[illegible] believe than would be needed, if the [illegible] and that we had some time ago were to return. Contrary to the expectation generally entertained with regard to Brazil cottons, they have not advanced, but are rather lower, and the grounds upon which we hoped for improvement in Sea Islands are therefore somewhat weakened; this latter description continues particularly dull. The future currency of cotton greatly depends on the opening of a vent to the continent for manufacturing goods.

Rice very scarce, and in demand. The duty on this article being now reduced as stated in the table, the price, when duty paid, is of course less than it was. Steady.

The general permission to import grain, flour and provisions, free of duty till the 30th of June, has not been farther extended; and the old laws for governing the importation of grain and flour again took effect on the 1st instant; these, it may be mentioned, prohibit ground Indian corn altogether. For beef and pork, however, leave is granted to import free of duty till the 30th September next.

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London dates to the 5th of July, are received by the Atlantic from Liverpool. They do not bring intelligence of any material change in the affairs of Europe.—The French had not taken possession of Hamburg, but retained their position on the banks of the Elbe. That river continued to be blockaded by the British and the eyes of all Europe, were anxiously fixed on Prussia and Russia, awaiting their decision. It was expected that the vigorous measure of blockade would be found so inconvenient to the continental powers as to produce some speedy determination. It is also considered as a preparatory step to others of a similar nature.

Bonaparte's plan appears to be the destruction of the British commerce with the neutral ports, and blockade is the measure to which England resorts in consequence. Preparations for the announced invasion are carried on with great activity in all the French ports; but it is still considered doubtful whether they are not merely intended to excite alarm.

Many European politicians imagine that Bonaparte will confine his attention to the continent, awaiting that period, when the colonies are captured (which he gives up) and when no brilliant instances of success will occur to warm the spirit of the British nation. At that moment, by obliging England to support the heavy expence of a war establishment, by curtailing her commerce, and by continually holding forth the menace of an immediate invasion, he is supposed to calculate on the nation becoming wearied of the war. As long as he continues to amuse the French people with reviews, fetes, *spectacles*, &c. he is pretty well assured of their receiving pompous accounts of trifling successes with great good humor. It is however expected by others that the impatience of his disposition will not be content with this quiet mode of warfare, and they calculate on the invasion being to a certainty attempted.

These speculations of the English papers are followed with accounts of the present state of markets, similar to those which accompany the Liverpool price current.

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Arrived on Saturday, the fast-sailing ship Atlantic, captain Chew, in 42 days from Liverpool, (having performed her voyage in three months and a half.) The ship Ontario, Weeks, arrived at Liverpool from New-York on the 7th July. The Fame, Lewis, from Baltimore, the 5th; ship ——, Dawson, from do. about the same time; and the schooner Polly, from Wiscasset, on the 8th of July. Sailed with the Atlantic, July 8, the John and Alice, Whitesides, for Philadelphia; Harriet, Holbrook, for Baltimore; and the Almira, Stover, for Portland. Spoke, July 22, in lat. 52, long. 32, 20, the ship Aurora, of Salem, 23 days from Savanah for Hamburg. Passengers in the Atlantic, Mrs. Walker and Son, Mr. James Mather, and Mr. John Mills jun.

Same day, the ship Projector, Rogers, in 70 days from St. Petersburg. In lat. 34, long. 40, spoke brig Lucy, 14 days from Boston. On the Banks, spoke the Queen Charlotte Packet, from the West-Indies, for Falmouth. Left the ship Baltic, Brown; ship ——, Hudson, of Newburyport; and several others. All goods had risen 15 per cent. in consequence of the war.

Same day, at quarantine, the ship Shepherdess, O'Brien, 62 days from Amsterdam. July 23d, in lat. 43, 13, long. 52, 27, spoke ship Provident, from Hamburg for New-York. 30th, in lat. 40, 58, long. 59, spoke brig Two Nancies, from Wilmington for Liverpool, out 7 days. Same day, spoke brig Mentor, from Alexandria for Corunna, out 5 days.

Same day, at quarantine, the ship Sampson, Olcott, in 12 days from Havanna. Left ship Maria, to sail in 8 days for this port. Spoke August 16, ship Aurora, 55 days from Nantz for Norfolk. The port continued shut to American vessels.

Same day, at quarantine, the brig Minerva, Paine, in 27 days from Demerara. Left, schr. Rover, Pierce, to sail in 15 days for New-York. Flour was 3 joes—pork 25 to 30—beef 18 to 22 dollars. Island produce low. It was expected the English would soon get possession of the place.

