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 20 eo12t

Hawkins and Luckett

HAVE removed their store to No. 247, Market-street, a few doors above the Columbian Inn,
Where they offer for sale,
A general assortment of well chosen GROCERIES, on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.
Also on hand,
186 hhds. of Maryland TOBACCO, two-thirds of which is of the growth of Patuxent and Elk-Ridge, and in prime order for shipping, being nearly all old tobacco, on a liberal credit, for approved paper.

April 1. eo1m

The Subscriber has for Sale,

Copper stills, complete, of from 30 to 1000 gallons each, with or without pewter or copper worms and necks; also, copper and brass wash kettles, boilers, fish kettles, tea kettles, &c. &c. with a good assortment of Tin Ware of every description. Any orders in the above line the public may be pleased to favor him with, will be executed on the shortest notice, and most accommodating terms, and warranted equal in quality and workmanship to any in the United States.

N. B. Orders for large Stills and Sugar Boilers, to suit the West-India market, can be executed on the shortest notice.

J. HASKINS, Jun.
April 13 eo3m

The United States of America,

MARYLAND DISTRICT, to wit:

WHEREAS an information hath been heretofore filed by Zebulon Hollingsworth, attorney for the same, and is now depending in the circuit court of the United States, for the fourth circuit, in the said Maryland district, against the schooner Nancy and her cargo, consisting of twenty-six hogsheads, two tierces and fifteen barrels of sugar, praying a condemnation of the said vessel and cargo, for contravening the laws of the said United States: And whereas the honorable Samuel Chase, esquire, judge of the said circuit court, hath ordered Monday the second day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for holding a court at the court house in the city of Baltimore, for said trial, agreeably to the prayer of the said attorney—Notice is hereby given, that a circuit court will be then and there held for the trial of the premises, and the owner or owners, and all persons who may have any claim or interest therein, are hereby cited to be and appear, at the time and place aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why a final determination should not pass.

By order of the judge,
PHILIP MOORE, Clerk.
March 16. 2aw4t-co11t

New Theatre.

NOT ACTED THESE SEVEN YEARS.

To-Morrow Evening, April 27,
Will be presented, a celebrated Comedy, in five acts, called
A Bold Stroke for a Husband.
To which will be added, a Comic Opera, in 2 acts, called
The Turnpike Gate.

Box one dollar, Pit three-quarters of a dollar.

The doors of the theatre will open at a quarter before six, and the curtain rise at a quarter before seven o'clock.

Tickets to be had, and places in the boxes to be taken of Mr. Evans, at the office in front of the theatre, on days of performance, from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon; and on other days, from ten until two.

Days of performance, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

April 25

Valuable Medicines.

HAHN's GENUINE EYE WATER,

A fovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Mr. John C. Ebecke, letter carrier, Baltimore, was cured by this eye water, of a violent and dangerous opthalmic of long standing, which nearly prevented him from performing the duties of his situation, and threatened him with total loss of sight—the citizens of Baltimore need only be reminded of this excellent cure, as most of them will recollect it.

Letter from Mr. Peter Clymer, Lancaster.

Gentlemen,

Agreeably to your request, I inform you of the eye water I bought at your shop; the single bottle has quite cured my daughter's eye: we were but just in time with it, as I believe she would have lost the sight of that eye very soon, as all the herbs we had used for washes, as I told you, had done no good; she can not only see as well as ever, but all the pain and swelling is gone—we are much obliged to you for the cure, and remain, &c.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Co.

HAHN's TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER,

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of all kinds of Head-Ache.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted a certain remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

NOTE particularly, that the great and extensive celebrity acquired by these medicines has induced some in this city to prepare counterfeits, which are imposed on enquirers by the meanest arts possible. Therefore, apply ONLY at the book and stationary store corner of Baltimore and South Gay-streets.

February 8. 4—1aw3m

SEVENTH

Congress of the United States;
At the Second Session,
Begun and held at the city of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, on Monday, the sixth of December, one thousand eight hundred and two.

AN ACT

In addition to an act, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States."

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled,* That there be added to the regiment of artillerists, two teachers of music, whose pay, rations and cloathing shall be the same as is by law allowed to the teachers of music in the regiments of infantry in the service of the United States.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint one teacher of the French language, and one teacher of drawing, to be attached to the corps of engineers, whose compensation shall not exceed the pay and emolument of a captain in the line of the army.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the commanding officer of the corps of engineers, be authorized to enlist for a term, not less than three years, one artificer and eighteen men, to aid in making practical experiments and for other purposes; to receive the same pay, rations and cloathing as are allowed to the artificers and privates, in the army of the United States; and the same bounty when enlisted for five years; and to be subject to the rules and articles of war.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to allow to the paymaster of the army, the adjutant and inspector of the army and the military agent at Philadelphia, such sums, not exceeding in the whole three thousand dollars, for clerk hire, as their respective duties may, in his opinion, reasonably require.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, Feb. 28, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

To make Beaufort and Passamaquoddy, ports of entry and delivery; to make Easton and Tiverton, ports of delivery; and to authorize the establishment of a new collection district on lake Ontario.

