after the event of war, they extended their purchases considerably. Whilst they continued to buy, prices advanced, and a few of the last sales of fine qualities were at 15d. per lb. But the trade in the manufactured article is rather dull, and as the manufacturers have not of late come much into the market, and further large importations have taken place, the spirit of speculation seems checked.

The demand for Sea-Island cotton has been very limited for some time, owing in a great degree to the finest Brazils being comparatively much cheaper, and being consequently used in place of them. The prices of Brazels, however, have not paid the importers, and they are likely now to be higher from the increased expence of bringing them to market; in this case we expect the manufacturers to use Sea-Islands more freely, and we look for a revival of the demand at no very distant period. N. Orleans continues in the bad repute, occasioned by the inferior qualities of last year's importations, and the frequent deceptions in the packing. If the new crops however should prove to be generally free from faults, the prejudice against this description of cotton, once so much liked, may be lessened.

Flour, superfine, 37 a 38s. per barrel. Rice, new in bond, 31 a 32s. per cwt. Duty paid 39 a 40s. Since hostilities commenced between this country and France, the demand for grain and flour has increased; being the natural consequence of such an event. Some are of opinion that a further rise will take place, as provisions are now low in price, but as this country is well supplied, and the crops in the ground, so far, appear favorable, we do not look for any material change, unless speculators come freely into the market. Rice is scarce, and at present meets a ready sale, but when our market is well supplied, we expect some decline in the price.

Ashes. pot, N. York, 43 to 44s. cwt. Pearl, 48 a 49s. Some speculations have been made in pot and pearl ashes, under an idea that they will advance. As, however, the demand is limitted, and we look for further supplies from America, we think it probable that the present quotations will not be supported long, if the arrivals are not under a fair supply.

Turpentine, 22 a 24s. per barrel. Tar, 21 a 22s. There is very little tar in the importers' hands; but as dealers and speculators hold considerable stocks, we do not expect the usual rise in this article in consequence of the war. Turpentine is very scarce and in demand, and we look for an advance on the last prices at which it was sold.

Tobacco, York and James' River, per lb.
3 1-4 to 6 3-4d.
Rappahannock, 3 to 6d.
Potomak, 3 to 6d.
Georgia, 3 to 5d.
Carolina, 2 3-4 to 5d.
Stem'd, 5 to 7d.
Maryland brown, 3 to 4 1-4d.
——— Colored, 5 to 6d.
——— Kitefoot, 6 to 8d.

Some are of opinion that tobacco will advance a little as our stock is small, and the expence of bringing it to market must be considerably increased by the war; it will however in a great measure depend upon our supplies; if these are no less than ordinary, we think the advance, if any, will be very trifling.

Caffee, ordinary, per cwt. 106 to 118s.
middling. 120 to 126
good, 181 to 132
fine, 128 to 140s.

Duties.

Cotton, of the growth of the United States, pays 7s. 10d. Cochineal 10d. per lb. Indigo, of the United States, 12s; of British colonies or plantations, 18s. of any other place, 27s. for every 100lb. Tobacco, from the time of importation, may remain in the king's warehouse, free of expence, for 18 months. American ships pay 3s. per ton, per measurement here, inwards, and 1s. per ton outwards.

A respectable commercial friend has favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the evening of the 30th May, received by the ship Charles from Liverpool. They contain much interesting intelligence, of which the following is a brief abstract:

London, May 25.

Last Friday, at three o'clock, the following message was delivered by several of the orators of government to the senate, the legislative body, and the tribunate:

MESSAGE.

Saint Cloud, May 20.

The ambassador of England has been recalled; compelled by this circumstance, the ambassador of the republic has quitted a country where he could no longer hear the language of peace.

At this decisive moment the government submits to your view, and it will submit to the view of France and of Europe, its first relations with the Britannic ministry, the negociations which were terminated by the treaty of Amiens, and the new discussions which seem to finish by an absolute rupture.

The present age and posterity will there see all that it has done to put an end to the calamities of war, and with what moderation and what patience it has labored to prevent their return.

