Same day, a brig from Copenhagen, via Salem, 58 days.

Same day, the French recaptured brig, mentioned above.

Signal at the fort for a brig, at sun set.

Performing quarantine, brig Nancy, Harris, St. Thomas.

The brig Jane, Hunt, of Portland, was to sail from Cork July 20, for Philadelphia; and ship Joseph, Jamison, for New-York, on the 12th.

Barnabas Otis, jun. of Plymouth, was pressed on board the British frigate L'Immortalite, in the English channel, the 29th May last, out of the brig Hannah, of Plymouth, for want of a protection.

Arrived, Alert, Smith, Alexandria.

Cleared, Washington, Lunt, Norfolk; Hannah, Barnard, do. ship Hope, Ripley, Liverpool; brig Harmony, Hall, Surinam; schrs. Falcon, Kennison, Cadiz; Little Dick, Atkins, West-Indies; Minerva, Anthony, Barbados; sloop Sally, Magray, Wilmington.

September 1.

David Greene, esq. merchant of this place, has been appointed by the king of Denmark, his majesty's vice-consul for the state of Massachusetts, and duly recognized in that station by the president of the United States.

FIRE ON NAHANT.

On Saturday night last, that most convenient and excellent house of resort, on the peninsula of Nahant, Johnson's hotel, with all its contents, were destroyed by fire. So rapid were the flames in the work of destruction, that the family escaped only with their lives, not being able to preserve the smallest article of furniture or raiment. Mr. Johnson was awakened from a sound sleep by an infant child, and found the northern part of his house in flames; he awoke his wife, and with the greatest difficulty effected their escape, with their infant child and the rest of the family. A letter to the editor of the Salem Register adds, "A young man living with Johnson, by endeavoring to save a bed, run the greatest hazard of his life—he forced himself with the bed through a chamber window, from which he fell on the piazza on the second story, from thence to the ground, but received no material injury, except some flesh wounds. The family had to remain in this distressed situation, beholding the house and effects on fire, until they could send about a mile to their nearest neighbors for clothes and assistance. Many of our citizens from town had nearly arrived at the house before the family knew that it was on fire; but were too late to render any service except extinguishing the fire that had taken in the roof of the barn." The loss is estimated at nearly 6000 dollars.

Perhaps no instance of calamity by fire ever more feelingly called upon the sons and daughters of benevolence, for the exercise of sympathy, and the extension of the hand of relief, than that which has now deprived an enterprizing citizen of the hard-earnings of industry, and the hopes of future support.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, *September 6.*

[We recommend to the marked attention of the reader the parallel which Mentor has so concisely and yet so clearly drawn between the national justice and faith of England and France, as far as respects their transactions with our citizens & government. Of the immense amount of the St. Domingo bills, which the first consul has seen proper to protest, with the greatest reflection upon the drawers and possessors, we had no conception. The mode which Mentor points out for redress, is perhaps the only one which can promise the least success, and it is to be hoped will be adopted by the sufferers.]

I AM much pleased to find that our commissioners in London have completed the object of their mission, with honor to themselves and so much to the satisfaction of those whose claims were the subject of their consideration. How truly just and worthy of praise has been the conduct of the American and British governments on this occasion: to settle by cool and deliberate investigation the claims of individuals of each country, and when established, to discharge them with good faith and integrity.

With such an immense navy as Great-Britain possesses, commanded by men of various descriptions and habits, and spread all over the globe, without the view and almost beyond the controul of their government, it is no matter of astonishment if some needy and unprincipled men should sometimes be employed, and commit acts of unjustifiable depredation on others; but it is certainly just and honorable if the government make reparation for these injuries when they are known and established. Let us contrast this conduct of the British with that of the French government, and how different is the treatment that we have received from the latter!

The French not only treated our ambassadors with contempt, but refused to enter into any treaty unless all claims for spoliation were abandoned; and after inviting our citizens, in a time of peace, to furnish their army and navy with provisions (then in danger of starving) they have protested the bills of their commanders, under the impudent pretence of receiving no value (and which general Rochambeau has the spirit to call a direct lie) and now leave us to seek for payment, God knows when, or where, of a debt thus incurred, to the amount of not less than eight or ten millions of dollars. Such conduct is the most shameless robbery that can well be imagined, and would justify our government in withholding the payment for the purchase of Louisiana, or of committing any act of retaliation, to compel the great consul to do us justice. Let it be remembered that this is the act of *the government itself*, and admits of no paliation. If the holders of these bills are attentive to their own interest, they ought to come forward in a body, and make such a representation as congress cannot, and will not refuse to interfere in their behalf. Yet a subject so injurious to our citizens, so disgraceful to public faith, is passed in silence by our *patriotic* printers, while if a sailor happens to be pressed by a British ship of war, (tho' nine times in ten he will prove to be an Irish or Englishman) the democratic outcry commences at Philadelphia, and is re echoed all over the continent, abusing the tyranny, as they term it, and the power of the British navy.

