cutting them out, without the co-operation of a very powerful and expensive military armament.

Yesterday Mr. Tierney was appointed to the office of treasurer of the navy, and afterwards sworn in a member of the privy council.

Mr. Talbot, Dr. Maclaurin, and Mr. Hudson, the secretary, physician and chaplain to the late embassy, have, with some other English gentlemen, and about 100 ladies, been permitted to depart from France, and are arrived in London. Mr. Talbot waited on lord Hawkesbury yesterday morning, and had a long conference with his lordship. All the English ladies have been liberated by order of the government.

A French mail reached town on Saturday, and a regular official intercourse is to be continued; the government of each country having declared that, under existing circumstances, it will not be the first to interrupt it.

The Liverpool merchants are, as usual, at the commencement of a war, using all due diligence in fitting out privateers to cruise against the enemy. Nearly one hundred are at present under equipment.

Sixty thousand pounds of tobacco, and 14 000 wt. of raisins, were on Friday exported by certificate to Holland. Under like authority, a large quantity of East-India goods, cocoa, sugar, and cinnamon, were at the same time sent to France.

June 9.

The French government has published an arrete respecting privateers. Among the encouragements held out for those vessels, a reward of 40 francs is offered for each prisoner taken on board a merchant vessel and brought into port; for each prisoner taken on board armed trading vessels, 47 francs are given, besides 110 francs for each gun above 12lb. calibre.

On taking enemy's privateers and small vessels belonging to the government, it is proposed to give 160 francs for each gun, from 4 to 12-pounders; 240 for each of those above 12-pounders; and 70 francs for each prisoner brought into port.

For taking ships of the line, frigates, and sloops of war, the following rewards are held out:—210 francs for each gun, from four to 12lb. calibre; 360 for each above 12lb. and 60 francs for each prisoner brought into port.

Dover is full of troops. The Leicester, Oxford, Northampton militia, and the 15th regiment of horse are still stationed there. Some more troops are expected to arrive there in a day or two.

June 10.

By the French papers we find that the French funds, though confined to so few hands, and consequently less likely to be suddenly affected by national alarm as our funds, are rapidly falling. The consolidated five per cents are at 48 ft. 75 cents.

The most resolute determination seems to prevail in France to occupy Hanover, nor do the accounts from that electorate give us room to hope that much will be atchieved in its defence by the public spirit of the inhabitants. In most parts, we learn by the Hamburg mail, EN MASSE has been obstinately opposed by the people. An article indeed is given in town on private authority, dated Bentheim, May 28th, which is as follows: "The French army on its route to Hanover was met by a Russian aid-de-camp who, on the part of a Russian general here, requested a conference with the commander of the French troops, since which the French army has halted."

This intelligence, however, requires confirmation. The interference of Russia is indeed the only prospect of saving Hanover from the French army.

Lucien Bonaparte, say the Paris journals, is gone to Spain, there to raise the supplies, it is supposed, for carrying on the war.

The voluntary subscriptions for the construction and equipment of pinnaces, gun and flat-bottomed boats, to be employed in the intended invasion of this country, are stated to be already very numerous. They are sent in every day to the prefecture of the police from all ranks and classes of citizens. "The publication of the list of subscribers will, it is said, form the best answer which can be given to the hopes of the British cabinet."

Letters from Oporto, of the 26th of May, confirm the news of general Lasnes having left Lisbon. It is added, but this is mere report, that 15,000 French troops are at Bayonne, on their way to attack Portugal.

The intended levy EN MASSE in Hanover was found not likely to be attended with success. Commotions had taken place on that account in several parts of the electorate. On the 23d and 24th ult. the citizens of Lunenburg being convoked to a meeting at the town-house, to swear to defend their country, they almost unanimously opposed this proposal. The same thing happened at Zell: but at Helzen all the citizens took the oath without the least objection. Even at Hanover, the people are said to have proved very obstinate.

It is expected that 40,000 seamen, including 8000 marines, will be moved for in the house of commons this night; this will make the number of seamen and marines voted for seven months 100,000.

Upwards of 200 troops embarked this day on board the Iris, of 50 guns, for Newfoundland.

It was yesterday reported that the French troops had taken possession of Bremen. This intelligence was said to have been bro't by a vessel arrived at Hull from the North Seas. The operations of the French in the north of Germany remain still uncertain. The mercantile world wait with great anxiety for some farther information respecting the determination of the Northern powers as to the protection of the Elbe and the Weser. Should they be so pusillanimous as to permit the French to occupy the Hans Towns and the Rivers of Germany, it does seem necessary that this country should retaliate by some act of decision and vigor. It is shameful to have a mere toleration. Let them do their worst, but at the same time, let them suffer the worst. Now that the war is begun, it must be supported by force against nothing but brute violence and unprincipled force.

