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TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1804.

Patent and Family Medicines, FOR SALE AT WARNER & HANNA's.

are recommended, viz.

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS, Which have been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and in the southern parts of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savan. nah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places, can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this -salutary remedy, has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming cir-

cumstances. Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy. founded on mere assertion, could do.

It it not, indeed, presumptuously proposed as an infallable cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of those pills, taken once in every 2 weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in testoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyoud the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

the excellently adapted to carry off superii vile, and prevent its morbid secretness; to resinte and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent cold, which are often of a fatal consequence. A dese never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearing—they are celebrated for removing ha bitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attended on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for the us of every seaman.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch, Which is warranted a certain remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week eld, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops, For the cure of the agues, remittant and tatermittent severs. Thousands can testify of their being cure thy these Irons, after the bark and every orne medicine has proved ineffectual, and not one in a hund-ed had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

The genuine Persian Letion, An affectual and safe cosmetic, is in great cclebrit, for clearing the skin and beautifying the complexion, and has always been found eifedual in removing ring worms, tetters, pimples, &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozen-

Which have within three years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and howels. And for their certain valuable effects, the reader is referred to a letter written by Mr. Hanson, chancellor of this state sand many other evidences which have been published in this paper.

Hamilton's Elixir, For the cure of cought, colds, and approaching consumptions, and a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Dr. Hamilton's Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard, A sate and effectual remedy for acute and

chronic theumatism, gout, theumatic gout, palsy, golumba, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c. The experience of many ages, and the testimony of the ablest medical practitioners from an early period to the present time, agree in aacribing to mustard very powerful and singular victues-in every case where the necessity of attennating and dispersing remedies are indicated, while the inflammatory state of the system forbids the use of medicines of a heating quality, mustard is eminently useful.

Dr Hahn's Eye Wa!er. The number of extraordinary cures recently persormed by this medicine in Baltimore, es well as other parts of the United States, render any accounts of its virtues unnecessary.

Tooth Ache Drops The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

MDE: Hamilton's Grand Restorative. which the inventor confidently recommends the an invalitable medicine for the speedy relief & Bermanent cure of various complaints which reis mile from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscreilions, residence in climates unsavorable to the écostitutions, the immoderate use of tea, frequent finlomethon orany destructive intemperance, the maskilful of excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &cc.

For the cura of a tertain Dreadful Malady, THE PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

Prepared by Doctor Leroux. The experience of several thousands who have been cared by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved inedectual) demonstrates its efficacy in repulling the strus; however deep rooted in the the galleons at Cadiz and the flower-hall constitution, and in counteracting those dreadful at Naples, are equally visited and inellects schicht often result from the improper us a specked by them. It is more difficult to

the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

* The Damask Lip-Salve. Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) #s an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by coids, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.

The restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from For the preservation of HEALTH and CURE of | decay, & cleanses and whitens the teeth, absordisenses, the following celebrated MEDICINES | bing all that acrimouious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to mjure and finally rum them.

> Dr. Hahn's True and Genuine German Corn Plaister.

> A certain remedy for cerns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

> > The Anodyne Elixir, For the cure of all kinds of hed ache.

> > > Gowland's Lotion.

Anderson's Pills.

As all the above medicines have been in general use throughout the United States for about five years, the proprietors are in possession of an immense mass of evidence in their favor; relections from which, with other interesting matter relative to the preservation of health, may be had gratis by application at the store of WARNER O' HANNA.

M&T July 23

THE SECRET FRENCH POLICE.