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled,* That from and after the last day of June next, a district shall be formed from the district of Newbern, in North-Carolina, to be called the district of Beaufort, which shall include the town of Beaufort, and all the water and shore north and east of the said town, to Harbor Island, and all the water and shore south and west of the said town, to Dog Island, inclusive. And the town of Beaufort shall be the sole port of entry and delivery for the said district; and a collector of the said port shall be appointed, to reside and keep his office at the said town of Beaufort, who shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the fees and other emoluments established by law, the annual salary of two hundred dollars.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the said thirtieth day of June, Easton, in the district of Oxford, in the state of Maryland, and Tiverton, in the district of Newport, and state of Rhode-Island, shall be ports of delivery, and a surveyor shall be appointed to each, each of whom shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the fees and emoluments already allowed by law, a salary of two hundred dollars per annum.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, to establish, when it shall appear to him to be proper, in addition to the port of entry and delivery already established on lake Ontario, one other port of entry and delivery on the said lake, or on the waters or rivers emptying therein, and to appoint a collector of the customs, to reside and keep an office thereat.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the said thirtieth day of June next, such place within the district of Passamaquoddy, in the state of Massachusetts, as the secretary of the treasury may direct, shall be a port of entry and delivery, (at which place the collector shall reside) as well for foreign, as for vessels of the United States.

NATHANIEL MACON.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
President of the senate, pro tempore.

Approved, March 3, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for the support of the navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled,* That for defraying the expences of the navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and three, and for making good deficiencies for the same, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, the following sums, including therein the sum of one hundred thousand dollars already approved by the "act making a partial appropriation for the naval service during the year one thousand eight hundred and three," be, and they are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and the pay of the seamen, two hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars.

For provisions, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars and twenty-seven cents.

For medicines, instruments, hospital stores, and all expences on account of the sick, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For the purchase of ordnance and other military stores, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the repairs of vessels, store rent and other contingent expences, one hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars.

For completing the contracts made for the timber, ordnance and other materials, for the seventy-four gun ships, including their transportation, &c. one hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred & seventy-five dollars.

For the expence of erection of sheds and navy yards, including docks and other improvements, the pay of superintendants, store keepers, clerks and laborers, forty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-seven cents.

For the pay and subsistence of the marine corps, including provisions for those on shore, and forage for the staff, sixty-four thousand and ninety-five dollars and sixty cents.

For cloathing and military stores for the same, sixteen thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighty-three cents.

For medicines, medical services, hospital stores, and all expences on account of the sick of the marine corps, one thousand dollars.

For quarter master's and barrack master's stores, officers' travelling expences, armourers and carpenters bills, and other contingent expences, nine thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars.

To make good deficiencies in the appropriations for the navy of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, that is to say:

For pay and subsistence of the officers, the pay of the seamen, provisions, repairs, and expences incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, & which have been paid out of an appropriation made in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, including a deficiency for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and two, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty-one cents.

For salaries of superintendants of navy yards, store keepers, and clerks, store rent, hire of laborers, &c. on account of expences incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, including a deficiency for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and two, eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-eight cents.

For navy yards, docks and wharves eleven thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-eight cents.

For medicine, medical services, and hospital stores for the marine corps, on account of expences incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, including a deficiency for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and two, five hundred and ninety-six dollars and thirty-nine cents.

For marine barraks, on account of expences incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, four hundred and one dollars and ninety-three cents.

For the payment of a balance due the estate of John Habersham, late collector at Savannah, for naval materials ascertained at the treasury, for sundry payments made by him to John H. Morel, on the same account, including a commission on the said payments at one per cent. sixteen thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several sums of money herein specifically appropriated and amounting together to the sum of one million and ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty-six cents, shall be paid first out of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars already appropriated for the naval service during the year one thousand eight hundred and three, and secondly out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
AARON BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the senate.

Approved, March 2, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON.
President of the Unitd States.

SELECTED

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS RECEIVND BY THE PACKET.

Prevention of Contagion.

Dr. Mojon, professor of chemistry, & a member of the society of medicine at Genoa, has furnished M. Guyton, Morveau with some further information respecting acid fumigations for stopping the progress of contagion, which has been recently published in the Moniteur.

