told the witness, the horse judge Campbell got from him was in part of the purchase of a negro wench; that the judge had sold Miller the negro, and that 250 dollars was all, except the horse, he had ever received for her.

The trial commenced on Monday, and continued till Thursday. On Friday morning the question was put, the senate divided. There were for finding the judge guilty, 3; not guilty, 9. He was acquitted. Miller's character is bad.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, December 14.

Capt. Murphy, from Calcutta, informs that the news of war had not reached that place when he sailed, but was informed of it at St. Helena. A secret expedition sailed from Calcutta in company with the Swift, supposed to be destined for Ceylon, as a reinforcement to the British troops at that place; at which island there had been some serious disturbances between the British and Khandian chief. It was said some of his Britannic majesty's troops had been massacred. The whole of the troops in the upper provinces had taken the field.

Passengers in the Swift—Capt. Beare and lady, Wm. Macarty, esq. late American consul at Calcutta, capt. Reed, of the British 76th regiment, lady, child and servants.

A gentleman who arrived here in the ship Patty, from New-Orleans, informs us, that on the 20th ult. he met in the river a Spanish corvette from Havanna, bound up to New-Orleans, having on board 150,000 dollars, in part payment of the colonial debt. He learned from this corvette, that the Spanish government did not intend to give up Louisiana.

The new election of charter-officers for the seventh ward of this city took place yesterday; and terminated, as we are informed, in favor of the democratic ticket, by a majority of 25.

A gentleman who left Martinique 18 days since, informs, that the noted fast sailing French privateer, which has done so much damage in the capture of vessels, was, on her going into Martinique with a prize, so closely pursued by a British frigate that she put into an out-port of that island. The British landed men, took the fort, and cut the privateer out, and made a prize of her. This privateer is a large schooner, and one of the fastest sailing vessels in the West-Indies. She had often been chased by British cruizers, but never overtaken. Her capture, therefore, is extremely valuable, considering the success with which such a vessel may cruize.

GALE OF WIND.

We can hardly recollect so severe a gale of wind as has prevailed during the last forty-eight hours. It commenced before day on Tuesday, accompanied with violent rain. Our harbor crowded with shipping and coasting craft, was exposed, especially on the Hudson side of the town, to all its rage. The following vessels were either dashed to pieces against the wharves and adjoining vessels, or sunk. In the North-river, near the Hay Scales, a schooner belonging to John Hatfield, of Staten-Island, laden with hay, and a sloop, name unknown; near the Corporation Dock, a sloop laden with wood and marketing; off the Battery, a sloop laden with pork, beef, cheese, &c. in the East-river, near Exchange-slip, a schooner belonging to Mr. Cornwell, owner of the mills at Red Hook, laden with flour, and a schooner belonging to Mr. Ronolds. Exclusive of the above, which have been completely wrecked, a vast number have sustained more or less injury, and the total damage cannot be rated at less than 20,000 dollars.

By the arrival at Newburyport of capt. Patch, in the ship Elizabeth, 47 days from Lisbon, we are informed that it was not expected Portugal could long resist the tide of French influence. It was supposed that the Spaniards would certainly join the French, as they had concluded not to purchase a neutrality on the terms stated in late papers. He understood that England had given the Spanish court to understand, that she should expect a sum not less than should be given to Bonaparte as a consideration for the privilege of remaining neutral. The English merchants were in expectation of being ordered from Lisbon.

A friend has favored the editors of the New-York Gazette with a letter from Madeira, containing a particular account of the destruction at that place on the 9th of October. The following is an extract:

