Liverpool Blown Salt

And NAILS, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d.
For sale by GEORGE HILL.
May 20. d

315 cases of Claret,

For sale on moderate terms, by
JOSRPH STERETT.
April 6. d

Barclay and M'Kean

Have Imported
SPRING GOODS.
May 10. d40t

SALT.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, a quantity of coarse SALT, suitable for the fisheries
LORMAN & FULFORD's.
March 8. d

To Let,

The STORE and CELLAR, No. 11, Calvert-street. Possession may be had the first of June. Enquire on the premises.
May 12. d

For Sale,

A modern built CHAISE, in good order, with harness complete. Apply to
DAVID BAILEY, Livery stable.
May 12. d

Three or four Boys,

OF from 8 to 12 years of age, would be taken as apprentices to the paper-making business, in a healthy part of the country. Enquire of the printers. September 23. d

Scythes.

Waldron's prime grain and grass SCYTHES, just received and for sale by
GERARD T. HOPKINS,
County wharf.
5th mo. 26th. d

To Let,

THE HOUSE in Light-street, at present occupied by William Grahame, esquire. Enquire of WILLIAM HAWKINS,
No. 7, South-street.
April 22. d

Henry Schrœder

Has imported in the Anthony Mangin, from London; the Harriot and Fame, from Liverpool, a very extensive and well-chosen assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
May 7. d

Humphrey Peirce

Has received by the Anthony Mangin, from London, and the different arrivals from Liverpool, a general assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which are offered for sale on the usual terms.
May 7. d30t

Richard Seabrooks,

No. 248, Market street,
Has received by the ships Harriot and Fame, from Liverpool, a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.
Also on hand, India Muslins and Bandanna Handkerchiefs—which he offers for sale on moderate terms. May 10. d30t

SPRING GOODS.

Gooding, Hutchins and Co.
No. 152, Market-street,
Have imported per the Harriot, from Liverpool; and Anthony Mangin, from London, their assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which they offer for sale on very moderate terms for cash, or to punctual men on the usual credit. May 7. d

John M'Kim, jun.

No. 108, Market-street,
Has imported in the ship Anthony Mangin, captain Norman, from London,
SPRING GOODS.
Also, chintzes, calicoes, cambrick muslins, lappet and tambored muslins, which will be sold at very reduced prices, for cash or notes at 60 and 90 days. May 6. d1m

Fine Writing & Printing Paper.

Just received from the paper-mill of KOWNSLAR and BROWN, two LOTS of PAPER—one fine extra quarto post, the other fine printing medium. For sale by *M. BROWN,*
No. 12, south Gay-street—
Who will also sell about 100 reams Super Royal Printing Paper, at 3 dollars 25 cents per ream, for a note at 60 days.
May 12. d

Henry & Lindenberger,

No. 204, Baltimore-street,
Have received per the ships Phenix, from Bristol, and Anthony Mangin, from London,
Tin plates; white lead ground in oil; iron wire, No. 16 to 21, card wire, No. 22 to 31; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d and 20d. nails; hoes, sad irons, spades, shovels, scythes, seine and sewing wine, and London pewter.
May 6. d

For Sale,

At No. 41, South street,
German Rolls
Ditto Ticklenburgs
Ditto white Rolls
Ditto white Hessians
Ditto brown ditto
The above articles will be disposed of at the most reduced prices, for cash or approved paper, at 60 days.
May 24. d12t

Frederick Lindenberger & Co.

Have received by the ship Phœnix, from Bristol,
3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, flat points; frying pans, hoes, Crowley steel, tin in boxes, anvils, vises, sad irons, shot, bar lead, spelter and window glass.
And by the Anthony Mangin, from London,
Pewter in casks, and guns in cases.
May 7. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Bœrstler & Harry is this day by mutual consent dissolved, and the business of said firm will be finally settled by Charles G. Bœrstler.
CHARLES G. BŒRSTLER,
JACOB HARRY.
Charles G. Bœrstler will continue to carry on the GROCERY and FLOUR business, at the stand formerly occupied by B. and H.
May 24. d6t

Naval Stores, &c.

Just received per the sloop Almenia, captain Goodwin, from Newbern, N. C.
273 barrels of Tar
50 do. of Turpentine
17 do. of Pork
23 M. cypress Shingles, and
A quantity of Furs.
For sale by the subscriber, No. 81, Smith's wharf.
LLOYD NORRIS.
May 23. d

John and James Roberts,

No. 224, Market-street,
Have just received
24 chests Young Hyson Tea,
Which will be disposed of low.
May 26. d8t

Frederick Lindenberger & Co.

