BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEWBURYPORT, July 15.

Arrived, brig Two Brothers, captain Robert Follansbee, 53 days from Liverpool;—Sailed in company, May 23, ship Mount Vernon, Bynton, of and for Wiscasset. Spoke, May 26, ship Almira, Stover, of and from Portland, 44 days out, with a pilot on board, bound to Liverpool. June 5, British frigate La Loire, cruising off Cape Clear. June 18, ship Liberty, of and from New-York, 17 days out, bound to Liverpool. June 19, saw the wreck of the brig Sarah, of Philadelphia, full of water, and masts gone, appeared to have been boarded several times. June 28, on the Grand Bank, brig Success, at anchor, belonging to Tingmouth, (Eng.) June 30, ship Volunteer, from Charleston, S. C. bound to Liverpool.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

The brig Quantibay, Cook, arrived at this port yesterday from Martinique and Tortola; left Martinique the 28th June. She was captured in the morning of the 30th, by the English lugger L'Eclair, captain Carr, of Tortola, who carried her in there, and took out 50 hogsheads sugar, belonging to Mr. William Pierson, an American merchant, residing at Martinique, who had shipped it for St. Thomas, where it was to have been landed by the brig. The principal part of the merchants at Martinique were either leaving the island or sending away their property, in the expectation that the place would be blockaded by the British.

Arrived on Saturday, the brig Enterprize, Copp, in 5 days from Charleston. The brig Venus, Hildreth, was to sail for New-York in 3 days.

Same day, the British brig Fame, Newbold, 23 days from Barbados, via Bermuda, in 10 days. The Blackbird was to sail in 3 days for New-York. The Cato, Darrell, had gone to Turks Island for salt, and would probably proceed for New-York. The ship Experiment, Frith, was on the eve of sailing for Turk's Island and New-York.

Same day, the schooner Susan, Culver, in 15 days from St. Croix, (W. end.)—Left, ship Jefferson, of Philadelphia, and ——, Campbell, of New-York. The brig Peggy, Hamilton, was to sail from Basseend for New-York in a few days. Markets tolerably good. The schooner Sincerity, was to sail from Basse-end for New-York, in 4 days.

Same day, the schooner Rebecca, Coles, in 10 days from Alexandria.

Same day, the sloop Rover, Bradley, from Wilmington, N. C.

Same day, the schooner Virginia, Edwards, from Baltimore.

Same day, the British sch'r Commerce, Wright, in 12 days from Digby, N. S. Spoke, on the shoals, the Lady Carleton, from New-York for St. Johns. July 21, off Block Island, a sloop, Smith, 13 days from Turks-Island for New-London. Captain W. saw, on Friday last, four square-rigged vessels standing for eastern ports.

Same day, the sloop Sally, Clarke, of St. Augustine, in 7 days from Charleston.

Same day, at quarantine, the brig Dean, Akerly, in 6 days from Savannah.

Arrived yesterday, on her way to Newport, R. I. the ship Angenora, Burdick, in 8 days from Charleston. Spoke, July 21, the pilot-boat Ranger—was informed that a brig had gone up to Norfolk, that, a few days before, had been boarded by a French frigate of 44 guns. Same day captain Burdick was boarded by an officer from on board the British frigate Boston, of 32 guns.

Same day, the new British schooner Active, Perkins, in 10 days from Liverpool, N. S. Spoke, July 20, lat. 40, 12, long. 70, 12, the ship Betsy, Swain, 63 days from Corunna for Baltimore—supplied her with provisions. She had in ballast and cash, and was leaky. Next day, the ship Mohawk, Barry, 49 days from Londonderry for Philadelphia, with 340 passengers, in health. 23d, a brig with stock, 7 days from New-Haven for Barbados, Block Island bearing N. 50 miles.

Same day, the British schooner Providence, Robb, in 13 days from Windsor, N. S.

Same day, the new brig Bulia, Griffith, in 4 days from New-London.

Same day, the schr. Rising Sun, Ripley, in 12 days from Turks Island.

Same day, at quarantine, the brig Quantibaycook, Webb, in 27 days from Martinique, and 16 from Tortola.

Came up from quarantine, the schooner John, Nichols, from Savannah.

