the benefit of a peace: this would be giving time to our enemy and doing us a considerable injury, he could not but think the arguments which the honorable gentleman had offered to the house went like poisoned arrows to each member, and was the effect of wickedness. To encourage delay, under any flattering hope of peace, would be a stab to the country, and place it at the foot of our enemy. Mr. Fox had talked of the income tax, but how would the people of the country like an income tax laid on by the French. If the honorable gentleman could shew by any possible means, that the interference of the Russian power would produce a good effect, he would support the measure proposed. Mr. Fox had used eloquence to destroy every thing that was valuable to society. It had been said by the honorable gentleman that he did not wish to see the right honorable gentleman (Mr. Pitt) in the house, as he had given his support to the question. But he should always be happy to see that right honorable gentleman in the house, as he was one of the brightest ornaments of the state. He considered it a perfectly just war, and a peace under the present situation of affairs, would be dangerous to the country. The house of commons he considered like an assembly of surgeons, convened to execute a great, but delicate operation, and he would ask whether it would not be better to give the patient a little pain, than let him perish by false kindness. This was the exact state of the country at the present moment: we must suffer pain, to save our country from becoming a heap of ruins; it was therefore necessary we should lose a limb to preserve our body. He should therefore support the original question.

Mr. William Smith rose, and complained of the language used by Mr. Windham to his honorable friend Mr. Fox. He said, Mr. Windham had observed that the arguments of Mr. Fox were the effect of wickedness.

Mr. Windham declared he did not intend the word as personal to the honorable gentleman, Mr. Fox.

Mr. Fox accepted the apology.

Mr. Grey proposed to withdraw his amendment, if an alteration was made in the words of the address.

The house then divided on the amendment.

For the amendment,	67
Against it,	398

The original question was then put and carried.

The house adjourned at half-past four this morning.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

SALEM, July 26.

Arrived, captain Nathaniel Lindsay, from Isle of May, which place she sailed from the 16th June. Left, ship Aurora, Bowles, of Portsmouth, to sail next day; brig Phenix, Ward, of Salem, to sail in 6 or 7 days; ship Franklin, Bowles, of Marblehead, to sail 5th July. Spoke, in lat. 34, long 60, 30, sloop Eagle, Green, from East Greenwich, 5 days out. Lat. 40, long. 66, brig American Hero, Gardner, from New-York, 5 days out.

BOSTON, July 29.

Arrived, ship Pembroke, captain Arnold, 42 days from Gibraltar. Left at Barcelona, the ship True American, Turner, to sail in 10 days for Salou; brig George, Bell, to sail in three days; both of New-York; ship Four Friends, Wair, of Philadelphia, to sail in two days for Alicant; ship ——, Rice, of Philadelphia, sailed 10 days before captain Arnold, for the Bay Roses; ship Venus, Matchett, sailed 3 days before, for ditto. Sailed in company, ship Hope, Graham, of New-York; brig Clio, Hanifen, of ditto; ship Eliza, Joseph, of Salem, for Magadore. At Malaga, June 13, brig ——, Higgins, of Newburyport, to sail soon. At Gibraltar June 16, a ship of Norfolk; sch'r ——, Hall, with provisions for the navy; and a Baltimore brig. Spoke July 6, lat. 38, 47, long. 37, ship Hampden and Sydney, Goodwin, 33 days from Alicant, bound to Portsmouth, N. H. July 18, lat. 42, 55, long. 55, ship Margaret, Marsh, from Newry, bound to New-York, with 150 passengers, out 70 days. 20th, lat. 43, 30, long. 57, brig Polly, Clark, of Boston, 10 days from Georges' River, bound to Dublin. Same day, brig Olympus, Allen, 10 days from Philadelphia, bound to Liverpool.

Same day, schooner Two Brothers, captain Clements, 9 days from Windsor.

July 30.

