To his excellency

THOMAS M'KEAN

Governor of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

I send your excellency, according to promise, some observations on the internal commerce of the state of Pennsylvania, and its connexion with N. York and Baltimore. In so doing I shall venture on some general truths of a preliminary nature, which persons conversant in the history and present state of European commerce will readily admit, and which if necessary might be proved beyond all doubt.

In every country, even in the most commercial such as Great Britain, the value of the *internal* trade between citizen and citizen, is far greater than the *external* between citizen and foreigners. In the latter country, the proportion has been considered as on an average about seven to one for these last twenty years. I think it has been much greater. That is, the value of exports do not amount to one seventh of the value of the products of agriculture and manufactures produced and consumed at home. This is easy to account for from ten millions of customers *within* the country, who from habit, from choice, from prejudice, from convenience, and necessity, as well as from the operations of state policy, are induced to purchase and consume the produce of their own country. Hence the home customers of a nation are not only much more numerous, but are much greater consumers of home produce than the foreign customers.

The home trade is not only the most valuable and extensive, but the safest.—There not only no loss or risk, but less trouble and expence attending it than the foreign trade: debts are more easily recoverable, and capital is quicker turned. It is more profitable to the nation, for it requires no fleets for its support, and induces no foreign disputes and foreign wars. In the home trade, the increase of wealth made by industry centres at home, and enriches each individual of the state. In the foreign trade one half of the profits arising from capital industriously employed centers abroad, and enriches the citizens of a foreign nation. In the home trade, the citizens employed in it remain at home and contribute as much to the strength as to the wealth of their own country. In the foreign trade much of the capital and much of the population put into activity by it, are dispersed in foreign climes.

In fact, without going so far as China, though a country now well known, it has been proved that the most populous countries are those where the *internal* commerce has been great, and the *external* comparatively small. Thus, while Great Britain upon a square mile has only 119 inhabitants, France has 152, and some parts of Italy and Germany from 160 to 200.

It is evident that the state of internal commerce, depends on the state of *internal communication*. If there be no roads, rivers or canals, the people no more belong in fact to the same community than to the people of this country to that of Japan. If the communication by roads, &c. be complete and perfect, the most distant parts may be said to touch. Those are of the same community in fact, who have the nearest and most constant communication with each other. Mutual communication begets common habits, common modes of thinking, and common attachments and prejudices. If the south-west of Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, get into the practice of communicating for purposes of interest and business with Baltimore, they will gradually foster prejudices in favour of Maryland.—And in the same way may the north east of this state become New-Yorkers in habits and dispositions. This appears to me a misfortune. Benevolence and hospitality should extend to each inhabitants of the globe, but attachments are more valuable as they are more local and individual. A wise legislature will endeavour to make their own countrymen as independent of others, and as dependent upon each other, as possible; and excite as far as they can in every breast that honest prejudice in favour of his own community, which may be turned to such useful, and sometimes to such glorious purposes.

But these are not the only benefits attending upon great exertions in the system of interal communication. The stupendous system of British commerce, foreign as well as domestic, has arisen from been founded on the single article of *good roads*. I may safely say on the single article of *turnpike roads*. This is a fact not commonly known, and therefore not attended to as its importance deserves.

It appears from the calculations of Sir William Petty and Davenant, corrected by the average between the Rev. Mr. Howlet and Dr. Price, and compared with the last census of England and Wales, that there has been very little increase of population in that country since the revolution of 1688. It is not then to a great *increase of people* that we are to attribute the great increase of manufactures and commerce in the kingdom of Great Britain.

Nor is it owing to any greater produce from the *agriculture* of the country, or any improvement in that branch of internal commerce, though many important ones has been made. For, from the commencement to about the middle of the 1st century, Great Britain not only fed her own subjects, but *exported* grain. Since that period, notwithstanding the bounty on corn, she has *imported* largely every year, from the internal parts of Germany and Poland, as well as of late years from this country. More land is indeed improved, but it is not usefully improved. The agriculture of that kingdom feeds more horses than formerly, but fewer men. The prodigious increase of horses, for pleasure, for stages and for post carriages, and for farming purposes, has been the means of breaking up the tillage ground and converting it into grass. To which the comparative ease of this kind of farming, and the oppression of the tythe system has not a little contributed. If then we cannot ascribe the increase of trade to the increase of people, or the increase of food, we must have recourse to some other cause.