Cleared, brigs Canton, Jones, Surinam; Anna, Peacock, Jamaica; Betsy, Tripp, Newry; sloop Traveller, Wynkoop, St. Vincents.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the *Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia*, held yesterday, at the Merchant's Coffee-house, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors thereof viz:

Stephen Girard	Philip Nicklin
Wm. T. Smith	John Bohlen
James Vanuxem	Daniel Mann
John H. Brown	Hugh Colhoun
Joseph Ball	Richard Dale
Wm. M'Murtrie	Joseph Summerl
Lewis Clappier	

Arrived, ship Lavinia, Olmstead, Havanna; schooner Eliza and Katy, Gardner, Teneriffe, 32 days.

Cleared, ship Lewis William, Butler, Bristol; brig Augustus, Toby, Dominique.

Ship Maria, Murray, 104 days from Bordeaux, and schooner Experiment, Davis, 21 days from Baltimore, were spoken in the Mississippi, the 21st June, bound up to New-Orleans.

Captain Gardner, left at Teneriffe the 22d ult. ship Hampton, Isaacs, of Philadelphia, for Hamburg, in 3 days.

Captain G on the 13th July, in lat. 32, long. 64, spoke brig Thomas Jefferson, Mullary, from Baltimore, for Martinique, out 4 days.

SAVANNAH, July 13.

On Monday last the aldermen of this city met agreeably to law, and proceeded to the choice of a mayor, when the honorable Charles Harris, esq. was unanimously elected.

ALEXANDRIA, July 26.

Arrived this morning, schooner Eleanor, captain Barry, 14 days from Barbados.

Left at Barbados the brig ——, capt. Cranston, and brig ——, captain Remington, both belonging to Rhode-Island; captain Parker, from Liverpool (N. S.) just arrived from the expedition against St. Lucie and Tobago; all well.

Captain Barry has politely favored the editor with Barbados papers to the 9th instant. They contain very little intelligence, except the official account of the surrender of Tobago, which shall be given in our next.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 27.

Married last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Hargrove, Mr. *Adam Stone*, to Miss *Eliza Tilden*, all of this city.

Died on Sunday the 24th inst. after a long and tedious illness, Mr. *Peter Keener*, in the 70th year of his age.

The accounts of the Indians on the Natchez road are truly alarming: no company can come through without being insulted and abused; and if not more than two or three, are almost sure to be killed and robbed. A rupture with them is supposed certain. [*Tennessee Gaz.*]

The addition of Louisiana to the territory of the United States, which according to the best founded reports we have reason to expect, will be attended with the most pleasing and important consequences: It will very considerably augment the value of all the lands in the western country; it will give to the union the monopoly of the supply of the West Indies with provisions, insomuch that the powers which hold possessions in those parts will be obliged from their own interest to cultivate our friendship. In case of a war between France and England, that nation of the two which should attack or insult this country, might speedily have to repent her injustice in the loss of her richest islands, provided our government possessed the energy, without which the greatest nation becomes despicable and despised. The supplies of every sort of provisions, which America may send even to Europe, will render our friendship highly estimable to those countries where scarcity may prevail. Louisiana will also be able to supply the whole union with rum, sugar, and some other articles for which we are now dependent upon the West-India trade. Large quantities of very excellent sugar have been already exported from New-Orleans, of the produce of the neighboring plantations; and there can be no doubt but the cultivation of that valuable staple would derive great activity and increase from the protection of a free government, as well as from the privilege, to which Louisiana would then be entitled, of exporting her produce free of duty to all the other states. This privilege would indeed enable the Louisiana planters to undersel those of the West-Indies from 25 to 30 per cent. and therefore to obtain in some time a monopoly in our markets. In a word, the possession of Louisiana would render us independent of all the rest of the world, in war and in peace; it would give the great potentates of Europe additional motives to respect our rights and court our friendship; it would afford the means of associating and uniting the hitherto disjointed and sometimes discordant branches of the union; it will make the Atlantic and the interior states mutually advantageous to and depending on each other; and, under the guardianship of a wise, liberal and vigorous government, enable them to present to the admiring view of the world, an extensive nation, at once free, opulent and invincible, possessing all the advantages which the subjects of a mighty empire and the citizens of a small commonwealth can expect to enjoy. [*Charl. Courier.*]

