BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

SALEM, August 9.

Extract of a letter from a French gentleman, in Marseilles, to his friend in this town, dated June 8.

"Before this reaches you, you will have been apprised of the renewal of war between France and England. Every thing seems to presage a most cruel and destructive war. France, who can do nothing against the marine of England, is endeavoring to have all the ports of the continent shut against her: and if the neighboring nations refuse to fulfil her desires in this respect, it is to be feared that the French government will try to drive them to it by force of arms. You will readily imagine what consequences must flow from such a step. The flame of war will once more be spread over all Europe, and poor humanity will every where be trampled under foot. I sincerely hope that your happy country may preserve a neutrality which shall be respected by all the belligerent powers."

Yesterday arrived the brig St. Michaels, captain Joseph Cock, 48 days from Elsinore. Left at Elsinore, brig Mary, Rich, of Boston, to sail next day; ship Print, Edwards, Salem, do. ship Rising States, Bragden, New-York, do. At Copenhagen, Lucy Ann, Tompkins, for Norfolk.

NEW-YORK, August 23.

The committee of health report 21 new cases and 7 deaths of the prevailing fever during the 24 hours preceding five o'clock last evening.

Capt. Story from Halifax, put into Prospect, July 27, was informed that the British Packet Lady Hobart was lost on the Banks of Newfoundland. The passengers and crew all saved and arrived at Halifax.

Cleared, brig Morning Star, Henry, Curracoa; Young William, Lightbourn, Bermuda & Jamaica; schooners Roebuck, Dawton, West-Indies; Catharine, Pittman, Demerara; sloop Cato, Darrell, Bermuda.

The threatened invasion of Great-Britain by the French, may render the following brief account, by Dr. Goldsmith, of the successful invasion of William the Conqueror, amusing to our readers.

WILLIAM, who was afterwards called the Conqueror, was the natural son of Robert, duke of Normandy. His mother's name was Arlette, a beautiful maid of Falaize, whom Robert fell in love with as she stood gazing at the door whilst he passed through the town. William, who was the offspring of this amor, owed a part of his greatness to his birth, but still more to his own personal merit. His body was vigorous, his mind capacious and noble, and his courage not to be repressed by apparent danger. His father, Robert, grown old, and, as was common with princes then, superstitious also, resolved upon a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, contrary to the advice and opinion of all his nobility. As his heart was fixed upon the expedition, instead of attending to their remonstrances, he shewed them his son William, whom, though illegitimate, he tenderly loved, and recommended to their care, exacting an oath from them of homage and fealty. He then put him, as he was but ten years of age, under the tutelage of the French king; and soon after, going to Asia, from whence he never returned, left young William rather the inheriter of his riches than of his crown. In fact, William, from the beginning, found himself exposed to many dangers, and much opposition, from his youth and inexperience, from the reproach of his birth, from a suspected guardian, a disputed title, and a distracted state. The regency, appointed by Robert, were under great difficulties in supporting the government against this complication of dangers; and the young prince when he came of age, found himself reduced to a very low condition. But the great qualities which he soon displayed in the field and the cabinet, gave encouragement to his friends, and struck a terror into his enemies. He on all sides opposed his rebellious subjects, and repressed foreign invaders, while his valor and conduct prevailed in every action. The tranquility which he had thus established in his dominions, induced him to extend his views; and some overtures, made him by Edward the Confessor, in the latter part of his reign, who was wavering in the choice of a successor, enflamed his ambition with a desire of succeeding to the English throne. Whether Edward really appointed him to succeed, as William all along pretended, is at this distance of time, uncertain; but it is beyond a doubt that Harold happening to pay a visit to the Norman coast, was induced by this prince to acknowledge his claims, and to give a promise of seconding them. This promise, however, Harold did not think proper to perform, when it stood in the way of his own ambition; and afterwards, when William objected to the breach, he excused himself by alledging, that it was extorted from him at a time when he had no power to refuse. On whatever side justice might lie, the pretext on William's part was, that he was appointed heir to the crown of England, by Edward the confessor, upon a visit he had made that monarch during his life time. In consequence of these pretensions, he was not remiss, after the death of Edward, to lay in his claims; but Harold would admit none of them, and resolved to defend by his valor what his intrigues had won. William, finding that arms alone were to be the final deciders of this dispute, prepared to assert his right with vigor. His subjects, as they had long been distinguished for valor among the European nations, had at this time attained to the highest pitch of military glory. His court was the centre of politeness; and all who wished for fame in arms, or were naturally fond of adventure, flocked to put themselves under his conduct. The fame of his intended invasion of England, was diffused over the whole continent; multitudes came to offer him their services in this expedition; so that he was embarrassed rather in the choice of whom he should take than in levying his forces. The pope himself was not behind the rest in favoring his pretensions; but, either influenced by the apparent justice of his claims, or by hopes of extending the authority of the church, he immediately pronounced Harold an usurper. He denounced excommunication against him and all his adherents: and sent the duke a consecrated banner, to inspire him with confidence. With such favorable incentives, William soon found himself at the head of a chosen army of sixty thousand men, all equipped in the most warlike and splendid manner. The discipline of the men, the vigor of the horses, the lustre of the arms and accoutrements, were objects that had been scarcely seen in Europe for some ages before. It was in the beginning of summer that he embarked this powerful body, on board a fleet of three hundered sail; and, after some small opposition from the weather, landed at Pevensey,* on the coast of Sussex, with resolute tranquility. William, himself, as he came on shore, happened to stumble and fall, but, instead of being discomposed at the accident, he had the presence of mind to cry out, that he thus took possession of the country. Different from all the ravagers to which England had formerly been accustomed, this brave prince made no show of invading a foreign country, but rather encamping in his own. Here he continued in a quiet and peaceable manner for about a fortnight, either willing to refect his troops, or desirous of knowing the reception his pretensions to the crown should meet with among the people. After having refreshed his men in this place, and sent back his fleet to Normandy, to leave no retreat for cowardice, he advanced along the sea side to Hastings, where he published a manifesto, declaring the motives that induced him to undertake this enterprize.