We find little worth noting in the Paris Journals. The people seem very warm in their support of the war, and voluntary contributions proceed prosperously. The French government is extremely anxious to render the war popular for the first six months. Within that time they expect the severest blows and the most important losses. After that they expect to organize their means of attack. This certainly seems the course the war will take. We have nothing to fear for the first six months, and our present successes in regard to the end of the war, are scarce worth talking of. We hope ministers have some grand and efficient measures in view, of which we cannot yet discover the elements. But from being so very secret they needs must be the more effectual!

We observe, with much pleasure, the uncommon success which has attended the navy, thus early in the war: The number of valuable prizes already taken, almost exceeds belief:—No less than twenty-one were carried into Plymouth only, within the space of two days. Three large frigates, a corvette, and several luggers are among the captured.

The French frigate captured, are La Pensee, Francoise, and Sybelle.

The Spaniards are extremely quiet, and are trying to get their wealthy ships home, before the storm bursts upon them. The St. Julien arrived at Cadiz from Vera-Cruz on the 27th of May with 2,800,000 dollars on board for the Royal treasury.

'Tis impossible to conceive the chagrin and vexation of the first consul, when he found that war was positively declared, all the ports of France blockaded, & hundreds of French and Dutch merchantmen, driven, like sheep, into the harbors of Old England:—The "*Moniteur*" redoubled its abuse; every English man, woman and infant, in France, were made prisoners of war! a navy was *ordered* to be '*raised immediately*' and the ships of the Republic were commanded to *take* and bring in every British ship and vessel found on the ocean!

France has distinct treaties of peace with Naples, Portugal, &c. yet 'tis believed, she will attack those powers, immediately unless they take part with her against England. This she probably defines to be—the *spirit* of the treaties.

Among the cruising frigates particularly fortunate, are the Doris and the Amazon; the first has captured a number of valuable vessels; the latter a French Indiaman, valued at 100,000l. sterling. There have been no actions, except that a French lugger dared to attempt boarding the Doris of 36 guns. The mariners were ordered to fire on her, which they did, killed 8, including the captain, and wounded 14.

Public Funds, June 10.

3 per cent. cons. shut—3 per cent. red. 57 1-2—The whole national debt is now 21,585,429l. 3s. 3d. outstanding and unfunded.

Steel's Navy-List—June.

Total of ships, frigates, sloops, &c. in commission 327; 72 of which are of the line.

PARIS, June 6.

The intelligence relative to M Otto's having sailed from Calais, is not true. He was at Paris yesterday. The road to London is no longer practicable for negociators; it is only so for the French army.

Yesterday was the grand parade at the Thuilleries. The first consul afterwards gave audience to the ambassadors; and in the evening there was an assembly at madame Bonaparte's.

The Necessite, armed en flute, arrived at Brest on the 28th ult. in 29 days from St. Domingo.

The emigrations from Switzerland to America have recommenced. Many passports have been demanded in the cantons of Zurich and Glarus.

French funds, 49 1-2, 49, 48 1 4.

[*Extract from the Moniteur.*]

PARIS, June 4.

Entrance of the French army into Hanover, and proclamation of general Mortier to the Hanoverians.

General Mortier, commander of a body of troops, marched from Coeverden, where he had established his head quarters, on the 26th May. On the 28th an Hanoverian battalion evacuated the bishoprick of Osnaburg.

General Mortier, having had knowledge of the proclamation of the king of England, answered to it with the following:

EDWARD MORTIER, *lieutenant-general, commander in chief, to the inhabitants of the electorate of Hanover.*

Hanoverians, an army enters upon your territory; it comes not to spread consternation, but to cut off that portion of the continent you inhabit, from a government which is an enemy to the tranquility of Europe, and which glories in trampling under foot every principle of the rights of the people and of civilized nations.

The first consul, faithful to the sentiments of moderation and humanity, which distinguish him as eminently as his political and military virtues, has without effect, exhausted every means of conciliation to prevent a rupture.

The king of England, faithless to his most sacred engagements, has dishonored his signature by refusing to evacuate Malta, as he had solemnly pledged himself to do by the treaty of Amiens; he has given the signal of hostilities, and from that moment he becomes alone responsible before God and man for the calamities which the scourge of war might draw upon the states under his dominion.

