

Patent Medicines. Just received direct from the Patentee and for Sale by GEORGE MARIS, DRUGGIST, No. 140, Market-street, Dr. RAWSON'S Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters. THREE perhaps never has been offered to the public, a composition of medicine so efficacious and powerful, and yet so safe in the hands of all descriptions of people.

Dr. RAWSON'S Anti-Bilious Pills, or Family Physic. These Pills taken once in 8 or 10 days, in cases of indigestion, costiveness, head aches, pains in the stomach, bowels, &c. and the use of the Anti-Bilious Bitters, in the intermediate, has relieved patients, almost to a miracle. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment. This Ointment is so generally known, it will be needless to say much in favor of it. Experiment has ascertained, beyond a doubt that it is a safe and certain remedy, not only for the Itch, but for almost all kinds of cutaneous eruptions. Price 42 cents.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powder. It is from the long and repeated experience of the infallible nature of this medicine, in completely destroying and expelling from the body all kinds of WORMS, that the author now offers it for general use, having a firm conviction that there is no medicine in circulation that can give with it in diseases of this kind. Price 50 cents per package.

Dr. Thomson's Tooth Paste, For the Scouring of the Teeth and Gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth; it likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arise from sourish gums and bad teeth. It is a safe application and much used by all those who value the preservation of their teeth. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Lee's genuine (Windham) Bilious Pills. The great sale and increasing demand for these bilious Pills, for these 13 years past, speak the efficacy of them. They have proved singularly efficacious in bilious and yellow fever, jaundice, head aches, dysentery, bilious cholera, dropsical female complaints, &c.

Hinkley's infallible remedy for the Piles. Price fifty cents a box. Very particular directions accompany each of these valuable medicines. August 29 1aw8t

To be Rented. A THREE story Brick dwelling HOUSE No. 73, near the head of my wharf—it is a good stand for business, having a large store in front and dry cellar.

CAMP MEETING. THE public are hereby informed, that on the 20th of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a Camp Meeting will commence in Baltimore county near general Charles Ridgely's furnace; that gentleman having politely granted privilege of a situation every way suited to the convenience and accommodation of those who may attend; and has also permitted the prudent use of such under-world only as may be necessary.

ENOCH GEORGE, LAURENCE M. COMBS, NATHANIEL B. MILLS, JOHN CHALMERS, Sen., DANIEL CHAMBERS.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL. MR. RUSSELL—THE tale of "ALONZO, the brave, and the fair IMOGEN," with others of similar kind, have alarmed many a bold lover, and terrified many a delicate maiden.—At a wedding, not long since, when BRUNO, the brave, was united to the fair LEMONA, an EXTRAORDINARY incident occurred, which reminded me of these tales, and which is explained by the following lines;—nor will they be found destitute of a MORAL interesting to CLEANLY housewives.

A TALE OF WONDER!!! "NOW the laugh shakes the hall, and the ruddy wine flows, Who, who is so merry and gay? LEMONA is happy,—for little she knows Of the monster so grim, that lay hush'd in repose, Expecting his evening prey. While the music play'd sweet, and with tripping so light BRUNO danc'd thro' the maze of the ball; LEMONA retir'd and her maidens in white Lea her up to her chamber, and bid her good night, Then went down again to the hall. The monster of blood now extend'd his claws, And from under the bed did he creep; With blood all besmear'd he now stretch'd out his paws, With blood all besmear'd, he now stretch'd out his jaws To feed on the Angel asleep. He seiz'd on a vein, and he gave such a bite, And he gave with his fangs such a tug;— She shriek'd!—BRUNO ran up the stairs in a fright— The guests follow'd after—when brought to the light Lord ha'mercy! they cried—what a BROTHER!

