ſix hours"—This ſentiment was vehemently applauded by the auditors.

The war and every concomitant they aſcribe ſolely to Great-Britain, forming for herſelf an unjuſt code of public right, and acting upon it.—Theſe declarations are followed by a ſeries of invectives againſt the Engliſh government, delivered in the tribunate and legiſlative body. An analyſis of the negociation is given, as well as the complaints of our miniſters, and the different propoſitions offered by both parties.

Paris papers up to the 27th of May are received. The Moniteur of the 24th contains a long examination of the papers laid before the houſe of commons. It is affirmed that of the 72 articles contained in theſe papers, only ten are official—that the moſt important ones, and thoſe which would throw moſt light on the tranſactions, have been ſuppreſſed, and that paſſages in others have been deſignedly omitted. Theſe omiſſions complained of ſeem, from the ſpecimens given, to relate entirely to the refuſal of the emperor of Ruſſia to guarantee Malta, which it appears the French miniſter flatly contradicted.

The Paris papers to the 30th inſtant, have arrived this day. A column of the French army is deſtined to invade Naples. The expreſſion is, "to occupy thoſe poſts in the kingdom of Naples, which were held by the French troops before the peace."

The French agents at Hamburg contrived to buy up all the naval ſtores in that city even before it was aſcertained that hoſtilities would commence between this country and France; as a proof that the French government had reſolved on war, notwithſtanding all their pacific declarations.

Whatever difference of opinion may exiſt in parliament on the conduct of miniſtry, whatever may be the ſtate of different parties, there is the greateſt unanimity in the conviction, that the conduct of the French has been uniformly hoſtile ſince the definitive treaty, and in a determination to reſiſt the ambition of the enemy.

The arguments urged againſt the miniſtry of having too long neglected to arreſt the arm of Gallic aggreſſion, are ſuch as muſt endear them to every lover of peace. We believe the country at large will unite with us, in extolling the moderation and forbearance of the miniſtry. For we ſolemnly declare, that we ſhould have expreſſed our diſapprobation, had not the miniſters waited till the meaſure of the French iniquity was complete.

June 7.

Yeſterday we received Paris papers of the 30th ult. They contain nothing more than another ſupply upon paper to increaſe the naval force of the republic, and to facilitate the means of invaſion. In conſequence of a reſolution unanimouſly agreed to, at a general aſſembly of the inhabitants of Paris, a voluntary ſubſcription is immediately to be opened, for raiſing a ſum to be appropriated to the conſtruction and equipment of gun-boats and pinnaces, and boats fitted for the tranſportation of troops. The ſhip voted by the trading intereſt of the metropolis is to mount 120 guns, and to be called the Commerce of Paris. If the merchants of Paris can ſupply their government with one ſhip of the line, ſurely thoſe of London could find little difficulty in fitting out a whole fleet.

The legiſlative body terminated its ſeſſion on the 28th ult. Government has pledged itſelf, that the war ſhall be terminated in ſuch a manner, as ſhall put it out of our power to renew it for a long time. Of its inclinations to annihilate the wealth, the influence, the happineſs, and the power of Great-Britain, we have had ſufficient proofs. The very meaſure it purſued during the peace had this end for its object. Should it ſucceed, will any one party in this country fare better than the reſt? No—all will be deſtroyed and plundered with indiſcriminating fury! With a war before us, avowed by our enemy to be a war of extermination, can any one be ſo blind to his own ſafety as to heſitate reſpecting the exertions and ſacrifices he ought to make for his country?

In the mean time our cruiſers continue to bring in a number of prizes. This, however, we conſider of but ſecondary moment, and chiefly uſeful in as far as it takes from the means of our enemy for carrying on the war; and in this view of it we cannot ſee why the Spaniſh treaſure ſhips, merely for the convenience of France, ſhould be permitted to reach their deſtined ports, without any attempt on our part to hinder them. Will France heſitate to make uſe of the wealth which has been accumulated in South-America, during the late war, as ſoon as it ſhall ſafely arrive in Spain? Can any one belive that Spain will be allowed to remain neutral longer than ſuits the convenience of the firſt conſul? We are not advocates for robbery, but we hold it to be ſound policy to keep the enemy from getting poſſeſſion of ſuch means for war, and that it would be better both for this country and Spain to make the latter our creditor, and afterwards to return the property when peace ſhall be again reſtored.

