It was too general, it could not be applicable to the purpose which was intended. On the other hand, it was too particular, it might disclose sources of information which it was important to conceal. He discanted on all the topics touched on by former speakers at some length, and concluded by declaring that whatever reasonable degree of information was required, should not willingly be withheld.

We regret that the press of temporary matter forbids us from going further into any detail of the debate.

Doctor Lawrence spoke in support of the motions with great energy.

He was answered by the secretary at war.

Mr. W. Smith combated the arguments of the last speaker.

The master of the rolls, in a short, but ingenious speech, vindicated the conduct of ministers and resisted the production of the greater part of the papers.

Mr. Grey's observations in reply, were excellent. He removed the misrepresentations which had been attached to his motions, and restated with new points of illustration his previous arguments. His remarks made a very strong impression on the house.

After a few words from sir Lawrence Parsons, and the chancellor of the exchequer, the question was put on the first motion, which was agreed to.

The motion relative to the Cape of of Good-Hope and that respecting Malta was also adopted.

On all the others, till the last was put from the chair, the previous question was put and carried.

On the last, relative to the armaments, a division took place

There appeared for Mr. Grey's motion 59
Against it 136

After the other orders were disposed of, the house adjourned.

BOSTON, July 4.

Arrived, sloop Federal Packet, captain Barry, 15 days from New-Providence.

July 5.

Arrived, brig James, captain Parsons, 42 days from Liverpool. May 23, in St. George's Channel, passed ship Sally, of Boston; and John, of Charleston, bound up. Next day, Cape-Clear bearing N. E. ship Hazen, 41 days from Savannah, bound to Liverpool. June 16, lat. 42, 30, long. 44, 37, brig Clavpso, Atkins, of Boston, from Norfolk bound to Cork; lost one of his men that morning.

Same day, English snow Mary, captain Lovett, 63 hours from St. Johns, N. B.

Same day, via quarantine, sch'r Laura, captain Trefethern, 29 days from Trinidad.

Same day, schooner Sally, captain Johnson, 3 days from St. Johns.

July 6.

Arrived, the ship Mercury, captain Nichols, 50 days from Alicant. Left no American vessels. Spoke, June 5, lat. 42, long. 30, brig American, from Boston, for Bordeaux, all well. June 16, lat. 42, 56, long 45, brig Jefferson, Adams, from Dublin, for New-York. June 25, lat. 43, 15, long. 58, 30, a ship from Portsmouth, for Dublin, 5 days out.

Same day, the schooner Fame, captain Cruft, 58 days from Malaga. Left, a brig belonging to Boston, the only American. Spoke nothing of consequence, but what has arrived.

Performing quarantine, the schooner Rover, captain Hayt, 25 days from Martinico.

The ship Hannah, captain Calesworthy, of Salisbury, arrived at the Vineyard, on Monday last, in 150 days from Calcutta, with a valuable cargo of piece goods, for this port. Left there, the Eclipse, captain Davie, of Philadelphia, just arrived; Manhatttan, captain Armour, of New-York, ditto; Sampson, Minot, of do. to sail for Madras soon. Touched at St. Helena, and left there May 15; no American vessels there. Spoke April 23, off the Cape-of-Good-Hope, an English ship; the captain informed that he had spoken the ship Peace and Plenty, Davis, from Philadelphia, for Calcutta.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

BOSTON, July 7.

Arrived, the schooner Fair Trader, Doggett, Lisbon, 43 days. Left, brig Blossom, of Portsmouth, cargo much damaged; and two Marblehead schooners. Sailed in company, the ———, Hacker, of New-York, for Alexandria; ——, Call, for New-York; ——, M'Call, do. May 22, ship Franklin, Bowles, of Marblehead, sailed from Lisbon, for the isle of May; and brig Columbia, of do. for Baltimore. Spoke, June 4, lat. 38, 21, long. 20, schooner Federal Eagle, Hall, 19 days from Boston, bound to the Mediterranean, with provisions for the American squadron; June 20, lat. 42, 42, long. 42, 16, schooner Union, 14 days from Salem for Madeira.

Cleared, ship Rambler, Getty, Cowes and a market; brig White Oak, Sigourney, West-Indies; schooners William, Newhall, West-Indies; Union, Goold, Windsor; Margery, Rider, Halifax; Orange, Hobbs, Windsor; William and Charles, Soul, West-Indies.

July 8.

FROM ANTIGUA—June 19.

