these efforts cannot be effectual without compulsion, I trust no man can entertain a doubt of the propriety of resorting to it. But I have at the same time a confident expection, that compulsion will not be necessary; that the number of voluntary offers will be sufficient to obviate the necessity of that disagreeable alternative. It is, however, an alternative of which I hope no man will disapprove should the necessity arise, and least of all my right honorable friend, who has not on a former occasion hesitated to recommend that compulsion. By his majesty's prerogative he has it in his power at any time that the country is threatened with invasion to call out all his subjects for its defence; and the object of the measure before the house is, that the people when called out should be prepared to second his views, should be trained to military evolutions, should be ready to act with promptitude in any quarter where their services might be required; should be capable of conforming to orders without confusion or delay; of collecting with celerity, and entering with decision. Such a plan is highly desirable, for it would be unwise to leave the defence of the country placed on our naval force, however superior, or in our regular army, however gallant and well disciplined, or even in the people armed *en masse*, unless previously drilled in military monœuvres, and subject to the directions of government, who by the measure before the house are to be invested with ample powers of rendering the application of this force effectual, of directing it to the several branches of the public service which circumstances may call for. The training of the people, however, should be prompt; no delay should be suffered, for there was no room to allow it. The efforts of those to be entrusted with the execution of this important duty should be unremitted, and indeed of all public and private individuals, until the country shall be completely secure against any attacks of the enemy. This security is certain, if every man will be active in his station, and of that activity I have not the least doubt, if gentlemen will give the proper stimulus. With respect to these observations of my noble friend upon the sentiments of my right honorable friend (Mr. Windham) as to the dangers of invasion, the noble lord seems to have quite mistaken his meaning, for my right honorable friend did not at all describe the danger in such a way as to damp the spirit of the country, but rather to excite its caution and energy, by removing the idea that an invasion is impracticable, and as soon as that deliverance shall cease to prevail, I am quite certain that the whole tenor of my honorable friend's remarks will be to produce confidence of security in the public mind, at the time when that feeling of confidence ought to exist, either with reference to the safety of the state, or of individuals. The amount of our danger, therefore, it would be impolitic to conceal from the people. It was the first duty of ministers to make it known, and after doing so it should have been their duty to provide against it, and to point out the means to the country by which it might be averted. It is quite impossible that a people will adequate efforts to resist a danger, of the nature and extent of which they are studiously kept in ignorance. Upon those grounds I disapprove of the outcry so often raised against my right honorable friend and others, who have endeavored by their speeches to rouse the energies of the country in the most effectual way, namely, by pointing out the necessity which existed for employing those energies. After, however the grounds for apprehension shall have been extinguished, I have little doubt that the exertions of my right hon. friend will be to point the attention of ministers to such means of annoying the enemy as his ingenuity can suggest, & that these grounds will be extinguished with proper attention & activity on the part of ministers, I can have no doubt; for who can fear for the event when millions of Englishmen are to be opposed to the detachment of the instruments of French ambition; and whatever the number of our invaders may be, they cannot comparatively with the force I trust we shall have to oppose them, be more than a mere detachment, I have not understood from the words of my right honorable friend that he had any fear as to the event, but that he wished solely to urge to the adoption of such measures as might tend to give an effective direction to our natural strength. My right honorable friend has appeared to me very little to indulge in those gloomy presages which are ascribed to him by those of whose sluggishness, supineness and inactivity he has been long in the habit of complaining, but I feel the most sincere gladness that the charge of supineness can no longer apply: His majesty's ministers seem now determined upon rousing the spirit of the country, and upon giving that spirit a just and powerful direction. I hail, for the sake of my country, the appearance of their resolution.—This is an auspicious day; but I cannot help expressing my surprise that this measure has not been submitted to the consideration of the house long ago; but even now I hope it will answer its purpose, that it will meet the approbation of parliament, and that the people will promptly come forward to second its object. After the precise views of this country shall be made known, & after its designs shall be fully understood, I am sure that no man will shrink from the calls of his country in this hour of peril, unless from motives such as he dare not avow. Whether ministers ought sooner to have proposed this measure, is a question into which I shall not now enter at large, but I will merely observe, that if it becomes necessary from the enemy's views I believe no knowledge of that kind has been recently obtained—none of which ministers and the public were not aware at the time that war was declared; and even before, why then was this important measure delayed?—Mr. Pitt spoke for a considerable time longer; the burthen of his speech being complaints against ministers for delaying this measure.

[*To be continued.*]

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) August 27.

Sporting—or hunting the Bear.