It appears from Sir Charles Whiteworth's tables of exports and imports, that the export trade of Great-Britain continued with very little annual increase from the beginning of this century to the accession of the present king; creeping on gradually from 6 to 8 or 9 million.—Before the system of turnpike roads in the reign of George II. there was little communication between the inland towns of that island. It took near a week to go from Birmingham to London, now performed in 10 or 12 hours. It took a fortnight to go from Manchester to the Metropolis, through roads impassable with waggons. The stage now goes in 2 days and nights. Whatever improvement therefore was made in any one place, was confined to that place. Now impromernts are quickly propagated, not only in the same branch of manufacture, but the process of one branch are frequently applied to another, and the most powerful and ponderous machinery is conveyed with ease to the remotest parts of the kingdom. As this facility of communication took place, the exports kept exact and gradual pace with it. They increased from 1760 to 1782 to 12 million sterling, from 1782 to 1792 to 21 million, and since the rage for high improvement in the turnpike roads, and the canal speculations by which England is now every where interested,* the commerce of the country even during a most disastrous war has risen from 21 to 35 million. There is no fact or circumstance to which this prodigious increase *can* be attributed, but the cause I have mentioned; and the improvement of roads and of commerce going constantly hand in hand together throughout the whole period of their history in that country, amounts as I think to demonstration. That great improvements have been made in the theory and practice of manufacturing processes, is certain, but these improvements of a perfect system of internal communication, whereby materials and workmen were readily procured, and an interchange of knowledge became regular and easy.—The cotton manufacture for instance depends almost entirely on the perfection of steam engines; a species of machinery which could not exist without turnpikes and canals. Next to steam engines, that extensive manufacture is indebted to the brass founder and the watch maker, whose utility would have been but very partially known had the means of internal communication been less compleat.

The preceding observations may seem tiresome and irrelevant, but I cannot help feeling how little this important source of wealth and comfort is understood, and how carelessly it is treated in this state by many, who might render much service to their country by attending to it more minutely. I trust, however, that your excellency will easily bear with the prolixity of these remarks, knowing as I do your anxious attention to, and repeated recommendation of this subject.

I take it for granted that the traders of New York state, and those of Baltimore, find themselves gainers by their dealings with the inhabitants in the vicinity of the Susquehanna who trade with them. But if the market of Philadelphia could be made equally convenient, or more so, and those inhabitants could be induced from motives of interest to prefer the latter, then would Pennsylvania gain from her own inhabitants as she ought to do, what the trading towns of New York and Maryland now gain from them. If this can be done and it is not done, then have the people of Pensylvania a right to accuse their representatives of negligence; and attribute to this inattention the loss of all that commerce which the wise exertions of other states is now gaining from us. If the present state of internal communication should continue, and no material improvement be made, it will in time, produce carelessness and dissfection among a large class of inhabitants who are becoming no other than nominal citizens of the state they live in.

(Continued on second page.)

* The success of turnpike roads, and their obvious utility to manufactures, introduced the fashionable speculations in canals. Within the last 20 years Great Britain has expended about 5 million sterling in these improvements of water carriage. During the present year (1802) about 200,000l has been already subscribed towards another canal from Portsmouth to London. Bonaparte has engaged Mr Fulton to put in operation the same system throughout France.

ON Monday the 29th day of August next, at the town of Sharpsburgh in Washington county Maryland, will commence the sale of several thousand acres of valuable land lying in Washington and Frederick Counties, a great part of this land is excellent arrable land, abounding with wood and finely watered—it will be laid off in separate lots as suit the convenience of purchasers—it will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, the purchaser to give bond and security to pay one half with interest from the day of sale at the end of one year, the other half with interest at the expiration of two years.—This property is sold under a decree of the court of Chancery, and clear titles will be made and conveyances given on payment of the purchase money and not before—This sale worthy the attention of persons desirous of purchasing fine farms.

PHILIP B. KEY, } Trustees.
WILLIAM MARBURY }
July 18th, 1803. 3w.

