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.

☞ 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

Charles Ghequire

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

340 barrels prime New-York Pork
50 do. do. Beef
8000 wt. of the first quality Allspice
10 casks first and second quality Russia Bristles

Which he offers for sale on the usual credit, at moderate prices.

N. B. He continues to give cash and the highest market prices for bear and otter skins, and all other kinds of shipping furs; as also for red, blue and grey deer-skins.

March 29. eo12t

For the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

No. III.

To ATTICUS.

SIR,

IT was not until last evening that your communication in the Telegraphe of the 22d instant, was discovered by the writer of Anti-Atticus.

As to your answer to the objections made to your consistency, it is not necessary to say a word, for so evident and striking are your contradictions, that it is only necessary to read to discover them; and that too without any assistance from "a garble exposition of mutilated sentences." The soundness of my objections I leave to the public to judge of. If any one will take to himself the patience of looking through your verbage, at the same time picking out and comparing your different *attempts* at argument, and does not pronounce you inconsistent and contradictory, Anti-Atticus is wrong, and will do you the justice to acknowledge it.

As to the ignorance of Anti-Atticus, "in assuming a knowledge of the author of the letters in question," if you say he is ignorant he admits it. The knowledge was derived from the current report of the town, and the author on being informed of his mistake is both ready and willing to make this public confession of his error. It was by no means his intention to injure the character of the gentleman alluded to. The only crimes laid to his charge in the letter complained of, were, his being a *theorist* and the author of *Atticus*. The latter act, however, was not considered a crime, so much as a discovery of a want of mind, when considered as proceeding from a man of learning, age and experience. From that charge you have exonerated him. You have given Anti-Atticus the information he wanted, for which you will please to accept his acknowledgments. As to the former, it is presumed *the gentleman* will consider it as a compliment, because Mr. Jefferson, whom he delighteth to imitate, is also a *theorist*.

When the letters of Atticus were considered as the productions of an aged and literary character, they were mentioned as not being such, as might be expected—But it was at the same time observed, that they would be very excusable as coming from a youth making his first essay in the art of composition. That they are written by such a person, seems now to be the general opinion: that being the case, the author ought not to be discouraged. You are rather advised to persevere in your exercises, regarding *more* the soundness of your opinions and the consistency of your positions, and less the roundness of your periods. Improvement is already perceptible. In your last number a large proportion of the *froth of your stile* had evaporated. Persevere and there is no doubt but that you will soon be able entirely to free your compositions from this useless verbage.

Having made these observations, I will proceed in the track laid out in my last number. It was proposed in that letter to shew, that of the two methods of obtaining the right the citizens of the United States formerly enjoyed, of depositing merchandize at the port of New-Orleans, and exporting them therefrom free from duty, it would be far better for them to reinstate themselves by force, than to resort to the tedious, uncertain and most probably dangerous method of negociation.

Have the citizens of these states, under the direction and by the authority of their government, a right to possess themselves of New-Orleans in order to secure a right, of which they have been most unjustifiably and unprovokedly deprived? It is said no. Because that would be an unjustifiable interference with the rights of France. That altho' his Catholic majesty has by treaty secured to the United States a right to a place of deposit at New-Orleans, and has since unlawfully taken away that right, yet that that place being ceded to France and it being impossible for the United States to reinstate themselves in the possession of their right without disturbing France in the quiet enjoyment of hers, the act of taking forcible possession of the place, as between France and the United States, would be undauthorised and a violation of the laws of nations. And this upon the general principle that it is better that the guilty should transgress with impunity than that the innocent should suffer with the guilty. This reasoning is at first sight plausible, but it can be easily and satisfactorily answered.

In the first place it is to be observed, that if France is innocent of the crimes committed by Spain, the United States are equally so; and there is no more reason why the one power should suffer in preference to the other. In fact it does not appear that allowing New-Orleans to have been ceded to France, she will suffer, even if the United States should take possession of that place. They would seize it, not to deprive France of her right, but to secure her own: they would take possession of it only for the purpose of putting themselves in an advantageous situation for negociating with Spain and France. The government of the United States, being in possession of the place, could say to Bonaparte, "Guarantee to us our right to the free navigation of the river; secure to us our right to a place of deposit at the port of New-Orleans, or assign us another establishment on the banks of the river which we shall consider an equivalent and we will deliver up our possession to you—otherwise we shall take effective measures to secure it." This would at once supercede all necessity on the part of our ministers of appearing at the court of the emperor of the Gauls in the simple character of solicitors. They would appear in the character of persons who had been injured, but who, at the same time, had put themselves in a situation to repair the injury, if justice should be refused. This is the character in which the represesentatives of the United States ought to appear. The citizens of the United States have suffered; they have it in their power to do themselves justice; they ought to do themselves justice; and it would be sufficient for them that they shewed a disposition, in the event, to do justice to others.

