

A Country Shopkeeper's ADVERTISEMENT.

Cloths, middling, coarse & superfine, Figs, raisins, sugar candy, Sage and rice pepper, allspice, Madeira wine and brandy.

Good corduroys for men and boys; Excellent Irish linen; Jeans and velvets, And cloth of Joan's own spinning.

Clothes, ginger, prunes & silver spoons, Birch wax and tallow candles; Bottles and corks, and knives & forks, With horn and ivory handles.

Six ch. mustard, snuff, all cheap enough, Gloves, ribbons, gauze and laces, Good castile soap, all kinds of rope, Bed cords, plough lines, and traces.

Brass warming pans, and ladies fans, Queen's ware and pewter plates; Half gallon jugs & d earthen mugs, Assorted well in crates.

Neat coverslets, for feather beds, And clarified honey; Good calicoes and cotton hose. All cheap for ready money.

Sweet Muscadine, and Fayal wine, Venetian red and amber; Brass curtain rings, and many things too tedious here to number.

From the Federal Gazette.

THE BEAUTIES OF OUR ROADS. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF BALTIMORE.

(Continued from our last)

After leaving my horses I began to reflect whether my own country would submit to be taxed for roads in the manner that Baltimore county is, and concluded it would not, and made some enquiry whether the representatives from Baltimore county had voted for the turnpike law; the answer was no, except two members, one in the senate, the other in the house of representatives, at which I was astonished. Can it be possible, and I, that it is the interest of Baltimore county to expend £ 5000 per year for such a length of time for those roads, when, if there was no law on the subject, I am satisfied the people would join and keep their roads in better order? But yet their labor would not render them adequate to the trade from the back parts of Baltimore, and to which nothing short of a good turnpike road would be adequate. To the latter the objection was that in the opinion of those legislators who were opposed to the road law, the tolls were too high. This is what was understood to be their reason for voting against the law. As this objection it well founded, seemed to have some weight, I then calculated the toll proposed, which, it was said, is eleven pence per horse (the same as on the Lancaster road) for every 10 miles, if narrow wheels; if wheels 4 inches broad only half that toll. I then found that if I had paid that toll for my waggon for the present trip the calculation would stand thus:

Four horses for 48 miles, say 50 miles, at 11d for each 10 miles per horse, will amount to £ 0 18 9

If the road were turnpiked like the Lancaster road I could perform the journey in 2 days from Frederick to Baltimore, and with a load of 30 barrels of flour, I count my team worth 4 dollars per day, £ 3 0 0

The expence of team hire and toll would then amount to £ 3 18 9

As the road now is it has taken me 5 days; but being rather worse than common, say the trip may be performed in three days. This will, at 4 dollars per day, amount to £ 4 10 0

As the roads now are, I am obliged to send an extra person with the waggon, to help unload, soil forward, &c. who, with his accommodation, costs me generally about 24 dollars for the trip down. £ 0 18 9

So that for getting 10 barrels of flour to market it costs me £ 6 18s. 9d. whereas on a good turnpike road I could have got 30 barrels to market for £ 3 18s. 9d. therefore the difference to me in getting 30 barrels to market is just £ 16 17s. 6d. so that I may say I have lost the benefit of a turnpike road, at least £ 17s. 6d. on every trip I have been

making to Baltimore. The quantity I have sent to market being about 200 barrels per year, will make me a loser of £ 112 10s. per annum! On the whole production of our county (suppose we make fifty thousand barrels of flour, say nothing of tobacco, &c.) it will amount to the sum of £ 23,125 per year, which would be a handsome saving to our county, and it appears to me without loss to any person, provided a turnpike company could afford to make a road for the toll of 11d. per horse. But as I had not been with my waggon before for several years, although my waggoner had repeatedly told me how bad the roads were, still, as he, with the assistance of another person, made out to get along, I could not believe this so bad; neither could any person conceive, short of a trial to get along with a loaded team. I had promised myself to have taken a back load of sugar, salt-fish, &c. which I must decline, and send to Georgetown or Alexandria for them by some of my neighbors, who have been trading there for a year or two, on account of the badness of the road to Baltimore.

