friends in America are intercepted, opened and sometimes never reach us—after spending a tedious day, sleep, the solace of the wretched, comes to ease the burden of our minds, and sometimes transports us by a visionary flight to our beloved friends, but the return of light awakens us to the dreary realities of our prison. Even hope has now almost deserted us, and through we struggle to support with fortitude horrors of our situation, yet human nature is scarcely equal to the conflict."

It is now twenty-one months since the disastrous loss of their ship consigned three hundred American citizens to Barbarian captivity and slavery. During all this time they have been doomed to sufferings which courage itself has no means to lessen, and to experience that "sickness of the heart which "arises from hope deferred." Husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, young men in the prime of life and vigor of their age, are thus lost to their country, their families and themselves. But while they pine in slavery and their families deplore their fate, from their country they have a right to look with confidence for relief. Let us believe that the measures hitherto pursued by our government have been the wisest—that the delays incurred have been unavoidable. The season for renewing the attacks upon the enemy has commenced, and the result, we hope, will be fortunate. Yet all means should be prepared and nothing should be neglected to insure the liberation of our countrymen—the feelings of the people of this country, their sympathy for the captives and their sense of justice, imperiously demand that this business should now be concluded, and that *another year* should not be added to the miserable term of slavery. If the application of force should prove insufficient; if it should appear that no skill, no courage, can remove the obstructions which nature has thrown in our way, we must then be prepared and content to do as the nations of Europe have done and as we did on a former occasion, to give the Barbarians the paltry sum at which they value our inestimable citizens—the sum demanded, it is acknowledged, is insignificant—the expence not an object, and surely with *such* a nation, if it may so be called, there can be no point of honor. The refusal of our government to make this provision will compel the wealthy friends of individual captives to procure their ransom by large sums of money, and in relieving a very few, plunge the rest into tenfold misery and despair.

Arrived, schooners Rhoda, Green, Porto-Rico; Five-Brothers, Jefferys, ditto; Mary, Merrill, Portland, 11 days; sloop Ariel, Hallet, Boston, 9; sloop Pythagoras, Baxter, Boston, 7.

Below, brig Hannah, Lewis, St. Pierres, (Martinique.)

Cleared, ship Marysville, Ryan, St. Kitts; brig Lydia, M'Collough, St. Bartholomews; schooners Bachus, Th mas, St. Jago de Cuba; Friendship, Hughes, ditto; Olive-Branch, Crawford, Guadaloupe; Farmer, Toy, Barbados; Julian, Lunt, Newburyport; Phœbe, Crowell, Boston; Deborah, Kent, Duxbury; Augusta, Smith, New-York; sloop Cordelia, Gorham, ditto; Jane, Yorke, Portland; Falmouth, Lock, ditto; Venus, Johnson, Passamaquoddy; Delesdernier, Sturdivant, ditto; Sincerity, Kennedy, Washington.

Captain Singleton, of the Saunders, came into the Capes on Thursday morning, and saw no inward bound vessels.

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Whereas we have received certain information that a malignant or contagious disease, considered to be the *yellow fever*, prevails at New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut—Therefore, in pursuance of the authority to us by law given, but with sincere regret for the unhappy occasion, we have deemed it our duty forthwith to issue this proclamation, hereby prohibiting all intercourse, either by land or water, between this city and the said city of New-Haven, and any place or places within five miles thereof respectively, until such prohibition shall, by public notice from us, be lawfully revoked, *under the penalty of five hundred dollars*, to be recovered from and paid by each person concerned in stages and other public or private conveyances; and every person or passenger transgressing the said prohibition in the manner specified in the act "to secure the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases."

And the master, commander or pilot, of every ship or vessel, arriving in the Delaware, bound to Philadelphia, from, or having touched at New-Haven, aforesaid, or at any port or place within its vicinity, is ordered and directed to come to anchor opposite to the Lazaretto, there to undergo such examination, purification and quarantine, as are in such cases prescribed by the health law, and by the regulations of this board.

And all citizens are warned against every transgression or evasion of this prohibition, and are exhorted and enjoined to furnish to this board, or to any of its members, the earliest information of any such conduct, in order that the offender or offenders may be dealt with according to law.

Given under our hands, and the seal of our office, at Philadelphia, this twen-
L. S.) *ty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and five, and of the commonwealth the thirtieth.*

EBENEZER FERGUSON, President,
JAMES REYNOLDS, Secretary.

NORFOLK, July 24.

Arrived, Ship Franklin, Spooner, 19 days from Boston.

