city on Sunday morning last, and went through this town about one o'clock yesterday (a distance of *two hundred and seventeen* miles!) with orders from the post-master-general to the different post-masters on his way, *not to spare in furnishing him with horses and money!* His business is of great importance. Intelligence had been received at the Federal city, 4 days after the departure of the mail for the Mississippi territory, respecting the Spanish government. Immediately on the reception of this news [of which we did not learn the particulars] he was dispatched from the seat of government with orders to pursue the Natchez mail, * * * * * * * * * * * * * * !!

What will be the result of this, time alone will determine. It is probable by our next, we shall be able to give a more particular detail of this business.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 30.

The ship Six Sisters, from Baltimore, has arrived at Cork, January 4.

Two Baltimore brigs, names not mentioned, were left at Gibraltar, performing quarantine, 45 days since.

The Molly, Salisbury, left Cadiz for Baltimore the 4th January.

The Commerce, Thompson, from Baltimore, arrived at Liverpool February 2; and the Diana, Stafford, from do. at Bordeaux January 25.

The Wilhelmina, Truck, from Virginia to Ireland, was wrecked on the 26th of January, on the coast of Wales; cargo lost, crew saved.

John M'Daniel, who was sentenced for execution on Friday, the 18th instant, and respited till this day, the 30th, is further respited until Friday, the 15th day of next month.

Married last Friday evening, by the rev. Mr. John D. Evans, Mr. *John Richards*, to Mrs. *Susanna Size*, both of this county.

We have heard it repeatedly rung in the public ear, by the speaking trumpets of democracy, that the eastern federalists would be the first and were actually at this time plotting the dismemberment of the union, whilst the patriotic democrats themselves were the only links in the chain which binds the states in one. Like all their other *cants*, it has turned out to be mere *cant*, and to mean just the contrary their jargon would seem to import. No true federalist, however he may lament the humiliation of his country, from the persecution at home and the pusilanimity abroad, of the present administration, would rejoice at such an event—on the contrary he would deem it one of the most awful and deplorable calamities that could possibly befal us. Amid all the petty warfare of party, and the present rage for innovation, he looks with complacency and comparative security upon our union and the remnant of our tattered constitution—these once gone and he would view the nation as a ship without anchor or rudder, driving with hyperborean blast, amongst the rocks of an unknown coast. Sentiments like these, however, do not dignify the breast of a true democrat. Look at a notification published at Richmond during the session of the legislature there, when Mr. Adams was in the chair of state, for *arming*, and *dissolving the union*—Examine the anti-federal and disorganizing strides of the present assembly of Pennsylvania. Read the following Jacobinic effusion, and then attentively compare all these with the writings, speeches and efforts of the anti federalists, both before and since the establishment of the present federal government, and then, candid reader, judge which party is its friends and which its enemies—then answer the questions, whether any confidence should be reposed in the cant and slang of democracy? and whether the old anti federalists, now democrats, do not, like the jacobins of France, begin the work of crime and destruction, by charging their opponents with designing what they have already determined to perpetrate?

[The following extraordinary publication is selected from *The Guardian of Freedom*, a democratic paper, published in Frankfort, Kentucky, by James M. Bradford. It must afford pleasure to those who are anxious for the peace, prosperity and independence of the United States to know, that the author of this baleful production is known, and that measures have been taken by the attorney-general of Kentucky, to punish his temerity.] [*Phil. paper.*]

From the Guardian of Freedom.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

WHILST the public mind is agitated and incensed at the narrow policy of Spain, in shutting her ports against us, permit me thro' the channel of your press, to strike at the enlarged policy of our more latent and specious enemies. Instead of skimming on the surface of our disasters, I wish to level a blow at the root of our evils. Instead of directing our resentment towards the *European powers*, let us with more propriety turn it towards EASTERN AMERICA. Instead of crossing the *Atlantic*, let us only go beyond the *Alleghany mountain*. There is the source of all our calamities—there our ills originate—thence we have derived our misfortunes, and still smart under her political scourge.

Let us no more be deceived with those fair speeches, friendly communications, and pretended good intentions of our president and Eastern brethren. They will do any thing for us except for our advantage. They have given proof enough of this disposition.

