FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, *August* 9.

The ship Union, captain Merrihew, of this port, arrived at Lisbon after a passage of 26 days, and proceeded on the 22d of June to Falmouth, for orders.

The ship Portsmouth, of this port, sailed from Lisbon about the 16th June, for London.

A proposition for turnpiking the road from Philadelphia for Pittsburg, is made by a writer of no small discernment in the Aurora of the 4th instant. As the idea of similar improvements is now happily in agitation in this state, some of the sentiments of this essay are interesting, and the following extracts are copied as worthy of perusal here:

"It is most evidently to the interest, and it ought ever to be the policy of the citizens of Philadelphia, to cultivate and extend their internal commerce, as well as that with foreign nations; upon our domestic commerce with our citizens and with our sister states, depends not alone the activity of circulation and the increase of population, but the consumption of our importations; without which foreign trade must necessarily cease. It is consumption alone that gives rise to trade, and in proportion as it diminishes, the spirit of commerce must consequently relax. Every citizen of Philadelphia, from the luxuriant merchant, grown wealthy by trade and speculation, to the indigent poor who gain their daily pittance by the sweat of their brows, is interested in the extension of our *internal* commerce—internal I say, because it is alone the spring to foreign trade, and whilst it flourishes, our store-houses, our roads and rivers will be covered, and our ware-houses occupied in the receipt and discharge of merchandize."

"The wealth we draw from the western country is incalculable, and if great at present what must it be in twenty years hence when those countries become populous and flourishing, and whose consumption must daily increase as population progresses. Knowing then the importance of a commercial connexion with our western brethren, the interest which every man of reflection must feel in its continuance—it behoves us to court it by every inducement in our power, and to give to it every facility and convenience. And what more obvious and decisive means presents itself than that of facilitating the land carriage from hence to Pittsburgh. These observations will have redoubled weight if we reflect that we have a rival in the city of Baltimore, which has already attracted much of the commerce of the western country, and which still continues to increase. We cannot murmur at the prosperity of our neighbors of Baltimore, but we ought nevertheless to be attentive to our own. And should a turnpike be made from that place to Pittsburgh, which is already in agitation, the consequence of Philadelphia must finally decline!"

To the observations of the above writer, the editor of the Aurora has subjoined the following remarks:

"Had not unhappy and unnatural jealousy of the western part of the state influenced a fatal and narrow policy in the legislature, it is most probable that a road to Pittsburgh would have been by this time progressing towards a perfect completion. Whether this jealousy is nourished in the western country by insidious artifices which the people and their representatives of the western country do not perceive, we cannot determine; but it is certain that a disgraceful prejudice exists, which goes to obstruct every measure which originates in Philadelphia, founded on the wretched supposition that the measures *of public improvement* suggested here, cannot serve the western country! The western people forget that in rendering public good, the good rendered to any part serves the whole; that if *improvements* are useful, they must *begin* somewhere; and where are they so proper, or likely to begin, as where the *greatest number* of citizens will benefit by and contribute to them. *Public roads* are of all other things the best meant to promote general prosperity; yet so blind have the western members been to the *public interest*, and particularly to the *interest of their constituents*, as in two successive sessions, to reject a measure which would have bro't *public roads* to their doors, contributed to the ease and speed of their communication with each other, increased the value of their farms and crops, and multiplied their population, prosperity, and their comforts. The legislature did obstruct these objects by a shameful and unworthy as unwise, rejection of the *bills offered for establishing an Improvement Company*."

We know not upon what ground a jealousy was entertained by the western part of that state; but if it was, as the editor says, "upon the wretched supposition that *measures of public improvement*, suggested in Philadelphia, cannot serve the western country," then indeed was the prejudice of their legislators disgraceful to themselves and highly injurious to their constituents. Such unfounded jealousy against this city—such miserable policy, we hope will never be found within the doors of our state-house.