Arrived, via quarantine, the brig Dolly, captain Trouvant, 29 days from Demerara. Left there, ships George and Harriot, Allen, Boston, to sail in 2 days; Florence, Barnes, Portsmouth; Eunice, Marshall, Pepperelborough; brigs Betsy, Tucker, Salem; Joseph, Salter, Portsmouth; Oliver Peabody, Gilman, ditto; ——, Harding, Kennebeck. July 4, off Guadaloupe, was boarded by a British armed brig and treated politely.

July 31.

No foreign arrivals. Signals at the fort for a ship and brig.

The brig Zephyr, Webb, of and from Charleston, under French colors, has been taken by an English frigate, just as she was entering the Cordevan, for Bordeaux.

The schooners Two Brothers, Lindsey, and Traveller, Cross, sailed from Isle of May, June 19, for Marblehead.

Accounts received in town from the schooner Fame, captain Swasey which was cast away the first of May, near Dunkirk, state, that the vessel is totally lost, and that a principal part of her cargo was saved.

Arrived, Akerly, Sturgis, Norfolk; Betsy, Curtis, Richmond; Sally Warner, Baxter, Georgetown.

Cleared, ships Dispatch, Doer, Cape-de-Verds and South seas;—Atahaulpa, Porter, North-west-coast and China; brigs Salem, Nickerson, Amsterdam; Lydia, Head, Bradford, Falmouth and a market; Unanimis, Hills, Jamaica; schooners Ocean, Buckman, West-Indies; Harlequin, Snow, Liverpool, Nova Scotia; sloop James, French, Windsor; Polly, Luce, Alexandria; Experiment, Newcomb, Norfolk; Little-Dick, Drummond, Wilmington, N. C. Shepherdess, Swift, Charleston.

July 30.

From Gibraltar.

We yesterday received, by the Pembroke, the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 16th June. It is principally filled with the English state papers which have been published here. It however contains the following paragraphs:

"*Gibraltar, June* 16, 1803.

"The Victory came in on Sunday. She has taken, on her passage from home, the French frigate L'Ambuscade, and two West-Indiamen; but these prizes, which she left behind, are not yet arrived.

"The Danish brig Bonaparte, from Cette for Hamburg; the Two Brothers, from Cette for Bremen; and the Swedish ship Hoppet, from Cette for Stockholm, have been sent in here for examination, on suspicion of the cargoes being French property."

From Lisbon.

We learn, that immediately on the receipt of the news of war between Great-Britain and France, the French ambassador at Lisbon required the government to declare war against England within 48 hours. We have not learnt the result.

NEW-YORK, August 3.

The schooner Mary and Sally, captain Maghee, of this port, after being out 43 days, arrived off a place in the West-Indies, called the Platform; and being short of water, the captain ordered the mate and two of the crew to go on shore for a supply. They were seized immediately on their landing, and carried before the commander of the fort, who detained them until the day following, when he sent the mate and a negro man to captain Maghee, with instructions to bring the vessel into port that the cargo might be disposed of. The mate and the negro, after being out at sea for some time without seeing the vessel, were picked up by a French schooner, and carried into Port-Republican, where the mate deposed to the above statement.

Price of American produce at Port Republican, on the 15th July: Flour 30 dollars per barrel, pork 26, beans 16, rice 12 dollars per quintal.

We learn from Guadaloupe, by the schr. Fairplay, that an action had lately taken place off there between a French schooner of 12 guns, and an English privateer of two guns and 25 men, in which the captain of the former was killed and three of his men wounded; the captain of the privateer was wounded, and died soon after the engagement: he had also 14 men dangerously hurt. The privateer was captured, and carried into Basseterre.

Captain Haley, of the sch'r Sally, in 16 days from Montserrat, informs us, that the day previous to his sailing, a British packet, called the London, arrived there from Barbados, with information that an expedition had gone against Demerara. Captain H. further informs, that on the 24th July, he spoke the brig Janus, of New-York, from the coast of Patagonia for New-London, out 70 days, in ballast, having been blown off the coast in a severe gale of wind, without a cargo or ship's papers.