The good sense of all native Americans, will, I hope, lead them to consider this subject with temper, moderation and impartiality: We ought to be no partizans, in the present controversy between France and England; but seriously and firmly support the conduct that prudence dictates. We have specimens of the national faith and justice of both countries—the British may in some cases, and no doubt do abuse the power they have at sea, and it is not in the power of their government to prevent it—but I believe it will not be denied that the French do not less abuse the power they have on land; the government of the former has, and it is fair to presume will again make reparation, where injury is committed by their officers in the most distant parts of the world—The latter, without blushing, openly violate their engagements, rob our merchants, and treat us with marked contempt. It is impossible to establish a balance of power at sea.—The trident must be wielded by some power or other; if it is taken from the British, it will necessary fall into the hands of the French; and America, as well as the neutral powers of Europe, would do well to consider, before it be too late, whether it is probable from the specimens the first consul has already given, that he will wield it with more justice and moderation than is now exercised by the British government.

MENTOR.

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

To the People of Baltimore County.

IN a publication in the Federal Gazette of Saturday a writer has made some observations on the opposition which is making to the projected system of improving the turnpike roads leading to the city of Baltimore. I approve of what he has said on the subject, and only think he has not pursued it in as full a manner as he ought to have done. In the observations he has made on the subject he has supposed self-interest to be the sole cause of the present opposition: this may be the case, or it may be that an insatiable desire to acquire popularity at the expence of principle, in the face of better knowledge, and even with the destruction of the interest of the county, is the cause. Were it possible to probe the hearts of men, I am persuaded that the latter would be found the best solution. It is said the present opposition has originated with a certain *learned personage*, now a candidate for the favors of the county, and who, although he has sometimes had the fortune to be successful; yet has at others been left behind; and in his successes has always had the mortification to find himself the most unpopular of those who did succeed. It is conjectured that at the ensuing election he may find himself to stand in a precarious situation, and that by his present opposition he means to raise himself to the highest pinnacle of popularity. By deceiving the people alone can he maintain his present standing, and the people ought to withdraw from all such demagogues their support, and suffer them to remain at home peaceably, as monuments by which to show that the error of their ways was not to be tolerated any longer. If all that has been said of this conspicuous and learned gentleman is true, he ought never to have been honored with the confidence of the people.

The writer in question might have stated that in proportion to the increase and riches of the city of Baltimore (which is certainly the market for the produce of the county) so will the property of the county increase in value; and that this increase can only be effected by its trade, by the produce brought to its market and exported; and that it possesses natural advantages equal to any other city in the union, with one exception, perhaps; and that by artificial means employed in other states, (and these are turnpike roads) these advantages are becoming of no use to us; that the trade which properly belongs to the city of Baltimore is diverted through other channels, and into other sea-ports; what has increased the value of lands in Baltimore county, four-fold within the last twenty years, but the increase of the wealth of Baltimore, and its proximity thereto. Let any of the opposers of the projected system, deny this if they can. We will now reverse the picture, and suppose that by the artificial means employed in other states, whilst we are silently looking on, a great proportion of the trade shall be drawn from us, as it assuredly will, if we suffer ourselves to be duped by designing and ambitious men, who act as tho' they were compensated for it by a rival city. What will be the consequence? Why the population and wealth of the city must decrease in proportion; the price of lands must decrease; and the market for your produce must also decrease; all the articles with which you attend the markets must consequently fall in value; for your pork, butter, &c. you will not obtain half the present price. It is my wish that you should seriously ponder on these things, and reflect that in the opposition you are now making you are working your own ruin, and that only to gratify the ambition of some one, two, or three men, who have officiously undertaken to think for you and direct you what you shall do.

The writer might also have mentioned that the county will be relieved by the proposed plan from supporting the roads under the present plan, at the expence of about nine or ten thousand dollars per annum, in addition to the tolls at present received, and that in lieu they will immediately commence receiving an interest on the present value of the roads, which are to be estimated in a mode that will be devised by the assembly. The next session of assembly will present a new era in the annals of legislation, a *people petitioning to have their taxes continued*, a thing before unheard of.—From all the considerations with which the subject is accompanied, I cannot conceive other, than, that a determination has been made by some office-hunters, that *if the interest of the county perish, they must be exalted.*

A FARMER.

September 5, 1803.

