universe from the tyranny founded by Great-Britain, which she maintains, and which never will be combated with success, until the other powers, by uniting, will abridge her means, by transferring to nations more moderate a part of her commerce."

The head of a peaceable republic should disavow this impertinent charge of his minister; or if it be a fabrication he should prosecute the libeller who would thus disturb our peace with Great-Britain.

AN AMERICAN.

From the NEW YORK GAZETTE.

Messrs. Lang & Co.

HOW long shall *Duane* be suffered to insult and abuse the citizens of the United States? In his paper of the 12th instant, he has inserted four columns more of the toasts given by the democrats on the late anniversary—toasts the most detestable and inflammatory. It was wicked to give them; it is still worse to publish them to the world. One of the toasts of the "Philadelphia rifle rangers," is as follows:—"Colonel Burr vice-president of the United States.

Let him stand (says the faction) in public esteem,
Let him stand as a president—halt,
Lift awhile, and I'll tell you, boys, how he should stand,
He should stand as a pillar of salt. 9 cheers."

This toast is inserted in the Citizen of the 14th instant; and no doubt was eagerly seized by this *Clintonian* agent, and is acceptable to his employers. Though I was opposed to the election of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr, and am a federalist, yet I cannot too strongly express my indignation against toasts so indecent and seditious. Where is the federal company which have acted in this manner? If they did not drink the vice-president, they were careful not to cast any pointed reflection upon so high an office in the government. How inconsistent in men who, a short time ago, were anxious for the election of Mr. Burr, and who strove to obtain him equal votes with Mr. Jefferson, now to abuse him! It is absolutely treason, and ought not to be tolerated by any government whatever.

Among the toasts given by the different companies, are found, "The memory of Benjamin Franklin Bache"—"Our Indian brethren"—William Duane"—Madison, Gallatin and Giles" and "Thomas Paine"—That these men mean, if possible, to overturn the government is too evident from the following toasts given in New-Jersey: "*Democracy*—The most rational, the most just, the most equitable of any institution on earth," &c.—Here is open war declared against the present constitution of the United States. The blockheads cannot but know that it is not a *democracy*; but this is what they labor for, and have the impudence to avow. A moment's reflection will convince any man that a democracy, which is a government by the people all assembled, cannot exist except in a very small society. It is time for the friends of the constitution to be watchful and active; and to let these discontented and factitious spirits know, some of whom are foreigners and adventurers, that they shall not destroy the government, and introduce confusion and misery. *Democracy* is now publicly recommended in all the principal papers of the party, and that they have assumed the name of *democrats*. The truth is, that anarchy and revolution are their objects. Having nothing to lose, they hope to gain something in the scramble.

From the Gazette of the United States.

COWARDLY ATTACK UPON THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

Though Mr. Jefferson's editors occasionally bestow an insulting compliment upon the name of Washington, they omit no opportunity of slandering the conduct which forms the basis of his fame. There is scarcely a prominent measure of his administration which has not been made the subject of gross abuse. The following malignant paragraph appeared in the last National Intelligencer.

"Since the era of independence, heretical doctrines have sprung up; and attempts have been made by an insidious imitator of the measures of other countries gradually to undermine our liberties;—attempts the more dangerous from emanating from some of those who joined our councils and fought our battles during the revolution. These measures principally were, the establishment and perpetuity of a great national debt, immense standing armies, extensive navies, dangerous powers invested in the executive, and a still more dangerous invasion of the liberty of the press"

Having thus characterized the administrations of Washington and Adams, this candid, unoffending editor, with perfect consistency, proceeds to the following eulogium upon our present chief magistrate.

"We know there are those amongst us who would be tyrants if they could. It is theirs unceasingly to traduce a *virtuous administration*, and as unceasingly to oppose all its means. In the name of liberty, we thank them for their imprudent violence; while their attacks are open she has nothing to fear."

We had hoped that the name of *Virtue* would not again be prostituted by being applied to the present administration, until some rational explanation could be given of the conduct of Mr. Jefferson to the wife of a man who had reposed confidence in him, and to a friend who supplied him with money in a time of need. Even the editor of the Intelligencer would hardly have the effrontery to talk of our present *virtuous administration*, had he not artfully withheld from his readers all information upon these two subjects. The Intelligencer, like the Aurora, has observed a profound silence upon the subject of Mr. Jones's letter. Every body knows that they *dare not* publish it.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

Mr. Hammeken, his Danish majesty's vice consul for the state of New-York, requests us to publish the following ordinance, respecting quarantine regulations to be observed by all foreign vessels, entering any port belonging to his Danish majesty's dominions.