A grand bear hunt is proposed on the 3d Wednesday in October next, in the great forest in Derryfield and Chester; which will be conducted by surrounding the whole desert, and marching in a regular manner to the centre thereof, in order to enclose all the wild game in the woods. Any gentleman disposed to divert himself with a day's fatigue, is invited to repair to one of the places of rendezvous on the morning of said day, at eight o'clock, equipt with a good gun, powder and ball, provisions and canteen, &c.

The above forest has been (time out of mind) and now is, an asylum for, and a habitation of a swarm of bears, wolves, and other beasts of prey, which have been hunted by small parties without success. Bears are almost daily seen, and make depredations on young cattle and sheep, and have attacked women and children, so that they have become a serious evil to the inhabitants residing near the premises.

NEW-YORK, September 6.

The committee of health report, that 8 deaths and 27 new cases of the prevailing fever occurred during the 24 hours, ending at six o'clock last evening. The deaths were those of

Mrs. Peacock, Little Ann-street.
John Foule, cabinet-maker, 53, John-street.
Peter Palmer, 4, Orange-street.
James Dailey, Bellevue.
Robert Morrison, cabinet-maker, 19, Roosevelt-street.
Isabella Jackson, E. Rutgers-street.
Mary Castles, Bellevue.
Susanna Smith, do.

By the committee,
GEO. A. VALENTINE, Sec'y.
September 6.

Captain Maxwell, from Bassaterre, informs us that the British have closely blockaded that port, and refuse entrance to all American vessels.

The brig Joseph, Tinker, from New-York for Martinique, has been ordered away by the British squadron, which blockades the port. No American vessels are permitted to go in there.

Arrived since our last,

Schooner Dolphin, Baum, 19 days from Edenton, N. C.

Schooner Peggy, Eldridge, 19 days from Edenton, N. C.

Schooner Experiment, Rock, 18 days from Richmond.

Schooner Phœbe-Ann, Smith, 17 days from Richmond. September 1, spoke ship Governor Strong, from London, to Alexandria.

Sloop Mahala, Vantassel, from Richmond.

Sloop Nancy, Mason, 17 days from Edenton, N. C. August 10th, spoke in the river, bound up, schooner Industry, of this port, from Jamaica, for Richmond.

At quarantine,

Schooner Little John, Maxwell, 28 days from Basseterre, (Guadaloupe.) Left there schooner Sally, of Cape-Ann, just arrived; and several others. August 24, spoke ship Cotton Planter, Hazard, from Havanna, for London, out 50 days.

Schooner Cornelia, Sutherland, 16 days from St. Thomas. Left there, brig Edward, and schooner Volunteer, from this port.

Schooner Lively, Congdon, 19 days from Porto-Rico. Left there, sloop Republican, Bustard, of and from Norfolk, bound to Antigua, put into Porto-Rico, in distress, with the loss of her mast, and having sprung a leak.

Schooner Sally, Smith, 28 days from Cayenne. Left there, brig Androscoggin, Harding, of and for Boston, to sail in 10 days; and schooner Stacy, of Gloucester, to sail next day for the leeward. August 29, in sight of Cape-Hatteras, spoke schooner Alexander, Reynolds, from Guadaloupe, for Philadelphia, out 13 days. 30th, spoke brig St. Domingo Packet, Dacosta, from St. Croix, for Philadelphia, out 8 days. 31st, Cape-Henry bearing W. S. W. distant 10 leagues, spoke schooner Louisa, from Cape-Francois, to Philadelphia.

Schooner Charlotte, Little, 24 days from Martinique. Spoke, 5 days since, in long. 19, 30, schooner ——, Miner, from Middletown, for the Bahamas, out 30 days; supplied him with provisions.

Schooner Triton, Francis, 18 days from Croix. August 11th, spoke schooner ——, Bishop, from St. Thomas, for Baltimore.

Schooner William, Peck, 23 days from St. Pierre, Martinique. August 21st, in lat. 25, 20, long. 66, spoke schooner Betsy, Burton, from St. Croix, for New-London, out 6 days. 23d, in lat. 27, spoke brig Minerva, Blunt, from Tobago, for Newburyport. 24th, spoke schooner Union, of Plymouth, from Guadaloupe, for Edenton, N. C.

Below last evening, one brig.

Cleared, ship Uncle Toby, Swaine, Pacific Ocean, on a whaling voyage; Alknomac, Gore, Jamaica; brig Good Friends, Horn, Newfoundland; Harriot and Ann, Johnson, Barbados; sch'r James Daniel, Rice, Port-Republican; Judith, Moser, Halifax; Sally, Storry, ditto.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.

Information to those who trade with the Mississippi Territory.