I WILL sell five hundred and fifty acres of Land whereon I live, in Fairfax county, within five miles of the court house, and within twenty of the City of Washington, Alexandria, Dumfries, and twelve of the Occoquon mills, it is a healthy situation, the land fertile, and has about two hundred acres of wood to cut, there is a great proportion of white and red oak, popular and hickory timber.—There is nearly one hundred acres of prime land for meadow, I will give six months credit for one fourth of the purchase money—twelve months for the other quarter, eighteen for the third, and two years for the last payment, a purchaser will find me on the premises.

THOS. POLLARD.
Feb 21st. cp

FOR SALE,

For a term of 5 years,

A LIKELY young and healthy NEGRO MAN, about 23 years of age for sale by—ROBERT M'CLAN.
Washington May 25. tf.

ELISHA RIGGS,

Has just received from Philadelphia
A large supply of

Seasonable Goods, viz.

EMBOSSED and Coloured Muslins,
Very fine Mul Mul. & Book do.
Lace Shades and Wide Laces,
Spangled Tiffiny and Silk. Fans,
Silk Cotton and thd. Hosiery,
Very fine Cambrick and long lawn,
Cotton Counterpins and Dimities,
Striped Silk for Coats,
Fancy Waistcoating and Janes,
9-8 and 7-8 Buff and Silk Chintzes,
London Cloths and Casimers,
Nankeens, Fustians and Checks,
White and Buff Cord for Uniform,
Silver Lace and Blue Plumes,
Irish and German Sheetings,
Bed Prints and Ticking,
Men's light Beaver Hats,
Diaper Table Cloths.

ALSO,
Cheap Irish Linens,

And many other articles which being bought at the best market, & will be sold very low for Cash.

George Town, June 15, M & F2w F4w

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the Theatre now building in the city of Washington, on Wednesday evening July 20th, 1803, convened agreeably to public notice.

Capt. TINGEY, in the chair.
THOMAS HERTY, Sec.

RESOLVED, By this meeting that they feel highly satisfied with the progress which has been made in the erecting theatre, and that the committee who have been charged with the business, deserve the thanks of the meeting, who upon enquiry find the building has progressed as expeditiously as could have been expected; and any reports which have been made to injure that object or to shake the confidence of the stock-holders is unjust and highly disapproved by this meeting.

Ordered that the same be published three times in the National intelligencer and a George Town paper.

July 22. 3t

Boarding & Day Schools.

PRESIDENT'S SQUARE.

J. GARDINER instructs Youth in Arithmatic, Book-Keeping, Writing, and English Grammar.

MRS. GARDINER teaches Needle Work, Tambouring, &c. Young Ladies who desire so to do, can divide their time betwixt the two schools.

Boys from the country accommodated with Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

June 1. 2mo

General Post-Office, July 22, 1803.

WHEREAS sundry representations have been made to this Office of losses sustained in the transmission of money by the mail, whereby it appears that depredations may have been committed by some agent of this department. Be it therefore known that by virtue of the powers by law in me vested, I do hereby offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who will give to this office such information as shall produce the conviction and punishment of the peapetrator of any such crime.

GIDEON GRANGER
Post Master general.

Lots for sale.

IN eligible situations, and upon very advantageous terms—A plan of the several squares in which they are contained may be seen and terms thereon by applying to,

ROBERT W. PEACOCK.
Attorney at law and conveyancer.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS THE HIGHEST PRIZE,

GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLIC HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

LOTTERY.

In the City of Philadelphia.

1	Prize of ten thousand dollars	10,000
1	six thousand	6,000
1	three thousand	3,000
1	two thousand	2,000
5	one thousand	5,000
10	five hundred	5,000
20	three hundred	3,000
20	two hundred	4,000
35	one hundred	3,500
90	fifty	4,500
100	twenty	2,000
6000	seven	42,000
6274	prizes,	dolls 90,000
11726	blanks, less than two to a prize.	
18000		

The prizes will be paid thirty days after the conclusion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

The first drawn numbers on the 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, 30th, and 55th days of drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars each.

The first drawn numbers on the 40th, 45th, 50th and 55th will be entitled to a prize of 1000 dollars each.

The first drawn number on the last day of drawing, when only 600 tickets shall be in the wheel, will be entitled to a prize of 6000 dollars.

