## Bills of Exchange,

Drawn on France, at sixty days, for sale by
JOHN CARRERE.
September 29. d

*Barclay and M'Kean*
HAVE IMPORTED
**FALL GOODS.**
September 29. d48t||

## APPLES.

Just received, a few barrels of APPLES, consisting of Pippins, Swedes, Nonpareils, and Poplar Islands—for sale at No. 7, Bowly's wharf.
October 22. d

## Jonathan Harvey,

No. 206, Baltimore-street,
*Has received by the late arrivals from England, his*
**FALL GOODS.**
October 1. d30t

## For Sale,

Just received per the schooner David, captain L'Hommidieu, 5000 bushels Liverpool fine SALT. For terms apply to
LEVERING & NELMS.
October 20. d12t

BALTIMORE
*Office of Discount & Deposit,*
28th October, 1803.
CASH will be given for approved 60 day Bills on London, by
d4t DAVID HARRIS, Cashier.

*M. Sanderson*
Is now opening at his store No. 32, Water-street,
*A general assortment of*
**DRY GOODS,**
Received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool. October 3. d

## Peters & Johnson

Inform their friends and the public, that they are well stocked with, and now ready to deliver, Strong, Table and Small
**BEER.**
October 15. d1m—1aw

## COFFEE.

76 hhds. }
16 tierces } 1st quality GREEN COFFEE,
100 bags }
Entitled to drawback, for sale by
HENRY MESSONNIER.
September 23. d2m

## 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

## Robert Moore and Son,

*No. 165, Market-street.*
Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of
*Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,*
Which they offer for sale on the usual terms.
October 3. d

## Richard Seabrooks

*Has received by the ships Two Sisters, Augusta and Fame, from Liverpool, and Sally, from Hull,*
**FALL GOODS.**
*Also on hand,* SADDLERY,
Which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.
October 6. d30t

## Cotton and Wool Cards,

*A large assortment for sale at the Card Manufactory of*
**A. FONERDEN,**
*No. 54, Market-street;*
Where country merchants may be supplied by the box or dozen, on moderate terms.
October 5. d

## Tobacco.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on a liberal credit, 200 hhds. fine Maryland TOBACCO, the whole of which has been carefully selected by an experienced person.
LORMAN & FULFORD'S,
Bowly's wharf.
October 27. d12t

## To be Rented,

*From the 1st of April next,*
A HOUSE and extensive LOT of 4¾ acres on the old York road, opposite to the seat of A. Campbell, esquire. The rent will be about 200 dollars per annum, for one or more years. For particulars enquire of Mr. Campbell or Samuel Walker, Market-street, Baltimore.
October 21. d

## 100 *boxes Cotton and Wool Cards*

English glazed and battle Dutch and American Gunpowder, Shot and Gun Flints, and an assortment of Groceries, for sale by
MITCHEL & SHEPPARD,
No. 20, Cheapside wharf.
*Also,*
A quantity of Carolina CANE, suitable for making weaver's sleys.
October 25. d1m

## *Notice.*

THE creditors of William B. Magruder and Co. who are particularly named in their deed of trust, are requested to bring in their several claims against the said company, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of January next, in order that a dividend may be made among them at that time.
SAMUEL JOHNSTON,
For the trustees.
October 31. d1t1y

## Amos A. Williams,

*Has just received per the ship America, from Boston, and for Sale at No. 9, Bowly's wharf,*
100 pieces of Russia Sheetings } Entitled to de-
100 do. do. Duck } benture.
36 casks of Cheese
60 boxes of dipt Candles
70 do of Soap
100 barrels of No. 1 and 2 Beef
100 do. of No. 1 and 2 Pork
200 kegs first quality Lard, in complete shipping order.
October 26. d7t||

## Just received and for Sale,

100 boxes codfish
3 hhds. do.
40 cwt table do.
59 barrels mackerel
163 kegs pickled salmon
6 hhds. New-England rum
119 tubs Glauber's salts
27 bags pepper
2 barrels liver oil.
EPHRAIM WHITNEY,
No. 101, Bowly's wharf.
October 27. d

## Lost in the theatre,

On Saturday evening last, a red morocco *Pocket Book*, containing a number of papers of no consequence to any person but the owner. Two dollars reward will be given for returning it to the printers hereof. October 31. d3t§

## New Beef, Cheese, &c.

140 barrels prime Beef
18 half barrels mess do.
3 half barrels of Rounds of Beef
7 barrels prime Pork
186 casks of Cheese, colored for family use
33 firkins Lard
6 do. Butter,
Just received and for sale by
EPHRAIM WHITNEY,
No. 101, Bowly's wharf.
October 31. d

*Bristol Goods.*
## Fred. Lindenberger & Co.

