FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MONDAY, *December* 19.

Married, on Saturday evening laſt, by the rev. Mr. Glendy, Mr. *James Heron*, printer, to Miſs *Mary Cooper*, both of this city.

Married, laſt evening, by the reverend Mr. Hargrove, Mr. *Lewis Degraff*, to Miſs *Elizabeth Lowman*, both of this city.

Interments in the burying grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore, DURING THE WEEK *ending this morning at ſun-riſe:*

Still-born,	2
Intemperance,	1
Dropſy,	1
Worms,	2
Croup,	1
Hooping-cough,	1
Sudden death,	1
Diſeaſes unknown,	2
Adults,	4
Children,	7
Total	11

On Thurſday, the 8th inſtant, on the ſecond reading of the bill "to eſtabliſh a market and to build a market-houſe in the weſtern precincts of Baltimore, and for the regulation of the ſame," the queſtion was put, That the following names be inſerted in the ſaid bill---Daniel Lamot, Chriſtopher Johnſon, Adam Welſh, Geo. Warner, and Geo. F. Warfield? Reſolved in the affirmative.

The bill being read throughout, the queſtion was put, That the ſaid bill do paſs? Reſolved in the affirmative.

The ſchooner Ann, captain Hamilton, of and for Baltimore, ſailed from Jeremie, the 5th ult. Next day was captured by the Republican privateer La Fronte, captain John Jack, of one gun and thirty-eight men, and carried into St. Jago-de-Cuba—ſoon after the privateer ſailed for Cape-Nichola-Mole, with the captain and people of the Ann, in order to their being tried for their lives, for trading with the brigands; from this danger they were fortunately reſcued by the May-Flower privateer, of New-Providence, which captured La Fronte, obliged the captain to reſtore captain Hamilton his papers, afterwards put him and the ſupercargo on board a Spaniſh ſhip bound to St. Jago. The May-Flower had retaken the ſchooner Argus, of Baltimore, captured by the Republican privateer La Regulateur. There are 12 privateers from St. Jago, in the bite of Leogâne.

Captain Burger, who arrived at New-York, on Thurſday laſt, from the Straitts, has brought out diſpatches for government, from Mr. Gavino, American conſul at Gibraltar.

Citizen Alire Raſleneau Delile has been recognized by the preſident of the United States, as ſub-commiſſary of the French republic in the ſtate of North-Carolina, to reſide at Wilmington, where he arrived the 15th ultimo.

From the Miſſiſippi Herald of Nov. 21.

On Saturday laſt, major Landais, an officer in the French ſervice, (formerly of the 1ſt regiment of artilleriſts and engineers in the United States) paſſed through this city expreſs, with diſpatches from the French government for M. Lauſſat, colonial prefect at New-Orleans.

The Natchez artillery company were ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to march on actual ſervice, at a moment's warning.

From Bryden's Marine List.

December 18.

Arrived, ſchr. Roby, Barns, 28 days from Charleſton—rice and cotton—Wm. Ball.

The ſloop Sea-Flower, Vial, hence, is arrived at Charleſton.

List of veſſels left at New-Orleans, by the Eleanor, captain Ring.

Ship Palmyra, Remington, for Falouth, E.
Mars, Lord, of and for Philadelphia
Thomas Wilſon, Churnſides, do.
Bellona, Simons, of Newburyport, for New-York
Brig Hope, Franſted, do.
Polly, Appleton, Boſton
Fame, Peas, Philadelphia
Waſhington, Stewart, of New-York for Liverpool
Suſanna, Domahue, of Philadelphia, for do.
Natchez, Rinker, Natchez
Schr. Polly, Portland
Eliza Tice, Tice, Philadelphia
Rhoda, Green, of Boſton, for Philadelphia
Sally, Adams, Boſton
Go-By, Jones, of and for Frankfort, Kentucky.

Spoke in the Miſſiſippi, the brig Penelope, from Charleſton.

December 19.

The pilot boat ſch'r Severn, Durkee, of this port, was at Leogane 5th November; uncertain when to ſail.

The brig Spartan, Courſel, was at Jacquemel.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

From London, October 20.

