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*, bookfellers, 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.

☞ A fresh supply is this day received of

Hamilton's celebrated EIXIR,

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 ease 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 in a hundred 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 blemishes 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 blemish 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,

April 1. (F7.) 3—1aw3m

Notice.

THE members of the "Baltimore Equitable Society, for the insuring of houses from loss by fire," are hereby informed, that a general meeting of the said society will be held at James Bryden's Inn, on the 4th day of next month, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing twelve directors and a treasurer for the ensuing year—and to take into consideration such other subjects as may then be brought before them.

By order,

JOSEPH TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

March 28. dt3Ap

In Senate of the United States.

FEBRUARY 16, 1803.

MR. MORRIS—CONCLUDED.

Having endeavored to shew that we have no hope from treaty, it only remains to consider the natural effect of taking an immediate possession. Against this measure it has been said, that war, instead of giving relief, will absolutely shut up the Missippi. That a single seventy-four in the mouth of that river would stop it effectually. I believe, sir, it would not only stop but turn it; for a seventy-four would run aground and obstruct the channel. But what is the amount of these observations? The gentlemen all agree that if they cannot obtain their object without war, they will fight for it. The mischief they deprecate must therefore arrive, unless there be a well grounded hope from treaty, and the only difference is, that they are willing to take a longer term of sufferance, because they have a stronger expectation of relief without the exertion of force. I have no such expectation. I shall therefore proceed to consider what will follow if we take possession without a previous alliance with Britain, or with such an alliance. I have heard it urged in conversation that such alliance should first be made, and therefore I think it proper to take up the subject in debate. I cannot however but remark on the different language now held from that which we heard a year ago. Then it was the fashion to say we had nothing to do with other nations. And when a man of plain sense observed that this disposition was of little avail because other nations would have something to do with us; and when the particular danger we now see was pointed out; Oh, then, to be sure, there was nothing to apprehend from our dear sister republic. I censure no man for adopting other and wiser principles. I have no question but that as gentlemen proceed in the business of government, they will see the folly of many other fanciful notions, but I must entreat them not to fly from one extreme to the other. I hesitate not to give my opinion that we ought to take possession without consulting Great-Britain. And having done so, let us declare to France that we mean to live with her in perfect amity. Let us offer every assistance in our power to conquer and preserve St. Domingo. Let us shew her that we have done an act of mere defence. Let us prove our pacific disposition by declaring that we are under the tie of no obligation to her rival. To Spain let us hold a similar language. Let us point out her present danger and demonstrate the utility of our possession. To both let us offer to relinquish our claim for spoliations on our commerce, and pay our own merchants. We can well afford to purchase with that price, a price paid to ourselves. Finally, if our representations do not produce the desired effect, let us tell them that we will ally ourselves to England, and aid in the conquest of all their American dominions. Sir, this language will be listened to. Rely on it that under such circumstances neither France nor Spain dare send hither a single regiment or a single ship. The existence of the British naval force will alone produce all the effect you could ask from its operation. But what are we to hope from a delay until an alliance shall be made? What will be the stipulations of the treaty of alliance? These may be more or less onerous or pernicious. Certainly the British minister will not hazard the fate of his nation without the hope of some correspondent advantage. One stipulation is certain. We must agree to continue the war until a peace can be obtained by common consent: and this is precisely the stipulation which we ought not to make, if it can be avoided; because we shall then be no longer masters of our exterior relations. To this it may be objected, that we cannot expect aid from Britain without a previous treaty. I ask what reliance you have for aid *with* treaty! The answer is, that it will be her interest. And, sir, it is her interest to give that aid without treaty.

