an ships sent into this port, in three weeks by the activity of our cruisers, is astonishing, and amounted yesterday to one hundred and five sail of all descriptions. The computed value of vessels and cargoes cannot be less than a million and a half sterling as many of the Batavian cargoes cost in Batavia from 60,000l. to 40,000l. each, as per manifest, besides private ventures; a circumstance unparallelled in this or any former war; for, besides the loss of private vessels, a considerable defalcation in the revenues of France and Holland will be sustained by the non-payment of the duties on importation. One circumstance on board one of the Batavian East-Indiamen, detained and sent in, is particularly distressing. Two Dutch young ladies, whose parents had died at Batavia, were coming to Europe with their whole property and fortune invested in merchandise, to a considerable amount, which, being profound peace, was not insured.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.

The corporation of the borough of Wilmington, (Del.) has interdicted the intercourse with New-York.

We have seen a letter, from Cape-Francois, dated the 25th July, from a very respectable merchant there, which states, that several American vessels had arrived to a very excellent market; but that the government instantly seized on their cargoes, for which they pay one-third in produce, and the residue in a new description of bills. No individual dare purchase; and, in consequence of these arbitrary and lawless acts of the government, all confidence in it was destroyed.

Verbal accounts from Washington say, that the government have received information of the hostility of Algiers against our commerce; in consequence of which, the frigates Congress and Essex are ordered to be put into commission. We cannot say that this report has reached us in a manner to entitle it to implicit credit.

Arrived, ship Nestor, Whipple, Isle of May, 38 days; Cleopatra, Blackiston, Lisbon, 63; brig Cyrus, Dagget, Boston, 11; Jennie, Bayonne, Port-Republican, 42; schooner Anna, Robertson, Portland, 12; Isabella, Pitts, Boston, 14.

Arrived at the Lazaretto, schooner Fanny, Rodrigues, Havanna.

Cleared, barque Harper, Perkins, Kennebunk; schooner Experiment, Dunn, New-York; John, Lowth, St. Croix; Active, Lewis, Boston; sloop Morning Star, Gardner, Nassau. (N. P.)

Vessels Below:

The ship Three Sisters, Annesley, from London, and brig Tace, Thomas, from Lisbon.

A brig out 90 days from Port-Republican for France.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *August* 19.

A letter dated Washington City, Aug. 17, says, "A messenger arrived here yesterday afternoon from France, with dispatches from our ministers, Mess. Monroe and Livingston."

Married last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Rattoone, Mr. *Thomas Kemp*, of Talbot county, to Miss *Sophia Horsfman*, of this city.

Married on the 16th instant, by the Rev. M. Rattoone, Mr. *Edward Evalt*, to Miss *Ann Lagge*, both of this city.

From Bryden's *Marine List.*

August 18.

Arrived, the English schooner Linnett, Gibbins, 21 days from Barbados---Sugar---Hugh Thompson.

The brig Thomas Jefferson, Van Beuren, of Baltimore, left that for the leeward, a few days before the Linnet sailed. The Margaret, Layford, from hence had arrived there.

Also, brig Hunter, captain Smith, 42 days from Gibraltar---Brandy and ballast---James Biays.

Left there, ship Thomas, Vickery, of Norfolk. The Bermingham, Lewis, of Baltimore, left Gibraltar, for Naples. The Truxton, ——, of Baltimore, sailed 7 days before for New-York.

Captain Smith has politely handed us the following information: Previous to the sailing of the Hunter, from Gibraltar, arrived there a Portuguese 64, from a cruize off Algiers, where she sunk an Algerine cruizer, and picked up 146 of the crew, and 10 Neapolitan prisoners that were on board.

Lord Nelson was off Toulon, with 14 sail of the line. The Victory, of 98 guns, took on her passage from England to Malta, the French frigate Ambuscade and several merchantmen from St. Domingo. The British cruizers out of Gibraltar have sent in a number of Swedes and Danes, on suspicion of their cargoes being French property.

The emperor of Morocco has six cruizers ready for sea, it is thought to cruize against Americans, Dutch and those powers who lately have neglected to send her presents.