I am informed that proclamations dictated by the most blind fury, have been made to you for the purpose of drawing you into a contest which must be altogether foreign to your inclination; guard yourselves from an aggression as silly as it would be useless, and of which you alone would be the victims.

Hanoverians, I promise you safety and protection, if, consulting your true interest, you separate your cause from that of a sovereign, who, breaking off all ties of good faith, has by that very act, freed you from the attachment which you might have thought you owed him.

The most severe discipline shall be observed among the troops under my command. Your persons, your properties, shall be respected; but in return, I require from you such conduct as is to be expected from a peaceable people.

ED. MORTIER.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.

Letters from New York, received by the mail, state, that in consequence of the increasing alarm, the writers, with their families, were preparing to leave the city.

The officers of the customs at New-York, have ceased granting bills of health.

Arrived, schooner John Adams, Babcock, Richmond, 11 days; Two Brothers, Lockwood, do. 8; sloop Olive Branch, Pearson, do. 6.

Arrived at the Lazaretto,

Brig Lydia, ——, New-Orleans, sailed in company with the Sophia, already arrived.

Schr. Milford, Oliver, St. Thomas

Also, a schooner from North Carolina.

Cleared, schooner Fly, Notris, Guadaloupe.

Ship Matilda, Talbat, and a schooner from Antigua, are below.

The ship Olive Branch, Carson, from St. Sebastians, is below.

NORFOLK, August 6.

COMMUNICATED.

Masters of vessels and Seamen are desired to be on their guard in respect to *Certificates of Protection*, as in some places it is the custom of Notaries Public to give notarial *Certificates of Citizenship*, which have been often mistaken by masters and seamen, for regular Protections, agreeably to the act of congress, by which means many seamen have been impressed.

Arrived yesterday, schooner Harriot and Ann, J. Cox, junior, master, from Oporto. Left there, brig Camillus, Lake, for St. Ubes, to sail the 14th June; barque Columbia, Day, for this port, to sail 26th; ship Louisa, Douglass, Baltimore, 14th; brig Swift, Floyd, ———, 7th; brig George, Buchanan, ——, 18th; just arrived, brig American, Houston, 27 days from Baltimore. Spoke in lat. 26, brig Nancy, Warren, 24 days out from New-York, bound to Oporto. Spoke ship Iris, Skinner, out 12 days from New-York, bound to Liverpool.

Brig Favorite, Fryer, 14 days from Antigua.

Schooner Eagle, Frith, 24 days from Jamaica.

Cleared, ships Nabby, Jackson, Liverpool; Perseverance, Dickson, Falmouth; Aberdeen, Blair, do. Julia, Calvert, Cork and a market; brig Elizabeth, Barclay, Antigua; schrs Iris, Pearson, Madeira; Telemachus, Clark, West-Indies; sloop Mary, Cowper, Barbados.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, *August* 11.

Extract of a letter from the consignees of the ship Adelaide, to her owners in Baltimore, dated Leghorn, 22d June, 1803.

"We have now the pleasure of informing you that the Adelaide arrived here on the 15th instant. To our great surprise she was immediately put under a species of arrest, by the French general commanding here, and her papers demanded, on the ground that being addressed to an English house, the property on board of her might be English; and thence, from the war just broken out between England and France, liable to seizure on the part of the French government. We instantly took the necessary steps for the security of the property, declaring it in the American consular office to be entirely, to the best of our knowledge, belonging to citizens of the United States.

"There cannot be a doubt but the property will be released, being clearly neutral."

[We understand that although the British merchants at Leghorn were considered as prisoners, yet they were carrying on business as usual.]

Died at Coxsackie, (New-York) Mr. *Thomas Tryon*, aged at least 110, some of his friends say 120!

A droll way of vindicating republican *jobbers.*

In answer to some animadversions in yesterday's Gazette upon the influence of names, the American of this morning makes the following rejoinder, intended as a reply to that part respecting a certain senatorial friend of the people.

"And why, Mr. Brown, should not "a certain official *friend of the people*" be entitled to this *fat* job, when not unconstitutional to accept it? We suppose you would wish the state government to be as conciliatory and indulging as is the general government! You would have her permit her *fat* jobs to remain in the hands of the *enemies* and not the *friends* of the people! If this system had been more fully persevered in, perhaps, you might still have remained, an *authorised printer* of the laws: and tho' the present *economical* government would not have given you a *third* of the sum you received from your friend Pickering, under the Adams administration; still, it would have been an object! As to the *electioneering machine, shaped* out of a *road*, we have not seen it or its operations, and, therefore, know nothing about it!"