TOWN-CLOCK LOTTERY.

Fourth day's drawing.

The managers proceeded to draw this lottery in the court-house, agreeably to public notice----when they drew 100 tickets, and adjourned till next Thursday evening, at 3 o'clock, at the same place.

Prize of 20 *dollars,*
No. 9588.
Prize of 10 *dollars,*
No. 8668.
And thirty tickets of 6 *dollars each.*

Gain of the wheel this day, Dolls. 170
Total gain, 388

An abstract of reports from the district of Kentucky, commencing January 1st, and ending March 31st, 1803.

Flour 4597 barrels, apples 26 barrels, cider 2249 gallons, ship-bread 14 barrels, beans 10 bushels, butter 222 pound, indian corn 200 bushels, cheese, 238 lbs. candles 270 lbs. cables and cordage 820 cwt. copper manufacture 900 dollars, house-hold furniture 84 dollars, flax 3700 lbs. hats to amount of 724 dollars, bacon 22,636 lbs. hemp 500 lbs. Bar iron 2 tons, castings value 300 dollars, lard 12045 lbs. indian meal 30 bushels, merchandize 27,989 dollars, nails 200 lbs. Linseed-oil 266 gallons, pork 230 barrels, pease 9 bushels, potatoes 272 bushels, distilled spirits 5507 gallons, saddlery to the amount of 127 dollars, soap 297 lbs. hogsheads tobacca 101, scantling 1000 feet. Total value, dollars 68,404.

An abstract from the quarterly return, rendered to the comptroller's office the 31st of March, 1803.

R. A. NEW, C. P. L.

An abstract of exports, from the district of Kentucky, commencing April the 1st, and ending June the 30th, 1803.

Flour 13,549 barrels, pork 1159, Indian corn 78, beef 15, lard, 29,625 lbs. bacon 99,625, powder, 1035, manufactured tobacco 2155, butter 300, cheese 100, flax 100, bar iron 900, whiskey 9203 gallons, peach brandy 256, cider 2496, beer 350, hemp 13,810 lbs. candles 100, cordage 835 cwt. hogsheads tobacca 278, potatoes 121 bushels, apples 40, merchandize to amount of 15,295 dollars. Total value, 135,720 dollars.

A copy taken from the quarterly return, rendered to the comptroller's office the 30th June.

R. A. NEW, C. P. L.

FROM BRYDENE'S MARINE LIST.

September 5.

Arrived ship London Packet, M'Carthy, 59 days from Bordeaux—brandy, wine, and dry goods—Wm. Patterson & Sons.

The French vessel in sight, is a ship from Martinique—having lost her mizen-mast since she came in the bay, and has in consequence got aground in the river.

LONGITUDE.

FROM THE BRITISH NEPTUNE.

To find the longitude at sea, is a problem, which has drawn the attention of navigators and mathematicians, ever since seamen have ventured on long voyages.—The government of Spain, of Holland, and of Great-Britain, have successively offered very considerable rewards to the person who should make the discovery. Attempts have been made to effect this great desideratum by means of time-keepers, by lunar observations, and by various other methods.

The person to whom science is so greatly obliged, and who is now prepared to lay his discoveries open to the public, is Mr. Edward Hewlings, a man distinguished by his great scientific abilities, and patronized by some of the first characters in this kingdom. His plan he executes without the aid of trigonometry, of geometry, of logarithms, or of time-pieces. It is performed by an instrument and tables, which by inspection only direct the course to steer, and what distance the seaman is from his intended port, when driven out of his course by storms, when carried by a current, when he has lost his reckoning, or any other accident shall happen.

These tables exhibit plain traverse, and great circle sailing at sight. They give the longitude in time from the meridian of the departure to the ship's place; and also between the meridian of any two capes or harbors, in any latitude, by means of the old longitudinal tables, every degree in every latitude being reduced into sixty geographical minutes, as on the equator; which may be applied to Hadley's quadrant, the real quadrant, or any other quadrant, sextant, compass, &c. &c. They also give at sight the number of degrees, minutes and seconds to any time proposed by the earth's revolution on its axis, reckoning sixty geographical minutes to a degree in every latitude, and will read off in every place in the same manner as on the equator.

