BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEWBURYPORT, August 10.

The first consul has revived the chimera of passing to England in gun boats. It is to be performed in a calm, the English are to be unable to manœuvre their fleets, and are probably, to be all *asleep on their watches!* So wild and fantastic are many of the purposes of this bubble of fortune, it is frequently impossible to determine whether his greatest preparations are merely ostensible, or for actual attempt. He boasts his army of 480.000 men. Imagining himself at the head of them, he is in idea irresistible. He feels like what he has asserted himself to be, in official language, an Envoy from Heaven, commissioned to regulate the affairs of men! But to effect the bold stroke to which an unbounded ambition prompts him, he must detach from the military power, necessary to preserve his authority over France, and her reluctantly sumissive neighbors, a force necessary for the conquest of England; he must quit the shores of a nation already jealous of his usurped dominion and recollecting still the milder reign of Louis XVI. he must pass the batteries of Great Britain's wooden walls; he must land in despite of the opposition of a formidable nation, struggling for life and liberty.—Should Bonaparte determine on this mad enterprize, and rashly commit himself to Nelson's element, we venture to predict that he will never re-occupy the palace of St. Cloud.

NEW-YORK, August 15.

The two French 74's and a frigate which we mentioned the other day to have got out of the Cape, have been captured by the English.

The news of the French army having taken possession of Hamburg and Bremen, as inserted under the London head in this day's paper, is very doubtful. Amsterdam and Rotterdam papers of the 18th of June, in possession of the editors, make no mention of this event, or of the probability of its soon taking place. They expressly say, that after the surrender of Hanover, the French troops had remained in the neighborhood of those places, and had not, as yet, violated their neutrality, except by making certain demands of the city of Bremen, which it had the spirit not to comply with.

Yesterday afternoon, a mulatto man, it is said in a fit of insanity, threw himself into the river at the Old-slip, and was drowned.

On Friday night last, two villains made an attempt to rob the cabin of the ship Alknomac, captain Gore; but they were handsomely detected. Captain Gore and the mate had locked the cabin door outside with a padlock, and went down thro' the sky-light. Having been some time in bed, they heard the robbers wrench off the padlock—they remained still; and the fellows shortly descended. One of them was seized by the captain, and committed for trial—the other made his escape.

We also learn, that an apothecary's store in water-street was also entered the same night, and rifled of some property.

List of deaths in this city for the last week:—Drowned 1, debility 2, malignant fever 16, decay 1, whooping cough 1, old age 1, small pox 2, cholera 1, decline 1, cholera infantum 1, worms 1, disease not mentioned 1, consumption 9, relax 8, cholera morbus 6, nervous fever 1, hives 2, sprue 1, dysentery 2, remitting fever 1, diarrhœa 1, cutting teeth 1, palsy 1, scorbutum 1.—Adults 36—Children 27. Total 63.

The committee of Health report 10 cases and 4 deaths of the prevailing fever on Saturday---and 11 cases and ONE death (which was at Bellevue) yesterday. Four of the above were sent to Bellevue, and two, being seamen, to the marine hospital on Staten island.

Arrived at quarantine, the ship Ocean, Emery, in 61 days from Dublin. Left, brig Mary, Brown, of Philadelphia; was in dock, repairing. Passengers in the Ocean, doctor Carson and family, Messrs. H. Leger, Jackson, Miss Penfield and others.

Arrived on Saturday, the sch'r Susan, Gray, in 10 days from Boston.

Same day, the sch'r Margaret, M'Kean, from Passamaquoddy.

Same day, the sloop Louisa, Holmes, from Boston, for Albany.

Same day, the British sloop Mary, Dunscomb, in 17 days from Barbados. In lat. 25, the Mary was chased three hours by a French privateer. All the British transports at Barbados were provisioned for a siege, and waiting for orders; the men of war having gone to the leeward. Three French transports and a brig with troops had been sent into Barbados by the English. Flour was 12 dolls. 50 cents, and corn 18 bits.

Same day, the sloop Two-Brothers, Sherwood, in 14 days from St. Martins. Spoke, coming out, a New-London brig, 6 days from Demerara for New-York. On Wednesday last was boarded by a British frigate, and treated politely, three men of war then in company, 74's and a 64. Flour at St. Martins was 18 dolls. by the cargo, and 25 by retail; beef was 20, and pork 24 dollars.