He was soon roused from his inactivity by the approach of Harold, who seemed resolved to defend his right to the crown, and retain that sovereignty which he had received from the people, who only had a right to bestow it. He was now returning flushed with conquest, from the defeat of the Norwegians, with all the forces he had employed in that expedition, and all he could invite or collect in the country through which he passed. His army was composed of active & valiant troops, in high spirits, strongly attached to their king, and eager to engage. On the other hand, the army of William consisted of the flower of all the continent, and had been long inured to danger. The men of Bretagne, Boulogne, Flanders, Poictou, Maine, Orleans, France, and Normandy, were all voluntarily united under his command. England never before, nor ever since, saw two such armies drawn up to dispute its crown. The day before the battle William sent an offer to Harold to decide the quarrel between them by single combat, and thus to spare the blood of thousands; but Harold refused and said he would leave it to the God of armies to determine. Both armies, therefore that night pitched in the sight of each other, expecting the dawning of the next day with impatience. The English passed the night in songs and feasting; the Normans in devotion and prayer.

The next morning, at seven, as soon as day appeared, both armies were drawn up in array against each other. Harold appeared in the centre of his forces, leading on his army on foot, that his men might be more encouraged by seeing their king exposed to an equality of danger. William fought on horseback, leading on his army, that moved at once, singing the song of Roland, one of the famous chiefs of their country. The Normans began the fight with their cross-bows, which, at first, galled and surprised the English, and, as their ranks were close, their arrows did great execution. But soon they came to closer fight, and the English with their bills hewed down their adversaries with great slaughter. Confusion was spreading among their ranks, when William, who found himself on the brink of destruction, hastened, with a select band, to the relief of his forces. His presence restored the suspence of battle; he was seen in every place, endeavoring to pierce the ranks of the enemy, and had three horses slain under him. At length, perceiving that the English line continued impenetrable, he pretended to give ground, which, as he expected, drew the enemy from their ranks, and he was instantly ready to take advantage of their disorder. Upon a signal given, the Normans readily returned to the charge, with greater fury than before, broke the English troops, and pursued them to a rising ground. It was in this extremity that Harold was seen flying from rank to rank, rallying and inspiring his troops with vigor; and though he had toiled all day, till near night-fall, in the front of his Kentish men, yet he still seemed unabated in force or courage, keeping his men to the post of honor. Once more, therefore, the victory seemed to turn against the Normans, and they fell in great numbers; so that the fierceness and obstinacy of this memorable battle was often renewed by the courage of the leaders, whenever that of the soldiers began to slacken.