Nothing has been able to interrupt the course of the projects formed to rekindle discord between the two nations. The treaty of Amiens had been negociated amidst the clamors of a party hostile to peace. Scarcely was it concluded, when it was the object of bitter censure. It was represented as fatal to England, because it was not disgraceful to France. Soon after, alarms were disseminated; dangers were pretended, on which was established the necessity of a state of peace, such as to be a permanent signal of new hostilities. There were kept in reserve, and hired, those vile miscreants, who had torn the bosom of their country, and who were intended to tear it anew. Vain calculations of hatred! We are no longer that France which was divided by factions, and buffetted by storms; but France restored to internal tranquility, regenerated in her administration and her laws, and ready to fall, with her whole weight, upon whatever foreign state may dare to attack her, and to unite with the banditti whom an atrocious policy would once more cast upon her shores to organize pillage and assassinations.

At length an unexpected message, all at once, terrifies England with imaginary armaments in France and Batavia, and supposes the existence of important discussions which divided the two governments, while no such discussion was known to the French government.

Immediately formidable armaments took place on the coasts, and in the ports of Great-Britain; the sea is covered with her ships of war; and it is in the midst of these preparations that the cabinet of London demands of France the abrogation of a fundamental article in the treaty of Amiens.

They wanted, they said, new guarantees: and they despised the sanctity of treaties, the execution of which is the first of guarantees which nations can give to each other.

In vain did France invoke that faith which has been sworn: in vain did she appeal to the forms received among nations; in vain did she consent to shut her eyes to the actual non execution of the articles of the treaty of Amiens, from which England pretended to release herself: in vain was she willing to delay taking a definitive resolution until Spain and Batavia, both of them in contracting parties, could have manifested their disposition: in vain, in short, did she propose to request the mediation of the powers who had been invited to guarantee, and who, in effect, did guarantee the stipulation required to be abrogated.

Every proposition was rejected, and the demands of England became more imperious and more absolute.

It was not in the principles of the government to yield to menace; it was not in their power to bend the majesty of the French people to laws prescribed to them with forms so haughty and so new. Had they done so, they would have consecrated in favor of England the right of annulling, at her sole pleasure, all the stipulations which bind her towards France. It would have authorized her to demand from France new guarantees on the slightest alarm, which she might have thought proper to pretend; and hence two new principles would have been placed in the public code of Great-Britain, by the side of that by which she has disinherited the other nations of the common sovereignty of the seas, and submitted to her laws and to her regulations the independence of their flag.

The government stopt at the limit traced out by its principles and its duties.—The negociation is interrupted, and we are ready to fight, if we are attacked.

We shall at least fight for maintaining the faith of treaties, and for the honor of the French name.

Had we yielded to a vain terror, we should soon have had to fight to repel new pretensions; but we should have fought dishonored by a previous weakness, fallen in our own eyes, and degraded in the eyes of an enemy which should have once made us bend to her unjust pretensions.

The nation will repose itself in the consciousness of its strength, whatever injuries the enemy do us in places where we shall not have been able to prevent them or to reach them. The result of this contest will be such as we have a right to expect from the justice of our cause and the courage of our warriors.

The first consul,
(Signed) BONAPARTE.
By the first consul,
The secretary of state,
(Signed) MARET.
May 28.

A great alteration is said to have taken place in the political system of his Prussian majesty, who appears inclined to act in concert with the emperor Alexander, and the emperor of Germany. The Prussian troops are on their march to the electorate of Hanover, but although their object is stated to be the protection of that territory, we have little doubt that the measure has been occasioned by the apprehension of the cabinet of Berlin, lest France should anticipate their entrance, and obtain possession of the electorate.

An attempt has been made by general Brune, the French ambassador at Constantinople, to have the ports of Turkey shut against our shipping. The Porte continues firm to its true interests, and all his exertions and intrigues have proved fruitless.