It may be asked why may not Eastern America extend a favorable disposition to *our* interests? I answer, because *our* interests and *theirs* are pointedly contradicting.

What I have already stated, may be said to be only assertion, and an assertion without proof amounting only to invective. Now therefore, let me proceed to *stubborn facts*—facts undeniable and irrefutable; and which must tend to open the eyes of every *Western American*, to the unfriendly views and conduct of *Eastern America* towards us.

I shall only quote an extract from the Writings of Monroe, himself, after his embassy to France, in the year 1795. "Some time" says he "in the beginning of 1795, I was informed by Mr. Pelet, of the Diplomatic section of the committee of public safety, and afterwards by Mr. Cambaceres, likewise of that section that in reliance our treaty with England contained nothing injurious to France, they expressly instructed their agent then negociating with Spain, to use his utmost endeavors to secure for the United States, the points in controversy with that power. And shortly after as their negociation advanced, I was asked as well as I remember, by those members, as likewise by Boissy D'Anglas, whether we wished to possess the Floridas, since it was intimated it would be easy for France to obtain them; but which she would not do otherwise than with a view to cede them to the United States. I replied I had no power to answer such an interrogatory; but was well persuaded that we did not wish an extension of our territory. Well satisfied I am, that the French declined taking them in her treaty with Spain, which soon followed, from a fear it might weaken her connection with the United States.

Now, had Mr. Monroe been friendly disposed to our interests, he might have written back to America, informing of those propositions made to him by those members of the diplomatic section, who were then so friendly and warmly attached to the interests of America, and thereby the important provinces of East and West Florida might have been acquired to the United States, had our eastern brethren been willing to have accepted of it. But instead of that, he being completely up to the base intrigues of his country *(Eastern America)* he firmly and confidentially replied, "he had no power to answer such an interrogatory; but was *well* persuaded that Eastern America did not wish an extension of territory."

The full and extended answer of Monroe, amounted to this—"An extension of our territory to the west, would be too great an aggrandizement to our western brethren, and their flourishing state of commerce by this acquisition, might tend greatly to the hurt of our commercial interests, in as much as they already possess an extent of fertile soil, so vastly superior to ours, that they could greatly undersell us, and thereby draw the attention of all Europe to their ports. And although we possess the poorest and meanest country in every sense, yet by a superiority of numbers we hold a balance of power, and are determined to make use of it to our own advantage, to the disinterest of our western, fertile part of the continent. It is therefore our policy that the western rivers should mouth in the dominions of an European power; which power by our improper and unfriendly conduct we may render inimical to western America, as being a part of the United States, and thereby they may be denied the advantages of a foreign commercial intercourse, and consequently will be beholden to us for a source of inland trade, much to *our* advantage but of little profit to them; and moreover *our* markets for European consumption will remain unimpaired."

So our eastern friends have a two fold view and interest, in having our foreign trade cramped here, as I have stated in the above extended answer of Monroe to the members of the diplomatic section, that is, 1st our lack of intercourse with the commercial powers of Europe, makes in favor of their markets. 2dly, It will finally come to pass (if we will bear it) that they will be furnished with the live stock of western America (i. e. our horses and cattle) at their own price. For having all other intercourse with the world lopt off, we must ultimately come to *this*; and they will entirely monopolize *our* traffic, upon their own terms. For money we *must* have; otherwise how can we pay our state and continental taxes, or procure those necessary cash articles, viz. iron, steel and salt? If things go on thus, we shall be more dependent on eastern America, than the Israelites were on the Egyptians, and our servitude will not be more tolerable. They were commanded to make brick (or what we call cat and clay) without straw, and *we* are commanded to pay our proportion for the support of a government (whose policy it is to oppress us) without a chance of a free trade to procure the money. For although we possess a fertile country watered by navigable rivers, yet it produces not the gold of Ophir, neither has it mines like unto those of Golconda, Mexico, or Peru.

The lands of Eastern America being poor and generally worn out, they have, no doubt, contemplated to live on the fat of our fertile soil, without paying us a just equivalent in return, and calculate to derive more solid benefits from *our country*, than from the hard labor of their numerous negro slaves. Hence it becomes more necessary to secede from the union, (unless she abandons her politics) than it was for the United States to revolt from Great-Britain.

