

captain Thomas Bouling Robertson's company of light infantry, an other company of infantry, and captain Bowden's troop of Cavalry, from the town of Petersburg; major John Ambler commands the infantry, and major John M-Rae the cavalry; and the whole, on arriving at the place of their destination, are to be under the command of brigadier general Mathews.

In Council, July 7th, 1807.
The Executive having received the report of col. George W. Smith, commandant of the 10th regiment, stating the promptitude with which the detachment ordered from that regiment was furnished by a tender of the services of volunteers; and that the number of officers and soldiers whose services were offered, greatly exceeded the amount which he was authorized to accept: *It is unanimously advised*, That the governor be authorized to press the thanks of the executive to col. Smith, and, through him, to the officers non-commissioned officers and privates of the 10th regiment, who have, with such zeal and alacrity, stepped forward to repel the aggressions of an insolent and insidious foe.

The thanks of the Executive are particularly due to the following officers and soldiers, for the patriotism displayed by them at this important crisis: to captain William Richardson, of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues; captain Peyton Randolph, of the Richmond Republican Blues; and captain Benjamin Shephard, of the Richmond Troop of Cavalry, and the officers and soldiers under their command, whose services are accepted; and to the following officers and soldiers, whose patriotic offers could not be accepted, viz. captain Edward Hallam, of the Shockoe Volunteers; Lieut. Wm. Street, of the Washington and Jefferson Artillery; captain Christopher Tomkins, of the main body of the militia; captain John Fleming Price, of the same; and to the officers and men under their command.

It is also advised, That the thanks of the Executive be presented to Capt. Thomas Bouling Robertson, of the Petersburg Republican Light Infantry, and to the officers and soldiers under his command, for the patriotic zeal which they have displayed in offering their services to their country, before it was known to them, that the day had been assigned them of marching to Norfolk, for the purpose of repelling the invasion, and of enforcing the President's Proclamation.

It is also advised, that the thanks of the Executive be presented to Capt. Richard Cole, of the Williamsburg Troop of Cavalry, & to the officers & soldiers under his command, for the patriotic offers made by them of their services, which cannot immediately be accepted, but of which, in conformity with their own laudable request, the Executive will with great pleasure avail themselves, whenever the public service may require.

It is also advised, that the above orders be immediately published.

Extract from the Minutes,
DANIEL HYLTON,
Clerk of the Council.

ALEXANDRIA, July 9.
Arrived, sch's Fair American, Berry, Guy-daloupe; Fame, Dangerfield, St. Bartholomew; Ann, Jackson, Baltimore; sloop Montezuma, Palmer, Norfolk.
Cleared, brigs Helen, M Cobb, Jamaica; Mercury, Dye, Martinique; Industry; Sevier, Jamaica; sch's Titon, Babcock, Boston; Alert, Luckett, Antigua; sloop Little Poll, Linton, New York; Little Sarah, Rhodes, Providence.

WASHINGTON, July 10.
A communication, we learn, has been made to the president of the United States, by the governor of Virginia, in which the latter states, that he had convened the executive council of that state, who viewing the outrages committed by the British in the nature of an invasion, had ordered out the militia, who would be immediately stationed at the points most exposed to outrage and insult, with instructions to repel them.

We understand that the president, under a corresponding impression, had previously written to the governor of Virginia, submitting the exercise of the power (thus actually enforced) to his discretion.

Before we beheld the people and the general government taking the same measures at the same time; we again beheld the most pleasing spectacle of a perfect correspondence between the measures of the general government and that of an important state.

Mr. Esquire, the British minister, arrived here on Tuesday night. On Wednesday the express from Norfolk to our government returned to that place, and carried, we are advised, dispatches from Mr. Esquire to the British commander.

Jonathan Dayton arrived in this city the day before yesterday. He continued here yesterday. It is said that the process of the court has not yet been served upon him; but that he is on his way to Richmond.

We are pleased to observe the circumspection of the merchants. If they consult their own interests, or that of the country they will for a time repress their spirit of adventure and run as few risks as possible until an explicit answer shall be given by the British ministry. As yet it remains a point undetermined, whether the late barbarous outrages have emanated directly from the British cabinet, or are the acts exclusively of subordinate commanders. If they are directly authorised by the cabinet, then we may calculate upon a scene of violence co-extensive with British power, and for another display of that perfidy so characteristic of its government. Every American vessel on the ocean will be seized and sent into some British port for adjudication, and the court will take special care, if they do not forthwith proceed to condemnation, at any rate to keep the cases *sub judice*. Indeed if the recent outrages do not emanate from the government it is difficult to say whether they will not, notwithstanding, seize what they may consider a favorable opportunity to wreak their vengeance on the country. We know the hostility of the greater part of those who compose the British administration to our principles, and they may be quixotic enough to imagine themselves able to crush these principles, or seriously to arrest our commercial growth. They may, therefore, under some hollow pretext, demand that satisfaction we demand, the re-