—

Arrived yesterday, the brig Clio, Hanisen, from Barcelona, Leghorn, and 43 days from Gibraltar. Left, at Leghorn, the 4th of May, ships Piomingo, Blagge; and Phoenix, Peterson, both of New-York, the latter at quarantine; brigs Samuel, of Philadelphia, at quarantine; Molly, Salisbury, Baltimore; Eliza, Eugley, Boston; Telemachus, of do; Truxtun, of Baltimore, at quarantine; two Marblehead and one Boston schooners, with fish; and ship Courtney, of Norfolk. At Barcelona, ship True American, Tibner, of New-York; snow George, Bell, Philadelphia; ship George, Rice, of do; and ship Venus, Matchet, of Boston, both gone on the coast to load for Europe; and ship Four Friends, Waite, of Philadelphia, lying in the roads. Sailed in company, from Salou, with ship Hope, Graham, for New-York; ship Eliza, of Salem, for Mogadore; ship Pembroke, Arnold, of Boston, for do. and parted company with them off Cape Pallace. On the 12th inst. in lat. 30, long. 24, 34, capt. Hanisen was chased by a French privateer brig, but she could not overtake him. Spoke, June 26, in lat. 35, long. 39, ship Ann, Butler, from Baltimore for Batavia, the brig Robert, from Baltimore for the isle of France, was in company with her. July 7, in lat. 30, long. 60, 40, ship Juno, 7 days from New-York, for Amsterdam. 9th, in lat. 39, 30, long. 60, ship American Eagle, Merry, 6 days from New-York for Madeira. 20th, lat. 40, long. 71, 30, schr. Arbah and Ruthy, Feyer, 48 hours from Newport for Havanna, who supplied capt. H. with provisions.

Same day, the British ship Charles, Moyes, in 50 days from Liverpool. Left, the ship Perseverance, ——, to sail about the 20th June for New-York; ship Sterling, Pearce, from New-Orleans; Sally, Webber, from Charleston; and Ritson, Wakefield, from Virginia. The ship Caledonia had arrived at Liverpool, in 29 days from New-York. The ships Atlantic, Chew; and Merchant, had also arrived at Liverpool from New-York. The ship Delaware, Beebe, of New-York, has arrived at Liverpool from Greenock, and was advertised an early fall ship for New-York. The Bath, Thrasher, from Portland; Packet, Sawyer, from Philadelphia; Union, White, from Massachusetts; Hazen and Union, both from Savannah; brig William, Ashton, from New-York; John, La Costa, from Charleston; the Clyde, M'Call, from do. in 34 days, had also arrived at Liverpool. [Most of the above arrivals, we copied from a Liverpool paper of the 30th May.] Spoke, June 12, in lat. 44, 49, long. 58, 52, ships Two Friends, Vose, from New-York for London. 20th, lat. 45, 22, long. 38, 54, a brig from Cape Cod for Figuera. 23d, lat. 44, 55, a French brig from St. Domingo for Havre-de-Grace. July 4, lat. 40, long. 65, 12, ship American Eagle, Merry, 6 days from New York for Madeira. 17th, lat. 39, 39, long. 69, saw the hull of a schooner painted black and yellow, with turpentine sides; her figure head was washed away, and she was stripped of every moveable article.—Next day, brig Nancy, 14 days from Martinique for Newburyport.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MONDAY, *July 25.*

During the gust yesterday, a sail-boat overset between the Fort and Fell's Point, containing eleven persons, eight of whom were unfortunately drowned, one was taken up by another boat, and the other two swam a-shore.

The remains of all the above unfortunates have been found, of whom we have learnt the names of the following:

Mrs. Higgins and child,
Sarah Kean, aged 11 years,
Mrs. Tull and
Charles Clark.

Interments in the burying grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore, during the week *ending this morning at sun-rise:*

Cholera,	20
Small pox,	1
Drowned,	1*
Worms,	2
Child-bed,	1
Consumption,	1
Croup,	1
Diseases unknown,	4
Adults,	5
Children,	26
	31

* We understand the above is not one of the unfortunate victims of yesterday.

Some additional papers relative to the negociation have been laid before parliament. Among these the following is the only document which we find interesting to the American reader:

COPY OF A LETTER
From Mr. R. King to lord Hawkesbury.
London, May 15, 1803.

My Lord,

In the present critical posture of affairs, I lose no time in communicating to your lordship, for his majesty's information, that a treaty was signed at Paris on the thirtieth day of April past, by the plenipotentiaries of America and France; by which the complete sovereignty of the town and territory of New Orleans, as well as all Louisiana, as the same was heretofore possessed by Spain, has been acquired by the United States of America. In drawning up this treaty, care has been taken so to frame the same, as not to infringe any right of Great-Britain in the navigation of the river Mississippi.

I flatter myself that this communication will be received with satisfaction, and regarded as a new proof of the disposition of the United States, to observe towards his majesty a spirit of amity and confidence, important at all times, and more especially so in present circumstances, to the harmony and mutual prosperity of the two countries.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your lordship the assurance of the distinguished consideration, with which I have the honor to be, &c.