Since making the above remarks, we have been sorry to learn that in the upper part of this county, pains have been taken to misrepresent them (as) which gave rise to the late proceedings in this city respecting the roads: nor has the tongue of slander been still as to the promoters. The object is held up in the hideous garb of a *job* for the exclusive benefit of a few. If prejudices so groundless are inculcated so near the metropolis, what serious impressions may not be apprehended from them at a greater distance, and how very necessary is it for the real friends of the country to adopt the most speedy means of counteracting their influence. If circulars are forwarded to men of sense and influence in the counties most interested, accompanied with copies of the memorial which has been published, it cannot fail to have an happy effect, and the less time there is lost in the business, the better it will be for the real and permanent interest of the state.

Men who feel a stake in & an attachment to Maryland, cannot but view with concern the influence she must inevitably lose as an elder sister of the union, from the rapid increase of new states, unless her topographical situation receives those improvements which her present population and wealth enable her to make—without them we shall become a mere cypher—but with them, we cannot fail to be the centre of attraction for the commerce, produce and wealth of an important section of the country. The local interests of other states may be opposed to, and no doubt are exerted against, the improvement of this—but there are, there can be, none *within* it, which should resist those measures already suggested by men of all parties, for its prosperity. It would no doubt benefit the states of Virginia and Pennsylvania and those new settlements to which our farmers are flocking, if Maryland should remain inactive for a thousand years. They would thus keep up their own population—they would keep down ours and increase theirs by the emigration of our farmers, &c.—they would sink lower and lower the price of our land, and prevent the cultivation of the soil—draw away our capital and enterprizing merchants from our metropolis—and in the lapse of years, should all these things happen, render us too poor and wretched even to support a state government! But if we become the centre of a well wove web—if we have good roads verging in the most judicious directions from this city to the utmost limits of the state—nothing of all this, without a miracle, can happen. On the confines of our state, the roads from other states would come in contact with those contemplated to be turnpiked, and the interest of the farmers of those states would, in time, take care to have them good, in imitation of our own. Till then, the value of landed property with us will be precarious, surrounded as we are by states of such superior magnitude and population But it may be enquired, can all those evils happen from inactivity? Look at Spain. And is it possible, another may ask, that such great benefits can accrue from mere turnpike roads? Look at that speck upon the globe—that object of the envy and admiration of its neighbors—Great-Britain.

Some of the papers have been amusing their readers with curious calculations, as to the weight, in gold and silver, of the 15 millions to be paid to France, of the number of waggons it would load, and the still greater number of horses which it would require to haul it. Others again state, that the enormous sum amounts, within a million and a half, to the whole *specie* in the United States. They appear to have forgotten the two millions which Mr. Monroe took with him for secret purposes, to France, and as they also must ultimately come in to be reckoned with their 15 shining sisters, it would seem that the purchase of Louisiana, after taking every cent from the pockets of every man, woman and child of the United States, and sending it to France, will still keep us in debt to that nation *five hundred thousand dollars!*

A wag being asked how our philosophic president would find money enough to pay Bonaparte for Louisiana, replied that Mr. Jefferson was probably at Monticello, planning a *machine* to coin it as fast as all *congress* could count it—But where's the bullion to come from? was the interrogatory of a bystander—Why, replied the former, from the mine *expected* to be *opened*, in digging out the dry dock!

By an arrival from Cette, we learn the death of doctor *Thomas S. Crawford*, son of doctor Crawford, of this city, at Montpelier, in France, on the 11th May last, while pursuing his studies in medicine, at the university of that place.

An abstract of the provisions, &c. imported into the port of Kingston, as entered at the custom-house, from June 24th, to July 7, inclusive:

From the United States.

1175 barrels flour	
190 bushels corn	
60 do. corn meal	
280 barrels	pork
35 half do.	pork
1350 lbs. bacon	
788 bacon hams	
14 barrels do.	
200 lbs.	cheese
12 casks	cheese
40 barrels herrings	
20 dozen poultry	
50 half and quarter bbls.	lard
20 firkins	lard
100 barrels tar	
82000 feet lumber	
33530 pitch pine boards & scantling	
11700 do. plank	
8000 do. scantling	
47500 staves and heading	
300,000 shingles.	