Same day, the sloop Morning-Star, Dennis, from Delaware.

Arrived yesterday, the Spanish schooner Conception, captain Costa, in 6 days from St. Augustine.

The schooner Reliance, captain Leavitt, at quarantine, from Cadiz. Markets were getting better. Flour was 8 50, and but little in market.

Cleared, brig Echo, Clime, Savannah.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.

From the TRUE AMERICAN.

MR. BRADFORD,

As the enclosed answer of lord Hawkesbury to the late American minister's letter on the cession of Louisiana, may be interesting to your readers, I have handed it for publication. Mr. Duane, some time since, was very angry, and insinuated that this letter was kept back from the public eye, at least he very peremptorily demanded the publication of it. Duane then knew that the letter was not in the hands of any person in America, but his prompter, who had neglected to give him his cue on this occasion. He will now have an opportunity of republishing it for the information and instruction of his readers.

Copy of a letter from lord Hawkesbury to Mr. King.

Downing-street, May 19th, 1803.

Sir,

Having laid before the king your letter of the 15th of this month, in which you inform me that a treaty was signed at Paris on the 30th of last month, by the plenipotentiaries of America and France, by which the complete sovereignty of the town and territory of New-Orleans, as well as of all Louisiana, has been acquired by the United States—I have received his majesty's commands to express to you the pleasure with which his majesty has received this intelligence, and to add, that his majesty regards the care which has been taken so to frame this treaty as not to infringe any right of Great-Britain in the navigation of the Mississippi, as the most satisfactory evidence of a disposition on the part of the government of the United States, correspondent to that which his majesty entertains, to promote and improve that harmony and good understanding which so happily subsist between the two countries, and which are so conducive to their mutual benefit. I have it also in command to assure you, sir, that the sentiments which you have expressed in making this communication, are considered by his majesty's government as an additional proof of that cordiality and confidence which you have uniformly manifested in the whole course of your public mission, and which have so justly entitled you to the esteem and regard of his majesty's government.

I desire you to accept the assurance of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be, &c.

HAWKESBURY.

Rufus King, esq. &c. &c. &c.

The court and common council of the city of New-Haven have directed, that all vessels arriving in that port, from the port of New-York, shall perform a quarantine of 14 days; and that all persons coming from the said city, shall be detained for examination.

Accounts from New-Orleans, (via the mail) are received down to the 7th July. They state that citizen L'Aussat, colonial prefect, on hearing of the debarkation of the French troops, at Helvoetsluys, was seized with extraordinary indisposition, and continued very unwell. It is feared that the intelligence of the cession of Louisiana to the United States will heighten his malady.

Arrived, sloop Connecticut, Crosby, Newport, 9 days.

Cleared, brig Sally, Whilding, Martinique; schooner Regulator, Donaldson, ditto.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, *AUGUST* 17.

Died, at Philadelphia, Mr. William Sheaff, aged 58; and Henry Wynkoop, aged 21.

For the following information which we derived from a friend in Washington, and which may be depended upon, we return our sincere thanks.

"Mr. Smith our late ambassador at Lisbon embarked at Naples a short time since on board of an American vessel bound for the United States, which in a few days after sailing fell in with and after a considerable engagement was captured by a corsair belonging to the dey of Algiers.

[*Alex. Ex.*]

Mr. William Chapman, of Newcastle, in England, has discovered a mode of preserving cordage from decay, which promises to be of great service to the British navy; and for which he has obtained a patent.

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,
Washington, August 15, 1803.

WHEREAS by an act of congress, dated May the 8th, 1792, intitled "An act to provide for a copper Coinage," in the second section thereof it is enacted,

"That after the expiration of six callender months from the time when there shall have been paid into the treasury by the said director (of the mint) in cents and half cents, a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars, which time shall forthwith be announced by the treasurer in at least two Gazettes or newspaper, published at the seat of government of the United States for the time being, no copper coins or pieces whatsoever, except the said cents and half cents, shall pass current as money, or shall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment for any debt, demand claim, matter or thing whatsoever; and all copper coins or pieces except the said cents and half cents, which shall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment contrary to the prohibition aforesaid, shall be forfeited, and every person by whom any of them shall have been so paid or offered to be paid or received in payment, shall also forfeit the sum of ten dollars and the said forfeiture and penalty shall and may be recovered with costs of suit for the benefit of any person or persons by whom information of the incurring thereof shall have been given."

