represented as strong; they have plenty of artillery and ammunition, and an English commissary is said to be at their head quarters. The heavy baggage of the army has been sent to the fortress of Ratezburgh. Their military chest is said to contain 5,000,000 of dollars. They are, however, in great want of provisions and forage, so that a number of beautiful horses perish for hunger, or must be shot. The men get, as their only ration, one pound of bread a day.

NEW YORK, September 1.

The committee of health report 1 death, viz.

Peter Roman, 15, Beekman-slip, and 16 new cases of the prevailing fever, for the last 24 hours.

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

Wednesday evening, August 31.

Cleared, schooner Jane, Messier, St. Augustine.

The following vessels are advertised in the Greenock Advertiser of the 12th July, which we received yesterday by the ship Union, captain Service:

For New-York, ship Fanny, Braine, to sail 25th July; ship George, Simpson, 14th.

For Charleston, ship Mary Ann, Inglis, 25th July, from Glasgow; ship Dundas, M'Gregor, loading at Glasgow, for Virginia; Jesse, Boag, for Newfoundland; Union, Caldwell, loading. Arrived, from the 1st to the 12th July: Pitt, Campbell, New-York; Margaret, Miller, do.; Brandywine Miller, Collins, do; Diana, Campbell, Charleston; Alexis, Allison, Wilmington; Mercury, Miller, Charleston; Bellisarius, Tibbets, Wiscassett. Sailed, Mary, Smith, Charleston, in ballast.

Arrived since our last,

Ship Marion, Seton, 130 days from Batavia and Sumatra. Left, at Batavia, ship Samuel Smith, Styles, of Baltimore; ship ——, Wood, and brig Fame, crews all in good health, to sail in a few days for Amsterdam. At Suez, in the island of Sumatra, ship Centurian, Hiller, and Neptune, ——, of and for New-York; brig Peacock, of Boston, waiting for a cargo. Sailed in company, ship Alexander, of Boston, for Isle of France. On the 25th August, off the Delaware, was boarded by a British 50 gun ship, which pressed one man, who had no protection.

Ship John, Decosta, 30 days from Liverpool. The William and Jane, Price, sailed in company for this port; and the Fair American, for Philadelphia. Spoke, August 10, lat. 44, long. 46, ship Telegraphe, Ingraham, 14 days from hence for Liverpool.

Ship Joseph, Jemison, 49 days from Cork. Spoke, July 19, lat. 49, 22, long. 17, ship William and Henry, Jeffery, 23 days from Wilmington, N. C. for Falmouth. August 8, lat. 44, 46, long. 30, ship Chatham, Chew, 15 days from New-York, for Liverpool. 15th, lat. 44, 36, long. 47, was boarded by the British sloop of war Cornelia, (had marked on her stern "*Washington of Philadelphia.*") 16th, lat. 44, 30, long. 50, spoke schooner Hope, from Salem for Aux-Cayes—17th, lat. 43, 32, long. 51, 51, ship Kingston, Stevens, 29 days from London, for Norfolk. Passenger, Mr. Creighton.

Brig New-York, Pelor, 57 days from Bordeaux. Spoke, July 22, lat. 43, 49, long. 35, 29, schr. Harmony, Gogens, 13 days from Nantucket for Bonavista. 23d, lat. 44, long. 38, ship Sarah, Crane, of Philadelphia, 35 days from New-Orleans for Bordeaux. August 2, lat. 41, 3, long. 49, 22, sloop Julian, Pease, 10 days from Nantucket for Fayal. 14th, lat. 40, long. 64, ship Ambition, Brown, 2 days from New-York for Dunkirk. 20th, lat. 36, 12, long. 66, 6, ship Susanna, Walker, 11 days from Charleston for Liverpool. 29th, lat. 39, 56, long. 72, English brig Rainbow, 2 days from hence for Shelburne.

At Quarantine,

Ship Martha, ——, of Philadelphia, from Havanna; a French ship from the West-Indies, and a British sloop of war of 20 guns, arrived at quarantine yesterday afternoon.

Halifax, August 16.

Arrived, schooner Adventure, Butterworth, Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.

Last evening arrived captain Collet of the ship Pigou, (which he left at the Lazaretto) from London. He left London the 22d of July, but having left our papers on board, we must postpone the details until to-morrow. The captain informs that nothing new had lately occurred, except the capture of a few merchant ships, and the oganizing and arming the militia of the kingdom for the reception of Bonaparte.

The ship Active, M'Dougal, from London, sailed the day before the Pigou, and may be hourly expected.