In the second place, Spain, as it respects the United States, is, in every point of view, still the owner and possessor of Louisiana. His Catholic majesty hath not, nor could he cede it to the French government because he had no right to do so, without the assent of the American government, which has never been attained. If his Catholic majesty stipulated with the United States, not to make a conveyance of New-Orleans and the territory about it without the express and special assent of the U. States, and he has done it without either knowledge or consent of the government of the United States, as it respects them—the cession to all intents and purposes is null and void. That there was such a stipulation, any one will be convinced by referring to the fourth article of the Spanish treaty, in which there is the following engagement, "And his Catholic majesty "hath agreed, that the navigation of the "said river (the Mississippi) in its whole "breadth, from its source to the ocean, "shall be free only to his subjects and the "citizens of the United States, unless he "should extend this privilege to the sub-"jects of other powers by *special conventi-"on.*" What is meant by "*special convention?*" If it means any thing, it is that the free navigation of the river Mississippi, should be extended only to the subjects and citizens of the two contracting powers, unless there should be a special convention between those powers, and they should mutually agree to extend the privilege to the citizens or subjects of a third power. It cannot be said, that by the above mentioned clause the contracting powers meant to stipulate, that the free navigation of the Mississippi should not be extended to a third power without a *special convention* between his Catholic majesty and that power to whom the conveyance was to be made. That would not be a *special convention;* but a convention which must necessarily take place before the right could possibly be ceded to any other nation. No. It is evident that the intention of both powers was, that his Catholic majesty should be restrained from extending the privilege of the free navigation of the Mississippi to any other nation without the knowledge and *special approbation* of the government of the United States. This is the plain and obvious meaning of the clause—and it was proper there should have been such a clause. The citizens of the United States had the same right to the navigation of the Mississippi that his Catholic majesty had. The middle of the channel was the boundary between the two powers, and therefore the river was the neutral property of each. That being the case the citizens of the United Staes saw themselves necessitated to possess that river in common with Spain or some other nation—Was it not natural therefore for the American negotiator to lay some restraint on his Catholic majesty, in order that he might not at pleasure alienate his right to that river, and extend the privilege of navigating it freely, and in common with the citizens of the United States to whom he pleased? Was it not an important object for him to put it out of the power of his Catholic majesty to give us troublesome neighbors? That of itself was most certainly an object worthy to be the subject of negotiation;—and it is a fortunate circumstance to this country, that it did not escape the attention of our negociator. He saw the absolute necessity of a restraining clause, and was faithful to insert it. If his Catholic majesty then had no right to extend this privilege to any other nation without a special convention with the government of the United States, he could not cede Louisiana, because the right to the free navigation of the Mississippi and to that territory are inseparable, for the one cannot be possessed without the other. Has there been any *special convention* between his Catholic majesty and the government of the United States? No. The negociation between France and Spain was carried on in the most secret manner, and the injunction of secrecy was not taken off until long after the session was made. France therefore is not the owner of Louisiana, because it has not been conveyed to her by a power having a right so to do. No title can be made to that territory without the special assent of the government of the United States, to the cession of it, and as that has not been obtained, France, as against the United States, has nothing to do with it. Hence the objection, that the citizens of the United States cannot reinstate themselves in the possession of their right to a place of deposit at the port of New-Orleans, because they will thereby affect the rights of France, is completely obviated.

ANTI-ATTICUS.

[*To be continued.*]

March 30.

For Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

A LOT of GROUND on the turnpike road leading to Hook's-town, adjoining Mr. Josias Thompson's, and opposite Gray's garden. The lot is 22½ feet front, and 100 feet deep, whereon is erected a convenient two-story brick dwelling house, well finished, and suitable for a summer retreat. For further particulars apply at No. 30, Calvert-street, to

PETER FOWBLE.