The Cincinnati of the state of Virginia, at their last meeting on the 15th of December last, have appropriated the funds of their society to the seminary of learning in the county of Rockbridge, denominated the Washington Academy (to which the shares of the James river company heretofore vested in our late illustrious chief and hero general Washington, have, by him been appropriated) subject to such charges of a charitable nature as have been or may be adopted by the society. The said funds are to be laid out in the purchase of shares in the James river company, and lands within the state of Virginia, to be conveyed to the trustees of the Washington Academy, to be held unalienable, for the use of said academy. The society to retain a controul over the property purchased, so long and to such amount as may be sufficient to meet the aforesaid objects of charity.

APPOINTMENTS

By the governor of Pennsylvania.

John Parker and Samuel Findley, esquires, associate judges for the county of Butler.

William Ayres, esquire, attorney at law, of the borough of Pittsburg, to be prothonotary, register and recorder of the same county.

The following gentlemen are proposed as candidates for representatives to congress from the state of North-Carolina:

Republican—Wm. R. Davie, John Stanley, Alexander D. Moore, Samuel D. Purviance, Basil Gaither, Mussendine Matthews.

Democratic—Thomas Wynn, Willis Alston, Charles Jacocks, Thomas Blount, Wm. Kennedy, Wm. Blackledge, James Gillaspie, Nathaniel Macon, John Hay, Isaac Lanier, Duncan M'Farlane, Richard Stanford, Nathaniel Jones, of W. P. Robert Williams, Nathaniel Alexander, William Tate, James Holland, William Lenoir, George Houser, Joseph Winston.

In consequence of an invitation from the convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, in the state of Delaware (held in Georgetown, in May last) to the right rev. Thomas John Claggett, D. D. bishop of said church in Maryland, to visit the churches in this state, on Friday the 29th ult. he attended at Trinity church in Wilmington, where a numerous congregation was assembled; and after divine service was performed by the rev. Mr. Simon Wilmore, the bishop delivered an appropriate discourse on the apostolic rite of confirmation, after which he proceeded to the solemnization of said rite, when sixty persons were confirmed. An unusual degree of solemnity prevailed throughout the whole assembly, and a flattering appearance that deep impressions were made of the necessity of preparing for death—that when the Great Bishop of souls shall appear, they may be confirmed by him, in that glory "which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive." [*Wil. pap.*]

A paper has lately been read before the Royal Society of London, by Mr. Home, on the nature of the *tongue*. His experiments on different diseased tongues prove that this member is endowed with less irritability than any other organ of the body; and that a diseased part may be removed with great safety by means of ligatures.

The *Lichen Icelandicus* has been some years in considerable repute on the continent, as a remedy in pulmonary complaints and as a restorative in diseases of exhaustion. A Russian has lately obtained a patent for making bread of it.

Extraordinary Example of Honesty.

A person of the Quaker profession, having, through misfortune about forty years ago become insolvent; and not being able to pay more than eleven shillings in the pound, formed a resolution, if providence smiled on his future endeavors, to pay the whole amount; and in case of death, he requested his sons to liquidate his debts by their joint proportions. It pleased God, however, to spare his life, and after struggling with a variety of difficulties, (for his livelihood chiefly depended on his own labor) he at length saved sufficient to satisfy every demand.

A few days ago, the old man came with no inconsiderable sum, to the surviving son of one of his creditors, who had been dead about thirty years, and insisted on paying him the money he owed his father, which he accordingly did with heart felt satisfaction.

Such a display of virtuous resolution we record with infinite pleasure, as it not only reflects the highest honor on a worthy individual, but also on that society to which he belongs; whose members have long been distinguished, and deservedly respected, for their upright and equitable dealing. On this occasion we cannot help exclaiming in the expressive language of Pope, "An honest man's the noblest work of God." [*London paper.*]

From the Dartmouth Gazette.

THE ABBE SIEYES.

THIS man has lived through all the disasters of the French revolution, and has acted a part in almost every faction that has in its turn governed the Great Nation. The singular fate of the abbe proves that he is either very harmless, or, what is more probable, that he possesses the greatest facility in changing his creed, and that as he finds one wave of public opinion breaking under him, can very dexterously shift himself to the next.

When Mr. Burke wrote upon the revolution, Sieyes was filling his "pigeon-holes" with new constitutions for his country; he has escaped amidst all the convulsions that have since taken place, and it is not recollected whether he is now one of the cyphers of the consulate, or is retired, again to stuff his "pigeon-holes" with constitutions.—The following anecdote shows that he is "wiser in his generation" than almost all his associates.