I have now gone through this tedious discussion. I have trespassed on your patience more than I wished, although from the lateness of the hour much has been omitted of what I ought to have said. I have endeavored to shew that under the existing circumstances, we are now actually at war, and have no choice but manly resistance or vile submission. That the possession of this country by France is dangerous to other nations, but fatal to us. That it forms a natural and necessary part of our empire, that to use the strong language of the gentleman near me, it is joined to us by the hand of the Almighty, and that we have no hope of obtaining it by treaty. If, indeed, there be any such hope, it must be by adopting the resolutions offered by my honorable friend. Sir, I wish for peace—I wish the negociation may succeed, and therefore I strongly urge you to adopt those resolutions. But tho' you should adopt them, they alone will not insure success. I have no hesitation in saying that you ought to have taken possession of New-Orleans and the Floridas the instant your treaty was violated. You ought to do it now. Your rights are invaded, confidence in negociation is vain: there is therefore no alternative but force. You are exposed to imminent present danger. You have the prospect of great future advantage. You are justified by the clearest principles of right. You are urged by the strongest motives of policy. You are commanded by every sentiment of national dignity. Look at the conduct of America in her infant years. When there was no actual invasion of right, but only a claim to invade—She resisted the claim. She spurned the insult. Did we then hesitate? Did we then wait for foreign alliance? No—Animated with the spirit, warmed with the soul of freedom, we threw our oaths of allegiance in the face of our sovereign, and committed our fortunes and our fate to the God of battles. We then were subjects. We had not then attained to the dignity of an independent republic. We then had no rank among the nations of the earth. But we had the spirit which deserved that elevated station. And now that we have gained it, shall we fall from our honor?

Sir, I repeat to you that I wish for peace; real, lasting, honorable peace. To obtain and secure this blessing let us by a bold & decisive conduct convince the powers of Europe that we are determined to defend our rights; that we will not submit to insult, that we will not bear degradation. This is the conduct which becomes a generous people. This conduct will command the respect of the world. Nay, sir, it may rouse all Europe to a proper sense of their situation. They see that the balance of power on which their liberties depend, is, if not destroyed, in extreme danger. They know that the dominion of France has been extended by the sword over millions who groan in the servitude of their new masters. These unwilling subjects are ripe for revolt. The empire of the Gauls is not like that of Rome secured by political institutions. It may yet be broken. But whatever may be the conduct of others, let us act as becomes ourselves. I cannot believe with my honorable colleague that three-fourths of America are opposed to vigorous measures. I cannot believe that they will meanly refuse to pay the sums needful to vindicate their honor, and support their independence. Sir, this is a libel on the people of America. They will disdain submission to the proudest sovereign on the earth. They have not lost the spirit of seventy-six. But, sir, if they are so base as to barter their rights for gold, if they are so vile that they will not defend their honor, they are unworthy of the rank they enjoy, and it is no matter how soon they are parcelled out among better masters.

My honorable friend from Pennsylvania, in opening this debate, pledged himself and his friends to support the executive government if they would adopt a manly conduct. I have no hesitation to renew that pledge. Act as becomes America and all America will be united in your support. What is our conduct? Do we endeavor to fetter and trammel the executive authority? Do we oppose obstacles? Do we raise difficulties? No. We are willing to commit into the hands of the chief magistrate the treasure, the power, and the energies of the country. We ask for ourselves nothing. We expect nothing. All we ask is for our country. And although we do not believe in the success of treaty, yet the resolutions we move and the language we hold are calculated to promote it.

I have now performed, to the best of my power, the great duty which I owned to my country. I have given that advice which in my soul I believe to be the best. But I have little hope that it will be adopted. I fear that by feeble councils we shall be exposed to a long and bloody war. This fear is perhaps ill founded, and if so, I shall thank God that I was mistaken. I know that in the order of his providence the wisest ends frequently result from the most foolish measures; it is our duty to submit ourselves to his high dispensations. I know that war, with all its misery, is not wholly without advantage. It calls forth the energies of character, it favors the manly virtues, it gives elevation to sentiment, it produces national union, generates patriotic love, and infuses a just sense of national honor. If then we are doomed to war, let us meet it as we ought; and when the hour of trial comes, let it find us a band of brothers.

Sir, I have done, and I pray to Almighty God that this day's debate may eventuate in the prosperity, the freedom, the peace, the power, and the glory of our country.

BASLE, January 26.

The important intelligence that the cantonal organizations have been completed and approved of by the first consul, has been received from Paris. They will be officially transmitted to the chief authorities of the nineteen cantons, to be by them presented in the usual forms for the acceptance of the Helvetic people. The democratic cantons are to continue, and their constitutions not to be altered. All the other cantons are to be governed on nearly the same principles; equality of rights forms the principal basis of all the cantonal organizations.

The general constitution will be discussed by the consulta; it is believed that it will be adopted. This adoption will be the last act of the members of the consulta, who will then return to their homes, their mission being at an end.

RATISBON, January 1.

We have received the important intelligence, that the Austrian troops now in garrison at Passau, have received orders to quit that city, and to remove into Innvertel and the bishopric of Saltzburg. The evacuation will take place before the end of January. This order has been given in consequence of the convention concluded on the 26th of December, between France and Austria, to which Russia has formally acceded, and which it actually submitted to the approbation of the deputation of the empire.