And whereas it appears by the book of this office, that more than fifty thousand dollars in cents and half cents, have been so paid into the treasury. I now therefore, in obedience to the said act, do hereby give public notice of the same.

TH. T. TUCKER,
Treasurer of the United States.

The British laws of entailments and primogeniture have been generally condemned, and perhaps wisely, abolished throughout the United States. Those laws appeared repugnant to nature, and the feelings of parental tenderness revolted at their operation. Yet if their extinction has been a blessing, as it undoubtedly in a general way has been, still it is but another instance of the imperfectability of man and all sublunary things; and should teach us not to expect any human benefit without an attendant alloy of evil

Arguments in favor of such a system as the above, there certainly must be many, to make it appear rational and salutary in both a moral and political point of view, or it surely must have been abrogated long since in the most enlightened portion of the world. With us, it would seem that its abolition has introduced a fluctuation of wealth which promises to operate as a serious canker upon the vitals of the nation. Our countrymen must begin, & begin forthwith too, to respect money less and virtuous talents more; or they must ere long take such steps as will tend and greatly tend, to make wealth the companion of information and virtue. If neither be done; if we be permitted to go on for a few years more as we have for the few last, we may bid a long farewell to all pretensions to national wisdom, national glory and to personal freedom. The influence of wealth, no matter scarcely how obtained or by whom possessed, on every class of society in this country, is much to be lamented and truly alarming. No one has an higher esteem for the rich harvest of honest and laborious industry than we have. But although it may enable us to do many things for our families, friends and country---yet it will not make him wise who was not wise before---nor good---nor great. Tho' it may, and ought to, enable us to educate our children liberally, and to render them fit for the most honorable and arduous employments of the state--yet it does not follow that its mere possession has already rendered us so, or that it has, like a talisman, transformed a plodding cit into an intuitive statesman.

From the great devotion that is paid to wealth, and the little respect which is accorded to *enlightened* merit, or from a great deficiency of the latter ingredient in our national composition, our political gardens are rapidly running into weeds, rank and poisonous. The last legislature of Pennsylvania will long be a sad memento of this truth, and our own, it is to be regrerted, was but little better. What the future may be, can only be predicted from the temper of the times. We hope for the best, but without any prospect of amendment.

These reflections have been drawn forth by the pernicious obstinacy and blind zeal of the democratic party of this district. Many of them possess the candor to acknowledge there is not a man of their politics in the district competent to the task of representing, either in the general or state government, so important a city and county as ours unquestionably are. To compensate as far as they are able for this deficiency of talent, they substitute wealth in its place, and those whole only recommendation, as if that alone were a recommendation, is its possession. We mean not to say that in other respects their candidates are worse than the generality of the community; but for our souls we cannot perceive that they are any better.

Publius, in yesterday's Patriot, whose piece we shall probably republish to-morrow, may, if he pleases, accept the foregoing as a preface to his observations.

There is a certain description of poor low-minded, toad-eating democrats, who, unable to get a living by dodging at the *space-box*,* attempt to become political mountebanks, with precisely the same knowledge of the civil and political relations of man in society, as the quack possesses of materia medica. Such pitiful creatures, with their paste-horn on one side, and a rusty pair of scissars on the other, will attempt, in all the pomp of owlish stupidity, to deal out dogmas to this, same to that, and perdition in this world and the world to come, to a third. To reason with such men, if the title of men they deserve, is a most vain attempt—and to lash their insensibility with the thong of satire is quite as useless. If you advance an abstract proposition, and open a field for candid, manly and sententious argument, they immediately grapple you with personalities and stab at your character with falsehood. If in the most clear and distinct manner imaginable, you shew that they falsify the truth and outrage all probability, they double their lie upon you† to drown their own conviction. Of all beings this side the Styx, this hitherto non-descript is the most detestable, monkies and apes not excepted. The only mode to get rid of their dirt and their noise, is to treat those man-mimics, as the African traveller, after shaving, did the noisy baboons—*suffer them the free use of an instrument with which they will be sure to cut their own throats.*

* A technical term, which printers understand.

