn from these passengers that the ship sailed from Rochelle the 17th of June, and brought dispatches from our Envoys; nothing particular respecting the mission had been made public, it was understood that the negotiations were likely to have a favourable issue. Our informant saw Mr. Ellsworth on the 6th of June, he was in good spirits; Mr. Murray did not enjoy good health. The Commissioners it was expected would depart for America about the 1st of Aug. No American vessels had been carried into France, for several weeks before the Columbus sailed. The Columbus passed this Harbour bound to N. York, on Saturday night last; she had 30 passengers. The people in France were in good spirits in consequence of the late success of their armies, and calculated upon a peace after this campaign, the Brest fleet had not sailed.

NEW-YORK, August 22.

Sailed yesterday in the ship Fair American for London, Mr. Lewis H. Guerlain and Lady.

The ships Juliana and Chesapeake of this port, were getting under way at the time the Polly left London.

A Falmouth paper says, there is no packet in port to take the American mails of the 2d July, but one is expected here in a few days.

Trade interdicted with Baltimore, as well as Norfolk.

Health-Office,

8th mo, 21st, 1800.

WHEREAS the Board of Health have received information that a contagious disease, dangerous to the community, now exists in NORFOLK, (Virginia), and also the CITY OF BALTIMORE, being, as is represented to us, equally sickly.

Whereupon Resolved, with the assent and approbation of the Mayor, that all vessels from thence, bound to the Port of Philadelphia, bring too at the Lazaretto, to receive a visit from the Resident Physician, and there wait the determination of the Board.

And further, that no person (or goods capable of retaining infection) from NORFOLK, or BALTIMORE shall be permitted to come to the City or County of Philadelphia, until they produce a satisfactory certificate of their being at least 15 days in a healthy state, from thence, under the PENALTY OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, agreeable to the 7th section of the Health Law, half of which will be paid to the informer on conviction. All proprietors of Stages, both by land and water, are desired to govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Board, EDWARD GARRIGUES, President.

PETER KEYSER, Secretary.

The Printers generally are requested to give this a place in their papers as often as convenient.

The Subscriber,

MASTER of the Hamburg Ship Anna, forwarns all Persons from trusting or harbouring any of the crew of said Ship, as he will not pay any debts contracted by them. JAN TURCENS. August 22

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 22

Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING AUGUST 23.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table with columns for stock types and prices. Includes Philadelphia, August 20. Old 8 per Cent Stock for cash 108 3/4 a 109 p.c. New 8 per Cent Stock do. 108 3/8 a 108 4/8. 5 1/2 per Cent. (net amount) 8 1/2. Navy do. do. 8 1/2. Three per Cent. do. 5 1/2. Deferred, do. 8 1/2. BANK United States, do. 31. Pennsylvania, do. 26. North America, do. 48. Insurance comp. N. A. shares 10 per cent. below par. Pennsylvania, shares, 21 per cent. adv. Turnpike shares, 10 per cent. under par. Bridge (Schuylkill) Stock, par. East-India Company of N. A. 7 per cent. advance. Land Warrants, 25 dollars, per 100 acres.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table with columns for exchange rates. Bills on Lon. at 30 days for cash 170 per ct. do. do. 60 days do. 163 do. do. do. 90 days do. 166 2/3. Bills on Hamburg at 60 days 36 a 37 cts. per Mark Banco. Do. in Amsterdam, 60 days 39 a 40 cts. per Florin.

For Halifax Ship News see Boston Marine head.

"Certain and indisputable evidence" is contained in the three numbers published in the Aurora, under the signature of "A friend to peace and the constitution," that they were written by one Tench Cox— the same who piloted Howe's army into Philadelphia, and as a merchant supplied the British army with provisions, while they were starving at New-York.—A very charitable act, no doubt, Master Tench.

The Jacobin paper at Baltimore, by the applause rendered to Buonaparte, who the same printer has repeatedly called a base and impudent Usurper and Tyrant, has furnished a hint for the demagogues of their party in this country, of which they will not fail to avail themselves, when they get into power the lofty minded chief of Monticello, and the more ambitious little Bull—knew all this long since, and no doubt have made their calculations in consequence.

The Federalists of Delaware mean to support the Hon. James A. Bayard, as member of the House of Representatives of the United States, and George Cummins, Esq. as Senator.

Accounts from Natchez say that Bowles, with 400 Indians, has taken Apalachia and a galley belonging there.

On the 31 inst. His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, sailed from Halifax for England, in the Assistance of 50 guns. His residence at Halifax has been of immense service to the Province of Nova Scotia, and his departure is very much regretted. [Halifax paper.]

Samuel Borland, Esq. having resigned as acting American Consul at Essequibo and Demerara, Nicholas Rousselet, is about to resume that character.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Gentleman in Cape-Francois to his correspondent in New-York, dated 30th July.

"An express has just arrived here, that Toussaint is in possession of the South, and that Rigaud has gone off in his ship."

Maringo, the late scene of French victory in Italy, is the same place where Moreau was defeated last year, on the 16th May? and where, on the 20th of June, he, in his turn, defeated General Bellegarde.

Buonaparte, doubtless without intending such a thing, has given considerable support to the national credit of Great-Britain. When the news of his successes over the Austrian reached London, the funds rose two per cent, so confident were the people that a general Peace would be the consequence.