TO THE EDITOR.

The Britiſh empire is ſtill kept in a ſtate of alarm by threats of invaſion from France. The French and German papers, for 3 months paſt, have been filled with accounts of the vaſt bodies of military, horſe and foot, that have been marching towards the coaſt, and that an immenſe army is encamped between Havre and Oſtend, ready to embark ſo ſoon as the gun-boats, building in the Dutch, Flemiſh and French ports, are ready to receive them. They have rung the changes ſo long on this threat of invaſion, without doing any thing to annoy us, that the Engliſh people treat the thing with ſcorn and contempt. In the interim, our armed veſſels have been continually going out in ſmall ſquadrons, attacking and bombarding the towns on the French coaſt, one after another, Calais, Boulogne, Fecamp, St. Valery, &c. where they have burnt and deſtroyed a great number of French gun-boats, and cauſed other damage to the houſes and public buildings. Our navy has been ſo alert on this ſervice, that we are told the inhabitants of all the above towns have chiefly fled up the country with their effects, dreading a freſh bombardment. Notwithſtanding the preſs in France is under ſuch ſevere reſtrictions by the government, the vaſt military preparations that have been made throughout the Britiſh empire, have made their way in France, and are not unknown to a large part of the French people; Buonaparte inwardly feels ſome alarm on this account, and if the laſt advices from the continent are to be credited, is afraid of a more formidable naval force being ſent out from this country againſt Boulogne, where the French gun-boats are moſt numerous, and before he can embark his army. Theſe apprehenſions, it is thought, have led the firſt conſul to doubt of the ſucceſs of his intended invaſion, and have induced him, in a correſpondence between Ruſſia and Pruſſia, lately, to propoſe a negociation of peace with England, provided, as a preliminary, ſhe would agree to an armiſtice---this propoſal England has rejected, and things remain in ſuſpenſe--peace or war--invaſion or no invaſion. England is now an armed nation; ſhe could ſend, at a few hours notice, 300,000 well-diſciplined men into the field---not ſo well officered, I doubt, as the French, but men ready to diſpute the ground inch by inch, and to lay down their lives in defence of their king and country.

The hopes of the nation that ſhe will defend herſelf and deſtroy her enemies, never ran ſo high as at this moment. The entrance of all the rivers is guarded with a double line of fortifications, and by veſſels chained acroſs—every weak part of the coaſt is ſtrengthened and guarded by corps of ſea-fencibles. The armoury in the tower has furniſhed arms for them, and a large park of artillery is gone down to be divided and ſtationed at all parts of the coaſt moſt expoſed to attack. The dock-yards are double watched, guarded and defended by every means art or ingenuity can deviſe—corps of pike-men are forming, intended as a covering to the muſqueteers, the better to withſtand an attack of cavalry—40.000 pikes have been made, and more are making, to be uſe in caſe the enemy attempts to land troops—ſignal and ſignal poſts with lanthorns are erected all along the coaſt and others in the interior parts of the kingdom, to give the alarm throughout the country whenever there is occaſion. In ſhort, there is ſcarce the ſlighteſt precaution that has not been uſed and adopted in the preparations alluded to carried on by government for the ſecurity of the empire, both in Great Britain and Ireland.

The accounts from Portugal are ſo contradictory, there is no ſifting the truth from them: the French accounts ſtate that France has demanded a heavy contribution in money of the king, and to leave that government undeſtroyed, provided, he ſhuts his ports againſt the Engliſh, and ſends them all away that are in his kingdom; it was added this had been agreed to, and that all Britiſh ſubjects and their effects had already embarked for England. The laſt advices by the Engliſh Packet ſay no ſuch event had taken place, no contribution levied, and the whole falſe.

The *funds* have for ſeveral weeks, kept their value, with varying between 52 to 53 with only a few fractions.

A general *faſt* was obſerved yeſterday, by order of government—all the volunteer regiments throughout the metropolis went to the churches in their reſpective diſtricts, in full uniform. The ſtreets were literally filled with them and the ſpectators. I never ſaw ſuch a ſight before. The artillery company (about 1000 ſtrong) went to St. Paul's; they are a fine body of men, and are ſaid to be expert in the management of the great guns.