Mr. Talbot, lord Whitworth's ſecretary arrived in town on Saturday morning; and without taking any reſt, though he had travelled all night, he immediately dreſſed and went to the drawing-room, to pay his reſpects to their majeſties. We find that no reſtriction has been at any time laid by the French government on any of the perſons connected with the Britiſh embaſſy, and that none of lord Whitworth's property, or of the property of his ſuite, has been ſtopped. Mr. Manville, the ſecond ſecretary, is ſtill left in Paris, to ſettle ſome private affairs. The Engliſh women and children are leaving Paris as faſt as poſſible; but the men are detained priſoners of war, on parole. Moſt of them are ſent to Fontainbleau, but ſuch as can aſſign good reaſons to the contrary (Louis d'ors perhaps have ſome weight) are allowed to go where they pleaſe.

June 8.

The endeavors of the firſt conſul to render the war popular in France, appear to have ſucceeded in a very unexpected degree. Several of the principal towns have followed up their profeſſions of attachment by unanimous offers to build ſhips of war at their own expence: ſubſcriptions have been opened at Paris and throughout the department of the Seine, for building tranſports and gun-boats; and even the ſcholars of the Polytechnic ſchool, "envying (to uſe their own words) the lot of thoſe brave men who ſhall be the firſt to land on the ſhores of England," have requeſted permiſſion to build and arm a flat-bottomed boat, to be manned by thirty of their number, "deſirous of partaking in the earlieſt military expedition againſt Great-Britain." Let them all, young and old, come if they dare!

The French funds remain tolerably ſteady: they are 48 1-2.

June 9.

At the meeting of the Whig club, on Tueſday laſt, Mr. Fox, on his health being drank, ſaid, that though he conſidered the preſent war as more unneceſſary, and the arguments in favor of it more futile than thoſe urged in ſupport of any conteſt in which the country had for a long time been engaged, the Whig club, in caſe the enemy ſhould be mad enough to attempt the invaſion of this country, would be found among the foremoſt to oppoſe them with their perſons, their means, and their influence.

June 10.

His majeſty's frigate La Loire is ſtated to have captured and ſent into Portſmouth a fine Dutch frigate.

We ſtated on Wedneſday, that advice had been received of the French troops being on the point of entering Bremen; and yeſterday, we mentioned a report that reached us, of the enemy being alſo on their march to Cuxhaven. We have now to inform our readers, that authentic advices reached town yeſterday, of the former place, (which belongs to his Britannic majeſty) having been taken poſſeſſion of by a republican force on the 2d inſtant, and that a ſtrong detachment was at the ſame time in full march towards Hamburg. Theſe proceedings it is ſcarcely neceſſary for us to obſerve, are a part of the ſyſtem adopted by France, for excluding the commerce of this country from every part of the continent. Whether the great powers of the North will interpoſe to prevent this unprincipled project, not leſs injurious to their own intereſts than to thoſe of Great-Britain, it is at preſent extremely difficult to determine. Some accounts ſtate, that Pruſſia has expreſſed a wiſh to the French government that Hanover, &c. ſhould not be invaded; while others aſſert, that the court of Berlin will not in any reſpect interfere in the diſpute between England and France. The Paris papers to the 7th inſtant (which arrived yeſterday) lay much ſtreſs upon the latter ſtatement, and infer, from the probability of both Ruſſia and Pruſſia being aware of the ſteps that would be taken by the chief conſul, in the event of war with England, that neither of thoſe powers will oppoſe the preſent meaſures of the French government. Pruſſia, it is ſaid, without taking any part whatever in the conteſt, will content herſelf with forming a cordon of obſervation along the boundaries of her own territories; and the naval armaments in the ports of Ruſſia, the ſame accounts ſtate, are preparing upon the pure principle of an armed neutrality. There is at preſent, very little *data* upon which to reaſon on this ſubject; but a few days will, we truſt, provide us with ſuch information as will enable us to form an accurate opinion of the relative ſituation of the ſeveral powers.