From the extraordinary demand for these tickets, from every part of the Union, it is expected that the drawing will commence at a much earlier day than was at first contemplated, and that the tickets will be raised considerably before that period.

They may be had at SIX dollars of
GEORGE TAYLOR, jun. No. 67, } Chesnut
MATTHEW M'CONNEL, 82, } street.

	D. C.		D. C.
Whole tickets	6	Quarter tickets,	1 75
Half,	3 25	Eighth,	95

Letters post paid inclosing the cash, shall be duly attended to, and St. Augustine and New York lottery prizes received in payment

July 20. ep1m

HICKORY WOOD.

PROPOSALS will be received until the last day of July for furnishing, for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States, One hundred cords of Hickory wood, which must either have been cut last winter, or must be cut in the month of August. The whole quantity is to be delivered at the most convenient wharf, or at the Capitol, by the last day of September. It is expected that any person undertaking this business will have no objection to bind himself under a penalty for the faithful performance of the contract. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS CLAXTON, Capitol hill.
July 20, 1803. tf

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living at Popis Creek in the county of Westmoreland, and state of Virginia, on the 19th inst. a negro man named FRANK, by trade a blacksmith, of a tawny complexion, long visage and remarkable fine soft voice; about forty-five years of age, five feet four or six inches high, straight limbed. He generally wore a long tail'd coat; but it is not known certainly what clothes he took with him—he may easily be detected, as he has taken with one of his youngest sons named John, who is not more than 9 years of age and is of a very black complexion and a long visage, like his father. I am induced to think, Frank has made for some of the large towns particularly Alexandria or Baltimore, in the former, of which, or its neighborhood, he has a free brother by the name of Rogers, who did live near Dr. Smith's, upon Ravensworth in the county of Fairfax. The above reward will be given to any person who will secure said Frank with his son and give information thereof to the subscriber. And 100 dollars if taken out of the state, and the money paid as soon as I get him.

RICHARD STUART.
July 20. tf

NEW BOOKS.

Just imported in the ship Active, from London, via Philadelphia, and for sale by RAPINE, CONRAD & CO. New-Jersey Avenue, near the capitol, a choice collection of new and valuable books—amongst which are

Burk's works, 8 vols. 8vo.
Pratt's Gleanings, 5 vols. 8vo. elegant.
Pervouse's Voyage 2 vols. 8vo.
Mickle's Luciad, 2 vols. 8vo.
Link's Travels, 8vo.—Clavigero's Mexico, 2 vols. 4to.
Sancho's Letters, 8vo.
Memoirs of Pius the 6th, 2 vols. 8vo
Segur's Frederic William 2nd, 3 vols. 8vo.
Soulavie's Memoirs of Louis 16th, 6 vols. 8vo
Spallanzane's Travels, 4 vols. 8vo.
Watson's Philip 2nd and 3rd, 5 vols. 8vo.
Helen Maria Williams' Sketches, 2 vols. 8vo.
Gibbon's Roman Empire 12 vols. 8vo.
Grandpre's Voyage in the Indian Ocean 2 vols.
Memoirs of Politianus, 8vo.
Reynier's state of Egypt, 8vo.
Cavalio's Natural and Experimental Philosophy, a new and valuable work, 4 vols. 8vo.
Belsham's Moral Philosophy, 8vo.
Payley's (Dr) Natural Theology, 8vo.
Adams on the Microscope, with plates.
Brown's Travels into Africa, 4to,
Hornman's do.
Grant's Isle of France.
Delphine 6 vols. 12mo.
War Office 3 vols. 12mo.
Microcosm 5 vols. 12mo.
The Benevolent Jew, 2 vols. by Geo. Walker.
Infidel Father, 3 vols. 12mo.
Monk of Madrid 4 vols. 12mo.
Lorimon 2 vols. 12 mo—Home 5 vols. 12m
Romance of the Pyrennees, 4 vols. 12mo.o.
The savage of Aveyron, 12mo.
Tales of Superstition 12mo.
Broad Grins, by G. Coleman,
Boscawen's Poems, 12mo.
Atala—Glover's Athenaid, 3 vols &c.

In addition to the above they have alway on hand a collection of well assorted books on education, science, and amusement, which they will sell at such prices as cannot fail of giving general satisfaction.