What seems entirely incomprehensible to me is, that the representatives from Baltimore county should vote against the turnpike law, which I mentioned to a citizen of Baltimore, who replied that he could not account for it, and that it seemed as unaccountable to him that the representatives from Frederick county should mostly vote against it, as if neither themselves nor their constituents had any interest in having good roads. But it seems to me equally unaccountable why the people should send such persons to represent them. [To be continued.]

From the (Philadelphia) Freeman's Journal.

Mr. McCORLE,

Perceiving in your paper of Saturday some account of the riot in the south west part of this city, which happened on the nights of the fourth and fifth inst. I beg leave to state what respecting it has come under my own observation. About half past eight on the evening of the 4th, a number of young men (negroes) collected in Small-street, formed themselves into a company and appointed a captain, lieutenant & ensign; they proceeded from Small to Shippen-street; they at this time were without arms. In about three quarters of an hour a cry of murder was heard in Small street. A poor inoffensive old man was knocked down and his pockets picked. A young gentleman near Filbert-street met with a similar fate, whom they threatened to kill, and on the intercession of a woman, before whose door it happened, they declared they would dispatch her also.

They threatened to murder a M. Kane and his family, but through the intercession of a Mr. Burchell, an American, they were protected. In Shippen near Sixth-street, a young man was knocked down with a brick-bat, and at the upper end of Small-street they entered a house, and beat the owner and some other persons present. They were now about one hundred strong, armed with clubs and swords, &c. &c.

On the night of the 5th they collected again, about 10 o'clock in the evening, from one to two hundred, armed as before, and committed similar if not greater excesses—damning the whites, and saying they would shew them St. Domingo. These are facts, and ought to have a serious attention given them. In addition it may be observed, that a considerable number of strange black people have been noticed loitering about within a short time. Should there not be an enquiry made into this affair, and some mode of employment adopted for them? Otherwise the consequences may be fatal to the peace and security of our city.

A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

JEROME BONAPARTE, it is understood has abandoned all intentions of immediate return to France, and contemplates commencing in a few days a pretty extensive tour, in the course of which after passing through the eastern states, he will visit the springs of Lebanon & Bals Town, and pursue the customary route to view the grand falls of Niagara. His lady will be of the party.

A gentleman who arrived here in the Spanish Brig Del Camen, from St. Jago de Cuba informs, that the ship Clarissa from New York, arrived there about 30 days since. He also informs, that about 30 sail of American prize vessels had been recently burnt and otherwise destroyed at that place. And that there had not been any prizes recently sent in there.

The ship Charles and Harriet, Delano, from Sligo, with 220 passengers, bound to this port, has arrived at Saybrook, all in health. There was no death on the passage, except one child.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

Mr. BRADFORD, The Board of Health regard it as their duty to lay before their fellow-citizens, the following candid and honorable communication, this day received, on a subject in which their feelings have been of late so much interested.

JAMES REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

New-York, July 6, 1804.

SIR, Yours of yesterday came to hand this morning—I immediately convened the Commissioners of the Health Office, and our Committee of Health, and the result of our conference is an unanimous opinion, that this city is perfectly free from Yellow or Malignant fever.

At the Wallabout on Long Island, there have been five deaths of Yellow or Malignant fever, and three deaths at the Marine Hospital on Staten Island, of persons, who sickened at the Wallabout, and there are now six sick persons at the latter place in a state of convalescence. One of the persons who died at the Marine Hospital had come into this city from the Wallabout. As soon as his disease assumed a malignant form, he was removed to the Marine Hospital. His house and household furniture were completely purified, and his bedding, wearing apparel and such articles as were most likely to receive and retain infection destroyed.