It is an incontrovertible fact, that ſince the war broke out 69 merchants of eminence at Rouen have become inſolvent.---Theſe unfortunate commercial men have had no other mode of inſuring their property at ſea, than by forming themſelves into clubs, wherein they engage to contribute a certain proportion of money towards indemnifying any ſuffering member. The vigilance of our cruiſers, however, has left them but little of their mercantile property to divide amongſt them.

[*London paper.*]

For the different public prints of the city of Baltimore.

O ye maſters and miſtreſſes of wealth----ye favorites of fortune, and faithful ſtewards of divine Providence---after returning our moſt grateful acknowledgments and unbounded gratitude for the innumerable favors received at your hands for many years paſt, ſincerely hoping that your ſtores have increaſed and your charity ſtill the ſame, permit us to anticipate a continuance of thoſe favors which have hitherto prolonged our exiſtence. The ſeaſon of calamity is now approaching, when nature bids us look forward to thoſe charitable hands which have hertofore ſo kindly relieved us. Many of us are beginning to ſuffer; and although we cannot complain of the prices of fire-wood, meat, &c. we have not wherewith to buy; and ſhould we obtain them illegally, the laws of our country juſtly puniſh us—and many of us may truly ſay with the unfortunate ſteward, St. Luke, xvi--"to dig we are not able, to beg we are aſhamed:" what ſhall we do? Hard indeed, then, muſt be our caſe, if forgotten by our kind benefactors. We are aſſured by divine authority, that a cup of water, given in the name and for the ſake of Chriſt, ſhall claim a reward at the throne of mercy; if ſo, how much more, think you, will be the compenſation of thoſe generous ſouls who adminiſter to us the more eſſential and coſtly means of life---to thoſe who feed and clothe the hungry, naked orphan, and who tenderly ſympathize with, and wipe away the diſconſolate widow's tears? Could you only believe that thoſe helpleſs, tender infants, whom you dandle and careſs on your knees with ſo much parental affection, were ever to become the victims of poverty and diſtreſs, what would be your thoughts? or do you think our affection is leſs becauſe we are poor? The great St. Auguſtin recommends to give unto all the poor, leaſt him that you refuſe ſhould be Chriſt himſelf. We know that many wolves are abroad in ſheep's cloathing, and lament the impoſſibility of diſtinguiſhing the real object from the impoſtor; we only hope that you will enter into our poor and lowly cottages, view our ſituations, enquire into our circumſtances and endeavors to procure ſubſiſtence; and truſt, that according to our merit and neceſſity we ſhall find favor with you in the day of diſtreſs. We fondly hope, that while thoſe coſtly monuments of religion and piety, thoſe ſanctuaries of divine worſhip, are erecting in every part of the city by our religious benefactors, they will not forget or neglect the two great corporal works of mercy (of feeding the hungry and clothing the naked) that they may ever remember and avoid the ſentence of the rich glutton in the goſpel; that they may never refuſe to us the crumbs that fall from their table; and that they may eternally participate in the glorious inheritance of our father in Abraham's boſom, is the ſincere prayer of their poor and humble friend,

LAZARUS, Junior.

December 19, 1803.

The following account of a Storm which the Britiſh army encountered, while at Marmorice-Bay, on its route to Egypt, is taken from ſir Robert Wilſon's hiſtory of that expedition, and reſembles in its fury and effects the dreadful inundation which lately broke out on the iſland of Madeira.

