FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BALTIMORE.

Fellow Citizens,

BALTIMORE, by your aſtoniſhing enterprize, perſeverance and patriotiſm, has become one of the principal cities of the happieſt country the various revolutions of time have ever unfolded to the view of man. We are advancing rapidly in the various paths which lead to the enjoyment of that profuſion of bounties an omniſcient Providence has been pleaſed to beſtow upon this favored land. Population is encreaſing with unprecedented ſtrides—our commerce is extending, encreaſing our wealth and reſpectability—agriculture keeps pace with our rapid population—the ſeeds of the moſt extenſive manufactures are ſowing—our country preſents to us an invaluable bleſſing, in the moſt vigorous ſtate of improvement—no branch is paralized but new one's daily ſpring up, and grow with that vigor and grandeur by which America's happy ſons ere long will be characterized.

But while we participate largely in all the bleſſings of our country, and are animated with the warmeſt patriotiſm, our riſing generation, our pride, our country's hope, remain almoſt neglected. We are uncertain of means that are to illuminate their underſtandings, to teach them to be uſeful to their God, their country, and themſelves. On them we muſt look as the citizens who are to ſucceed us, to ſhare with their countrymen the ſovereign power of giving laws to themſelves, the heavenly privileges of our immaculate government—to prepare their minds for the exerciſe of ſuch awful powers as are in their poſſeſſion as citizens of the United States—to enable them to proſecute, with ſcientific judgment, the concerns of commerce, agriculture and manufactures—and to enlarge their minds for the enjoyment of ſocial happineſs, is a taſk to which we ought to bend with one view, one heart, and one hand. It is an intereſting work. A conſpicuous field is open for a noble diſplay of the patriotiſm of Baltimore.

We are deſtitute of a ſeminary of learning upon a plan which would advance the knowledge and virtue of our offspring, with that liberality its importance ſo loudly demands.

We have two ſchools or academies in this city, where our children may at preſent receive a liberal education, (with a number of others of leſs note); each of thoſe two are inſtituted by individuals worthy the higheſt attention and reſpect of this city, for their undeviating application to the inſtruction of our youth, their reſpectability as citizens, and their talents as preceptors. Thoſe eſtabliſhments are within the pale of private fortune and caprice; their exiſtence for your welfare is uncertain. When thoſe gentlemen who now ſo ably ſuperintend thoſe valuable appendages to our city, may deem it their pleaſure to retire to more private life, or otherwiſe removed from their preſent occupations, their inſtitutions are aboliſhed—the tuition of our children is ſuſpended—this ſuſpenſe may prove fatal, at leaſt injurious to many—we are left expoſed, without any ſyſtem for repairing ſo great a loſs.

Fellow-citizens, at a leiſure moment which you cannot but find for ſuch a ſubject, turn your candid thoughts to the neceſſity, the advantages, and the practicability of eſtabliſhing among ourſelves a permanent college, upon a plan worthy your liberality and laſting care.

Having thus haſtily introduced the ſubject, I ſhall in a future eſſay conſider it more particularly. I would warmly ſolicit my fellow citizens, who are aware of the importance and feel an intereſt in promoting this deſirable object, to be active in ſupporting the deſign, by making known its benefits. FRANKLIN.

☞ *The other printers in this city will pleaſe to give the above an inſertion in their papers.* *F.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wedneſday, July 20.

GENERAL DEFENCE BILL.

The ſecretary at war moved the order of the day for the farther conſideration of the report of the committee on the general defence bill. The order was read. He then moved, that the bill ſhould be immediately recommitted; and intimated a deſire, that for the ſake of expedition in the amendment of the clauſes, and in order to avoid argument upon clauſes which the authors of the bill were already prepared to alter, no general debate upon the bill, ſhould on this queſtion in its procedure, be preſſed upon the houſe.