The present secret French police is founded upon the same plan as the secre: German tribunals, during the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, with the only exception, that it secretly inspects or remeres obnoxious or suspected persons; whilst the tribunals secretly condemned, and secretly executed every person incuring their disple: sure-in the present French system all forms are laid aside; in the other the forms were more terrible than death itself. Urder the present system, persons disappear from society, to be shut up in du geons, to be transported, or to be shot, w.t. out often known g the cause, equal'y unknown by their Jailor and by their executioners. It is and remains the secret of government. Formerly the accused were the Seine on the persons accused of besummened, tried acquitted, or condem- | ing concerned in the conspiracy agains' ned; had time to prepare themselves for | Bon:parte. Twenty were condemned desence, or by flight to escape, it possible, their persecutors. Under the present system, all flight is impossible, es cape avails nothing, because the agents | sentenced to two years of exile the ge of our price are every where in Esquand, | nertland four others to Grosbois, which as in Russia, in America as in Airica, in | captain Ford understood to be his estate, Turkey as in the East-Indies; they all pos | at some distance from Paris; no partisess the description (signalement) of the cular place was designated for the others. person persecuted; they are informed of A sumbar were acquitted. his habits, place of resort, and base of the Captain Ford informs us, that the 5th simile of his hand writing. Uikiowood on 6th of June was celebrated at Boreach other, these agents act in unison by draux as the day of Bonaparte's coronatheir reports as by their actions. The lion, at Paris; on which occasion a Duke of Enghein, Moreau, Pichegrue grand procession, and the usual splen-Georges, and others were watched by did exhibitions, on great public rejoichundreds of agents for years of whom not lings, were made. The joy of the peotwo knew each other. Linis XVIII a ple, however, was not equal, on this oc-Warszw, and the Bourbons at London | casion; that of public officers, and those are yet surrounded by numerous agen's whose immediate interest would be prounknown and invisible to them, as to cach | moted by this imperial exaltation, was other. The transactions of the countets | sincere; but a great proportion of the of St. Petersburg, of Vienna, and of Ber- | common people were evidently not hearlin, are as well known to our gevernment, as those of Madrid, Florence, Naples, St. Cloud, the Hague, or of Berne. These agents sit in the Divan at Constantinople, as in the congress of the Americans; and though their sentiments are often opposite, their services meet in | give a sanction to the determination to the same central point. Not a sovereign | crown Bonaparte. However, at Bornot a minister, nor a statesman, not a deaux it was called the coronation day. councellor, not a warrior, not a banker, not a merchant, not an author of any reputation, who is not watched by the invisible agents of our secret police, who employ the talents of preachers, as well as those of actors, to serve them; they take the advantage of popularity of an orator in the senate, as well as the fashionable imbecility of a ballad singer in the street; they influence the decisions of privy councils in palace; as well as the toasts of faction at a public tavern. Their activity is seen in the budget of finances. for a state, as well as a subscription for a pic nic or charitable institution. They indirectly decide the marriage of princes, as well'as the divorces of subjects. The political as well as the amorous intriguer, were often their livery .- The law promulgated, the air sung the bargain concluded, the treaty signed, the war declared, the peace proclaimed, are more than often their doings. They employ at the same time, and for the some purpose, the devotion of the Christian, and the infidelity of the Deist, the bigotry of the superstitious, and the biasphemy of the Atheist: the intolerence of the fanatic, and the indifference of the philosopher. They penetrate the plot equally in the pagods of the Hindoos, in the temples of the Chinese, in the mosques at Constantinople, in the Church of St. Peter at Rome, and in the grand synagogue at Amsterdam. The Royal Exchange in London, and the fish market at Paris; the diamond mines at Bra-

zil and the marble quarries in Laconia

say where they are not then where they

tice than those they influence.

police are paid, dihers are volunteers; employed therein. but they all combat under the same | Extract of a letter from a gentleman in banners; they all fight for the same cause, and they are all registered at the same office, in the same register .-Though the volunteers are more numerous than the regulars, the expence of our government for this institution amounts yearly to eighty millions of livres; a large sum, if it was not remembered at the same time, that tributary kings and nations pay us yearly more than three times that sum; and that we owe mostly to the agents of our secret police the power we have to command such an enormous external tri-

Foreigners, as well as Frenchman, have done Fouche the honor of considering him the parent of our secret police; but they are all mistaken. Its plan was preposed to our cabinet under the monarchy, but laid aside as impracticable. Talleyrand was the person who corrected and improved this plan; and our secret police may, therefore, justly be called his natural child. Though our grand judge is a minister of police. Talleyrand presides in the office of the secret police, directs all its operations, rewards, promotes, d'sgraces or punishes its agents. In this place he is the first consul. Regnier, Real, Fouche, and Hauterive, are his counsellors, and Desmarais is his secretary. Each of these counsellors has his department in Europe as well as in Africa, in Asia as well as in America; he knows nothing more than what concerns his own department; the whale (le tout ensemble) is known to Talleyrand alone, even the female agents of his secret police are under his sole and immediate centroul; and the report of Madame Stael, and of Genlis, directing their operations, is without found ation. Passions, more than money, are his means; he always employs and addresses the former, the latter is only used as an auxiliary to silence reason, or conscience, if they should murmur. Les Nouvelles a la Main Germinal. An. 12. No. III.) London,

> SALEM July 31. FROM FRANCE.

Captain Ford, who arrived here yes terday from Bordeaux, has favored us with handbills printed at that city, containing the judgement of the court of criminal Justice for the department of to death, among whom was the celebr .ted Royalist general Georges! - Twelve, among whom was general Moreau, were

ty in the celebration.