Same day, the brig Truxton, Johnston, of Baltimore, in 67 days from Leghorn, and 54 from Gibraltar. Left at Leghorn, brig Telemachus, Gooding, of Boston, to sail in 10 days for Alicant; schooner Trio, Wellman, in 12 days for Naples; brig Nancy, Bowers, of Baltimore, under quarantine; ship Phœnix, Peterson, in 15 days for Philadelphia. June 12, off Corsica, was boarded by the English ship Superb, of 74 guns—she was in company with nine sail of the line, bound off Toulon. This squadron had been out 8 days from Malta, and left there the American squadron. Spoke, June 13, off Corsica, the brig Siram, 52 days from Philadelphia for Leghorn. July 11, in lat. 37, long. 35, brig Hope, Smith, 16 days from Nantz for New-York. August 8, in lat. 39, long. 64, ship General Mercer, 6 days from N. York for Liverpool. 10th, ship Ambition, Brown, 7 days from New-York for Lisbon. 16th, the Hamburg ship Maria and Elizabeth, 41 days from Oporto for Philadelphia.

Cleared, ship John Morgan, Howard, London; brigs Aurora, Matthews, Newfoundland; Orient, Densmore, Guadaloupe; schrs. Mary, Place, Jamaica; Amphitrite, Wylie, Barbados and Trinidad; sloop Aurora, Bouton, Barbados.

The ship Liberty has arrived at Liverpool; and the Fanny, Braine, at Greenock, from New-York.

Falmouth, (Eng.) July 1. Arrived, the American ship Pallas, Marshall, from Helvoetsluys, with flax, butter, &c. bound to Teneriffe, detained by the Hind cutter, but released. Arrived also, the Hector, Thomas, from New-Haven. Sailed, the American ship Alexander, King, for Norfolk.

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PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

From England.

The Atlantic, captain Chew, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York on Saturday last. By her are received the following notices of foreign events. The letters by her, are to the 8th July.

Flour was quoted at 32s.

Liverpool, July 5.

"We annexed hand you an extract from a London paper, the authenticity of which may be relied on:

"The foreign ministers in London were on Tuesday informed by lord Hawkesbury, that in consequence of the French having seized upon the Elbe and blocked up the navigation of that river to British vessels, the Elbe would be immediately blockaded by British ships of war, and that no ships of any nation would be allowed to pass, while the French were permitted to interrupt the navigation. A notice to this effect was posted at Lloyd's coffee house, by a gentleman who received the intelligence; but government has yet made no communication to the merchants and underwriters on the subject. The fact is however indisputable, and there is but one unanimous sentiment respecting it. The public, and even the merchants, who may in some degree suffer, highly approve this measure, as one of rigor, justice and necessity, calculated to intimidate the enemy, and stimulate perfidious or pusillanimous neutrals to a maintenance of their rights and independence. The only regret expressed is, that the Weser is not blocked up as well as the Elbe.

The French should be made to feel, that if they prevent communication from the water, we can prevent communication from the land; that we must always be a party to a blockade as well as themselves; and that if they think to divert the commerce of the continent out of British hands into others, they will be mistaken, while Britain has the power of denying to others what she is not allowed to enjoy. There is, we believe, another reason for blocking up the Elbe, still more important than commercial considerations.—It is said the French are preparing on that river an expedition against Scotland; that general Mortier, commanding the right wing of the army of England, is to embark with ten or fifteen thousand troops on the Elbe, and to sail for Scotland, which place the French supposed he will reach without molestation. A report of this kind certainly has been sent several members of parliament, who hold commissions, down to Scotland. It is probable the French will attempt invasion from some point little expected, and no place is more favorable than the Elbe, as they can march any body of troops there without suspicion, and there are canal communications from North Holland which may afford great facilities.

"The blockade of the Elbe will fall heavily on Hamburg and Denmark; but the latter can open other resources of trade and has, in fact, opened them. It must also press hard upon Prussia, especially should the Weser be closed, as we hope it will. This measure may, perhaps, embroil us with the northern powers, but that is their fault; they have permitted or encouraged France to pursue a course so hostile and dangerous to this country, that the present measure becomes indispensible, and it will teach them what they have to expect, should they permit the French to seize upon the navigation of the second. The north of Europe will soon repent that ever they allowed the French to come into their neighborhood.

"We were in hopes, as the French troops did not enter the territories of Hamburg, (although from the command the possession of Hanover gave them of the Elbe, it might prove destructive to the trade in British bottoms) that it would have been continued to neutrals, without any interruption; but the present measure of our government will for some time prevent any communication.