Mr. Sheridan ſignified his readineſs to acquieſce in the wiſh of the right honorable gentleman, to carry the bill into the committee, without the delay of preſent general debate. He himſelf wiſhed to ſee his majeſty's miniſters go forward in their meaſures of preparation and exertion for the defence of the country with a vigor, a promptitude, an alacrity equal to the magnitude of the danger, to the energies which were to be called forth, to the neceſſity which thoſe energies were now in of being rouſed from a lethargy and indifference more terrible than the firſt danger itſelf. He thought that much debate might be avoided by a previous amendment of the clauſes in detail; and for a diſcuſſion of the principle, he judged that a period in the progreſs of the bill would be more convenient. Diſcuſſions on the merits or demerits of his majeſty's miniſters, were not, at this particular moment, neceſſary. Whatever gentlemen ſhould think fit to throw out on thoſe general topics, which it was ſufficiently poſſible to connect with the arguments for and againſt the principle of a meaſure like this, might have a hearing juſt as fairly and patiently when the third reading of the bill ſhould be moved.

Mr. Kinnaird felt that he muſt riſe with ſome awkwardneſs, when his object was to oppoſe an arrangement which was ſo plauſibly alledged to be convenient, expeditious, and not incompatible with mature deliberation. He felt, that he ſhould addreſs the houſe under a diſadvantage, when he ſeemed to ſpeak in oppoſition to ſentiments, ſo popular as thoſe of the honorable gentleman. It was not otherwiſe than reluctantly, that he could bring his mind to advance any thing againſt what was propoſed, on a reaſon ſo ſpecious as that it was for the good of the country. But, every reaſonable accommodation to miniſters, in regard to the preſent bill, had been already given. They were late in comparison with the neceſſity, in bringing the meaſure forward. Since the bill was brought in, it had been ſuffered to proceed thus far with a rapidity to which the houſe had ſubmitted all its forms. Again, the houſe was called to ſacrifice to the hurry and the convenience of miniſters, thoſe orders, and that vigilance of attention, without which no bill could become, in fact, the reſult of the united wiſdom of its members. The houſe was now called to give up the proper moment of debate upon what? upon a promiſe that ſuch a debate ſhould not, at a future, an unreaſonable time, be refuſed. But now, now was, in his judgment, the time to arreſt the bill in its progreſs, and to examine whether the principles were, throughout the clauſes, applied in ſuch a manner as effectually to anſwer the general and ultimate purpoſe of the whole. To the ſenſe of the houſe he would not refuſe to ſubmit his private opinion. But, on reaſons which, to his mind, were of the greateſt weight, he did wiſh the preſent to be the ſtage of whatſoever debate this bill might create. He, indeed, regretted much that the bill had not been ſooner brought in, that a diſcuſſion of ſuch importance to the country's ſafety, had not at an earlier hour ſince the commencement of the danger, called forth by the exertion of the faculties of its legiſlative repreſentatives. By the care of the houſe the bill might, ere this time, have been modelled to this end. The greateſt benefit would have been ſo obtained, inaſmuch as a meaſure which could now ſcarcely be otherwiſe than too late, might perhaps, by ſuch earlier diligence, have been made ſeaſonably effective.—Already had the houſe ſacrificed the conſtitutional progreſs of the bill. They made the ſacrifice under a neceſſity, created by the inexcuſable tardineſs of miniſters. He would not, therefore, yield his acquieſcence to the propoſition of the right honorable gentleman ſo tamely, as not now to ſtate the feelings which had ariſen in his mind, after a fair conſideration of the bill. The right honorable mover and ſeconder of the bill, brought it forward with views and feelings widely different from his, and from thoſe of a great part of the country. The object of the mover of the bill ſhould ſeem to have been to calm men's minds in reſpect to the invaſion altogether. The bill involved in its very eſſence, it was profeſſedly founded upon aſſumptions, implying—nothing but reproach to the people of England. The meaſure was abſolutely incapable of contributing in the leaſt to repel invaſion for the preſent year. It was a meaſure prompt, immediate, inſtantaneouſly effectual, that the country wanted; but, could this bill give the country any new, trained defenſive force, before the ſeaſon of the firſt and greateſt danger muſt come on? He looked into the bill, and ſaw that its power was cramped and weakened by exemptions. He had expected, that on ſuch an occaſion the government would ſhew a noble confidence in the people: when he examined the bill, he found, on the contrary, that its moſt conſpicuous parts were certain admirable legal proviſions, to prevent them from ſelling or pawning their arms. Viewing the bill, the meaſure, as one whole, he found in it a complication of machinery fitted to embarraſs and retard its own operation. The charge was bold—he would proceed to proofs the bill was adapted only to perſuade the people of England out of the idea of danger of invaſion altogether. How could any gentleman of influence in the country, with ſuch a bill in his hands, go to perſuade thoſe over whom his influence extended, that it was a danger demanding their inſtant exertions? Should he go down to his tenants with ſuch a bill in his hands they would laugh in his face; it would be impoſſible for them to think parliament ſerious. Why did not the 8th of March, the never-to-be forgotten day of his majeſty's meſſage, bring to the conſideration of the houſe a meaſure, which, if then propoſed, might have been made in due time, effective, but which could not now be of the ſlighteſt uſe to the protection of the country for the preſent year? If to have brought it juſt then, would have been prematurely ſoon, was there, however, no intermediate period, fit for the propoſal till this diſtance of five months? Now at the end of five months from the date of the meſſage, to come forward with a meaſure of compulſion to common defence, was to brand the people of England with a reproach the moſt unjuſt. If ſuch a meaſure could have any advantage, that muſt be found in prompt, immediate operation; and if promptitude were wanted, what a magnitude would not ariſe againſt the right honorable mover of the bill? The exerciſes were to be performed every Sunday. What inconvenience, what incongruity in the choice of ſuch a day for the taſk! Suppoſe, that the moment, the ſervice of the church ends, the drum beats—that the moment the ſurplice is off, arms are taken in hand; ſtill, it would be difficult to accompliſh any effectual training of the men who were thus to be diſciplined. The term of the ſervice, too, was limited, in the bill, from Lady-day to Michaelmas. The limitation, obviouſly deſtructive of whatever power might otherwiſe be in the meaſure, ſhewed the moſt ſhameful negligence. And how was it to be endured, that a bill having for its object to raiſe all the great people in the country to our common defence, ſhould be filled with miſerable clauſes to prevent them from pawning or ſelling their arms? Could he venture to go down with ſuch a thing to his tenants in the country with any hope, that it ſhould at once rouſe their ſpirits and give ſatisfaction to their expectations? The complication of its machinery, the confuſion in its total adminiſtration, muſt utterly diſable the perſons entruſted for carrying it into effect. The great object ſhould be to awaken the feelings of the people to a ſenſe of their danger. He was, perhaps, too jealous of his duty as a member of parliament, to give credit to all that praiſe of due foreſight of danger which might be claimed for miniſters. There was, in thoſe which had been their views reſpecting Hanover, enough to diſſuade us from putting a confidence too abſolute in that foreſight. The right honorable gentleman had, he thought, on a former occaſion, thanked him—