ORDINANCE

Of his Danish Majesty, defining what is to be observed by foreign vessels in regard to quarantine regulations.

His majesty the king most graciously ordered by his mandate of the 22d of October last, that whenever any accounts are received of the existence of the yellow fever in the United States of America, or when no particular advice is received to the contrary from the ministers resident there, all American vessels which are not provided with health certificates from the beginning of the month of July until the end of the year, are to submit to certain quarantine regulations, and even if they are provided with such certificates, these vessels are still prohibited to communicate with the shore, before they have been visited by the appointed health physician, and if he has the least suspicion, then the vessel must be dealt with accordingly, in conformity to which no American vessel during such a time shall be piloted, except having hoisted the green flag.

Which gracious command is hereby published for the regulation of all concerned. Given at the Danish Royal Chancery, on the 5th November, 1802.

Extract of an ordinance concerning quarentine regulations and rules to be observed by navigators who touch all the ports or coasts of the royal Danish dominions, dated Copenhagen, the 14th November, 1800.

1. Every vessel belonging to our own dominions shall have a green flag on board, to be used as prescribed hereafter. 2. Whenever a vessel arrives from a place where there has been any contagion, and in all other cases of suspicion, such as having been visited by any vessel from the Barbary coast, having bales of merchandize on board from suspected places, and having not undergone a quarantine since in any other place, or having had any virulent sickness on board during the voyage, then the green flag shall be hoisted at the head of the main-mast, before any communication is had with any person whatever from the shore, and before anchor is cast. 3. The commander of any vessel against these orders shall pay a fine of five hundred rix dollars (400 dollars) if no dangerous consequences ensue from his misconduct; but if otherwise he shall be punished with twelve years labor in the fortifications; and should any malicious intent be proved upon him, he shall labor in irons during his life. Any vessel having had communication with another vessel that is suspicious shall be subject to the same regulations and regulations and restrictions. 7. Should such a vessel be under the necessity of immediate communication with the shore, she must hoist her own national colors from the fore-top, or under the green flag if she has no foremast. 8. After hoisting the color on the fore top the signal for a pilot, the pilot shall immediately go on board but not leave the ship board until the health physician has visited her: and for every day that the pilot is detained he shall receive one rix-dollar. 9. To prevent unnecessary delays to such vessels as are arrived from places that might be suspected (such as the Mediterranean or the West-Indies) but still are secure and free from contagion, not having been at infected places, nor having any suspected merchandize on board, and not having had communication with any vessel which could be suspected; nor had any one sick or dead during the voyage, we do order that for such cases all pilots shall be provided with blanks as hereafter written, which the captain and mate of such vessel shall sign, viz.

Undersigned N. N. commander of the ship N. arrived from N. and N. W. mate of the said vessel declare to their certain knowledge, that neither any of the ship's crew, or any other person, nor any merchandize or thing of whatever kind on board of the said vessel is infected with contagion or any dangerous disease; and that the vessel has not been visited by any cruisers from the African coast or the Levant, and has had none dead or sick with an infectious fever during the voyage, so help us God and his holy word; and if this deposition should be found false, we subject ourselves to be dealt with according to the laws of the land.

10. Blanks after deposition shall be printed in different languages for the use of foreign vessels that might be subject to the quarantine regulations. As foreign vessels may not always be provided with a green flag, the pilots are bound to have one continually in readiness to be hoisted in aforementioned cases. If the green flag has been used longer than for one day, the pilot shall receive two rix dollars for the same, but the vessel may then keep it.

SPARTA, (Georgia,) June 17.

The following important letter from the "legal and constitutional head men of the Muskogee nation," (as they stile themselves) to the commissioners of the United States at Fort Wilkinson on the Oconee river, was communicated by a gentleman of respectability, who obtained it from an Indian trader. The original is now in the possession of the commanding officer at Fort Wilkinson; and the hand-writing of Bowles has been recognized by one of the officers.

To the commissioners of the United States at Fort-Wilkinson, on the Oconee.

