

We have received a New York paper of this morning, containing the trial of Hadfield;—part of it will be found in this days paper.

This morning a fire broke out in the sugar-house of Mr. Edward Penington, in Rice Street—and did considerable damage before it was extinguished.

The Editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser, promises a translation from a Paris paper of an interesting detail of the trial of the ship Pigou, containing a lengthy speech of the Commissary General, together with a late maritime law of great consequence to merchants and underwriters, which has never been published in America.

The following MARINE article we copy from an Eastern paper: Wind at S. W. Butter cheap and market plentifully supplied with provisions!!

The Duke of Kent who sailed from Halifax, (where he has been for two years past) on the 3d inst. for London, has had a speech made for him by Duane, published in the Aurora, said to have been spoken lately in London, on the Divorce Bill!!

NO PUFF.

The modest Duane tells his readers, that he receives letters "admiring the ABILITY [Quiz] with which the Aurora is conducted. This equals Hopkins's Razor Strops.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in St. Thomas, dated July 30.

"The Governor of Guadaloupe has sent four privateers and 400 men against Curacao, to bring to reason the Governor of that Island. The consequence of this extraordinary expedition is not yet known."

Ebenezer Saunders, who was convicted of robbing the mail, and imprisoned in the jail of Annapolis, lately put a period to his existence by laudanum.

The United States schooner Enterprise, Lieutenant Shaw, has lately taken two French privateers, viz. the schooner l'Aigle, mounting ten guns and 80 men, and the schooner Flambeau, of twelve guns and 98 men. The Flambeau engaged the Enterprise nearly two glasses, when having her foremast shot away, and the Enterprise being about to board, she struck her colours. L'Aigle was engaged 15 minutes, and had several killed and wounded; among the former was the first lieutenant. During her last cruise, she has captured American property to the amount of 295,000 dollars. The Enterprise in both these actions lost none of her crew.

The spirit displayed by the enterprising capt. Shaw of the Enterprise is applauded even by our Jacobins (those of foreign birth only excepted), to have taken two armed vessels of force, equal to their own, in fair battle and in one short cruise, has fallen to the lot of but very few naval commanders of any country. Indeed a history of the many instances of courage displayed by our countrymen both in battle and in re-captures, by skill, united with bravery, would have no parallel in the naval affairs, even of Europe.

It was worthy of remark that those very Jacobins who on the first appearance of the letter to MAZZI, called it "ever and anon" a forgery to sature the character of Vice, P.ou finding that Mr. Jefferson could no longer escape from the charge, have had the unparalleled effrontery to attempt to justify its malevolent contents.

Thus it has been time immemorial with all Ignorant slaves to mere fond, or to the most barefaced pretension.—If any worthless individual could find money enough to pay for either a dach of his "effigies" for a Sign Post, A Print or a few Puffs in a Jacobin Paper, with "friend of the people annexed"—the monster hence forward might devour a roasted child, and kiss his neighbours wives daily, and he would still find wretches who would cry out with affected transports of joy at such incontestable evidence of Love for the People. History is fill'd with damning proofs of such venality in the Jacobins of all ages from Abolom down to Robespierre and even to the present moment.

INTERESTING.

In the case of the Danish ship Muldentels, captain Paul Boyfen, from Philadelphia to Amsterdam, with a valuable cargo of sugars, coffee, tobacco, &c. captured by the St. Albans British man of war, and carried to Halifax, where the ship and cargo (except a very small part) have been condemned on the following grounds, viz.

The several parts of the cargo claimed by Messrs. Wilson Hunt, Wilcocks & Co. Henry & Boggs, and ——— Davy, were condemned upon nearly similar grounds. In the case of Wilson Hunt it appears by his letter to his correspondent in Amsterdam, that a Mr. Siskeld, one of the house of Messrs Barclay & Co. of London, had previously shipped property to Amsterdam on account of that house; and with regard to the property on board the Muldentels, the letter of Mr. Hunt stated it to have been subject to the sole direction of Messrs. Barclay & Co. and upon that ground the Judge decreed it to be a trade carried on with the enemy by a British subject, and thereupon condemned it.