The ſecretary at war here ſpoke to order.

Mr. Kinnaird ſignified his readineſs to receive inſtruction from that gentleman in regard to the point of order, however little it might be poſſible for him to receive from the ſame quarter reſpecting the object of the bill. He had mentioned the caſe of Hanover only as an oppoſite inſtance from which to infer that the foreſight of that right honorable gentleman was not to be now too haſtily or too far confided in. It might now be advanced againſt himſelf—"You who object to this plan, give a better." But, though he had in a former inſtance, rather unwarrantably truſted the right honorable gentleman's judgment; he was not now to be told, that unleſs he could propoſe a better plan of his own, his (the ſecretary at war's) was to be ſilently acquieſced in. But he ſhould not heſitate to declare, that voluntary ſervice ought, in a meaſure like this, to have been put more forward. Was it not the common feeling of the whole country, that the alacrity of the people to voluntary ſervice had been too remarkably ſlighted? It was a point demanding explicit declaration, that government had not ſufficiently profited of the zeal and ſpirit of the people, relative to this object. He ſhould not go too far in venturing to affirm, that ſome of the beſt troops in the ſervice had been drawn from the highlands of Scotland. He need not tell how nobly thoſe troops had, in the laſt war, diſtinguiſhed themſelves. Why then not raiſe the people upon that principle of feudal attachment on which the gallant ſoldiers of the Scotiſh highlands had been raiſed? Why, at leaſt, not raiſe them ſo, in that part of the country where manners, ſpirit, & habits, proved that men were not otherwiſe to be excited to take arms? Why throw aſide the principle of feudality when it might be uſed as a noble patriotic engine? Amid his expedients to depreſs the ſpirit of the country, the right honorable gentleman had, in one part, limited the number of thoſe who were to be accepted as volunteers. Offers of voluntary ſervice had been refuſed, even ſince the period when their acceptance could no longer have given exemption from the ballot for the army of reſerve. No ſuch bill as this ought in fact, to have been brought forward, till all hope had been loſt of the people's coming forward in voluntary ſervice, to the ſufficient defence of their country. It was not to the object aimed at, that he was diſpoſed to object, but to the manner in which its accompliſhment was in this bill attempted. He would diſcourage compulſory ſervice; while that which was to be voluntarily given, he would moſt earneſtly encourage. He was doubtful, whether it might not be right to receive all offers of voluntary ſervice. It was eſſential that the houſe ſhould, in its future procedure on the bill, ſimpliſiy, deſtory, diſmiſs all that was complex and diſordered in the machinery of the whole plan. He would not preſs his oppoſition to its recommitment, againſt the ſenſe of the houſe. But, he had acted under a ſenſe of duty in ſaying thus much: and he was ready to bear, with firmneſs, whatever pointed remarks might be thrown out againſt him.