Gentlemen,

We the legal and constitutional head men of the Muskogee nation (called by you the Creeks) hearing that you had invited a number of people to the Fort of Oconee, promising them presents, in order to induce many to go; and having long experienced the evil tendency of such meetings where you have exhibited long instruments of writing, that could neither be explained by you, or understood by those of our people present; yet you have by means, best known to yourselves, procured thereto, a long string of our names, giving the appearance of a national authority and sanction to instruments of writing, as agreements made between us, and held them out to the world as such, while we never knew or understood any thing of the business.

Having observed at this time, that our people have been promiscuously invited to the Oconee, and promised large presents, rather more mysterious than on former occasions—We think it a duty we owe our country, to put a stop to such practices, which tend only to create disturbances between us, that may terminate in a war, which we do not wish.

Therefore we being now met in council, do determine and declare that this nation is not nor cannot be bound by any such talk or agreement so made. That no act, whatever, is legal unless done in full council of the nation, at a place previously appointed and agreed on by the head men for such meeting; and according to the laws, of our confederation with our brothers, the Cherokees, Chickasaws and Choctaws; no lands can be ceded except by agreement of the confederation in council met.

We are now engaged in a war with the Spaniards in defence of our rights, our lands and every thing that is dear to us: and we shall defend ourselves, against all people who shall attempt to usurp, or make encroachments on us.

We wish you Americans to be honest, lay aside your schemes of land speculations and be good neighbors, we promise to be so with you. Let us have peace and a free trade between us, which alone can be mutually beneficial.

We are ready to form a treaty with you and regulate all matters between us, and a criterion fixed by which to regulate the conduct of our respective people. But such transactions must be national acts, and not done by people who go to the Oconee in order to have a drunken frolic.

Done in council, at Estefunalaga, this fourth day of June, 1802, being present the chief and head men, as follows:

Pnethla Mekko
Talegiska Mekko,
Halato Mekko
Tuskia Mekko
Chebane Mekko
Hallato Mekko

With the representatives of 16 towns, and presented by us the director-general of Muskogee. W. A. BOWLES.

The foregoing letter being read in full council of the nation, at the Parrachockla town, the 2d of March; and again agreeably to adjournment, at the Tuckfefall, the 28th of March, 1803, where it was unanimously approved of, and passed in a resolve;

And whereas some attempts have been made to interupt the trade between the state of Georgia and this nation, the following resolves among others, were entered into and passed into a law:

1. *Resolved*, That from this day forth, any person who shall take part with our enemies, and act any way against, us shall suffer death.

2. *Resolved*, That our trade shall be free to all people not at war with us, subject only to the laws made by us in council—and that the papers circulated by Benjamin Hawkins, are of no effect, and not made with our knowledge or consent.

Ordered, that our resolves be made public.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, to a gentleman in this city, dated July 3.

On the first instant, a brush took place between an English 74 and a French frigate, between the Mole Gonaives. The 74 shewed her colors, and fired a cannon at the frigate, notwithstanding which, the frigate continued her route. The 74 fired a second shot, the frigate then loofed up towards the 74, who fired a broadside, which, fortunately for the frigate went over her. After which the frigate by a skilful manœuvre got under the seventy four's stern, poured a broadside into her, damaged her poop considerably, carried away her mizen-mast and killed a number of people. The 74 ceased firing, and the frigate made her escape into the Mole.—This is all we know of war, having seen no manifesto from either party. It has always been customary for English loyalty to commit hostilities and make captures of French vessels at least two months before declaring war. Hence there must be war."

The directors of the bank of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of a power vested in them by the act of incorporation, have established an office of discount and deposit in the borough of Pittsburgh. The office is to be under the superintendance of twelve directors, to be appointed annually, by the directors of the bank of Pennsylvania. The terms upon which discounts are to be made, and deposits to be received and returned are the same as those established in the bank.

Take care of Pickpockets.

Friday morning a sea captain passing along Fifth-street, was accosted by two men, one of them asked him the time of day, he good-naturedly took out his watch and told him, when the other man asked the captain to change a dollar, which request he also complied with; but the captain had not gone far before he discovered he had lost both his watch and four dollars in cash, with which the pick pockets got clear off. [*True American.*]

Origin of the name of the state of Vermont.