We understand by the late accounts from China, that a dreadful action was fought near Hue, in December last, between the Imperial troops and the army of the Tontunese, which terminated in the total defeat of the latter; 12,000 of the insurgents are stated to have been killed, and many were driven into the river and drowned. Previous to this decisive engagement, the emperor ordered 200 rowing gallies, and 800 gun boats to intercept the vessels belonging to the insurgents, and the day before the action the emperor saw the whole of their armament in a blaze of fire, consisting of 200 gun boats and 50 gallies. The enemy covered an extent of six miles. The emperor, after this action, determined to march to Tonquin, with 3000 men, in order to be publicly crowned, and at the same time he issued a general amnesty to all those who should surrender. The object of the rebels was to have seized the king and queen, and this they had nearly accomplished, by the means of one of the chief mandarins which attended at the emperor's court: the conspiracy having been found out, this mandarin, a man of letters, named Ong Thong Thew, was instantly beheaded, with 84 others. In the above action the emperor fought himself, sword in hand. [*Nat. Intell.*]

LOCKMAN.

This celebrated Persian moralist relates the following story of himself: "I was once," says he, "so poor that I had not wherewith to buy me a pair of shoes, and was obliged to go bare-footed. However patient I had until then been, I now became very dissatisfied with my lot, and entered the temple at Cuffa extremely melancholy and discontented. I there saw a man who had no legs; reflecting on whose condition, I no longer complained of wanting shoes, but gave thanks to God, from the bottom of my heart, that I could still walk, though bare-footed. How much better it is, thought I, to be without shoes than without legs! If this poor man could recover his legs, how great would be his joy, though he should have no shoes!"

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

The following is the substance of the SPEECH *delivered by Mr. Pitt, in the House of Commons, on Monday the 23d May*, 1803.

HE began by stating with great clearness, the distinction between the question whether the conduct of France demanded war? and the question whether the ministers deserved censure or praise? The first of these only be considered as the subject of discussion that night, and declared his intention of adhering to that part.

The decision, whether cause did or did not exist for going to war with France, did not depend upon determining what was the precise point at which resistance ought to have been made to the injurious practices, and security demanded against the hostile designs of France; but whether now a sufficient accumulation of wrong, sufficient evidence of a hostile disposition has been received from France, to render warlike measures necessary?—Here he adverted to the speech of Mr. Erskine, who had spoken before him; and said he left a peculiar satisfaction in flattering himself that he might congratulate the house, and the country, upon complete unanimity in the opinion, that warlike measures were necessary. For if an inference was to be drawn from the sentiments of that gentleman, to the sentiments of the other gentlemen, with whom he had in general coincided in opinion, it might be concluded that they were too, though not exactly in concord with the rest of the house as to the particular opinion to be formed of every part of the conduct of France, were yet no less convinced of the unjust, encroaching, and insolent spirit of the government of that country, than any other party in parliament, and no less zealously determined to protect their country from its effects.

The treaty of Amiens he had, he said, approved of, not because he thought the terms satisfactory; for who could think them satisfactory? but because he thought them the best which could be obtained, and preferable, in the state of affairs at the time, to war. If, however, France, from that day to this had manifested every thing rather than a disposition to act on the spirit of that treaty of peace, or any principles of peace; if the acquisitions which she had made, and the spirit which she displayed, were utterly inconsistent with the security of this country, what remained but to employ the resources of the country for the preservation of the country? It was worthy of remark, he said, that the peculiar spot which had been the last scene of the zeal of Britain, against French ambition, was that chosen by France, whereon to begin her attacks upon this country, that the very ground which had been consecrated, it might be said, in the recollection of Britons, by the glory which had been gained, and the heroic blood which had been shed on it, should be chosen as the spot on which the first attempts against their power, their glory, and their existence, should be made. It was not solely the publication of Sebastiani's report which he regarded as evidence of the dangerous designs of France upon Egypt; nor the sentiments expressed in that report, though certainly many of these were sufficiently offensive. The very mission was in his opinion the strongest proof that could be wanted. To send an accredited agent to traverse and explore a country with which the nation which sends him has no concern, and which can be of no advantage to that nation, but as the means of annoying a neighboring nation, is so suspicious and alarming a transaction, that it is scarcely to be regarded so much as an evidence of hostile design, as in truth a hostile act. Were Great-Britain secretly to dispatch a military officer to traverse and explore South America, should we easily persuade Spain, or any other part of Europe, that our intentions were perfectly innocent? "But France explained this transaction. A book had been published by a British officer, containing the most atrocious and false imputations upon the first consul and his army; and these it was necessary to disprove." Those might believe that the mission of Sebastiani was to disprove sir Robert Wilson's book, who could believe that commercial agents, having secret instructions to send soundings of our coasts, and the plans of our harbors, and to correspond in cyphers, were sent only for literary and scientific purposes. But the object of sending Sebastiani must surely have been in the contemplation of his senders, before he was sent. Now it unfortunately happened that the date of Sebastiani's departure, for Egypt was previous to that of the arrival of sir Robert Wilson in England, and some months previous to the publication of his book.