Arrived at Tangier, a Dutch frigate with presents for the emperor of Morocco. The day the Hunter sailed, the Revolution, English frigate, cut out two French ships from under the Spanish batteries. The French have made a demand of 14 sail of the line from the Spaniards, to be got in readiness immediately. Lucien Bonaparte was hourly expected at Madrid. The ports of Leghorn, Genoa and Cette, are to be blockaded by the British. The French have possession of Hanover, Bremen and Hamburg. Sir Sidney Smith has been blockading Calais at the same time Bonaparte was there. Markets dull at Gibraltar. flour 7 1-2 dollars, no sale for beef, pork, coffee, sugar nor pepper.

Price current at Barbados, July 27.

Flour 10 a 11 dollars per barrel.
Biscuit, white, 10 dollars per do.
Corn 9s. 4d. a 10s. per bushel.
Black eyed pease 3 dolls. per do.

The brig Dolphin, from Alexandria to Barbados, struck on Cobler's Rock, and was lost.

August 19.

Arrived, brig Commerce, Baldwin, from Alexandria---with 4,000 bushels of wheat, to Thomas Vowell, at Bryden's Coffee-house.

Also, brig Success, M'Farlane, from Nottingham---with Tobacco---to Ghequiere & Kunckle.

Letters are received in this place from Liverpool, by the Delaware, arrived at New-York, to the 2d July, mentioning that the Elbe was blockaded by the British.

From the PATRIOT.

Mr. Editor,

A Letter was sometime since inserted in your paper, signed by Mr. M'Elderry, recommending Mr. Moore, as a proper candidate for a seat in our next national legislature. Mr. M'Elderry's conduct in that affair has been held up to public view by *Matthew Brown*, as extremely improper; and he has even attempted to make it appear ridiculous. I do not, neither could I ever see any impropriety in that letter. I am one who was very much gratified by seeing it. Mr. M'Elderry is a man of property, sense and respectability. He has an extensive acquaintance in the city and county; and that acquaintance is generally composed of persons who place much reliance upon his opinion. They know him to be a man of integrity, and a man of candor, a man, who always speaks his real sentiments, without any sinister views whatever; they therefore place so much reliance upon him, particularly those who live in the back parts of the county, and have not convenient means of gaining information. Knowing Mr. M'Elderry to be of the same politics of themselves, and knowing the man he is determined to support for congress, or for the legislature, or for any other office, they will feel a safety in voting for the same character. Is it not very common for a certain proportion of the people to look to certain gentlemen as examples? Has it not always been common; and has it ever before been held up as a subject of ridicule? Gen. Smith was formerly the *leader;* or rather the *commander*, for he was not only held up as an example, but the republicans absolutely felt themselves obliged to do as he proposed. Indeed his power at last was so great, that "he could say unto one, go, and he goeth, to another, come, and he cometh." Many of the federal leaders have been equally powerful. There always have been, at the head of each party, certain leaders, who have held themselves up to the public as examples, who have undertaken to recommend, if not to dictate, to the lower class of the people of their party, and have generally been obeyed. But has Mr M'Elderry taken any such liberty as this upon himself? Does he pretend to command the people? Does he pretend to dictate to them? No, all he does is merely to inform them, that a certain character will have his support; and that in his opinion, he is qualified for the office. His object was not to gratify himself—not to do any thing which would promote his own interest, but to do a service to the public; to inform his particular friends of the measures which were to be pursued by the republican party to which they belonged.

But Mr. M'Elderry has been rewarded for this service, as men generally are, who attempt to render themselves beneficial to the public. The public has been, still is, and always will be ungrateful. Their first object is to obtain of a man all the benefit he is able to render, and their second is, to abuse him for rendering it. If it was only *Matthew Brown* (the WIT of the federal party) who attempted to turn that letter into ridicule, and censure its author for improper conduct, I should not notice it: But the adherents and supporters of a certain family, who have heretofore called themselves *republicans and friends of the people*, but who may now, with greater propriety, be called *aristocrats* and *advocates of power*, have manifested the same kind of conduct, and *waxed fat* at the recital of Matthew Brown's *wit*. But I trust and know that Mr. M'Elderry has too much sense and independence, and too much respect for himself, to suffer his feelings to be in the least injured, by these pitiful attempts of the federalists to ridicule him, or those efforts of *aristocratic jealousy* to render him unpopular.

I have the opinion now, that many others for *some time past* have had, that Mr. M'Elderry will himself consent to become a candidate for the next congress. I think him a man worthy of a seat in our national legislature.

Though he may not have had the advantages of a liberal education, though he may not be able to make as eloquent a speech as many others; yet it by no means follows that he is not worthy a seat in that house.