† After convicting the editors of the American of an untruth in asserting that we received *three* times as much as they do for publishing the laws of the United States, they now advance an exploded falsehood, and say, that "the change of power into other hands, removed from their (the editors) reach the 600 dollars which their friend *Timothy* gave them for so ably defending republican measures." Than which a more arrant lie never was uttered—for we never received more than the editors of the American now do for publishing the laws.

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SOME individuals, for causes best known to themselves, have been at considerable pains to misrepresent the intentions, and as far as they are capable, counteract the designs of those gentlemen who have undertaken to procure an alteration in our road laws.

It is much to be lamented that we have such members of society among st us, whose only ambition is to render abortive the labors of the serviceable members of the community; nor is it less to be regretted, that so numerous and respectable a body as the citizens of Baltimore county, should suffer themselves to be misled by those designing demagogues, of whatever party or profession. It is well known to every man in the county, that the three main roads leading to the city have never in the winter season been passable for waggons of burthen; and that since the "turnpike road laws" have been passed, a heavy toll has been exacted from all who travel those roads. It is also well known to all who pay taxes in the city and county, that a tax of fifty cents has been imposed on every hundred pounds worth of property they possess, for the purpose of assisting in keeping those roads in repair, all of which is found under the present system, to be totally inadequate.

On a due consideration of the facts above stated, the following questions necessarily suggest themselves, viz. Whether the people will support the petition for the proposed alteration in the road laws? Is it the interest of the city and county to support these roads at the annual expence of 9,283* dollars? Or will it not be to the interest of the county and city to sell to incorporated companies, at a fair price, the labor already done on those roads, thus putting an end to the payment, in taxes, of so large a sum for their support—The solution of these questions will present itself to the mind of every man who will give himself the trouble to reflect for one moment on the subject. If, instead of paying to the support of these roads 9,283 dollars annually, you annually receive for the labor already done on them, 5000† dollars, it will make a difference in favor of the county at large, of 14,283 dollars, which is the aggregate amount the taxes of the county will be annually lessened by the proposed law.

In the local politics of our county, I am but little interested; I have scarcely a choice whether the federal or republican candidates shall succeed. If we have men to represent us in the assembly that are honest, with understanding sufficient for the station, and who will not be biased by local interest, it matters not to me whether they are of the one party or of the other; nor have I ever been able to discover that a delegate to the assembly has much in his power, except to make laws for the general good, and leave unmolested the constitution of the state.

A LANDHOLDER.

Baltimore county, August 16.

* *This is the sum the 3/9 tax raises in the city and county, and which, in addition to all the tolls collected, is expended on the three turnpike roads.*

† *This sum or any other may be substituted in this place for an example; but if the county should receive the legal interest on all money expended on these roads since the turnpike laws were passed, it would amount to a much greater sum, in favor of the county and city.*

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,
LONDON, JUNE 17, 1803.

This being a paper day, nothing occurred at all interesting to the public. Of the causes that were argued, the court gave their opinion only in one. The point upon which this turned was whether a *promise*, contained in a letter, to pay a bill of exchange when it became due, was to be confidred as an *acceptance*. The judges were all of opinion, that the defendant, having made this promise, was as much bound as if he had put his name to the foot of the bill. This has been laid down as law repeatedly before, and is constantly acted upon in the mercantile world.

From a Reading (P.) paper of Aug. 6.

The following very melancholy accident happened last Saturday, the 30th July, in Maxatawny township, county of Berks:

As a well digger, whose name we could not obtain, was on Mr. Hinderleiter's plantation, on said day, blowing a rock in a well, he after an explosion had taken place, in descending the ladder, the smoke from below taking his breath, fell down. Mr. Haeffner, a neighbor, being called upon, to assist in getting him up, repaired with a son to the fatal spot. The son, in descending the ladder a good way down likewise fell off, and having bruised himself very severely, groaning, induced the father immediately to fly to his assistance, and lamentable to relate, in descending the ladder, was also overpowered by the sulphurous effluvia, fell off, down the well, which is about 47 feet deep. The neighbors by this time convened, having taken, in as much haste as possible, every precautionary measure to have the unfortunate men relived, descending to their assistance found old Mr. Haeffner, and the well digger, dead, and young Mr. Haeffner shockingly bruised. They were immediately taken up, and conveyed to their respective families, where, we learn the remains of both were on Sunday, the day following, buried, attended by a numerous family, mourners and neighbors.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MR. POULSON,

IN your paper of this morning, there is an article from Reading, giving an account of the death of two persons occasioned by going down into a well soon after blowing a rock, who seem to have been suffocated by the sulphurous smoke.