March 19. eo

NEW-YORK, April 1.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the New-York Packet, captain Webb, arrived yesterday, in 34 days from Bristol, the London Star, to the 17th ult. (7 days later than by the British Packet) is received at the office of the Daily Advertiser—from which, it appears, that the French expedition to Louisiana, first delayed by the bankruptcy of the house in Paris, which had the contract to fit it out, and since by storms and frost, if nothing else, was on the 11th of February, lying at Helvoetsluys. A courier arrived at the Hague the 9th, who had been dispatched from the minister of marine, and after delivering his dispatches, he set off for Helvoetsluys; returned from thence the 10th, and then set off for Paris, with extraordinary expedition. It was surmised that his arrival was connected with the instant departure of the expedition. An article under the Dover head of February 16, says, that a fatal sickness had prevailed at Paris; 9,000 are said to have died there in the course of the month of January—the disorder first came on with a sore throat, cattarrhal fever, and was usually fatal in three days. Our disputes on the subject of New-Orleans, appear to excite considerable attention in England. On Wednesday, the 16th of February, a cabinet council was held, at which the report of the conviction of colonel Despard and his associates was laid before his majesty. The result has not transpired, though it has been stated that "the law was ordered to take its course upon the colonel and six of his fellow conspirators, namely, Broughton, Francis, Wrattan, Wood, Graham and M'Namara, on Monday next, on the top of the county prison, in Horsemonger-lane, and that the sentence of Newman, Tyndall and Lander, who were recommended to mercy by the jury, has been suspended." The editor of the Star remarks: "We can only say, that so many applications have been made in favor of Despard and some other of the criminals, that the consideration of them may take up a longer time; and that if Monday had been fixed on, as stated, some notice would have been sent to the high sheriff, which we know has not been the case." The weather on the coast of Spain and Portugal has been exceedingly tempestuous through the month of January, and a great number of shipwrecks had taken place on the coast. The Dottningen, a ship belonging to the Swedish company, commanded by captain Shierman, had been wrecked on the coast of Norway; the crew, with 15 chests of piasters, were only saved. An insurance had been made at Lloyd's on this ship for upwards of 100,000l.

Price of Stocks, London, February 17.

3 per cent. red. 71 37-48; 3 per c. cons. money, 71 113-848; old five per cent. 101 31-82; new five per cent. 104 31-82; omn. 3 111-842.

Batavian rescriptions, payable after peace, the 11th instant, at the Hague, were at 64 1-4 to 65 per cent.

The quarantine regulations for this port will take place this day at Staten-Island. All vessels, therefore, arriving subject to the visit of the resident physician, will be brought to and examined at the quarantine ground at that place.

Arrived yesterday, the ship Penman, Coffin, in 125 days from Canton.—The Penman arrived at St. Helena, February 13, was embargoed until the 18th, when she sailed in company with the ship Union, Hodges, from Canton for Salem; and seven English homeward bound Indiamen, under convoy of the Romney of 50 guns. Was informed at St. Helena by a whaleman from the Cape, that in consequence of advices from Europe, an embargo had been laid there by the English on all vessels; the number of shipping then in port was 109 sail, including the American ship Active, Nichols, of Salem, from Manilla; which was to continue till the return of an English frigate, which had been ordered out on a cruize, for the purpose of gaining intelligence of some French ships of war expected to be near the Cape on their outward passage. Was informed by captain Peterson, of the Royal Charlotte English Indiaman, that the ship Woodrop, Sims, of Philadelphia, and Hebe, of Baltimore, came out of the Straits of Sunda, in company with them. Captain C. spoke January 26, lat. 33, 48, S. long. 30, 30, E. ship Perseverance, Williamson, from Canton for Philadelphia, and kept company with her till the 30th January, then nearly up to the Cape of Good Hope—she intended to stop at the Cape or St. Helena for water; and on the 1st of February saw a ship standing in for the Cape, supposed to be her. February 2, in lat. 35, 22, S. the ship Franklin, of Salem, from Calcutta, who, on the 23d January, lost her bowsprit, foremast, and sprung her mainmast, intended to put into the Cape to refit, and expected to get in the next day, as there was a fine breeze from the S. E. March 13, in lat. 19, long. 56, brig Edmund, White, 23 days from Boston for Barbados. 26th, in lat. 56, 7, long. 69, ship Arthur, Jenks, from Canton for Providence. The ships Sampson and Silenus for New-York, sailed a few days before the Penman. Passenger, Mr. Amos Porter, of Vermont.

Same day, the ship New-Yorh Packet, Webb, in 34 days from Bristol.

Same day, the brig Dean, Akerly, in 10 days from Savannah. Spoke, 24th ult. in lat. 34, 49, long. 76, the schooner Bermuda, Worth, from Baltimore for C. Francois; the day before, in a gale, threw over 20 barrels flour.

Same day, the schooner Betsy, Arnold, of Middletown, in 16 days from Dominique. Left no American vessels.

Same day, the schooner Wilmot, Babbidge, in 12 days from Boston.

Same day, the schooner Liberty, Shaler, of East-Haddam, in 4 days from Washington, N. C.

Same day, the schooner Somerset, Jewett, from Fredericksburg.

Same day, the Spanish schooner Manuela, captain Antonio Granadillo, in 35 days from Porto Cavello, Spanish Main. Left no Americans.

Same day, the schooner Jefferson, Burbank, in 5 days from Edenton, N. C.

Same day, the schooner Hope, Ripley, in 5 days from Norfolk.