FOR THE AMERICAN. Messrs. PECHIN & FRAILLEY, I thought, and think the public highly indebted to the gentleman with whom originated the systematic plan of a company for the introduction of water into this city; his writings published in the papers, proves he had taken a special pains to elucidate and make himself acquainted with this subject; and the information he cheerfully imparted to the public for their good; and he tells you the water can be brought to the city with much less expense than has attended its introduction into Philadelphia, and this I have no hesitation of believing. The introduction of water into every house is attended with, besides the safety against fire, advantages for domestic purposes innumerable—I would as an individual, cheerfully agree to pay 50 dollars a year for what water I should want; and if every person would pay in proportion to the advantages they received what an immense revenue would be accumulated! In every large family it would save the labor of at least one servant. Such can therefore well afford to pay for it, and others in proportion. Had the affairs been aided with the persevering abilities of the gentleman above referred to, I have no doubt but the plan would have been in due time carried into full operation. I do not say it will not now; and if it should, a great number increased will be agreeably disappointed; but the prospect is not very favorable. On referring to my certificate I observe them dated the 4th of May, and now after an elapse of 4 months, since the company was organized, we are told by Messrs. Yundt & Brown, that the directors have found, that the price of mills on the falls is greater than the whole money raised by the company; this is a wonderful discovery made after so long lapse of time!!! I believe the purchase of these mills was never contemplated by the stockholders in general. They do not say why the water cannot be taken up a few rods below the mills where it will cost nothing, or procured elsewhere, but instead of giving us this information, they would amuse us with a treatise on canals in the island of Great Britain!—I would recommend, when that subject is exhausted, they would give us a history of Gulliver's discoveries of water spouts in the moon.—But in the mean time if they have the good of the city at heart, they would tell us how long the capital paid in for this much desired object, is to remain locked up, or whether the directors find the task too arduous for their active abilities; this would be candid and coming to the point at once, and should they resign, others may yet be appointed, in whose hands the hopes of the city may not die, if it should I may safely pronounce it will never rise again.

Yours &c. POLYDIUS. Water-street, September 4. For the AMERICAN.

Messrs. PECHIN & FRAILLEY, AS the time now approaches when we shall be called upon to select suitable characters to represent us in our general assembly—and as the prosperity and interest of our city depends, in a great measure, not only on the patriotism and integrity of its representatives, but also requires men of information and talents, men capable of making known the true interests of their constituents and competent to the task of fully representing us in our legislative body. Without men possessed of these qualifications, we shall never have our city benefited, our interests attended to, or a proper representation made of our situation in our state legislature. And as the welfare of this city is peculiarly connected with that of the whole state, I shall take the liberty of reminding our citizens of the necessity there is of their being extremely cautious in what hands they place their rights, as by placing them in the hands of men incapable of discharging this important trust they may not only injure themselves but materially affect the prosperity of the state at large. Feeling therefore, for the interests and welfare of this rising and flourishing city—I am induced to take this method and opportunity of calling upon our citizens to come forward (at the ensuing election) and endeavor to select men whose characters and education has been such as will justify a belief that the representatives of Baltimore will assume their proper station in the general assembly of this state, and show to the representatives of the different counties that Baltimore has, and has resolved to send no other characters to govern her interests but such as are fully adequate to the task. Knowing the alacrity and public spirit which our citizens have heretofore shown on all occasions of the same nature, and the indulgence which they have always manifested towards all those who at any time have endeavored to promote the welfare of the public. I shall take the liberty of recommending for their consideration one gentleman whose talents as an orator and statesman, and sentiments as a republican, justly entitles him to the confidence of his fellow citizens—that is Mr. John Stephen, who is a gentleman of the highest talents, and whose rising genius if properly appreciated by his fellow citizens, will no doubt, prove an honor to his country and a credit to himself, and who if it be possible to prevail upon him to accept the important trust, will no doubt, discharge it so as to be of infinite service to his country, and to merit the just applause of all good men. These observations will, it is hoped, be attributed to the anxiety and apprehensions which is entertained for the welfare of this city by its sincere WELL-WISHER.