Fortune, at length, determined a victory, that valor was unable to decide. Harold, making a furious onset at the head of his troops, against the Norman heavy-armed infantry, was shot into the brains by an arrow; and his two valiant brothers, fighting by his side, fared the same fate. He fell with his sword in his hand, amidst heaps of slain, and after the battle, the royal corpse could scarcely be distinguished among the dead. From the moment of his death all courage seemed to forsake the English; they gave ground on every side, and were pursued with great slaughter by the victorious Normans. Thus, after a battle which was fought from morning till sun-set, the invaders proved successful, and the English crown became the reward of victory. There fell near fifteen thousand of the Normans, while the loss on the side of the vanquished was yet more considerable, beside that of the king and his two brothers.† The next day, the dead body of Harold was brought to William, and generously restored, without ransom, to his mother.

* *Now Pemsey.*

† *This battle, called the Battle of Hastings, was fought October 14, 1066, near Heathfield in Sussex, in the place where the town of Battel now stands, so denominated from this day's action.*

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

The report that General Rochambeau had arrived at the eastward from Cape-Francois is unfounded. We have conversed with a French gentleman, passenger in the schooner Diana, captain Nichols, who left the Cape on the 4th instant. He informs, that there were provisions enough in the place to last eight months, and that it was the determination of general Rochambeau to hold it to the last extremity. No late intelligence had been received from Aux-Cayes or Jacmel. It was expected the inhabitants of Port-Republican would be compelled to abandon that place and retreat to the Cape, as they were short of provisions, and the English prevented all supplies by water, and the blacks had possession of the whole of the interior. General La Landès, came passenger in the Diana, and will proceed in a few days for France.

[*N. Y. Daily Adv.*]

Arrived, ship Dispatch, Benners, Tranquebar, 168 days; schooner Farmer's Delight, Brown, Grenada.

At the Lazaretto,

Brig Agnes, Hunt, Barbados, 22 days.

Cleared, brig Samuel, Evans, Malaga; schooner Fox, Shirtliff, Barbados; John Adams, M'Callmont, Curracoa; Lydia, Allen, Richmond; sloop Patient Sally, Duffell, Charleston, (S. C.)

Ship ——, from New-Orleans to Europe, put into the Delaware, in distress, having sprung aleak.

Brig Dolphin, Mitchell, from hence, was lost going into Barbados on the 23d ult. Crew saved.

NORFOLK, August 20.

Arrived, brig Flora, Davis, Jamaica, 20 days; schr. Mary Johnston, Brown, St. Croix, 11; ship Aurora, Bush, Nantz, 54; ship Eliza, ——, Nantz; schr. Rebecca, Drisdale, Grenada, 15; British sloop Bell, Stowe, Barbados, 21; British ship Hope, Giffard, St. Thomas, 19; British brig Adventure, Chapman, Antigua, 21.

Cleared, brig Fame, Drummond, Gibraltar.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, *August* 25.

CONVENTION

Of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

Baltimore, June, 1803.

THE faculty at their general convention in 1802, perceiving that the intention of the institution had not been carried completely into effect, deemed it expedient to aid the imbecilities of the law by appointing *Censors* for all the cities, towns and counties of the state respectively: by this resolve it was required of the censors, that "*they should see that the medical and chirurgical law be not infringed by unlicensed practitioners; that the legal penalties be inflicted on trespassers; that they do all such acts as may be required of them by the bye-laws; and that they make complete returns of all the practitioners of medicine and surgery within their respective districts, to the general faculty at the next convention.*" Notwithstanding these explicit requisitions and the perfect assurance of the faculty that many persons are now practising contrary to the letter and spirit of the law, they have seen with concern that many of the censors have made no returns to the general convention. That the censors may plead no apology for future omission, the secretary begs leave to republish their names, with a confidence (in which he flatters himself he shall not be disappointed) that they will execute with fidelity the trust reposed in them by the faculty.

The following are the censors for the Western Shore, viz.

For Baltimore city, Drs. Coulter, Crawford and Alexander.

For Annapolis, Drs. Shaaf and Chieflin.

For Frederick-town, Drs. Tyler and Baltzell.