A foreigner in France called at a shop where such things were usually sold, to purchase the prints of the most conspicuous actors in the revolution. The man shook his head, while he ran over the list, and then said, that having preferred his safety to his property, he had destroyed all his prints successively, as the original became proscribed, or were sacrificed. "At the accession of a new party, (continued he) I always prepare for a visit, clear my windows and shelves of the exploded heads, and replace them by those of their rivals. Nay, I assure you since the revolution, our trade is become as precarious as that of a gamester. The constitutionalists, indeed, held out pretty well, but then I was half ruined by the fall of the Brissotins; and before I could retrieve a little by the Herbertists and Dantonists, they too, were out of fashion." "Well, but the Robespierrians—you must have gained by them?" Why, true! Robespierre and Marat answered well enough—yet they are gone after the rest. Here, however (says he, taking down an engraving of the Abbe Sieyes) here is a piece of merchandize that I have kept through all parties, religions and constitutions, and now you see him in fashion again, mounted on the wrecks and supported by the remnants of both his friends and enemies—Oh! he's a knowing one."

From Bryden's Marine List.

August 8.

The ship Atlantic, Tucker, from this port, arrived at Falmouth in 30 days passage, and was to proceed to London.

Died, at Florence, (in Italy) May 27th, *Louis* I. king of Etruria—to which he was elevated by Bonaparte, in 1801.

The ATHEIST and the ACORN.

Methinks the world seems oddly made,
And every thing amiss,
A dull complaining Atheist said,
As stretch'd he lay beneath the shade
And instanced in this;

"Behold," quoth he, "that mighty thing,
"A pumpkin large and round,
"Is held but by a little string,
"Which upwards cannot make it spring,
"Nor bear it from the ground.

"While on this oak an acorn small,
"So disproportion'd grows,
"That whoso'er surveys this all,
"This universal casual ball,
"Its ill contrivance knows.

"My better judgment would have hung
"The pumpkin on the tree;
"And left the acorn strongly strung,
"'Mong things that on the surface sprung,
"And weak and feeble be."

No more the caviller cou'd say,
No farther faults descry,
For upwards gazing as he lay
An acorn loosened from its spray,
Fell down upon his eye.

The wounded part with tears ran o'er,
As punish'd for his sin:
Fool! had that bough a pumpkin bore,
Thy whimsies would have work'd no more,
Nor skull have kept them in.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Barque Æolus, Hendricksen, Bremen
Sch'r John & Eley, Edwards, Charleston

From the National Intelligencer.

It is the wish of the editor of the National Intelligencer to engage an individual well qualified to report the debates of congress. Immediate application, with the terms that will be agreeable, is requested.

The editors of papers who publish debates from the National Intelligencer, are requested to insert this advertisement in their papers a few times.

Turtle Soup

Will be served up at the public table of the Fountain Inn and in the coffee room, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, during the season.

August 2. 3t

To be Rented,

That well known STAND which has for many years been occupied as a public house, together with the yard, stables, and sheds. Immediate possession given, and terms made easy to a good tenant, and no other need to apply. For particulars apply to the subscriber adjoining the premises, No. 24, north Howard-street.

GEORGE DECKER.

August 9. eo7t

Notice.

THE Subscriber agreeably to the last will and testament of Bennet Neale, deceased, has obtained from the orphans' court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on his estate—and gives this public notice to all those holding claims, not yet exhibited, or the payment acknowledged by William and F. Neale, to be speedy in applying, with their accounts in legal order for adjustment. Those indebted are requested to call at the store No. 124, Market-street, and pay off their accounts, or suits will positively be entered against them without delay.

WILLIAM NEALE.

August 9. 1aw6t

China and Glass Ware Store.

THE Subscribers having added considerably to the former stock, and proposing to keep a constant supply of QUEENS WARE, HOLLOW GLASS and CHINA, promise every advantage that can be derived from purchases made in their line, and terms made convenient to punctual country dealers.

WM. & FRANCIS NEALE.

August 9. 1aw6t

To be Rented,

The Store and Cellar No 235, corner of Market and Howard-streets, in complete order Possession may be had immediately by applying to George Decker, or the subscriber.