We have also examined into the state of the houses at the Wallabout, occupied by the sick, and find that they have been thoroughly cleaned and new white washed, and that there is nothing now offensive in the vicinity.

As the Wallabout is separated from the city by the East River, and every proper measure has been adopted to prevent a communication of the contagion to us, we are under no apprehensions of a visitation of the fever from that source.

I have thought it my duty to state to you candidly and fully, the facts which have been presented to me, on this occasion in order to quiet any alarm that may exist in your city—and if our situation should be unfortunately changed and we shall be visited with a pestilential disease, I shall most certainly announce it to you, without the least disguise or reserve, and on a full persuasion that we will in due manner receive the same candidly and fully from you.

I am Sir, With high respect, Your most obedient servant, DR. WITT CLINON, Dr. JAMES REYNOLDS, Secretary of the Board of Health, Philadelphia.

The mayor is ex officio chairman of the committee of the Corporation of New-York, who act as a permanent board of Health.

Latest from Europe.

Yesterday arrived the ship Commerce, Capt. R. V., 50 days from Baltimore. She had the 14th of May, and brings Belfast papers to the period, containing London dates to the 8th, being two days later than our last accounts. Capt. Reynolds, that Ireland was perfectly tranquil, and that the war's affairs were very low.—In her cargo 53 passengers.

The following are the principal articles which we perceive in our Irish paper; nothing definitive as to the change of the Ministry was known at B. His on the 14th, which was generally believed the Pitt was immediately going to office.

Prices of English Stocks, May 7.—3 per Cent. Consols 55 5/8.—5 per Cent. R. 55 1/2.—Oman 8 3/4 per m.—Irish Stocks, May 8.—5 per Cent. G. v. Dec. 89 1/2.—3 1/2 per Cent. 67.

LONDON, May 5.

We feel it to be our duty, in the present most interesting situation of affairs, to call to our aid, and against evil spirits, the various rumors and speculations which are afflicting the new Administration, because we can assure them upon unquestionable authority, that no final arrangement has yet been made. At the same time we have no doubt, from the information of which we are in possession, that we shall very speedily have it in our power to congratulate the public upon the formation of an Administration embracing such a portion of talent, energy, and rank, as will enable it to the perfect confidence of the country at large, and the respect of all Europe.—Sun.

A committee of the House of considerable consequence in the West India Trade, has stopped payment for upwards of 800,000. A meeting of creditors has been held, whose report is rather favourable.

The work which lately appeared on the Continent, under the title of "Napoleon Bonaparte, and the people of France under his Consulate," and which attracted general attention, is now prohibited in almost every part of Germany. The Chief Consul has even sent orders to diplomatic agents to demand its suppression. The booksellers in Hamburg are subject to a fine of 100 dollars for every copy they sell.

May 7.

Yesterday his Majesty gave an audience to the Lord Chancellor. Nothing decisive has yet been determined upon.—It is rumoured that his Majesty's sentiments are extremely adverse to the arrangements proposed by Mr. Pitt, who, it is said, was to be honored with an interview with his Majesty this day at noon. But we do not believe that any such event had taken place when this paper was put to press. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox have not yet had any personal communication with each other. This is rather curious—those, who, we are told, are to be at the head of the new Administration, have not yet seen each other, nor held a single conversation upon the subject. [Courier.]

In this state of affairs it is probable that the Marquis of Stafford will bring forward his motion in the House of Lords to day. Mr. Fox will postpone his till to-morrow or Wednesday, because it is wished by the confederates to shew first their strength in the House of Lords. [Ibid.]

Since writing the above, we have heard that his Majesty's opinion upon the arrangements proposed by Mr. Pitt, was adverse to that part in which the introduction of Mr. Fox was proposed. His Majesty is said to have inquired, with what consistency such a measure could be proposed by a party which had advised Mr. Fox's erasure from the List of Privy Counsellors? [Ibid.]

