VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The Public are reſpectfully informed that LEE and CO. and the agents of their appointment, will in future keep a conſtant ſupply of the following Medicines, which are in high eſteem and general uſe throughout the United States, many of them being ſold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchaſed at a retail ſtore.

TAKE NOTICE, that Meſſrs. *WARNER* and *HANNA*, bookſellers, corner of Market and ſouth Gay-ſtreet, are appointed the *only agents* for this city; and that the genuine medicines can be had no where elſe in Baltimore.

HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorders to which children are liable—the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable, and the doſe ſo ſmall that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hampſtead Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerouſly indiſpoſed, and was reduced to the loweſt ſtate of weakneſs, inſomuch that his recovery appeared doubtful. His complaints, which ſeemed to be affections of the breaſt and lungs, and general debility occaſioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progreſſed under the treatment of ſeveral eminent phyſicians; when by the uſe of Hamilton's Elixir, his diſtreſſing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other ſymptom rapidly ſubdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and reſtored him to an excellent ſtate of health and ſtrength, which he has for upwards of two years paſt enjoyed without interruption.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſquire, Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have renderrd medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir, of a very complicated diſorder, occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give his public teſtimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, ſouth Howard-ſtreet, was greatly relieved of an aſthmatic complaint of ſeveral years ſtanding, by the firſt bottle of Hamilton's Elixir—and by the uſe of five bottles ſhe has acquired a degree of caſe and ſtrength to which ſhe had been long a ſtranger. She had taken balſam of honey, Church's cough drops, and other medicines without any benefit, and ſometimes to the evident injury of her breathing.

INFALLIBLE AGUE and FEVER DROPS,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one inſtance has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the faſhionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals (the baſis of other lotion) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing bleminſhes in the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſun-burns, &c. rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion, and reſtoring the bloom of youth.

CURES.

Card from Miſs L— R—, daughter of colonel R—

Miſs R. requeſts Meſſrs. Lee and Co. to ſend her two bottles of the Perſian Lotion by this packet—the bottle ſhe before purchaſed has been very uſeful in removing an unpleaſant eruption and inflammation of the face—ſhe will recommend it as it merits.

Mr. P. B. in the neighborhood of Annapolis, was cured by one bottle of the Perſian Lotion, of a very alarming tattering eruption of ſeveral months continuance: Gowland's lotion, as well as ſome American preparation had firſt been tried without any good effects.

A young ſon of Mr. Ebenezer Hindman, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's-Point, was cured by the Perſian Lotion of a dangerous and inveterate ring-worm, which ſpread rapidly on his left arm and hand—this excellent preparation immediately ſtopped its progreſs, and in a ſhort time no remains of it were ſeen: two or three gentle laxatives were adviſed during its uſe

RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts & ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all thoſe acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure, and finally ruins them.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE,

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every bleminſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy color and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

Gowland's Lotion, Anderſon's Pills, Hooper's Pills, Godfrey's Cordial, Haarlem Oil, Eſſence of Peppermint, Steer's Oppodeldoch, Church's Cough, &c. Drops,

February 7. 3—raw3m

Jeſſe Hollingſworth & Son,

County wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Fourth proof Cogniac brandy, by the pipe; bohea, hyſon ſkin, young hyſon, hyſon and imperial teas, of the lateſt importation, by the quarter cheſt; plaiſter of Paris, ground and in the lump; Cologne mill ſtones, from 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet 8 inches; bar iron; nail rods; caſtings; Crowly, German and bliſtered ſteel; ſalt, ſuitable for fiſheries; beef; pork; ſoap; tar; flour; corn; rye; peas; beans; potatoes; ſugar; coffee, &c. &c. &c.

March 19. eo6t

For the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

VACCINE INSTITUTION.