Schr. Hamlet, Cropsey, 4 days from New-York.

Schr. Liberty, Fisher, 4 days from Philadelphia.

Schr. Amanda, Smith, 48 hours from New-York.

The brig Elizabeth, Barclay, of this port, was left at Madeira the 1st June, to sail in 5 days.

The British ship Mary, Athol, from this port, bound to Falmouth, was taken the 19th May, in lat. 50, long. 14, by a French lugger pravateer of 14 twelve pounders and 90 men.

Cleared, ship Martha, Petrie, Cherbourg; schr. Father and Sons, Hipkins, Barbados.

ALEXANDRIA, July 29.

Entered, brig Rising Sun, Rhodes, Norfolk; schrs. Felicity, Willing, Turks-Island; Adventure, M'Knight, St. Martins; Eliza, Whittige, Salem; sloops Montezuma, Palmer, Norfolk; George, Butler, do.

Cleared, brig President, Bell, St. Bartholomews; schrs. Duly Ann, Jackson, New-York; Eleanor, Yeaton, do.; Dolphin, Berry, Richmond; Two Brothers, Goss, Havana; sloop Unity, Hand, Philadelphia.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

Whereas information has been given to the board of Health, that malicious reports prevail in various quarters, of the existence of a malignant fever in the town of Alexandria; it has by them been deemed proper to counteract the prevalence of such unfounded rumors by a solemn declaration, that they are utterly false and groundless. In corroboration of which declaration, they hereto annex the certificate of the practising physicians of the town; from which it will appear, that our citizens are blessed with an unusual portion of health at this time.

By order of the Board,
CUTHBERT POWELL, *Chairman.*
JOHN MUNCASTER, *Secretary.*

We the subscribers, practising physicians, in the town of Alexandria, do hereby certify, that there has been within our knowledge no case of yellow or other malignant fever in the town of Alexandria in the present season; and that the general health of the town far exceeds what is usual at this season of the year.

Given under our hands 24th July, 1805.

HENRY ROSE,
Health officer of the port.
JAMES CRAIK,
ELISHA C. DICK,
JAMES GILLIES,
JOHN RICHARDS,
B. H. HALL
THOMAS SEMMES,
W. A. DANGERFIELD.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 30.

The ship Margaret, Bowes, from Africa, has arrived at Charleston, with 200 *Slaves*, consigned to WILLIAM BOYD, of that city.

Bold assertion without retraction, or the art of lying plumply and sticking to it stoutly, characterises the Aurora---Precipitate assertion & half-penitent retraction is the prominent characteristic of the National Intelligencer. This is all the difference we can perceive between them---But which of them comes nearest to the moral, political and philosophical standard of the great wire-worker of these puppets, a little time more will unfold. The particular assertion here alluded to, and which is retracted by Mr. Smith in the following manner in his last Intelligencer, was published before his excellency took his departure for Monticello; and the retraction as soon after his departure as conscience could throw off the shackles imposed by his presence.

"In a late number of the Connecticut Courant, *several alledged misrepresentations and falsehoods* are charged upon the editor of the National Intelligence, for admitting into his paper a piece declaring the existence in this country, since the peace of 1783, of a monarchic faction, representing the federalists as having attempted to excite a civil war and thereby produce a dissolution of the union; and charging them with having openly boasted of soon having it in their power to vindicate the southern states, and of hoping to see re-acted in this devoted part of the union, by declaring freedom to the slaves, those scenes of blood and carnage which have taken place in St. Domingo.

"The charge is made in such language as to implicate the editor in all the demerit attached to these imputations. It may be proper to observe, that the piece was not written by him, and that, although he is responsible for its contents as the printer, he is not responsible as its author. He does not hesitate to admit that the charge against the federalists of meditating an invasion of the southern states, and manumitting the slaves, is made in language too unqualified, and is not in his opinion just. HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT ANY SUCH ATROCIOUS PURPOSE DWELT IN THE BREAST OF ANY FEDERALIST. It could only have been that of a demon. At the same time, however, it must be recollected that in the future differences of the union, contemplated as *possible*, we have heard much of the irresistible strength of the legions of the east, and much of the weakness of the southern states; and it certainly has been insinuated that the latter contained the materials of a wide conflagration, which might easily be lit up.*

"That a monarchic faction, with views destructive of the liberties of their country, has existed in the United States since the peace, cannot, we believe, be invalidated by any declarations that may be made to the contrary.† The proposition for a frame of government, offered by Mr. Hamilton in the convention, is an irrefragable proof of this fact, were others wanting.‡ And since that period, the fact has been substantiated by a thousand proofs.§ Most of the conspicuous federal prints have incessantly teemed with calumny against the principles of republicanism,‖ and with vindications of those of monarchy.