Extract of a letter received yesterday by a respectable mercantile house in this town.

"War against France has been proclaimed here. Martinique and St. Lucia are expected to be attacked immediately. It is probable Tobago has already been taken. All the troops have been drawn from this island to Barbados, where 8000 are assembled; and as soon as the royals arrive, who are momently expected, will begin their operations."

The Courageaux, with the regiment of royals on board, sailed from England on the 17th of May.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at New-Orleans, dated 13th ultimo, received by the ship Mary, captain Sinclair.

"The noted Bowles was brought prisoner to this city, three days ago, escorted by ten Indians. It is understood that some time since the governor promised an Indian, then at this place, a reward of 3000 dollars to apprehend Bowles, and in case of his being put to death, to bring in his head. The wiley Indian, acquainted with Bowles and his haunts, accosted him, and requested to be supplied with some milk, which was in a small adjacent house. As soon as Bowles entered the house, eight other Indians started from their lurking places, surrounded the spot, made him prisoner, and embarked him immediately on board a canoe, and brought him to Pensacola, from whence they conveyed him to this place. It is reported that he will be sent, in the course of a few days, to the Havanna, which probably will terminate the career of this ill fated man."

French Debt.

We are credibly informed that the payment of the *interest* as well as of the principal of the French debt for supplies, &c. is secured by the treaty for the cession of Louisiana.

Translated from the Moniteur de la Louisiana.

NOTICE TO SEAMEN.

The French schooner Arais, Auguste, Lenoir, master, that left Martinico March 27—being off St. Domingo, sent his boat ashore; the prefect of said port gave him information that there were cruising from the bay of Nievre, to the isle of a Vache, in the South of St. Domingo, two sch'rs and several barges, full of pirates and high sea-robbers, who had already taken five or six vessels and murdered the crews; that it was therefore wise to keep far from the shore, and be cautious against all vessels in that part of the sea.

An English sloop of war had already taken a barge full of those pirates, and sent them to St. Domingo, where they were put in gaol. They were to be executed two or three days after the departure of the captain.

Late from Cape Francois.

Captain Morrel, of the French ship Victory, 14 days from the Cape, informs, that general Rochambeau arrived three days previous to his sailing, with 1200 troops from Port Republican, where he had established his head quarters. The news of war was not officially received at the Cape: but reports had come from various quarters of a strong probability of the event, which excited great consternation. The blacks continued very troublesome, and the fall of the island was considered inevitable in case of war. The markets for American produce had taken a rapid rise—Flour was from 16 to 18 dollars, and provisions generally in proportion.

A few days previous to the sailing of the schooner Independence, from Guadaloupe, an embargo was laid upon all French vessels in the port. No certain accounts of war had been received there.

Communication.

Farenheit's thermometer, was on Sunday last, about an hour afternoon, suspended in the air, beneath the shade of a black hat, and in about 20 minutes it rose to 101; a drab colored hat was afterwards put in the place of the black one, and the mercury descended two degrees, in ten minutes. Hence it appears evident, that the human head, covered with a drab colored hat, will be at least two degrees cooler than when covered with a black one; a circumstance, that, with respect to pleasure and health, deserves attention.

This day at four o'clock the merchants of this city (much to their honor) are to give a dinner at Lovett's hotel, to Mr. King, our late minister at the court of Great-Britain, as a tribute of respect and gratitude for the zeal and ability manifested by him on all occasions, in promoting and protecting the commercial interests of his country. No diplomatic character at St. James's was held in higher estimation by the court to which he was sent, than Mr. King; and from his unassuming modesty, private worth and sterling talents, no minister could and did more effectively subserve the interests of the nation he represented. The splendid and uncommonly elegant preparations making by Mr. Lovett, are suitable to the occasion, and will, we presume, surpass in style any public dinner ever given in this city.

Arrived yesterday, the sch'r Atalanta, Forbes, in 14 days from St. Vincents. There had been a general embargo at St. Vincents for 7 days. Spoke, June 30, between St. Thomas and St. Croix, an English lugger, having, as prize, a brig, with *New-York* on her stern, and intended to send her into Tortola.