This inſtitution was eſtabliſhed on the 12th day of April laſt, "to extend the benefits of the vaccine inoculation of the poor," and has been ſince continued by the ſubſcriber, under the patronage of his fellow citizens. According to the original plan, herein ſubmitted, a room was provided in a central and convenient part of the city, (No. 5, South Calvert-ſtreet, where he has ſince attended, to inoculate all perſons recommended to him, by thoſe who patronized the plan. A regular account has been kept of all perſons inoculated, and every circumſtance noticed that could poſſibly ſerve to promote the uſefulneſs of the inſtitution, or eſtabliſh more firmly on our own experience, the truth of the Jennerian inoculation—Although the cuſtomary ſeaſon for performing the operation was almoſt over, and the prejudices of the populace much oppoſed to it, nearly one hundred poor perſons were vaccinated before the firſt of Auguſt; from that time, in conſequence of the ſickly ſeaſon which enſued, the entire operation of the plan was interupted for the remainder of the year. Of the whole number vaccinated, about two thirds of them were ſubjected to a ſecond inoculation, with the contagious matter of ſmall pox, without the leaſt injurious effect. Any further evidence than this may ſeem unneceſſary at this time, to prove the many advantages which the *new* has over the *old* inoculation; yet the ſubſcriber cannot forbear to mention the following deciſive circumſtance, which happened under his inſpection, in the public priſon of this city and county. On the third of June laſt, William Smyth, one of the priſoners, who had not been long confined, was diſcovered to be ill of a plentiful eruption of the ſmall pox; his diſcharge could not be procured, and there were at that time fourteen perſons confined in the gaol, who had never before been oppoſed to the contagion of this diſeaſe; four of theſe were in the ſame room with the infected perſon; the ſeaſon was extremely warm, and the priſon was crowded with perſons of every deſcription, moſt likely to render their ſituation highly dangerous to one another. Under circumſtances ſo diſagreeable and preſſing, there was no time to be loſt; ſome freſh vaccine matter was procured from a ſubject then under the care of this inſtitution, and with it every perſon then in the priſon, who previouſly had not the ſmall pox, was carefully inoculated in ſeveral places. The kine pock was fortunately communicated in every caſe, and by the time Smyth was recovered from the ſmall pox, all the others were perfectly ſecured from its attack; having received no injury to their perſons, nor yet incurred the leaſt expence to the public. Among thoſe who were vaccinated under this inſtitution, ſeveral ſpurious caſes however occurred, in which a repetition of operation became neceſſary to ſecure them from an attack of the ſmall pox. Theſe caſes, in many reſpects, bore a very deceitful reſemblance to the kine pock—they originated, in every inſtance, from the unhealthy habit of the patients themſelves. In two caſes of this ſpurious diſeaſe the patients were inoculated with variolous matter, and, as was expected, took the ſmall pox. The inoculating room has alſo been found convenient for other purpoſes—many of the phyſicians in this city and in the country around, who had the liberality to encourage it, have furniſhed themſelves from this ſource with daily ſupplies of freſh matter, for their own uſe, in the reſpective circles of their practice.

The plan of this inſtitution was originally compriſed in the ſeven following articles:

I. The ſubſcriber propoſed to provide a room in a convenient part of the city, where he would attend in perſon (or in caſe of his abſence or ſickneſs, ſome other proper perſon for him) every day, from eight to nine in the morning, to inoculate all perſons recommended to him by thoſe who patroniſed the plan.

II. Every perſon inoculated by him was to attend at the inoculation room every morning, or on ſuch days as might be appointed them, for two weeks—to the end that it might be accurately aſcertained whether they had received the true vaccine diſeaſe, and to furniſh freſh ſupplies of matter for the uſe of the inſtitution.

III. A regular account was to be kept of all perſons inoculated under this inſtitution, noticing their age, the time and other circumſtances of their inoculation. Patrons were to be conſidered entitled at all times to receive vaccine matter from the inoculating room for ther own uſe or to ſend abroad.

IV. No perſon was eſteemed a patron before he ſubſcribed to the plan of the inſtitution.

V. Every patron who had ſubſcribed the ſum of one dollar was entitled to recommend five perſons to be inoculated, or ten for the ſum of two dollars; and any patron who ſubſcribed more than two dollars, was entitled to recommend any number of poor perſons he choſe to extend his aſſiſtance to—provided nevertheleſs, that no advantage was to be taken of theſe propoſals by the rich or wealthy to ſecure their benefits to themſelves or to their own families—ſuch patrons were not entitled to recommend more than one perſon yearly for every dollar paid by them.

VI. No money was to have been taken from thoſe who patroniſed this inſtitution before the ſame had been one year in operation.

VII. Every patron was to hold himſelf at liberty to withdraw his ſupport from the inſtitution whenever he thought proper—otherwiſe he was to be conſidered an annual ſubſcriber to the ſame.

To theſe articles, further to promote the uſefulneſs of the inſtitution, the ſubſcriber thinks it expedient from this date to add another, whereby

VIII. Every clergyman, prieſt, or miniſter of the Goſpel, of whatſoever denomination he may be, as well as all ſchoolmaſters, miſtreſſes, or public teachers of children, ſhall be virtually eſteemed patrons at all times, and may recommend to be inoculated any number of poor perſons or their children, that may come under their care or be otherwiſe noticed by them.