Mr. Sheridan ſaid, that nothing of what the honorable gentleman had ſtated, preſſed againſt the principle of the bill. If it ſhould be now ſuffered to paſs into the committee without debate, gentlemen would be ſpared the trouble of ſpeaking againſt clauſes which were to be altered by amendments already in the contemplation of the authors of the bill. Could he preſume to ſay, that bill, calling every man to arms, might be underſtood, as intimating, that there was no danger to be apprehended from any foreign enemy? Was not every encouragement ſubſtantially held out in this very bill, to invite men to the volunteer ſervice? With the right honorable gentleman he himſelf perfectly agreed, that the ſpirit of the country was not on a level with its danger. He wiſhed that the ſupplementary militia had been at this time completely raiſed; but it was a fact that of 1200, the complement of the militia for the county of Surrey, not 600 were yet embodied under lord Cranley. So far was the country from being hitherto ſupplied either by the ſupplementary militia or the troops of reſerve. The people of the country could not be perſuaded to believe that they were in danger; but they muſt either be brought to act vigorouſly on that belief, otherwiſe the danger would be inevitable. It was common for every vulgar fellow to wiſh that his head might never ache till Bonaparte ſhould be in this country. Great amendment might, no doubt be made with eaſe on the bill. But he would humbly implore gentlemen to allow the bill now to go into the committee. The honorable gentleman's attack on miniſters, and his other objections, might be good enough to be heard at another time.

Mr. Pitt roſe to ſpeak in favor of the reaſonableneſs of the preſent diſcuſſion. Great alterations were undoubtedly wanted in the bill. It was liable to ſome very conſiderable objections. Its proviſions had not a tendency to ſecure the timely defence of the country. Whatever objections were now advanced, he took to be againſt the proviſions, as inadequate to the objects of the bill. It might have the effect of an indulgence to the committee to ſtate them altogether. It was certain that the bill did not appear to give due preference to the volunteer ſervice. He had hoped that it might yet receive a clauſe to give that ſervice due encouragement. He did not underſtand that the honorable gentleman (Mr. Kinnaird) had ſpoken againſt the principle farther than as the volunteer ſervice was not duly encouraged by it. He did not underſtand him to have alledged any thing ſo ſtrong as that the bill went utterly to cruſh the volunteer ſervice. If the houſe ſhould rather incline to go, without delay, into a committee on the bill, in which the alterations might be introduced without general debate, he would not oppoſe that inclination. Diſpatch he would not deſire to prevent, if it were reaſonably accommodated to the object of improvement. But it ought to be conſidered that delay might become, in fact, uſeful, that delay ſhould have no other tendency but to make the bill more completely perfect.

[*To be continued.*]

FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The Hague, June 20.