Same day, the schooner Independence, Scott, in 18 days from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe. June 30, in a gale, capt. Scott had his main mast shivered to pieces by lightning—and several of the people were considerably hurt by the splinters. Spoke, July 1, in lat. 34, 30, long. 66, 30, a brig from Charleston for Cape Francois. Capt. Scott informs, that three French droggers from St. Anns and Marigalante, had been captured by the English; another chased into Basseterre, and another ran on shore. The day before captain Scott sailed, an account was taken of every Englishman on the island, and it was expected they would all be imprisoned—large sums were offered to American captains by some of them to take them off and land them on some English island. All the French ships at Guadaloupe were embargoed; and it was expected that those which had cargoes on board would be obliged to land them; which, it was expected, would occasion a great reduction in the price of island produce. Flour was selling at 11 dollars—it had been higher. Beef and pork was 14 and 16 dollars.

Same day, the schr. Maria, Smith, in 15 days from Edenton.

Same day, the sloop Connecticut, Crosby, in 4 days from Philadelphia.

Same day, the schr. Hope, Beard, in 9 days from Fredericksburg.

Same day, the sloop Pilgrim, Bunker, in 8 days from Richmond. Captain Bunker informs us of the death of captain Potter, of the schooner Belvidere, a regular trader between this port and Richmond. He took a cold at a fishing party, and died after three days illness. Four large French, and two Dutch ships were at Hampton Roads, loaded.

Same day, the schr. Resolution, King, in 11 days from Wilmington, N. C.

Same day, the schr. Josephus, Taylor, in 20 days from River Bridge, N. C.

Same day, the brig President, Paddock, from Madeira, via Philadelphia, in 4 days. Met in the Delaware, several square rigged vessels, one of which was the brig Lovina, from Havre.

Same day, the schr. Anna, Houseman, in 18 days from Richmond.

Same day, the schr. Sally, Baum, in 9 days from Edenton.

Same day, the sloop Nancy, Mason, in 10 days from Edenton.

Same day, the sloop Heroine, Mason, in 11 days from Philadelphia.

Same day, at quarantine, the sloop Favorite, Foster, in 12 days from St. Thomas.

Same day, the sloop Patty, Hayden, in 3 days from Philadelphia.

Same day, at quarantine, the French ship Victory, of Dunkirk, captain Morel, in 14 days from Cape-Francois. The news of war had not reached that place when the Victory sailed. The Victory was chased off the Hook by the sloop of war Driver, and it was owing to her having a favorable slant of wind that she escaped. Flour was 16, pork 22, and beef 16. The schr. New-York, from this port, arrived in 16 days passage.

Same day, the sloop Retrieve, Greely, from Portland.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

GENERAL BOWLES.

We have received, per the Julia, arrived at the Lazaretto, from New Orleans, the "Moniteur de la Louisiana," to the 12th June, from which we have translated the following article:

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated 11th June, 1803.

"Two days ago, captain Collins arrived here with general Bowles, who has been delivered up to the Spaniards, by the Indians in the American interest, at the instigation of our agent there, col. Hawkins. He is in the fort St. Charles, ironed, and will (so says report) be sent to Havanna in a day or two. He threatens vengeance against the Americans, if he ever gets his liberty again.

Arrived, brig Sally Martin, Guadaloupe; schooner Wealthy, Fisher, Richmond; Industry, Ryan, St. Mary's, 15 days; sloop Sally, Church, do. 16; Patty, Newton, Norfolk, 8; Sally, ——, Savannah.

Arrived at the Lazaretto,

Brig Julia, Donnaldson, New Orleans. Left it on the 14th June.
Jane, Ridge, Barbados. Left it 25th June.
Jane, Logan, Jamaica
Sch'r Ann and Mary, C. Francois, 17
Three Friends, ——,
Sally, Childs,

Cleared, brig Rover, Hardie, St. Thomas; sloop Increase, Bradley, Boston.

An inward bound brig and two schooners, are below, names unknown.

NORFOLK, July 4.

Captain Cornick, arrived here on Thursday from Tobago, informs, that on the 13th June, general Cæsar Berthier arrived there from France, was proclaimed governor, &c. of that island; and that on the 14th the news of a declaration of war was received there by an American schooner from Barbados; the captain of which reported that he saw an English frigate going into that port with two French prizes in tow.

Entered, ship Eliza, Evans, Lisbon; sch'r Phœbe, Cornick, Tobago; Revenge, James, West-Indies.

Cleared, ship Malvina, Crabb, London; sloop Sally, Newton, Philadelphia.

PETERSBURG, July 8.