FROM THE AURORA: On the best means of repelling British aggressions. A writer in the American Citizen of New York, under the signature of POLITICUS says, that "nothing is more idiotic than for a nation to think of obtaining respect when she has no force to command it."—And that a few vessels of war, which the United States can easily furnish, would insure protection to their trade. Another writer, under the signature of HUBBY in the AURORA, rejects this mode of defence as being so expensive, as to be impracticable, says "I see no other resource but a non-importation or non-consumption agreement, or a law by congress which may operate to the same effect." It appears to me of very little importance whether we are respected by the British government or not; we ought to respect ourselves, and the government ought to respect and defend the rights of the citizens and their property on the high seas, as well as within the jurisdiction of the United States. John Adams's "cheap defence of nations" is a very ridiculous, impracticable and I imagined it had been given up by all the republicans at least. If England could only send two ships to harass our trade POLITICUS would be right, but as she could send on our coast as many ships as we could build in 50 years, no protection to our trade can be ensured by these means. So far HUBBY and myself are perfectly agreed. But I see very serious objections also to a non-importation agreement, and am convinced there is a still better mode of defence, and hope I shall be excused for laying it before the public, with my objections to a prohibition of English goods exclusively. It has been the cotton manufacture that has enriched England and enabled her to carry on the wars against America and France, and now enables her to annoy the commerce and insult the independence of this country and of the whole world beside. The United Kingdoms have been in the exclusive possession of spinning machinery for thirty years, which has enabled them to sell cotton goods fifty per cent. cheaper than other nations during that period. The insolence and pride of that nation have shut them out of a great part of Europe—and Americans, whom they are daily insulting, continue to be their best customers, whereby we supply them with the means of doing mischief. The cotton manufacture is like Sampson's locks the strength of that nation; because no other nation has yet been able to rival her—and whoever would humble England must assail her in that quarter. There only is she vulnerable. But this is not to be done by an immediate total prohibition of English cotton. It is only to be accomplished by beginning to manufacture that article for ourselves. If a duty of fifty per cent. were laid on all cotton goods imported, from whatever nation, with the avowed intention of promoting a spirit of industry among our citizens, no individual nation would have reason to take offence. It would bring the prices of goods to the

standard they were at, previous to the revolution, and give sufficient encouragement to men of capital, to embark in the business. Ten thousand of their manufacturers would soon come over, who by living in the interior of the country would enhance the value of the back lands, and bring a market to the door of the farmer. The coating trade, and internal commerce would increase with unexampled rapidity, and our numerous mill seats and waters brought into use.—This policy would indeed be very gallant to England, and make her repent in dust and ashes for the insults she has offered us. As our strength increased, hers would decay—her oppressed citizens would seek an asylum here, and in a few years she would be no longer the bully of the ocean. It is thus that flourishing nations, have, by the folly of their rulers, fallen to decay. But if a non-importation agreement should be entered into, and English cotton goods only prohibited, how easy would it be to bring English goods by another route, and enter them as the goods of some other nation. We should be obliged to pay something more for them and the English would lose nothing. It is probable however that those goods being somewhat dearer, on account of the change which would take place in the manner of doing business, some people might be induced to embark extensively in the cotton manufactory; but if any persons should do so, what would be their fate if the prohibition was taken off or the non-importation relinquished by an amicable treaty with our firm friends the English? This is exactly what happened after the peace, thousands of manufacturers were ruined as soon as the non-importation agreement was relinquished and the British began again to pour in their goods at long credit. Some selfish people may object to my plan of defence, because it would make cotton goods come higher to the consumer.—To which I answer, that they would be no higher than the same articles were thirty years ago; that the money would be made up by purchasing a coarser and stronger article, as was generally done through the revolution; that it might also be reimbursed by lowering the duty on articles from the West Indies; that every year would reduce the price of cotton goods, till at last we could undersell the British in any market. We have many advantages for carrying on the cotton manufacture which Britain wants, and it is admirably adapted to attract population to the western country. CATO.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1. LIST OF FRENCH SHIPS BUILDING. A gentleman lately arrived from the continent, is said to have brought the following list of French ships of the line and frigates, building, or for which materials for building were collecting. In the different dock-Yards of the Batavian republic, 11 ships of the line, from 60 to 80 guns; and 14 frigates from 24 to 44 guns, besides cutters, gun-boats, &c. were in the docks; and the arsenals and yards contained timber enough, brought down the Rhine with the fleet to Dordrecht last year, to construct double the number he saw building. Of those upon the stocks, six men of war and ten frigates were said to belong to France, and built at her expense. The Dutch arsenals and store houses were in want of sail cloth, iron, anchors and tar; but by contracts concluded last year in Russia and Sweden, by some French naval officers, the Batavian government expect this summer to be plentifully supplied by neutrals, should not the Batavian harbors and rivers be declared by England in a state of blockade. At Antwerp, one 74 gun ship & three 44 gun frigates, were nearly finished, and keels were laid for two 74's, and for two 44 gun frigates. There was timber enough for five 74's, and as many 44 gun frigates; but the maritime prefect caused the people to believe that he had materials enough to build twenty 74's. Great activity reigns at Antwerp, to make that city a naval station of equal consequence with Brest & Thoulon. Three thousand workmen, besides 400 galley slaves, were occupied daily, Sundays not excepted; and timber arrived from every part of Babant and Flanders. Six English or Scotch carpenters, and nine British artificers were employed there, but chained like galley slaves, for fear of desertion. At Bruges, two 36 gun frigates were launched and two building. At Ostend, one frigate of 40 guns one of 32 guns, and one cutter of 20 guns were nearly finished. At Dunkirk, two 44 gun frigates were completed, and three of the same size building. The dock yards and arsenals there, as well as at Bruges and Ostend, were full supplied. At Havre, two 80 and three 44 gun frigates had been built since the war; but there were not materials enough to complete one of the 80 and two of the 44 guns. They wanted only sailors to attempt going to the westward, and escape the British cruisers. At Cherbourg, two 44's had lately been launched, and two were building;

