sold a cargo of American and East-India manufactures, and having laden with plaister of Paris, at Petite-River, in Cobequid-Bay contrary to law.

On Friday last captain Moore, an old and respectable citizen, who has been many years in the coasting trade from Albany to New-York, was knocked overboard by the boom of his vessel, and drowned, opposite Kinderhook, on his way to this city.

A letter from St. Pierre's, Martinique, of the 30th June, received by the brig Phœbe, mentions that all British merchants were ordered to leave that island immediately. This letter does not say a word about the English cutting vessels out of St. Pierres, but observes, that "all the French ships are gone up to Fort-Royal." The news of 32 sail of French vessels having been cut out of St. Pierres, as mentioned in *some* of the morning prints, was, we are informed, stated on the authority of the mate of the sloop Sally, from Antigua.

Died much lamented, on the 27th of March, at Viletre, in the territory of his holiness the Pope, at the early age of 18 years and 5 months, Mrs. *Ruth M'Evers*, wife of Mr. James M'Evers, of this city; who, at the time, was travelling with her for the benefit of her health. Her remains were removed from Veletre, and buried at Rome, on the 29th March.

Deaths in the city of Philadelphia during the month of June—adults 78—children 64. During the first six months of the year 1802, the deaths were 620 adults, and 366 children—Total 968. During the same months in 1803, the deaths were 432 adults, and 268 children—Total 696. [In New-York, not more than one-third of the deaths are grown persons. In Philadelphia, the deaths among grown persons are nearly 6 to 10.]

Arrived yesterday,

The brig John, Meyer, in 7 days from Newburyport.

Same day, the British sloop Dove, Phelam, in 15 days from St. Johns. Left, to sail the same day, the schooner Thomas, captain Thomas, for New-York; and the brig ——, Mortridge, for do. in a few days. Spoke, on Saturday evening, above Gay-Head, the brig Venus, from New-York, for St. Johns; and saw a brig at anchor at Gay-Head.

Same day, at quarantine, the sloop Prosperity, Pintard, from Philadelphia.

The wind being ahead yesterday, a number of vessels which are off the Hook, could not get in.

The schooner Rising Sun, captain Ripley from New-York, has arrived at English harbor, Martinique.

The brig Quantibaycook, Webb, sailed from St. Pierres, on the 27th of June, for St. Thomas and New-York. The sloop Lion, Rice, was to sail from St. Pierres, for New-York, about the 10th of July.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

Arrived. ship Rebecca, M'Ever, St. Croix, 12 days; brig Fair American, Da Costa, do. 14; schooner Olive Branch, Ruff, Cape Francois; Regulator, Evans, New-Orleans, 17; Nancy, Endicott, Jamaica, 22.

Arrived at the Lazaretto,

Brig Sally, Edwards, Jamaica. Left it on the 27th June.

Cleared, brig Lark, Helans, Jamaica; schooner Betsy, Thompson, Surinam; sloop Mary, Swaine, St. Thomas.

Schooner Two Brothers, Griffin, from hence, has arrived at Martinique.

ALEXANDRIA, July 20.

By a gentleman who came in the stage last night from Fredericksburg, we learn that JAMES THOMPSON CALLENDER, was drowned a few mornings since, either by accident or design—He was in the constant practice of bathing every morning.

Arrived yesterday, brig Active, captain Haynes, 12 days from Cape-Francois—Sailed in company with the brig Susanna, captain Thornton, bound to Baltimore, and schooner John, Wharton, bound to Folly Landing, Eastern Shore. Spoke, the 7th July, in the West Caicos passage, pilot boat schooner Maria, captain Chase, 7 days from Cape Henry, bound to Cape-Francois.

When captain Haynes sailed, the Cape was besieged on the land side by the brigands within a mile of the town, and blockaded by 4 English 74 gun ships, a frigate, a brig and a schooner. It was supposed they would surrender the Cape to the British in a few days, as there was not more than 15 days provisions in it. General Rochambeau had established his head-quarters there. The Mole and Port-au-Prince was so closely hemmed in by the brigands, that the inhabitants could not go half a mile out without being murdered.

The war is carried on between the French and brigands with every species of barbarity their savage minds can invent. When the brigands take a prisoner, they put him between two planks, and fasten him with cords so that he cannot move, and then take a cross cut saw and saw him nearly asunder in different places, so as to terminate his existence in the most barbarous manner—and the French in their turn, when they take prisoners, tie them neck and heels, and throw them into a place where they have a parcel of half starved blood-hounds to be torn to pieces by them.