The ſmall pox is at this time prevalent in ſeveral parts of the city, and ſhould the *now* unjuſtifiable practice of inoculating with the infectious matter of this diſeaſe be continued the conſequence muſt prove fatal to many. Four poor perſons have already died in the moſt wretched condition of this diſeaſe ſince the commencement of the preſent year; and very many are yet liable to its attack.* We ſhall, however, from this time for years to come perhaps hear but little of the ſmall pox—its hideous form will be almoſt forgotten by us; but danger unſeen and at a diſtance, is not to be the leſs dreaded on that account—it may return when we leaſt expect it, and wreſt from our arms the faireſt flowers of our affection. *Parents*, therefore, be on your guard, and forever embrace the firſt opportunity to ſhield your tender offſpring under the impenetrable Ægis of Jenner. Miniſters of the Goſpel, ſhould parents be unmindful or yet remain ignorant, that a kind Providence has ſhut up one of the moſt frightful avenues which lead to the grave, tell unto them the good tidings, nor ſuffer them when they preſent their little innocents before your altars, to depart, before you have impreſſed upon their minds the ſacred duty incumbent on them, to vaccinate and preſerve them from one of the moſt loathſome of diſeaſes. Guardians, forget not the orphan charge which nature has placed under your protection. Schoolmaſters, miſtreſſes and public teachers, each of you have an opportunity by timely counſel to do much good—let no blank be found in your acknowledged uſefulneſs; when the young pupil is placed under your care, let it always be your firſt enquiry; has this child been ſecured from the ſmall pox? for what will it avail, if when you have labored long to enlarge the mind with uſeful knowledge, or to have educated and accompliſhed the faireſt ornaments of ſociety, or ſtill more nobly to have inſpired our youth with a zealous love of their country and rational liberty; what will it avail, I ſay, if when all this is done, death enters at the gate you might have ſhut, and after a few painful, loathſome days, lays low in duſt the whole ſtructure you have but raiſed in vain? The importance of this ſlight but preſervative operation, cannot be too frequently nor too forcibly urged upon the attention of all claſſes of citizens.—The rich, however, are much leſs at preſent the objects of ſolicitude, than the poor and ſome others whoſe induſtry can afford them little more than the daily neceſſaries of life. Theſe can command the ſervices of whom they pleaſe, and poſſeſs themſelves of every advantage when they liſt; but the honeſt laborer and induſtrious tradeſman have too often to deny themſelves and perhaps a large family, that neceſſary aſſiſtance, which their purſe cannot afford, but which their honeſt pride had rather want, than ſtoop to receive from public charity. 'Tis to theſe uſeful claſſes of citizens that the ſubſcriber in a particular manner wiſhes to extend the benefit of the vaccine inoculation, and inform them that for a ſubſcription of one dollar, their whole family will be inoculated when moſt convenient to themſelves.

The ſtatement may not be unintereſting to ſome, and as the continuance of this inſtitution will depend upon a continuance of that patronage, which has enabled the ſubſcriber to bring it into operation; he hopes to be indulged, briefly, to ſtate the encouragement he has received, as well as the expences which have been incurred and paid by him, to eſtabliſh and ſupport it thus far.

He has received

	Dols.	Dols.
CASH From 4 patrons, who ſubſcribed each	2	8
Do. From 6 do. who ſubſcribed (for one year only) each	2	12
Do. From 22 do. who ſubſcribed each	1	22
Do. From 36 do. who ſubſcribed (for one year only) each	1	36
SUBSCRIPTIONS *(which will be due on the 12th April next enſuing.)*		
From one patron who ſubſcribed (for one year only)		10
Do. From 3 do. who ſubſcribed each	5	15
Do. From 2 do. who ſubſcribed each	4	8
Do. From 3 do. who ſubſcribed each	3	9
Do. From 48 do. who ſubſcribed (many of them for one year only) each	2	96
Do. From 123 do. do. (many of them for one year only) each.	1	123
	Dols.	339

He has paid

	Dolls.	Cts.
Caſh, For inſerting propoſals, advertiſements, &c. in the Federal Gazette, American, Telegraphe and Anti-Democrat	101	87
Do. For printing a circular letter and 1500 advertiſements, to diſtribute among the poor, informing them of the new inoculation, and recommending the ſame to their preference	36	0
Do. For diſtributing advertiſements, and to J. Williams for calling on patrons for their ſignatures	14	0
Do. For ſtationary, lancets, and various boxes and glaſſes, intended to receive and preſerve the vaccine matter	21	13
To theſe may be added about ten per cent. on 261 dollars—which will moſt probably be paid for collecting the ſubſcription, and at leaſt 15 per cent. on the ſame ſum which may be deducted for ſubſcribers who have died, removed, or who will never pay	65	0
Dolls.	238	0
Which will leave a balance in favor of the ſubſcriber of one hundred and one dollars, to indemnify him for the expence of a room, his trouble and loſs of time, appropriated to the purpoſes of the inſtitution.	101	0

JAMES SMITH, *Phyſician*, No. 5, Calvert-ſtreet.