Now we like this—We are delighted with such arguments as these, because they contain one of the surest antidotes on earth to democracy—a little grain of candor on the part of her disciples. We shall not attempt to lay before the editors of the American, or their readers, the crowd of "*whys*" in opposition to the principle aimed at being established in the above quotation, viz. the right of a member of the legislature to erect an *office* or create a *job* and to enjoy them himself, when made. If this is, and that it is there can be no doubt, the principle they also wish to be introduced into the general government, whose "conciliatory and indulgent" temper is the theme of their complaint, it is high time the people should AWAKE to their alarming situation. We have always considered the printers and brawlers of democracy as sufficiently profligate for any act of public plunder, but we never could have supposed they would be so impudently brazen as to stamp "*public jobbers*" on their own foreheads.

We cannot sufficiently admire the ingenuity of the American, in twitting us upon the deprivation of a *place* as *authorised printers* of the laws, which has been bestowed upon themselves! and this too after their libellous sneer at the "indulgence" of the general government. It is true the publication of the laws was imposed upon us by the former administrations, and it is true we were *robbed* of the office by the present, with an expectation perhaps that our subscribers would also be *robbed* of the laws. We say the publication of those laws was "imposed" upon us—because we had preferred publishing only such as were general, *gratis*, to receiving 50 cents per octavo page for all, both *local* and general. In this instance we disobliged our readers and ourselves to oblige the government, by accepting its terms - and the same terms precisely, without any "*economical*" saving of a "*third*," as the American basely insinuates, are extended to the pensioned printers of that paper. The office of public printers we deserved from the administration which gave it—not from any merits in ourselves as its supporters, for the want of time and talents left us but very little more than the will; but because the Gazette had at that time double the circulation of any paper in the state; and the same pre-eminence was enjoyed by it up to the moment that the present administration found it too independent to be made their tool, and struck it from the list of their pensioned presses.

We have said thus much to shew, agreeably to our suggestion yesterday, that "the friends of the people," the self-stiled *republicans*, have been and are too generally "wolves in sheep's cloathing," and that their lingo about "œconomy" is an hypocritical cant to get upon the backs of those *who bear the fleece*. Truly, as a writer in a late Telegraphe says, are the self-named "friends of the people" their own friends only.

From BRYDEN'S *MARINE LIST.*

August 10.

Arrived, the schooner Patriot, Wetherly, 12 days from Nevis—rum—Polk and M'Henry. Brings nothing new—spoke nothing.

Also, snow Nancy, Bounds, 47 days from Leghorn—wine, oil and soap—James Purviance and others. Left there,

Ship Adelaide, Munn, Baltimore, and
Brig Syren, Patterson, Philadelphia
both seized on account of being consigned to an English house.
Ship Union, Hodges, Salem
Brig Molly, Salisbury, Baltimore
Telemachus, Gosding, Boston
Schr. Trio, Willman, do.

Spoke in the Gut of Gibraltar, July 4, ship Abigail, from Barcelona, bound to Philadelphia. August 2, ship Louisa, Douglass, from Oporto, to Baltimore. 4th, schooner Mary, Folger, 7 days from Baltimore, bound to Martinique.

The snow Truxton, Johnson, of Baltimore, sailed from Leghorn, 15 days before the Nancy, for New-York.

The Tripolitan ship which lay so long at Gibraltar, was taken off Tripoli, bound in, by the John Adams, captain Rogers, and sent to Malta, the 24th May.

Also, schooner Somerset, capt. Brown, 46 days from Cadiz—salt and wine—Wm. Patterson and Sons. The brig Hunter, Smith, of Baltimore, sailed from Cadiz the 3d May, for Gibraltar. Left there on the 24th June, ship Dart, Peck, Norfolk, to sail for do. in 10 days; brigs S. W. captain Steed, Norfolk, in 6 days for Teneriffe; Ann and Francis, Carpenter, Norfolk, in 4 days for do. Fox, Lock, Boston, 2 days for St. Petersburg; Respect, March, Newburyport, 10 days for St. Petersburg; Argo, Smith, Boston, 20 days for Hamburg; John Adams, Toby, Berkley, 5 days for Newport, (R. I.); Atlantic, ——, Fairfield, performing quarantine; Ann and Maria, Keen, Philadelphia, 4 days for Teneriffe; Sukey, Huggins, Newburyport, performing quarantine; Reliance, Lovett, Newbedford, 2 days for New-York. Spoke, July 25th, lat. 36, 8. N. long. 60, 56, W. brig Hunter, Green, from New-York, to Surinam, out 12 days. 30th, lat. 37, 20, N. long. 69, 3, W. schr. Hiram, Weston, from New-York, to St. Jago de Cuba, out 5 days.