Some motion, it is rumoured, will be made in Parliament to-day, upon the subject of his Majesty's supposed illness. [Ibid.]

Some accounts have been received from Paris to be 26th of last month. The Senate is believed to be occupied upon the subject of conferring a new dignity upon Bonaparte. A broad hint has been thrown out by a Senator, in an address to one of the elaborate Colleges. After a fulsome panegyric upon Bonaparte, he concludes by saying:—

"Led as ray by the ardour of my feelings, and by personal connections, I fear I should run too forward with secrets and wisecracks, which are within your hearing, as well as mine, but which you yourselves will make known."

Joseph Bonaparte has set out for Boulogne, to take the command of his regiment.

Private letters state, that Mr. Ferrer, our Minister at the Spanish Court, has sent circular letters to all the British Consuls in Spain, stating, that having received information that privateers were fitting out in several of the ports there, which he knew must be intended to act against the ships of Great Britain, he remonstrated with the Court on the subject, and an order was accordingly issued, prohibiting the commission of all prizes whatever, in any of the Spanish ports.

On Saturday, Mr. Pitt and a large political party, dined with Lord Melville.

DUBLIN, May 8.

On Wednesday was interred in St. Andrew's church-yard, aged 115 years and 10 months, Wm. Mitchell, a Revenue officer, born in Londonderry, on the first day of July 1689. He had been for some time in a Revenue office in London, and was one of those suffering loyalists who lost his property by the war, and which again he was recommended to an employment in the Revenue by Lord Townsend. The son of Mr. Mitchell, R. Mitchell had been Mayor of Londonderry in America.

A pious lady, lately accused by the Criminal Tribunal, for having dared three young girls under seven years of age, had the audacity to declare, that she had procured them for the President of the Tribunal. She was, notwithstanding convicted, and condemned to a fine of thirty livres.

I have been ascertained in the case of D. Stenhouse, that the Gout, which is generally admitted proceeds from chills, such a one is cured by the steam of boiling water. The gentleman, who is now 70 years old, got rid of a violently severe attack of gout in his hand, by holding it 26 minutes over the steam of a tub full of hot water; and upon a other occasion, was perfectly relieved from an attack in his foot, by suspending it during an hour over a pail full of boiling water. He recommends that the person having the gout in the head or stomach be immersed as soon as possible in a hoghead of steam; and that in all cases, the application be once or often repeated, to guard against a return of the disease.

Dr. Witman states, in his travel through Egypt, &c. that Bonaparte threatened, that if ever he should obtain possession of Jerusalem, he would plant the tree of Liberty on the spot where the Cross of Christ was erected, and bury the first French grenadier who should fall in the attack, in the tomb of our Saviour! Could any declaration be more impious?

CORK, May 7.

Two gentlemen of Cork a few days since had the curiosity to open a vault, belonging to the family of the Grants in Lower Shandon Church-yard, which had not been disturbed for about 22 years, and to their astonishment discovered a coffin empty, with the lid removed, and the corpse lying prostrate alongside of it. From the inscription on the coffin, it appeared that the body it contained was that of a Mr. Grant, who was interred in the year 1782. As many instances of premature interment have occurred in this country, it is highly probable that this gentleman had been only apparently dead, and might possibly have recovered, but for the culpable haste of his inhumation.

PARIS, April 20.

Every where the public have answered to the appeal made to them, and the police had only to follow the indications

given by the mass of citizens, to seize at different places, more than forty creancs, provided with gold, arms and with every means that could be obtained by a long habit of robbery.

The police also continues to collect information concerning those who have let lodgings to them.—An investigation made in a house where Victor Couchery was secreted, has procured the discovery of a Correspondence of Couchery the elder, a libeller at London, with one Jourclerc. This very voluminous correspondence proves that he has several times received money of Couchery the elder, particularly on the arrival of Pichegru. There has also been found about him some blank paper, with a vignette representing George III; also a phial of muriatic acid for the secret correspondence, and for washing the passports. This man, who, with a deal of ingenuity, prepared several lodgings, concealed himself immediately on the arrest of Couchery. The police is in quest of him.