"Being summoned," the doctor says, "to the church of St. Andre, where two persons had dropped down dead in attempting to descend into the vault, I found the church infected with putrid exhalations. I immediately caused the opening of the vault to be closed; and having shut the windows, I placed in the middle of the church a large earthen vase containing 6lbs. Marine salt, and 31 lbs. of Sulphuric Acid. Lighted faggots were placed round the vase, in order to accelerate the disengagement of the vapors: which ceased to rise at the end of two hours, when the windows were again opened. The infectious vapor was then dispersed. I have observed a more marked effect when I have made fumigations with Oxygenated Muriatic Acid in the largest edifices, and particularly in the church of St. Dominic, where the air was so infected, and so loaded with putrid exhaltations, that the fetidity of it was felt at some distance, and in the neighboring houses. I employed for the fumigation 8 lbs. of Marine salt, 5 lbs. of Sulphuric Acid, and 1 1-2 lb. of Black Oxide of Manganese.

"To purify the air of close and inhabited places, I have preferred fumigations of Nitric Acid, which have also succeeded in destroying the contagious Miasma, without causing the least inconvenience to the sick. There has been no example of any one having received contagion from those sick, near whom these fumigations have been constantly made.

"To preserve myself from the infection of putrid and contagious exhalations, I have never used any other preservative than a little phial of acetic acid, which I held under my nose; by which means I have constantly escaped infection, althongh repeatedly exposed to its effects."

Professor Palmer, of Wolffenbuttle, has invented a composition to secure combustible substances, such as wood, paper, linen, cotton, &c. from catching fire. He has published the secret of his discovery, which consists of a powder made up of the following ingredients, viz.—One ounce of sulphur, one do. of red ochre, and six ounces of copperas.

To prevent wood catching fire, it is first covered with joiner's glue, over which the powder is spread. This process is repeated three or four times after the wood has become dry. In linen and paper, only water is used instead of glue, and the process is repeated twice.

If this powder be thrown on substances actually in combustion, two ounces of it will extinguish the fire, to the extent of a square foot. The meritorious professor promises a dissertation respecting the particular application of this discovery, to save precious effects, and even men, from the danger of being burnt. On the 11th of December last, the first experiments were tried at Wolffenbuttle, and gave general satisfaction.

The optical instrument maker, of the academy of sciences at Stockholm, Mr. Gabriel Collin, has invented an instrument by means of which substances may be discovered and fought at the bottom of the sea.

The king of Sweden ordered some experiments to be tried with this instrument, on board the frigate of the Swedish sea cadets, which were attested by the captain. From them it results, that by means of the instrument, bright objects may be seen at the depth of fifty-three feet; in the Baltic obscure objects could be seen at twenty-seven, and clear ones at thirty-seven feet depth.

There is a contrivance in this instrument, by which the observer can look as deeply into the water in misty or foul, as in clear fair weather. The wind never hinders the use of this instrument, which only requires one person for use. His Swedish majesty has rewarded the artist with a douceur of about 100l. sterling, and the academy of sciences at Stockholm is to make a report of it.

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

Extracts from a very valuable French book, little known in America, entitled, "*The* Agronome, *or* The Farmer's Pocket Dictionary."

To multiply the increase of Corn of any kind.

Take of the dung of the cow, goat, sheep and pigeon, and of salt-petre, each one pound. Put them all into two or three gallons of water, and let them stand covered several days. Strain the liquid through a sieve or coarse cloth, and let your seed corn moisten therein for eight hours; take it out, and put it in a convenient corner of your granary; stir it well and often during several hours after. This receipt is adapted to 160 pounds weight of corn.

ANOTHER.

Put 20 pounds of lime into a barrel and pour on it 10 gallons of rain or river water. Then put 120 pounds of corn into a basket, and let it remain 8 hours. Take it out, plunge it into another vessel, in which there is a quantity of water, in which you have previously dissolved three pounds of common salt or salt-petre.

ANOTHER.

Take as much of the water of your richest dunghill as you chuse. Soak your seed in it twenty-four hours, dry it in the *shade,* and then (when *dry*) sow it.

To prevent the smut in wheat.

Moisten it well with a liquor composed of lime water, in which ashes, common salt and pigeon dung have been infused several hours. A light solution of alum and verdigrease has also been used for this purpose.

To prepare seed to be sown on poor and sandy lands.

Take twelve or thirteen pounds of sheep's dung, which you will boil, dregs and all, in a good deal of water—Dissolve two or three pounds of salt-petre, and infuse in this pickle for eight hours a bushel of new wheat, &c. Dry it in an airy place, not much exposed to the sun. Repeat this operation several times, and sow your grain thinly.

The author of the book from which these receipts are extracted, asserts, "That from experience it is known that every grain of the prepared seed produces seven or eight stalks at least, and each of these stalks produces ears of more than 50 grains of corn in each." He also informs, "that more than 60 stalks have been counted in one shoot." He continues:

"I. Grain thus prepared starts sooner than when sown in the usual methods. "II. The birds are not so fond of feeding on it. "III. It grows thick and large but ought to be sown thinner than usual.