*Have received the following articles by the ship Phenix, captain Hancock, from Bristol,*
Flat point nails, from 4d. to 20d. patent shot Nos. X, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, B and BB; sprigs; sad irons; hoes; frying pans; diaper, straining, twist and woollen webs; iron wire, from No. 7 to 31; pins; Walron's scythes; white lead ground in oil; pine apple, and single and double Gloucester cheese; tin plates; crown window glass; sheet iron, and Crowley steel.
October 19. d19t§

## *B. H. Mullikin,*

At the sign of the Sheaff of Wheat and two Pigeons, No. 101, Baltimore-street,
*Has imported in the Ann, Two Sisters and Augusta, from Liverpool, a considerable part of his*
**FALL GOODS.**
*Also, recived from other late arrivals,*
A choice selection of Fancy and Seasonable Goods, with a large assortment of Irish Linens, which make his assortment general and extensive—all of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash or approved paper.
October 25. eo1ot

## *For Sale, Freight or Charter,*

The new schooner HARRIOT,
*Daniel Cheney, master,*
Burthen about 900 barrels; will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. For terms apply to
COFFIN & PRICHARD,
No. 13, Bowly's wharf;
*Who have for Sale on board said schooner,*
40,000 feet of Albany pine Plank
1000 wt. of Cheese
10 barrels Shad, and a quantity of Onions.
October 31. eo3t

## Post-Office.

*BALTIMORE, October* 30, 1803.

THE public are hereby informed that the winter establishment of the mails has commenced upon the main line, and that the hours of arrival and departure are the same as they have been for several winters past, viz:—

EASTERN MAIL,

Closes every day, Sunday excepted, at six o'clock, P. M.
Arrives every day, Monday excepted, at three o'clock, P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Closes every day, Monday excepted, at half past six o'clock, P. M.
Arrives every day, Monday excepted, at four o'clock, P. M.

*CHARLES BURRALL.*

P. S. While the roads continue good, the Eastern mail will arrive before 1 o'clock, P. M.; and the hour of starting the mail from Washington city for Baltimore, not having been yet altered from the Summer establishment, that mail may be expected to arrive for some days longer at 11 o'clock, A. M. No alteration has yet taken place in the times of arrival and departure of the Cross posts.

For three months from this date, mails for Natchez and New-Orleans will close at this office every Sunday, at half past six o'clock, P. M. to go by the express which leaves Washington city every Monday evening.
October 31. d4t

*General Post-Office, October 24.*

A line of express is established from this office to the Natchez, to commence on this days week and to continue three months from that time—during which period that mail will close at 5 o'clock, P. M. and newspapers cannot be admitted into it unless they are fully dried and closely packed.

GIDEON GRANGER.