RUFUS KING.

Rt. hon. lord Hawkesbury.

[Here follows a note from lord Hawkesbury, acknowledging the receipt of the above.]

Letters received yesterday, per schooner Nancy, inform, that the merchants at the Havanna having remonstrated to the Spanish court on the conduct of the intendant, as being injurious to the interests of commerce, an order had been issued for his recall, with instructions to remain in office until the arrival of his successor. Irritated as this mark of disgrace, the intendant seized upon most of the American vessels in port, (many of which vessels were under Spanish colors) condemned them and their cargoes, and threw several of the captains into prison. He was expected to take his departure for Spain in about two weeks. Eight or ten English Guineamen were at Havanna, preparing to clear out with all possible dispatch, though it was not officially known there that hostilities were renewed in Europe. It was very sickly at the Havanna. [*Mer. Adv.*]

We notice with pleasure the sentiments of a New-Jersey orator, on the last anniversary of the independence of our country—he says, "unite my countrymen, and be happy. It is only internal division that can sap the foundation of your prosperity, and wrest from you the blessings you enjoy. The sword of a foreign enemy we dread not; secure in the bonds of union, firm is our strength; our peace and freedom immortal.

"The world may confederate its powers, and proudly threaten our destruction; we laugh them to scorn. Strong in the bulwark of millions of united freemen, the guardian genius of our native land, high towering on its rock of adamant, shall scatter the accumulated host, and vindicate the freedom of our country.

"Spurn, my countrymen, as the greatest curse to a free country, at the black calumnies which hireling printers daily disseminate to poison your minds, create dissentions, and render your country a mark for the finger of scorn. However these men may boast of their patriotism, be assured they are vipers that knaw at the very heart of our national freedom, that are lying in wait to fatten on the spoils of your happiness.

"The crimes of these men have at length arrived at that degree of enormous magnitude, as to threaten the dissolution of every ligament of society. They proudly lord it over the fair field of honorable fame, and pluck with unhallowed hand from the brow of the hero, his wreath of well-earned laurel.

"Seeing, as we daily see, that no tie of honor, or of conscience, nor even the sacred behests of law, can for a moment influence the conduct or prevent the crimes of these your mortal enemies, it becomes the duty of every honest citizen who loves his country, to unite in expressing that detestation which ought to follow the names of harpies, who feed on murdered reputations, and gorge on the fair fame of our best and worthiest patriots.

"The murderer that stabs his enemy, in the face of day, and the cowardly assassin who shelters his crimes in the obscurity of night, are elevated in the air as objects of retributive justice, and consigned to the rack of everlasting infamy; but the man, who, under the mask of patriotic motives, levels the arrows of deadly calumny at the hearts of those whom worth and talents have elevated into consideration, and with a stroke of his pen blots the fairest records of honorable service, is permitted to strut in the open field of day, and to boast of his love of our country, and of his veneration for truth!!! Who now, shall tread the path of honor? Who shall devote a whole life to his country's welfare, if instead of fame and reward he reaps an harvest of infamy, sown by the hand of a stranger, an alien, who sought and found a refuge in our country, whose protection he repays by destroying the reputations of her chosen sons, and sowing divisions among her happy people.

My countrymen, the cure of this evil is speedy and sure; these men exist but by your bounty; withdraw that and they sink into the deep obscurity from whence they ascended, and from whence they ought never to have been allowed to rise.

[*Morning Chronicle.*]

We are authorised to say that the present governor of Maryland will serve in the legislature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their representatives at the next election.

[*Maryland Gazette.*]

Married last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Glendy, Mr. *Thomas Harrison*, to Miss *Elenor Hargrove*, all of this city.

☞ *The letter-bag of the ship President, for Amsterdam, will be taken from Bryden's coffee-house to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock.*

Letter-bags at Bryden's Coffee-house,

Harmony, Hamburg,	27th instant
Firm, London,	
Patapsco, Leghorn,	28th do.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Brig Isabella, Craig, Trinidad

CLEARED,

Ship President, Waistcoat, Amsterdam
Brig Polly & Nancy, Brown, Curracoa

☞ *The ladies of the Impartial Humane Society gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the second collection raised in the Baptist church, for the benefit of the Impartial Free School.*

By order of the president,
KEZIA NORRIS,
July 25. *Sec'y I. F. S.*

Notice.