For Hager's-town, Dr. Pindell.

For Baltimore county, Drs. Cromwell and Love.

For Anne Arundel county, Drs. Warfield, sen. and Wm. Murray.

For Harford county, Drs. Davis and John Archer, jun.

For Frederick county, Drs. Smith and Hyllary.

For Washington county, Drs. Young and Jacques.

For Alleghany county, Drs. Linn and Murrow.

For Montgomery, Drs. Anderson and Magruder.

For Prince George's county, Drs. Bean and Marshall.

For Calvert county, Drs. Parran and Bourne.

For Charles county, Drs. Wood and Jameson.

For St. Mary's county, Drs. Jackson and Roach.

For the Eastern-Shore.

For Cæcil county, Drs. King & Miller.

For Kent county, Drs. Worrell & Scott.

For Queen Ann's county, Drs. Noel and Thomas.

For Talbot county, Drs. Martin and Johnson.

For Caroline county, Drs. Keene and Mace

For Dorchester county, Drs. White and Wyeville.

For Somerset county, Drs. King and Jones.

For Worcester county, Dr. Fossett*.

The following resolve of the faculty, passed at the convention of 1802, was not published as required of the secretary, he having been deprived of the records of the faculty until after the limited time of publication:

"Resolved, That the following be a bye-law of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, viz. *That all applicants for licenses to practise medicine and surgery in this state, shall make known their intention at least three weeks before the annual meeting, to two of the examiners of each shore respectively; and that it shall be the duty of the secretary to publish this resolve for two months, twice a week at least, in two of the newspapers on the Western, and one of the papers on the Eastern-shore, for two months previous to the three weeks before the annual meetings of the examiners for each shore respectively.*"

Inasmuch as the faculty conceived it would conduce to the interests of the institution to elect a quorum of examiners, residing in the city of Baltimore, they moreover agreed that the candidates for examination shall be at liberty to call upon the examiners for examination at any time during the intervals of the stated meetings, although the certificates can only be obtained at the constitutional meetings of the faculty.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the faculty for the next two years:

Board of examiners for the Western-Shore,

Doctors J. ARCHER, Sen.
GEORGE BROWN
CH. A. WARFIELD
JOHN CRAWFORD
JAMES STEUART
A. ALEXANDER
NATHL. POTTER

For the Eastern-Shore,

Doctors ENNALLS MARTIN
S. T. JOHNSON
P. E. NOEL
T. THOMAS
J. M. ANDERSON, Jun.

Dr. Shaaff having declined a re-election, Dr. H. Wilkins was elected treasurer of the faculty.

Those gentlemen who have received diplomas from medical schools will please to bear in mind, that they are nevertheless to receive certificates from the faculty of the state.

The faculty adjourned to meet on the first Monday in June, 1805.

NATHL. POTTER, Sec'y
M. and Ch. F. Maryland.

* *The faculty knowing of no other physician in Worcester, could only appoint Dr. Fossett.*

River Monocasy.—Mr. Leonard Harbaugh has engaged to remove all impediment from the Monocasy, so as to render it navigable for boats of 100 barrels burthen, to a considerable distance above Frederick-town. It is said that the work will be nearly completed by October or November.

[*Wash. paper.*]

The federal committee of this county, in their address have, we observe, with great propriety noticed the unwarrantable interference of Mr. Jefferson's officers in the politics of the state; and they have alluded particularly to his attorney for the district of Columbia, John Thompson Mason, who in his certificate to Mr. Hall concerning the dispute with colonel Mercer has impudently avowed that he has practised such interference, and has exerted an influence in the affairs of Maryland even in the important matter of electing its governor. Will the people of this state submit to be controled and dragooned in this manner? Yet Mason's conduct is only a part of the general system, by which the president of the United States has misused his high office as a shop for electioneering jobs and schemes, and transformed the ministers of government into so many travelling mountebanks striving with every artifice and effrontery to wheedle the popular mind into a support of all his foolish and wicked projects. [*Fred. Town Herald.*]

From Bryden's Marine List.

August 25.

Arrived, sch'r Dorothy, captain Lefort, 15 days from New-York---Pork, slate, &c.---The captain.

Saw a ship and two brigs in the bay.

The ship Harriot, Holbrook, from Liverpool, is in the bay.