Ship Stafford, Kennedy, from Londonderry, with passengers, is below.

By the Camilla, captain Hubber, arrived on Wednesday afternoon from Liverpool, we have received additional London Gazettes to the middle of July.

The Liverpool Saturday's Advertiser of the 9th of July says—"The brig Deane, capt. W. Deane, which arrived on Thursday from Kentucky, with a cargo of cotton, was built on the Alleghany River in Pennsylvania, and came down the river Ohio, into the Mississippi, having passed the great falls of the Ohio, and sailed a distance of nearly 3000 miles within the land. She is the first vessel which ever came to Europe from the western waters of the United States."

On Wednesday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the chemical labaratory of Mr. Hunter, in Second, below Walnut-street. It consumed a part of the building and destroyed materials and apparatus to a considerable amount.

Extract of a letter from Ontario county, New York.

I informed you some time ago, that Mr. John Moffat of Cayuga, in this state, had invented a boiler and still, for which he obtained a patent from government: I have lately had an opportunity of seeing them tried, and am convinced that the discovery is of the greatest consequence to the manufacturers of spirits, malt-liquor, salt and sugar.

Mr. Moffat lately erected an experimental still, which contained 300 gallons; it is made of pine boards, into which is introduced a small copper furnace, by means of which, with the wood of a single fence rail, the whole was made to boil in 20 minutes; what an immense saving of fuel!!

It is calculated that from 5 to 10 barrels of spirits may be distiled daily, with the labor of only two men; the still and boiler may be made of any size. This patent still and boiler has excited the attention of many gentlemen from different states—since it has been proved experimentally to be of so much advantage to the manufacturer of the above articles, the demand for the patent rights has far exceeded all calculation; from 5 to 10,000 dollars have been offered for the right of using the patent still in one county only.

Arrived, ship Camilla, Hubber, Liverpool, 40 days; Eliza, Charnock, Barcelona, 56; brigs George, Devereaux, Corrunna, 68; Sally, Bagley, Newburyport, 16; Wealthy, Fisher, Richmond, 8; Jane, Hunt, Cork, 33; New-Jersey, Skellie, Bordeaux, 70.

Cleared, ship Rebecca, M'Ever, Batavia; brig Mentor, Vanneman, St. Thomas; Diligencia, Silano, Havanna; schr. Sea Flower, Taggert, Kingston, (Jam. Lion; Smith; Port-Republican; Nancy, Endicott, Kingston, (Jam.)

Lazaretto, September 1.

"An inward bound brig has just dropped anchor, in the outer channel, name, &c. unknown. Two square-rigged vessels in sight and inward bound.

Arrived, brig Jane, Hunt, 43 days from Cork. Sailed from thence, on the 19th July. Captain H. spoke the following vessels.

August 17, in lat. 43, long. 53, 40, spoke ship Merchant, Curtis, of Portland, from Norfolk, bound to Falmouth, for orders, 18 days out.

21st, lat. 41, 49, spoke brig Henry, of Liverpool, captain Affleck, 19 days from the Capes of Delaware. 27th, lat. 39, long. 73, 30, spoke British ship Susanna, captain Ropes, from Jamaica for Quebeck.

NORFOLK, August 20.

We have it from a mercantile correspondent, that *the house of Lamb & Younger, of London*, mentioned in our paper of Thursday last to have stopt payment, "is now going on as usual in business."

By captain Vickery, of the ship Thomas, 49 days from Gibraltar, we learn, that two days before his departure news was received that the Island of Scicily and city of Messina was taken possession of by the British fleet under admiral Nelson—Toulon is blockaded by 9 sail of the line; 17 prizes have been sent into Gibraltar; the emperor of Morocco has formally demanded the Tripolitan admiral's ship, alledging that the Tripolitans had risen on the remainder of the crew, and carried her to Tripoli by force.

Arrived, ship Dart, captain Peck, 43 days from Cadiz.

Ship Thomas, Vickery, 44 days from Gibraltar.

Ship Kingston, Stevens, 38 days from London, bound to City-Point.

Ship Lucy Ann, Tompkins, 65 days from St. Petersburg, and 50 from Elsineur.

Cleared, ship Hecules, Dosworth, Falmouth; brig Regulator, Shanks, Antigua; schooner Eliza, Johnston, Barbados.

GEORGE-TOWN, August 16.

The fatal effects of the flux which rages with the utmost violence in this and the neighboring counties, exhibits a very distressing scene; upwards of 500 persons, (it is thought,) within a few weeks, have been swept off; and in some parts more than two thirds of families have fallen a prey to this depopulating disorder. The following cure for this disease is extracted from an old Virginia paper; experience verifies the happy effects which the use of it has produced.