We learn from Cape-Francois, by capt. Haley, of the sloop Olive Branch, that an engagement took place the 19th July on the plains between one party of brigands against the other (for the negroes, it appears, are divided into two parties, one in favor of the French, and the other in opposition) the issue of which was not generally known; and that a body of brigands was in motion at a short distance from the Cape, for the purpose, as was said, of going against Fort Dauphin.—Four British 74's and 2 frigates were before the Cape, and had captured several French vessels, but permitted Americans to pass and repass without molestation. The government evinced a disposition to defend the place to the last extremity.—Provisions of all kinds were in great plenty; and American produce had fallen considerably in consequence of the many cargoes which had lately arrived.

Arrived yesterday, the sloop Genet, Makergamwell, in 11 days from Edenton.

Same day, the schr. Fair Play, Whitlock, in 19 days from Guadaloupe. Left, schr. John, Wizwall, of Hudson, to sail in two days for New-York; Victory, for Beverly, do. schr. Nancy, of and for Boston, do. and a Marblehead schooner. Every thing remained at Guadaloupe as per last accounts. Some small English prizes had been sent in there. Spoke, eight days since, an English Guineaman from Havanna for Liverpool. Also, the sloop Active, 36 hours from New-London for the West-Indies, with stock.

Same day, the sloop Olive Branch, Haley, in 12 days from C. Francois. Spoke, July 29, in lat. 37, 30, long. 72, the schr. Julia, 3 days from New-York for Wilmington.

Same day, the schooner Sally, Haley, in 16 days days from Montserrat. Left, schr. Buck, captain Buck, to sail for Wethersfield in 6 days; and schr. Patriot, Weatherly, for Baltimore in two days. Spoke, July 24, lat. 32, long. 70, the brig Genius, from the coast of Patagonia, in ballast, for New-London—she had been ashore and considerably damaged. The former captain of her remained on the coast.

Same day, at quarantine, the brig Two Brothers, Child, of Charleston, in 16 days from Cape-Francois. The Two Brothers has on board 35 French passengers.

Cleared, ships Halcyon, Rossiter, London; Cheeseman, Greenfield, Amsterdam; Factor, Caldwell, Greenock; brigs Mary, Farmer, South Seas; Albion, Waters, Car Conear; Elizabeth, Hitch, Antigua and a market; schrs. John, Stewart, Jamaica; Three Brothers, Lawrence, Lisbon; sloop Experiment, Dole, Bermuda.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.

The United States frigate Philadelphia, captain Bainbrigde, from this port for the Mediterranean, went to sea on Thursday last.

On Tuesday last, a large Shark was seen as high up the Delaware, as the mouth of Christiana Creek.

On Sunday last a heavy squall of wind or tornado passed thro' the neighborhood of Bridgetown, New-Jersey, in which a house or two were unroofed, a barn moved from its station, and other mischief done in those parts.

Translated for the Philadelphia Gazette.

ARRETE,

IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The general in chief, captain general of the colony of St. Domingo; considering that the hostilities committed on the coasts of St. Domingo by English ships, do not leave the least doubt of a rupture between France and England;

Considering that it is absolutely necessary to cut off all communications between the interior and exterior enemy;

Considering also, that the colony, situated as it is, can, and ought to be governed by a single administration, and under the immediate orders of the military authority —decrees:

Art. 1. St. Domingo is declared in a state of siege.

2. All civil and judiciary authorities are suspended.

3. The present arrete shall be executed, under the care of general Tououvenot, chief of the staff of the army, in the Cape, on the day of its publication in the chief place; besides, it shall be printed, published, posted up, and inserted in the Official Gazette.

At the head quarters of the Cape, 17th Messidor, year 11, (July 6, 1803.)

DTN. ROCHAMBEAU.