The interests of France, Spain, and Western America, would go hand in hand, and *they*, (France and Spain) would studiously promote our commercial prosperity, for their own advantage.

But it is to the advantage of Eastern America to keep us under the hatches, by having our foreign trade cramped as aforesaid. And all this false parade, feint marches and pretended stir, which our eastern politicians have made for the procurement of a free trade for us, is only to amuse us, to prevent a dismemberment of the union—like sailors on sea, throwing out a tub to a shoal of whales to draw their attention from the ship.

It is said by some stale, cold-blooded politicians, "let us patiently wait until we have a balance of power on the west side of the Allegheny mountain, and then we can fix matters better." In answer I reply that if we wait for *that* 'twill not come to in *my* time; so I don't care whether it ever comes to pass. For as to my progeny (if a secession from the union does not take place shortly, or the politics of eastern America should not change very much) I shall debark with them on the Spanish shore. For I had rather bow the knee to the Spanish monarch, wear a crucifix & kiss the pope's——face, than to be any longer a subject of eastern America, under the disadvantages above stated.

In support of my jealousies of our eastern fraternity, let me now call the attention of my countrymen to a very suspicious circumstance.

Our executive has pitched on the same man, *(Monroe*, of detested memory) as envoy extraordinary to the courts of France and Spain, to negociate for the opening of the Spanish ports for us; the same man is chosen for this important mission, who has already proven himself to be so inimical to this our western country. We have now every reasonable hope, indeed, from the negociations of him, for the opening of the ports, who no longer ago than March, 1795, refused the acceptation of the Floridas from selfish and clandestine motives!! If we may judge of the future by the past, we must seriously suspect that his mission will turn out *nothing*, as the executive intended it, when he made choice of him.

Although this talk may appear as sacrilegious to *some*, still it is my opinion, and I think time will prove it. For there is no such thing in nature as a disinterested patriot! It is a mere chimera! the puerile fancy of a poet's brain!!!!

A country is (as Voltaire expresses it) composed of many families, and as self-love generally leads us to stand up for, and support our particular families, when a contrary interest does not intervene; so, from the like self-love, a man stands up for his town or village, which he calls his native home.

The more extended this native home is, the less we love it, for a division weakens love: It is impossible in nature to have a tender love for a family so numerous and distant as scarce to be known.

The candidate, amidst his ambitious intrigues to be chosen president, vice-president, governor, senator or representative, makes a noise about his love for his country, whereas it is only himself that he loves. Every one is desirous for procuring to himself that freedom and pre eminence which is denied to his neighbor, or the community at large.

I now appeal to every western American, if the facts which I have stated are not too glaring to escape our notice.

Eastern America may no longer attempt to lull and sooth us with her syren songs of friendship and amity. No more may her harps (which she may now hang on the willows) vibrate on the organs of our ears, the amusive and deceitful strains of "peace on earth and good will towards us"—No more can we chaunt to the sound of her viol the sprightly pastoral airs of "The Shepherd's Wedding," and "The Highway to Dublin:" But she must expect (except she renounces her selfish political system) to hear in her turn the tunes called Vive la, and the Marseilles Hymn, and other strains of martial music, until western America becomes a distinct province or empire, and the Allegheny the line. For as she would not accept of territory when it was offered to her, she ought not to grieve much at the loss of territory.

I forebode that her long farce of "this tale of a tub," to amuse and inveigle us, to prevent a cession from the general government, will be succeeded by a military tragedy. Magazines will be filling, arms brightening, cannons roaring, and human blood streaming.

'Tis not by sending Monroe to European courts to negociate, 'tis not by a representation in congress, (for there are opposite interests and a large balance of power against us) nor by any length of time that we may patiently wait, for that will procure to us a free commercial intercourse with foreign powers, without our own local internal exertions. It must be 1st. by the spirited remonstrances to be sent to congress, from the people of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee and the Indiana, and Mississippi territories, praying for independence. And then if we obtain it, we can send our own ambassadors to foreign courts, and make our own negociations, or attach ourselves to some other more friendly power, should we conceive it to be to our interest. And secondly and lastly, as the last resort, (should our petitions be spurned) set the general government at defiance and erect ourselves into an independent distinct republic. And should *we* experience any weakness on our part, we can recollect that France is strong. And we can know that 'tis better to have a friend for a master, (if we from our weakness must be mastered) that an enemy.