A CURE FOR THE FLUX.

Recipe 1. Take about three quarters of an ounce of the rind of the oldest cheese that can be got, scrape it very fine in a pint (or less) of new milk, which let be thickened with the best superfine flour, to the consistence of what is generally termed mush, which let be the patients constant diet till they find the flux inclining to stop, then work it off with any gentle purge: should they desist taking the medicine, too soon, and find the disorder returning, have recourse to it again, it will assuredly cure.

Recipe 2. Take the inner bark of a white oak saplin or tree, of which make tea sweetened with the best double-refined loaf sugar, which let be the patients constant drink, if it proves unpalatable dry the bark before a slow fire, and reduce it to a fine powder, a small tea-spoonfull of which may be taken in a glass of good Port wine, warmed, in the morning fasting, and in the evening, observing to work it off as in the first recipe. This medicine is fully as efficacious as the other, and best suits those who through a depraved appetite cannot take the first medicine.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

The high-colored tales we are receiving through the Aurora and other democratic mediums, of the impressment of American seamen by the British, must be received with great caution. Duane, it is believed, has his own personal motives for endeavoring to exasperate our citizens against and to involve them in a war with that nation. As an instance, take the following fact, which is stated by a correspondent in the last Anti-Democrat, and which, it is believed, cannot be gainsayed.

"It may be remembered, that there was an account* given, some time ago, under the Norfolk head, of four men, being taken out of an American vessel, by the Andromache frigate, who were all declared to be Americans; and that one of them, by the name of Thomas Johnson, swam on shore at Hampton Roads; which occasioned a considerable sensation in the public mind. This man has since been in the jail of this county; and *acknowledges* he was *an Englishman;* that his name was Thomas Cunningham; and that the *other three* who were taken out of the American vessel at the same time, *were Englishmen.* If there is any doubt as to the verity of this statement, the matter may be ascertained by proper enquiry. And yet this business was represented as a daring violation of the American flag, on the part of the captain of the British frigate; with what truth and justice will now appear from the foregoing account."

* *Although this account first appeared under the Norfolk head, the Aurora takes care to dress it in such a variety of garbs as to make it every time appear a reiteration of the same act.*

An English paper in speaking of the promising harvest, says, the crops of grain in Yorkshire and the adjoining parts of Nottinghamshire, are abundantly great; and the wheats and rye in great forwardness.

Death has of late made considerable havoc in the literary world of Germany, and deprived it of many of those great characters who had given celebrity to their country, and assigned it an honorable rank among the most enlightened nations of Europe—Among those whose loss is of a very recent date, the name of GARVE makes a conspicuous figure. This philosopher was equally remarkable for the beautiful propriety of his reflections, the charms of his eloquence, and the amenity of his deportment. Of all his countrymen, the harmony of his periods bears the nearest affinity to the Greeks, and, on that account, as well as for his manner of treating his moral subjects, he has justly been considered the Addison of Germany.

Previous to the reign of Jefferson, the *patriotic* papers had a great deal to say about the embezzlement, misappropriation and waste of the public money, without having been able to prove the charges in a single instance, except that of their dear friend Randolph. But they say not a single word about the 747,000 dollars drawn out of the treasury in 1802, by Mr. Gallatin, more than according to his report to congress, was applied to any public purpose. It would be a satisfaction to know who had the use of this vast sum, till the public exigencies called for its application. If it should have been employed in speculations in western lands, ought not the public to have the profit of the bargains? Or is it supposed the people are so rich that they can lend their money for the benefit of individuals, without interest?—Would it not be better to pay the debt as fast as we can?

From the exultation of some of the Jeffersonian editors at the death of CALLENDER, it has been suggested that there may have been *foul play* in the business. The editor of the Ægis seems to entertain the same opinion:—"Several circumstances (says he) have induced a belief that his death was not by accident, but design." The late attempt of Geo. Hay to destroy him is fresh in the memory of every one.

[*Salem Gazette.*]

From the Charleston Courier.