# *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

INTERESTING DEBATE.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS,

*Thursday, August* 11.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. Hutchinson was happy that in the present crisis, people of every description were coming forward with one mind to the public defence; but he could not agree that we were in a state of complete security, though certainly we had the means of attaining that security: he could not agree that we had done all that we could have done to prepare us for contest, while Ireland remained as it was. He had repeatedly called the attention of his majesty's ministers to the wants and desires of the people of that country, knowing that if they were investigated with a due regard to the welfare of the people, and that if a serious and sincere attention to satisfy them was manifested, the empire would thereby be put in a state of security against foreign enemies and domestic treason, beyond what could be effected by any other measure. Ministers and parliament should exert themselves to render the union what it was intended to be, an act of settlement, not a source of future revolutions. He was sure it was the wish of this country to be liberal and just towards Ireland, and therefore he thought it his duty to exclaim against that system of delay inattention and disappointment which was the original cause of the calamities which his country endured, and which, if it was continued much longer, must involve the ruin of the empire. He would not now go into an historical detail to shew that the revolution of 1688, which was to Great-Britain the æra of liberty, and of her most valued rights, was to Ireland an æra of things perfectly opposite. England, since that period, had enjoyed more real blessings than any other portion of the globe; but though the state of Ireland at present, compared with what it was then, was perfection itself, it was still far short of what it might have been if proper attention had been bestowed on it. At that æra and long after it the violation of the most solemn and sacred ties of duty and of kindred was encouraged by law, education was proscribed, and ignorance enthroned in the land. At present a system of education was generally diffused, religion was protected by law, & the consequence was, that every voice in the country poured forth its prayers for the house of Brunswick, which had been the cause of so many blessings. He returned his most sincere thanks to his sovereign for the benefits which he had been graciously pleased to confer on his country; but while things continued in their present state in that country, the empire could not be reckoned secure. The people were not yet united among themselves, and till the causes of their discord were removed, till there should be no distinction of sects or factions in the country; till there should be no name but that of Irishmen; the empire could not be deemed to be in a state of security. He wished a deputation to be sent to look into the state of Ireland, and to report to the house what was the situation and what the wants of the people. It would be a most honorable mission; and instead of any hand being lifted against those who should be appointed to exercise it, they would be protected and caressed, and every insight would be given to them on the subjects which they would be sent to inquire into. It was in his opinion absolutely necessary that the residence of the great proprietors should be enforced, or at least that some part of the family should reside on the estate. At present, vast tracts of country were drained of immense sums, paid to landlords, of whom the tenants had known nothing for above a century; except that the rents were called for in their name. For a liberal commercial intercourse, on fair and enligtened principles, there was already ground to hope. When these things were established on a solid footing, the effects of them would be certain, they would be a satisfaction to the people of Ireland, which would place them, & with them the empire at large, beyond the artifices of that insidious despot, whose machinations had already produced such horrors—He was sorry that any part of his countrymen should have been so much deceived as to hope for protection from a blood thirsty Corsican, the usurper of the throne of the sovereigns who had fostered and supported his early years, and who had trampled on the rights of every nation that he seduced with the specious name of alliance. He was sure, however, that there was still in Ireland loyalty sufficient to resist and repel all foreign attack, and suppress and keep down all internal disturbance. He was sure that in the hour of trial, the people of Ireland would vie with those of England, and that they would not be inferior in zeal, spirit, or attachment to the cause in which we were engaged. He detested the principle of seeking any object through blood; he wished Ireland to be tranquilized by the visible and practicable means of attention to its interests and zeal for its improvement. The rebellion could not be said to have barred the claim of the people of Ireland, or to have vitiated their title to the attention of parliament. The rebellion had been attended with no other effects there than what were the usual consequences of rebellion every where, and similar to those which not very long since attended a rebellion in this country. The people were in every country what their laws and institutions made them.