Have received by the Augusta, from Liverpool, the remainder of their
SPRING GOODS,
Which renders their assortment extensive and complete. May 17 d19t

Mrs. Williams,

No. 10, Calvert-street, nearly opposite Lovely-lane,
Has imported in the Anthony Mangin,
Her usual Spring and Summer assortment of
London Millinery Fashions;
With rich new and elegant goods of every description to match.
N. B. A handsome collection of white tambored lace Veils and rich lace Cloaks.
May 13. d20t

Henry and Lindenberger,

No. 204, Baltimore-street,
Have received per the ship Harriot, captain Holbrook, from Liverpool,
A considerable part of their spring assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery.
By the ships Augusta, from Liverpool; Anthony Mangin, from London, and Phenix, from Bristol, (daily expected) they will receive the remainder of their assortment.
April 25. d

Peters & Johnson

HAVE ready for delivery, bottled pale Ale and brown stout Beer; and continue to deliver draught Beer through the summer season, in whole, half or quarter barrels. Orders for the same to be left at their bottling cellar, next door to Samuel Sterett, esquire's office, or at their brewery.
N. B. A large quantity of second quality Malt, such as will answer for distillers, for sale at the said brewery.
May 28. d1m

French Store.

Roger and Hincks,

No. 178, Market-street, have received by the ship Louisa, captain Wilson, from Havre, via Philadelphia,
A part of their Spring Goods.
And daily expect a further supply, which will make their assortment large and general; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved paper, at short date.
May 3. d

Benjamin & John Comegys

Have received their usual assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.
Also, by the package at low advance and on long credit,
Dimities, quiltings, jeans, fustians, cotton hosiery, cloths, coatings, striped blankets, coarse hats, pins and cutlery.
And per the ship Fame, just arrived,
Patent shot, patent japanned fenders, white lead
One hundred and fifty crates of queens ware, and fifty tons of coal.
May 5. d

John & James Roberts,

No. 224, Market-street,
Have just received, per the Augusta, a further supply of
Irish Linens, well assorted.
They have on hand,
India Muslins
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Irish brown Linen
3-4 Diapers
Low priced printed Muslins, warranted fast colors
A good assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
All of which will be disposed of low.
May 17. d15t

Just Published

By WARNER & HANNA, printers to the Corporation, the
ORDINANCES of the CITY of BALTIMORE,
Passed at their February session, 1803.
—Price 50 cents.—
Lately published and for sale as above,
Enfield's Speaker,
Or Miscellaneous pieces, selected from the best English writers, and suited as a proper class book for schools—87½ cents single.
Also,
The COMPLETE and EXPERIENCED FARRIER,
Calculated for every citizen and countryman, who values the life of that noble animal, an *horse*. Price one dollar.
May 28. d3t

Sperry and Barnes,

No. 183, Market-street, next door to Evans's tavern,
Have received by the different arrivals from Liverpool and London, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS.
They have also on hand, an extensive variety of German Linens, &c. &c. viz.

White platillas, coarse and fine	Looking glasses, from 2/9 per doz. to 100 dollars per pair
Bonten, No. 2	Burning glasses, No. 1 to 4
Checks and stripes	Gun locks and scythes
Cassarillos	Coffee mills from No. 0 to No. 7
Dowlas	Hat bands, gold and silver
Creas à la Morlaix	Liquor cases
Towelling, coarse	Fowling pieces, single and double barrelled
Table & breakfast cloths with napkins to match	Duck guns of proper dimensions
Diaper	Pistols in cases complete
Turkey yarn, very fine	China breakfast cups & saucers
Bed bunts, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4	Warfle and cake irons
Gloves, kid and wash leather	Decanters, quart and pint, of cut & ground glass
Ribands and ferreting	Wine glasses to match the above
Tapes of all Nos. and quality, plain and twilled	Glass wares in small cases, for the use of families
Bobbins, round & flat, No. 1, 7 and 107	Tumblers, quart, pint and half pint, plain and figured
Laces and edgings, a large assortment, both black and white	Harlem oil,
Beggars' lace	
Beads, garnets and neck laces	
Oil cloths	
Looking glass plates	

Also,
Earthen ware in crates assorted.
Hats in cases, London pewter in casks, an invoice of drugs and medicines; which with 200 boxes of best Bohemia window glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16 and 24 by 30, are offered on the usual credit by the package or piece, and for cash a handsome discount will be allowed; or they will be bartered for fine Maryland tobacco, coffee, sugar or rice.
May 9. d24t

LONDON, April 12.