[A man by the name of *Allan B. Magruder*, of Kentucky, who presented the public some time since with three or four columns of unmerited, fulsome panegyric upon Mr. *Jefferson*, has lately published what he calls the Political Character of *John Adams*. After filling five or six columns of a newspaper with observations which he will be ashamed of, if he lives a few years longer, he *condescends* to admit the following truths]

"There was a time the eminent services of Mr. Adams entitled him to the thanks of his country. Few men have shone more conspicuously in the diplomatic department and few men have discovered more cool intrepidity in negociation, under circumstances attended with similar difficulty. Dispatched to Europe to receive the acknowledgments of American independence, from a set of princes who detested the principles upon which it was established, he had many prejudices to remove before he could hope for success. Besides, if we look into the secret history of the definitive treaty of peace with England, we shall find Mr. Adams the most active character in that negociation. When the question arose as to the particular jurisdiction of the American fisheries, the point was about being yielded up by Franklin and Jay.* Mr. Adams knew the intrinsic value of this article to the United States; and after infinite difficulty with the English minister, who disputed with jealousy every sacrifice that imperious necessity compelled him to make, the nation is indebted to the intrepidity of Mr. Adams for the fisheries it owns, on the Banks of Newfoundland, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence and on the coast of Labrador.

"The conduct of Mr. Adams, in Holland, deserves equally to be remembered with sentiments of gratitude. At that critical period of the revolution, when we were without money and without friends, Mr. Adams was empowered to negotiate a loan with the Dutch. Arrived at the Hague, he found the states-general not in that kind of temper, which might promise success. The Dutch had been influenced against the propositions of congress by the English minister sir Joseph Yorke, now Lord Aukland, and it was with much regret that Mr. Adams discovered, that they were without confidence in the success of the American cause, had given us up as a set of rebels, whom heaven had devoted to destruction and that we were without resources to pay what ought to be loaned. Congress having received information of these circumstances, was about to recall Mr. Adams, who so far from despairing, took the negotiation on himself. He wrote a series of letters to the states' general explaining the justice of our cause, the purity of our intentions, the resources to repay what might be loaned, and the advantages that were to be derived from a small supply of money, at that critical period. The communication was attended with success. The Dutch had every doubt removed, and a loan was effected, amidst incalculable difficulties which once more restored the hopes of our agitated republice.

* *We believe the writer is not correct as it respects the conduct of Mr. Jay.*

[*Citizen* Magruder then adds, that the foregoing eminent services of Mr. *Adams* have been so completely obscured by his subsequent conduct, that they are scarcely recollected by the *gratitude* of a *generous* people. *Citizen* Magruder might have added, that Mr. *Adams* was not a singular instance in this respect. As to this same "*subsequent conduct*" to which Magruder alludes, let it be remembered, that the illustrious Washington declared his cordial approbation of it, with the exception, that he wished the measures of government had been still more energetic. But *Citizen* Magruder, though he knew that Washington furnished another instance of the "*gratitude*" of a cirtain description of "a *generous*" people, did not chuse to mention it, lest he might *in some small degree* injure the popularity of the *great man* who countenances, pampers, and "prays for the continuance of the useful labors" of a wretch who has accused Washington of the foulest crimes.]

SEVEN RULES OF HEALTH.

From the Latin of FREDERICK HOFFMAN, a German physician, who died in 1742, aged 82; with a learned comment, addressed to Mrs. P. B. and adapted to her particular situation and humor.

BY SHE KNOWS WHOM.

1st RULE. *Avoid all excesses, because it is against nature.*—COMMENT. You must not eat, drink, sleep or exercise, too much: and not only so, but no object either of passion or taste should carry you beyond what your strength and spirits are proportioned to bear. These are excesses, which always weaken, and, if continued, are sure to destroy.

2d RULE. Do not depart suddenly from what you have been accustomed to, because custom is second nature.—COMMENT. For instance, you, Mrs. P. B. have long been accustomed to contradict, to lecture, to rate your very good friend and humble servant; sometimes with, but oftener without, reason. No matter: the evacuation has done you good: I have seen you grow better upon it: it will therefore be for your health not to leave it off suddenly, but by degrees.

3d RULE. Be cheerful and tranquil, because this is the surest means of health and long life.—COMMENT. To be cheerful—Don't look upon the dark side of the thing; don't extract only the melancholy, which will ever be one ingredient in all human affairs; don't forbode evils that never may happen, and be prepared to bear with reasonable patience those which assuredly will. To be tranquil—Suffer none of your passions to grow inordinate; let not your heart be torn with anger, envy, malice, &c. be not corroded with little splenetic frettings and vexations; nay, keep even the kind and amiable affections within due restraint; for these, by being suffered to indulge and riot at large, will acquire a violence, an impetuosity, and an unruliness, which may serve for the ground-work of much future tribulation.