TRIESTE, January 13.

The last night has been terrible; from 22 to 26 vessels, which were in the port, have been driven from their anchors; 15 were dashed against the old Lazaretto, we know not what has become of the others. The damage is estimated at more than 3,000,000 florins.

PARIS, January 21.

An affair of considerable importance occupies the attention and causes much consternation and anxiety among the ci-devant noblesse of France who are returned to this country; as the event alluded to plainly proves to them that their residence in this capital is of a very uncertain tenure, unless they conduct themselves strictly conformable to the wishes of the first consul, who has banished the old duke De Choiseul from Paris, for appearing to applaud a passage in a play relative to royalty, when the Corsican was present. The duke is not to reside within 30 leagues of the capital.

The duke De Laval has also experienced the same fate, it having come to the ears of Bonaparte that the duke uttered some expressions unfavorable to the republican government, while in England, at the table of an illustrious personage. The duke's residence will in future be at Bordeaux, where, we believe, he has some little property. This is twice the distance from the capital that he is ordered to retire.

HAGUE, January 22.

According to the plan of finance published by our directory, the supplies necessary for our republic for the present year amount to 53 million of florins, instead of 66, to which they amounted last year.—The receipts are estimated at 30,787,004 florins; last year they were 34 millions; and the deficit to be covered, which in the year 1801 was about 30 millions, will this year amount in the whole to 22,186,015 florins, of which 11½ millions are for extraordinaries. Our expences continue so great, on account, among other causes, of the French troops still remaining in our pay, and the establishments necessary for our colonies, which latter alone require three millions of florins.

In the last nine months of the late year, one hundred and eighty-eight ships of different sizes navigated the Scheldt.

BRUSSELS, February 2.

The camp which is to be formed under the walls of our city, will be composed of from 12 to 15,000 men drawn from the 16th, 24th and 25th military divisions. The garrison of Brussels will be besides considerable; which, together with the consular guards and the companies of volunteers forming in our departments, will present on the arrival of the first consul, a magnificent spectacle. Several Austrian, Prussian and Batavian generals, as well as a croud of foreigners from every country, will be present at the military manœuvre.

Cardinal Caprara, the legate of the Holy See, is dangerously ill.

LONDON, January 28.

We received this morning Paris papers to the 25th instant. The diet at Ratisbon having nearly terminated their labors upon the subject of the indemnities, seem now likely to be involved in a discussion upon another question, which, though it probably will not occupy so much time as the former one, will nevertheless be disputed with great pertinacity.

The emperor of Germany, through the medium of his minister to the diet of Ratisbon, has made a very important proposition to that assembly respecting the future composition of the college of princes, as far as relates to religion. His imperial majesty proposes that the number of Catholic votes shall amount to seventy, and the Protestant votes to sixty-eight. The diet have not yet taken this proposition into consideration, and it is probable that it will meet with a very strong opposition from the Prussian party.

January 29.

According to letters from the Hague, the negociations between the Batavian government and the prince of Orange have been brought to a conclusion. His highness is to receive the indemnities stipulated for him, partly in money, and partly in a number of shares in the public funds.

The Britannia, Brown, of Liverpool, from Demerara, with 200 of the 11th West-India regiment on board, was wrecked on the 23d of December, on Hog John Point—all the lives were lost, with ship and cargo.

The king of Prussia and the elector Palatine have settled by a particular treaty, their exchanges of territory in Franconia.

It is stated in an article from Ratisbon, that the first consul, for the sake of the commercial interest of Germany, has protected the cities of Nuremberg and Augsburg against the demand of the elector Palatine, supported both by Austria and Prussia.

The situation of France at this moment is critical beyond example. Bonaparte would be emperor if he could safely. He has a sovereign contempt for the people, but he fears the army. That army, which fought and conquered for a republic, will not be easily brought to submit to his projects. The reductions that have been made in the military corps have produced much discontent; and the absence of the popular generals from the court and councils of Bonaparte is not likely to procure a cordial attachment to his government.

February 6.

A letter from Vienna, dated 13th January contains the following paragraph:—"It appears certain that the English have no thoughts of evacuating Egypt. The brothers Behman, of Frankfort, have just sent considerable sums to Mr. Arthur Paget, the English minister here, who has furthered them them to Constantinople, to be employed in paying the English army in Egypt."