* At what time were these insinuations made? If made at all, and we deny that they were, with the motives you suggest, Mr. Smith, were they not during the *reign of phrenzy*, when the Richmond Examiner, the then head of the Virginia faction, was calling upon the yeomanry to arm themselves to oppose the government by arguments, as it openly avowed, to be drawn from the *bayonet* alone?

† You say, Mr. Smith, that the existence of a monarchic faction cannot be denied. Of whom, pray, does it consist? Mr. Elliot, as good authority as yourself, says, it was composed of very few men. Indeed it could not be otherwise. And he further says, that it consisted principally of some very aspiring *republicans*, so called. Now, as many of the most aspiring republicans, the Randolphs, Livingstons, Eppeses, and several others, are at this moment on the ladder, and still mounting, may we not reasonably infer that some of these characters compose the "monarchic faction."

‡ Neither the writings nor actions of gen. Hamilton shew that he was particularly attached to any one of the numerous drafts of aconstitution that were suggested by the different members of the convention. The work called *The Federalist* could have been written by none but a sincere republican, desirous of guarding his country as much against the despotism of monarchy, on the one hand, as the tyranny of the popular demagogue, on the other. You have read the work, Mr. Smith, and you *know* this It was written by gen. Hamilton, and yet you insinuate that he was the *head*, and those with whom he acted, viz. Washington and his followers, the body of this "*monarchic faction.*" But Hamilton is dead, and Washington's followers are trampled beneath the feet of popular demagogues, and unable to do the mischief cunningly charged upon them by your faction. Yet MADISON lives, and aspires to the seat of president of the American people. What was *his* "proposition in the convention"? Was it not more monarchical than Hamilton's? And what has *he* ever written to shew *his* attachment to the constitution, *as it now stands?*

§ Assertions from you won't do, Mr. Smith. You have a conscience---*sometimes*, and then you retract. If you would stick to it, like Duane, there is a certain portion of the people would believe you. But give us *one* proof, since you speak of proofs; we don't ask you to substantiate it by *thousands*.

‖ Pray what do you mean, Mr. Smith, by "calumny against the principles of republicanism"? This is too vague for an *assertion*. Is it Robespierre republicanism, Bonaparte republicanism, or Jefferson republicanism, you mean? Each boasts of his republicanism---and believe me, Mr. Smith, the difference is not so much in their *tenets* or *motives* as in the *garb* they happen to assume.

A letter from Jonathan Cowdery, esq. surgeon of the late frigate Philadelphia, now a captive in Tripoli, to Dr. Mitchill, dated 24th November, 1804.

DEAR SIR,

"I hope you will excuse me for the liberty I take in suggesting to you, a few remarks which have occurred since my captivity. The Bashaw has taken me from the prison where my fellow-officers are confined, and ordered me to attend his sick slaves, who are principally Neapolitans, negroes, and our unfortunate crew. Some of the latter, I saw this morning saw chained to a cart loaded with stones, which they were dragging through the town to repair the fortifications. They complain much of hunger, cold, hard labor and the lash of the whip. I confess I never saw any thing that wounded my feelings equal to the sight of those poor fellows. I have liberty to walk in the town, but am attended by a Turk, who is loaded with weapons of war. I am not allowed to visit any of the fortifications nor any of the foreign consuls. Captain Bainbridge's endeavors to relieve the wants of his crew, are often countermanded by our new masters. Five of our countrymen have turned Turks, and 5 have paid their last debt to nature. Diarrhœa and dysentery have often appeared among our crew, but a on free use of Carbonate of Sada (Natron) which is found in abundance in this country, and often white-washing the walls of the prison with lime where they sleep, it soon disappears. Our crew are now very healthy.

During the several attacks upon this town by our squadron under the command of commodore Preble, many Turks were killed and wounded, and several men much burnt by the explosion of their own powder. I had an opportunity of seeing their method of curing burns in particular, many of which extended over the whole body. The bashaw has all his wounded brought into an apartment in the castle, where he visits them and makes them a present of 10 dollars each. He then orders his surgeons and Mamelukes to dress their wounds; he often assists with his own hands. The Mamelukes are his body guards; the Marabouts are employed to expel evil spirits, and make intercession with Mahomet their prophet, for their recovery. Those that were burnt, were first anointed with honey, carefully preserving the skin as much as possible, and keeping the parts exposed to the air. They then sprinkle the ulcered parts, if any with a fine powder of white-lead, (Ceruse;) this is repeated at short intervals, until a scab is formed, that is carefully preserved until a cure is accomplished, which is remarkably soon.