Also, schooner Jane, Adams, 21 days from Basseterre, (Guadaloupe.) Sugar and coffee—the master. Left brig Victory, Smith, of Beverly ready to sail—Schooner ——, Guthrie, of and for Alexandria in 5 days.

Little Tom, Hallock, New-York, 8 days.

Ruby, Rapson, 10 days.

Passed two brigs and a schooner in the bay.

Also brig Sarah, Stoven, 17 days from St. Croix—sugar—Robert & John Oliver. Left at Westend, brig Peggy, Hamilton, of Washington. Argus of New-Haven, and two schooners. Was brought to by an English letter of marque and suffered to pass. The brig ——, Knox, of Philadelphia, sailed with the Sarah.

The Unternehmung, Wendt, from hence, arrived at Bremen 30th May.

The John, Chaytor, of this port; and Fame, from New-Orleans, for Havre, have been detained by British cruisers; the former is sent into Portsmouth, and the latter into Guernsey.

The Sally, Hutchison, of this port, arrived at Hull from Amsterdam, 23d May.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Brig Shepherdess, Robins, Boston

CLEARED,

Sloop Union, Young, Bermuda

Turtle Soup

Will be served up at the public table of the Fountain Inn and in the coffee room, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, during the season.

August 2. 3t

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The new fast-sailing Schooner PATRIOT, *Jesse Weatherly, master;* Just returned from her first voyage to the West-Indies; 600 barrels burthen; will be ready to take in a cargo on Monday next, for any part of the continent or the West-Indies. Apply to

POLK & M'HENRY, No. 14, County wharf,

Who offer for sale a few hhds. of RUM

August 11. eo3t

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

If applied for in three days,

The substantial fast-sailing Schr. HOPE, *(Wm. Geer, master,)* Burthen 103 tons, will carry 800 barrels, built under particular inspection, and of the best materials, is about 8 months old. For particulars enquire of the master on board, at Smith's dock.

August 11. d3t

For Leghorn,

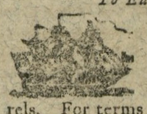
The ship WARREN, *Captain L. Brantz;* To sail in all this month, the principal part of her cargo being engaged, she will have great dispatch. For freight of the remainder apply to

EISELEN & HORNE, or MAYER & BRANTZ.

August 11. d

Freight is wanted,

To Europe or the West-Indies,



For the new Brig LIGHT HORSE, *Capt. James Gallier,* Burthen 160 tons or 1500 barrels. For terms apply to the master on board, at Bowly's wharf, or

BEN. & GEO. WILLIAMS,

Who have received by the above vessel, 50 tons PLASTER PARIS.

August 11. d3t

Mrs. Ballard,

Recommended by Mrs. Johns,

OFFERS her professional services as Accoucheur to the ladies of Baltimore. She has taken lodging at Mrs. Tull's, in Second-street, nearly opposite the compting house of Messrs. Robert and John Oliver.

August 11. eo3t

To the Public.

From misconduct on the part of my wife Catherine Benner, I forewarn all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting from this date. GEORGE BENNER.

August 11. d3t

Leghorn Hats.

Just received by the brig Nancy, captain Joseph Bounds, from Leghorn,

3 cases ladies' straw HATS
2 do. men's do. covered with silk
1 do. do. oil cloth do.

For Sale by DAVID C. STEWART & Co.

August 11. d3t-eo6t

Musical Instruments tuned.

JONATHAN DYKE,

WHO has been regularly bred to the business, offers his services in the above line.

Finger and barrel Organs, Piano Fortes, Harpsichords and Spinets, tuned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.

Orders left at Sower and Cole's bookstore, No. 190. Market-street, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

August 11. 2aw3t

Pork, Beef and Lard,

In complete shipping order,

Also,

100 boxes mould candles
50 do. Boston window glass, different sizes
16 pipes 4th proof French brandy
30 bags pimento
70 wt. nutmegs

And a small invoice of glass ware

For sale by AMOS A. WILLIAMS, No. 9, Bowly's wharf.

August 11. d7t

Wants employ,

A middle aged Man, either as a miller or as an overseer of a plantation, who is well acquainted with all kinds of milling business, either saw-mill or grist-mill, or in the agricultural line, and the use of plaister, who can produce good recommendations. A line directed to L. D. and left at this office, will be attended to.

July 11. eo3t