Baltimore, 24th March, 1803.

* Would it not be proper immediately to forbid, by law, the further propagation of the ſmall pox in this city, and to ſubject its introduction to ſome of the penalties of our quarantine law?

BY AUTHORITY.

City of Baltimore.

A further SUPPLEMENT to the Ordinance, entitled, "An ordinance to regulate the inſpection of Lumber."

Sect. 1. BE *it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore*, That from and after the firſt day of January, eighteen hundred and four, all boards, plank and ſcantling brought to the city of Baltimore for ſale, ſhall be bought and ſold, inſpected, meaſured and marked under the following regulations, that is to ſay, they ſhall be meaſured by and agreeably to the rule of board meaſure, to wit, all boards that are one inch thick ſhall be meaſured and marked agreeably to their true ſuperficial contents, and ſo on at that rate for all boards, plank and ſcantling, either more or leſs than the thickneſs of one inch, and for a true and regular guide to the inſpectors not leſs than one quarter of an inch in thickneſs ſhall be calculated in the contents of any boards, plank and ſcantling; and it ſhall be the duty of the inſpector to mark all boards under one inch thick and all boards over one inch thick that are leſs than one inch and a quarter, with a half circle under the mark which contains its true contents.

Sect. 2. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That from and after the firſt day of January, eighteen hundred and four, if any perſon or perſons bringing any boards, plank or ſcantling into this city for ſale, and ſhall ſell or cauſe the ſame to be ſold, in any other manner or way than this ordinance directs, or without being inſpected, meaſured or marked as above mentioned, he, or they ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence, the ſum of one dollar for every hundred feet ſo ſold, one half to the informer, and the other half for the uſe of the city; and if any perſon or perſons after the firſt day of January, eighteen hundred and four, ſhall knowingly buy or cauſe to be bought any boards, plank or ſcantling in any other manner or way than this ordinance directs, or without being firſt inſpected, meaſured and marked, he, or they, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay one dollar for every hundred feet ſo bought, one half to the informer, the other half for the uſe of the city.

Whereas large quantities of half inch poplar boards are brought to this city for ſale, and ſubjecting the ſame to the foregoing proviſions of this ordinance might prove injurious to the ſellers thereof:

Section 3. *Be it enacted and ordained*, That it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid inſpectors, and they are hereby authoriſed and directed to inſpect, meaſure and mark, all half inch poplar boards agreeably to their true ſuperficial contents, at the ſame time leaving it to their judgment to condemn ſuch that are only fit for cullings or refuſe boards.

Sect. 4. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That from and after the publication of this ordinance, the inſpectors of lumber for the city of Baltimore be, and they are hereby authoriſed and directed to condemn all veiny or mill-dewed boards, plank or ſcantling, brought to this city for ſale, which they in their judgment ſhall think are no better or of no greater value than the boards, plank and ſcantling, that they are authoriſed to condemn, by an ordinance of June the nineteenth, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-nine.

Sect. 5. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That when any boards, plank or ſcantling, are bought or ſold for exportation to any foreign port or ports, it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid inſpectors to meaſure and mark or remark them agreeably to the rule of board meaſure, if ſo requeſted by the buyer or ſeller, notwithſtanding any thing in an ordinance, to which this is a ſupplement, to the contrary, and the ſaid inſpectors ſhall aſk and receive four cents for every hundred feet of boards, plank or ſcantling ſo meaſured, marked or remarked by them, to be paid by the ſeller.

Whereas great inconveniences ariſe to the citizens of Baltimore, for the want of proper and ſuitable meaſures of mahogany, brought to this city for ſale, therefore—

Sect. 6. *Be it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore*, That from and after the publication of this ordinance, the inſpectors of lumber for the city of Baltimore be, and they are hereby authoriſed and directed to meaſure all mahogany brought to the city for ſale; and that the mode of meaſurement ſhall be by board meaſure.