In the case of Messrs. Wilcocks & Co. their letter to their correspondent in Holland stated their property (tho' not in such strong terms as that of Mr. Hunt) to be subject to the directions of Messrs. Baring and Co. of London, and the Bills of Lading specified the Coffee to be delivered to that House, who were also requested to give their approbation to the correspondent appointed by Messrs. Wilcocks at Amsterdam, and upon these grounds the Judge did not think himself warranted to distinguish between this case and that of Wilson Hunt.

In the case of Henry & Boggs, the property was shipped to their order, but the Bill of Lading being endorsed to Messrs. George Barclay & Co. of London, and the Judge conceiving Mr. Henry to be a British subject, that part of the cargo was also condemned upon the ground of its going to an enemy's port.

In the case of ——— Davy, the Judge considered him to be a British subject, and as the proceeds of the property was passing through Amsterdam to his brother in London, a condemnation was also adjudged on the ground of its being a trader between a British subject and the enemy.

The claim of Mr. Bohlen was also rejected, though upon grounds different from the former cases. The Judge ascribed him to be a Dutchman, and the property being divided into three separate consignments, deliverable to persons who were to be advised at a future period how to dispose of the proceeds. The court condemned the property as belonging to the enemy.—In this decision he said he was also justified, by a letter from a Dutchman in Phila. to one of the consignees, a house in Amsterdam, containing directions to ship property on his account and risk, to Mr. Bohlen instead of himself, to make it appear Bohlen's property, as he had not resided a sufficient time in America to become a citizen.

The respective property of Messrs. Tarafcon and Thunn was condemned on the ground of their being Frenchmen, notwithstanding all that was urged upon the ground of their citizenship and long residence in the United States.

The ship was condemned upon the ground of her having been purchased in an enemy's port, and no bill of sale or regular conveyance from the Frenchman that purchased her at Guadaloupe.

It is unnecessary to make any remarks on the acquitted part of the cargo.

For the Gazette of the United States.

THE KING AND HIS BEARD.

A certain King was once cut by his Barber in shaving. He was very angry and forthwith swore that if any Barber should thereafter draw his blood, he should instantly forfeit his life. Nothing could be more unfortunate; for who would have even a king on such terms? But the king's beard grew notwithstanding his oath; he thought it grew faster than before. Whether this was owing to the increased heat and effluence of his system, or was a mere conceit of his imagination, I leave for more learned philosophers to discuss at their leisure. But the fact was, his beard grew on, and nobody was found bold enough to shave it. Neither could the king on any account recede from his oath. The wife men of the nation were called together; the important case was submitted to them, and great wealth and honours were promised to him who should relieve the king. The fitting of the wife men continued a long time.—The discussion was very learned and very profound on the obligation of oaths; their different kinds, means of dispensation, &c. &c. and the debate was animated by the promised reward. But still the beard increased with a slow and steady growth, and regarded not the counsels of the wife men. At length the following report was agreed on and formally made to the king by the venerable President of the assembly.—"That after discussing the subject committed to them in every possible mode; after searching the libraries of the learned and exhausting the forms of logic, it was solemnly concluded that his majesty had made a very rash and unfortunate oath, but no remedy for it could be discovered." Alas! said the king, is this all that human wisdom can do, to inform us of the ills we already feel, and confess its inability to lessen or remove them. The assembly of wife men was dissolved, and they all went home without the promised reward; but each was conscious he had made a very conspicuous and honourable figure in the debate. This was a great consolation to them; but none to the king.—The king's wife who was greatly mortified at the growing deformity of the beard, proposed that since the wife men had failed, an assembly of fools should be called, to try what they could do. The reward was doubled, for, although fools were as plenty in his majesty's dominions as elsewhere, it required a strong temptation to induce them to own themselves. After all, the assembly was but thinly attended, and it was generally thought that those who did attend were not the greatest fools—the greater the fool the more unlikely is he to discover and acknowledge it; the discussion was short, and the result the same with that of the wife men. Alas! cried the king, is there so little difference between a wife man and a fool! The one talks a great deal and reasons profoundly, but does nothing, the other does as much and says nothing about it. The Beard by attending on all these discussions has become almost intolerable. I will leave the matter to my wife, said the king in a fret; he is midway between the wife men and the fools. She advised him to shave himself.—God bless me! I thought the king could not shave himself;—pray who told you so; I have said no such thing.