What would be the consequence, if every member of congress was an orator, and was to speak upon every question proposed for discussion? There would be no end to it—the house would not, if they were to continue in session for the whole year, be able to do one fourth of the business. No—Oratory is not the only qualification necessary for a member of congress. It is essential to have respectable and upright men of all classes in that house. We ought to have lawyers, men of mercantile information, agriculturists, and mechanics. But, of whatever professions or occupations they may be, they ought to be men of property, men who have an interest in the government of their country, men who have something to lose as well as to gain; and therefore men who will always guard against that dangerous policy, the object of which is disturbance and revolution. The majority of the British house of commons has always been composed of men of that character; characters who would lose every thing by a revolution, and gain nothing; and this it has been which has enabled the British government to withstand both foreign and domestic attacks. In vain would it be for Fox and Pitt to speak of the dangerous and pernicious consequences of a revolution, if that house was not composed of members who have large properties, the existence of which depend upon the existence of the government. So it ought to be in our congress. As Mr. M'Elderry is thus interested, who is more worthy of our suffrages than that gentleman?

But property is not, by any means, Mr. M'Elderry's only recommendation—his moral character is unexceptionable. Neither the federalists, nor any other of his aristocratic enemies, can say any thing against his private character, but they must all allow him to be a man of the strictest integrity, morality and virtue. He is a man of sense and discernment; and a man of extensive mercantile information; and one who would be as useful in congress for his commercial knowledge, as even general Smith was. Perhaps he would not speak as much, then he would not commit so many "*lapsus linguæ.*"

If the federalists should be disposed to dispute what is alledged, as to Mr. M'Elderry's being a man of *extensive mercantile knowledge*, I have one obvious answer for them—That by commerce he has made his property; and that as the object of commerce is the making of a fortune, and he who obtains the object of his profession or occupation is said to be well acquainted with that profession or occupation, we may conclude that Mr. M'E. who has obtained the object of his profession is well acquainted with it. The federalists have in their day had many men of *extensive mercantile information*, but unfortunately the greater part of them, and those the most knowing ones, have become bankrupts.

I have suggested these ideas of the propriety of Mr. M'E's letter, published in your paper, and of his being held up as a candidate, without having any communication with him, or knowing his wishes upon the subject. It would be extremely gratifying to many of his friends if he would come forward, as a candidate, with Mr. Moore—and there is but little doubt of his being elected, if he will consent to be a candidate. It is hoped that some of his intimate friends will consult him upon the occasion, and endeavor to obtain his assent.

PUBLIUS.

[Besides the remarks which we made in Wednesday's Gazette, on the too great reliance upon men of mere wealth, in this country, it was our intention to have followed them up the succeeding day with the preceding columns from the Patriot, and to have accompanied the strong recommendations of Publius, with such observations, as, (setting scurrility or invective, the rhetoric of democracy, aside) a subject of a nature so personal, would admit. The first design has, however, been frustrated by the room taken up by colonel Smith's publication in yesterday's Gazette; and the second by the imperious calls of an absent and sick family. It was our intention to have scrutinized, candidly and liberally, the pretensions of Mr. Mac Creery and Mr. Moore, as representatives from this city and county in the great councils of our nation, and especially at so important a moment as the present, when a sum amounting to at least *Thirty Dollars*, are about to be voted out of the private purse of every *taxable man* in the union, for which not one cent, unless *accumulated expence*, will ever be awarded him. We did intend further to shew that Mr. Dugan and Mr. Dixon can lay no just claim whatever to the suffrages of the citizens of Baltimore, as delegates to the ensuing assembly, when one of the most momentous questions ever agitated in that house, is to receive its fiat—a question, on which perhaps the very existence or perdition of the state will depend—a question, it is believed, on which they are by no means qualified, either by education or observation, to determine—We mean the destruction or preservation of the judiciary.

Necessity compels us to wave all our remarks for the present, and to substitute in their place the more general and more able observations of *Monitor*, which we have taken the liberty of copying from a late Anti-Democrat.]

From the ANTI-DEMOCRAT.

