second time and committed, and then reported, and read a third time, it was tho't the men were actually raised. But these great acts were like great guns, which made much noise and did little service, all the business being done by a number of small measures, which came like musketry, to do the execution. If a number of officers had been sent when this plan began to be formed, into the country, with instructions to have huts erected, and the men trained, a great part of the peasantry would be now in preparation. More advantages would be gained by this, than marching up and down and about. A country, in which wealth was so generally distributed as this, in which the people were so extensively and intrinsically connected with each other, was extremely favorable to volunteering. The fate of this country, if it should be conquered, would not be like that of any other that France had subdued. It would not be here as in Spain or in Holland—for those who would have the baseness to submit and become slaves, would not escape. It was not to be imagined that when we were left to the mercy of the enemy, regulated only by his passions, we would experience much tenderness. We could not expect to have any part of our present industry or our present state; they would cast us by as useless. Did they, who possess the Mein, the Rhine, and so many other great rivers, with the finest ports, want the Thames, which, great as we had made it, by our industry and commerce, was but a trifling stream. They would let the ports of the country sink to ruin; they would suffer the ports to be destroyed, our vessels to rot, and if any fear extended further, he would cut down our woods. History was ransacked to find precedents for the severity with which we were to be treated if we should be conquered, and the cruelties inflicted on Carthage would be the example of our fate. He thought the people were not sufficiently alive either to the consequences of invasion or to invasion itself. It would require the whole force of the people, to make an effectual resistance; and to excite the whole force of the people, it would be necessary to shew the whole extent of the danger. Though this danger might strike a panic at first, that panic would pass away, and a settled resolution to meet the danger would remain. There was another topic which had been so frequently discussed that he knew not whether to allude to it. An honorable baronet on the other side (sir L. Parsons) had stated that every thing was to be expected from the spirit of the country. He was himself jealous of the spirit of the country, and not pleased that any man should go beyond him in appreciating it. It was easy to trace the honorable baronet's ideas. He spoke of a Vendean war and described the Austrian soldiers as mere machines The French, however, were not so, or if they were machines, they were very active and very easily moved, and it was to be observed that those whom the honorable baronet proposed to bring against them were machines also, being nothing else but militia men. The valor of the country was seldom committed, it was scarcely tried but with the bayonet, but it was seldom that any thing was decided by that weapon now. The great advantage of the disciplined over raw troops, was in the wear and tear of the campaign, and in the quickness of their conceptions & their motions.—He would wish to know from the officers how that force and spirit could possibly be increased? It was by keeping it in that sort of action which was proportioned to it. He did not mean bull-baiting (a laugh), though in answer to a gentleman who had asked what advantage was derived to the spirit of the country from bull-baiting, he should say that this spirit was on a level with that which gentlemen indulged in, clad with fine clothes, and mounted on fine horses, in pursuit of a poor hare or a fox. He thought his majesty's ministers should have applied first for the vote, and then they should call for the voluntary exertions of the country. By that proceeding a body of men would be raised very soon, under able and intelligent officers. He wished the measure, he wished the act did not interfere so much with the compulsory law, he wished the measure to rest on the great authorities of the country.

[*To be continued.*]

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-BEDFORD, August 26.

Entered, sloop Eliza, Norton, Boston.

Cleared, sloops Eliza, Norton, Philadelphia, Ranger, Randall, Baltimore; Success, Hiller, New-Haven; ship Hannah and Eliza, Gardner, Milford.

"*Arrived at Holme's Hole, August* 15. Schooner Betsy, Levit, of Boston, 27 days from Cape Francois. In the Gulph Stream spoke ship Swan, Howard, of Baltimore, 5 days out, all well. Same day saw a ship under French colors standing to the southward, and in about an hour saw a ship under English colors, upon whom the Frenchman bore down, when a very warm action commenced which continued about half an hour, when the English struck to the French ship, and was taken possession of and both stood to S. E. The French ship seemed to be very much shattered as well as we could observe, the distance being about 2 leagues.

Yours &c.

JOHN LEVIT."

NORWICH, (Conn.) August 30.

The public mind has been something agitated and alarmed from exaggerated and erroneous statements of the yellow fever prevailing and being very mortal in this city. From the editor's having been led to conclude that such exaggerated reports would in some degree prove injurious to the interests of this and the adjacent towns, he has used the utmost of his endeavors to procure a true statement, from which it appears, that the first case was that of captain William Davidson, who took it at New-York, sickened on his passage, and died in a few days after his arrivel; the next was Mr. Timothy Filmore, who also took it in New-York, and sickened and died in the same way; Mr. John Storey also took it at the above mentioned city, and died in a few days after being landed from on board a packet. There has been a few other cases, and some deaths of the above malady, but it appears fully demonstrated, that there have been few or no cases which can literally be said to have originated in this city. At present we believe the town to be uncommonly healthy.

