

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, September 30.

Messrs. Printers,

AS the case of the Pigou, lately referred in France, has been published with éclat and much relied on, it may be useful to publish the enclosed precious document to accompany it. This and other information you will find in the following extracts.

Yours, A. B.

Extracts from a letter, dated London, August 11, 1800.

"By the enclosed newspaper, which I believe to be correct, you will learn the present state of our affairs with France. [Alluding to the account published under Paris head, 6th of August.]

"It is agreeable to information lately given me by an American from Paris. The French government will not probably relax until the election of President be made—with Jefferson perhaps they expect to make their own terms. Our flag in the mean time may be respected; it will aid their views.

"This American relates some extraordinary instances of corruption at Paris, with which he was personally acquainted. You may do almost any thing with money.—Bribe the ministers or owners of privateers as you please. Fifty thousand livres to the Minister of Marine's Bureau, obtained, perhaps, the restitution of the Pigou. In another instance, an owner of a privateer being paid more than he could have obtained by the condemnation of an American vessel, persuaded the rest of the owners to consent to restitution. In all cases it is best to make a compromise with all or some of these rascals; if you will not, and obtain a decree of restitution, they become bankrupts and all is lost. They are more profligate and corrupt in France than ever!

"The Court of Appeals here, have reversed the sentences of condemnation of two Philadelphia vessels and cargoes bound from Havana to Philadelphia. The proof of property was sufficient, and the Court pronounced the trade to the Spanish Colonies to be legal—not a breach of our neutrality.

"Notwithstanding the many lessons given, some of you will continue to expose your property. A vessel belonging to and bound from Salem to Cadiz, has been detained and sent into Plymouth. The captor pretended that Cadiz was in a state of blockade. It has never been declared so, of course this vessel it not liable on that account to confiscation; but if it should appear that the cargo of this vessel was brought by her from the Havana, the voyage to Cadiz may be considered as the continuance of an illegal voyage, i. e. from a belligerent power to the mother country.

"Should not the captors proceed against the vessel and cargo, they will raise these difficulties to justify the detention and their demands on us for their expenses.

"The last papers from France brought the repeal of the decree which prohibited the exportation of goods hence to France.—Shipments are again making for that country!"

A Gentleman who came passenger in the ship which arrived at Salem from Cadiz, brought with him a letter, written by Mr. Mountflore, an American Agent at Paris, to the American Consul at Cadiz, and dated July 31, in which he observes, "we are here in great anxiety about the principle the Council of Prizes will adopt respecting our armed vessels. None have yet been tried. Opinions are divided; and as our Negotiations are not terminated, some think all decisions on such causes will be postponed till a treaty be made, or the Negotiations ultimately broken up." For my part I have still some hopes, that a treaty will be effected. Others think our Envoys will return in two or three weeks without signing a treaty, and that a French Commissioner will be sent to Philadelphia, to settle the points which now form the greatest obstacles." He also observes, that the Council of Prizes have cleared the American Ship Union, Capt. Lynde; and have condemned the ship Republican and cargo, for irregularity in her papers; and the cargo of the Statira, without allowing freight.

SALEM, September 29.

By Capt. Endicott, of the Cincinnati, who arrived yesterday in 34 days from Cadiz, we learn, that previous to his departure from that place, letters had been received from Paris, which announced the failure of the American Envoys, in the object of their mission—that they were to take their departure from France, in the Portsmouth sloop of War, Capt. M'Neil, in about a fortnight, accompanied by a commissioner from the French Government. That in consequence of this event, the trials of the armed American ships were suspended, and it was conjectured that they would not be tried until the result of the French Commissioner's Embassy was known. The French Cruisers do not molest unarmed American vessels.

The Expedition against Portugal was in great forwardness. A detachment consisting of three regiments, marched from Cadiz to join the invading Army, a few days before Capt. Endicott sailed.

Cadiz is severely afflicted with the Yellow Fever—from 60 to 100 die daily—more than a third of the inhabitants have fled from the city. The sickness however did not extend to the Shipping in the Roads, were it were it was very healthy.

SAVANNA, September 16.

Yesterday, brig Independant, London, 52 days—ship Cleopatra, Robertson, Charleston, and brig Republican, Hodgkins, Madeira, via Boston.

Gazette of the United States

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4

The Latest.

From our Correspondent.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 3.