BOULOGNE, April 7.

Our soldiers are daily aloft. They manage the oars, and hoist and lower the yards as well as the oldest sailor;—and why should they not? The gun-boats are not more difficult to manage than the Roman galleys were; and we all know that the Roman legions were as capable of manœuvring vessels as of fighting on a plain.

The expedition so ostentatiously announced by the English, and which occasioned an embargo, has vanished in smoke. Few spectacles are so interesting as that of frail boats in open sea forming a line in sight of those immense ships; it is, as several of the English will express it, the combat of David with the giant Goliath. Like Goliath, the English sailors challenge us to combat; but, as we approach them they retire.

We had not, they said, a sufficient number of ports near their coasts, capable of containing so large a number of vessels. Bonaparte said to the sailors, let ports be dug; and instead of one, they have dug four. According to them, they would take us several years to build the vessels, and in less than six months we have prepared a number sufficient to carry 200,000 men. It is impossible, as they stated, to collect these vessels at one point, and they have navigated every where; from the banks of the Garonne to the Scheldt, the movements have been continual, and the engagement daily. We have seen the light artillery, traversing the shores, the patrols multiplying on the coasts, and rapidly repairing to our batteries. All our assemblages have been made without any loss. The Englishmen assert, that we cannot pass in the face of their ships. When the signal shall be given, they will see, but for once only, whether this impossibility be really more demonstrable than the three others. Our battalions once formed, our cannon barrels unbarrelled in the heart of Africa, we shall see what can be done by the swarms of manufactory workers, men and women, commanded by King George and the invincible Duke of York.

For Sale.

DIAPHRAGMABLE cloths, Carpetable cloths, Carpetable cloths, in boxes, Refined roll brimstone, in do. Raisins and figs, in drums and casks, C cranberries and dates, in small casks, Almonds in barrels, shelled and unshelled, A few sacks nuts, Sponges, washed and unwashed, Red Turkey cotton thread, A few packages of German ironmongery and iron wire, A few casks brandy and Istria wine. And the following:—DRUGS, fresh, and expected to be of the first quality: Vermilion, quicksilver, and antimony in casks; Sublimated precipitate and sweet mercury, in casks; The oil and Alexandria senna, and cream tartar, in casks; Gums, tragacanth, sea shell asphaltum, in casks; Castor oil, and oil of the balco, in do. Manra in flasks, and in casks; Imported per Paragon, from Trieste, and offered for sale, on very liberal terms, at the store of EISELE & HORNE, Next door to the Custom House, d61 eo. July 11.

Garden of Illumination.

BY PERMISSION.

To-morrow Evening, July 12, At the Rural Felicity or Siege of York GARDEN, formerly kept by Mr. Charles Myers, or the Philadelphia road, about one quarter of a mile from the city, and near the same distance from the Point.

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A CONCERT

Of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

In the course of the evening will be given an Entertainment, consisting of Descriptive Songs, Fancy and Pastoral Dances, together with a superb display of Transparent Brilliances, Rope and Wire Feats of Activity, By Mr. Durang and assistants.

(The particulars will be expressed in the Handbill of the day)

Mr. LEAMAN most respectfully returns, his sincere thanks to those Ladies and gentlemen who honored him with their company, at his Garden on Monday, and hopes a continuance of their favors, as he has made it his study to have at all times the most excellent such as Dinners, Suppers, Tea, Coffee and Refreshes, on the shortest notice.—Likewise, an assortment of the best Liqueurs, Ice Creams and Fruit of every description.

N. B. The front of the orchestra is now elevated, and is erected on a construction so as to give a satisfactory view to all the spectators. The Doors will open at 6 and close at 11 o'clock. Tickets one quarter of a dollar each, to be had at the front of the house. July 11.