During the revolutionary war in this country, the hardy and brave inhabitants of the district, now called Vermont, had no other general name but that of Green-Mountain boys, from the green mountains which run through and divide that district. At length some one translated Green-Mountain into French, which made *Verd-Mont*, and by corruption *Vermont*.

Arrived, brig Henry, Afflick, Jamaica, 27 days; Assistance, Sweetzer, Charleston, 9; sloops Bee, Cary, Richmond, 9; Manor, Course, Charleston, 6.

Cleared, ship Thomas, Jones, Bordeaux; brigs Union, Brown, Hamburg; Cyrus, Dagget, Boston; sloop Eliza, Norton, do.

Brig Fair American, Da Costa, from St. Croix; and a schooner from New-Orleans, are below.

Brig Sally, Edwards, of and for this port, was to sail from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 21st ult.

The brig Quantibaycook, Webb, of this port, from Martinique for New-York, with French passengers and property on board, has been captured by an English lugger and sent into Tortola.

NORFOLK, July 14.

Arrived, the British brig Adventure, captain Wainright, 6 days from Bermuda. July 6, in lat. 32, 24, long. 64, 30, was brought to by a French frigate of 44 guns, from C. Francois, bound to France, and permitted to pass.

Cleared, schooners Polly and Peggy, Harding, Antigua; Betsy and Fanny, Gibson, Bermuda; Lively, Hatch, Boston; Ulysses, Ray, St. Thomas's; sloops Eliza, Smith, ditto; Experiment, Newcomb, Boston.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, *July* 19.

The schooner Roby, Martin, arrived at Charleston after a passage of 4 days from this port.

A Frederick-Town paper of July 15, says, "We have had no rain for 40 days—the kitchen gardens are burnt up, and scarcely a vegetable can be procured in Frederick or for many miles round it. The crops of corn, it is feared, will be poor indeed.

"We are informed by a gentleman from Gennessee, that no rain has fallen there for 91 days."

An Americant merchant at the Havanna, writes to his correspondent in New-York, under date of the 23d June, (via Baltimore) as follows:—

"The famous general Bowles was bro't here yesterday from New-Orleans, and has the honor of being in the Moro Castle. It is hoped that the Spaniards will take better care of him than the first time he was in their possession." The declaration of war between France and England, was known at the Havanna, at the date of this letter.

From BRYDEN'S MARINE LIST.

July 18.

Arrived, brig Samuel, capt. West, 63 days from Lisbon—salt and fruit—James Biays. Left there several American vessels, names unknown. None belonging to this port. Spoke a sloop from N. York bound to Wilmington, N. C.

Letter-bags at Bryden's Coffee-house,

Monroe,	Leghorn,	21st
Firm,	London,	23d
Patapsco,	Leghorn,	——
President,	Amsterdam,	24th
Harmony,	Hamburg,	do.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Brig Samuel, West,	Lisbon
Sch'r Sparrow, Butnam,	Charleston

CLEARED,

Ship Santa Ana, Gil,	Havanna
Sch'r Tartar, Glavarry,	Curracoa

Road Committee.

☞ *The gentlemen appointed at Bryden's, on the 28th ultimo, by a meeting for the improvement of the roads, are requested to meet at the same place, on* Wednesday next, *the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M.*

July 16. d3t

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE

New-York Price Current

Are received by Messrs. WARNER & HANNA, Booksellers, No. 37, Market, corner of South Gay-street, Baltimore.

The well established credit of this publication, renders it unnecessary now to say any thing more of its value, than that its information is derived from the most authentic and respectable sources, and is at present supported by upwards of twelve hundred gentlemen of the mercantile interest. It is published every Saturday morning, and forwarded immediately to subscribers, by mail, to every part of the continent, they paying postage.

The annual subscription is *three dollars*, payable half-yearly—the money to be collected on the 1st of May and 1st of November, in every year.

July 16. d3t

To be Sold,

For a term of years, or hired by the year,

A healthy strong negro Lad. Wanted to purchase, for a term of years, or hire by the year, an honest, industrious Woman, who has been bro't up to the country business. Also, a Man of good character, who is a good waiter, and capable of driving a carriage occasionally. Apply to the printers.

July 12. eo5t

Sale by Auction.

To-Morrow Morning,

The 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the new auction room of the subscriber, Water-street, near Fayette's bridge, will be offered for sale,

Sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of plated coffee urns, tea pots, candlesticks, and a variety of plated ware; beds, mahogany chairs and tables; a few elegant gold watches and necklaces.