Table with columns for American Stocks (in London) and prices. July 27. Eight per cent. 107, 108. Six per cent. 84. Five and a half per cent, none here. Three per cents, 52 1/2 53. Deferred, interest on which commences the 1st January 1801, at 6 per cent, 32. BANK shares, paying an annual dividend of 7 1/2. 45. per share, 1221.

DIED]—on Monday the 18th inst. at Fells Point, Baltimore, Mr. Joseph Engles, of this city, in the 76th year of his age.—He was on a visit to that place to see a son that lives there.

At S-dney, the Honorable David Matthews, Esq. formerly Mayor of the city of New-York, and lately President of the Council, and Commander in Chief of the Island of Cape-Briton.

Mc. KEAN AND STEVER. When the late Governor Mifflin made a magistrate of a pick-pocket, all honest men lamented the appointment: but the Governor had some excuse for his conduct; the man's crimes and character were not sufficiently known; he had never been, as was Stever, tried by his country, and duly convicted. As soon as his dirty tricks came to light, the caitiff fled. He had not audacity enough to encounter public scorn; nor had he a patron daring enough to protect him, in defiance of law, justice, and common decency. There was still some respect paid to decorum and public opinion.

If the business of appointments go on a la M'Kean, it will be nothing strange, if in a few years we see some of the citizens of Botany Bay on the Pennsylvania bench of justice; and the British, instead of transporting their convicts to the utmost bounds of the globe, should let them transport themselves directly to Philadelphia—where the miscreants are not only assured of a fraternal reception, but may expect honourable promotion. Whether this new system of politics will be of any advantage to mankind, or not, I leave to Tom Paine; but it is certain that, if it does not punish crimes, it tends, at least, to annihilate the name, and to establish more speedily a glorious and universal equality. The odious distinctions of honour and infamy, and of meum and tuum, by which some men have appropriated to themselves more than an equal share of the esteem, and other good things of this life will be the sooner abolished—Vive La Republique, crie the stupid mob of Paris, when they had levelled all distinctions, and murdered their best friends. Those of the bestial herd who have not bitten the dust, live to curse their own folly and their deceivers. They have raised low-bred tyrants to power, who are now teaching them with a vengeance that there must, and there shall be, a distinction of ranks.

IT is remarkable that in neither of the late discussions of Mr. Jefferson's character, do we meet with the most obvious of his disqualifications. I mean that unsettled state of brain and of opinion, which has so constantly diverted those with whom he has been most intimate. In short, the celebrated whirligig chair which he invented purely to check the eddying motions of his watery brain, by a counter turn for every occasion, shews that he is himself acquainted with this general defect, which is perhaps the chief cause of all his other derangements both ideal and practical.

Mr. Jefferson has also invented a table, which in less time than you can say bocus pocus, will in form become either a circle, a triangle, a square, or a polygon in any of its varieties. But, what is most remarkable in this gentleman, who is a kind of Jack at all trades, his inventions have generally been better suited to any thing than to the object for which they were intended. As it may not be fair to tell tales out of school, I will not mention any part of his philosophical lectures; they are generally characteristic: so much so that when Col. B— of New-York paid him a visit, not long since, he said that he had long wondered at the cause of Mr. J. Jefferson's whimsicalities; but found, that after he had turned round and round the mountain to arrive at the top of Monticello, he felt a remarkable giddiness, which was rather increased when he looked from its lofty brow on the vast extended plain below.

Whether this be the cause or not, let philosophers determine; but certain it is, that Mr. Jefferson is in such a bewildered state of mind, when at home, that he has never yet been able to agree to a fixed form or shape for anything. His table is of course a piece of pantomimical patchwork; one day the parlour is in front, the next day in the rear of the building; which one year is square and the next an octagon. It is, however, happy for Mr. J. that he has yet continued rational enough to avoid plastering his house because he well knows this would encrease the expence of never-ending alterations. The last person whom I have seen from Monticello, told me that Mr. J. was now taking down the second story of his building, intending thereby to remove his observatory into a cellar. I cannot but approve of this alteration, for I really believe a dark room would be very useful to any person in his situation. MEDICUS.

For the Gazette of the United States.

LETTER III.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON,

Vice President of the United States.

PHILAD: Aug. 16, 1800.

Sir, THE more I meditate on your character, the greater are the fears which I entertain for my country. Born with a restless and ambitious soul, you delight to roam in the storm of anarchy and confusion, where you may seize with insatiate fury on every object of appetite and passion; indulge in your speculative system of liberty, and subvert that blessed Religion whose mildness and benevolence support the bonds of society, and whose mercy gives consolation in the hour of death and mitigates its pangs.

I appeal to my country if my alarm is not well founded? Whatever faults and demerits you may perceive in the Christian Faith, it has often tranquilized the troubled soul of America when war and pestilence hung over her head; when misfortunes followed one another in rapid succession, and her very liberties lie gasping at her feet—Your fellow-citizens, Sir, will not at this hour reject that divine aid which has supported them thro' their trials, and which have been thought necessary by them to their political salvation. They have experienced the bad effects of a weak frame of government under which life and property were insecure, and will not now hazard the fruits of their industry by a change in their present energetic and secure system. They have experienced the loss of friends and treasures in gaining their much prized freedom, and will not now basely surrender it to the intrigues or power of a foreign country, or to the machinations of their domestic foes. I will Sir, in order to prove your disregard of the Christian Religion, refresh your memory with an anecdote which you well know is founded in fact.