Letters from Malta, of a recent date, announce as follows:—

"The British commanding officer of the garrison has caused an injunction to be published by sound of trumpet, in virtue of which, all Frenchmen attached to the order of Jerusalem are obligated to lay down the insignia of such order, under pain of confiscation of property; in consequence of which 14 French knights gave up their crosses and the uniform of the order.

"The Neapolitan troops, 2000 strong, are in the barracks, out of town, when they enter, they appear without side-arms. It is not known when the English propose to evacuate the island, but it appears the period is as yet remote."

The French official stile has been changed within the last few days: The acts of government used to commence thus—"The consuls of the Republic decree." &c. It is now, "The government of the Republic decree," &c.

We hear from Petersburg, under date of December 28th, that his imperial majesty has granted an annual income of 400,000 rubles to the academy of arts.

The French government has laid a duty of about 3d. a pound upon sal almoniac imported into France, with the exception of such as is imported from Egypt in French vessels, which is only to pay one-third of that duty.

February 7.

General Ney has presented a note to the Executive council of the Helvetic republic, complaining that English manufactures are imported into France from Switzerland, and demanding the adoption of rigorous measures to prevent the continuance of this trade in future. What those rigorous measures are to be, is not stated, but the general will probably suggest that the most effectual plan to adopt, would be to forbid the importation of English merchandize into Switzerland.

A letter from Vienna states, that a courier had passed through that city, on his way to Constantinople, with instructions to general Brune to demand of the Porte that it should cause Egypt to be evacuated by the English.

It is said that sir Sidney Smith and another gentleman, are shortly to be sent to Egypt with a special commission.

M. Otto has, it is said, declined the embassy to the United States of America, in consequence of which general Bernadotte has been appointed in his stead, who will set out immediately.

February 8.

It is said that a question will be brought on in the house of commons, in the course of the present week, upon which the new opposition will be induced to come to a division.

A paper of yesterday says, "Our commercial readers, we doubt not, will thank us for putting them on their guard against a deception which is now in trial to be practised against those in particular who are engaged in the Levant trade. We pledge ourselves for the truth of the statement, which comes from authority not to be questioned.

"In the first or second week of December last, the Weazle, sloop of war, capt. Durham, on her passage from Oristan Bay to Gibralter, met 12 large French merchantmen, bound from Marseilles to Smyrna, with a numerous French factory on board for that place. The ships were almost solely loaded with West-India coffee, to the value of upwards of half a million sterling; by which, as captain Durham, who boarded them learnt from some of the people, they expect to clear 300 per cent. by again shipping it from Smyrna for the London market, as Mocoa coffee, after being *properly sorted and prepared* at Smyrna. He also learnt that they meant to pursue this honest kind of traffic in future, as the most lucrative branch of the Turkey trade. They also told captain Durham, that they had every reason to believe, that in three years time, from the measures which had been taken, they should completely engross the whole Levant trade, to the exclusion of the English."

February 9.

The receipt of customs at the port of Hull last year, amounted to near four hundred thousand pounds.

The emperor of Russia is equipping two vessels at Cronstadt, for the purpose of making a voyage of discovery round the world. They are to endeavor particularly to penetrate as far as possible in the North of Asia and America.

The elector of Bavaria has published an edict in his new states, by which the members of the Catholic, Lutheran, and Reformed religious are to enjoy an equality of rights with respect to the exercise of their worship, without any distinction whatever.

NEW-YORK, March [illegible]

Arrived yesterday, the sloop Betsy, Udall, in 18 days from Dominique.

Same day, the English schooner Mercury, Beattay, in 14 days from St. Johns.

Same day, the sloop Eagle, Sleight, in 4 days from Norfolk.

The ship Diligence, Smith, of Salem, bound to New-York, was ice bound at Copenhagen in February.

The schooner Sukey and Polly, has arrived at Port Republican, in 20 days from this port, with the loss of bowsprit and sails.

The schooner Enterprize, Pinkham, arrived at Wilmington, on the 11th instant, in 73 hours from New-York.

Cleared, brigs Rowena, Potter, Antwerp; Washington, Mills, Savannah; schooners Jefferson, Patterson, Cape Francois; Three Brothers, Lawrence, Lisbon.

The store occupied by Samuel Russell, on Bowne's wharf, was entered by some villains on Friday night, who after break-