By a law of the assembly of this state, protested bills, drawn on any person within the jurisdiction of the United States, but beyond that territory, bear damages of 15 per cent. If on any person within the territory, 10 per cent. and foreign bills 20 per cent. The law took effect on the 4th March, 1803.

At Barbados, August 2—Flour 15 dollars per barrel, corn 1 dollar 50 cents per bushel, lumber 24 per M. provisions dull and produce high.

Martinique, August 1—Flour 18 dolls. fish 5, pork 22, beef 20, molasses 40 sous, brown sugar 45 to 50 livers, clayed 61 to 80.

We are informed that Edward Livingston, esq. mayor of the city of New-York, and also United States attorney for that district, has been dismissed from the latter office by the president of the U. States. We are not acquainted with the grounds of this removal. It is not, however, as the French would term it, incompatibility of politics, as Mr. Livingston has all along been an advocate for the new administration, and also very vehement in his declamations against *public defaulters*, &c. &c.

As the Vine has at last become an object of American indury—it may not be improper to lay before our readers, Chaptalls method of making verdigris, as used at Montpellier; it consists in fermenting the husks of grapes (i. e. the gross substance after pressing) and stratifying them with lamina of copper, to develope the metallic oxyde called verdigris. Thus wine is no longer used in the process, which is not only more easy of execution than the old, but conduces greatly to render the article cheaper. White lead it is said may be fabricated in a similar mode.

Arrived, ship Monticello, Davie, Calcutta, 143 days; Abigail, Williams, Barcelona, 65; Muskingum, Crandon, New-Orleans; brig Le Commerce, (put in, in distress.) schooner Nancy, Lobdell, Boston, 8.

Arrived at the Lazaretto,

Ship St. Domingo Packet, Da Costa, St. Croix, 16 days; brig Mercury, Gardner, ditto 19; Sally, Thackara, Trinidad, 28; Globe, Shallcross, St. Kitts, 18; Lark, Brown, St. Thomas, 19; schooner Minerva, Bird, New-York; Louisa, Fullarton, St. Thomas, 18; Alexander, Reynolds, Point Peter, Guadaloupe, 22.

Cleared, brig Good Intent, Washington, St. Sebastians; schooner Liberty, Williams, St. Kitts; Sally, Taylor, Bordeaux.

Captain D. spoke, July 6, lat. 34, 59, ship Minerva, captain Ward, from Sumatra for Salem, out 54 days, who said he left the ship Fanny, of Philadelphia there. July 7, lat. 34, spoke snow Pompey, captain Gilchrist, of Salem, for Bordeaux, 64 days from Sumatra, and 32 from the Isle of France. Captain G. left at the former place, the ship Eclipse, of Philadelphia, and ship Harmony, Seton, of New-York, both under seizure.

August 23, lat. 19, spoke brig Franklin, from Alexandria, for Antigua. August 24, lat. 20, 40, spoke a schooner from New-London, for St. Lucia, and on the 29th August, lat. 27, 59, spoke sch'r Plato, from Baltimore, for St. Domingo, out 10 days.

Ship Canton, Wills, from Amsterdam, is said to be below.

Yesterday arrived ship Monticello, capt. Davie, 150 days from Calcutta; left there, brig Caravan, of and for Boston, to sail in three weeks; ship Minerva, for do. to sail in 10 days; President, of New-York, heaving down; a brig belonging to Boston, a brig of Salem, and a ship just arrived from New-York. The ship Manhattan, of New-York, for Batavia, failed in company with the Monticello.

NORFOLK, September 3.

By the sloop Diana, captain Lewis, 15 days from Guadaloupe, bound to Alexandria, arrived on Thursday, we learn, that there were two prizes carried into Basseterre the day he sailed, one of which was a brig with upwards of 200 slaves; the other a privateer schooner of 6 guns.—There were a number of warm privateers out of that island; the negroes had burnt many of the plantations, but order was restored before he left there. Guadaloupe was not blockaded when he sailed. Left there the sch'r Hope, capt. Cox, of Alexandria, half her cargo out; and several northern vessels, names unknown.

An attempt was was made on Wednesday evening to poison the whole of the white family of Thomas Lawson, esq. of Princess-Anne county, by mixing a quantity of Arsenic with a pot of coffee. It affected most of them very severely; but fortunately none of them drank enough to prove fatal. The perpetrators of this wicked act were a man and woman servant (brother and sister) belonging to the family, who were on Thursday committed to Kempsville jail.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

We have received letters from Washington and George-Town (Pot.) by this day's mail, which agree in stating that these places and their vicinities enjoy the highest degree of health. They express much surprise at an article under the George-Town head, in last Saturday's paper, respecting the flux—and wish us to state what George-Town is meant, as much alarm had in consequence prevailed, injurious to the above places.