"Grain produced from seed thus prepared, is not so liable to blast, to smut, or mildew, as unprepared corn."

RICHMOND, April 23.

Shooting Stars.

This electrical phenomenon was observed on Wednesday morning last at Richmond, and its vicinity, in a manner that alarmed many, and astonished every person who beheld it. From one until three in the morning, those starry meteors seemed to fall from every point in the heavens, in such numbers as to resemble a shower of sky rockets. The inhabitants happened at the same hour to be called from their houses by the fire bell, which was rung on account of a fire that broke out in one of the rooms of the armoury, but which was speedily extinguished. Every one, therefore, had an opportunity of witnessing a scene of nature, which never before was displayed in this part of the globe, and which, probably, will never appear again. Several of those shooting meteors were accompanied with a train of fire, that illuminated the sky for a considerable distance. One, in particular, appeared to fall from the zenith, of the apparent size of a ball of eighteen inches diameter, that lighted for several seconds the whole hemisphere. During the continuance of this remarkable phenomenon, a hissing noise in the air was plainly heard, and several reports, resembling the discharge of a pistol. Had the city bell not been ringing, these reports would probably have seemed much louder. The sky was remarkably clear and serene, and the visible fixed stars numerous the whole night. We are anxious to know to what distance from Richmond this phenomenon has extended. It is hoped that persons who have remarked it in other places, will not neglect to inform the public of the particulars; as such information may add, in a great degree, to the knowledge of meteorology.

Since writing the above, we have been informed, that several of the largest of these shooting meteors, were observed to descend almost to the ground before they exploded. Indeed, many of those we saw, appeared to approach within few yards of the house tops, and then suddenly to vanish. Some persons, we are told, were so alarmed, that they imagined fire in the armoury was occasioned by one of these meteors, and in place of running to extinguish the earthly flames, they busied themselves in contriving to protect the roofs of their houses from the fire of heaven.

This circumstance of the shooting meteors descending within a short distance of the ground, is, however, a fact highly important to be known; as it has been generally supposed, that meteors only pass in a horizontal direction, and never perpendicularly upwards or downwards. Those which we particularly noticed appeared to descend in an angle of 45 degrees with the horizon; but a number of others were so numerous, and crossed each other in different directions, that it was only possible to ascertain with precision, the paths of the largest and most brilliant.

BY THIS DAY's M

NEW-YORK, April 25.

Arrived on Saturday, the ship William, Ney, in 5 days from Kennebeck.

Same day, the brig Venus, Crooker, 14 days from Savannah. Left, brigs Neptune, Latham; Ann Maria, Copp; Harlequin, Hazard; and Ceres, Burnham, all to sail for New-York in a few days.

Same day, the schooner Columbia, Robertson, in 11 days from Newbern, N. C. Spoke, April 14, in lat. 36, 48, a schooner 22 days from St. Kitts for Philadelphia. Same day, saw a schooner on shore at Cape Hatteras appeared to be about 80 tons—bilged—hull half under. 16th, in lat. 37, long. 74, spoke a schooner from New-York for Charleston.

Same day, the schooner Experiment, Dunn, in 7 days from Philadelphia.

Same day, the schooner Gulielma, Rudyard, in 33 days from Guadaloupe.—Left, at Point Petre, the schooner Perseus, to sail in 14 days for Boston; brig Rebecca, Davis, do. in 6 days; brig Industry, Briggs, in 30 days for Somerset; schr. Minerva, Rutherford, in 10 days for New-York, and others. Sailed in company, ship Hunter, Jappie, of Newburyport for Hamburg. Spoke, in lat. 24, long. 68, 40, schooner Pomona, Watts, in 8 days from Baltimore, in distress, having in a gale, lost his water and hove over 50 barrels flour—supplied him with water.

Same day, the sloop Washington, Whitney, in 15 days from George-town, S. C. Left, brig Iris, Clapp; and sloop Mason's Daughter, both to sail in 2 or 3 days for New-York.

Same day, the brig Calena, Clark, in 38 days from New-Orleans. Passengers, 18 Kentuckians. The Calena brings nothing later than we received by the brig George Clinton.

Same day, the schooner Industry, Post, in 13 days from Washington, N. C.

Same day, the schr. Washington, Sears, in 7 days from Philadelphia.

Same day, sloop Betsy, Musier, 14 days from Philadelphia.

Same day, the sloop Jenny, Jemison, 7 days from Philadelphia.

Same day, the schr. Recovery, Knapp, in 4 1 2 days from Wilmington, Del.

Same day, the schr. Polly, Smith, in 11 days from Plymouth, N. C.