Captain M'Cobb, of the brig Enterprize, from Jamaica, came up to town yesterday, and informs that a few days before he sailed a valuable French ship arrived there, prize to one of the British ships of war. A discovery had been made of a plot to burn Port-Royal by the negroes, and also 40 to 50 coffins were found full of loaded musquets—about 60 of the negroes connected in it had been apprehended, and a number of them executed, and the remainder were in confinement, for the purpose of hanging eight or ten a week, till the whole had paid the forfeit of their villainy.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, *July* 21.

We are authorized to announce the death of Mr. *Andrew Wallace*, merchant, of this city. The event took place on Monday morning, in consequence of a most tedious and distressing illness, which he endured with more than ordinary cheerfulness and resignation. Mr. Wallace's death will be regretted by all who knew him. His humanity and integrity endeared him to all his acquaintances; his domestic virtues rendered him a solace to his family; to them he must prove an irreparable loss; his permanent examples should be esteemed their best legacy; they are worthy the imitation of all. It may be truly said of Mr. Wallace, that he lived respected, and died lamented.

Melancholy accident.

While celebrating the 4th of July at Castleton, (Ver.) one of the cannon burst with a violent explosion, and large pieces of 80 and 100 pounds weight were thrown to the distance of from 40 to 50 rods. Mr. William T. Hall, a young merchant of that town, was instantly killed, with circumstances peculiarly awful and distressing. His head was blown from his body, scattered and dispersed in a thousand pieces, and the fragments found in every direction; a lifeless trunk was all that was to be seen of this enterprizing young man. Another person, Mr. George Down, was much wounded in the head and breast, and now lies in a languishing condition, hopes however are entertained of his recovery. Several other persons were wounded, but none dangerously. Mr. Hall has left a distressed widow, and two young children.

A gentleman of the faculty, advises the use of flannel next the skin, as the most certain precaution against complaints in the bowels.

Mr. ELMENDORF, a federalist, elected to congress by a majority of the votes of a district in *New-York*, has commenced an action against the inspectors of the election, for making an erroneous return, by which it appeared the democratic candidate had the majority.

A HINT.

Amongst the number of esculent roots, the *parsnip* has two uncommon and little known qualities:—one is, that it will endure the severest frost, and that it may be taken out of the ground in the spring as sweet as in autumn; the other is, that it may be preserved by drying to any desired length of time—This latter quality may suggest a method of preserving so pleasant and wholesome a vegetable for the use of seamen in long voyages, to prevent the scurvy and other disorders incident to a seafaring life, which is often rendered tedious and distressing for the want of vegetable food, since parsnips dried and pared in tight casks, may be transported round the globe, without any loss of their flavor or diminution of their nutritive quality.

From the Trinidad Gazette, received by the brig Isabella, captain Graig.

PORT OF SPAIN (Trin.) June 19.

We have hitherto been silent as to the political transactions which have recently occurred in this colony. Many of them are of so extraordinary a nature; so unprecedented in the annals of a British colony; so repugnant to every idea of loyalty and obedience to the will of our sovereign; and so inimical to the peace and tranquility of this infant settlement, that, had we ventured our conjectures on their probable effects, we should have been unavoidably led into reflections which might have increased the agitation of the public mind, and disturbed that good order which it is our invariable study to preserve. The storm having at length subsided, we can now calmly look around, and contemplate our escape from the dangers to which we have been exposed.

In the commencement of the present year we congratulated this community on the first arrival of his excellency colonel William Fullarton, and the subsequent conduct of the first commissioner has amply confirmed the high opinion which the public entertained of his character. Unhappily his wise and benevolent views have been frustrated by a determined and systematic opposition to every measure which he proposed for the good of the colony: an opposition conducted by violence, impetuosity and passion, on one side, and resisted on the other, by that dignity, moderation and propriety, which have ever distinguished the public conduct of colonel Fullarton.

Discussions thus conducted promised no benefit to the colony, and at length induced the first commissioner to turn his thoughts towards another part of his duty, for which he was peculiarly qualified by his experience and scientific knowledge, and in the performance of which he would fulfil the special commands of his majesty.

On the 1st of April his excellency sailed in the schooner Start, and "proceeded on a survey and other matters necessary to enable him to fulfil the objects specified by his majesty's commands."

The events which took place during his absence—the proclamation of the 27th of April, requiring all persons civil and military to consider William Fullarton no longer officiating as one of his majesty's commissioners in the government of this island; the resignation of brigadier general Picton, a second commissioner being accepted of by his majesty; the dispatches of the 23d of April from the right honorable lord Hobart, extending and accurately defining the special powers vested in the first commissioner—we have no occasion to enlarge upon, as they are fully set forth in his excellency's proclamation of the 16th inst.

