The result of their deliberation was, that the council of marine immediately dispatched orders to all the ports to lay an embargo on the fishing boats.

Notwithstanding the vigilance recommended in our ports, there have been discovered at *Rotterdam* several disaffected persons who were recruiting for the sea and land forces of the King of *England*. They have, however, effected their escape. Orders have been given to the constituted authorities to watch strictly the conduct of those who are still suspected of holding intercourse with the enemy.

Paris, July 3.

Letters from Leghorn and other parts of Italy, state, that an English squadron of ten sail of the line and seven frigates passed the light-house of Messina on the 24th of May, steering towards Tarento. Another squadron is employed in the blockade of Leghorn and the island of Elba, and several frigates are stationed off the principal ports of Naples. These letters also mention a report that the grand vizier has been deposed.

According to the advices from Vienna, the court of London still persists in the distinction which it pretends to establish between the king of England and the elector of Hanover; and the electoral ambassador has addressed an official note to the minister of foreign affairs, in which he claims the right of neutrality in the quality of elector, and in virtue of the treaty of Amiens.

London, June 27.

Three French luggers, under American colors, entered the Elbe on the 9th inst. and received at Stade a number of guns, for the purpose of attacking any British vessel, or seizing any foreign bottom having British property on board.

July 7.

It is confidently stated in letters from Dunkirk, that three encampments are immediately to be formed along the coast from Cherbourg, and to extend into the Batavian territory. The first to be established at Cherbourg, is to consist of 60,000 men; the second at St. Omer, of 100,000; and the third in Holland, of 40,000 men.

July 11.

The plan to be brought forward by the secretary at war for improving the defence of the country is said to relate to the training to arms of the whole population of the state. All males from 15 to 45 are to be called out on set days to learn the use of the musquet and the outlines of military evolutions. If this can be done, as we apprehend it may, without materially interfering with the occupations of those who must gain their livelihood by their industry, it must in the highest degree contribute to our defence in case of invasion. When the nation has learned to defend itself, every soldier is disposable for every purpose. By such instruction the country will acquire confidence in itself. To physical strength which must ever be superior to the physical strength of any invader, we shall add the spirit of a warlike nation. Then, indeed, it is impossible to doubt for an instant of our complete triumph, should the whole armies of France reach our shores.

July 12.

The Brussels papers to the 9th, which we received this morning, have brought the important news, that, as the king of England has refused to ratify the convention of Suhlingen, the French government have sent orders to disarm the Hanoverian troops. For this purpose, the French army have been put in motion, and is to cross the Elbe immediately to execute the orders of the first consul. The Hanoverican troops are determined not to be disarmed without risking a battle, which is expected to take place as soon as the French have crossed the Elbe. They were expected to cross it on the 1st. The Hanoverians have erected batteries on the North bank of the river, and have taken very strong positions.

The Brussel papers contain also another piece of important news. It is that Alexandria has been taken by a corps of Albanians. These troops formed the flower and strength of the Turkish army: The withholding of their pay produced a revolt, and they drove the Turkish commander out of the city. This event has produced a great sensation at Constantinople.

The hopes of a speedy termination of the war appear to be much more sanguine at Paris than in London. We received this morning intelligence from Paris, to the 10th, which states, that a belief prevails there of the Prussian minister at London having offered the mediation of Prussia, which the British government had consented to accept, conjointly with the mediation of Russia. It is added, that the court of Berlin has actually drawn up a plan for arranging the disputes between the two countries, the principal points of which are—

1. That Malta shall be occupied by Russian troops for ten years, and that they shall be paid by England & France jointly.

2. That Malta shall be ceded to the order at the expiration of ten years, and shall be garrisoned by Neapolitan troops.

3. That the island of Lampedosa shall be ceded to Great-Britain.

We are wholly unable to state what degree of credit, or whether any is due to these rumors. We have indeed been officially informed, that his majesty's ministers expect little from the mediation of Russia; and it is certain that there is nothing in the present position of either of the belligerent powers which can justify any pacific expectation.

NEW-YORK, August 27.

The committee of health report that 8 deaths and 17 new cases of the prevailing fever, have occurred during the 24 hours, ending at six o'clock last evening. The deaths are those of

Mrs. Gardner, (wife of Charles) 77 Fair-street.
Mary Morrison, 32 Chatham-street.
James Butler, 1 Chesnut-street.
Jesse R. Waring, 33 Warren-street.
William Laverick, 3 Lombard-street.
Janet Shields, 3 Charlotte-street.
Peter Black, 30 Moore-street.
A boy of Mrs. Wentworth's, 74 Wall-street.