"The government of France, unable to cope with Great-Britain on the sea, seems determined to wage a war against our commerce. They may cause a temporary stagnation to the continental trade, but it must eventually find a channel.

"The effect of the step of government relative to the Elbe on the northern powers is doubtful.

"Spain still remains at peace, but the continuance is very uncertain. We should suppose the possession of Portugal by French troops, as a circumstance likely to attend the rupture with Spain.

"An immediate invasion seems to be expected. There is but one opinion as to the event, and the failure of such an attempt will in all probability be destructive to the present government of France.—They will have numerous disadvantages to surmount; and they will have to encounter a nation perfectly united, and unanimous in their aversion to the ambitious principles of France. Much confusion and blood shed must, however, be expected in repelling the attack.

"Negociations are still continued by the Russian minister, but without much expectation of peace.

"The French have prohibited the importation of British manufactures, of British colonial produce, and of any thing direct from Great-Britain, even in neutral vessels.

"The present is a most awful period, and we do not doubt that in the United States you will look with considerable anxiety to the event of the contest.

"We inclose you a price current, but in the present state of affairs, we apprehend that no opinion can be given in which confidence may be placed.

"Cotton, sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, dye woods, and all the articles connected with the export trade and manufactures, must remain perfectly unsaleable, till some *secure* channel can be found to introduce our produce and manufactures into the continent.

"Flour is 32s. a 33s. and dull. The prospects of harvest are very favorable, and the importations, of late, from America, have been considerable.

"The stocks of Quercitron bark are larger than some years consumption will take off, and we strongly advise no shipments being made.

"Timber is likely to remain steady.

"We particularly recommend you not to enter into any speculations. The changes may be so rapid as to render the success of the best informed very uncertain. When any opportunity offers you may depend upon our writing.

"Though from the long continuance of negociations, an opportunity was given of securing considerable property on the continent, there is yet some outstanding; and in the manufacturing towns several severe failures have taken place: others are expected, and confidence appears nearly altogether destroyed.

"The effect has not yet reached this place, and our merchants are perfectly firm and never known in better circumstances, but the want of sale for produce must put them to serious inconvenience in the end.

"The new and consolidated duty acts are not yet put in force. We hear of no alterations in the articles stated to you; but as soon as we can obtain particulars which can be depended on, they shall be transmitted to you.

"The act allowing the free importation of flour, &c. expired the 30th June; it is not expected to be renewed, and will be subject to the import duties. We defer advising them till we see the new acts.—The delay however cannot be material, as there is at present no prospect of advantage from a shipment.

"The new duty is expected to-morrow. The duty on flour under the old act, is 1s. per cwt and 20 per cent. thereon."

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Captain Brown, of the schooner Farmer's Delight, arrived at the Lazaretto, informs that the day before he sailed, the mail arrived from Barbados, brought an account that the French fleet from St. Domingo, with general Rochambeau on board, were taken. Martinique and Guadaloupe were said to be blockaded. The English made an attack on the former, but were repulsed.

Arrived, schooner Jolly Bacchus, Harper, C. Francois,—; President, T—ry, Richmond, 6; Free-Trader, Brown, do; Sally, Creswell, St. Andero, 67.

Arrived at the Lazaretto,

Schooner Farmer's Delight, Brown, Grenada, 22 days.

A brig from Savannah is below.

The ship Dispatch, captain Benners, has arrived at Newcastle, in 168 days from Tranquebar.

An inward bound ship, two brigs, names unknown, are below.

Ship Sally, Hunt, of this port, arrived at Liverpool July 4, from New Orleans.

The Natchez Herald, of July 25, says, "A French brig has arrived at New-Orleans, from Senegal and Goree, with a cargo of 170 men, women and children, doomed to slavery---Liberty! Equality!"

Captain Brown, of the Farmer's Delight, left at Grenada, July 36, schooner Rebecca, Drysdale, to sail in two days for Norfolk; and brig Nancy, Harris, to sail next day.

July the 25th, the schooner Doris, captain Eldridge, of Boston, from Barbados and Grenada, was off Grenada, but not being able to sell, went to St. Vincents. August 3, fell in with the English fleet, bound home, 175 sail of merchantmen; was boarded by one of the convoy, and treated politely. August 16, spoke the schooner Nymph, Davis, from Baltimore for Guadaloupe, lat. 34, 30, long. 71.

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CHARLESTON, August 12.