An account of these dispatches was received in Port of Spain on Friday the 3d instant. A council was immediately held, and the sch'r Tickler was in the evening sent off to Barbados, with letters to their excellencies general Grinfield and commodore Hood. In the mean time, col. Fullarton left Barbados for this island and anchored in the harbor of Port of Spain on Monday the 6th instant. On his arrival, an officer went on board with a letter from brigadier-general Picton and a copy of the minutes of council, informing his majesty's first commissioner, that he could not be suffered to land until an answer was received to dispatches which had been sent to general Grinfield, the commander in chief, requesting his excellency to interfere his authority in preventing a measure dangerous to the peace and tranquility of the colony, the landing of col. William Fullarton!! It would be vain to attempt to describe the general indignation of the inhabitants of this island, at this outrageous and insulting opposition to the lawful representative of the sovereign.

The arrival of general Maitland (on Tuesday the 14th inst.) in the sch'r Nelly, from Barbados, relieved the royal inhabitants of Trinidad from this state of anxiety and alarm. And the general satisfaction was evident when it was positively known, that the result of the dispatches sent to his excellency general Grinfield, was the removal of brigadier general Picton from his military command, and the consequent restoration of col. Fullarton to the government of this island.

When it is recollected that general Picton has remained, since the conquest of Trinidad, in the possession of extensive authority and power, we shall be excused for not attempting to convey any idea of the astonishment of the colony on the morning of Wednesday last, when it was discovered that the schooner Nelly had sailed the preceding night, with brigadier-general Picton on board.

On Thursday his excellency governor Fullarton issued his proclamation (inserted in this paper) and on Friday morning landed with his suite, at the King's wharf, where he was received by his excellency general Maitland, with all the honors due to a civil governor.

The joy of this community on so happy an event is more truly felt than it is possible to describe; and we believe there never was a governor received with more sincere congratulations on his return to his government, than his excellency colonel Fullarton.

TRINIDAD, June 16.

A PROCLAMATION.

By William Fullarton, his majesty's first commissioner for executing the office of governor of Trinidad.

Whereas on the 27th of April, a proclamation was issued, signed Thomas Picton, Samuel Hood, stating, That the first commissioner for this government had withdrawn himself therefrom, and from the duties thereof, without his majesty's leave, and without permission from the said Thomas Picton and Samuel Hood, or any consultation with his majesty's council of this island: Therefore, by and with the advice of his majesty's said council, proclaiming and declaring, in the name of the junior commissioners, that they considered the said William Fullarton no longer officiating as one of his majesty's commissioners in the government of this island, and requiring all persons, civil and military, to govern themselves accordingly.

Now his majesty's loyal subjects are hereby informed, that the said proclamation of the 27th of April, contains a direct violation of the king's authority and tends to excite the inhabitants of this island to disobedience and insurrection. That the first commissioner never did withdraw from his duty, nor act without the king's leave; on the contrary, he proceeded on a survey and other matters necessary to enable him to fulfil the object specified by his majesty's commands. On the 12th of March, he stated to the junior commissioners, in writing, the public objects which would require his temporarary absence from the Port of Spain; and on the 24th of March, he laid the communications in question before his majesty's council, who never intimated to him any objection on this subject.

It is further notified, That a dispatch, dated the 23d of April, has been received from the right honorable lord Hobart, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonial department, intimating that brigadier-general Picton, having applied to be relieved from the duties of a commissioner, his majesty had been graciously pleased to acquiesce in his request.

And with a view of providing as much as possible against any misconception of the powers of the respective commissioners, his lordship had his majesty's commands to signify to them, that it was his pleasure that the command of the militia should be held solely by Mr. William Fullarton, in like manner as it is held by the several governors in the West-Indies, and that as first commissioner, Mr. William Fullarton should represent the executive government in the intervals between the meetings of the commissioners in council, but subject to the controul of the majority, and making the opinions of such majority, duly recorded upon the minutes of council, the rule of his conduct. All orders that might be issued in the intervals between the meetings of council, and for the promulgation of which the public secretary might not already have received instructions, were to proceed from the first commissioner, and must be respected in the same manner as if they preceeded from the board of commissioners, until they should be revoked by their authority. And if it should at any time happen that the military commissioner should be absent from the island, & that no other general officer should at the time be employed upon the staff of the island, whenever such a case might occur, it was his majesty's pleasure that the *military command* should devolve on the first commissioner, in like manner as it hath been provided for in all his majesty's governments in the West-Indies.