NEW YORK, September 5.

The health committee report 11 deaths and 23 new cases of the prevailing fever during the 24 hours, ending on Saturday evening; and 14 deaths and 23 cases during the 24 hours ending last evening, at 8 o'clock. The deaths were those of

Elizabeth Robbins, Bowery-lane.
Mrs. Fowls, 51, John-street.
Margaret M'Kay, 21, Old-slip.
Thomas Meeks, 153, Greenwich-street.
—— Maxwell (a boy) Lombard-street.
Mary Warner, corner of Pine & Front-street.
David Hilleker, 4, Mott-street.
Mary Thomas, Harman-street.
Mrs. Ackerman, 415, Greenwich-street.
Henry Culver, Bellevue.
Peter Griffen, ditto.
Miss Frazer, 112, Pearl-street, reported on the 2d instant, by mistake.
Mitchell Brown, Greenwich-street.
Ann Hicks, 12, Reed street.
Walter M'Crea, East Georges-street.
George Buck, 7, Cedar-street.
Mary Hoffman, 84, Maiden-lane.
Philip Johnson, 10, Old-slip.
Rachel, a servant, 82, Pearl-street.
John Mackie, 95, Catharine-street.
Nancy Cheeseman, Bellevue.
Catharine, a servant from the tontine coffee-house, Bellevue.
Jack Parrot, a negro, ditto.
Flora Morris, ditto.
William Clark, ditto.

By the committee,

GEO. A. VALENTINE, Sec'y.

September 5.

Cleared, brig Neptune, Bergh, Shelburne.

Arrived since our last,

Schooner Paragon, Jackson, in 15 days from Richmond, and 8 from Norfolk.—The schooner Experiment, Rock, left Richmond on the 13th August, for this port. August 27th, off the Capes of Virginia spoke the schooner Phoebe-Ann, Smith, from Richmonth, for this port.

At Quarantine,

Sloop Patience, in 8 days from Philadelphia.

Below last evening,

A sloop from North Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.

Arrived, ship Pigou, Collet, London, 33 days.

Came up from the Lazaretto,

Ship Charlotte, Horton, Hamburg; sloop Minerva, ——, Charleston, (S. C.)

Cleared, brig Harriot, O'Counor, Bordeaux; Amphitrite, Sherman, Guadaloupe; schooner Isabella, Pitts, Boston; sloop Sarah, Moodie, Portland.

Captain Wade, of the brig New-Jersey, spoke near the Western Isle, the ship Charlotte, Pedrick, of Portsmouth, N. H. 7 from Madeira, for Lisbon. Mr. T. Murdock and family, passengers on board, all well.

September 6.

Arrived, ship Charlotte, Horton, Hamburg; sloops Minerva, Pritchard, Charleston; Increase, Lunt, Boston, 12 days.

Came up from the Lazaretto,

Ship Muskingum, Cranson, New-Orleans

Put back in distress,

Brig Fair American, Whelding, bound for Barbados

Arrived at the Lazaretto,

Ship Fortuna, Earl, Hamburg, 74 days.

Vessels reported below,

Ship St. Domingo Packet, Da Costa, from St. Croix
Brig Globe, Shalcross, St. Kitts
Lark, Brown, St. Thomas
Schr. Louisa, Fullerton, do.
Minerva, Bird, New-York

Brig Jane, Ridge, from hence to Cayenne, is taken by the British frigate Cambrian, in lat. 31, long. 52, and sent for Halifax, on suspicion of having French property on board.

The ship Matilda, Talbot, for New-Orleans, went to sea on Tuesday morning last, at 8 o'clock.

ALEXANDRIA, September 5.

When the news was first announced that Louisiana was purchased by Jefferson, so little were the party prints aware of the circumstance, that they said it was an idle story, and even attempted to charge the federals with the fabrication of it, in order to misrepresent the conduct of government. The Aurora, the self-created "Organ of the public will," (that is to say, the will of party) very gravely tells them that,

"*The United States stand in no present need of the immense countries of Louisiana: It would be injurious to our prosperity to possess Louisiana in full sovereignty at this time,* it would diminish the price of our lands in the confederacy; it would diminish and disperse our population. These considerations could not have escaped an administration so careful of the union, and well acquainted with the interests of the western countries."