There are also tables, giving the diameter of the globe in every latitude to prove the true proportion of the parallex; with new Azimuth tables, and tables for the right ascension of the sun; tables for giving the moon's centre from the sun and from the fixed stars, when either of them are under the horizon or at so great a distance that the angle cannot be taken by any instrument now in use; and this in any latitude required, with the meridian distance the longitude in time, and the departure. There are also tables of chords laid down on the arch on the line of 90 degrees (which, by the confession of the greatest mathematicians and teachers of astronomy, has been wanting for nearly 2000 years) and graduated off in every latitude, in ordered to read off the chord according to the parallax and to the moon's variable motion; which true parallax is given in these tables of Mr. Hewlings, so that the time and chord should correspond, and be given at the same instant. The instrument will shew the variation of the compass and the refraction which hath taken place in every latitude; and the distance of the moon's centre from the sun, to every day, hour, minute, and second of mean and equated time, also of the fixed stars.

There are likewise tables for equalization of mean, tropical, and sydereal time, which are calculated for every day, hour, minute and second of time, being worked to the *trilonth part of a second*, and in which the decimal parts are reduced to time, leaving no fraction to any intermediate time, also the difference of mean and sydereal time, calculated in the same manner as the tropical time, by which means the difference of mean time, tropical time, and sydereal time, is given at any period required.

Astronomers and teachers of the mathematics have maintained the impossibility of reducing the decimal parts, which they assign as a reason why the true time cannot be given. This great difficulty Mr. Hewlings has surmounted.

N. B. As the revolution, departure and orbit are given in time by this instrument and by these tables, the places of the sun, planets and fixed stars, are given accurately.

Navigators, by depending on the inaccurate method hitherto practised for finding the longitude, will frequently be led into fatal errors, from which this instrument and these tables will guard them.

The difficulty of observing the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites at sea, has been found so great that no person has hitherto been able to surmount it. This difficulty is well known to nautical men to arise from the violent agitation of a ship at sea, for which no adequate remedy has yet, or probably will ever be found.

Mr. Hewlings' plan further proves that the present calculators have over-run the time, by which, in the beginning of the year 1804, the longitude will be affected two degrees within one second. So that, if there was a possibility of taking the angular distance of Jupiter's satelites, unless mean time, and tropical time should be made to correspond, the longitude would be erroneous.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Ship London Packet, M'Carthy, Bordeaux
Schr. Ann, Caleff, Liverpool
Industry, Lindsey, Philadelphia

CLEARED,

Schr. Rewastico, Reed, St. Domingo
Demophilos, Watts, Barbados
Favorite, Drummond, Charleston
Sloop Susanna, Cox, Bermuda

Imported

By the Subscribers, in the ship London Packet, from Bordeaux, and will be opened for sale, by wholesale and retail, in a few days,

An assortment of lute strings, plain and figured double Florence silks, ribbons, silk gloves, silk hose with colored clocks, artificial flowers, wax beads, fans, suspenders, crapes, elegant silk and gauze shawls, Madras silk handkerchief, paper hangings, colored sheep skins for hatters and book binders, lawns, cambricks, cotton waddings, silk robes, silk hats, beaver hats, gauzes, grenoble gloves, kid and lamb skins for glove makers, oil cloth covers for hats, silk cords and tassels, and an elegant assortment of

BRUSSELS LACES.

J. & R. K. LOWRY,
No. 121, Market-street,
Who have on hand,

An extensive assortment of embroidered India muslins, mull mull muslins, India cambrick muslins, and 5-4 Flanders sheeting.

September 6. 2aw3t

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 29th instant, a Mulatto Boy, named BELLONA ALEXANDER CASSEMERE, an apprentice to the shoe-making business; he is much marked with the small-pox; has a scar on one of his thies, occasioned by a scald when small; is about 18 years old; straight made; 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on and took with him one pair nankeen pantaloons, 1 nankeen waistcoat, with sleeves, bound with blue, one pair Russia sheeting trousers, one shirt of the same, one blue cloth jacket with sleeves, and one pair trousers of the same, one blue stuff coat, and a hat bound round the rim; he also took some tools. He speaks something on the French dialect, and speaks some French; his hair is frizled nearly similar to a black person's. I will give the above reward to any person that delivers him to me or secures him in any jail so that I get him again.

ELIAS BARNABY,
Water-street, Baltimore.

N. B. As I understand this fellow is harbored by some free mulattoes in or near the vicinity of Pratt-street, and that he is employed by some miscreant at his business, and at other times is seen on Fell's-Point—I again forewarn all persons from harboring or employing the said apprentice, and will reward any person that will give information thereof. This boy has two and an half years of his time to serve by his indentures; was bound by two justices of the orphans' court for Baltimore county. E. B.

September 6. eo

Singing School.

The School for the tuition of SACRED MUSIC, under the direction of I. & S. COLE, will recommence in a large and commodious room, fitted up for the purpose, No 191, Market-street, as soon as fifty scholars offer. For terms enquire of either of the directors.