In three weeks we have ſent four extra ambaſſadors to Paris; they were, however, not admitted to an audience, but ſent back with contempt, and with threats if they returned, *that the dungeons of the temple were ready for their reception;* the impatience of the Corſican is as great as his ſuſpicion; and he has written the moſt ridiculous, the moſt impertinent *orders* to our government, to recall our ambaſſador from England, and to force the Engliſh ambaſſador to quit Holland. All our arſenals, all our dock-yards, are now taken poſſeſſion of by Frenchmen; all our naval, military, and commercial ſtores are put in requiſition and regiſtered to be at the diſpoſal of France. The magazines and depots of military ſtores belonging to individuals are under French ſeals; and all arms whatever of amourers and individuals are regiſtered, and cannot be diſpoſed of without a written permiſſion from general Deſſolles. All the ſhips in our harbors, all the ſchuits in our rivers, and even the boats in our canals, are regiſtered to be in requiſition; all our ſailors and mariners are enrolled to be ready at a moment's notice, and their pariſhes, parents, and property are to anſwer for their abſence or deſertion.

Six of our moſt reſpectable citizens, who propoſed to ſign an addreſs for the preſervation of our neutrality, have been arreſted by French ſoldiers, and carried away by French *ſpies*, to receive in French dungeons, the reward of Dutch patriotiſm. After the rolls of our municipality, 20,000 paſſes have been delivered this laſt fortnight for America, Ruſſia, Denmark, and Sweden, and 5000 more are demanded, which want of time has not permitted them to expedite.

In an ordinance of the French commander in chief, it is ſaid, every perſon who ſpeaks in favor of England, is to be puniſhed as a ſpy; every perſon who ſpeaks againſt France, is to be puniſhed as a rebel; and any one preſuming to ſpeak againſt the firſt conſul, is to be puniſhed as a conſpirator.

At the ſame time that we are ſuffering all the oppreſſions Frenchmen can inflict, and all the cruelties their Corſican ſovereign can invent or command, we hear their boaſts and their threats of what they intend to do when in England; and the following words were uſed by general Victor at the table of one of our directors laſt weeks, "the Engliſh nation ſhall be diſperſed round the globe like the tribes of Iſrael; Engliſhmen ſhall be found every where, but England no where." They talk of an army of England, of which Bonaparte is to be commander in chief; generals Belliard and Andreoſſi are to command the centre; Deſſolles and Mortier the right wing; Murat and St. Clere the left wing; and talk of an invaſion at the ſame time of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The French officers ſay, that 30,000 Frenchmen are at preſent in our country; but I know there are not ſo many; but on the Rhine, in Brabant, and in other neighboring countries, there are collected 60,000 men. Our government has been forced to appoint general Victor commander of our troops, which are to be equipped, and to live at the expence of the Hanoverians, but for which we are to pay France more than it would coſt us here.

An incorporation with France is now looked upon as the only termination of our ſufferings; and if the report of the French generals can be depended on, ſuch a meaſure will take place as ſoon as Ruſſia has conſented that the prince of Orange ſhould get Hanover.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, September 1.

MELANCHOLY.

The following unfortunate circumſtance happened at Matchiponix, Middleſex county, on Sunday morning laſt. A well had been dug the week before on a farm belonging to Mr. Cornelius Johnſon, 51 feet deep. On the morning above mentioned, Samuel Garritſon, a tenant on the place, who dug the well, attempted, by the aſſiſtance of his ſon, to let down his ſon in-law, William Brown, in a bucket, who, when he had deſcended about 20 feet, called to thoſe above to lower away, a few moments after which they diſcovered that he had fallen out of the bucket to the bottom of the well; upon which Mr. Garritſon was let down by his wife and ſon to the aſſiſtance of his ſon-in-law; when he had got down about the ſame diſtance, he alſo called out to lower away; he alſo fell out of the buckel when within about ſix feet of the bottom—a trial was then made with a lighted candle, which went out after it deſcended ten feet, and no perſon dare go down to their relief. Garritſon continued to groan for more than half an hour, but there was no poſſibility of getting him out; they were afterwards taken up by grapplings and their remains interred;—thus were two honeſt, induſtrious and reſpectable men ſnatched from their families and connections when leaſt expected.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, September 8.