It seems Duane was not admitted into the secret in this instance, and hence we may infer the confidence of his employers is on the wane. This ignorance unwittingly brought forth the truth—for no one, disinterested, will deny the observations. We have land enough; far more than we can either sell or cultivate; and by this time, perhaps, not one dollar in the treasury.

Upon the news being confirmed, this "organ" immediately strikes up another tune. Nothing has been equal to the possession of Louisiana, says Duane, and he immediately sets to work, to ransack the old histories and observations on this extensive wilderness. This is not, however, the best of the joke, he now insists that the Floridas shall be tacked to it. But these inconsistences are glaring in many instances, from the great man himself, even, as we here find, to master Billy Duane.

Dreadful times, we are given to understand by the last New-Haven *Visitor*, are experienced by the democrats of Connecticut. The collector of the port of N. Haven, *deacon Bishop*, has lately deceased, aged 80. Mr. Jefferson appointed him to the office about two years ago, because it was not tho't quite prudent to give the office *then* to his son *Abraham*, who had been a great preacher of democracy in Connecticut; but it has since come to light, that *Abraham*, during the presidential election, was a great Burr-man, and said many disrespectful things of Thos: Jefferson, therefore it is thought he ought not to have the office. Never was such a squalling among the *pigs* as is now experienced in Connecticut; the friends of the people have quite forgotten their charge—they are *now* all for themselves. The *fat* office of the collectorship of New-Haven engages all their love, and by it all their patriotism is exalted. About 20 mouths are opened—all have equal claims. Mr. Jefferson must stop *one* and disappoint *nineteen*!

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, *September* 7.

On Monday evening last, departed this life in the 11th year of her age, of a dropsical complaint, Miss CHARLOTTE KEAN, eldest daughter of Mr. Zacharia Kean of Fell's-Point. She was a promising, dutiful child, and much beloved by her parents, who, with unfeigned sorrow regret her separation from them; at the same time console themselves with the cheering hope that she is called to the bosom of her Heavenly Father. Her remains were last evening deposited in the Episcopal burying ground, attended by a respectable number of friends.

Method of preserving fruit of different kinds, in a fresh state, about twelve months; for which a premium, of ten guineas, was given, by the Dublin society, to Signior Ignacio Buonsegna.

It is necessary to pull the fruit two or three days before you begin the process.

Take care not to bruise the furit, and to pull them before they be quite ripe.

Spread them on a little clean straw, to dry them. This is best done on a floor, leaving the windows open to admit fresh air, so that all the moisture on the skin of the fruit may be perfectly dried away.

Pears and apples take three days; strawberries only twenty-four hours. Take the largest and fairest fruit. Choose a common earthern jar, with a stopper of the same, which will fit close. There must not be more than a pound (of strawberries) in each jar.

The pears and apples, when sorted and dried, must be wrapped up separately, in soft wrapping paper. Twist it closely about the fruit. Then lay clean straw at the bottom, and a layer of fruit; then a layer of straw; and so on, till your vessel be full: but you must not put more than a dozen in each jar; if more, their weight will bruise those at the bottom.

Peaches and apricots are best stored up, wrapped each in soft paper, between the fruit, and also the layers. Grapes must be stored in the jar, with fine shred paper, which will keep one from touching the other, as much as possible. Five or six bunches are the most that should be put into one jar; if they are not so many: for it is to be understood, that whenever you open a jar, you must use, that day, all the fruit that is in it.

Strawberries, as well as peaches, should have fine shred paper under, and between them, in the place of straw, which is only to be used for apples and pears. Put in the strawberries and the paper layer by layer. When the jar is full, put on the stopper, and have it well luted round, so as perfectly to keep out the air. A composition of rosin, or grafting wax, is best: let none of it get within the jar, which is to be placed in a temperate cellar. Be sure to finish your process in the last quarter of the moon.

Do not press the fruit; as any juice running out, would spoil all below.

From a London paper.

GRAND CANAL.