PETER FORNEY.

August 9. eo3t

Lost on Saturday last,

A GOLD LOCKET, set with pearl; on the back is engraved in capitals I K—A reasonable reward will be paid any person who will leave said locket with the printers hereof.

August 9. 3t

Hazlehurst, Brothers & Co.

Have imported in the barque Æolus, captain Hendrickson, from Bremen, and for sale,

An assortment of GERMAN LINENS, consisting of

Creas a la morlaix
Dowlas
Hessians
Estouillas
Britannias
White Rolls
Platillas royal
Do. brown
Ticklenburgs
Osnaburgs, &c. &c.

Also on hand,

Diapers, crash ribbons
Port and sherry wine of very superior quality
And a few thousand weight prime green coffee.

August 9. tu th &s

Private Boarding.

Three or four gentlemen may be accommodated with Board and Lodging, or Boarding only, in a private family. The situation of the house lies in the healthiest part of the town, and is provided with the best water. For particulars apply at No. 251, Market-street.

August 8 eo3t

Was Found,

A few days ago, a Sum of Money—the owner may have it by proving property and paying the expence of this advertisement.

ARNOLD LIVERS, Jun.
Lexington-street.

August 9. eo

Mewburn and Wilkinson,

No. 9, south Calvert-street

Have imported in the barque Æolus, from Bremen, Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs, Hessians, Heading Rolls, Bed Ticks, Checks, Platillas, and Hollow Glass in boxes assorted.

They have on hand from former importation, superfine, second and forest Cloths, and London made Cutlery and Hardware, which they offer for sale on the usual credit, or in barter for Maryland tobacco

August 9. eo6t-1aw2t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Rowles and Mackubin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those persons having claims against said concern, will present them for payment; and those indebted, will make immediate payment to Rezin Rowles, who is duly authorised to settle the business of said concern.

REZIN ROWLES.
WM. H. MACKUBIN.

N B Rezin Rowles means to continue at No. 56, Cumberland-row, in the Grocery and Commission Business—All those who have and will favor him with their custom, may rest assured of punctuality and dispatch.

August 9. eo

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,
Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appeareth unto me, by inquest taken in Kent county, before Hynson, esquire, one of the coroners of the said county, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the person of Robert Ashley, late of Kent county, by a certain EPHRAIM ARMSTRONG, also of said county, who hath since absconded and fled from justice: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society, to justice—I have therefore tho't proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of *Two Hundred Dollars*, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said Ephraim Armstrong, in any jail in the United States, so that he be brought to justice.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.

By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the governor and council.

Description of the person of Ephraim Armstrong.

He is about thirty-five years of age, of a muscular make, five feet ten inches high, wears his own hair, which is short, black and curles very much; his eyes are small, black and piercing; his complexion brown; his countenance remarkably dark and gloomy; when he speaks he works his mouth about a good deal. 'Tis said he has a brother some where in the western country, if so, it is probable he is gone to him.—He usually rode a grey mare, which it is supposed he rode away, as she is missing from his farm.

In COUNCIL,
Annapolis, August 5, 1803.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Proclamation and Description be published three times in each week for the space of three weeks, in the American, Telegraphe, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer at Washington; the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, Herald, and Bartgis's paper at Fredericktown; and Mr. Smith's paper at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

August 9. eo9t

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Friday, the 5th of August, a negro woman named SUCK, 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is tolerably black, has a down look, particularly when spoken to, and very slow of speech; her fore teeth grow over each other, but is not very perceptible unless closely examined. Had on when she left home, a linsey jacket and petticoat, and a man's hat. She was seen 4 or 5 miles above Baltimore on Sunday, in company with a negro man and girl, who said they lived in town—This villain, I expect, has by accident met with her, and will no doubt, furnish her with a change of clothes, and keep her concealed. If taken and brought home to the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, about twenty miles from Baltimore, near the road leading to Frederick-town; or if she is secured in any jail, so that the owner gets her again, the above reward will be given, and reasonable charges paid by THOMAS HOOD, of John.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned taking off or harboring said wench at their peril. T. H.

August 9. 2aw6t