This day we received Paris Journals of the 8th and 9th instant. Their contents are comparatively unimportant. It is obvious that the French wish to narrow the ostensible points of dispute, and to put every thing out of view except Malta, considered as a prominent feature in the treaty of Amiens: and many of our cotemporaries seem to take this French view of the question. We do not pretend to a knowledge of the precise points under discussion, but we know that in the face of Europe, France has given such cause of provocation and alarm as to convince every person who does not wilfully close his eyes, that the treaty of Amiens was no treaty of peace to this country. A ministerial paper of this morning presents on this subject the following paragraph:

"Some of our cotemporaries are still weaving fine spun speculations upon the subject of the causes of the present differences between this country and France, and arraigning the conduct of ministers, because it does not happen to verify their conjectures. We shall only say in answer, that no real information has yet transpired upon the subject, and that it is but common justice to wait with candor and patience till the conclusion of the negociation enables ministers to lay the result and the documents relating to it before the public; when we have no doubt that their conduct will not only give the lie to all the conjectural errors with which they are charged, but will also be found to be perfectly justifiable, and highly honorable to themselves and to their country."

April 13.

A most extraordinary piece of intelligence has reached us through the medium of the Dutch mail: The town of Flushing, belonging to the Batavian republic, has been declared in a state of siege, by order of the first consul of France! What can be the object of this most extraordinary and unprecedented measure! Not even the most distant semblance of respect was shewn in this instance to the Batavian government. French troops march into Flushing, and a decree of the first consul of France is delivered to the commandant, by which that town was declared to be in a state siege, under the command of the general of Brigade, Monnet, who for that purpose is invested with all the necessary powers by the French government, and who is to correspond directly with the French minister at war. Of so anomalous a measure it is not easy to speak in appropriate terms; astonishment and indignation are naturally excited in the first instance by so flagrant a violation of the rights and privileges of an independent state, and commiseration necessarily follows for the fallen and degraded situation of a once flourishing and happy republic, now become a mere place of arms—a military *depot* for the use of France, to which it is substantially annexed. That astonishment and indignation have been excited by this measure, amongst the inhabitants of the Batavian republic, may easily be conceived; one of their towns taken possession of by foreign troops, and placed in a state siege, by command of a foreign power, without the slightest necessity for it on their part, without even the formality of a request made to their government, without even the appearance of making that government the organ of pretending a necessity for such a measure; all this is surely enough to rouse the phlegmatic Dutchman, to make him recal the remembrance of better times, and wring his hands in silent despair.—The magistrates of an independent city were lately forced by the French government to insert in one of its public Journals, a gross and contemptible libel against this country; now a town belonging to a republic whose independence has been acknowledged by France, is taken possession of by the troops of that very power, and placed in a state of siege, without the consent or co-operation of the government of that republic. What will be the next step? Treaties may be made, and the independence or the neutrality of states solemnly guaranteed, but if they are to be violated with impunity at the will and pleasure of an individual, where is the security of Europe? There appears no doubt that the Batavian republic (if a republic it may still be called) will be made a chief point of attack against this country in the event of a war. The present measure is probably a preliminary step; but whatever may be the views of the first consul, and whatever may be the issue of the present negociation, this country is prepared for the worst, and determined, with a fearless and undaunted spirit, to preserve her rights unimpaired, and her honor inviolate.

The city of Antwerp has determined to present to Madame Bonaparte a diamond aigrette of great value and beauty; and a fete is to be given to the first consul on the Schelt, which will surpass in magnificence any thing ever seen in Belgium. At Malines they are now at work in preparing a splendid robe of lace for Madame Bonaparte. Several letters from the banks of the Rhine, state that an interview will positively take place between the king of Prussia and the first consul, at Dusseldorf.

BOSTON, May 20.

Arrived, brig Eleanor, Hodgkins, Savannah, 15 days; schooner Indrustry, Cook, Winsor, 5.

May 22.

Arrived, a schooner from Nova-Scotia; Eliza, Doane, Norfolk 16;——, Cook, Baltimore, 15; schooner Fairplay, from Charleston.

May 23.

Arrived, schooner Liberty, Thomas, St. Bart's, 28 days. Spoke nothing.

Same day, arrived, ship Rebecca, Follansbee, Liverpool, 51 days.

Same day, schooner Galbraith, Anderson, Jamaica, 36 days. May 8, lat. 37, 9, long. 74, 30, spoke a schooner from North-Carolina, for Boston, loaded with cotton, tar, and turpentine, had lost part of his foresail. Left, a brig for Baltimore.