By the committee,
GEO. A. VALENTINE, Sec'y.

August 27.

Cleared, brig Rainbow, Berg, Shelburne; sloop Hayward, Bermuda.

Captain Noyes left at Greenock, the ship Washington, Gibbs, of New-Bedford, to sail for New-York on the 28th July; and ship Union, for do. on the 25th.

Arrived since our last,

Ship Logan, Macey, 42 days from Liverpool. July 22, lat. 56. long. 16, spoke brig Charlotte, from St. Petersburg to Baltimore, out 29 days. 29th, lat. 45, 30, long. 28, spoke Danish ship North Holland, Hart, from Curracoa for Amsterdam; but hearing of the war in Europe, bore away for New-York. In lat. 41, 10, long. 64, 20, W. spoke brig Lydia, M'Cullum, of and for Philadelphia, from Amsterdam, out 30 days. Passengers in the Logan, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Evans, Mr. Gamble, and 7 in the steerage.

Ship Providence, Buesse, (as mentioned in our last) in 77 days from Hamburg.—Passenger, John D. Lorent, of Philadelphia. July 15, in lat. 45, long. 38, spoke Trio, French, out 5 weeks from N. York for Waterford.

Schr. Lark, Patterson, from Shelburne, N. S.

At quarantine,

Ship Magnet, Marsh, in 98 days from Newry—has 131 passengers.

A schooner went into the quarantine ground last evening.

Signal up for 1 ship, and a fleet of brigs.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MONDAY, *August* 29.

Interments in the burying grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore, DURING THE WEEK *ending this morning at sun-rise:*

Drowned,	1
Cramp in the stomach,	1
Casualty,	1
Consumption,	2
Croup,	1
Intemperance,	1
Bilious fever,	1
Dropsy,	1
Hooping cough,	1
Worms,	1
Mumps,	1
Teething,	2
Fits,	2
Still-born,	2
Hives,	1
Cholera,	17
Diseases unknown,	2
Adults,	5
Children,	33
	38

We learn by letters from France, says the Anti-Democrat, that Havre and Antwerp are declared in a state of blockade by the British squadron.

The Light-House lately erected on Linde's point, at the mouth of Connecticut river, was lighted on the 17th instant.

Last Monday arrived at Salem the sch'r Hazard, captain Norris, from Lisbon. On his passage was boarded by an English priteer sloop, the captain of which informed him that the English took all American vessels suspected of having Dutch or French property on board, bound from the ports of Portugal, or elsewhere, for ports in France or Hollond; that if on their arrival it was proved that the vessels were American bottoms, their freights were paid them, and the vessels released directly.

From a London paper of July 12.

The negociation which has for some weeks been carrying on, through the mediation of Russia, for restoring peace between this country and France, has been brought to a close—It has produced nothing: indeed hardly any one expected it would. The secretary of the Russian embassy, at Paris, is now in London. He brought the dispatches which announced the failure of the negociation. It remains to be seen what part the court of St. Petersburg will take in consequence.

MEDICAL ACCURACY.

The conduct of men in some cases is so exquisitely ridiculous, as to afford a laugh in spite of the presence of disease and the apprehension of death. A blunder of the sort we are about to state, rarely occurs, because from the nature of things such blunders cannot often happen; but when they do happen, they are the more striking. About the beginning of the present prevailing sickness, a young man of this city, took his gun, and went over into the Jerseys, when finding but little game, & the day being very hot, he amused himself with gathering & eating *blackberries;* and in the evening when he was about to return, he met with a person from whom he obtain- some delicious *crabs.* He came home and went to bed, but his stomach was too much overloaded to let him sleep. He was all night restless and uncomfortable. In the morning a physician, of the first quality, was sent for, who happened to enter the sick man's room just as the physical energy of the patient's stomach was beginning to expell the crabs and blackberries by the same road they had entered. The discharge was in no small quantity. Ollapod stops, claps a smelling-bottle to his nose and exclaims—"*I won't go nigh the man! He's in the last stage of the yellow fever! I never saw a person have the black vomit to so great a degree! Set open the windows! Send directly for a coffin! He'll be dead shortly!*" and then hurried away, as if to avoid infection. Note, the patient, notwithstanding Ollapod's prediction, recovered without sending for the doctor a second time, or taking a grain of medicine, and continues in good health.