We inadvertently copied the account verbatim from a Philadelphia paper, and without being able to say what George-Town has been so much afflicted with the flux, are happy in assuring our readers that it is not George-Town on Potomak.

Notice to the Voters of Baltimore county.

Charles Ridgely (of Wm.) esquire, has given his consent that he should be voted for as a delegate to represent Baltimore county in the general assembly of Maryland. Those who know his long services and great experience, will judge of the propriety of electing him to that station.

A VOTER.

Baltimore County, Sept. 7.

From BRYDEN's MARINE LIST.

September 8.

Arrived, schr. Dorchester, captain Phillips, 17 days from St. Thomas, and 23 from Barbados—ballast—Matthew Kane.

Left at Barbados, brig Sally, Todd, of and for Baltimore, in 4 days. August 12, they had a very severe gale, which drove ashore two English and two American vessels; fortunately they were all got off without material injury. The same day at Dominica the ship Margaret, capt. Langford, of Baltimore, was entirely lost, with five hundred barrels of flour, crew saved—and six other American vessels on shore.

The brig Molly, captain Salisbury, of Baltimore, sailed with the Dorchester—parted five days after they came out.

September 3, in lat. 36, 37, long. 74, 30, spoke the brig Mentor, captain Venneman, from Philadelphia bound to St. Thomas.

Saw in 20 fathom water, the French frigate Le Purveyant, under jury masts, coming into the Capes.

One of the ships below is a Bremen ship, 70 days from Bremen.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

OLDS V. BAILLIE AND CO.

This was an action to recover damages for the non-compliance of the defendants with the terms of a contract.

The defendants are respectable merchants in the city, and had contracted with the plaintiff, owner of the ship Reliance, to provide him with 100 tons of freight, as part of the return cargo of that ship from Surinam to the port of London. The Reliance accordingly sailed for Surinam, expecting to take in 100 tons of goods, the produce of that island. When she arrived there, the captain gave notice to the defendants' agent of his arrival, and after taking in the remainder of his cargo, waited for some time for the portion which he was to furnish, but could not get any answer to his application. He accordingly sailed on his return without compleating his cargo, and this action was brought for the sum of 610l. the loss occasioned by dead freight.

Mr. Heath, clerk to the defendants, proved the agreement entered into with the Broker to furnish this part of the cargo, in consequence of which he wrote a letter to that purpose to the agent at Surinam, which stated that his house had agreed to the proposal of the plaintiff for them to furnish 100 tons of the produce of the island at the current rate. Mr. Heath stated, that although he had written this letter, the defendants did not consider it as an agreement, and that he had not any conclusive authority to conclude a bargain of the kind.

Lord Ellenborough here observed, that merchants would not send their ships such a distance, if persons properly delegated to make contracts were at liberty afterwards to come forward and rescind them. There would then be an end to the commerce of the country.

The learned council rested their case on this ground, that the clerk had only permission to propose to furnish the share of the cargo, with this proviso, that the plaintiff should have the preference to any others; but in case there was not produce, then the obligation to cease on both sides. Under these circumstance, it would be a question for the jury to say, whether the defendants were bound to pay the dead freight.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that there was no limitation in the case; the letter expresly stipulated that the 100 tons of goods should be provided; it was with this view the plaintiff was induced to send out his ship. The jury would therefore determine whether the contract had been complied with, and whether it was usual for a ship-owner to send his vessel out on an uncertain voyage.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of 610l.

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Ship Betsy, Brown, Barbados

☞ *A meeting of the subscribers to the Benevolent Hibernian Society, for the relief of emigrants, is requested at Mr. Bryden's Fountain Inn, on* Tuesday the 13th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening. *It is hoped the subscribers will be punctual in their attendance, as rules by which the society is to be governed must be then formed.*

September 8.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

ON TUESDAY,

The 27th of September, at 12 o'clock, will be disposed of by public sale, on the premises,

THE very valuable estate called *Padsworth*, adjoining Queen Anne in Prince George's county The estate contains seven hundred and eighty-eight acres of fertile land, and has on it a large and handsome brick mansion with out buildings. Mr. Stuart, the manager of the estate, who resides on the spot, will wait on any gentleman inclined to view it. This land will be sold either in one lot or in two, as purchasers may wish.—The terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale.