In the afternoon a singnal was up for a ship.

Arrived, Minerva, Lewis, Richmond; Fairplay, Keen, Charleston; Favorite, Culley, Baltimore; Rover, Luce, Richmond; Fancy, Curtis, Plymouth, N. C.; Friendship, Snow, Richmond; Dispatch, Bertram, Petersburg; Atlantic, West, Charleston; Almira, Packham, Edenton; Eliza, Dole, Norfolk; Unicorn, Cook, Baltimore; Columbia, Dennison, Baltimore.

Cleared, brig Aligator, Mansise, for Bordeaux; Experiment, Flint, do. Margery, Rider, Halifax.

SALEM, May 21.

Arrived, the schr. Sally, capt. E. Very, from Alexandria.

May 22.

Arrived, the schr. St. Patrick, captain Silver, from Martinique, via Norfolk and the Vineyard.

May 23.

Arrived, the ship Lucia, capt. Solomon Towne, 132 days from Calcutta. Sailed in company with the ship Rolla, Israel Arnold, master, for New-York. Left at Calcutta, ship Sansom, of New-York; Sally, Colesworthy, of Salisbury. February 25, on the coast of Natal, spoke the ship Maria, Barnard, 85 days from Batavia, for Boston. April 24, lat. 21, long. 51, 10, spoke schr. Juno, from Norfolk for Tobago.

May 24.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Captain Shillaber, from Mogadore has favored us with a deposition taken at the office of the American consul, in that place, of which the following is an abstract:—

"John Brodie, (the deponent) of Green Briar county in Virginia, a seaman on board schooner Betsy, of Norfolk, Samuel Shore, master, sailed in said schooner from Norfolk the 18th of April, 1802, on a voyage to Madeira, laden with Indian corn and pipe staves, and had favorable weather for the first three weeks, and then the master suspecting they were to the eastward of Madeira, put about, and beat to the westward for about a fortnight, when finding that they were not to the eastward of Madeira they put about again, and for the first two or three days had favorable winds from N. and N. W. and then it came round to E. and N. E. On the 17th of June, as the water was nearly out, the master called all hands aft to advise with them, as they could not fetch Madeira, whether it would not be best to bear away for Teneriffe. This was agreed to, and on the 20th they found themselves in the latitude of Teneriffe, but no appearance of land; the last of the water was that day served out, and they had no fresh provisions on board; the wind from N. to E. N. E. and they kept standing on for the land. The day following they killed the dog, and served it out. On the morning of the 28th they got soundings, and saw land about mid-day. The master then sent Thomas Beck and David Evan ashore in the boat to seek for water, and the schooner stood in till about 2 P. M. and then came to anchor, and remained there till the evening of the 29th, when, as there was no appearance of the boat, they cut the cable and ran the vessel ashore on a sandy beach. The surf here was violent, and Charles Rivers, the mate, attempting to swim ashore, was drowned in it. Shortly after, the master and two remaining seamen, who assisted him, went overboard, and reached the shore in safety. They lay on the beach that night, and in the morning the master was so weak as not to be able to walk, but the deponent and Thomas Lewis went different ways to look for water; the former returned about noon, without finding any; Lewis never appeared again. The deponent then laid down by the side of the master, who was unable to rise; and shortly after, a body of Moors came upon them, and stripped them of all their clothes. The deponent made known to them, by signs, that they wanted water; and some of them conducted him to a well about two miles off, which he had before passed, without observing it. He drank, and they gave him a skin of water to carry to the master, who drank a little.

By this time the Moors had been on board the vessel, and had brought on shore what of the rigging they could cut away, or find loose. The deponent went to them to see if he could find any thing to eat; but found what bread there was quite spoiled by the salt water, and that a cask of beef and another of pork had been washed over, and all the meat lost. He ate a little of the bread, and then went to the master, but found him dead. He made a hole in the sand and buried him. He then returned to the Moors, and found them roasting Indian corn and eating it, and he ate some also. The Moors made tents of the sails, and staid there about eight days; during which time they got every thing from on board, which they could, and then burnt the vessel. After this they travelled to the southward, taking the deponent with them to a place where they remained about a month. Here he found the oars of the boat, which he understood had come on shore there, and the men been carried away to the northward. A Moor then came with some camels, and took the deponent away with him, travelling northward three days; and after stopping there five days, another Moor took him, and travelled northward four days more; he was then delivered to another who kept him four months, and then bro't him to within sight of Santa Cruz, where he staid about three weeks; and after keeping him travelling about, and stopping occasionally, he was sent to Mogadore, where he arrived the second of March last."