The committee of health report, that 8 deaths and 28 new caſes of the prevailing fever occurred during the 24 hours, ending at 8 o'clock laſt evening. The deaths were thoſe of

Thomas Hunt, 61, Pearl-ſtreet
George Hopwood, Elizabeth-ſtreet
Nicholas Payne, 81, Lombard-ſtreet
John Hull, 184, Front-ſtreet
Daniel Pettit, Waſhington-ſtreet
Mrs. E. Billings, 196, Water-ſtreet
Mary Williams, Harriſon-ſtreet
Polly Roberts, Lombard-ſtreet.

By the committee,
GEO. A. VALENTINE, Sec'y.
September 8.

We underſtand that Chriſtopher Gore, eſquire, one of the commiſſioners of the United States, in London, will ſhortly embark for this country. Mr. Cabot, ſecretary of the board of commiſſioners, we learn, alſo intends returning to the United States.

The two meſſengers diſpatched in ſearch of the perſon ſuſpected of embezzling the money from the Manhattan bank, returned yeſterday. We underſtand they went as far as Albany, where they found that a perſon of the ſame name had taken a ſeat in the ſtage and departed for Poughkeepſie, but from the deſcription, it was not the ſame. He was traced for about 70 miles to the northward.

Spain received from South America, during the late ſhort peace, no leſs than forty-nine millions of dollars in ſpecie.

Elizur Goodrich, eſquire, is elected by the freemen of New-Haven, mayor of that city.

The agent for the American claimants on the Britiſh government, for ſpoliated property, detentions, &c. received a large ſum of the firſt inſtalments of the awards, on the 15th July.

Chimney Sweeping.

The unfortunate deſtiny of children who are doomed to the employment of ſweeping chimneys, has excited much commiſeration in England; in this country, where that calling is chiefly confined to blacks, the evil excites leſs ſympathy. Several patents have been recently obtained for methods of ſupplying their place by machinery; but all that have been deſcribed are clumſy, expenſive and inconvenient, to a degree truly aſtoniſhing.

The following is a very ſimple mode, ſaid to be in common practice throughout Scotland, and is worthy of attention.

A man who follows this occupation, carries on his ſhoulder a coil of rope with an old cannon-ball at one end, and a large turk's-head bruſh faſtened to the rope, about two feet from the bullet. He aſcends through the roof of the houſe to the chimney, lets down his ball gradually to the bottom, carefully working it up and down as it deſcends. This operation he performs twice, and the chimney is completely ſwept. When a chimney is on fire, he extinguiſhes it in an inſtant, by the ſame means.

Cleared, brigs Hound, Fuller, Curracoa; Ceres, Higgins, Barbados and a market; ſchrs. Experiment, Mariner, Bordeaux; Martha, Dunhill, Merimack.

The brig Franklin, Newell, has arrived at Berbice, in 36 days from this port.

Arrived ſince our laſt,

Schooner Recovery, Pearce, 24 days from Demerara. Left, ſchooner Amazon, Murray, of New-York; ſloop ——, Sacket, ditto; brig Eliza, Pendleton, do. to ſail in ten days; and another brig name unknown. September 3, off Cape-Henry, ſpoke brig Mercury, 14 days from St. Thomas for Philadelphia. September 4, off the Capes of Philadelphia, ſaw a wreck bottom upwards; ſame day ſpoke a ſchooner from St. Thomas for Philadelphia. In a gale on Wedneſday laſt, loſt almoſt all the proviſions on board. Paſſengers, Meſſrs. Leeds and Dunſtall, doctor Baun, and Andrew Lee, eſquire.

The brig Eliza and Mary, Hewitt, from Cadiz. Left ſhip John Jones, Nicholls, of New-York, to ſail in 4 or 5 days; brig Georgia Packet, Leaven, of do. and a number of others. Auguſt 16, lat. 40, 15, long 39, 59, ſpoke ſchooner Columbia, of Barnſtable, 10 days from Fayal, for Boſton, in company ſome time and parted Auguſt 18—Aug. 19, lat. 41, 16, long. 46, 9, ſpoke brig Lucy, of Bal-