General secretary of the colony,

FONTAIN.

20th Messidor, year 11, (July 9, 1803.)

The general in chief orders, that every passport for the exterior of the colony be good and valid only during a month from its date. Any one who would not have made use of it during the said time, and attempt notwithstanding this regulation, to make use of it, shall be arrested and punished by eight days imprisonment.

This measure is only for the Cape.

Arrived, brig Nancy, Burke, St. Ubes, 63 days; sloop Industry, Squines, Boston, 16; sloop Hiland, Hand, Alexandria, 10.

Cleared, ship Volunteer, Coon, Barbados; brigs Charleston, Garman, Charleston; Armizade, Walters, Lisbon; Sally, Brown, St. Bartholomews; schooner John, Forte, do.

Barque Packet, Sawyer, from Portland, is below.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *August* 5.

COMMUNICATION.

I was much pleased at seeing a hint in the Federal Gazette of the 28th ultimo, to establish a Humane Society in Baltimore for the relief of persons submerged in water. That such a society is much wanted in this city, and that they would save many valuable lives, is beyond doubt, when we know the great numbers that have been revived in various large cities that have such institutions. Thousands have been saved in London alone. The saving a life in any way is a most pleasurable sensation and honorable act, and was encouraged in ancient times by a distinguished mark of honor, a civic crown. If such exertions were made by Pagans to save a soldier, how much greater should be the exertion of Christians, who know the proper relation between man and man? Step not then aside, for he is thy neighbor, thy brother!

I would spare to lay up a thorn for the heart of him who should refuse now to come forward, and hereafter lose a brother or son for want of such an institution.

The question that now arises, how must such a society be formed—what is necessary to it? I answer, let a day be named in some of the public prints; we will meet at Bryden's or some other public place; we will choose a board; we will send out papers to get 500 citizens to subscribe each a dollar; we will appoint 6 curators, at different stations, from Ellicott's wharf to Fell's Point, to take charge of the implements; we will get the following implements made, viz.

12 large rakes, 4 feet long and 15 feet handle.

6 pair bellows, made to imitate respiration.

12 coarse blankets, or more, if necessary.

6 large tin baths, with feet, to be kept full of sagots to heat water or sand instantly.

24 flesh brushes.

3 drag nets, 6 drag hooks.

6 injection syringes.

3 of a different construction, to take the water from the lungs.

A few vials of Æther and Volatile Alkali.

2 simple electric machines, one for town, another for Point.

12 silver medals, to distribute to salvors.

And then define the duty of a board and let their success be published.

F. H. S.

ACCIDENT.

As the United States schooner Vixen, was saluting the town on Wednesday last, the gunner's mate, put the match to the bow gun, without observing that a man was standing on the mouldings charging—By the discharge, the man's arm, we understand, was carried off above the elbow, being struck by the rammer which he had not withdrawn. The man was blown into the water. Mr. Smith, lieutenant and commander, made every personal exertion to save the man, but was unsuccessful: a negro on board jumped over and supported the sailor until the boat picked him up. He only said it was hard that he had been compelled to fight both for the British and the French, and now, when he hoped to be of use to his own country, to be laid up in dock without seeing a single broadside.

[*Anti Demo.*]

Died on the 3d instant, after a long and painful consumptive illness, which he bore with the patience and resignation of a true Christian, Mr. *William Spalding*, aged 48, for many years a respectable merchant of this city. He was an affectionate husband, a tender, indulgent parent, and a kind, obliging friend and neighbor. His disconsolate family will long mourn their irreparable loss.

From a New-York Paper.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As the annual season of a dangerous epidemic (which will probably make its appearance in a greater or a less degree every year in town and country: and especially in our maritime cities, from a greater proportion of existing causes) is now approaching, the following remarks of an elderly physician, who has long resided in the island of Jamaica, and who has had much successful practice in this city since the year 1798, cannot be unacceptable.