[*N. York paper.*]

Wonderful Tree of Mexico, called Mete.

This tree the inhabitants plant and dress as we do our vines. It has fifty kinds of leaves which serve for different uses; when tender they make conserves, paper, flax, mamles, mats, shoes, girdles, cordage; and when properly burnt down, dry malt, better than our cinders from coal. On these leaves grow prickles so strong that they use them instead of saws; and so long, that the working people use them instead of knives. From the root of the tree comes a juice, the syrup, which if you let settle, will become honey; if you purify it, it will become sugar. You may also make wine and vinegar of it, both which properly mixt make a better drink than our best ale; if they give it their children when young, they are sure to have double the strength of those brought up by suckling. The rind roasted, heals any wound or burn; and from the top boughs, drop gum, which properly dissolved, is an excellent antitode against poison.

The following toasts are said to have been drank at an entertainment given at Calais by Menguad the commissary, to the new prefect:—

By the prefect—To the man who first executes the vast conception of placing France and England in the respective positions in which they ought to stand—Live the republic!—Long live Bonaparte!—Glory to his government!—Vengeance against Britain if she does not feel that the universe can put an end to her ambition and her excesses.

The commandant of the troops—to him who shall first distribute the billets for lodging the troops at Dover.

The colonel of the 28th of the line—The first review of the French troops in St. James's Park.

The commissary at war—Plenty of all in England, and may John Bull make suitable preparations for the republican army, to shew the zeal and talents of the commissaries at war.

The chief of the artillery—May the fable of the fall of the walls of Jericho be converted into a reality, & may the French artillery at the first operation of our advanced guard perform this miracle in our armies and prove that their triumphs are ever equal to those of Joshua.

An engineer of the navy—To the memory of those sailors who fell in the service of the republic. May they revive in the persons of those who burn with the ardor of avenging their fate.

The president of the tribunal of commerce—The abundance and good quality of articles of colonial produce, and articles necessary for our manufactures, and may the commerce of France in general, and of Calais in particular, experience the good disposition of the soldiers of the republic.

The consul of the United States—The union of the two countries, from whence have sprung the hopes of the return of the human species to liberty. May the properly extended efforts of the chiefs of the two governments disappoint every scheme of usurpation and monopoly.

The mayor of Calais—The chiefs of the governments allies of the republic.—While I drink the health of all, I particularly recommend to your notice Mr. Jefferson, president of the United States.

The sub-prefect of Boulogne—The diffusion of science, arts, commerce, and illumination, and may all the obstacles which oppose them disappear at the voice of the chiefs of our government.

The sub prefect of St. Omer's—The consuls, the tribunate, the legislative body, the senate, the council of state, and the ministers. May they consolidate the republican edifice, and dispel whatever might give rise to a retrograde motion.

The sub prefect of Bethune—Agriculture and domestic virtues. May all citizens form round the government a mass which will impress on the universe the continuation of that respect which the exploits of our warriors have commanded.

The commissary of police—To the memory of the brave who have perished, or the living now covered with laurels. May regret for those who have fallen sharpen the vengeance of those who survive.—Long live the armies of the republic.

The commissary general—To the memory of Eustace St. Pierre and his companions, and mny a monument which will constantly recal to our recollection the hatred which we ought to entertain against the enemies of France and its government, be erected by a subscription of the inhabitants of Calais.

ANECDOTES OF BONAPARTE.

[*From the London Star.*]

For the following anedotes we are indebted to a gentleman, lately from Paris, and who had good opportunities of ascertaining their truth. Our readers may rely on their authenticity.

The consul is in general very cold and reserved: he is so much dreaded, that his appearance throws a gloom over the circles at St. Cloud. The ladies sit, and all the gentlemen stand. When card parties are formed, it is not allowed to play for money. This is a singular piece of affection, when we consider that gambling is allowed all over the republic, and that a duty of 40 per cent. on gaming tables is appropriated to the support of the consul's lady. One evening's *conversazione* may serve for a sample. The company was just entering on that easy chit-chat so natural to the French, and were forming into little groupes for the purpose, when the consul appeared. Hush—was every breath: every party dispersed. The ceremonial was over. Madame Bonaparte did every thing she could to keep up conversation, but all in vain. A dry yes or no was all she could obtain. Then the consul took one of his generals apart, and conferred long on politics. The company sat mute till eleven, when the ladies being completely tired with the scene, made signs to each other, but none had the courage to break up. At length madame put her fingers on her eyes, which the ladies understanding as the approach of Morpheus, got up, and with many curtsies retired in silence.