It is a well known fact, that if a person take with him a larvur or other dish, with unslacked lime, and pour water on it, he may go down immediately after the explosion with perfect safety. Whether the smoke of the slacking lime absorbs or neutralizes the sulphurous vapour, chemists may decide; but such is the fact, which, by being generally known, may be the means of saving many lives. Your giving it to the public will be an useful service, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

August 12.

TRAIT OF OLD TIMES.

A law to promote and enforce industry, especially *spinning*, passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in the year 1665.

"Be it enacted by the authority of this court, that all hands, not necessarily employed on other occasions, as women, girls and boys, shall be, and hereby are, enjoined to spin, according to their skill and ability, and that the select men in every town do consider the condition and capacity of every family, and accordingly do assess at one or more spinners; and because several families are necessarily imployed the greatest part of their time in other business, yet, if opportunities were attended, some time might be spared at least by some of them for this work, the said select men shall therefore assess such at half and quarter spinners according to their capacities. And every one thus aforesaid for a whole spinner, shall for time to come, spin every year for thirty weeks, three pound a week of linen cotton, or woollen, and so proportionably for half and quarter spinners, under the penalty of 12 cents a pound short: and the select men shall take special care for the execution of the order, which may eatily be effected, by dividing their several towns into ten, six, five, &c. parts, to appoint one of the ten, six, five, &c. to take an account of their divisions, and to certify the select men if any be defective in what they are assessed, who shall improve the penalties, imposed on such as rea negligent, for the encouragement of those who are diligent in this work."

Take Notice.

☞ *The commissioners of the tax for the city of Baltimore, will meet at the court house on* Thursday, *the 25th instant, at ten o'clock, A. M. and sit that and the two following days to make transfers, &c.*

By order of the board,
WM. GOODWIN, Jun. Clerk.

August 17. *d126A*

To be Let immediately,

A three-story brick dwelling HOUSE, situated in Franklin-street, with two large rooms and a passage in each story, large kitchen, and several rooms for servants; a good stable and an excellent garden. The situation is commanding, and the water is equal to any in the city. Apply at this office.

August 17. eo

Just Received,

And now landing at Bowly's wharf, from on board the brig Alert, John Wright, master, from Trinidad,

37 hhds and 4 barrels } best SUGARS,

Which are offered for sale on reasonable terms.

A L S O,

About 2,500l. sterling of British government bills. Apply to LEWIS FOULK.

August 17 d6t—2awtin

For Sale,

Claret of the 1st quality, both in casks and boxes

A few bushels of coarse Salt.

Also, Ice Creams, by

JOSEPH FRELET,
Corner of Second-street & Tripolet's-alley.

August 17. 2aw

Sugar Refinery.

THE Subscribers have erected a Sugar Refinery at the east corner of Eutaw and Saratoga-streets, where they carry on the business, under the firm of *Frey and Foss*. They have on hand and intend manufacturing all kinds of Refined SUGARS.

SAMUEL FREY,
GEORGE FOSS, Sen.

August 17. 2aw6t

For Freight or Charter,

To any port of the West-Indies,

The Schooner JENNY,
Captain Adams;

Burthen 550 barrels, a good strong vessel, and will be ready to take in a cargo in a few days. Apply to the captain on board at Despeaux's wharf, Fell's-Point.

August 17. co3t

Second Notice.

In the case of PETER STEWART, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt, founded upon the statute of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued forth against Peter Stewart, of Baltimore county, in Maryland district, merchant, dealer and chapman, and he has been declared a bankrupt; he is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners, in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the eighth and twenty-second days of August instant, and the fourteenth day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the office of the commissioners of bankrupt, No. 18, Calvert-street, in the city of Baltimore, and make a full discovery & disclosure of his estate & effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

By order of the commissioners,

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

August 3. w&co