Sect. 7. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid inſpectors to make ſuch a deduction for unſound wood, and wind ſhakes, or other defects, as ſhall appear juſt and right in their judgment, and ſhall make a deduction of twelve and a half per cent. for ſaw-kerf on every hundred feet of mahogany by them meaſured; and the ſaid inſpectors ſhall number every log of mahogany meaſured by them with a marking iron, in ſtrong and legible figures; and it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid inſpectors, to deliver to the ſeller a true and regular invoice, which invoice ſhall contain the number and dimenſions of each log, the number of feet in each log, without the dednction of twelve and a half per cent. and the number of feet in each log with the deduction of twelve and a half per cent. and the ſaid inſpectors ſhall aſk and receive eight cents for every hundred feet meaſured by them, to be paid by the ſeller.

Sect. 8. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That from and after the publication of this ordinance, if any perſon or perſons bringing mahogany into this city for ſale, and ſhall ſell, or cauſe the ſame to be ſold without having the ſame meaſured and numbered aforeſaid, they ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence, a ſum not exceeding ten dollars for every hundered feet ſo ſold, one half to the informer, the other half for the uſe of the city; and if any perſon or perſons after the publication of this ordinance ſhall knowingly buy or cauſe to be bought, any mahogany in the log or logs which is not meaſured and numbered as this ordinance directs, he or they for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay for every hundred feet ſo bought, a ſum not exceeding ten dollars, one half to the informer, the other half for the uſe of the city.

Sect. 9. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That ſo much of the ordinances of March the nineteenth, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and February twenty-ſixth, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-nine, to which this is a ſupplement, as is repugnant to, and inconſiſtent with the proviſions contained in this ſupplement, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.

WILLIAM JESSOP, *preſident of the firſt branch of the city council.*

ROBERT GILMOR, *preſident of the ſecond branch of the city council.*

Approved, March 22, 1803.

(L. S. C.) JAMES CALHOUN, *mayor of the city of Baltimore.*

A true copy from the original, depoſited in the department of the regiſter of the city of Baltimore.

E. J. COALE, *regiſter.*

NEW-YORK, March 25.

Arrived yeſterday, the ſchooner Good Intent, Baker, in 16 days from the city of St. Domingo. Left the ſchooner Tartar, Glavery, of Baltimore, under requiſition by the French government, to carry troops and proviſions to the leeward. No other Americans there; all kinds of buſineſs ſtagnated; hardly any money, and leſs produce. Spoke, March 17, in lat. 33, 43, long. 74, the brig S. W. 10 days from Port-Republic for Norfolk.

Same day, the ſloop Ranger, Nye, in 8 days from Sunbury, (Geo.) Paſſengers, George Foſter, eſquire, collector of the port of Sunbury, and Mr. Pratt.

Same day, the ſchooner Favorite, Cottrell, in 3 days from Philadelphia.

Same day, the ſloop Eagle, Wibur, in 4 days from Philadelphia.

Same day, the brig George, Landon, in 7 days from Savannah. Sailed in co. brigs Ann Maria, Hand; Eliza and Mary, Starr; and Oliva, all for New-York. [The Ann Maria, is below.] The brig Swift, Floyd, of New-York, and Levant, Davidſon, had arrived from Boſton.

Same day, the ſchooner Roebuck, Dawſon, in 16 days from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe. Left no American veſſels but what were reported by former arrivals.—Captain D. loſt his mate at Guadaloupe, who died in a fit. She is quarantined.

Same day, the Engliſh ſchooner Admiral Duncan, Newſen, in 11 days from New-Providence. An American brig, from St. Marys, for New-Providence, was aſhore ſix miles below that town. It was expected that ſhe would be got off.

We learn by the pilot boat Brothers, that there is a brig on ſhore a little to the ſouthward of the Woodlands; and a ſloop on ſhore near Shrewſbury, bilged.

Below laſt night, a ſhip, three brigs, a ſchooner and one ſloop—and, in the offing, a ſqure-rigged veſſel. The ſhip is long and deep, her ſtern rakes, has a head, and ſhewed a private ſignal. One of the brigs is the Ann Maria, Hand, from Savannah.

By the brig George, Landon, arrived laſt night; we have received a Savannah paper of the 15th inſtant.

The ſloop Governor Tattnall, in ten days paſſage had arrived at Savannah, bringing a confirmation of the arrival of troops at Cape-Francois; with the additional information that 15,000 additional troops had already ſailed from France, to be followed in a fortnight by 18,000 more. That Mons. Lauſſat was the colonial prefect of Louiſiana; who had arrived there and ſailed for his place of deſtination.

The ſame paper ſtates the following:—"We are credibly informed, that there is now a French gentleman in this city, bearing the appointment of commiſſary (or ſome commiſſion under the French government) for the port of St. Auguſtine; and that he ſails for that place the firſt fair wind: a circumſtance which gives additional credit to the report, that we are ſoon to have the