THERE has sprung up among us of late, a new description of PATRIOTS; men who busy themselves in all elections, and who are professed admirers of what they term the principles, and men of '76. These self-dubbed patriots, would be extremely sorry, and perhaps not a little hurt, were we to trace the history of seventy-six for THEIR services, or make their revolutionary acts a subject of critical animadversion. It would also, it is suspected, throw some of the most assuming of them into inextricable embarrassments, were they obliged to explain what they mean by the principles and men of '76, and the like cant phrases, frequent in their mouths. It happens unfortunately for these admirers of the principles and men of '76, that their chief enmities and declamations are directed against men of '76. MEN whose principles time has not altered; and of whose services, in those days of severe probation, their country is now reaping the benefits.

What shall we think of a large, and surely respectable body of citizens, supinely giving up their opinions, and trusting their political interests to such legislators as these men are pleased to make choice of? People of Baltimore! look at these self-styled patriots, who would nominate for you your representatives. Who are they? and by whose authority do they act on such delicate occasions? Take a candid view of their education; of the means they have had to acquire political information; of their experience; and of their talents. Do these entitle them to become your advisers, your dictators, your legislators, your statesmen? Have they fought the battles of the country? Have they rendered important services in public stations? Have they risked their fortunes and lives to accomplish your revolution? Are they men of '76? Have they distinguished themselves either by their wisdom or eloquence, in your public councils? Are they the keepers of the sacred lamp of liberty? Are they the guardians of your holy rights and privileges?

Look at these men! In God's name, what have they done for the city, for the state, for the United States, of a public nature, either laudable, beneficial, or to entitle them to respect? Which of you, fellow-citizens, have not done as much? How many thousands of you have not done more?

Look at these men! Can any thing be more humiliating to freemen, who ought to be tenacious of their privileges, than to see the rights of suffrage at the disposal of such men? Can any thing be more necessary than a general exertion to place in the legislature men who will reflect credit on their constituents, & do honor to the city? Are the citizens of Baltimore anxious to see the interests of the city, in the legislature, duly understood and faithfully promoted? And is it proper and right that the city should hold a rank in the assembly proportionate to its wealth, its powers, and its capacity to promote the general prosperity of the state? This is only to be effected by constantly returning to the legislature, the most experienced, best informed and wisest of its inhabitants. If a contrary system is pursued, Baltimore cannot expect to have any weight whatever in the legislature; and must soon lose all consequence in the public estimation, throughout the state.

On the other hand, should the city send able men to the assembly; men capable of draughting its bills; capable of explaining and enforcing wise measures, by their eloquence and reason; capable of taking a lead in, and giving a direction to, all public matters of legislation: there is nothing which the city ought to ask for, nothing which could be necessary to its prosperity, which would not be granted. It is a well known fact, that while the honorable Samuel Chase represented Annapolis in the general assembly, the wealth of the state was in a degree rendered tributary to that unimportant city. Such is the commanding influence of abilities and talents.

For the present we shall leave those officious persons who have undertaken, without solicitation, to give representatives to the city, to sober reflection; and you, fellow-citizens, to weigh and determine what ought to be your conduct, previous to and at the approaching election for delegates to the general assembly. If the absurdity of choosing men incompetent to legislate is not become manifest; if you are not convinced, that the great interests of the city cannot be promoted in the legislature, but must suffer, in the hands of men without talents, without experience, without personal consequence, without influence, incapable of draughting a bill on the simplest subject, incapable of explaining and supporting the least complex question; you may then remain with folded arms in your parlors, in your counting-houses, in your work shops and permit the city to be represented by men of this description, until the evil corrects itself.

MONITOR.

From the TELEGRAPHE.

Notice is hereby given,

That the undernamed gentlemen will be voted for, and supported by a

REPUBLICAN.

FOR CONGRESS,
EDWARD JOHNSTON.
C. RIDGELY, (of William)
ASSEMBLY,
JAMES PURVIANCE.
JAMES MOSHER.

For the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

No. IV.

The ANTI-FEBRILE.

THE particular virtues of this new medicine, composed of the mineral gas and the fixed vegetal alkaline water, render it proper in most of the acute disorders, bilious as well as inflammatory. It answers the greatest purposes—it is alterant, diuretic, expectorative, dividing, aperient and dissolvant. According to the manner of employing it, it goes not only through all the passages, but even passes into the biliary glands and pores; in the lacteal, sanguineous and lymphatic vessels; it encreases the secretions and excretions; it absorbs the acidities of the stomach; it neutralises the acescency of the humors, stops the progress of their decomposition, and their tendency to putrefaction, the principal cause perhaps of the greatest part of acute diseases.