About the 8th of April, the American agent at Mogadore, received intelligence from Salle, that Beck and Evan, who went ashore in the boat were there, on their way from Morocco, to the consul general of the United States, at Tangiers, to be sent from thence to Gibraltar.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

New-York Supreme Court.

Caleb S Riggs, vs. David Denniston.

Action for a libel published in the American Citizen. Judgment suffered to pass by default, and damages assessed by a sheriff's jury, Dolls. 500
Paid counsel fees, 200
500
Donation to the city dispensary, 300
Donation to the society for the relief of poor widows with small children, 100
Dolls. 300

Received, May 24th, 1803, from Caleb S. Riggs, esquire, two hundred dollars, for the use of the city dispensary.

MOSES ROGERS, President.

[The enemies to a licentious press will be pleased at the acquisition of the above sum; and the humane will rejoice at the very handsome disposition of it.

New City Hall.

The corner stone of the new city-hall, was yesterday afternoon laid by the corporation. On this occasion, the regiment of artillery, several companies of infantry, the corporation and gentlemen of the bar, formed a procession from the old city hall to the park, where the ceremony of laying the corner stone was performed in presence of a large concourse of spectators. The mayor delivered a short and appropriate speech; after which a federal salute was fired.

The following is the inscription on the upper side of the stone:

"The *corner stone* of the HALL of the city of New-York, was laid by order of the common council by Edward Livingston, esquire, mayor, John B. Prevost, recorder—Wynant Van Zandt, junior, alderman; Andrew Morris, assistant, first ward; John Oothout, alderman; Caleb S. Riggs, assistant, second ward; Philip Brasher, alderman; Ebenezer Stevens, assistant, third ward; John Bogert, alderman; Jacob Le Roy, assistant, fourth ward; John P. Ritter, alderman; Robert Bogardus, assistant, fifth ward; Joshua Barker, alderman; Clarkson Crolius, assistant, sixth ward; Mangle Minthorne, alderman; Henry Brevoort, assistant, seventh ward. On the 26th day of May, *Anno Do.* 1803, and the 27th year of the independence of the United States."

On the other side of the *Stone* is inscribed:—"John Oothout, esquire, Wynant Van Zandt, jun. Philip Brasher, Joshua Barker, Mangle Minthorne, Jacob Le Roy, Robert Bogardus, Building Committee—John M'Comb, jun. Architect—Joseph Newton, Carpenter—Anthony Steenback, Arthur Smith, Masons—Geo. Knox, Alexander Campell, Stone-cutters."

The length of the New-Hall will be 216 feet, and the average depth about 100; to be built of cut stone; the basement rusticated; the first story to be of the Ionic order, with columns and pilastres; and the upper story of the Corinthian order. The ends and rear to be ornamented in an elegant manner.

Arrived yesterday, the ship Union, Hussey, in 43 days from Liverpool, and 30 from Kinsale. Left no Americans at the latter port.

Signal last night for one schooner.

The ship Uncle Toby was left on the coast of Brazil, Feb. 19, nearly full of oil, and bone-whales very plenty.

Cleared, ship Jupiter, Gernon, Havanna; brigs Venus, Sanford, New-Orleans; Happy Couple, Starks, Savannah; schrs. William, Ernst, Lunenburgh (N. S.); Lioness, Smith, Charleston; General Nugent, Doe, Bermuda.

By the politeness of captain Hussey we are favored with a Cork paper of April the 22d, from which we select the following articles:

"From the *Journal Debats* we have extracted a passage, observing upon the remarks of the English journalists on the late Manifesto in the Correspondent. The writer observes that it was not written by the first consul—that it is by no means a manifesto, or official declaration, but is merely to be considered as a reclamation against the views of the war faction in England.

"General Bernadotte has proceeded to America on his embassy; and Mr. Monroe, the American minister, has arrived at Paris.

"Our intelligence from Holland announces the debarkation of the troops intended for the Louisiana expedition; as well as of the arrival of French troops in considerable numbers into the principal towns. The Leyden Gazette states, that the inhabitants of Flushing were in the greatest consternation and terror on having the town declared in a state of siege. It is enough to make a man smile in bitterness to observe that the French official notification that Flushing was to be in a state of siege, was headed by the words Liberty and Equality in conspicuous characters!

"A numerous corps of French troops will pass over into Sicily, as it is reported from Genoa by consent of the king of Naples. The coasts of Tuscany and Genoa are putting into a state of strength; and the garrisons of the Isle of the Elba and Corsica, are to be further reinforced. General Morat is to command in Italy.