This is blunt plain talk, adapted to any capacity—and no man can be so blind as not to see the force of my observations.

I am actuated from the purest motives the love for my country and myself, and detestation for oppression. I am attached to my native home, but have very little veneration for my native rulers, the Eastern Americans; as I conceive they are inimical to our prosperity and happiness. I do despise them and their politics, most sincerely. They have hood-winked us, and kept us in such ignorance, that they have hitherto turned our enmity towards France and Spain, instead of themselves. But I hope that we begin to get a little more enlightened; and when the Western thunder begins to roll, we may know where to direct the bolt.

A WESTERN AMERICAN.

FREDERICK-TOWN, March 26.

On Thursday the 17th inst. departed this life, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, Mr. *Daniel Steiner*, son of Jacob Steiner, sen. a young man whose ingenuous character and good conduct in life gained him the esteem, and will endear him in the remembrance of a numerous and respectable class of friends and acquaintances.

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Ship Louisa, Douglass,	Lisbon
Brig Potomak, Tupper,	do.
Hopewell, Very,	Gibraltar

Post-Office,

Baltimore, March 26, 1803.

☞ *Letters for the British packet Duke of Kent, for Falmouth, via Halifax, Nova-Scotia, will be received at this office till six o'clock on Sunday evening, the 3d of April.*

CHARLES BURRALL,
Post-Master.

P. S. The inland postage to New-York must be paid on all letters for the packet.

Sale by Auction.

To-Morrow Morning,
The 31st instant, at 9 o'clock, at the vendue warehouse at the corner of Frederick and Second-streets, will begin the sale of
A variety of handsome new HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c.
And at half past 10 o'clock,
A variety of DRY GOODS, among which are,
3 trunks calicoes
7 cases hats assorted
5 bales blankets
2 cases dowlas
2 boxes checks
3 bales muslins
2 do. osnaburgs
5000 garden and Canton fans
1 box creas, &c.
At 12 o'clock,
35 hhds. of Jamaica and St. Croix sugar
10 do clayed do.
14 pipes French brandy
65 bags good coffee
40 bags pimento
24 boxes white and brown sugar
100 frails figs
4 pipes Burgundy wine
20 cases claret, old hock, &c.
10 pipes excellent Lisbon wine
30 casks raisins, almonds, hyson skin and other teas, &c.
Also,
2 large Fishing Seins.
THOMAS YATES, Auct'r.
March 30.

Sale by Auction.

ON FRIDAY,
The 1st of April, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room of the subscriber, will be offered for sale,
Sundry invoices of DRY GOODS.
And at half past 11 o'clock,
15 hhds muscovado and clayed sugar
10 barrels do.
20 bags coffee
5 do pepper
6 pipes gin
10 kegs raisins
50 boxes Port wine
20 do. claret
10 do. Malaga
50 do. Spanish segars
50 do. American do.
6 hhds. hollow glass
4 boxes do.
20 do. mould candles
10 do. dipt do.
20 do. soap.
N. B. The subscriber intends moving into his new store on Monday next, in Water-street, near Peters's bridge, and his next sale will be in said store. Goods will be taken in at reasonable prices, and may be landed immediately at the warehouse door from the water, without any expence of drayage.
EDWARD WOODYEAR, Auct'r.
March 30.

Sale by Auction.

ON TUESDAY,
The 5th of April, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 16, market space, will be offered for sale,
A large quantity of Dry Goods, Groceries and Houshold Furniture.
EDWARD WOODYEAR, Auct'r.
March 30.

To the Voters of the City and County of Baltimore.

BEING warmly solicited by a number of my friends in the city and county to offer myself as a candidate for the important OFFICE OF SHERIFF, I have taken the liberty respectfully to solicit the suffrage of my fellow-citizens, at the ensuing election, for that office; and as my present engagements in the county clerk's office will prevent my personal application to a number of the voters of said county, I must therefore beg the indulgence of them and my friends, assuring them that should I be so fortunate as to meet their approbation, nothing shall be wanting on my part to give general satisfaction, in discharging the several duties attached to said office.
I remain the public's obedient servant,
WM. S. SUMMERS.
March 30. d

Spermaceti Oil.