"On Sunday night, the 9th Oct. 1803, at about half past eight o'clock, happened a most dreadful disaster to the island of Madeira in general, but more particularly to the city of Funchal. After a day of almost incessant rain, and very close, cloudy, threatening weather for several days antecedent, suddenly burst a torrent of water from the mountains, that in the space of one hour devastated nearly an half of the east part of the city, and did considerable damage to the suburbs in the west. The city is situated upon and intersected by three rivers: The eastern one, which, after making a bow, intersects the town and empties nearly in the middle, altho' it had a bed at the N. E. suburbs, and a bridge of one arch nearly 100 feet high, the water rose above it, carried away the battlements, and inundated the east part of the city, sweeping every thing before it, and filling the streets to the town-wall, to such a height, as to burst up the floors and doors, setting every thing afloat; in this part it was most dangerous, from the quantity of sheds, where the working people lived, who mostly perished for want of refuge above the water. Fortunately it made itself an opening to the sea near its former mouth, after washing down many houses, a church and part of the town-wall, and the bridge at its mouth. The North river, which runs through the middle of the city, and had four bridges across it, was also tremendous: enlarging and turning its course at different places, till it passed the second bridge from its head; then suddenly spreading itself, washed away many houses, and dammed itself at the third bridge, by which the water rose (as appears by the marks on those houses that stood its shock,) from 30 to 40 feet above its usual height: then bursting, swept away the houses on both sides of it, and also those of another street to the west. —The amount of damages done here was very large, on account of the quantity of dry goods, provision and wine stores. The eastern river was also tremendous: rising from its bed and rushing through plantations on its banks, carrying away houses, &c. and even near its mouth (which was by far the widest) carried away an extent of near 50 yards of the town-wall, and heaping large stones into the sea to a great distance. To a person in safety, the sight at night must have been most awful, from the number of torches in the city and every part of the adjacent country, with dreadful noise of the water and stones rolling. It is supposed upwards of 4000 pipes of new wine were lost, as well as a large quantity of old; the goods in the stores spoiled; about 200 houses and near 300 lives lost; the beach, reaching near a mile, was covered with trunks of trees, pipes, wrecks of boats, and the timber of the houses; the sea with many large patches of the same, to a great distance. The villages of Machico and Santa-Cruz, to the eastward, have hardly a vestage of a house: To the north side of the island nearly the same. The villages to the northward of the city have not suffered near so much; but yet many plantations were washed entirely away. This misfortune is the more lamentable, from the vintage having only just began, by which it will be nearly all lost. The greatest part of the remaining city is very unsafe; as on the north and west sides, had it continued half an hour longer, it must have rushed in and laid it in ruins. As near as can be judged at present, the loss in the city and suburbs amount to upwards of one million sterling, and that in the country to about half that sum. The city will be deserted as fast as they can build houses on the height to the west.

It is to be lamented that to all probable appearance the inhabitants will suffer much through the winter—As yet, every one is in a state of stupor, and struck with the loss of his neighbor; but no doubt it will be severely felt in time.

"The electrical matter must have accumulated to an amazing quantity, as on Monday night following, at about nine o'clock, a pillar of bright flame rose from the middle of the island to an amazing height, and the breadth of a rainbow, having a separation in the middle; this phenomenon continued nearly an hour, and then vanished. A large proportion of the provisions were also lost or damaged.

"Our market remains in the same state as our last price-current, and for a few months must remain so, government having passed an edict against raising the prices. It is in agitation to desert the city, and build a new one to the westward."

Arrived yesterday, the ship Swift, Murphy, in 4 months from Calcutta. Left at Calcutta, the ships Neptune, Jeffries, of Philadelphia, to sail in 6 weeks; the Benjamin Franklin, Weeks, of Philadelphia, to sail in 2 months; the Peace and Plenty, of do. sold; the brig Amiable Matilda, Ellison, of New-York, to sail in 7 weeks; the Pallas, of Salem, to sail in 2 weeks; the brig Reward, of do. in 2 days; the ship Essex, of Newburyport, to sail in 6 weeks; the Governor Gilman, of Portsmouth, arrived 2 days before the Swift sailed: the ship Harmony, of Philadelphia, having been under seizure, but was cleared, and all damages paid by the British, to the amount, (capt. Murphy was informed) of 50,000 dollars. The ship Alleghany, from New-York, had arrived at Madras.

The barque Eliza, White, of Salem, sailed 12 days before the Swift; and the ship Horace, of do. 3 weeks before her. Captain Murphy, stopt at St. Helena, on the 29th of October, and sailed again on the 1st of November. There were no American vessels at that place. An English whalemen had just put in there in distress. Several prizes had recently been sent in there by the British cruizers. Spoke, 3 days since, in lat. 38, long. 74, 30, the ship Thomas Russell, from Philadelphia.

Same day, the ship Projector, Congdon, from Norfolk, and 48 hours from the Capes; she lost an anchor within the hook during the gale.

Arrived, the schr Mehitable, Smith, in 15 days from St. Pierres, (Mart.) Monday night, off the Capes of Delaware, spoke a schooner 6 days from Charleston, for Philadelphia. Martinique was still blockaded.

A brig supposed to be the Antelope, from Surrinam, and two schooners, arrived in port yesterday, but we were unable to board them on account of the gale.

Cleared, schooner Chryseis, Morton, West Indies.

Public Sale.

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Monday, the 19th day of December next, at the late dwelling plantation of Henry Nelson, on the upper part of Elk-Ridge,

All the remainder of the Personal Estate of said Nelson, consisting of four Negro Men, one Negro Woman, and four Children; some Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Household Furniture. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock and continue until all is sold.