By the arrival of captain Patterson from the Cape, we learn that provisions of every kind began to be very scarce in that place; it was asserted that there was not a stock on hand to last more than three weeks; the brigands were in sight of the town daily; the British squadron of six sail of the line had declared the Cape in a state of blockade, and were cruising close in with it. The report in the Cape, respecting the two ships of war and frigate, which left it on the 24th July, was, that one of them had been captured, and another had got into Port de-Paix in a crippled condition.

It has been the custom for many years past with Mr. Florian C. Mey, whose greatest foreign trade is with the city of Amsterdam, to direct the captains of his vessels, when they arrive off the bar, to display a Dutch jack at the foremast head. On Wednesday last, his brig William and Mary, captain Easterby, from Amsterdam, appeared off the North Channel, in the mooring, when the captain hoisted the signal he was directed to do; he had then to beat up to the ship channel; while doing this he fell in with a British armed ship, which it is said has been off our coast for some considerable time; a person in the ship hailed the brig by her name, which he must have learnt from the pilot on board the ship, or from seeing it on her stern; he asked capt. Easterby, what he was doing with that Dutch flag at his mast head? he was answered, that it was a private signal to make known to his owner, his arrival; he was then ordered from the ship, to take it down immediately, or he would be fired into; captain Easterby being unwilling to risque the lives of his men, or his vessel being damaged, lowered the signal in compliance with this arbitrary request.

[*City Gazette.*]

We have been politely favored by captain Patterson, of the sch'r Lydia, with the following list of American vessels at the port of Cape-Francois, taken from Beesley's Marine Register, August 1, 1803.

Brig Sophia, Thornton, Philadelphia, last from the Mole
Gayoso, Hamilton, New-York
Fair American, Oliver, Wilmington (N. C.)
Polly, ——, Newport
Lapwing, Burns, New-York
Sch'r Coquette, Martin, Baltimore, to sail in 8 days for New-York
Hiram, Chase, Charleston
Diana, Nichols, New-York
Polly, Yeaton, Alexandria
Phœbe, Mills, Philadelphia
Citizen, Muir, New-York
Katy, Allen, New-York, to sail in 8 days for Charleston
Eliza, Furbos, Baltimore, to sail in 6 days
Peggy, Dauney, Newburyport
Sophia, Driscoll, Baltimore
Fair Trader, Gardner, Philadelphia
Maria, Chace, Baltimore
Resolution, Goodwin, New-London, for the Havanna

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ALEXANDRIA, August 23.

Arrived, ship Freedom, Salem; brig Polly, Barbados; schrs. Betsy, do. Laboo, Guadaloupe; Sea Flower, N. York; Columbia, New-Bedford; John, Folly Landing; sloop President, St. Bartholomews.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, *August* 24.

Number of deaths in the city of New-York from the 13th to the 20th August—Adults 34, Children 51—Total 85.

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Died, in London, *William Blake*, esq. of South-Carolina.

At Havre, Mr. *Thomas Collow*, senior partner of the old and very respectable house of Collow, Freres, Carmichael and company, of that place.

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The editor of the Patriot of last evening, after giving the editors of the American what you may call a decent switching, pours upon their lacerated ribs, by way of unction, the following *tickler*. We shall see whether it will rouse them to a "*paroxism of indifference*," or no.

"The editor requests of Messrs. Pechin and Frailey to give an explanation of the following paragraph, from an article in their paper of yesterday, levelled at the Patriot. The reply must be explicit, and without *equivoque* or *inuendo*. The request is *serious*—and those editors owe it to themselves and to myself, to make a serious reply:"

"A continuance of their petulant witticism may provoke the exposure of a FAIR of pictures which may get *publicly hung* in frames soon enough, without obliging us to exhibit them."

"The PATRIOT is charged by the AMERICAN with *harmonizing* with the Fed. Gaz. So far as that paper is HONEST, so far we wish to harmonize. Tho' a decided enemy to its general principles, yet we are not quite so SELFISH as to admit, that *no good thing can come out of Nazareth*. The American, in scratching us in that respect, reflects severely on many of the most decided republicans, who have uniformly patronized that paper."

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A VULGAR ERROR.

"*An idle man is nobody's enemy but his own.*"

Were it possible a man could live in solitude, his idleness, in which name I included all other vices would indeed be of no consequence to any person but himself.

Were it possible for any man to come into the world without father or mother, he might be as idle as he pleased, and be nobody's enemy but his own.

Were a man to pass through the world without friends or connections, he might in a certain degree do hurt to no one but himself.