We sometimes plague ourselves for deep and learned modes of attaining an object, when simple ones are at hand.

TRISTRAM.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

—No. IV.—

PARAPHRASE.

CHANSON.

\* "Ton amour, O Dieu chérie."

Life of my life, thy charming smile, With rapture fires this throbbing breast; For thee, thro' day, I'd bear each toil, And watch, thro' night, to guard thy rest. Fearless, O seek my calm retreat, I'll deck each grove, each bower for thee, And 'till this heart shall cease to beat, Thou shalt be all the world to me. Tho' winter dears, with howling storm, Drive from the plain the vernal bloom, Thy cheering smiles, thy angel form, Shall make a spring, mid-winter's gloom. And should the storms of life arise, My soul shall never know despair; I'll look for comfort in thine eyes, And in thy arms forget each care. My life, my Zimzia, when thou'rt near, What transports in my bosom roll! Thy name, thy gentle voice to hear, Is music to thy shepherd's soul. How quickly throbs my anxious heart, My life, my Zimzia, when thou'rt near; But fore'd, dear maid, from thee to part, That heart would burst with deep despair. \* See No. III.

Extract of a letter from the private Cabinet of Tippoo Sultan, taken from a very rare and official work published at Calcutta.—We shall continue our Extracts.

Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the 5th year of the French Republic.

Tippoo Sultan the victorious to the Representatives of the people residing in the Isles of France and Re union.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

YOU cannot be ignorant of the friendship my father and myself have ever entertained for the French. I fought every opportunity of proving it during my former Government and I have done all in my power since the commencement of your revolution to make known to you the sentiments of my heart. From want of opportunity and of intercourse with persons acquainted with your customs and manners, I have not been able before this time to inform you of my intentions. A fortunate chance has sent me citizen Ripaud (one of the officers) who at my request, has answered all the questions which I put to him. I consider him to be worthy of my confidence, and from what he has told me, I perceive it is now the moment for me to revive the friendship which I have always entertained for your nation. I acknowledge the sublimity of your constitution, and as a proof of my sincerity, I propose to your nation and to you a treaty of alliance and fraternity, which shall be for ever indissoluble and shall be founded on republican principles, of sincerity and of good faith; to the end that you and your nation with myself and my people may become one family; that the same oath may bind us for life or for death; that your enemies may be mine and those of my people; and that my enemies may be considered as yours. Thus do I wish henceforth to treat with my allies. You now see my disposition towards your country, when I shall receive a proof of yours, I will fulfil my promises, but Citizens Representatives, I will not fulfil these engagements with you until I see your forces as well naval as military actually arrive in India. During the last war (it is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your memory the disasters which my friendship for the French nation has brought upon me.) I maintained with zeal and courage, all the pretensions of the French. The English, the ambitious English, not having sufficient confidence in their own strength and courage to attack me singly, formed an alliance with the Marattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every quarter. At the very moment when I was on the point of conquering them, the French army under the command of M. de Coffigny, received an order from M. de Bussy to abandon me, though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that those orders extended to M. de Lally, who commanded a body of French in my pay, to withdraw himself with his party, this I opposed and on just grounds. From that moment, my army became diffused. Reduced singly to my own resources, and abandoned by my allies, I was compelled to make peace, with the loss of half my Dominions, and three Crores and thirty thousand Rupees in specie. Behold what have been my losses, Representatives! What is past is past: I have cited these truths in order to apprise you, that if I should declare war against your enemies, I will not be deserted, nor shall you have the power of making peace without my previous consent, nor without including myself and my people in the treaty. For the security of our reciprocal friendship and good faith, it is necessary to stipulate one preliminary condition. It is this, as my people are ignorant of the customs of the French Republicans, and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted with the customs of my country, if one of the citizens of either party should violate the customs of the other, he shall be reprimanded immediately by his own superior, without any interruption of the good understanding and harmony, which ought to subsist between good allies. I insert this clause, although Citizen Ripaud has assured me, that the observance of the most severe discipline and of respect for the laws exists in the Republican army; Mine shall always be conducted in the same manner. I require also that the commanding officer shall always consult