June 11.

In a ſubſequent column we have given ſome important particulars, relative to the means propoſed by the miniſter for raiſing the ſupplies for the ſervice of the preſent year. The amount of the loan is to be only 12,000,000l. including 3,000,000l. for Ireland, Beſides the taxes neceſſary for paying the intereſt of this ſum, there will, however, be levied a tax of five per cent. on incomes of every deſcription, whether ariſing from landed, funded, or any other ſpecies of property; but ſome abatement is to be made in favor of that ariſing from manual labor. Theſe ſupplies though great, it muſt be obvious to all, are rendered indiſpenſibly by the exiſting circumſtances, and will, we doubt not, be granted with cheerfulneſs, as the means of enabling his majeſty to ſupport the honor and intereſt of the ſtate. Forty thouſand additional ſeamen, including eight thouſand marines, were laſt night voted for by the houſe of Commons.

No advices from the continent reached town yeſterday. There ſeems very little doubt of the determination of France to ſhut out the trade of England from all the ports of the north of Germany; and a few days will probably enable us to aſcertain what effect thoſe violent unprincipled proceedings are likely to produce upon the councils of the different continental powers moſt intereſted in the event. The intelligence of the French troops having entered Bremen, and of another detachment having marched for Hamburg, which were ſtated in our laſt, was received by a veſſel arrived at Hull, from the Weſer, and by a merchant in the city from France.

The loweſt window tax in the new regulations is 6s. where there are only 6 windows, and the higheſt 83l. per annum, except the number of windows exceeds 180. For one carriage 10l. for 9 and upwards 15l. each. For ſmall chaiſes drawn by one horſe 5 guineas each; drawn by 2 horſes, 7 guineas: every poſt chaiſe lett to hire, 8 guineas. Coach makers to pay a licence of five ſhillings per year, and ten ſhillings for every two wheeled, and 1l. for every four wheeled carriage built by them. For one horſe 2l. per ann. for nineteen, 4 guineas each. Horſes belonging to farmers paying a rack rent of 20l. a year, 6d. each. For one dog 6s. per an. for two and upwards 10s. Every horſe-dealer in the metropolis 20l. per annum, in the country 10l. The hair-powder and armorial bearing duties remain unaltered.

HANOVER, May 23.

A great part of our army departs within a few days for Oſnabruck and the other for the Weſtphalian frontiers. A part of the flying artillery ſet off yeſterday. To-day the light dragoons, and to-morrow two regiments break up. Our regular troops may be eſtimated at preſent at 18,000 men, which, it is ſuppoſed, will ſoon be increaſed to 30,000. Recruiting goes on briſkly throughout the whole country, and is very ſucceſsful, as we have ſo many able young men. We have the agreeable certainty that the Ruſſian court interferes very warmly for the intereſt of our country. We expect here ſhortly a Ruſſian plenipotentiary for this purpoſe; and flatter ourſelves, that in caſe ſuch mediation ſhould have no ſucceſs with the French government, Ruſſia will give us the moſt effectual and active ſupport.

May 29.

All our troops are animated with an enthuſiaſtic deſire to defend their country. It is ſaid that a part of our army will occupy a ſtrong military poſition along the banks of the Weſer. Our country will ſend into the field 8000 cavalry, & 24,000 infantry, of regular troops.

BERLIN, May 24.

Citizen Laforet, miniſter extraordinary of the French republic, had his firſt audience of H. M. who gave him the moſt gracious reception.

The greateſt activity prevails within this fortnight in our foreign department. Couriers are frequently diſpatched both to Paris, Peterſburgh, Vienna, and London. It adpears that this correſpondence is relative to the fate of the electorate of Hanover. Our court without wiſhing to occupy this country, as it did lately, would gladly ſee it out of danger of an invaſion. This has been notified to the French government from which an anſwer is hourly expected. It is imagined, that the new circumſtances will engage the king to defer the journey he propoſed to take to Franconia. The grand review is finiſhed, and hitherto no preparations are making for the departure of his majeſty.

The privy counſellor, de Cefar, appointed miniſter from Pruſſia to the Batavian republic, will immediately ſet off for the Hague.