It is humbly conceived that when the causes which produce this disease, and the temperaments more or less liable to be affected by those causes, are distinctly marked, and stand confirmed by annual experience and observation, the republication of these remarks will serve to quell that unnecessary alarm which may be excited by the appearance of a few solitary cases, merely from local circumstances, and rendered mortal by injudicious treatment.

Causes, sometimes single and sometimes complicated, exist more or less every year from the latter end of July till October following, when the frost sets in; and these causes will account for the variation in its malignancy, and why it sometimes makes its approaches in July, and at other times not till the month of September.

They may principally be reduced to the following heads:

1. Long continued excessive heat.

2. Heavy showers supervening, succeeded by a sultry quiescent atmosphere, without sea breezes to carry off the stagnating or floating moisture, saturated with poisonous effluvia. These two are beyond the reach of municipal regulations, and, as they are universal causes, every one of our citizens must be affected by their influence.

3. During the existence of these universal causes, all citizens living under the superadded influence of the following local causes will more easily become victims of this cruel malady than where such localities did not exist. These are, Many people sleeping together in damp narrow sheets; small apartments; crowded ships; damp cellars; populous cities; air which has previously undergone the action of the lungs, at the same time respiring the air exhaling putrid miasma or excrementitious effluvia of animal and vegetable substances, under an active fermentation, in the vicinity of low damp marshes, abounding with stagnant water, &c. &c.

During the prevailing constitution of the atmosphere, generated by a combination of excessive heat, moisture, and stagnation, the greater or lesser prevalence of the fever, violence of the symptoms, and duration of the malady, will depend upon the age, sex, and temperament of the patient. In general the scale of affinity or elective attraction to this disease will stand in the following order, when the predisposing and local causes before enumerated are the same, and the exposure similar. The smallest number at the top, the greatest at the bottom.

1. Negroes.
2. Aged Persons.
3. Young Children not arrived to puberty.
4. Females, } arrived to puberty.
5. Males, }

The same rule holds good with respect to temperaments.

1. Melancholic, where there is great strength and little sensibility.

2. Phlegmatic, where there is little sensibility, mobility, or irritability.

3. Sanguine temperaments, possessing much strength, with a considerable portion of sensibility.

4. Bilious or Hysteric temperaments.

The means employed to effect a cure must necessarily vary according to the temperaments, &c. of the patient, and to the different stages of the disease. To a careful discrimination of these the scientific powers of the attending physician will be directed.

When the sea is placid, and the navigation not dangerous, a common sailor may conduct the vessel safe to its destined port; but when storms blow high, and rocks and quicksands of a dangerous coast are near, the circumspective eye of the experienced navigator should be called to the helm, to direct the course.

August 1. J. S. M. D.

☞ *The reverend Mr. Glendy* will perform divine service in the *New Jerusalem Temple*, next Sabbath, at half past four in the afternoon.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED.

Ship Traveller, Billups,	Philadelphia
Sch'r Hope, Geer,	New York
Sloop Hero, Brayton,	Boston

Notice.

☞ *The creditors of Henry Browne are requested to meet at Bryden's tavern, on Saturday next, at 5 o'clock, P. M.*

August 4. d3t

To Bakers.

150 barrels fresh superfine Virginia FLOUR, (the barrels being in bad order) will be sold low if applied for immediately.

D. C. STEWART & Co.

Who have for sale,

130 tierces of Rice, Logwood, Mahogany, Jamaica Rum, Lard in kegs, Brandies and Sugars.

August 5. d3t

To be Let,

Separately or together, and immediate possession given,

A large three-story brick Warehouse, with a commodious dwelling House adjoining, situate on the north-west corner of Pratt and Commerce-streets. For terms apply to

WILLIAM M'MECHEN.

August 5. d

To Book-Sellers & Stationers.

Received from the mill of K. Wistar & Brown, *and for sale at No. 12, south Gay-street,*

241 reams fine extra post, quarto
86 do. fine demi, for ledgers, &c.
220 do. do. do. for printing.