☞ *A meeting of the citizens in the precincts and west part of the city of Baltimore is requested at Fulton's tavern, on* Saturday evening next, *at 4 o'clock, to determine on, and take such measures as may be most likely to obtain a market-house for their accommodation and convenience.*

August 25.

TOWN CLOCK AND BELL LOTTERY.

Third Day's Drawing.

No. 1716, prize of 100 dollars—No. 6671, prize of 20 dollars—and 31 six dollar prizes.

The further drawing is postponed until Friday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A few tickets still on hand, and may be had of the managers at the *old* price.

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. e03t

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Schr. Jenny, Adams, Kingston, Jam.

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 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the new auction room of the subscriber, Water-street, near Peters's bridge, will be offered for sale,

Sundry articles of Dry Goods, a variety of Household Furniture, and an elegant Time Piece.

And immediately after, at 12 o'clock,

40 hhds. claret
50 boxes do. 2½ dozen each
50 hhds. molasses
4 do. glass ware, assorted
2 crates and 1 barrel do.
10 boxes port wine
15 do. prunes
6 chests tea
5 pipes gin
10 boxes mould and dipt candles
10 do. soap
50 do. Spanish segars
50 do. American do.
Sundry pieces furniture, beds, &c.

EDWARD WOODYEAR, Auct'r.

August 25.

Received from New-York,

Per schooner Virginia,

3 cases brown Holland
1 bale Canada muskrat Skins.

Per schooner Dorothy,

100 barrels prime Pork.

And from Gibraltar, per brig Hunter,

10 butts, containing each about 170 gallons, 4th proof Cette Brandy.

All which are offered for sale at moderate prices, by

C. GHEQUIERE & H. KUNCKLE.

August 25. e06t

For Sale,

43 casks Bordeaux Brandy
8 pipes Holland Gin
16 hhds. James River Tobacco
5 bales Surinam Cotton
30 dozen Medoc Claret
80 hhds. white and brown clayed Sugar
15,000 wt. Green Coffee.

Apply to

JOHN RANDALL,
Rowly's wharf.

August 25. d4t-e06t

Coopers wanted.

Liberal wages will be given to six or eight Journeymen Coopers, that are good workmen, at light work—no others need apply.

ISAAC PHILLIPS & Co.
Corner of Howard and Franklin-streets,

Who have on hand,

200 barrels whiskey and apple brandy
176 do. Boston pork and beef
700 do. herrings in good shipping order
300 gallons linseed oil.

Which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or good paper.

August 25. 2aw6t

German Redemptioners.

ON board the ship Mercury, Littleton Waters, master, just arrived from Bremen, lying off captain Tenant's wharf, are a number of young healthy MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN, who have to serve for their passage money. For terms apply to the captain on board,

ALBERT SEEKAMP, or
GEORGE REPOLD.

For Bremen.

The Ship
MERCURY,
Littleton Waters, master.

The greater part of her cargo is engaged. For freight or passage apply to

ALBERT SEEKAMP, or
GEORGE REPOLD.

August 25. d6t-e06t

Leonard-town Jockey club Races.

ON the third Tuesday in October next, a purse of 40 guineas will be run for, over a handsome course at Leonard-town, the four mile heats; and on Wednesday, the following day, a purse of 20 guineas will be run for over the same course, the two mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the Leonard-town jockey club.

August 25. 2aw7t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSENTED himself from the subscriber, a young man who calls himself JEAN, about five feet high, aged about 20 years, very much pitted with the small pox, short black hair, grey eyes, nose and mouth rather large, has a dark complexion; talks several languages, but none to perfection, especially the English; took with him several clothes marked P. V. and a miniature painting of a young lady, set on the back with pearls. Masters of vessels are warned against carrying him off; and should he offer said miniature for sale, it is hoped he will be apprehended, as it will appear suspicious in such a person's possession. The above reward will be given to any person lodging him in jail, or delivering him to

PIERRE DEL VECCHIO,
No. 1, Calvert-street.

August 25 d3t

Notice.

THE creditors of Isaac Kinsey, deceased, are requested to call at No 109, High-street, Old-town, on the 14th day of the 9th month next, to receive a dividend of the assets on hand.

WM. BROWN, } Adm's.
ISAAC KINSEY, }

8th mo. 22. 2awt13S