If there was no such thing in the world as example, a man might be as foolish, as idle and as wicked as he pleased, and be nobody's enemy but his own.

Yet the idle man, who, by a vulgar error, is supposed to be *nobody's enemy but his own*, is, in fact, the enemy of all relatives, and the enemy of all who, seeing him, may follow his example. He is something more than a blank in the world, for he teaches others to neglect their duty as he has done; and it is false humanity to pity him, because no man deliberately does so much mischief as an idle man.

We find that some idle men, who are reputed to be nobody's enemy but their own, have wives and children who are starving for want, while he wastes his time in idleness, and his substance in riotous living.

The idle man who is vicious, adds to the prevalence of bad examples, and takes a part from the encouragement virtue ought to meet with—he allows his affairs to be deranged by neglect, and while the abused pity of the world states him to be nobody's enemy but his own, it is found that he is the enemy of a numerous list of indulgent creditors.

An idle man is not one who does nothing, but one who does nothing that is good. The absence of labor is idleness, but not inactivity, for the mind of man is restless, and when not well engaged will be ill employed.

Much lowness of mind is connected with idleness, for the idle man will, in his distresses, thankfully accept of a dinner or a guinea, altho' accompanied by contempt, and the unfeeling show of generosity. He gives pain to every man of consideration who sees him, and is an enemy to every quarter where his connection extends, or his example is seen.

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Brig Mary, West, Antigua

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*

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW,

The 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, at our auction room, at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of

A variety of DRY GOODS,
And at half past 11 o'clock,
16 boxes white Havanna sugar
3 hhds. do. clayed do.
9 do. St. Croix do.
67 bags of coffee
28 hhds. molasses
4 puncheons Jamaica rum
144 cases excellent claret, entitled to drawback
5 chests hyson tea
Malaga, Lisbon and Madeira wines, &c.
LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.
August 24

For Freight or Charter,

To the West-Indies,

The Schooner
THOMAS,
Burthen about 850 barrels, sails fast, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. For terms apply at captain James C. Stewart's, Fell's-Point, or to captain Hayward, on board, at Hollins's wharf.
August 24. d

For Sale,

The Brig
NEPTUNE,
Just arrived from Europe; she is a good strong vessel, and may be sent to sea at a small expence; burthen 1200 barrels; if not sold in a few days, will take in some freight for the West-Indies. For terms apply to the master on board, at the lower end of Smith's wharf, or to JOHN JOLLY, or RICHARD KEYS.

N. B. Also for sale, a bill on London, at thirty days; amount £429 sterling.
August 24 d6t

George Repold

Has imported in the ship Mercury, captain Littleton Waters, from Bremen,

An assortment of Westphalia LINENS and German manufactured GOODS, all of which he intends to sell on a moderate advance.
August 24. eo6t

To be Rented or for Sale,

THAT commodious and pleasantly situated *House* and *Premises*, on East-street, near the court house, my late residence, and now in the occupation of Mr. Lambert Smith. Possession will be given on the first day of November next—In case of sale the purchaser may be accommodated with a liberal credit. For terms apply to the subscriber, living one mile and an half from the city.
HENRY NICOLS.
Darley, August 24. eo

German Linens.

NOW LANDING,
200 pieces white platillas
500 do. britannias
Which will be sold low for cash or approved paper, at 60 days.
ALSO,
Received per the Mercury, from Bremen,
Diapers, dimities, jeans, &c.
SPERRY & BARNES,
August 24. d3t

Notice.

BE it known to all whom it may in any way concern, that the partnership of *Leaven Lawrence, Lucket & Co.* was dissolved by mutual consent, on the third instant, and the books and papers of that concern, lodged in the hands of Messrs. Leaven Lawrence and Co. for settlement.
LEAVEN LAWRENCE, Acting partner,
For Leaven Lawrence, Lucket & Co.
Middletown, Jefferson county, Kentucky, August 8, 1803.
August 24. d18t

Fifty Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber an apprentice boy, named THOMAS KEAN, 16 years old, or thereabouts. Whoever will return the said apprentice, shall receive the above reward, and no expences paid.
WILLIAM MANSON,
August 24. d3t

Lottery Offices.

TICKETS in the Town Clock and Alarm Bell Lottery sold, registered, examined and insured at *Sower and Cole's*, No. 190, Market-street, and *George Waddell's*, No. 5, north Gay-street, or at his cellar No. 92, Market-street—where adventurers may be informed of the fate of their tickets, on the most moderate terms.
August 20. eo3t