HAMBURG, May 26.

All the electorate of Hanover is in motion, the different corps of the army are forming a junction and they are now raiſing the people *en maſſe* to defend the country againſt the French army. The young men liable to be included in this meaſure make their eſcape in crowds, and a great number of them have arrived here. The Hanoverian troops are guilty of the greateſt violence, and blood has even been ſhed in many aſſemblages that have taken place.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 11.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Auguſt 8.

"Since our laſt, we have had a very unfavorable change of weather, which has increaſed the fever. Seventeen caſes were reported yeſterday, and two deaths. The alarm increaſes, as the weather continues cloudy, cloſe and exceeding damp. To-morrow we ſhall have a report from the health office.

"The mayor has, this morning, recommended to the inhabitants reſiding between Old Slip and Fly-Market, and ſouth of Pearl-ſtreet, immediately to evacuate their houſes.

A letter to the editor, dated New-York the 8th Auguſt, ſays—"I am ſurrounded by a number of citizens infected with the fatal fever, which is depopulating our city. The ſtreets in the lower parts, as Water-ſtreet, Pearl-ſtreet, &c. between Beekman and Coentis ſlips are covered with carts and carriages receiving and removing the furniture of our panic-ſtruck citizens, and I am myſelf with my family to go this day. The American Citizen's printing-office is to be removed up the Hudſon to Newburg."

Extract of a letter from New-York, received by yeſterday's mail.

"In conſequence of a cloſe heavy air for theſe three days paſt, the caſes of fever have become more alarming, twelve of which and three deaths, it is ſaid, were yeſterday reported for Sunday and yeſterday. Theſe caſes are in every part of the city, and there now exiſts a very conſiderable degree of alarm, which I fear will cauſe a ſuſpenſion of buſineſs."

It is ſaid that the government of the United States, notwithſtanding the ceſſion of Louiſiana, are determined not to abandon their claim of *ſatisfaction* from Spain for the outrage committed on its rights and dignity at New-Orleans. Indeed this is believed to be the main object of Mr. Munroe's miſſion to Spain. What reparation will be required, cannot, at preſent, be diſcloſed to the public.

Arrived, ſhips Mohawk, Barry, Londonderry, via Lazaretto; Olive Branch, Caſſen, St. Sebaſtians, 70 days; ſchrs. Active, Lewis, Boſton, 12; Milford, Oliver, St. Thomas, 14; Iſabella, Cranſton, St. Croix, 18.

Cleared, brigs Eſperanza, Golden, St. Thomas; William Pugh, Blair, P. Republican; Belle-Air, Meany, Iſle of France; ſchooners Sally, Dikey, Norfolk; Succeſs, Town, do.

Captain Cranſton left at Weſt End (St. Croix) the 23d ultimo.

The brig Elizabeth, Knox, of and for Philadelphia, the next day.

Brig ——, Hamilton, for New-York, in 8 days.

Brig ———. of New-York, uncertain.

Schooner Heroine, Pardy, for New-Haven, in 6 days, and brig Mercury, Gardner, of Philadelphia, at Baſſe-End.

Auguſt 3, lat. 34, W. long. 2, W. of Philadelphia, ſpoke the ſchooner Venus, Oakford, out 3 days from Charleſton, for Bordeaux.

Ship New Jerſey, Cooper, from hence, arrived in the Downs, after a paſſage of 23 days.

Ship Perſeverance, M'Farland, from hence, has arrived at Falmouth.

The Atalanta, ——, from Baltimore, paſſed Graveſend the 9th June.

The Sarah, Bowden, from Charleſton arrived at Clyde the 9th June.

The Little William, Baldry, from Virginia is arrived at Cork.

The ſhip John and Alice, Whiteſides, from hence, arrived at Liverpool.

The London Packet, Brown, from Virginia to Guernſey, was taken of the Eddyſtone the 6th June, retaken the ſame day by the Boadicea frigate and ſent into Plymouth.

The American ſhip Thames is ſent into the Downs by L'Immortalite frigate.

Brig Minerva, Florence, of this port, has arrived at Bordeaux from St. Sebaſtians.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 12.