A measure in which the trade and navigation of this country are incalculably interested, received last night, the most willing concurrence of a committee of the house of commons. On the motion of Mr. Hawkins Browne, in the committee of supply, 20,000l. was granted towards making a navigable canal through the *highlands of Scotland, from sea to sea.* The extent is 59 miles, 29 of which are occupied by lakes of *unfathomable depth.* The remaining are to be 20 *feet deep*, & of a proportionable breadth, so that *ships of the line* may pass from the Baltic to the British channel. This will obviate all difficulties of going round about by the Shetland and Orkney isles; a passage of 14 days in the calmest weather, and which, in the windy season, is rarely effected in less than three months: while by the proposed canal, the passage in the most unfavorable weather, will not occupy more than twelve days, & frequently little more than half that period. It is calculated, that the whole expence of this canal will not exceed the loss sustained by shipwrecks, in the present course of navigation in five years.

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

IT is understood that CHARLES RIDGELY, (of Wm.) will serve if elected, in the ensuing general assembly. From the faithful manner in which that gentleman has hitherto performed the duties of a representative, it is apprehended entirely unnecessary to say aught in his praise. He has represented the county as many years, and perhaps more, than any of the candidates now offering themselves to the public—and it may proudly be said by his friends, he conducted himself in a manner so pleasing to the people, that he remains to this day a very popular character with them—and it is confidently hoped and expected that all those persons who wish the county well represented, will repair to the polls on the day of election and do their duty on the occasion.

A VOTER.

September 7.

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your paper, to suggest, for the consideration of our president, and his aids in the government of our union, the very great importance of the trust reposed in them by the people, to whom they are accountable; and of course, the necessity there is for them to take particular care that our rights and privileges are not unjustly infringed. The instance of the late and very aggravating depredations committed by the French upon the ship Union, sloop Dolphin, and schooner Mary, all of Nantucket, commanded by captains Crosby, Folger, and Smith, who were on a whaling voyage, (a business that has been the support of that island for many years), must excite the resentment of every friend to humanity & justice. The vessels alluded to are a heavy loss to a small sea-port; and what must be still more rending to the feelings of those concerned, is the consideration of the evil consequences resulting from the barbarity of the French, who, contrary to all law and justice, after the above vessels were condemned, ordered the crews (38 in number) to be stationed at the forts, where more than one half have fallen victims to the unparalleled hardships they had to encounter.

Nantucket is a small island, situated about forty miles from the continent, consequently much deprived of the advantages resulting from either commercial or political pursuits. Indeed, of all people, none were less deserving of such audacious and unmerited treatment. There is no doubt they will look up to the adopted parent of these states, expecting his timely interference—And I believe many will be looking with anxiety, lest there should be, on the part of our president, a countenancing of French aggression. It is in my opinion, one essential part of the president's duty, is to make an impartial enquiry into the cause of such glaring insults—remonstrate against them, & avenge the wrongs of the oppressed.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Ship Diana, Price, Amsterdam
Schr. Ann, Anthony, New-Bedford

Sale by Auction.

To-Morrow morning,

The 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, at our auction room, at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of

A variety of DRY GOODS,

And at half past 11 o'clock,

13 puncheons rum
10 pipes 1st, 2d and 4th proof brandies
17 boxes white Havanna sugar
45 cases claret
7 chests hyson tea
25 boxes prunes
8 half pipes Madeira wine
4 pipes Sicily do.
8 quarter casks Malaga do.
6 pipes of gin.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.

September 7.

Sale by Auction.

ON FRIDAY,

The 9th 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, sundry articles of Furniture, &c.

After which will be offered,

50 hhds. molasses
40 do. claret
50 boxes do. 1 dozen each
100 do. do. 2½ dozen each
5 barrels muscovado sugar
30 boxes soap and candles
50 do. Spanish segars
1 box toys

Sundry pieces household furniture, &c.

EDWARD WOODYEAR, Auct'r.

N. B. Immediately after the sale of dry goods, will be sold, a Negro WOMAN, by Nicholas Strike.

September 7.

Notice.

THE Creditors of *Owen Thomas*, late of Baltimore county, deceased, are hereby notified that a dividend of the assets in hand will be made at the office of Owen Dorsey on Monday the 29th inst. and they are requested to lodge their claims with him previous to that day.

August 1. 2aw8t

Strained Spermaceti Oil.

17 casks, just received, for sale by

BIGELOW & PROUD.

Also,

10 chests Young Hyson TEA, of late importation. Sept. 7. d3t

I want a Manager to super-

intend my manufactory and farm at Oakly. I wish him to understand a little of the black smith's business, and to be acquainted with the management of negroes. To such a person, who can come well recommended, generous wages will be given.

JOHN DORSEY.

September 7. d

To Let;

The dwelling part of a two-story brick House on Market-street. Possession may be had on the 1st of October next. The rent will be moderate to a good tenant. For terms apply at No. 238, Market-street, to

LEWIS MICHAEL & Co.