I hasten to send you a Summary of European Intelligence, just issued from the Office of the New York Daily Advertiser. It is made from Glasgow Papers to the TWENTY-NINTH of August, received by the Brandywine Miller, in 31 days from Greenock.

SUMMARY.

The complexion of the political affairs in Europe appears to have taken a considerable CHANGE.

Prussia, disclaims all intention of entering into the Armed Neutrality which has been talked of. She denies any intention of acting but through the medium of NEGOCIATION: or of having any design but to promote a general pacification.

The Paris papers inform us that Russia expresses great dissatisfaction with France on account of her conquests on the Rhine, and that the best understanding prevails between the two Imperial Courts: That of Peterburgh takes a lively interest in the affairs of Germany. Corroborative of the above, we observe that the Emperor Paul has an army of 80,000 men, which approach more and more the frontiers of Germany:

The Danes have suspended their intercourse with England, and the English having resolved to "STRIKE," have sent Admiral Dickson, it is supposed to attack Cronberg, an important place, where the duties of the Sound are collected, and which guards the entrance to the country—It is 15 miles from Copenhagen, and has been taken two or three times by the Swedes.

Citizen Duroc has returned from Vienna. The result of his mission has not yet been published. The fear, however, of its unfortunate termination has produced a "remarkable declension" in the French funds.

Ireland does not appear to be entirely rid of Banditti, who commit partial but horrible cruelties.

Switzerland is torn by intestine factions. Some of the important members of the old Legislature, it seems, objected to this change, held regular sessions and have outlawed the new government.

We have not time at present to take full notice of the shameful prevarication in the Aurora of this morning, respecting Mr. Abercrombie; One article, however, must not pass unnoticed. The Aurora says, it is declared by Mr. A's friend, that Moses Solomon's note was acknowledged to be a forgery in Brown and Rel's office." This was not asserted. The statement was as follows.

"Of this note, the first time Mr. A heard or knew, was in the Philadelphia Gazette. On the first inspection, he believed it to be genuine. On bearing that it was fictitious, Mr. A. loudly condemned it in Brown's office."

The fact is Mr. A. having heard it suggested that the letter of Moses Solomon's (which he, upon the first perusal some time before believed to be genuine) was probably a fiction, observed to a gentleman he accidentally met with in Melers B. and R's. office, not connected with the office, but who came in while Mr. A. was there, that if the note in question, were so, he condemned it, and highly disapproved of such collusive measures, particularly on so serious a subject. But Mr. A. does not yet know whether it was a fiction or not.

The rest of this issue of Aurora misrepresentation, shall be duly noticed.

The Ruth and Mary, of and to Philadelphia, from Havana, is captured by the St. Albans, and sent into Halifax.

Governor Munroe offers 300 dollars for one Jack Bowler, alias Jack Ditcher, who has been one of the chiefs of the late Insurrection.

Thursday the twenty-seventh day of November next, is appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts, as a day of Public Thanksgiving throughout that Commonwealth.

Married, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Ustick, Mr. Anthony Slater, (of Liverpool, E.) to Miss Eliza Warner, of this City.

A letter from Salem informs us of an arrival at Marblehead yesterday, with certain information of the capture of Surinam by Victor Hugues.

[Boston pap.

GOOD NEWS

It is now rumored that the universal dejection, evinced through every federal channel, in consequence of the Aurora communication, of the promotion of Fries, has alarmed his Honor. What he may yet have in his power to recall the appointment, remains to be seen, but at all events we are glad to find any symptoms of feeling among the callous brood of Jacobins.

From the Aurora.

"Be cautious from Experience."

"The season of election, is, with the enemies of the people's liberties, the season of deception.

Beware of Fabricated News!"

[Arrah Par, what are you after doing now; why do you tell of yourself and friends.—If you had not told the people to beware, they would have believed the affair of Robbins—they would not have believed that you concealed Morse's Letter; they would not have believed Fricker's Letter was a forgery—they would have believed Gallatin's statement—they would have believed Josey Bloomfield and Sayre—they would have believed from the long list of your committee's, that the people were all turning Jacobins; but you have exposed yourself, and as an example, take the following deception attempted to be practised on the people of Jersey.