RACHEL NELSON, Adm'x.

November 23. cots

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, *December 17.*

The schr. Polly, Nelson, has arrived at Charleston, in 6 days from this port.

The Columbia, Howland, from Alexandria, has arrived at Boston.

From a Philadelphia paper of yesterday.

Yesterday arrived the brig Tace, capt. Thomas, in 25 days from Jeremie. The Tace sailed from Jeremie the 18th ult. and left there the brig Rose, Wing, of and for this port in a few days; the schrs. Harriot and Telemachus, of and for Baltimore, to sail soon. The schooner Edward and Edmund, Hartwell, of this port, sailed for Port-au-Prince twelve days before, and was expected back. Coming out of the Bite, the Tace was chased by the Republican privateer Le Regulateur, capt. Jack Matuer, fitted out at St. Jago de-Cuba, for the express purpose of capturing vessels trading with the Brigands: she had taken the schr. Argus, of Baltimore, and had cut out of cape Donna Maria, the schr. Tartar, Easton, of Baltimore, and sent both vessels for St. Jago. Part of their crews had arrived at Jeremie; they stated that Matuer spared their lives contrary to his instructions from Rochambeau, which were, that *he should capture all vessels trading with the Brigands, take no prisoners, but put all to death.* A large force was collecting in the neighborhood of Jeremie to assist in the siege of Cape-Francois. Coffee high and scarce. The Tace escaped capture by superior sailing.

From a Charleston paper of the 2d instant, received by yesterday's mail.

Captain Darrel, of the brig Polly, arrived yesterday from Jeremie, was brought to the 8th of November, off Cape Nichola Mole, by the British frigate Æolus, who requested him to take on board French passengers that he had saved out of the ship John of Philadelphia, (which foundered the same day) to the number of 116, which he had been employed with all his boats in saving, with their baggage, from four o'clock in the morning, till two in the afternoon. The Captain of the frigate then sent a flag of truce on shore at the Mole, to request the French commander in chief for a vessel to put the passengers on board, which accordingly was done, with the exception of 12, (conformably to their wishes) who arrived here in the Polly.

Captain D. saw an English frigate off the North Bar, on Thursday morning; he also spoke the brig Commerce, on Wednesday evening, 12 days from New-Providence, bound to this port.

The following account is given by the French gentlemen, passengers in the brig Polly, arrived yesterday from Jeremie.

The Cape, on the 6th of November, was on the point of being evacuated.—The general in chief, Rochambeau, behaved towards the inhabitants with the greatest cruelty; he ordered the sum of 200,000 dollars to be raised by them in the course of four hours—this happening very suddenly, some of the unfortunate merchants could not pay their share, which amounted to 6000 dollars each; they were in consequence imprisoned; and one of them, a well known merchant of very high respectability, by the name of Fedon, was shot, standing by his grave, while his brother was endeavouring to collect the money, which was, however, procured five minutes after the hour appointed—but unfortunately too late. The monster Rochambeau confiscated and took possession of the houses, goods and furniture of the commercial house of the Fedons—and left the survivor to lament the loss of a murdered brother, and all his property.

Preparations were made for burning three frigates which remained in the harbor of the Cape; orders being given to have the matches ready at a moment's warning.

No one can properly describe the situation of the unfortunate inhabitants who remained at the Cape—no more vessels to to take them away, and it being a distance of sixty leagues through the Brigands camps to the Spanish part, a flight seemed almost impossible, and it appeared as if a horrid fate inevitably awaited them.

The passengers express their sense of the excellent treatment they experienced from captain Darrel, of the brig Polly.

The following letter is from the American consul at Malaga, we think it deserves immediate publicity, as it may affect our commerce. [Norfolk Herald.]

"*Malaga, 15th October,* 1803.

"Sir,

"I have been notified by our governor, as president of the board of health, that in order to prevent a further propagation of the contagious disease that actually prevails, he had taken the determination to cut off all communication with the vessels in the Mole, and Bay, and consequently that no goods could be landed until it should again be opened, when the sickness subsides, of which he would advise me. Under these circumstances, of which I consider it proper you should be informed, there is absolutely no alternative left, but to wait with resignation until the sickness abates, which I hope will be the case so soon as the weather changes, and a strong north west wind sets in. In the mean while, if you stand in need of any thing, you can advise me by the health-officer's boat. Sir,

Your most obedient
Humble servant,
WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK.

Captain John Thomas, of
the American schooner
Friendship.