As the accounts received at New York from Nantes, to the 8th of June, make no mention of the actual coronation, it may perhaps be doubted whether this was not merely a preliminary step; to

NEW-YORK, August 4. After a long and laborious session, the jury of inquest summoned by the coroner to examine into the cause and concomi-

tant circumstances of the untimely ceath of Gen. Hamilton, late on Thursday evening, brought in the following

VERDICT: That AARON BURR, esq. vice president of the United States, was guilty of the MURDER of ALEXANDER HAMIL-TON-and that William P. Van Ness, esq. Attorney at Law, and Nathanie! Pendleton, esq. Counsellor at Law, were

accessaries. FIRE.—About 3 o'clock, on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in a house in Hester street, owned by Mr. Jesse Oakley. This building, and another adjoining, with all the furniture, &c they contained, were entirely consumed before the progress of the devouring element could be effectually arrested. A lighted candle, left carelessly on the stairs, occasioned this missortune, by which an honest and industrious citizen, with a large family has lost nearly the

whole of his property. Yesterday came up from the Hook and anchored off Governor's Island, the Boston frigate, captain Douglass.

Passengers in the Live Oak, Mr. Ludlow, of New York, and captain M'Corkle, ditto; John Murdock, Mrs. Greere and family, and John Webb. The Loander boarded her the night before last and took from 25 to 30 young executed at Boulogne on the 27th ult. men, who intended to settle in America.

The bill which at the date of our last advices was before the British parliament, for abolishing the slave trade, goes to

With the medicine is given a description of | arg; what transactions escape their no enabl that insurances of vessels employed | sheering, and the agricultural meeting in that trade shall be declared void, and Some of the agents of our secret | that it shall be lawful to seize all vessels

Philadelphia, to his friend in this city,

dated August 2. " Mr. Burr was attacked the day before yesterday, with a hydrocephalus, and is now lying extremely ill in the neighborhood of this city." " A dropsy in the head.

POSTCRIPT.

Foreign News .- By the arrival of the Live Oak, in 40 days from Lononderry; Irish papers to the 19th. and London to the 13th June, are received at the Office of the MORNING Curonicle. They contain voluminous and interesting intelligence; but' the lateness of the hour at which they were received, prevents us from giving copious extracts. We select those that appear most interesting.

LONDON, June 8. The last Hamburgh mails brought

nothing of material importance. Accounts from Vienna state that B naparte will un loubtedly be recegnized by that court, Emperor of the French, with the accessorial rights of heredi ary succession, but on certain conditions to be settled hereafter.

Mr. Livingston's visit to this country continues to be the subject of much speculation .- It is now generally understood to be of a pontical nature, and that the late visit of Mr. Fox and Mr. Gray to Mr. Pitt related to it, and not to the tusiness which public rumour has hitherto assigned as the cause.

The Post-boy conveying the mail from Cast'e Blakeny to Tuam, was stopped on Wednesday evening by two men armed with sticks, who robted him of the mail, cost sining the bags of letters for the following post towns, viz. Bellina, Ballinrobe, Ballyvary, Castlebar, Dunmore, Deal Castle. Foxford, Hodymount, Kallalia, Newpor:-Pratt, Swinford, Tuam, and Westport

June 10. Visterday evening we received French papers to the 1st inst, but they contain no intelligence of material in-

The criminal tribunal, on the 16th ult pro ounced sentence of death at Zprich on Klemere one of the chiefs in the late rebellion; and 15 years imprisonment on Haser, secretary of

T. F. Frankville, condemned to death by the military commission as a spy, for having kept up a correspondence with the English, was executed at Boulogne on the 26th May at 40'-

The senate of Hamburg has resolved to send a second deputation to our new ministry, to urge the discontinuance of the blockade of the Elbe in regard to neutral vessels. The course of exchange, rose higher than it had been for many years in consequence of this measure, and an opinion (which we be leve fallacious) of its success.

The Americans are allowed to build gun-bouts at Naples, at their wa expence in order to proceed with the Napoleans in great force against Tunis, Tripol:, and other states of Barbary.

June 11. The following interesting article appears in an Italian newspaper, dated Rome, May 5: It is well known that some months agn, at the request of the First Consul, a French emigrant, count Vergennes, was arrested and imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, but who appealed to the privilege which he had acquired of a citizen of Russia. On this subject several couriers were exchanged with the Russian court. In the mean time the French government has expressly demanded that the said emigrant should be given up to them, and the. Pope was received on compliance. On the other hand, the Russian minister, count Samini, has lest Rome with all his family, and his secretary of embassy, after having previously delivered a declaration, that, from that moment all communication ceased between him and his holiness. It is said the Count has gone for Tuscany. So enraged are the Russians at this conduct, that many individuals of that nation have also left Rome in disgust." It is mentioned in a letter from : Vien-

na, dated the 16th ult. that the Emperor of Germany had consented to acknowledge Bonaparte as his equal in dignity; and it is further stated, that Prince Esterhazy would be appointed to proceed to Paris as Ambassador Extraordinary, for the purpose of congratulating the new Emperor.