Departed this life on the 9th inſtant, *Thomas Gaſſaway Howard*, eſquire, of Baltimore county, in the 64th year of his age, of a long and ſevere illneſs, which he bore with Chriſtian fortitude. In him ſociety hath loſt a valuable member, the poor a hoſpitable and benevolent friend, and his relatives a kind affectionate huſband and parent.

It appears from ſome interrogatories put by a Carpenter, in the laſt Patriot, to Mr. Mac Creery, that thoſe who have for ſome years been taking the mere *ipſe dixits* of their leaders, begin now to require ſome *proof* of a man's "attachment to genuine republican principles," as well as of his capability before they beſtow their ſuffrages on him. Although we diſapprove the teſt they have propoſed for Mr. Mac Creery, yet ſome proof ought, no doubt, to be exhibited. But what pretenſions can Mr. Mac Creery advance to genuine republicaniſm, ſince it is a political axiom with him that the laws and the officers under them are the mere inſtruments of the preſident for the time being—and he has ſquared his practice, when in commiſſion, by this openly avowed principle.

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

ANTI-FLUX.—No. I.

The great number of children who fall victims to the Cholera in this ſeaſon of the year, is a ſtrong inducement to publiſh the following remedy, which has always ſucceeded when the lax proceeded not from the effect of worms, the cutting of teeth, or from repercuted humors; it ſtrengthens the debilitated organs, and neutraliſes the acrimony of the morbific humor:

Put half a dram of ſalt of tartara in a pint of water—this is all the remedy.

Give the patient of this alkaline water every two hours, lengthening the interval of the doſes as ſoon as the complaint begins to abate, which commonly happens the ſame day.

To a child one year old, two tea ſpoonsfull for the firſt doſe, and afterwards only one tea ſpoonfull every two hours, in two or three ſpoonsfull of milk and water, ſweetened together, increaſing the doſe according to the age, half a tea ſpoonfull more for every year.

This remedy is equally effectual for adults; it is a ſort of ſpecific in bilious diarrhea.

The firſt doſe for an adult is a table ſpoonfull, mixed with an equal quantity of ſweetened water; afterwards the half of this doſe four or five times in 24 hours. If due attention be given to this remedy, hundreds of victims will be ſnatched from the jaws of death every year.

The heads of families, who may be ignorant that the ſalt of tartara is diſſolvible in the air, ought to preſerve it for uſe in a phial, well ſtopped up.

The printers in general, for humanity ſake, are requeſted to give this remedy all poſſible publicity.

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. Printers,

I ſubſcribe to the wiſh of your correſpondent reſpecting the cleanſing of the lanes and alleys, and hope the hint will not be loſt on our worthy mayor and board of health. I have alſo to aſk if the perſons employed to take away the ſlops, (or rather parings, as is better) may not alſo receive any ſpoiled meat or ſuch-like ſubſtances—one of my neighbors having lately rid himſelf by throwing ſpoiled meat under my window, and the man with the cart refuſing to receive it.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Auguſt 11.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Brig Light Horſe, Collier, Boſton
Schr. Elizabeth, Nickerſon, do.

Examination.

ON Monday laſt we the ſubſcribers being invited to an examination of Mr. Matchett's Scholars, think it our duty to take this opportunity of expreſſing our opinion of the young gentlemen whom we had the pleaſure of examining, in the preſence of a reſpectable and judicous audience, who were attentive to a ſtrict and impartial examination.

We commenced with the junior claſſes, whoſe reading, accurate ſpelling, recital of Engliſh grammar and elocution, far ſurpaſſed our expectation. The ſenior claſſes read and parſed the Engliſh language with a great degree of accuracy and judgment. The exhibition of the writing, arithmetic and mathematics, not only beſpeaks the care and abilities of Mr. Matchett, but muſt afford the greateſt ſatisfaction to the parents and friends of his pupils. The elocution of the ſenior claſs was highly pleaſing: a dialogue delivered by four of the young gentlemen was well ſupported; and a ſpeech by a member of the Britiſh commons, was delivered by maſter Weſley Woods, with ſuch propriety as would do honor to any young gentleman graduating at an univerſity.