"On the 8th of February, 1801, ſays he, commenced the moſt violent thunder and hail-ſtorm ever remembered, and which continued two days and nights intermittingly. The hail, or rather ice-ſtones, were as big as large walnuts. The camps were deluged with a torrent of them two feet deep, which pouring from the mountains, ſwept every thing before it. The ſcene of confuſion on ſhore by the horſes breaking looſe, and the men being unable to face the ſtorm or remain ſtill in the freezing deluge, ſurpaſſes deſcription. The ſhips in the harbor were in no leſs diſorder from driving, loſs of maſts, &c. and the Swiftſure was ſtruck with lightning. At night the firmament was, from the increaſing flaſhes, in a ſtate of conſtant and vivid illumination. To add to the terrific grandeur of this concuſſion of the elements, ſignal guns of diſtreſs were frequently heard, and the howlings of wolves, jackalls, &c. re-echoed through the mountains at the back of the camp, in the intervals whenever the thunder ceaſed. *It is not in the power of language to convey an adequate idea of ſuch a tempeſt.*"

Sir Robert Wilſon's account of Roſetta, (one of the principal towns in Egypt) muſt gratify the curioſity of the intelligent reader.

Roſetta, he ſays, is built of a dingy red brick; a great part of the town is in ruins, many of the houſes having been pulled down by the French for fuel; the ſtreets are not more than two yards wide and full of wretches which the pride of civilized man revolt at acknowledging to be human. The quantity of blind is prodigous; nearly every fifth inhabitant has loſt, or has ſome humor, in his eyes. The triſyhelas, the drops, the leproſy, the elephantiaſis, all kinds of extraordinary contortions and *luſus naturæ* conſtantly offend the ſight.

Fifth, muſquetoes of the moſt dreadful ſort, vermin of every kind, women ſo ugly that fortunately for Europeans their faces are concealed by a black cloth veil in which two eye holes are cut, ſtench intolerable, houſes almoſt uninhabitable, form the charms of Roſetta, and Savary's garden of Eden.

The Nile; the celebrated Nile afforded, uncombined with its bounties and wonderful properties, no pleaſure to the ſight. The muddy ſtream, rotten banks putrifying with the fatneſs of the ſlime left from the water; its narrow breadth, not being more than a hundred yards acroſs, impreſſed with no idea of majeſty; but a reflection on the miraculous qualities of this river, an anticipation of the luxuries which the very kenelly waters would afford, rendered it an object of conſiderable gratification.

The Baths at Roſetta were eſteemed very fine, and Savary deſcribes them as ſuch, therefore they muſt be mentioned. The curious ſtranger enters firſt into a large ſaloon, where many people lie naked in bed or are getting up having performed their ablutions; he then paſſes this narrow paſſage, ſmelling offenſively from abuſes allowed in them, whilſt each becomes gradually warmer till the ſteam heat is almoſt intolerable. When he arrives in the room where the baths are, he ſees a number of naked people in various attitudes, ſome in the water, others rubbing down by the attendants with gloves filled with cotton; then horrid ſqualid figures; their bald heads, excepting a little tuft of hair on the crown, and briſtly black heads, made the place reſemble a den of ſatyrs. No ſcene could be more diſguſting; and it is as aſtoniſhing how any perſon could remain five minutes, ſince the air is ſo tained and oppreſſive. Hundreds of Engliſh, attracted by the deſcription, attempted to get as far as the baths, but were obliged to turn back when they had advanced a little way. The Moſaic pavement, with which, however, the floors are paved, is really beautiful and repays ſome inconvenience.

From the Gazette of the United States.

It appears by the proceedings of congreſs publiſhed in this day's Gazette, that the reſolution ſo to alter the conſtitution as to ſecure the re-election of Mr. Jefferſon, has at length paſſed the houſe of repreſentatives, by the caſting vote of the ſpeaker. Some of the democrats, of conſequence, muſt have deſerted their party upon this occaſion, and it is to be hoped that there are ſtill ſome who would not change the fundamental principles of our government for the ſake of the perſonal aggrandiſement of any individual. It now remains for the legiſlatures of two thirds of the ſtates to concur in the reſolution and the work is done.

Reſult of a Federal Adminiſtration.

[Official.]

Claimants under the ſeventh article of the Britiſh treaty, are informed that liſts of their claims, as decided by the board of commiſſioners in London, have, for their information, been tranſmitted to the collectors of the cuſtoms in the principal ports of the United States.

Department of State, Waſhington, 15th November, 1803.

Reſult of a Democratic Adminiſtration.

[NON-OFFICIAL.]