In the Aurora of this morning, Josey Bloomfield's address, with Secretary Sayre's are published, and a list of the names of persons are attached as committee's of correspondence. To gratify these good Jacobins, we have the pleasure of assuring them, that one half at least of those they have nominated, will not be made tools of by Josey and his man Sayre to deceive the good people of Jersey. The following gentlemen we assert from the most undoubted authority from the authority of the persons themselves, both verbally and in writing, have already come forward, and positively protested against them, and their vile disorganizing projects.

- Nottingham Township—John Giles. Mansfield Township—Asa Gibbs. Springfield—Caleb Shinn. Northampton—Enoch Elkerton; Benjamin Stockton. Hanover—John Myers. Eg. Harbour—John Furman. Chelster—Hugh Hollingshead; Aaron Anderson. Eversham—Uriah Wilkins; William Bodine.

MR. WATNS.

I Believe this day exhibits the first instance in a free country, of the people being summoned to an Election, by beat of drum. It was not by mere chance, that a Democratic Assembly ordered the Militia Musters to be on the same day that is fixed upon throughout the state for electing township and ward Inspectors. It was well known that this measure would be the means of deterring great numbers of orderly people from going to the election ground.

AN ELECTOR.

From the Boston Mercury.

Last night the ship Friendship, Captain Williams, arrived in the lower harbour from London. A gentleman passenger forwarded to us papers of August 15, 20, 21, 22, and 23. These do not contain much of importance, and we are confined to a brief summary.

There is little else than speculations on the subject of peace. Buonaparte has said he will not include England nor Naples in his negotiation with the Emperor. The English have stopped their last subsidy at Hamburg. A Russian army of 100,000 men is forming on the Vistula, and has already excited alarm in France. Peace is reported to be concluded with the Elector of Bavaria.

The funds continue to rise at Paris, but they have fallen at Vienna.

The French have concluded preliminaries of peace with the Dey of Algiers.

Explanations with Denmark had not taken place; but the British minister had reached Copenhagen; where the greatest alarm was produced by the capture of the Danish frigate. It was rumored that an English frigate, in consequence, had been detained in the Sch. w. The English have lately captured a number of Danish vessels at the mouth of the Elbe, even with river pilots on board, and ordered them to England. It is said with confidence, that if the English Envoy do not compromise the difference with Denmark, that Admiral Dickson, is to be at hand with a fleet to take immediate possession of the fortresses of Cronenberg, which guards the passage of the Sound on the Danish side.

Buonaparte has demanded of Portugal, as the price of peace, 1,250,000 sterling; that her ports shall be opened to French vessels; that France shall enjoy the same privileges as the most favored nation; and that a definitive answer shall be given within sixty days to these propositions; and threatens her with an army of 60,000 men if she refuses. The Portuguese have asked advice of England, and in the interim are making the best possible preparations for defence. The First Consul has also demanded leave of the Pope to march an army through his territory against Naples.

There has been a revolution in Switzerland, a la mode de Paris. The late constitution is destroyed.

The Duke of York, it is said, is again to command an expedition on the Continent.



Gazette Marine List.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Mohawk, Weatherly, Liverpool 65 Days. Dry Goods—J: Phillips. Sch'r Nancy, Poor, Richmond 10. Sch'r. Washington, Allen, Richmond 11 [toacco]

CLEARED

Sch'r Experiment, Craig St. Thomas. Ann Virginia, Aberdeen Norfolk. Sleep Unity, Stites Alexandria. Ship Alexander, Davy, for London left New Castle yesterday.

Capt. Calvert, from Liverpool spoke the following vessels

August 27, lat 48 00 N. long 25 30 W. spoke a Swedish brig, 36 days from Norfolk bound to London. September 3, lat 46 6 N. long 36 00 W. spoke a brig thirty days from Charleston, bound to Cork. Sep. 7, spoke a schooner, captain Sheppard, 27 days from Liverpool bound to Boston in long. 36 30—Sept 9, spoke the ship Randolph, captain Oram; of and from Baltimore, out twenty eight days, bound to Amsterdam, in long 44 00 W. Sept 25, lat 40 20 N. long 63 00 W. spoke the ship Cleopatra, five days out from N. York, bound to London captain Pearlwell; ship very crank could not carry sail then laying to under reef foresail. September 19, fell in with and picked up a vessel's main top gallant rigging apparently having been cut away—Three days previous to taking up said masts, we experienced a very heavy gale of wind, blowing so hard, that caused us to lay to under bare poles, with the lee guns in the water for the space of eight hours, but fortunately received no material damage.