One lady had appeared in an elegant Indian muslin, which was admired by every body. Bonaparte entering, observed, with a sneer, that it was a very good morning dress. On court days all must appear in sumptuous silks, satins, embroidery, jewels, &c. Gentlemen wear the bag, *chapeau de bras*, and sword.

A gentleman received notice that he must hold himself in readiness to depart on a secret mission; but being for several reasons very averse to such an office, he wished, but knew not how, to decline it. A lady who was daily at court, undertook to prevail on madame Bonaparte to deliver a letter to her husband on the subject. The gentleman wrote his letter of thanks and of refusal, in the most submissive terms. This letter his friend gave to the consul's lady, as agreed, begging her to deliver it when she should find her husband in good humor. But having mentioned this service to a general in the immediate confidence of Bonaparte; "What have you done, madam?" said he, "You know not what an imperious master we have got to deal with. If your friend refuses any one post that is offered him, he is undone for ever. Take my advice; lose no time to see madame Bonaparte, and beg her to return you the letter, if not too late." The lady accordingly did wait on madame, who received her very graciously. "I know what you want," said she:—Here is your letter again. I could have delivered it, but I know the general too well; and I was sure that on second tho'ts you would approve of my conduct."

One of the first noblemen in France, who had saved a very large fortune, notwithstanding his great losses in the revolution, returned to Paris from England on being erased from the list of emigrants. He was living in stile, dreading no evil, when all at once he received orders to retire forty leagues from Paris, and to signify to the grand judge the place he chose for his residence. He immediately waited on the grand judge, and expressed his astonishment at an order which he had not the least idea how he had deserved. The grand judge finally told him, it was because he was suspected of having a pension from England. The nobleman positively denied the charge, and wondered how it could be supposed that a man of his appearance needed to stoop for the pittance of a monthly guinea or two to any one. Being asked if he would give his word of honor to that effect, he readily assented; and even gave a written declaration, asserting upon his honor, that he never received any pension from England or any where else. With this declaration, the grand judge ventured to wait on Bonaparte, and to remonstrate. But his consular majesty flying into a passion, dismissed him with this reply, "When I give orders, I expect to be obeyed." *Quand je donne des orders je veaux qu'on obeisse*—And obeyed he was, for the poor ex-noble was obliged to move.

One day on a hunting party, Bonaparte, offended at some trifling circumstance, struck with his whip one of the guards de chassee, who by the bye, are generally the same that were employed in the days of royalty—the chasseur very properly resented the insult, saying in a tone of reproach: "*Jamais le ci devant m'a trait comme cela,*" and clapping spurs to his horse, contemptuously rode past the consul. It is added that the latter cooled soon after, rode up to the man and apologized. For the latter part I cannot vouch.

The consul is so gloomy and distrustful, that every one of his household dreads and hates him; while at Malmaison none of the guards or servants could pass or repass within the house, without tickets; and Madame Bonaparte, who is good natured and obliging, was applied to for those cards. But often the sentinels disputed her authority. She is treated most despotically, and never interferes in polities, but the domestics would go through fire and water for her.

From BEYDEN'S *MARINE LIST.*

August 27.

Arrived, the English sloop Susanna, captain Cox, 30 days from Barbados, and 15 from Bermudas—sugar—Hugh Thompson.

Spoke the 22d instant, schooner Sally, captain Laboyteaux, of Baltimore, 26 days from Jamaica, bound to Norfolk. 19th, spoke the sloop Union, captain Bethel Young, 2 days from Cape-Henry, bound to Bermuda.

Arrived, ship General Greene, captain Miller, 80 days from Liverpool—salt and crates.

In lat. 37, 56, long. 74, 30, spoke the brig Courier, captain Huggins, from Bilboa, bound to Norfolk; on the 22d of August, thirteen days before the brig had spoke the ship Baltimore, captain Hurst, from Liverpool. Two ships and a brig are in the Bay.

August 29.

Arrived, ship Baltimore, captain Hurst, 64 days from Liverpool—Salt—William Patterson & Sons.

August 8, spoke the brig George, capt. Devereaux, of and for Philadelphia, from Corunna, out 44 days. August 16, in lat. 38, long. 63, 30, spoke the schooner ——, four days from Boston, bound to Martinique.