It is composed by uniting together one part of the mineral gas and four parts of the vegetal alkaline water. In order to obtain the pure mineral gas for this composition, dissolve two drachms of vitrified antimony well powdered, in a pint of spirit, pouring all of it in a clear bottle stopped, and let to stand; the powder settles and the mineral gas remains perfectly united with the spirit, which they pour off for use when it is clear.

This medicine, as well as each of the remedies which compose it, and which has been spoken of in the preceding numbers, may be taken pure, or combined with some medicament, appropriated to the disorder, but agreeable to the nature of these remedies.

Unite with the antifebrile a gentle purge. The method of giving it may be as follows: the first dose must be given to the patient as soon as possible, for an adult 4 or 5 tea spoonsfull of the composition, in as much of the patient's drink, and afterwards every two hours, two tea spoonsfull. An hour after the first dose let the patient take a cup full of a strong decoction of cassia or senna, sweetened with fresh molasses; an hour after the second dose, another cup of the decoction, and a third one, if there is no appearance of evacuation—the ensuing days the patient ought to have some more evacuations, until all the stagnant and fœted humors are worked off. Likewise increase the interval between the doses of the medicine as soon as the disease begins to abate. If it happens after some days that the patient be too much fatigued by the effect of the remedy, it is easily stopped by lemonade.

The virtues of this medicine and this manner of administering it, open all the passages of nature, and supply her with all the assistances to expel the cause of the disorder, which effectually happen if the disorder is taken in the beginning—the patient is soon relieved, the disorder is stopped in its progress, and recovery follows quickly.

If there be any vicious humor in the blood, strange to the malady, which sometimes developes itself, the mineral gas has the virtue of mastering it, and of preventing its bad effects.

This medicine well administered in the contagious diseases which cause so many victims in this season of the year, will undoubtedly diminish the number of them.

Let, for humanity sake, those who are able to effect any thing, consider what they ought to do in this respect.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Schr. Grey Hound, Holmes, Guadaloupe
Charles, Comstock, New-London

CLEARED,

Schr. Mary Ann, Edwards, C. Francois

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. dt26A

Baltimore Insurance Stock.

THE Subscribers have eight shares of the above Stock for sale.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH & SON,
County wharf.

August 19. eo3t||

Shad, Herrings, Cheese, oak

Scantling, and a few thousand bunches of Onions, in good shipping order, just received and for sale by

EPHRAIM WHITNEY,
No. 101, Bowly's wharf.

August 19. d7t

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Solomon Cotton & Co. that a dividend will be made on the evening of the 24th instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Columbian Inn—all those interested, will please attend with their accounts properly authenticated.

RICHARD KEYS,
JOHN HENDERSON, } Trustees.
SOLOMON COTTON,

August 19. eo3t

Sperry & Barnes

Offer for Sale, for cash or approved notes at 90 days,

2 cases Britannias
4 do. Listados.

Also, received by the Æolus, from Bremen,

A handsome assortment of White Jeans, Dimities and Muslinets

Men and women's very fine Thread Stockings, which with a large assortment of English and German Goods, will be sold on low terms and usual credit.

August 19. eo3t

City Commissioners' Office,

Baltimore, 19th August, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the city commissioners will meet on Tuesday next, the 23d instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to establish the division line between lots No. 112 and 132, on Bridge-street.

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.

Mislaid,

OR taken from the counting house of the subscriberiber, on the morning of 16th instant, or the preceding evening, two notes of Messrs. Alexander, Webster & Co. for six hundred fifty-five dollars and thirteen cents, as per subjoined list; the notes not being endorsed and payment thereof stopped, it is believed they will be of but little service to the holder; but to guard against imposition this notice is given A reward of five dollars will be given if returned to the subscriber.

A BOUGHAN,
Bowly's wharf.

1 note, dated 4th Aug. 1803, at 90 days, payable to A. Boughan, for	516 14
1 do. 12th Aug. at 90 days, payable to do. for	138 99
Dollars,	655 13

August 19. d3t

To the Voters of the City and County of Baltimore.

THOMAS BAILEY

TAKES the liberty to inform his former supporters, *as also the voters of Baltimore county generally*, that he intends again offering as a candidate for the OFFICE OF SHERIFF, at the next election, and respectfully solicits their friendship and support.

Baltimore county, July 26. 2aw