September 8. eo8t

Bills of Exchange,

For Sale by
ALEXANDER, WEBSTER & Co.
September 8. d3t

Samuel Sterett, *Notary Public,*

HAS removed his office to the south-east corner of Gay and Water-streets, opposite to the new custom-house.
September 8. d6t

For Sale or Rent,

A neat two-story brick HOUSE, situated in north Gay-street, near Griffith's bridge, and finished in a handsome stile for the reception of a genteel family. Apply to the printers.
September 8. eo8t

A Tutor Wanted,

To take charge of a small Boarding School, now established in a genteel family and neighborhood in the country. Any person wishing such a situation will please to leave their address with the printers, which will be duly attended to.
September 8. d

Notice is hereby given,

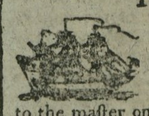
THAT on Tuesday, the 8th of November next, a dividend will be made to the creditors of the late firm of Ross and Bond, of the cash which may then be on hand; previous to which period, all those having claims against the said firm, are desired to bring them in duly authenticated.

H. PEIRCE,
BENJ. COMEGYS.
September 8. eo3t—1awt8N

For Sale,

The Snow
CHARLOTTE,
Burthen ten hundred and fifty barrels. For terms apply to
WM. & HU. NEILSON.
September 8. d

For Boston,



The sloop ELIZA,
Ephraim Allen, master;
To sail in 4 days. For freight of 200 barrels, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Bowly's wharf, or to
BIGELOW & PROUD.
September 8. d3t

For Charter,

The new Ship BETSY,
Captain Auld;
Burthen about 300 hhds. and in complete order to take a cargo on board. A freight to England would be preferred. For terms apply to
HODGSON & THOMPSON.
September 8. d6t

For Sale, Charter or Freight,

The Brig
COMMERCE,
Of Alexandria,
(If applied for in a few days)
Burthen 125 tons, New-England built, carries 1150 barrels flour, and is in order to take a cargo immediately; she may go to sea without any expence, being just out of the carpenter's hands. For terms apply to
LORMAN and FULFORD's,
No. 93, Bowly's wharf.
Who have for sale,
250 barrels fresh inspected Flour.
September 8. d6t

WILL BE
Exposed to Sale at Auction,

On Wednesday next,

The 14th of September instant, at 11 o'clock, for cash, at the dwelling house of Thomas Barklie, a bankrupt,

Mahogany chairs, dining and breakfast tables, side board, silver tea pot, cans, ladle, table and tea spoons, plated urns, bread basket, &c. mahogany bureau, polished grate, passage lamp, looking glasses, Wilton and other carpets, kitchen furniture.

Negro woman, cow and calf, &c.

Counting house desk, stools, book and letter case.

14,300 segars and some books.

By order of the assignees,
REUBEN ETTING,
Messenger to the commissioners of bankrupt, and auctionier.
September 8. d5t

City Commissioners' Office,

Baltimore, 8th September, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the city commissioners will meet on Tuesday next, the 13th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to fix and establish the south-west corner of South and Wood-streets.

At ten o'clock the same day, they will meet to fix and establish the south-east corner of Forest and King-Tammany-streets.

Those who are interested are requested to attend with the surveyor, land marks and papers necessary for establishing the above corners.

By order,
d3t SAMUEL VINCENT, Clerk.

Notice.

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued forth against Aquila Brown, junior, of Baltimore, in Maryland district, merchant, are desired to meet the assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, on the ninth day of September instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of John Caldwell, esquire, No. 18, Calvert-street, opposite the east end of the court house, to assent to or dissent from the said assignees commencing, prosecuting or defending any suit or suits at law or in equity, for recovering any part of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; or to the compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing, any matter or thing relating thereto; and on other special affairs.

By order,
SAMUEL STERETT, Secretary.
September 8. d2t

Mill Seats for Sale.

THE governor and directors of the Susquehanna canal have caused to be surveyed and laid off sundry lots for mill seats, and other water works, on the said canal, at the Conawingo, having a fall of sixteen feet to each mill seat; other lots at the Octoraro, having a fall of twenty feet to each; and other lots at the Locks, on tide water, having a fall of twenty-three feet to each—which they now offer for sale at encouraging prices to those who will improve the same. Mr. Jennie, the company's agent, residing at Octoraro, will shew the property to any person inclining to purchase; and a plat of the canal and of the aforesaid lots may be seen, and the terms of sale made known by applying to Samuel Sterett, at the corner of Gay and Water-streets, in the city of Baltimore.

It is presumed that no part of this country can offer more advantageous situations for Mill Seats and Water Works of every description, as there is an immediate intercourse by water from each lot with the back counties of New-York and Pennsylvania, and the city of Baltimore, which will be daily encreasing, and in a short time will be extended to the city of Philadelphia.

ROBERT GILMOR, Governor.
September 8. eo6w