EDWARD WOODYEAR, Auct'r.

July 19.

Fresh Lemons,

Just received by brig Samuel, from Lisbon, for sale by WILLIAM COLE, No. 4, South-street.

July 19. d3t

Mrs. Childs

Has removed from Harrison-street, to No. 20, south Gay-street, and will accommodate Boarders by the week, month or longer time.

July 19. d4t

To Let,

A very handsome and convenient three-story HOUSE on St. Paul's-lane. Possession may be had immediately. For particulars enquire near the premises of

JAMES MOSHER.

July 19. d

To Gentlemen.

A Person capable of teaching the English language, mercantile accounts, geography, use of globes, maps, &c. would engage with a gentleman of respectability as tutor to children—He would assist to settle accounts, and do any writing that may be required. Application to B. at the office of this gazette will be duly honored.

July 10 eo

Irish Linen.

ALEXANDER BROWN

Has just received per the Edward, via Philadelphia,

A few boxes very nice 7-8 and 4-4 wide, which will be sold low at his Irish linen warehouse, No. 90, Market-street.

N. B. One small box, particularly fine, cost from 4/6 to 6/6, sterling, will be sold by the piece. July 19. eo4t

To be Let,

And possession given immediately,

Two three-story brick HOUSES in Commerce-street, in good condition; and several small tenements, in different situations. Also to be leased, for any term of years, a number of vacant Lots. For terms apply to

CALEB ARNEST.

July 19 eo3t

THE notice published by Mr. Joseph Forman, respecting a contract between him and me, is materially incorrect in several points. It is not, however, my purpose to trouble the public with our dispute. Mr Forman has, he says, filed a bill in chancery to enforce the contract. On the trial it will appear how far the contract is binding or fair, and whether he is willing or able to comply with it on his part.

RICHARD S. THOMAS.

July 19. eo3t

Further Dividend.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued against John Gill, of the city of Baltimore, in the district of Maryland, merchant, intend to meet on the nineteenth day of August next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at their office, No. 49, Water-street, in the city of Baltimore, to make a further dividend of the estate and effects of said bankrupt; when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

William Mac Creery, } Assignees.
James H. Hove, }

July 19. eo1m

For Sale,

(A GREAT BARGAIN,)

A large convenient HOUSE of nine rooms, a good kitchen, with three acres of very good ground, a garden of one acre inclosed with plank, the other two acres inclosed with posts and rails, and well set with grass—it is pleasantly situated on the head of Patapsco river, seven miles and a quarter from the city of Baltimore. It is on a small ground rent. A credit will be given from one to seven years. If not sold it will be rented—immediate possession to be given. Apply to the printers.

July 19. 22w8t

Notice.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Thomas Barklie, of the city of Baltimore, and district of Maryland, merchant and broker; and he being declared a bankrupt, is required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the twenty-fifth day of July instant, and the sixteenth and thirtieth days of August next ensuing, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the office of the commissioners, No. 18, Calvert-street, opposite the east end of the court-house, in the city of Baltimore, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

By order of the commissioners,

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

July 19. 22w6w

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Yundt and Brown,

I BEG leave, through the medium of your paper, to correct a mistake made by me in an advertisement on the 12th instant; and to offer every atonement and apology in my power, to a worthy and respectable citizen, whose character, as a merchant, might thereby sustain an undeserved injury. It became my duty to call a meeting of the creditors of WILLIAM ASHWELL, but by some unaccountable error, the name was written by me WILLIAM ASHMAN. The mistake was immediately corrected in the advertisement; but I have, nevertheless, thought it my duty to come publicly forward, to remove effectually from the *name & character* of *Mr. Ashman*, every doubt which that publication could possibly have created; and to request that he may accept of this note as a proof of my regret for having inadvertantly implicated him in any manner. You will please to continue it in your paper as often as may seem pleasing or necessary to him.

SAMUEL LYON.

July 14. d10t

Mill Seats.

I have for Sale several very valuable MILL SEATS, just above Havre de Grace, upon the tide of Susquehannah. For more particular advantages attending their situation, &c. apply to Josiah Pennington, esq. near Baltimore, and for terms to GEO. GALE.

Brookland, July 2. 2aw3m