A few days ago were brought to the town of Petersburg, by water, from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in a vessel named the Susan, commanded by one Marshall, a number of negroes, claimed by a William Maghee, who said he purchased them as slaves, with the intent of carrying them to the state of N. Carolina. While the negroes were here, a negro woman by the name of Ruth, and her two children Harriot and Maria, claimed their freedom, alledging that they were formerly the property of James Ridgeway, living at Bonana's Point, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, who had emancipated them after a certain period of years, about five of which, as it respected the woman Ruth, remained unexpired, and in support of her information she produced a certified copy of the deed of emancipation, from the clerk of the court of Talbot county; she also says that William Wesh, of Talbot county, and Canter Hicks, of Dorchester county, aided and assisted in conveying them away. In consequence of which legal steps were taken to rescue the woman and children from their impending fate—Maghee asserting that he bought them as slaves, and held them as such, and in support of his claim, produced a receipt for three hundred and fifty dollars given by Samuel White, of Dorchester county, as the consideration for them. An application having been made to the judge of the high court of chancery for the district of Richmond, in behalf of Ruth and her children, the judge directed that a writ of ne exeat should issue, authorising the sheargant of the town of Petersburg, among other things, to take the said woman Ruth and her children into his custody and care, until the matter could be regularly heard before said court. The negroes were accordingly taken by the serjeant, and are now in his possession.

If the claim of this woman and her children to freedom be just, humanity and every principle of philanthropy call aloud for the interference of those who may be enabled to establish their right thereto—and as James Ridgeway appears, from the deed of emancipation, to have been actuated by motives of benevolence, there can be little doubt but that he, as well as all others who have any knowledge of these negroes, & who have not been instrumental in conveying them away, will be active in affording the necessary information to extricate Ruth and her children from their perilous situation.

☞ *The printers in Maryland are particularly requested to give the above a place in their papers.*

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

Mr. George A. Hughes, of this city, came in town this morning from N. York, where, he arrived on Tuesday last, in a brig 49 days from France, and set off immediately for the seat of government with dispatches from our ministers at Paris—These dispatches, we suppose, contain the conditions of the cession of Louisiana, which were expected in the first vessel from France.

Captain Forbes, who arrived at New-York on Monday last in 14 days from St. Vincents, informs, that an expedition had sailed for Tobago, and that it was reported that that island was taken. Captain F. was detained at St. Vincents by an embargo, which was laid on account of the enterprize. Four French transports and one Guineaman were taken and brought into St. Vincents, before captain F. left the island.

An idle story.

The town has been put in some agitation this morning by a report that a late arrival at Boston had brought advices that peace was restored. We have traced the story to its origin, the postscript to a letter from Boston to a gentleman here—and it turns out to be only a *joke*, or what, in the cant of the day, is called *quizzing*; a species of amusement, by the way, less intolerable in conversation than in letters of business; at the table than at the coffee-house. [*N. Y. Ev. Post*]

Talleyrand has published his manifesto against the English government, accompanied with the papers that passed in the negociation.

A British sloop of war that put into Curracoa the 25th of June, was detained by the Dutch, although no information of actual war had been received.

Translated for the American.

ARMY OF ST. DOMINGO.

At the head-quarters of the Cape, on the 27th June, 1803.

THE GENERAL IN CHIEF

Orders citizen Roux, printer of the government, instantaneously to print the Official Gazette, and therein to insert the following article:

The general in chief gives in the most formal manner, the lie to the letter of the minister of marine, addressed to the first consul under date of the 2d April, inserted in the Moniteur of the 24th of the same month. This letter falsely censures the government bills drawn on France, and particularly those of Alexander Lindo. I am compelled to remove this notorious calumny, and I owe it to general Le Clerc, who alone with me has issued them to unmask the absurdity of such an assertion.

DTN. ROCHAMBEAU.

From a London paper of May 18.

DUTIES.—An augmentation of the duty on wine of 1*l.* 1*s.* per pipe is contemplated. The duty on skins and furs, on wood used in shipping, and on chemical oils from spices, was to be increased. A duty is to be laid on diamonds, and precious stones. A duty of 1*d.* per pound is to be laid on cotton wool imported from India—1 1-2*d.* from other parts. The duty on unmanufactured goods from India is to be reduced to 20 per cent. manufactured to 50; China wares to 50; E. India linen & cotton goods to 50. The duty on each hhd. of sugar exported from the East-Indies, is to be increased to 22*s.* A schedule of duties is to be periodicially printed and sented to different governments.—General Gascoyne has observed in parliament that he knows it for a fact that half the coffe used in London is smuggled.