The first commissioner need hardly enjoin the dutiful and loyal subjects of Trinidad, civil and military, to give due obedience to these orders of his majesty.

WILLIAM FULLARTON.

COMMUNICATION.

The "American Patriot," an obscure every-other-day democratic print of this city, having last evening reached the 94th number of its first volume, and "fallen into neglect," has just eaked out its dying-speech, "and now expires for want of support."

This paper, it has been said, was bro't into existence and supported by the patriotism of the M'Elderry's, Dixons and Colvins of the day. It was in the language of its valedictory a *decided* and *spirited* print—that is, like the heroic ass, with the sick lion, it was bold in throwing its filthy hoofs in the face of a party plundered and humiliated by its enemies; and, until touched with the finger of the law, it felt a purely democratic delight in squirting its stinking venom on individuals, whom it had as little reason to hate as to fear. Whilst it adhered to this conduct, it boasted, *perhaps* with justice, of the number of its readers, and was becoming a fearful rival of its sister, especially as the latter began to talk a little too freely of that *family*, of which the Patriot afterwards became the denouncer. The fact is, the former had the *cunning* to see its mistake and to slip out of the noose at the very moment when the latter had the blindness or the boldness, to slip it on.

To topple down this family, was no doubt a primary object with the Patriot and its supporters from the beginning; and for this end it was necessary to evince its superior title to *republicanism*, by a more copious abuse of the federalists. But it reckoned without its host—both in the time when, and the manner how. Its own downfall has been the consequence. Perhaps so best—For,

"*Better it is to bear the ills we have,*
Than fly to others that we know not of."

Or rather, it is a thousand times better to have the half-way democratic masters we now have, than such a succession of ferocious and jacobinic monsters, as sprung up from the liberty and equality of modern France, where each revolution introduced a thousand new disasters, and where the vagaries of a Condorcet and a Brissot were succeeded by the bloody scaffolds of a Marat, a Carrier, and a Robespierre.

We shall conclude with the following extract from the Patriot's valedictory, merely remarking that although there are few, either democrats or federalists, who will not know how to apply its remarks, or to appreciate the justice of them, yet there are as few who will give it credit for its motives—

"It is a physical fact that *names* have a powerful influence on the human mind; in politics this species of prejudice is no less powerful; and in this city it operates with threefold energy. We have a certain sect, composed of the body and ligaments of an extensive, powerful and ambitious *family*, without whose favor, *no* public enterprize, *no* undertaking bottomed on republican principles, can possibly succeed; and without whose advice and consent, influence and recommendation, *no* election can be carried—this *family* possessing all the *holds* and *fastnesses* of influence, *their* smiles must be courted, and *their* countenance obtained, for every measure in which political principles are the most distantly connected. To such a compact, an *independent republican* print, conducted with activity, would be certain death. *Their* patronage was not courted for the PATRIOT—and whispers having been circulated that the object of this undertaking was to be the defence of *principles*, not of *men*; and also of unmasking those *false and pretended* republicans, who tyrannize over public opinion, by assuming a *name*, and the affectation of sincerity; by their wealth and influence, to procure for themselves the most *plump loaves* and the *fattest fishes*; a dread of the powerful influence of the press on *such* a compact, actuated by *such* motives, could never allow them to recommend, sanction or support, this establishment. Hence it fell into neglect, and now expires, for *want of support*; a disgraceful instance of the powerful influence of *names*, and the infatuation in which *some men* have the power to chain the human intellect."

The Patriot here undertakes to exemplify, and to shew how it was overawed and *punished* in its very *first* attempt to obtain its object.

"Watched," it says, "by this *family compact*, a first effort to establish an *independent press*, was punished with the utmost illiberality: we allude to the period when the election of a mayor was under discussion. The editor then exercising the right of a free citizen, gave his candid opinion, on the sound policy of displacing the present mayor. A cry of *anti-republicanism* was immediately set on foot, and every little *membrane* of the whole body, used its influence to lessen our subscription list and diminish our patronage. The *leviathans* of the party set the *small fry* into a state of agitation, and the consequence was, a great declension of subscribers. But we wish not to dwell upon an irksome retrospect. We have learnt enough by this experiment, to known that an *independent press* cannot exist in this city, nor in any other, if *names* are allowed to sway public opinion, and ignorance & ambition are permitted to lord it over common sense and the human understanding." A.

From BRYDEN'S MARINE LIST.

July 20.

Arrived, brig Susanna, Thornton, 16 days from Cape Francois—Ballast—Job Smith and Henry Holden. Left a number of American vessels, none of this port. Spoke nothing. A 74 and two frigates were cruising off Cape-Francois.