Wm. S. Pennington is appointed attorney of the district of New-Jersey, vice George C. Maxwell, esquire, resigned. This is only the *fourth* office which Mr. Pennington has received since the triumph of democracy in New-Jersey—it is all for the *people's good.* [*Trenton Fed.*]

Departed this life, on Sunday the 11th instant, at his seat in Dorchester county, (Maryland) after a short illness, *William Vans Murray*, esq. late minister from the United States at the Hague, and minister plenipotentiary to the French republic. As a statesman, Mr. Murray stood high, and filled with integrity the several departments which his country had confided to his trust—particularly in bringing about the settlement of the late unhappy difference that existed between the United States and the French republic.

COMMUNICATION.

On the mode of reformation of the prisoners of every description, by advice or writings of good men.

That worthy and most eminent philanthropist Howard, attempted and succeeded, by continual and liberal exertions, in relieving the distresses of the prisoners throughout Europe, and even in a part of European Asia.

Let us try to relieve their moral situation; for the soul and mind have a greater influence on the body than any surrounding circumstances. Our health and happiness are more comforted by the calm of a good conscience than by all the elegancies of life.

If a prisoner has unhappily lost the inestimable advantage of an irreproachable character, he ought not to despair of recovering it by repentance and good conduct. A merciful God, a tender father is always glad to receive in his arms the prodigal son; as benevolently described in the parable of the gospel—a spring full of comfort and consolation for men desirous of being again the obedient sons of the Almighty and merciful Father of all. I sincerely think, that some religious and moral inscriptions painted on the walls of the prisons, would relieve the dejected mind of the unfortunate, under a state of confinement there, viz. "*Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted*"—"*Let not thy heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me*"—"*If ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do it.*"—Some religious and moral tracts of the small and cheap repository could be also printed and distributed, or lent to some of the prisoners as a consolation. Therefore, I solicit for the moral relief of the poor distressed prisoners, the benevolence of good men—they certainly supply them with all necessaries of life; but it is for their souls that I ask principally their care. May the Lord direct these good men to visit the prisoners, and exhort them to repentance, to the love of God, and consequently to a state of renovation.

Hail Christians of every description—Episcopalians, Quakers, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, yea even unbelievers, do this act of benevolence and charity. Good actions are a treasure; and the only treasure we can carry with us.

☞ The several editors of newspapers are invited to insert the present communication, for the public good, in the United States.

To the Editors of the (Charleston) City Gaz.

GENTLEMEN,

I have just returned from an excursion into the country, about one hundred miles north of Charleston, along the banks of the Great Peedee.

I was extremely sorry to find that the *dysentery* was raging with unparralled violence, sweeping off great numbers, chiefly the younger branches of almost every family, in a course of twenty miles along the river.

At a house where I had occasion to stop, I saw a young man, who with several others had recovered from its direful influence. Anxious to contribute my endeavors for the relief of those who were ill, and for the benefit of others who might hereafter be attacked, and recollecting a publication in your paper, in which the *Beney leaf* was recommended as an antidote against this dreadful malady, I advised the use of the leaf of that plant and to my pleasing astonishment, he told me, that he and almost every one who had used it had recovered immediately, after every medical aid had been resorted to in vain. The respectable source from whence a knowledge of the virtue of this shrub was derived in Carolina (James Simons, esq) induced a trial without the smallest hesitation, and its effects were so immediate and successful, that it came into general use all thro' that neighborhood—Unfortunately the leaf has been destroyed by the frost. In consequence, the *seed*, the *root* and the *stalk*, have been resorted to in a variety of ways as a substitute, but without the wished for success, probably for want of knowing how to prepare them. I was requested to make the enquiry, if there is not a mode of using the *root*, *seed* or *stalk*, so as to produce the same beneficial effects as the leaf, after it has been killed by the frost, and if there is, to make the communication public—As the use of this leaf, which has preserved so many lives, was introduced through the channel of a newspaper, I presume it the most proper mode of requiring the desired information.

The grateful idea of being instrumental in saving the lisping infant from being forever separated from its affectionate parent, or the hopes of a fond father from being blasted in the death of a son rising into manhood, would of itself urge a prompt communication, and still more when it is known there are *many* whose lives, as it were, hang suspended until that is made, who may yet be saved to their family and to their country.

I am fully persuaded that the respectable character who made the communication requires none of these incitements to induce him to render a service of so much consequence to the community at large, if happily he has it in his power. For what he has already done he has the warmest thanks of many a grateful parent.

I am your obedient servant,
PHILANTHROPIST.

Charleston, November 28, 1803.