Same day, the schr. President, Emerson, in 12 days from Fredericksburg.

Same day, the schr. Hazard, Etheridge, in 6 days from Edenton.

Arrived, the schr. Rambler, Whelden, in 9 days from Ocracock.

The ship Oneida Chief, Kemp, for New-York, sailed from Gravesend the 16th of February.

The Halcyon, Rossetter, from N. York, has arrived at Hull. The English ship Pitt, Dickson, from ditto, at Greenock; the Mars, from ditto, at Liverpool; the ships John Morgan, Howard, at London, from do. and the Rising States, at Bristol, in 30 days from Ocracock, N. C.

The ship Indus, Wheatland, from Canton, has arrived at Salem.

Cleared, ship Washington, Noyes, Liverpool; snow Scipio, Coupland, Londonderry; brig Rising Sun, Johnston, Antwerp; schrs. Harmony, Trant, Lisbon; John, Nichols, Savannah.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.

Arrived, ships Perseverance, Williamson, Canton, 121 days; Old Tom, Morton, Lisbon 47; brig Minerva, Hamburg, Sorenson, Charleston, 16; schrs. Polly & Nancy, Brady, Cherrystone, 5; Susanna, Foster, St. Andrews, 17; Harlequin, Franklin, Richmond, 17; Thomas, Thomas, St. John's, N. B. 13; sloops Mary, Young, Portland, 12; Jane, York, St. Andrews, 21; Jenny, Jameson, Richmond, 12.

Ship Perseverance sailed from Mocoa November 21, in company with the Union, Hodges, of Salem. Off Cape of Good Hope, spoke ship Penman, of New-York, which left Macao the 26th, and had heard in the Straits of Sunda, that the ship Woodrop Sims, Hodgson, of and for Philadelphia, sailed from Macao the 27th or 28th of November.

Touched at the Cape of Good Hope Feb. 2. The ship Franklin, Townsend, of Salem, from Calcutta, arrived there on the 24th, dismasted. Left there, schooner Jupiter, Clements. Capt. W. spoke, February 21, lat. 11, S. long. 13, 47, W. the ship Camilla, Rossetter, of and for Philadelphia, from Calcutta, out 78 days.

Ship Camilla, Rosetter, from Calcutta and Paragon, from Spanish Main, are below.

From Cape Good Hope.

Captain Williamson, of the ship Perseverance, touched at the Cape of Good Hope on the 2d February, at which time the English forces continued in possession of the fortifications, &c. The Dutch remained in the situation in which they were placed by the mutual arrangements of the 1st January, and were daily expecting reinforcements. The occasion of these circumstances was a mystery at the Cape, and it was equally uncertain what would be the issue.

CHARLESTON, March 18.

COMMUNICATION.

A few days ago, in a bag of cotton, sent to be repacked at the South Carolina cotton company ware-house, a billet of of wood was discovered of the weight of 101 lbs. This should operate as a general caution to purchasers, and is another evidence of the utility of the institution.

ALEXANDRIA, March 31.

Arrived, the barque Henry, Lionel Trotter, master, from Live pool. In lat. 32, 47, long. 18, spoke the brig Ann, from Newburyport, bound to Alicant, had lost her fore-mast, bowsprit, boats, and every thing swept off the deck, together with the captain and one man; the owner being then on board sick. The damage happened in lat. 44, long. 40, on the 5th of January. The brig when spoken with in want of nothing material.

Arrived, barque Henry, Trotter, Liverpool; ship Rover, Heard, George-Town; Maria, Jackson, Providence; schooner Hazard, Luce, Boston; Elizabeth, Hacker, New-York; sloop George, Butler, Norfolk; Maria, O'Meara, do.; George, Potter, do.

Cleared, ship George and Mary, ——, Falmouth; brig Franklin, Lyles, Lisbon; Suckey, Roges, do.; Catherine, Lawrence, Oporto; Harmony, Hall, Boston; schooner John, Tupman, Jamaica; Commerce, Mann, Baltimore.

FRANKFORT, K. March 16.

Monday last the Federal court commenced its session in this place. The grand jury being impannelled, retired, and after some time returned, and made the following presentment:

We, the jurors of the grand jury of the United States, for the district of Kentucky, being clearly impressed with the importance of preserving the union of these states entire, and of preserving and supporting in their fullest vigor and energy, the bands which bind them together, do declare that we receive with the utmost detestation and abhorrence, any speeches, writings or insinuations, tending to excite a spirit of discord, discontent or schism, among our citizens toward the government of the union, and consider such as utter or make the same, as enemies to the prosperity, welfare and peace of this country, wickedly and viciously inclined, to bring upon us the heavy curse of disunion, which to a young and weak country, must be utterly ruinous—Do, on our oaths present, one