me on every measure which he may undertake for the destruction of our common enemy, because I am acquainted with the country, its customs and manners. This is a reservation that he cannot consider as offensive. Happy moment! the time is come when I can deposit in the bosom of my friends, the hatred which I bear against these oppressors of the human race. If you will assist me, in a short time, not an Englishman shall remain in India; you have the power and the means of effecting it, by your free negroes, with these new citizens (much dreaded by the English) joined to your troops of the line, we will purge India of these villains. The springs which I have touched have put all India in motion, my friends are ready to fall upon the English; for every thing here relies on my discretion. Your enemies, as I have apprized you, shall be mine. Now you are apprized of my designs, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promises which you cannot perform. I have retained citizen Ripaud to answer your letters, and I will give him a salary worthy of the situation which he holds near my person. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehensions of being considered as a deserter of his country and of his colours, (a laudable motive which interests me for his welfare) I request you to authorize him to remain in his present situation with me for the service of his country, of your colonies, and of myself. I detained him, nor did he consent to remain till after much sollicitation, being extremely attached to the island of Bourbon, to which he belongs. In case you should consent to my propositions, it is necessary you should know the extent of my power to assist the French Republic, and its army.



Gazette Marine List,

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived, days Ship Lovina, Stephenson, Liverpool 53 Salt & Coal, B. W. Lowe. Brig Liberty, Henderfon, Amsterdam 60 Merchandize, S Girard. Sloop Nancy, Clark, Richmond 12 Coal and Tobacco. Arrived at the Port, Ship Hope, E. Manton, Jamaica, via N. Caffe; Rum, to Savage and Dugan. Brig Sally, Davidson, Cape Francois; Coffee &c. to A. McCall. Brig Polly and Mary Anne, Bingham, Baltimore, 19—sugars. Brig Sannah, Cummings, Port Republican; left it the 31st July; coffee and sugar. Came up from the Port, Ship Jefferson, Morris, Batavia. CLEARED, Ship Abigail, William, Madeira Sloop Supply, Cox, Jamaica Wealthy, Perkins, New York Sally, Wbb, Richmond Genet, Wheland, Charleston Ship Lovina, Stephenson, sailed from Liverpool the 28th June, in company with the Gen. Mercer, bound for New-York, and several others. Aug. 7. in lat. 40, 00, N long 64, 30, W spoke the ship Caledonia from New Brunwick for Jamaica. Left at Liverpool several American vessels, among them the Missouri, of Philadelphia. The brig Friendship, Rinker of and for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool, and put back to repair damages sustained in a gale of wind, and failed again a few days before the Lovina. Brig Liberty, Henderfon, left Amsterdam the 24th June, Remained there, ship George McCollom; ship Planter, Jacobs; ship Margaret, Grozart; and brig Tryphenia, Arnold, all of and from Philadelphia. Ship Farmer, Gibson, from hence, has arrived at Hamburg. Brig Franklin, Morris, sailed from Havana the 10th inst. and was left in lat. 23, long. 78, bound to this port. Brig Neptune, Jones, 54 days from Hamburg to this port, was spoke in lat. 36, long. 68, all well. Sloop James, Neltritt, from hence, arrived at Jamaica after a passage of 20 days. Schir. Governor Clinton, Allen, from hence, has arrived at Port Republican. NEW-YORK, August 23. Arrived, Days Ship Favorite, Barnett, Liverpool 54 Altrea, Bool, Jamaica Grand Turk, —, do Agatha, —, do Rebecca Gardner, Bay of Honduras Brig Penelope, Porto Rico 18 Schir. Dispatch, Seaman, St. Thomas 21 Fanny, Nixen, Havana 11 Volunteer, —, N. Orleans Americans, Pierce, Demarara Dolphin, Green, St. Kitts 22 Sloop Cleopatra, Troup, Martha Brae 25 Industry, —, St. Thomas 21 Minerva, Bell, Curacao 24 Sally, —, Martinico 18 Schooner Matilda, Stephenson, has arrived at Tobago. Brig John Henderfon, French, has arrived at Amsterdam. The captain of the Agatha, died ten days after he failed. Yesterday arrived, brig Commerce, Childs, 21 days from Tobago, via St. Thomas's. Brig Iris, Caffeigne, Barcelona, 44 days. Brig Fanny, Wade, 32 days from Granada, via St. Thomas. Lat 36. 42, long 63, 10, spoke brig Neptune, Jones, 54 days from Hamburg, for Philadelphia. Schooner President, Gaylon, from Virginia.