PETER DELLAMARS,
ROBERT O'REILY,
WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Church-ſtreet, near St. Paul's church, Auguſt 8. (12) 1t

Sale by Auction.

ON TUESDAY,

The 16th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, will be ſold on 3, 6 and 9 months credit, for approved paper,

A LOT of GROUND on Barton's wharf, running 20 feet on Pitt-ſtreet, and 50 feet on Poplar-ſtreet, with the improvements thereon, conſiſting a cooper's ſhop, built of brick. A deed for the property, which is in fee ſimple, will be given when the laſt payment is made.

And immediately after, will be ſold for caſh,

A Frame Cooper's Shop on captain Yellott's wharf.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.

Auguſt 12.

For Sale,

A Negro GIRL, between twelve and thirteen years of age. Any one inclined to purchaſe may know where ſhe is by applying at the office of the Federal Gazette.

Auguſt 12. eo3t

Millers Wanted.

THE Subſcribers wiſh to employ a man capable of taking charge of Laurel mills, about 2½ miles from the city—Alſo, a ſecond hand, as well as one or two other under millers.

TYSON & NORRIS.

Auguſt 12. d

Henry Schrœder

Has imported in the barque Æolus, capt. Hendrickſen, from Bremen, a large aſſortment of

GERMAN LINENS,

Conſiſting of Ticklenburgs, Oſnaburgs, brown Hempen, bleached Flaxen, Heſſians, brown Rolls, &c. which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Auguſt 12. dtot

For Sale,

TWO LOTS of GROUND, Nos. 1 and 2, on Whetſtone Point, on the road leading to Fort M'Henry, extending from ſaid road into the baſin. Lot No. 1 contains one acre and 9 perches—and No. 2 contains one and a quarter acre. This property is very handſomely ſituated for improvements, nearly oppoſite Mr. Cuſtis's new building, ſome diſtance below the magazine, and poſſeſſes a proſpect of the moſt elegant and extenſive ſcenery of art and nature around the city. For terms, which will be reaſonable, apply to

SAMUEL VINCENT,
No. 44, North Gay ſtreet.

Auguſt 12. d3t

City Commiſſioners' Office,

Baltimore, 12th Auguſt, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the city commiſſioners will meet on Tueſday next, the 16th inſtant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to eſtabliſh the north-eaſt interſection of Foreſt and Hughes-ſtreets.

Immediately after they will eſtabliſh the north-weſt corner of Hughes and Johnſon-ſtreets.

Thoſe who are intereſted are requeſted to attend with the ſurveyor, land marks and papers neceſſary for eſtabliſhing the ſame.

By order,

d3t SAMUEL VINCENT, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for a law or laws to incorporate companies for the purpoſe of improving the Frederick, Reiſter's-town and York roads, leading to the city of Baltimore.

Auguſt 12. 2aw

Notice.

THE partnerſhip of M'Kenzie & Zane, coopers on Fell's Point, was diſſolved on the 5th July laſt—All perſons having claims againſt ſaid firm, are requeſted to produce them for ſettlement; and all thoſe indebted, are deſired to make immediate payment to JOSEPH ZANE.

Auguſt 12. eo3t

Juſtus Hoppe,

At No. 61, SMITH'S WHARF,

Has imported in the barque Æolus, L. Hendrickſon, maſter, from Bremen, and offers for ſale,

16 bales brown Bourlaps or Halblacken
3 do. white Rolls
14 bales brown Hempen and Ticklenburgs
5 boxes fine painted Glaſsware

And from former importations,

Heſſians
Checks and Tapes
Bielfeld Linen
Hamburg Quil's.

Alſo,

30 boxes beſt Havanna Segars.

Auguſt 12. d6t—eo12t

For New-Orleans,

The ſchooner
EXPERIMENT,
Captain Davis—

She will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to

WM. TAYLOR, No. 8, Bank-ſtreet.

Auguſt 12. eo3t

Wants employ,

A middleaged Man, either as a miller or as an overſeer of a plantation, who is well acquainted with all kinds of milling buſineſs, either ſaw-mill or griſt-mill, or in the agricultural line, and the uſe of plaiſter, who can produce good recommendations. A line directed to L. D. and left at this office, will be attended to.

Auguſt 11. eo3t