Ship Dispatch, from Gonaves, Sept. 8, off the Caucasus, fell in with the United States ship Herald, Charles C. Russell commander, with the following vessels under his convoy from Cape Francois, which he parted with off Marysagana, Sept. 16, 1800. all well, viz.

Brig Union, Hills, of Boston, from Cape Francois to Boston, cargo coffee.

Brig —, Crosby, of Charleston, from Cape Francois to Gloucester, cargo sugar.

Schr. Roebuck, Allen, of Gloucester, from Cape Francois to Gloucester, cargo sugar.

Brig Catherine, Elmstrong, of Charleston, from Port Republican, to Philadelphia, cargo, sugar, coffee, &c.

Schr. Lion, Frazier, of Baltimore, from Port Republican, to Baltimore, cargo, sugar, coffee, &c.

Sept. 20, latitude 29, 40, longitude 73, 30, spoke schooner Adventure Lillibridge, from Philadelphia bound to the Havana, six days out, all well.

Sept. 30 at 9 A. M. the ship Prudence passed Bomby Hook, for Liverpool, with a fair wind.

Arrived, the ship Charles Capt. Bythewood, from a successful trade to Africa. Cargo Ivory, gold dust, &c.—Peter Blight. The 16th Sept. spoke the schooner Louisa Salter, Taylor Stopford, mailer, from Washington, (N. C.) who gave us the following information with a request to have it published. September 12, at meridian the man at the helm discovered a wreck to the windward. At 1 P. M. came along side of it and found a man on it, and by throwing a rope hauled him on board. he was almost without life, and on enquiry said his name was Chapman—the wreck a brig, called the Mary from East Hadam, near New London, Ebenezer Hard, master, owned by Messrs. Chappmans, who he said, were his brothers. The brig was bound to Dem-rara laden with pork, beef, horses, cattle, &c.—On wednesday evening, she met with a tremendous gale from the S. E. which occasioned an immediate shipwreck by which every soul but himself perished.—We took him off the wreck in latitude 28, 49, longitude 59, 23, W.

Capt. Salter, of the ship Pacific, captured on his passage from St. Ubes to Portsmouth, N. H. by the French frigate Francois, on her passage from La Plata to Rochelle, informs that the captain of the frigate told him he left at Montevideo several vessels belonging to Philadelphia, and that the two frigates had been captured after leaving La Plata by a British squadron of eight sail—No dates mentioned—captured frigates were supposed to be carried to the Isle of France.

Brig Dolly Webb, from Hispaniola, has arrived at New-Castle.

Ship Nep un, Hacquin, from hence has arrived at Cape Francois.

Extract from the log book of the ship Farmer, capt. G. Lyon.

Sailed from the Elbe Aug. 3. Off Dun-geness spoke the ship Active, M'Dougal, 38 days from Philadelphia, all well. In lat 46 18 long 15 10 was brought to by a British frigate and permitted to proceed—Sept. 24, spoke ship Betsy, Deakon, from Norfolk to Cork, out 18 days. Capt. Dickson informed us he had spoke Sept 19 the Hercules of New-York, from Batavia, which had lost her mizen mast and fore-top mast.

The following vessel failed from the Elbe the 2d Au ult:—Enterprize, Tate of Philadelphia, for New-York; brig South Carolina of Charleston for ditto; barque Eliza, Saunders of Salem for Calcutta, ship Fox, Campbell of Charleston for the Downs for orders.

Same day, arrived ship Franklin, Thomas Oxander, comander, St. Sebastians 59 days. Two days after failing, the Franklin was captured by the Guerriey Privateer, and

BOSTON, September 26.

Same day, arrived ship Franklin, Thomas Oxander, comander, St. Sebastians 59 days. Two days after failing, the Franklin was captured by the Guerriey Privateer, and

all persons were taken out, except the Captain, cook, steward and boy (the cook and steward were negroes) and two Prize Masters and eight stout Privateersmen were put on board. After being in this situation 6 days, proceeding towards an English Port—the captain seized a favourable opportunity, and repossessed himself of his vessel, imprisoned the Privateersmen and resumed his course to the United States. For 20 days the Captain was necessitated to be constantly upon deck, and to exert himself to the utmost to manage the ship, and keep the prisoners from any chance of rising—which they made perpetual efforts to do—At length he fell in with the ship Apollo, Thruston, from Liverpool for Baltimore, who took out 5 of the Englishmen—and afforded other assistance. The remaining 5 arrived in the Franklin, Same day, Sch'r. Milford, —, Leith, (Scot.) 42 days.