but materials were wanting to finish them. At St. Maloe's, one 80 gun and three 44 gun frigates were ready to be launched; and there were materials enough to build as many more. At L'Orient, two 74's had lately been launched, and two others were building, but could not be finished for want of materials. At Brest, six ships of the line of different rates, from 74 to 120 guns, were building, but there were not materials sufficient to finish them. At Rochefort, two 50, and at La Rochelle, one 50 and two 44, were besides 3 twenty gun cutters, building. The arsenals in these parts were indifferently supplied. At Bordeaux, six frigates, from 32 to 50 guns were building; and since the war four of 32 guns had been launched. At Bayonne, three 44 gun frigates, and three 24 gun cutters, had been built since the war. The arsenals in both these ports were supplied. At Marseilles, two 44 gun frigates, and two 18 gun cutters, had been completed since the war; and one 44 and two cutters were building. At Toulon, one 80 and one 74 had been launched since the war; and one 110, two 80, and one 74 were building. The arsenals at Toulon and Marseilles were badly supplied. It was reported upon the exchange of this last city, in March, that the French government had contracted for the building of six ships of the line in Spain, and of seven at Genoa. In France, as well as in Holland, iron anchors, sail-cloth, &c. were wanting, but expected from Russia, Sweden, Denmark & America. The fleets at Toulon and Brest are but indifferently manned, and the crews of the gun boats are far from being complete, notwithstanding the sailors who have been enticed over, or recruited from Italy, Spain and Holland. At Toulon, as well as at Brest, were several British carpenters and artificers, easily known again by wearing chains on one leg, and otherwise treated as the galley slaves. The Dutch carpenters were in the same situation at Toulon. It was said that Bonaparte had sent emissaries to Germany, Denmark, Sweden and America, to procure him sailors from those countries. [London paper]

Liste des Lettres Francaise

Table with columns A and L listing names and addresses of subscribers to the French letter list.

To Let, And immediate possession given. A convenient and neatly finished two-story brick dwelling HOUSE on Union-street, next door to Owen Dorsey, carpenter. It has a large yard, and a pump of excellent water at the door. For terms apply to PATTON & JONES, No. 93, Market-street. 4t

John M'Kim, junr. No. 108, Market-street, Has imported per the ship Diana, from Liverpool, A PART OF HIS FALL GOODS. Consisting of Rose striped and plain flannels; superfine, second and coarse cloths; Swander's Tullis hats; Cassimere, men and women's Erton and silk Hosiery; Jam stockings; Corsets; Jeans; Buttons; Fannel; Baiter; half hick and kersey; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices to generous men. September 3