"I hope and expect that in due time my country will honorably, and to the astonishment of barbarians and tyrants, liberate us from the chains of slavery, and restore us to our native land, that happy land the thoughts of which is a healing balm to our souls in their miserable bondage."

EXPORTS

Of flour, meal and middlings, from the port of Philadelphia, from the first April to the 30th June, 1805, both inclusive, taken from the outward entries in the custom-house:—

42,981 barrels flour
2,954 half do.
1,623 barrels rye flour
93 half do.
2,328 hogsheads Indian corn meal
4,597 barrels do.
66 barrels middling

Effect of orthography and punctuation.

The husband of a pious woman having occasion to take a voyage to sea, his wife sent a note to the parson to be read on the Sabbath following; but instead of spelling and pointing it properly, she wrote it thus:

"H—— W——, having gone to *see* his wife, desires the prayers of the church and congregation, that he may be mercifully preserved," &c.

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.

July 29.

Arrived, schr. Greyhound, Holmes, 14 days from Havana—sugar, coffee & logwood—Albert Seekamp. Left no other vessels but those reported by the Mary-Ann. Off Cape Florida passed the homeward bound Jamaica fleet.

In the bay, schooner Fair American, from Barracoa, bound up.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Brig Eliza-Ann, Thompson, Martinique
Schr. Experiment, Crosby, Passamaquoddy

CLEARED,

Brig Joseph, Beard, Bilboa
Schr. Baltimore, Penrice, Martinique and a market

Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY,

The 1st of August, at the vendue warehouse at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, immediately after the sale of Dry Goods, about half past 11 o'clock, will be sold for cash,

THREE large and valuable LOTS of GROUND, in fee simple, fronting 30 feet each on Baltimore-street extended, and running deep 120 feet to an alley, bounding on the said street about 200 feet west of Columbia Gardens, being formerly the property of Mrs. Myers, deceased.

THOMAS CHASE, Auc'r.

July 30.

Sale by Auction.

On FRIDAY,

The 2d of August, at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the premises, on terms which will then be made known,

A LOT of GROUND, fronting 34 feet 8 inches on Fayette-street, and extending back 90 feet, lying about 100 feet west of Liberty-street. On the said lot is a two-story frame house, No. 9. The annual ground rent 90s. currency, and the title indisputable.

THOMAS CHASE, Auc'r.

July 30.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS my husband *Andrew Martz*, is in the habit of becoming intoxicated, and in that state of running me into debt, and of wasting my property, this is to caution the public against trusting him, as none of his debts will be paid in future out of the proceeds of my laborious struggles.

MARGARET MARTZ.

July 30. eo3t‖

Von Kapff and Brune

Have Received and offer for Sale,

4300 pieces Platillas
5700 do. Bretagnes
205 do. Creas a la Morlaix
100½ do. Dowlas
450 do. Cholets
325 do. Rouans
400 do. Estopillas
160 do. Listadoes
200 do. Checks, No. 2
300 do. Librets
20 do. Shirting Linen

} Entitled to drawback.—The greater part of these Linens are of a *superior quality*, and intended for the Spanish market.

On hand,

A few packages superfine French Britannias, hempen and flaxen Linen, White Rolls, linen Two-Bushel Bags, Gunny Bags, Table Linen, Towelling, Cotton Checks, Bed Ticken, Bielfedt Shirting Linen, Turkey Yarn, Blankets, a case English Hats, Hat-Bands, Black Crape, different kinds of Ribbons, German Steel, Green Paint, Tumblers, Decanters, Liquor Cases, Looking Glasses, Beads, a few tons German and English Lead, and a few casks of Crucibles.

Also,

50 hhds. Tobacco Stems
100 barrels prime Pork
250 tierces Rice
8 tons Braziletto Wood
30 serons Peruvian Parks.

July 30. d6t-eo

Jonathan Hudson

HAS REMOVED from the house he formerly occupied, at the corner of Market and Charles-streets, to the one adjoining, No. 171—*Where he offers for Sale,*

Burr Stones of an excellent quality
Bordeaux Brandy
Jamaica Spirits
80,000 lbs. Green Coffee.