What then was the conduct becoming Great Britain with regard to designs thus strongly exhibited, dangerous in the last degree to some of her highest interests? To lay hold with all expedition possible upon the most effectual security against those designs. Malta was that security; and had it already been surrendered to France, such designs were sufficient to have justified its recapture. Fortunately we were saved that effort by its still remaining in our hands. But, even independent of this most just and satisfactory cause of its retention, nothing could be more impudent than the menacing demands of the French to surrender it; since the conditions upon which alone we have consented to surrender it had never been fulfilled, and were now incapable of fulfilment; and since we had thus a right to retain it till some other arrangement, which we might deem satisfactory, could be made.

Another circumstance of serious portent was the visit of those commercial agents, a species of commissioners, the like to whom were probably never deputed from one nation to another before; who could be regarded as nothing but authorized spies, and whom it would have been our business to hang, had we laid our hands upon them in time of war. So extraordinary a circumstance was this, that he should not be satisfied with learning that such insidious guests had been withdrawn, upon remonstrance, by their own government; he should wish to know that they had been ordered to quit the country expressly by his majesty's ministers.

Another attempt of the French government was one which must rouse the indignation of every man who had any particle of regard to the honor and independence of his country, an attempt, which, if yielded to, would place us on a level with the abuse and degraded republics which are now the scene of triumph and injustice to the chief consul; he meant the attempt to interfere in the internal government, in the municipal regulation of this country, by the demands against the liberty of the press, and the protection of the French emigrants. These demands were resisted with spirit, and the terms which did honor to those who dictated them. And, surely, never was a more impudent attempt made against the privileges, against the faith, honor, and generosity of a great people.

He thought with the gentleman who spoke before him, that the sentiments manifested by the first consul, in his conversation with lord Whitworth, were not to be regarded as those uttered in an ordinary conversation. The person was not to be looked upon as standing in an ordinary situation. Absorbing as he did in his own person all the authorities of the state, legislative, executive and judicative, the sentiments of Bonaparte were to be regarded as the sentiments of the state; more especially as he declared that he had chosen that mode of communication as being more explicit, more clear, and decisive, than that through the medium of his ministers.

After animadverting upon the behavior of France with regard to Switzerland and Holland, and noticing the construction put upon several of these acts by the gentleman who spoke before him, Mr. Pitt declared his opinion to be, that France exhibited such a spirit of ambition, of encroachment, and of enmity to this country, as rendered it necessary for us to retain the means of security against that spirit, which we had in our hands, at any risk of war, or of what that war might cost us. With regard to the issue of the war, he entertained, he said, the most confident hopes—but should only deceive the nation if he did not expressly declare his opinion, that without sacrifices and efforts of a very extraordinary kind, this favorable conclusion was not very confidently to be looked to. After a careful observation of the behavior of republican France during two years of peace, and after the opportunity he had possessed of studying her during a long period of war, in the critical and difficult situation in which it had been his lot to stand, he thought it was not arrogating too much if he reposes some confidence in his own experience; and upon the strength of that experience he thought it his duty to declare that his countrymen ought to be prepared for the most vigorous exertions. The spirit, the heroism, the magnanimity with which they had supported the last arduous, in many respects successful, in most glorious, and in all honorable conflict, was beyond all praise and all example. Should the present be as severe, should it even be as long, he had no reason to suppose they would shrink from it. But he should only be trifling with them if he did not declare his opinion, that vast as were the sacrifices made to maintain the last important struggle, those necessary to maintain the present were not unlikely to be still greater.

He concluded by saying, that the object of France was twofold, to intimidate and disorder us by threats and attempts at invasion, and to wear us out by a war upon our finances. Our objects ought to be, in the first place, to systematize a complete and effectual plan of defence, that every man might have the comfort after the extraordinary sacrifices for which he might be called upon, of laying down his head in peace, with the knowledge that his family and whatever is dear to him is in safety, and next, by the spirit and patriotism with which we give ourselves to support the conflict, to prove to France that the productive powers of this country are adequate to its defence, and that we can defy her efforts without endangering our system of finance.