From the National Intelligencer.

We omitted to notice, in our last, that the president had furnished the company Stille's with a supply of the Mammoth cheese, which was also distributed among the ladies and gentlemen who waited upon him in the morning. Good judges are of opinion that it has greatly improved, and that it only requires time to be an excellent cheese. It is in a state of the best preservation.

Married on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Rattoone, captain *John Reaves*, to Miss *Allen*, both of this city.

TO COTTON MANUFATURERS.

The subscriber offers to make the following machinery and to set them to work in any part of the United States.

Carding Engines, either single or double, with flat cards or top rollers, as may be required, and the cylinders of any length from 20 to 32 inches.

Drawing Frames, with as many systems as shall be required, each system having three or four heads (according as they are ordered) will draw from 20 to 25lb. of cotton per day.

Roving Frames, with any number of heads, each head having two roving cans, will rove from 20 to 25lb. per day.

Water Spinning Frames, of 84 spindles; (forty-two on each side) which will spin from two to two and a half hanks on each spindle per day, the hank being 840 yards in length.

Mules, of from 60 to 216 spindles each, which will spin, by an experienced hand, from one to one and a half hanks per spindle, daily.

Twisting Frames to double and twist the yarn into two or three threads, for stockings, fringes, netting, tambouring, &c.

Looms for weaving any width, with the fly shuttle, either single or double boxes.

Warping Mills, either for woolen, cotton or linen yarn.

The above machinery will be made and set to work in any part of the United States, by the subscriber, who has served an apprenticeship to the above business in Manchester, and followed it for twenty-two years.

Any person who may want any of the above machinery, may see the same kind at work, at his manufactory, Upper Derby, Delaware county, seven and a half miles from Philadelphia, where they will receive any satisfaction, as to the price, when the size and quality of the machinery wanted, shall be described; and letters from the country directed to the care of the edior of the Aurora, will be duly attended to.

PETER ELTONHEAD.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1803.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Schr. Nancy, Carfrae, Kingston, (Jam.)

CLEARED,

Ship Columbia, Rodman, Amsterdam
Snow Eliza, Ferguson, Barbados and a market

☞ *The Creditors of William Ashwell, are requested to meet at Mr. Wm. Evans's inn, on Friday evening the 15th instant, at 8 o'clock, on business interesting to them.*

In the morning papers, owing to a mistake in the manuscript, the name of William Ashman was inserted, instead of William Ashwell.

July 13. d3t

Notice.

THE creditors of Henry Browne are requested to meet at Mr. Bryden's, on Thursday evening, at half past seven o'clock.

July 11. d3t||

For Sale,

A negro Woman and Child—she is a complete cook, washer and ironer. For particulars enquire of the printers.

July 14. eo3t

Profile Likenesses

Will be taken with the Patent Physiognotrace a week or two longer, in St. Paul's-lane, next door to the post-office.

☞ At four for a quarter dollar.

July 14. eo3t||

To Let,

And immediate possession given,

The middle HOUSE of the three new two-story brick houses, situated on the left side of Market-street extended, two squares from Wm. Cooke, esquire's. For terms enquire on the premises.

July 14. d6t

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Tundt and Brown,

I BEG leave, through the medium of your paper, to correct a mistake made by me in an advertisement on the 12th instant; and to offer every atonement and apology in my power, to a worthy and respectable citizen, whose character, as a merchant, might thereby sustain an undeserved injury. It became my duty to call a meeting of the creditors of WILLIAM ASHWELL, but by some unaccountable error, the name was written by me WILLIAM ASHMAN. The mistake was immediately corrected in the advertisement; but I have, nevertheless, thought it my duty to come publicly forward, to remove effectually from the *name & character* of *Mr. Ashman*, every doubt which that publication could possibly have created; and to request that he may accept of this note as a proof of my regret for having inadvertantly implicated him in any manner. You will please to continue it in your paper as often as may seem pleasing or necessary to him, or ten days.

SAMUEL LYON.

July 14. d10t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Thursday evening the last day of June, a black HORSE, eight years old, about 14½ hands high, with a blaze down his face, some grey hairs about the root of his tail, he has large eyes and shews a great quantity of white in them, one hind foot white, and shod all round. The above reward will be given for the horse and conviction of the thief, or *Ten Dollars* for the horse only; and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living in Loudon county, Virginia, near Middleburg.

JOHN KILE.

July 14. 2aw3t||