Claimants for property taken by the French are informed, that by calling at *any office*, where the convention between the republics of America and France is to be ſeen, they will find a proviſo, attached to that convention, dated July 31, 1801, and ſigned Bonaparte, which propoſes that the American government renounce all pretenſions to claims on France, for depredations; ratified at Waſhington by preſident Jefferſon, December 21, 1801. And by reviewing the journals of congreſs, ſaid claimants will find, that on the 11th March, 1802, Mr. Griſwold brought forward the following reſolution: "That it is proper to make proviſion by law, towards indemnifying the merchants of the United States, for loſſes ſuſtained by them from French ſpoliation, the claims for which loſſes having been renounced by the final ratification of the convention with France, as publiſhed by proclamation of the preſident of the United States." This reſolution was ſupported by *every federaliſt* in congreſs; but the majority being *democrats*, the reſolution was rejected by a ſilent vote, and no reaſons aſſigned. *Claimants under Jay's treaty*, pleaſe to walk into the cuſtom houſe, and learn the amount of your awards for *prime loſs, damages, intereſt, &c.*

The above pertinent remarks are from the New-England Repertory. The editor might have added under the laſt head:

Claimants for property taken by the Spaniſh are informed, that by calling upon the preſident of the United States, they may learn (unleſs it ſhould be deemed a ſecret of ſtate) that during the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs Mr. Jefferſon received from our miniſter in Spain, a treaty which had been negociated between him and the Spaniſh court, and which provided, on the part of Spain, for the payment of the claims of our citizens. He might learn further, that Mr. Jefferſon, for reaſons beſt known to himſelf, has hitherto withheld this treaty from the ſenate, and of courſe prevented it from being ratified.

AGRICULTURAL.

EXTRACT.

A new method to preſerve CIDER.

"The green and defective apples ſhould be firſt made up and the cider ſent to the diſtillery, to make brandy, which is a very good cordial, if ſoftened with a little ſugar, and kept until matured with age. The good and ſound apples ſhould be kept till they begin to grow mellow, then ground fine and the cider preſſed out. It ſhould be ſtrained through a hair ſieve when put into the caſks, which will take out the groſs parts of the apples. The caſks ſhould then be removed home, and ſet on ſkids at the North end of a building, or ſome other cool place, (but not in the cellar,) where being placed a little ſloping, the bungs ſhould be taken out and filled up daily with cider, ſo that all the ſcum may go off. When the liquor is fine or clear, which will be in four or five days, it ſhould be drawn off in clean caſks, bunged up cloſe, and ſtowed away in the cellar for future uſe.

"It will be much ſofter and pleaſanter than when preſerved in the uſual way; and the reaſon is plain; for all the fermentation in cider proceeds from ſmall parcels of apples remaining in the liquor. In the above method they are moſtly ſeparated very ſoon and thereby the cider is prevented fermenting ſo far as to make it ſour.

"The cider that is deſigned to be kept after June, ſhould again be racked off in March; and if a match of brimſtone is burnt in each caſk, and a quart of cider brandy added to each barrel, and is kept quite tight bunged, it will keep good two or three years.

"There is conſiderable ſaving of caſks in the above method, as each may be filled quite full of good cider, without any ſediment at the bottom, or ſpace at the top after the cider is wrought. The emptyings, or ſediment that is left, will anſwer for the ſtill."

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Ship Baltimore, Kin, Liſbon and Eaſt-Indies
Brig Paſtor, Almyda, Figuira
Antelope, Cuſhman, St. Jago-de-Cuba
Henry, Graves, Alicant

Sale by Auction.

To-Morrow Morning,

The 20th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Frederick-ſtreet dock, will commence the ſale of

A variety of DRY GOODS, conſiſting of Broad Cloths, Coatings, Caſſimeres, Muſlin, Calicoes, Linen, &c.

After which at 12 o'clock,

45 hhds. muſcovado ſugar
159 bags green coffee
6 pipes Bordeaux brandy
22 tierces rice
4 bales cotton
27 pipes Madeira wine
2 caſks fig blue
4 do. indigo, &c.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.

December 19.