FROM BRYDEN'S MARINE LIST.

December 17.

Arrived, brig Monroe, Porter, from Leghorn, and 49 days from Malaga—wine, fruits, &c.—J. Hollins and M. M'Blair. October 26, 8 leagues east of Gibraltar, spoke the United States brig Syren, having under convoy the ship Patapsco, Myrick, and brig Fame, Nickerson, of Baltimore, and a number of others, bound up the Straits. Saw a large black-sided brig, in ballast, ashore on Smith's Point.

Arrived, sch'r Eleanor, Ring 25 days from New Orleans, and 18 from the Belize—junk—the captain.

The account of the signing of the treaty was received there on the 22d ult. General Wilkinson was expected there the 24th.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Brig Monroe, Porter,	Malaga
Schr. Eleanor, Ring,	New-Orleans

CLEARED,

Ship Susanna, Forrester,	Charleston
Brig Alliance, Jones,	St. Croix
Schr. Concord, Everson,	Charleston
Sloop Experiment, Higgins,	Boston

REMOVAL.

GEORGE M'DOWELL

HAS removed his paper and blank-book warehouse from No. 5, South-street, to No. 86, Market street, next door to Mr. James Somervell's—where he solicits a continuation of the custom of his friends and the public in general.

December 17. d

Just received, and for Sale

AT OUR AUCTION-ROOM

12 cases first quality Sheathing COPPER, and
A proportion of Copper Sheathing NAILS.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY.

December 14. d3t

The Subscribers

Have just received by the schooner Martha, from Portland,

The following Articles, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash, or approved paper at short date, viz.

20 barrels Mess Beef
40 do. No. 1 do.
40 do. No. 2 do.
28 do. Liver Oil
4 half barrels neat Tongues
70 tons Plaister Paris.

Apply to
BROOKE & DILLON,

Who have on hand,

A small quantity of SENECA SNAKE ROOT.

December 17. co3t§

John H. Heidelbach,

No 39, South-street,

Has imported in the barque Unternehmung, captain J. H. Wendt, from Bremen, and for sale,

White Rolls of different qualities, Checks and Stripes, Bed Ticken, &c.

Also on hand,

800 dozen linen stockings, which will be sold very low
150 do. cotton stockings
100 do. ready made shirts
5000 two and three bushel bags
} Entitled to drawback

Tapes and velvet bindings, white and striped fustians, artificial flowers, &c.

Looking glass plates of very large sizes
Window glass 7 by 9

Also,

30 tierces cocoa
40 hhds. juniper berries
2 do. annisseed.

December 17. co8t

THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS

First quality Green Coffee

Bandanna and Flag Bandanna Handkerchiefs
4th proof Brandy, of good flavor
Burr Stones and Marble paving Slabs

For Sale by
EISELEN & HORNE.

Also,

The Schooner
CARMELITE,

Burthen 800 barrels, a remarkably well found vessel—is staunch and sails fast.

Dec 17. d6t

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The new fast-sailing Schooner
PATRIOT,

Jesse Weatherly, master,

Burthen 612 barrels; now lying at the coffee-house wharf, Fell's-Point. Apply to the master on board, or to

E. FROMENTIN,
No. 8, Granby-street.

Who has to hire, two NEGRO MEN.

December 17. co5t‖

"CHILDREN are like arrows in the hand of the Giant: blessed is the Man that hath his Quiver full of them, he shall not be afraid to meet his enemies in the Gate."

NUPTIAL CEREMONY.

AS few disorders have been more fatal to children than Worm Fevers, it is high time to put a stop to its malignancy. Much has been expended in miniatures and profiles to preserve a silent likeness; but to retain the sweet originals has been the duty of those, who, well acquainted with the Materia Medica, have kindly interfered, and rescued those pretty creatures from an early fate. Can there be a more pleasing sight, than to behold a man surrounded by his family—pledges of his affection, and rising pillars of his future hope? and yet some, somehow or other, from want of confidence or attention, have lost the opportunity of preserving what has been acknowledged too late, was dearer than life. Whoever has been of service to the afflicted, is entitled to commendation; but among the numerous candidates for public esteem, (without depreciating the merits of others) permit us to select the name of James Church, M. D. whose medicines have stood the test, and whose reputation has exceeded his envied span of life.

These salutary preventatives, under the name of VERMIFUGE LOZENGES, are faithfully prepared from the doctor's original recipe.

A fresh supply of the Lozenges are just received from Church's dispensary, New-York, and for sale by J. RICE, No. 87, corner of South and Market-streets, Baltimore.

December 17. co6t‖