September 6 d3t-co3t

Richardson & Merryman,

Offer for Sale,

194 boxes Bordeaux Claret, of good quality, entitled to drawback on exportation

French Olives, Pickles, Capers &c. and Cordials.

September 6 eo6t

A Person

Capable of teaching Music and Dancing, will meet with employ for part of his time, through the ensuing winter, and a liberal compensation, by applying at No. 15, George-street, Fell's-Point. Sept. 6 eo3t

Irish Linens.

Just imported in the ship Serpent, from Londonderry,

A few boxes *low priced* IRISH LINENS, which with 20 boxes now on hand from former importations, will be disposed of to any one inclined to purchase *the whole, at very reduced rates*; or, on the usual terms, by the *single package.* Apply to

HUGH THOMPSON.

September 6. eo3t§

To be Let,

And possession given the 1st of October next,

A three-story brick dwelling HOUSE, on Liberty-street, near Congress Hall, at present occupied by Mr. Geo. F. Warfield. For terms apply to C. H. GIST, or Reinicker & Fite, No 226, Baltimore-street.

September 6. tu&f

Imported

In the ship London Packet, captain Corn. M'Carthy, from Bordeaux,

80 hhds. Claret, of which 12 are Medoc of superior quality
345 cases Claret
84 do. white Wine,
For Sale by
C. GHEQUIERE & H. KUNCKEL.

September 6 d6t

A Book-Keeper.

A complete accomptant, who understands all kinds of mercantile business, wishes to devote the whole or part of his time in adjusting unsettled accounts posting of books, or any other kind of business. An unexceptional character of abilities and integrity is in his possession. Communications for A. B. left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

September 6. eo

The Subscribers

Have landed and offer for sale,

600 pieces fine white Rolls
100 do. very fine white Platilas.

Which will be sold low for cash or approved paper at 60 days.

Also, received per Pamela,

Extra long ladies' wash-leather and colored kid Gloves and Mits, and Switzer Linens, which will be sold on the usual credit of 4 months.

SPERRY & BARNES.

September 6. d3t

Lost.

The following tickets in the Town-Clock and Alarm-Bell Lottery have been lost: 7245, 7263, 7268, 7280, 7289, 7323. As these tickets are registered, they can be of no use to the finder, as in case of their drawing prizes, immediate information will be given to the managers to stop them if offered for payment. A generous reward will be given to any person who will leave them at the Lottery-Office, No. 190, Market-street, where any information relative to the drawing of the lotteries, and the fate of tickets may be obtained on moderate terms.

September 6. 3t

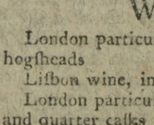
Physiognotrace.

Messrs. BACHE & TODD return their grateful acknowledgments to the ladies and gentlemen of Baltimore, for the liberal encouragement they have received; and beg leave to inform those who may yet wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining correct likenesses in profile, that they intend leaving this city at the end of the present week.

N. B. Mr. Todd will attend for a few days at Fell's-Point, Bond-street, No 76, with a physiognotrace.

September 6. d3t§

For Petersburg & Richmond,



The Schooner
ELIZA,
John O. Butler, master.

For terms of freight or passage apply to William Walker, or the captain on board, at Bowly's wharf.

September 6. d4t

In the matter of Thomas Barklie,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS the commissioners appointed in conformity to the statute of the United States, for establishing an uniform rule of bankruptcy, in the above case, have certified to the judge of Maryland district, that the said Thomas Barklie hath made a full discovery of his estate and effects, and in all things conformed himself to the directions of the said statute; and that they have no reason to doubt of the truth of such discovery, or that the same was not a full discovery of his estate and effects; and two-thirds in number and value of the creditors of the said Thomas Barklie, who are creditors for not less than fifty dollars respectively, and who have duly proved their debts under the said commission, having signed the said certificate and testified their assent to the allowance thereof—Notice is hereby given, that any of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be heard, if they shall think fit, on Tuesday the 6th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the court house in the city of Baltimore, against the allowance of the said certificate; and that the said certificate will on that day be allowed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the creditors aforesaid—Provided a copy of this order be published on the Tuesday of each week for twelve successive weeks, in the Baltimore Federal Gazette, or some other newspaper in the city of Baltimore, before the said 6th day of December.

By order of the judge,
PHILIP MOORE, Clerk.

September 6. tu12t

WINES.

London particular Madeira wine, in pipes and hogsheads
Lisbon wine, in do. do.
London particular Teneriffe wine, in hogsheads and quarter casks

Also,

London draft Porter of very superior quality in hogsheads
15 hogsheads Richmond Tobacco
And patent Sheaves and Pins,
For sale on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM COLE,
No. 4, South-street.

August 30. eo