July 30. d3t-eo6t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership existing between John F. Benseman and Jacob Lubstine, will be dissolved on the 1st of August, by mutual consent. All those who have claims against them are requested to call on John F. Benseman for settlement; and those indebted to make payment to him, he being duly authorised to collect and receive the same.

JOHN F. BENSEMAN,
JACOB LUBSTINE.

July 30. eo3t§

City Commissioners' Office,

Baltimore, 30th July, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners or possessors of lots on Liberty-street, between Baltimore and Lexington-streets; also, on Lexington-street, between Liberty and Howard-streets; also, on German-street, between Howard and Eutaw-streets—and they are hereby requested to have the foot-ways paved, front of their lots, on or before the 1st day of September next; otherwise the commissioners will positively have the same done, and exact the fine, agreeably to an ordinance passed 26th June, 1797.

By order of the board,

d10t SAMUEL VINCENT, Clerk.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Jordan, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of July, 1805.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Ex'r.

July 30. law3t‖

For Sale,

The Ship SUFFOLK, Burthen 188 tons; built in Massachusetts, of the best materials, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She will be sold on a liberal credit, or exchanged for a smaller vessel, or produce will be taken in payment. For terms apply to captain James D. Ingersoll, on board said ship lying in Gay-street dock, or to PAYSON & SMITH.

July 30 d6t

Freight is wanted,

Either to Europe, the West-Indies, or any port in the United States,

For the Schooner EXPERIMENT, *Abiel Crosby, master;* An excellent vessel, well found, and about 100 tons burthen. Apply to the master on board, or

AMOS A. WILLIAMS,
9, Bowly's wharf.

On board of the above vessel is a cargo of choice PLAISTER PARIS, for Sale. Apply as above. July 30. d3t‖

Strayed or Stolen

FROM Calhoun's rope-walk, on Sunday evening, the 21st instant, a bright Bay *Horse*, 6 years old, 16 hands high; no perceptible brand; a full mane and tail; has a small scar on his upper lip below his nostrils, and some white hairs occasioned by the rubbing of the collar; rather crooked legs and goose rump; he is a natural pacer, and accustomed to work in the dray and cart; is in good order, and shod all round. Whoever will deliver said horse to Mr. *Calif*, manager at the rope-walk, shall receive Five Dollars; and if stolen, on conviction of the thief, Twenty Dollars.

July 30. d

Ten Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from on board the schooner Cheasapeake, William Hurst, master, an apprentice lad named *Ludwig David Kasner*, about nineteen years old; is a German by birth; and was serving his time with capt. Hurst; he has been frequently seen about the Point. He is about five feet four inches high, thick set, and has yellow hair: Wears a blue jacket and nankeen pantaloons. Whoever delivers said lad to the subscriber, No. 41, Alisanna-street, Fell's-Point, shall have the above reward. WILLIAM HURST.

July 30. eo3t‖

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed on Sunday night, the 28th instant, from the country seat lately belonging to colonel Hindman, on the Harford road, a light bay HORSE, five years old; has a white stripe down his face, and a very small white spot on his right thigh; his hind feet are also white, and are a little sore, occasioned by a cord. Whoever takes up the said horse, and returns him to the subscriber, in Baltimore, shall receive *Ten Dollars* reward, and if stolen, a further reward of *Forty Dollars* is offered for the apprehension of the thief, to be paid on conviction.

LEWIS ATTERBURY.

July 30. eo3t

One Thousand Dollars

REWARD.

ON Saturday evening, between dark and ten o'clock, the Office of Discount and Deposit, established in this city, was forcibly opened by thieves, and a Sum of Money in paper and specie, chiefly small change, contained in a small wrought-iron chest, was stolen therefrom. The villains who perpetrated this daring robbery, were not able to succeed, altho' they made the most violent attempts to penetrate the vaults: all they effected was to bear off the iron chest above mentioned, and its contents. Among other bank notes therein, was a parcel of old defaced notes, two of which were for 500 dollars each, of this office; the indorsements on them entirely filled their backs. The said notes are generally much defaced, ragged, and scarcely fit for circulation.—About the hour this act was committed, a person was seen with an iron chest in a wheel-barrow, passing over Griffith's bridge. There is no doubt but several villains were engaged in this atrocious robbery. The above reward will be given to any person or persons who will detect and bring them to conviction: and should one of the accomplices engaged therein make a discovery, so that the rest be convicted of the fact, he shall receive the above reward, and interest made with the governor of this state to obtain for him a full and free pardon.

DAVID HARRIS, Cashier.

July 29. d