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW,

The 20th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, at our auction, head of Frederick-ſtreet dock, will be ſold,

The Entire Cargo of the brig Monroe, juſt arrived from Leghorn and Malaga, conſiſting of

1000 buſhels Sicily ſalt,
200 boxes Caſtile ſoap
4 do. liquorice paſte
1 caſk cream of tartar
50 marble chimney pieces
7 ſets chimney ornaments (elegant)
4 boxes parmeſan cheeſe
1 bale } writing paper
1 caſe }
50 caſes Lucca oil
50 caſks Malaga wine
50 caſks ſun and lexias } raiſins
600 boxes bloom and muſcatel }
100 baſkets } figs
25 barrels }
200 jars grapes
15 ſeroons ſoft ſhelled almonds
30 boxes lemons
10 do. oranges
10 do. olives
5 do. capers, and
20 caſks anchovies.

Alſo,

12 hhds. Jamaica pimento

And will poſitively be ſold a quantity of mahogany, in planks and ſlabs.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.

December 19.

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW,

The 20th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, at the head of Frederick-ſtreet dock, will be ſold,

The Schooner MARY JOHNSON, Burthen 600 barrels, about 18 months old, with all her materials.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.

December 19.

Cumberland D. Williams,

No. 10, Bowly's wharf,

Has for Sale,

20 cheſts Bohea Tea
100 barrels Boſton Pork
Ruſſia Duck, 1ſt quality
Pepper, mould Candles, and
A few pipes 4th proof real Cogniac Brandy.

December 19. eo7t§

To Rent,

A convenient two-ſtory brick Houſe, Lot and Back Building, No. 254, Baltimore ſtreet; now occupied by Meſſrs. Smith and Steen, as a wholeſale ſtore. Poſſeſſion may be had the 1ſt March next. For terms apply to

ALEX. GALLAGHER, No. 253, Market-ſtreet.

December 19. eo3t‖

For Sale,

100 caſks freſh Malaga Raiſins
3500 buſhels old Corn
5000 do. St. Ubes Salt
600 barrels Suſquehannah Herrings, in ſhipping order, the greater part of which were inſpected laſt month. Enquire at No. 26, Cheapſide.

JAMES CORRIE,

Who wants to purchaſe four Shares in Bank of Maryland or Baltimore Stock.

December 19, eo

Notice.

THE commiſſioners in a commiſſion of bankrupt, awarded and iſſued forth againſt Peter Stewart, of Baltimore, in the Maryland diſtrict, merchant, dealer and chapman, intend to meet on the nineteenth day of December inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their office No. 18, Calvert ſtreet, oppoſite the eaſt end of the court houſe, in order to receive the proof of debts under the ſaid commiſſion.

By order of the commiſſioners,

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

December 19. 1t

ITCH.

TO leſſen the miſeries of mankind, and to raiſe a reputation on the broad baſis of doing good, has long been the ſtudy of the ſcientific and humane. The ſatisfaction of ſerving the afflicted, is a charming treat to the feelings; and too delicious ever to be rejected. Though the diſorder is not dangerous, yet its conſequences are much to be dreaded, as an afflicted applicant, in ſuch a caſe, would be denied the privilege of a bed. This diſorder has met with a ſpecific in Dr. Church's SCOTCH OINTMENT, which radically cures in four hours, contains not a particle of mercury, and may be applied to the tender infant at the breaſt. Sold by appointment at J. RICE's Bookſtore, No. 57, corner of Market and South-ſtreets.

December 19. eo6t‖

Fifteen Dollars Reward,

RAN away on the morning of the 18th inſtant, an apprentice to the baking buſineſs, named HENRY GEMPEL.—he is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has light colored hair, and has loſt part off the firſt finger of his left hand, below the ſecond joint. Had on when he went away a long grey broad cloth coat, ſtriped ſwandown waiſtcoat, olive colored velveret pantaloons, and a half-worn fur hat. He is a Dutch lad, and ſpeaks very bad Engliſh. The above reward, with reaſonable charges, will be paid for bringing him home to the ſubſcriber, at the corner of Water-ſtreet and Public-alley.

LEWIS TEGTMEYER.

December 19. eo3t§