ANCHOR TAVERN

AND

OYSTER HOUSE.

(Late the Fountain Inn.)

GEORGE PITT having taken and entered upon the above Inn and fitted it up at a considerable expence, respectfully solicits the patronage and support of his friends, when a resident at the Eagle Tavern, those who frequented the Fountain Inn, and the public in general—and assures them no exertion on his part will be wanting in order to insure him a continuance of their liberality and support. Travellers will find it their interest to give him a call, as they may depend always on finding good beds and stabling, the best of liquors, moderate charges and every requisite used to give them general satisfaction.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A good Cook and Waiter, to whom wages will be given agreeable to their merit. G. P.
July 6 tw

FOR SALE,

By public action on Thursday the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock before noon, at Stelle's hotel, on Capitol Hill.

THE commodious two story brick dwelling house (at present occupied by colonel Burrows) with the out houses and lots number 10 and 11 in square number 925 in the city of Washington, open to and bounded in part on Pennsylvania avenue, and by ninth street east, leading to the Navy Yard. The premises may be viewed any day previous to the sale. The terms one third cash, when a clear and sufficient title will be given; one third in 6 and one third in 12 months with interest on the last two payments, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

THOMAS TINGEY.
Washington, July 5, 1805. tdsf

PRINTING INK

OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY,
FOR SALE AT
TIMOTHY CALDWELL's

Near the West Market, City of Washington, who has to Let on Ground Rent a number of Lots in eligible situations.

June 22. 3m.

All persons having claims or demands of any nature against the subscriber, are requested to exhibit their accounts, without delay, to JOHN HEWIT or RICHARD FORREST, Esqrs. of the city of Washington, who are authorised, in my name, to adjust and settle the same and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to either of the gentlemen above named.

SAMUEL BLODGET.
March 30. tf

BY AUTHORITY.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
To build a Catholic Cathedral Church in the City of Baltimore.

				Dollars.
1	prize of			20,000
1	ditto			10,000
2	do	5000	is	10,000
5	do	1000	—	5,000
10	do	500	—	5,000
15	do	200	—	5,000
200	do	100	—	20,000
200	do	50	—	10,000
200	do	25	—	5,000
2500	do	20	—	50,000
4000	do	15	—	60,000
1	first drawn ticket after 2000, having a blank to its number,			500
1	do after 4000		do	500
1	do after 6000		do	500
1	do after 8000		do	500
1	do after 10,000		do	500
1	do after 12,000		do	500
1	do after 15,000		do	500
1	do after 18,000		do	500
1	do after 20,000		do	2,000
1	last drawn ticket, which may have a blank to its number,			4,000
7154	Prizes,			210,00
13,856	Blanks—Not two to a prize.			
21,000	Tickets, at 10 dollars each,			210,000

The laudable purpose of this lottery—the many very valuable prizes offered, and there not being two blanks to a prize, are considerations which give the managers reason to hope for a rapid sale of the tickets. The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets shall be sold to authorise it; and thirty days after the completion of the drawing, the prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers; subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. Such prizes as shall not be demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the church.

For the satisfaction of those at a distance, it may be necessary to mention, that the managers have given bond to the mayor and city council in the sum of 120,000 dollars, for the due payment of the prizes which may be drawn.

Tickets to be had of the managers, or of such persons as may be appointed by them.

Managers.
Right rev. Bishop Carroll,
Rev. Francis Beeston,
Messrs. David Williamson,
Robert Walsh,
Charles Ghequiere,
Patrick Bennet,
Arnold Livers,
Luke Tiernan,
Frances L. Mitchell.

July 13, 1803. coptf

*** The managers have lodged a number fo tickets in the above lottery in the hands of Wm. Brent and James D. Barry for sale.

CHARLES VARDEN,

TAYLOR,
FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS received from Philadelphia an elegant assortment of the best quality Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Silk florintine, Black and fancy silk moleskin velvet, white & figured Marseilles, Swandowns, Toilinettes, Velveteens, Fancy cords, Coating, &c.

With a variety of other articles suitable for the winter season.

N. B. Ladies Habits, Regimentals and Navy uniforms made in the first style of fashion.

New-Jersey Avenue, the second House from the Capitol Square.

December 8, 1802.