—He could find millions of precedents to prove that the people of Ireland had not been sufficiently attended to. Nor could it be said that the government of this country wanted power to establish a better system in Ireland after that act of authority (the union) which placed him in this house. The Irish nation now looked for the advantages of an enlightened and impartial legislature, free from prejudices and passion, which was held forth to them as the first benefit of the measure to which he had alluded; but he was sorry to see that the ancient system of prejudice was not entirely departed from. When the union was accomplished, a pledge had been held forth by the minister who had effected it (Mr. Pitt) that several great national measures would be resorted to for the tranquilization of Ireland. Whatever may have been his sentiments of that measure, as an Irishman he would say that the minister who effected it, had done the most essential service to England, provided it was his intention to follow it up with such further measures as were fitted to complete & perfect it: if it was not his intention so to follow it up, he had done the greatest mischief. He was sure the right honorable gentleman, to whom he alluded, if he were present, would not say that he had no intention of fulfilling the expectations which had been held forth. His majesty's present ministers stood in that right honorable gentleman's shoes. Under these circumstances, he could not help lamenting the delay and want of attention that had occurred, with respect to the expectations of the people of Ireland. He did not mean to propose any specific plan, at a time when most of the members were absent in the country, and when it was too late to come any resolution upon such a plan. He did not wish to take his majesty's ministers by surprise, for he was aware, that neither could they be prepared with a plan. But he wished to turn the attention of ministers and of parliament to the subject, that all may have considered it before the next meeting. One thing only he would mention particularly, that if it were possible to send into Ireland the prince, who had made so loyal, and noble, and patriotic a tender of his services in the present crisis, whose liberality was confessedly so unbounded, and whose talents were universally acknowledged, the benefits of his royal highness's presence would exceed all calculation. When the heir apparent of the crown was sent to investigate the state of the country, every inhabitant of it must be convinced even those who were now most rebellious, of the paternal love of his majesty for his people, and of his sincere desire to relieve their wants and redress their grievances. The affections of the most disaffected would be rallied and recalled when the prince of Wales was seen to leave all the splendor and enjoyment attached to his court, in order to look into the nakedness of that land and the distresses of its people, for the purpose of reporting them to his royal father, in order that at length they may be completely relieved & redressed. This would establish the royal family in the hearts of the whole people of Ireland so firmly, that the loyalty of no part of that people could ever again be shaken. They would remember that when princes formerly came among them, they came for the purposes of conquest or of pillage: they would see that he came holding forth the branch of peace to relieve their wants and to redress their grievances: they would crowd around him with devotion and attachment, pouring blessings on his head, and vowing, with unfeigned sincerity, to shed the last drop of their blood, if that should be necessary, in resisting any attempt against the throne of their gracious sovereign, and the succession of his illustrious progeny. He was at a loss to conceive why, when new measures of defence were every day resorted to, the person who was most called upon to take a conspicuous part, was the only person withheld from acting. It was naturally expected that the prince should be foremost in defending the crown and the empire to which he was heir, and it was known that there was no disinclination on his part. To keep him in the back ground under such circumstances was to weaken the high respect in which the people were disposed to hold the monarchy. The prince was rendered unpopular by being allowed no share in the defence in which he was so much interested. If he was placed at the head of the army in Ireland, his presence would fill that army and the Irish nation with an enthusiasm which would render them invincible; and at a time when every addition to our strength was professedly sought, a measure which was adequate to a force of so many thousands ought not to be omitted. One thing more he should suggest to his majesty's ministers. New disturbances may possibly arise in Ireland, though he trusted they would not, during the separation of parliament; and while he advised that the strongest measures should be taken to put down those disturbances, he implored his majesty's government never to cease to impress in their orders the indispensible necessity of confining this vigor within the bounds of humanity. For it was certain that practices had been resorted to in the last rebellion, which had produced the worst effects, and if those practices were repeated now, they would create thousands of rebels. Common fame had assigned to the right honorable gentleman at the head of the present administration, the distinguished characteristic of humanity, and he trusted he would act up to that characteristic by taking care that the Irish government should avoid those things. Ireland was at this moment in a state of distraction with apprehension of the renewal of those scenes which had excited so much horror; persons of the first fortune in the country were prepared to fly from their native land, and to transfer themselves and their properties to America, rather than to have again to fear or witness such horrors. Let rebellion be in every instance put down with vigor; but let there be no pillage, no burnings, no torture. In order to shew the extent to which torture, and other outrages were carried in the rebellion of 1798, the honorable gentleman adverted to an act of the Irish parliament, indemnifying magistrates from penal actions for such excesses, except it could be proved that these excesses were not committed for the purpose of putting down rebellion. He was sorry to see so much levity in a noble lord (Castlereagh) who, from the office which he held at that time, to which he alluded, must be acquainted with the magnitude and the extent, and the mischievous consequence of the outrages, the renewal of which he deprecated. The noble lord must be aware that it was no common-place exaggerated tale of horror, framed to excite feelings for which there was no real foundation; but a real and true, though shocking statement of facts. He hoped the time would come when it would be the fashion, within the walls of this house, to pay attention to every thing that concerned Ireland, and when it would not be the fashion for those who were most called upon to shew that attention, to be most inattentive. He concluded with moving—