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Ship Patapsco, Mezick, Leghorn

Sale by Auction.

ON FRIDAY,

The 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the new auction room of the subscriber, Water-street, near Peters's bridge, will be offered for sale,

Sundry articles of DRY GOODS.

And immediately after, at 12 o'clock,

12 hhds. muscovado and clayed sugar
10 barrels do. do
60 hhds. claret
20 boxes do.
10 do Port wine
6 pipes gin
4 hhds. glass ware
2 crates do.
10 boxes soap and candles
1 copper still
30 boxes segars, and

A variety of household furniture, consisting of plate, plated ware, beds, bedsteads, stoves, &c.

EDWARD WOODYEAR, Auct'r.

July 27.

Wanted,

A mulatto or Negro GIRL, about 15 years of age, to live in Baltimore—for one well recommended a good price in cash will be given. Apply at No. 10, Calvert-street.

July 27. d3t

Just Published,

And for Sale by M. & J. CONRAD & Co. *No.* 138, *Baltimore-street*,

(Price 25 cents)

The Marriage Promise,

A Comedy, in 5 acts—by John Till Allingham.

New Plays, for sale as above:

The Tale of Mystery, a Melo-Drama, by Holcroft
Abaellino, the Great Bandit
Tournament, a tragedy, from the German of the author of the Widow of Malabar
Sixty-Third Letter
Julian and Agnes, by Southaby
Alfonso, King of Castile, by Lewis.

July 27. e03t

Physiognotrace.

LIKENESSES ENGRAVED.

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal encouragement he has met with. As he intends to leave this city in a few weeks, he respectfully requests those persons who might wish to have their likenesses taken, to please to call without delay.

A great number of likenesses, among which are those of the most distinguished characters, may be seen at his lodgings, No. 71, Water-street, opposite Cumberland Dugan's rope store.

ST. MEMIN.

July 27. d4t

Notice.

THE copartnership of Herbert and Biscoe expired on the 16th instant. All persons having claims against them, are requested to call on either of them for payment; and those that are indebted to them are requested to make payment to either. The subscribers are thankful to their friends and customers for former favors, and will be grateful for a continuance of the same. They each separately carry on the Ironmongery Trade, in their usual extensive line, in Calvert-street—Joseph Herbert, at No. 15, the sign of a Pad Lock, and James Biscoe, at No. 21, the sign of a Mill Saw.

JOSEPH HERBERT,
JAMES BISCOE.

July 27. d6t-e09t

Dog Lost.

STRAYED from his master in Howard-street, on the 25th instant, a small short-hair black Terrier DOG—has small yellow spots over his eyes, and yellow legs; with a brass collar, lined with red flannel, without a lock, round his neck. A reasonable reward will be paid to any person for returning said Dog to the printers hereof.

July 27. d3t

Five Dollars Reward

WILL be given by the subscriber to any person who can prove to conviction the writer of the annexed pass, the original of which may be seen on application to

JAMES WILSON,
Sign of Franklin, Dugan's wharf.

July 27. d3t

"Baltimore, 27th July, 1803.

"JACK COOPER was born of a free woman in Baltimore county, state of Maryland. He is 4 feet 10 inches high, aged 18 years. He has a scar on his jaw—shall pass through the United States, and shall be troubled by no man, and he is an honest clever-looking fellow.

"JAMES HENRY."

In the matter of Thomas Fisher,

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 Fisher 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 Fisher, 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 September 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 September.

By order of the judge,
PHILIP MOORE, Clerk.

June 21. tu12t

Cabinet Furniture for Sale,

At No. 111, *High-street, Old-town*

WILLIAM BROWN & SON, *Cabinet-Makers*,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public in general, that they have on hand a good assortment of furniture, which they will sell at a reduced price—*Amongst which are*,

Secretary and fall desks, book-cases, side-boards, bureaus, with circular and straight fronts, ditto with secretary drawer; round end, and square dining tables, of different sizes; oval and square breakfast ditto; chairs with brass nailed and loose seats, easy ditto, kribs for children, high, low, and field bedstead, &c.

They continue to keep a good supply of materials for carrying on said business as usual, and hope to merit further attention.

A Journeyman Cabinet-Maker, who can come well recommended, will meet with employ, by applying as above.

They have also for sale,

A Riding Carriage and Harness, for two horses, at a low price, and well adapted for a private family. 6th mo. 14. tu&f12t