Schooner Sylva, Montgomery. Schooner Factor, Chale, 21 days from St. Thomas's. With hearts impressed with sentiments of the most profound esteem, we the subscribers, in the name of all the passengers on board the Rising Sun, think it our duty thus publicly to render our most grateful acknowledgements to Captain George Hawkins, for the steady, upright and impartial conduct which he has uniformly supported both as a master of a vessel, and a man of humanity, during the whole of our passage from Londonderry. Patt Dunkin Bernard McAuley Mathew King John Mullan Henry Dinmore Samuel McCormick Mich. Canavan John Lowry Christopher Hanagal William Orr John Baird Robert Speer Edward Ford Robert Calwell James Guefs Alexander Staveet John Talbot James M'Laughlin Hugh Fowley James Hollens. George Gallagher

BALTIMORE August 22.

Arrived. Schir. Minerva, Dunham, 12 days Havana. The brig Franklin, captain Andrew Morris, of and for Philadelphia, from Capeachy, and left from the Havana, came out with the Maerva, parted from her in lat. 28, long. 78. Left there Maria, Murphy, of Baltimore, to sail next day; ship Sally, Brown, of do. to sail in 8 days. Spoke a large ship off the Capes bound in but from the freshness of the wind could not learn what she was or where from.

Federal Meeting.

A meeting of the Federalists of this city, will be held at Mr. Danwoody's tavern, Market-Street, This Evening, at 7 o'clock.

POST OFFICE,

Philadelphia August 25th 1800. Letters for the British Packet Leicester, for Falmouth England, will be received at this Office, until Tuesday 21 September, at 12 o'clock Noon. N. B. The inland Postage to New-York must be paid. August 25.

100 HOGSHEADS PRIME RICHMOND Tobacco, For sale on a Credit, deliverable at New-York or this place. Enquire of Samuel C. Cox, No. 83, Market-Street. August 25. d1w

A Ships Boat NEARLY new and Dutch built, for four oars, drifted last night from Vine-street Wharf down the river. Whoever has picked up the same, and will deliver it to Capt. J. Jurgens, on board the Ship Anna, from Hamburg, laying opposite Vine-street wharf, will receive a suitable reward. August 25. d1t

IN THE PRESS. A New and interesting WORK. (ENTITLED.)

Practical Education, BY MARIA EDGEWORTH, For Literary Ladies and the Parents Assistant, and by RICHARD L. EDGEWORTH, F. R. S. and M. R. I. A. Subscription will be received by Thomas Dobson, Second Street, Philadelphia, and Zachariah Poulson, at the Philadelphia Library; by Brown and Stauffer, and by George F. Hopkins, New York; Thomas and Andrews, Boston; Isaac Bowers, New Haven, and the principal Bookellers in the United States and at the Office of this Gazette. August 25. d1w

Officers of the Navy,

AND others, who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the following very essential improvements in Navigation, viz.—The method of finding the Latitude by a single altitude of the sun at any hour of the day; and of ascertaining both Latitude and Longitude at once by a Celestial observation, the Lunars, and new forms of journals for ships of war, with additional columns, may hear of a person ready to instruct them at their apartments, who has composed the above so simplified by explanations of figures, marginal references, &c. that they may be unlearned in a few days; by applying at No. 93, South Second-street, opposite the City Tavern. He engages to teach Navigation (the common method of keeping a journal at sea) in 6 days. He has taught the Mathematics, French language, &c. for many years in different universities, and ships of war, to which he has been regularly appointed.—He has also had considerable practical experience in surveying and book-keeping; in which he gives private lectures. His terms are low and accommodating. He will open

A Marine and Commercial ACADEMY,

As soon as a suitable room can be procured, for which a generous price will be paid. The business of an Agent and Interpreter faithfully transacted. August 25. eod of

TO PRINTERS. FOR SALE,

OLD Long Primer, Small Pica on Fica Body, English, Chales, Composing Sticks, and a great variety of articles necessary to carry on the Printing Business. They will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to the Printer. July 31.