4th RULE. Affect a pure and temperate air. COMMENT. I would add, & as often as you can, change your air; a change of air, even for the worse, has been found to produce goods effects upon invalids; to say nothing of the exercise, and benefits thereform.

5th RULE. *Adapt your aliments to your temperament, and let them be such as dissolve and pass easily.* COMMENT. This must be ascertained by observation and experience of your own; books and physicians can do nothing here.

6th RULE. *Observe a proportion between your aliments and your exercise.* COMMENT. I would rather say, proportion your exercise to your strength and spirits, and your aliments to the appetite this exercise shall give you: and (let me add) have a special regard to the temperature of the air, at the time of your using it; for I am by no means with those who think, that exercise in all kinds of weather is equally salubrious.

7th RULE. *Avoid physic and physicians if you would be well.* COMMENT. Does not this sound as if one was to say, "Avoid religion and priests, if you are desirous to be saved?" But whatever may be said for physic and physicians, you, I apprehend have no occasion for either. You complain of bowels as I do of nerves; but I do verily believe, that your bowels are sound and healthy. From some cause or other a defluxion has fallen upon them, which produces an uneasy, it may be a painful sensation; your great object is that this defluxion passes of as easily as may be. But you must not use purging physic, because that, as it does some violence to all natures, and would a great deal to yours, will infallibly weaken you, who are too weak already; and you must not be costive. If you can find the mean, you will have done your duty to your bowels; and I hope and trust, that all your complaints will gradually were away.

POSTSCRIPT.

Your bilious ailment, if you mean any thing more by it than a propensity now and then to be cross and peevish, especially with *you know whom*, is another affair. This propensity which you call bilious, is mistaken by some for a sourness in the stomach: an acrimonious humor undoubtedly it is.

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Brig Alert, Wright, Barbados
Schr. Paragon, Wickes, Jamaica

Notice.

☞ *The members of the mechanical fire company are requested to meet at the court house on Monday, the 5th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. in order to work the engine.*

September 3.

☞ *The person who left the note under the corner brick of the parsonage house of St. Peter's church, a few days since, will particularly oblige the trustees by calling on either of them, and he shall be rewarded for his trouble.*

September 1. d

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.

On Tuesday next,

The 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Frederick-streetdock, will be sold,

9 bales WOOLLENS, consisting of broadcloths, coatings, plains, baize, flannel, &c.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.

September 3.

HEMP.

15 tons Virginia HEMP, of good quality, for sale by

HODGSON & THOMPSON.

September 3. eo4t

Wanted to Rent,

In a healthy situation in the city of Baltimore, a convenient two-story HOUSE, for the accommodation of a small private family. Apply to the printers.

September 3. d15t

For Sale,

250 boxes Lucca oil, 30 flasks each
150 do. do. 12 bottles
50 do. mould candles
50 do. dipt do.
50 cases claret
10 sacks almonds
2 cases cotton blankets
Fine and coarse writing paper
Sugar in barrels
Pork and mackerel, do.

The above will be sold on liberal terms by

JONAS MAREAN,
No. 88, Bowly's wharf.

September 3. eo5t

For Philadelphia,

The very fast-sailing Schooner DOROTHY,
John Le Fort, master;

Having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will positively sail on Tuesday evening next, wind and weather permitting. For remainder of freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to the master on board, on the west side of Smith's wharf, or Joseph Townsend.

September 3. d3t

An Iron Mine.

A PERSON, now residing in this city, who has for many years been engaged in the superintendance of iron works, and has had an opportunity of examining the ores of that metal, melted at many furnaces in this state, Virginia and Pennsylvania, and comparing the advantages of situations for carrying on that business—some years ago made a discovery of a bank of ore, which for the quality, quantity, situation, and every other requisite for pursuing the business to greater profit than any other he is acquainted with, or he believes exists. A desire of turning this discovery to his own emolument, at some period, by the erection of works on the spot, has hitherto prevented him from making a disclosure; but having now relinquished the design of engaging in such a business, on account of a bad state of health and other circumstances, he deems it improper to let what appears to him so valuable a discovery be lost; he will therefore make the situation known, and point out its advantages, with every other information he is possessed of respecting it, to any gentleman who may be disposed to make the enquiry, for a consideration far below what the expences he has already incurred, and the trouble and time he has devoted to it, might entitle him to demand. Enquire at this office.

N. B. The same person is also in possession of a curious, simple and more accurate method than any yet made public, of calculating land surveys, which he would communicate on reasonable terms. Also, of a case in law, which would exercise the genius, and might turn to the advantage of any gentleman of that profession.

September 3. 3t