Just received and for sale, a few tons of best quality winter-strained Spermaceti OIL.
JOHN KIPP & Co.
March 30. d3t

Wanted,

TO hire for the back country, a STONE MASON, and two or three HOUSE CARPENTERS.
Also, to purchase,
Three or four YOUNG NEGROES. Apply to the printers.
March 30. d6t

The Subscriber

OFFERS FOR SALE OR LEASE,
That Valuable Property belonging to the estate of Alexander Lawson, deceased, fronting on Holliday-street continued two hundred and ten feet, running back one hundred feet, which is laid off into convenient lots—A plat may be seen at my house in Fish-street. The central situation and vicinity to good water, will no doubt make it an object to purchasers.
ELIZABETH LAWSON.
March 30. d6t

Notice.

In the case of Abraham G. Hammond, a bankrupt.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued against Abraham G. Hammond, of Baltimore, inn-keeper, dealer and chapman, intend to meet at their public office, No. 49, Water-street, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday the 4th day of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt, who have already proved or may prove their debts, under the said commission, are to attend, in order to choose one or more assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, in the room of the present assignee.
By order of the commissioners,
S. STERETT, Clerk.
March 30. d4t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Back River Neck, Baltimore county, on Sunday the 12th of December last, Negro GEORGE. He is a spare-made, thin-visaged fellow, about 5 feet 11 inches high; has a scar on his right cheek, occasioned by a burn when young. He had on a blue cloth sailor's jacket, striped swansdown waistcoat, a large blue over coat (such as is termed by sailors "a pea jacket") new shoes, and a high crowned half-worn fur hat. Forty dollars, with reasonable charges, will be paid for apprehending and securing him within the county, and the above reward if taken up out of the county or state, by
ABRAHAM CARTWRIGHT.
N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned not to harbor or carry off said runaway at their peril.
March 30. 2aw8t

Vaccine Inoculation.

THE patrons of the Vaccine Institution are requested to recommend all the poor, who have not yet been secured from an attack of the small pox, to the subscriber; who attends for that purpose every morning from eight to nine o'clock, at his Inoculating Room, No. 5, South Calvert-street.
JAMES SMITH, Physician.
March 28. eo3t

The Stockholders

In the Marine Insurance Office, are hereby informed, that an election will be held at said office on Monday the 4th of April next, from 10 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing thirteen directors, for the ensuing year, agreeably to their articles of association.
By order,
DAVID STEWART, Sec'y.
March 28. d6t

Notice.

THE members of the "Baltimore Equitable Society, for the insuring of houses from loss by fire," are hereby informed, that a general meeting of the said society will be held at James Bryden's Inn, on the 4th day of next month, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing twelve directors and a treasurer for the ensuing year—and to take into consideration such other subjects as may then be brought before them.
By order,
JOSEPH TOWNSEND, Sec'y.
March 28. dt3Ap

Valuable Medicines.

HAHN's GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Mr. John C. Ebecke, letter carrier, Baltimore, was cured by this eye water, of a violent and dangerous opthalmic of long standing, which nearly prevented him from performing the duties of his situation, and threatened him with total loss of sight—the citizens of Baltimore need only be reminded of this excellent cure, as most of them will recollect it.

Letter from Mr. Peter Clymer, Lancaster.

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeably to your request, I inform you of the eye water I bought at your shop; the single bottle has quite cured my daughter's eye: we were but just in time with it, as I believe she would have lost the sight of that eye very soon, as all the herbs we had used for washes, as I told you, had done no good; she can not only see as well as ever, but all the pain and swelling is gone—we are much obliged to you for the cure, and remain, &c.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Co.

HAHN's TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.
The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of all kinds of Head-Ache.

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 old, 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.

NOTE particularly, that the great and extensive celebrity acquired by these medicines has induced some in this city to prepare counterfeits, which are imposed on enquirers by the meanest arts possible. Therefore, apply ONLY at the book and stationary store corner of Baltimore and south Gay-streets.
February 8. 4—1aw3m