☞ *The committee appointed by the grocers, at an adjourned meeting held at Mr. Wyant's tavern on Monday, the 11th instant, to wait on the sugar-refiners of this city, request a general attendance of the grocers, at the same place, on* Monday evening next, *at 8 o'clock, in order that they may lay before them the result of their business.* *July 20.*

Sale by Auction.

To-Morrow morning,
The 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Frederick-street dock, will commence the sale of
A variety of DRY GOODS.
After which, at 12 o'clock,
17 hhds. first quality Muscovado sugar
21 do. Guadaloupe clayed and Muscovado do.
15 boxes Havanna white sugar
4 hhds. and 21 bags coffee
11 pipes French brandy, 4th proof
13 do. Holland gin
100 boxes fresh lemons
100 demijohns
20 boxes window glass, 8 by 10.
40 bags walnuts, &c.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.
July 25.

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to our sale To-morrow Morning, at the auction room at the head of Frederick-street dock,
100 catties black and other sewing silk
50 pieces black silk handkerchiefs
25 do. lutestrings and sensshaws
5 do. black satin
2 do. green Persian
2 do. green musquito netting
100 do. colored nankeen.
Also,
8 bales Spanish indigo.
And immediately after, at 12 o'clock,
10 tierces rice
400 hundred building stones.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.
July 25.

For Sale,

100 boxes 8 by 10 Bohemia Window GLASS, and 200 DEMIJOHNS. Apply to
JOHONNOT & COOK.
July 25. eo3t

For Sale,

The time of a Dutch Servant Girl, who has about 3½ years to serve. Enquire of the printers.
July 25. eo3t

Just Received,

And offered for sale at the subscribers' lumber yard, lower end of Frederick-street dock,
A quantity of RED CEDAR and RED BAY WOOD, for cash or a short credit.
J. SMALL.
July 25. d4t

Caution.

THE public are cautioned not to credit any person or persons on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts except my own contracting.
WILLIAM BOYLE.
July 25. eo3t‖

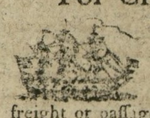
To gentlemen of landed property.

A PERSON regularly bred to the Land Surveying Business, having some leisure time, respectfully offers his service to the land-holders of Baltimore and vicinity, in possession of rough draughts or written surveys of estate, who may wish to have them mapped and planned previous to sale, &c. in a correct and elegant manner, on moderate terms—Their commands left with the printers, will receive immediate attention. Respectable reference will be given.
July 25. eo3t‖

For Sale or Freight,

The Brig SUSANNA,
Richard Thornton, master;
A good strong northern built vessel, well fitted and found, burthen about 1000 barrels, and will be ready to take in a cargo in three days. Apply to Henry Holden, or
JOB SMITH & HOOPER.
July 25. d

For Charleston, (S. C.)



The Schooner
ROBY,
A. Martin, master;
Will sail the 29th instant. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Smith's wharf, or to
WM. BALL,
No. 60, Market-street.
July 25. eo3t

For Amsterdam,

The fine, new, copper-fastened ship
ABEONA,
Jared Gallup, master;
Having part of her cargo engaged, will load with all possible dispatch. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the master on board, at Wilson's wharf, or JOHN M'FADON & CO.
N.B. Small articles of stowage, such as sugar in boxes or coffee in bags, will be taken on moderate freight.
July 16. (J.25) eo3t

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, the 3d instant, two MARES—one of which is an iron grey, about 14¾ hands high, shod all round, and will be seven years old the ensuing spring. The other is a light sorrel, with white face and white hind feet, white mane and tail, will be four years old the ensuing spring, and was shod before; they have both been accustomed to work, which may be discovered by the marks of the collar.

If stolen a reward of twenty dollars will be paid for the mares and thief, if he is prosecuted to conviction; or six dollars for the mares only, or in proportion for either of them.
ELIZABETH CRABB.
Montgomery court house, July 25. eo9t

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

To Let,

THAT three-story brick HOUSE in Chatham-street, next door to Mr. Luke Thomas's. Immediate possession may be had. Apply to the subscriber, No. 4, Calvert-street; or, in his absence, to John Merryman, junior, No 51, Water-street.
JOHN MERRYMAN.
April 30. w&c