"That an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order that there be laid before the house copies of such information as has been received, respecting the late rebellious movements in Ireland; together with copies of such information as has been received, respecting the present state of that country."

Lord Hawkesbury thought that the facts and reasonings in the speech of the honorable gentleman, had little or no discernible connection with his motion. He who asked the house to call for new information from government, ought to shew that there was some immediate purpose of legislation to which that information was indispensably necessary. He should evince that government, while it made demands, withheld the communications without which those demands could not be wisely or honorably granted. He should demonstrate, that ministers acted upon a systematic plan of keeping the house in the dark. He ought to prove satisfactorily, in asking for such information at a time peculiarly unseasonable, that if it were not just then asked for, if it were not just then granted, nothing less than ruin, or at least consequences the most dangerous to the country, would ensue. But, to ask for information, such as the honorable gentleman required, respecting the state of Ireland, without the proposition of any specific practical measure, at a time when the parliamentary business of the season, respecting that part of the united kingdom, was at a close, when the state of the country demanded the immediate presence of gentlemen in their respective counties, when silence in regard to almost all that could be concealed, was among the measures of defence requisite against a cunning and desperate foe, what interpretation was to be put upon such conduct? How was it, by any artifice of candor, to be reconciled to the prudence or to the loyalty of the honorable author of the motion? Did the honorable gentleman seriously wish to insinuate that information respecting Ireland had been, in any reasonable instance, during the present session, refused? Did he mean to affirm that the situation of that country had recently changed from what it was before, so as to produce a new and unforeseen necessity for enquiry? Did he desire to hold out to the country that there was, in the present crisis, no duty immediately incumbent upon gentlemen, so important as that of prolonging the session in order to dwell upon an enquiry in detail into the affairs of Ireland?—With the views which he had thus endeavored to explain, of the unseasonableness of the honorable gentleman's motion, and of the fallacy or insufficiency of the matter by which it was recommended, his lordship could not, he said, hesitate to meet it with a motion for the previous question.

Mr. W. Elliot declared that he was so far from thinking the motion now before the house an improper one, that if it had not been determined some time to be bro't forward by the honorable gentleman who made it, he should have thought it his duty to have made it himself. As to the information, now asked for, he was astonished that ministers themselves had not laid it before the house, he was astonished that they had parmitted so much time to pass without making some further communication to the house than they had made on the subject of Ireland. It might be asked of him, if this was his opinion, why was he silent when his majesty's message upon that subject came to the house? to which he would observe, that he was not present, when that took place; when he heard it he was much affected by it, and particularly as it related to the fate of lord Kilwarden, on whose character he pronounced an handsome panegyric. He observed, however, that he thought that horrid event, atrocious as it was, arose out of some sudden affray, and was no part of a systematic rebellion, for then he had not read the proclamation which was issued on that occasion. He observed that ministers had misconducted themselves towards the house upon this subject, and said, that if he had been in the house at the time of the discussion of it, he should have concurred in the sentiment of his right honorable friend (Mr. Windham) not that he should have opposed the measure which the house adopted, because that appeared to be necessary, but he should have concurred in the sentiments expressed by his right hon. friend, that there never was a measure of that nature before adopted by the house upon such scanty information; for martial law had never before been adopted by parliament without ample information of matter on which it was founded. He nevertheless would have adopted martial law, he had said so already, but he should have done so from a conviction of the necessity of the thing, not because ministers had done their duty in laying proper information before the house, nor upon the statement of the proclamation. He said there was a great difference between the present case and that on which parliament had formerly adopted martial law in Ireland, for then they had the reports of the secret committees, stating much matter on which the house was justified in proceeding, but in the present case, ministers would not give to the house information.—They might say they had not perfect information at that time to give, and therefore they could not give what they had not, but they possessed information now, and they ought to give it. He maintained ministers had displayed a great ignorance on this subject, or they had been criminal. He must presume that ministers had information upon this subject, or he must impute to them a systematic delusion towards that house and the public. There was in the most favorable way of viewing the matter, a culpable remissness on the part of the executive government in Ireland. He believed that government had information upon the subject of the conspiracy. Now, if their information was ever so defective, he thought they had been remiss, for in a country like Ireland, there would have been no harm in a little precaution, but he understood, that a week before the rebellion broke out, some men had been wounded, and there was a discovery of some gunpowder; and on the Friday the day before the conspiracy happened to be detected, government had received information, stating that the disaffected party had betrayed symptoms of great agitation. That they had left their work in parties; which was a signal of insurrection; and above all that men were coming from all parts of the country to Dublin:—now this ought to have put the executite government on their guard. He did not say that no preparation was made against this insurrection, but he said it was an inadequate preparation: ministers were surprised by what had taken place, but he was not. He had received a letter from a person not likely to form any opinion adverse to government without good evidence, stating, that the troops in the barracks &c.