July 21.

Arrived, brig Isabella, captain Craig, 18 days from Trinidad—sugar—Robert and John Oliver. Left there, brig Alert, captain Wright, of and for Baltimore, in 15 days. Tobago was taken, with the loss of only three men, on the 30th June, by general Grinfield, as captain C. was informed by a British privateer, off Dominica, on the 3d July.

A brig from Philadelphia has just passed the fort.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Brig Success, M'Farlan, Philadelphia
Sch'r Polly, Callow, Washington, N. C.
Kendal, Underhill, Charleston

CLEARED,

Brig Monroe, Porter, Leghorn
Sch'r Edward, Nowell, Trinidad
Caroline, Gardner, Guadaloupe
Favorite, Drummond, Charleston

St. George's Society.

☞ *The Society of the Sons of St. George are requested to attend their quarterly meeting on* Saturday, *the 23d inst. at Wm. Evans's, at 7 o'clock, P. M.*

JOHN STEELL, Sec'y.

July 21. d3t

Notice.

☞ *The committee appointed by the grocers, at an adjourned meeting held at Mr. Wyant's tavern on Monday, the 11th instant, to wait on the sugar-refiners of this city, request a general attendance of the grocers, at the same place, on* Monday evening next, *at* 8 *o'clock, in order that they may lay before them the result of their business.*

July 20.

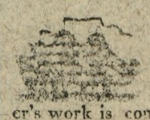
A second-hand Miller wanted.

Apply to WM OWINGS,
No. 53, Ellicott's wharf, Baltimore.
July 21. 2aw6t

Wanted,

A MILLER capable of taking charge of a merchant mill 16 miles distant from town—none need apply but such as can come well recommended for sobriety, industry, and a knowledge of the business—to such a one liberal wages would be given. Apply to the printers.
July 21. d

For Sale,



The Hull, Masts and Spars of a NEW SCHOONER, burthen between 4 and 500 barrels, lying at the County wharf. The joiner's work is completed, and she wants only rigging to be ready for sea. For terms apply to the captain on board.
July 21. eo3t||

For Rent or Sale,

THE House, Store and Warehouse, No. 18, Calvert-street, now in the tenure of Messrs. Guest, Atterbury and Co. Possession given on the 8th September next.

Also, that spacious airy House, on Market-street extended, now in the tenure of Mr. J. W. Giles. Possession given on the 10th October next.

Also, a comfortable well-finished two-story brick House, on Thames-street, Fell's-Point, opposite Mr. James Biays's. Possession given immediately. PETER HOFFMAN.
July 21. m&th

English and German Book-store.

Sower & Cole,

PRINTERS AND BOOK-SELLERS,
No. 190, Market-street, Baltimore,
Have just received per the ship Speculation, captain Schilling, from Bremen,

An assortment of German BOOKS and STATIONARY, amongst which are, Bailey's English and German Dictionary, in vols. handsomely bound—also, best red and black sealing wax, slates, pencils and quills, and a handsome assortment of marbled, sprinkled and plain colored paper; which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

☞ They have on hand a quantity of Frankfort Black
July 21. eo3t||

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Tundt and Brown,

I BEG leave, through the medium of your paper, to correct a mistake made by me in an advertisement on the 12th instant; and to offer every atonement and apology in my power, to a worthy and respectable citizen, whose character, as a merchant, might thereby sustain an undeserved injury. It became my duty to call a meeting of the creditors of WILLIAM ASHWELL, but by some unaccountable error, the name was written by me WILLIAM ASHMAN. The mistake was immediately corrected in the advertisement: but I have, nevertheless, thought it my duty to come publicly forward, to remove effectually from the *name & character* of *Mr. Ashman*, every doubt which that publication could possibly have created; and to request that he may accept of this note as a proof of my regret for having inadvertantly implicated him in any manner. You will please to continue it in your paper as often as may seem pleasing or necessary to him.

SAMUEL LYON.
July 14. d10t

For Sale,

A LOT of GROUND on Brandy-alley, 35 feet front and 78 feet deep, on which are erected four comfortable frame dwellings, three of which stand back on the lot, the other fronts on the alley, and has under it an excellent dry cellar.

The above property, if not disposed of at private sale previous to *Thursday*, the 28th instant, will on that day be offered at public auction, at 11 o'clock, A. M. by Messrs. Van Wyck and Dorsey.

For terms, &c. apply to
WILLIAM NEWTON,
Near Mr. C. Hughes's, head of the basin.
July 20. eo3t||