The post will be 3½ dollars per ream; the writing demi 8 dollars, and the printing demi 4 dollars—at six months, if required, with a good endorser

August 5. d

Notice.

THE firm of *Spalding & Elder* will continue, and business be carried on as heretofore, at their old stand in Howard-street, under the care and management of B. S. Elder, the surviving partner.

August 5. eo6t

To Let,

And immediate possession given,

The Dwelling Part of the House, No 76, Market-street. The rent will be moderate and can be paid by boarding. For particulars enquire at said house.

August 5. eo4t

William H. Winder,

Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his office to St. Paul's-lane, three doors above the post-office.

For Sale or Rent,

A neat convenient two-story brick HOUSE in good order, back of the court-house, next to that excellent spring of water. The situation of this house is open, airy and pleasant; and the terms will be accommodating. Enquire as above, or of Robert Sinclair, near the Roman catholic church.

August 5. eo3t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the commissioners of the tax for Baltimore county will meet on Tuesday, the 13th day of September next, and the two following days, at No. 44, north Gay-street, for the purpose of making transfers and hearing appeals, by loss of property, from persons residing in said county and precincts.

By order of the board,

SAMUEL VINCENT, Clerk.

August 5. tu&ft14S

Old-Town Academy.

THE friends and patrons of the "Old-Town Academy," are respectfully informed, that the duties of principal in that seminary have devolved on the subscriber. He is happy in stating, that although the institution is deprived of the services of its late principal, still the labors of the *former assistants* will be continued—The Latin, Greek and French languages, together with the various other branches of school education, will be taught as heretofore; and that he will continue, himself, to take chief charge, as usual, of the female department. Pupils in said academy will take notice, that the different classes will commence their school exercises in their respective apartments, on Monday, the 29th instant.

ROBERT STYLES.

Harrison-street, August 5. 2aw3t

For Sale,

THAT valuable piece of unimproved Ground, on Bowly's wharf, belonging to the late firm of Grahame, Haskins & Co.

This property is advantageously situated at the intersection of South and Wood-streets, on the south side of Wood-street, fronts 28 feet on South-street, and binds 84 feet on Wood-street, will admit of being divided into two commodious lots, and will be sold entire or in parcels to suit purchasers. The terms of sale may be known by applying to

GOVERT HASKINS.

N. B. If there should be no sale before the 1st of September next, it will be afterwards offered at auction.

August 5. eot1S

Just Published,

And for Sale at all the principal bookstores in Baltimore—Price 25 cents,

JOHN BULL; or,

AN ENGLISHMAN's FIRESIDE.

A new and celebrated COMEDY, in five acts.

By George Colman, the younger,

Author of "The Poor Gentleman," "Broad Grins," &c.

The genius displayed by Colman, the younger, in his Broad Grins, and Poor Gentleman, offers a satisfactory recommendation for *his* John Bull. But to prove it a well conducted, interesting and highly entertaining performance, we need not confine ourselves to the celebrity of its author. The *avidity* with which it was received by, and the *treat* it afforded to, the lovers of the drama, in its many representations towards the close of the last campaign, to brilliant and crowded houses, is the most decisive pledge of its merit.

August 5. tu&s7t

R. and John Oliver

Have for Sale,

COFFEE and SUGARS of the first and second qualities.

August 4. d12t

BALTIMORE

Office of Discount & Deposit,

4th August, 1803.

CASH will be given for approved 60 Day Bills on London, by

D. HARRIS, Cashier.

August 4. d6t

To the Voters of the City and County of Baltimore.

THOMAS BAILEY

TAKES the liberty to inform his former supporters, *as also the voters of Baltimore county generally*, that he intends again offering as a candidate for the OFFICE OF SHERIFF, at the next election, and respectfully solicits their friendship and support.

Baltimore county, July 26. 2aw