A person named Frankville; condemned to death by the Military Commission as a spy, and for having kept up a correspondence with Great Britain, was

June 12. On Saturday, while Mr. Livingston was anticipating the hospitalities which he was to enjoy at the Woburn sheep-

at Rolkham Hall, he received his passports, and an intimation from government that his presence in this country was not desirable. He accordingly left town, we understand, immediately, and has probably before this sailed for France. We were the first to state that the visit of Mr. Fox and Mr. Gray to Mr. Pitt, on Monday last, related to this gentleman, and we have had since reason to think that our information is correct. It was matter of surprise to many that a man, who has uniformly shewn an unfriendly disposition towards England; who had in the recent instance of the charge against Mr. Drake, betrayed an indecent zeal to flatter Bonaparte, and to pronounce the British Minister guilty upon ex-parte evidence, should have come to England at such a crisis. All those who regarded Mr. Livingston as an object of suspicion, viewed him with a jealous eye, will applaud Mr. Pitt for this act of vigour and energy. Others will recognise in it too great a resemblance to the conduct of Bonaparte, who in 1802, ordered the Imperial Minister, Count Stahremberg, to quit Paris in twenty four hours, because he was suspected of being hostile to the French government. For our own part, we are not aware that any real or serious danger was to be apprehended from his presence, in a country which is, from end to end, one blaze of loyalty, patriotism and courage. We think it would have been more dignified to have acted like the General, who took the spy to every part of the camp, shewed him the spirit that his army breathed, the discipline that prevailed in it, and sent him back with an injunction to tell' the enemy all that he saw.

Paris papers to the 3d inst. have brought the continuation, but not the conclusion of the trial of Moreau and the other prisoners. It will surprise those who are acquainted with the forms of crimical jurep udence in this country, the only system of jurisprudence in the world which, reaching perfection as nearly as any human system can reach, deserves to be universally admired and adopted; it will surprise those persons, we say, to find that the only parole evidence adduced, is that of the prisoners themselves: they all give evidence against each other, and furnish the tribunal with all the particulars of their views, their obje. s. and their opera-

The principal witness against Moreau, is a man of the name of Rolland, who gave evidence to some expressions alleged to have been used by Moreau; who, to a question put to him by Pichegru, replied, " that if they would act according to his opinion, the consuls and the government of Paris must disappear, and in that case he had a party strong. enough to obtain the authority." Moreau positively denied having made use of any such expressions. Rolland persisted in asserting that he had. Moreau then suggested that Rolland had endeavoured to criminate him, for the purpose of saving himself-a suggestion. in all probability, but too well-founded. Pichegru was the only man who could have contradicted Rollard; and Bonaparte knowing this, took care that Pichegru should disappear. Moreau's evidence is in the same spirit with his letter. The Polignacs and Georges appear to conduct themselves with great dignity and firmness.

The following account has been given in a morning paper of the departure of Mr. Livingston; which we think far more probable than the contradictory accounts:

" Mr. Livings on lest London for Paris on Friday last; but there is no foundation whatever for the reports that his departure was accelerated by any hints f om government, and that the provisio s of the alien act were put in force against him. His mission to this country had no political object, and it is ridiculous to suppose, as has been asserted in several of the public prints, that he brought an offer of Malia to our government, on the condition that it would recognize Bonaparte's assumption of the Imperial dignity. His errand, as we mentioned on his first arrival, was to do in this country that which could not be done in any otherto negociate a loan for the United States, in order to complete the first instalment engaged to be paid by them to Bonaparte for the cession of Louisiana. Sir William Poultney and Sir Francis Baring, Tave we understand, all the advantages, arising from the negociation. The former has a very large property in the States of North America, & the latterisat the head of the first Commercial American House in the city of London. This accounts for the sumptuous dinner which Sir Wilam gave to Mr. Livingston.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

"There is this, day a very confident expectation that Peace will be speedily restored. Mr. Pitt, on being informed of Bonaparte's pacific disposition, expressed his readiness to attend to any overtures made through a direct and proper channel- As.Mr. Livingston, is known to have had instructions to sound our government on a point which must be so interesting to the new empire, it is considered that direct overtures will immediately be made; and Peace is looked for in consequence, even though there should be a change in administration."