Arrived, schr. Jane, captain Jacobs, 15 days from St. Martins—Sugar—William Wilson. Left there,

Schr. ——, ——, of	Alexandria
Sally, Harris,	Boston
Jane, Dana,	Charleston

The day after the Jane failed was boarded by the English sloop of war St. Lucie, and had two of her men pressed.

Arrived, brig Henry, captain Sherman, 44 days from Bordeaux—brandy and wine—William Patterson & Sons. Left there, brig Anna Maria, captain Coffin, of New-York, arrived July 10; Betsy, Gordon, of Nantucket, ditto; Minerva, ——, of N. York, from Corunna. August 17, in lat. 42, 42, long. 53, spoke the ship Halcyon, captain ——, from New-York, bound to London.

Arrived, ship Diana, captain Price, 84 days from Amsterdam—136 passengers—Bale goods—Jacob Adams and others.

August 20, in lat. 39, 30, long. 70, spoke the brig Nancy, captain Salisbury, 50 days from Lisbon, bound to New-York.

The ship Sally, Mull, sailed with the Diana, 180 passengers on board.

Arrived at quarantine, schooner Abigail, Rudyard, 10 days from New-York—Plaister of Paris, pimento, pork, &c.—Different persons.

In the bay, brigs Fly, Pearce, ——; Charlotte, ——, ——; Friends, ——, ——.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED.

Ship Lexington, Smith,	Rotterdam
General Greene, Miller,	Liverpool
Brig Martin, Lee,	Montserrat
Schr. Favorite, Drummond,	Charleston
Sloop George, Symonds,	Boston

CLEARED,

Brig Light Horse, Collier,	Falmouth and a market
Alliance, Jones,	St. Thomas
Maries, Easton,	Savannah

Post-Office,

Baltimore, August 29.

☞ *Letters for the British packet Townsend, for Falmouth, England, via Halifax, N. S. will be received at this office till* Monday, *the 5th September next, at* 12 *o'clock, noon.*

CHARLES BURRALL.

P. S. The inland postage to New York must be paid on all letters for the packet.

Sale by Auction.

To-Morrow morning,

The 30th instant, at 10 *o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Frederick-street dock, will commence the sale of*

A variety of Dry Goods, and 1 box Hardware.

After which, at 12 *o'clock,*

21 hhds. and 12 barrels Muscovado sugar
11 hhds. Guadaloupe clayed do.
33 puncheons rum
57 barrels and 39 bags green coffee
14 pipes and 10 hhds. Corsica wine
3 do. Holland gin
5 do. brandy, &c.

Also,

About 2000 salted Hides.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.

August 29.

The Subscriber

Will Rent his MILL for one or two years, or grind by the hundred. She is in complete order, and possession may be had immediately.

JOHN RUTTER.

August 29. d6t

Antigua Rum and prime Sugars.

Just imported in the brigantine Martin, captain Lee, and now landing,

Eighty puncheons of RUM.

Also, in the sloop Susanna, capt. Cox, from Barbados,

A cargo of SUGARS, expected to be of the very first quality, and will be landed on Wednesday next. The whole for sale by

HUGH THOMPSON.

August 29. d6t

Wm. Wilson and Sons,

No. 105, Market-street,

Have for Sale, received by the Harriot, from Liverpool,

IRISH LINENS and SHEETINGS,

Tin, cutlery, japanned ware, spades, shovels, white lead, and Liverpool Coal.

They have also for sale,

KENDAL COTTONS assorted in bales, cloths, cassimeres, hosiery, tickens, twilled bagging, Irish glass, copper, pins, alum.

Guns with carriages, &c. 6 pounders.

Isle of May SALT.

August 29. eo

For Freight or Charter,

The fast-sailing copper-bottomed Ship HARRIOT,

Burthen about 2000 barrels, will be ready to receive a cargo in few days. For terms apply to

WM. WILSON & SONS.

August 29. eo3t

Stray Cows.

IN the summer of 1802, came to the farm of Mrs. Carroll, called Mount Clear, a red and white Cow, with both ears cropped, and about ten years old.

On the 28th June, 1803, came to the same farm, a brindle Cow, with a young calf, about eight years old, white in her forehead and under her belly, and white feet, no other mark.

And on the 2d August instant, a black Cow, about nine years old, with a piece off her near horn and a piece out of her right ear, white face and white under her belly.

JOHN ELDER, Manager.

August 29. taw3t