Sunday, ship superb, Trail, London 44 days. same day, at Quarantine, ship Camilla, Homes, Barcelona, 54 days.

Monday, arrived brig Polly, Waters from Dominica. sailed Aug. 21, in co, with the brig George for N. London; sloop sally, do; and schr. sally, Plymouth. Sept. 3 lat 27, 10, long, 65, 57, spoke brig Charleston Packet, Rice, 13 days from Boston for Jamaica. Sept. lat 32, 30, long 66, 30, spoke the frigate Infurgent, Sept. 19, spoke ship Triumph 8 days from Baltimore for Liverpool, lost her bowsprit, fore-top mast, and a quantity of cotten in a gale—Sept. 21, lat 39, 27, long 70, 45, spoke schr. Betley, 5 days from Portsmouth for Turk's Island, also felt the gale. Sept 24 lat 40, 30, long 68, 16, saw a brig with with jury bowsprit and fore-mast standing to the Northward.

BALTIMORE, October 1.

Arrived ship Hampton, Lee, 35 days London.

Ship Samuel Smith, Stiles, lay at Gravesend, to sail for Lisbon in a few days; and Halsey, Wise, to sail for Baltimore next day.

September 4th, in lat 43 7 long 31 40 spoke schr Minerva, from Boston, to St. Sebastians, 14 days out. Sept 8 in lat 40 29 long 37 W. spoke the schooner Little John, from Greenock to Charleston; 22 days out. Sept. 14, in lat 40 19 long 47 spoke the ship Hazard, M'Cullum, 54 days from Hull, to Baltimore. Sept. 24, in lat 37 10 long 70 spoke the sloop Kofana, of Bristol, from St. Bartholomews, to Wiscasset.

Passed the Maryland floop of war, in the river; and ship Carlisle, and snow Light Horse, and several other vessels which she did not speak, in the bay.

Barque Galen, Stewart, 20 days St Thomas.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, ship William and Mary, Dickson, 57 days from London.

Sept. 7 spoke ship Eliza, Loring, from N. York to London, out 11 days, longitude 54.

Sept 24, spoke the St Alban's British man of war, capt Hardy, who put three passengers and two women on board us: said passengers belonged to the Ruth and Mary, of and bound to Philadelphia from the Havana; which the St Alban's had captured and sent to Halifax.

The William and Mary has brought dispatches from our Commissioners.

Arrived yesterday the brig Renwick, Linnear, Antigua, also, the British brig Hawke, Gay, Antigua.

Both these vessels failed from St Thomas's the 8th ult, with the Homeward fleet, under convoy of the Maryland and Eagle.

NEW-YORK, October 3.

Schooner Four Sisters, has arrived at Jamaica in twenty days.

The English brig Robert, Gibson, from Liverpool via Cork, forty two days. Left Cork under convoy of the Sophia sloop of war, for Newfoundland. Left the convoy on the 29th in a gale. September 28, in latitude 40, 20, longitude 73, spoke a sloop from St. Barts, to Wiscasset.

The brig Friendship, Griffith, of New York, in fifty days from St. Sebastians, with grindstones and porter.

August 31, in latitude 42 39 longitude 39 13 spoke the brig Aurora, sixteen days from Bilbao, for Plymouth, (M.) she had been boarded by three English cruizers.

September 14, in latitude 47 longitude 50 spoke the ship Two Mary's, Bartlett, sixteen days from New York for St. Sebastians.

On the 20th, in latitude 40 19 long 58 52 spoke the ship John, Warren, 12 days from Charleston, for Cork. 21st, spoke ship Famous, Black, fifty days from Liverpool for Alexandria.

Mr. Christopher Francis, arrived here in the brig Friendship. He was formerly mate of the schooner John, Blackber, of Salem, which vessel was wontonly sunk at sea on the 30th of June, by the French frigate Serene. Her crew were landed at Brest—They went to L'Orient as prisoners, where, through the friendship and attention of Mr. Vail, the American Consul, they obtained their release. Mr. Francis speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Vail.

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