September 7. 1aw3t

John Fred. Hapke,

No. 29, Calvert-street, opposite Bank-street,

Has imported per Æolus, captain L. Hendricksen, from Bremen,

Looking glasses from a large to the smallest size
Snuff boxes of various kinds
Lead pencils
Wafers in boxes
Brass candlesticks, lanterns and bells
Iron locks and pad locks
A quantity of cutting knives of the best size
Scythes, of 11 and 10 hands
Waffel irons
An assortment of the best size coffee mills

All of which he offers for sale at the lowest prices for cash, with a generous discount.

He also expects by the next vessel, a full assortment of Fiddles and Fiddle Strings, Toys of all kinds and sizes.

September 7. e06t

For Cork,

The fast-sailing Ship

HARRIOT,

E. Pearce, master.

Will be ready to sail about the 14th instant. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS.

September 7. e03t

For Freight or Charter,

The Schooner

ANN,

D. Anthony, master,

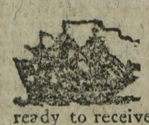
A good vessel, of 750 barrels burthen. Apply to the master on board, at Bowly's wharf, or

BIGELOW & PROUD.

Also, for sale on board said schooner,

70 tons PLAISTER of PARIS. Apply as above. Sept. 7. d3t

For Sale,



The Brig

FRIENDSHIP,

One hundred and fifty-seven tons burthen, northern built, ready to receive a cargo. If not sold within a few days, will take freight for Europe or the West-Indies. Apply to the master on board at Nichols' wharf, Fell's-Point, or

PAYSON & SMITH,

Who have for sale,

50 hhds. New-England rum
20 pipes Cogniac and Bordeaux brandy
100 bags pimento
100 wt. nutmegs
100 bolts 1st quality Russia duck
40 chests young hyson } TEA
40 do. hyson skin }
10 do. bohea }
80 boxes 8 by 10 window glass
450 dozen claret wine, red and white
50,000 slate
150 barrels Boston beef
100 do. do. pork, mess and prime

Mould and dipped candles, soap, India floor mats, window blinds, back gammon tables, dice, a few portraits of general Washington, red morocco skins, &c.

September 7. d6t

Valuable Property for Sale,

A three-story brick Warehouse on Smith's wharf, substantially built, and in good repair.

A two-story frame House in Howard-street, well situated for back country business.

A two-story stone House and 10 acres of Land, two miles from the city, on the Harford road, and in the neighborhood of gen. Smith's, Messrs. Thomas Peters' and Thomas M'Elderry's country houses. This is a very desirable place for a summer residence, the situation being remarkably healthy.

80 acres of Land two miles from the city, between the Belle-Air and Harford roads, and adjoining the lands of Philip Rogers, Samuel Sterett, Henry Nicols, and John Carnere, esquires. This land is beautifully situated for extensive improvements, about two-third of it is in handsome young wood, and there are several fine springs of water upon it.

245 acres of Land lying on Patapsco river, about four miles from the city, formerly belonging to Messrs. Thomas and Samuel Croxall.

A brick House and Lot in the Federal city, near the capitol, and at present in the tenure of Mr. Alex. M'Cormick.

3 unimproved Lots in the Federal city, situate between the capitol and the president's house, one in square No. 348 lot 17, one in square 457 lot 17, and the other lot No. 4, square 290.

The whole or any part of the above property will be sold on advantageous terms. The title to which is indisputable. For further particulars enquire of

HODGSON & THOMPSON.

September 7. e06t-1aw

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 5th instant, a negro man, named TOM, 20 or 21 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, very stout; has but one hand, the other being burnt when a child. Had on when he went away, a fustian round about jacket and trousers. Whoever will apprehend said negro, and bring him home, shall receive the above reward. N. WATERS,

No 84, North Howard-street.

N. B. All persons are hereby forewarned harboring or carrying off said fellow at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law

N. W.

September 7. e03t

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 30th of August, Negro JACK, of a dark complexion, six feet high, thin visage, slender made, long slim legs and feet, short wool: had on when he went away, old osnaburg shirt and trousers, fearnaught coat much worn, and an old hat. Whoever secures him in jail, and gives information thereof, so that I get him again, shall receive if taken twenty miles from home, ten dollars; if thirty miles, twenty dollars; if forty miles, or out of this state, twenty-five dollars, and if brought home the above reward.

HENRY WOODWARD.

Anne-Arundel county, Fork of Patuxent, September 7. 1aw3t