sult of which will be war. There is indeed no small color of truth in the supposition that this outrage has flowed from the change in the British ministry, connected with the fate the treaty has received from our government, and that without meaning or expecting war, they have virtually authorized aggressions on us which they fancied we would timely submit to; and that however astonished they may be with the manifestation they will receive of the temper of the nation, their pride may prevent them from retracting. Every thing is, and must for some time remain uncertain. In the meantime it becomes our duty to be prepared for the worst, and to husband all our strength. At little injury can accrue to the merchant from a suspension of his export business for a few months, compared with the incalculable evils that might befall him from its active prosecution. He is, therefore, under a double obligation to pursue this course, arising not only from a regard to his own interest, but likewise from a love of his country. In the day of danger, it will want all its resources, and all its seamen. Were congress in session, it is extremely probable that their first step would be the imposition of an embargo. What they would do, were they sitting, it is the interest and duty of the merchant to do himself.

We have no doubt that the intelligence of this order of men may on this occasion, as it has on all former occasions, be relied on. One great benefit may arise from an embargo not being immediately laid on in the United States. Such a step on our part would most certainly produce a similar one on the part of Britain; and as we have a much greater number of vessels in her ports than she has in ours, the hazard to us would be proportionally great. It is, likewise, not a little to be feared, that an adoption of such a measure would immediately produce an extensive depredation on our coast, at a period when our vessels were sailing in the most unpropitious season. But none of these objections lie against every individual merchant in the United States laying himself an embargo on his own vessels. This is the true policy at this time.

[National Intelligencer.]

FEDERAL GAZETTE.
SATURDAY, JULY 11.
IMPRESSED AMERICANS.
We have received a letter from Mr. GASSAWAY PINDELL, covering another from his son, now on board a British ship of war, in Hampton Roads. This is a case which comes so directly home to the feelings of all Marylanders, that no fiery declamation need be resorted to, to impress on their minds a due sense of the extent of British insolence and hostility. What must have been the feelings of a fond parent, of an affectionate and loving sister and brother, on receiving such a letter, as at that time compelled the belief, that in a few days, and at their very doors, the kidnapped member of a beloved family was ordered to apply the match and deal destruction round among his countrymen! Truly has it been said, that the present is a case for feeling: Reason has no authority at such a crisis. But we will not attempt to increase the just indignation of an enraged people: here are the documents:

Extract of a letter from Mr. G. Pindell, to the editor of the Federal Gazette, dated
Pig Point, (Ann Arundel county,) July 8.

Sir,
I have seen in your paper of the 30th June a copy of a letter signed by a number of Americans on board the British ship of war Belona, to commodore Barron, late commander of the United States frigate Chesapeake, requesting his assistance to have them released. The name of Stephen Pindell is misspelled (Pindell): he is my son: I enclose a letter from him, which, if you think proper, you may insert in your useful paper. He served his apprenticeship to Captain Tenant, of Fell's-point, Baltimore.

"Mr. Gassaway Pindell, Inspector, at Pig Point Warehouse Maryland.

"On board the Bellona, June 15, 1807.

"Honored Father,

"This is to inform you, that the schooner in which I shipped, at capt. Tenant's request, was captured a few hours after the pilot left her. The sch. was sent to Halifax, and all of her crew put on board the Melampus frigate; in about a month after which, we were sent on board the Bellona, 74. I despair of getting clear, unless you can come down. Dear Father! you must contrive to come to my relief: I cannot consent to remain in such a service. Pray come down; I would indeed sooner drown myself than continue where I am, and where I will not grieve much longer!

"I am,
"Your dutiful Son,
"STEPHEN PINDELL."

EXECUTIVE MEASURES.

We understand that the following arrangements have been decided in the cabinet at Washington, as necessary to meet the exigencies of the present crisis:
The immediate equipment of a national vessel to carry dispatches to our minister at the court of London: Congress to convene in the month of October: A call on the several states for their respective quotas of 100,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery, to be held in state of preparation for field or garrison service.
The immediate repair of those fortifications on the sea board which may require it; and the erection of new defences where they may be deemed necessary.
The equipment of 50 Gun-Boats.
These preparatory steps being taken, the United States, it is said, will suspend further proceedings until the determination of the British government is known, which may be expected about the time that congress assembles; when, we trust, the United spirit of the American people, will give effect

support to the decision of their government, whatever it may be; unless the repeated outrage of the British marine banditti should, in the intermediate time, render vigorous offensive operations necessary.

[Jackson.]

On Friday the 26th June last, the charitable Marine society of Baltimore held their annual meeting for the election of officers, when the following gentlemen were duly elected:

Thorndick Chase, President.
Timothy Gardner, vice president,
Thomas Cale, treasurer,
John Hamilton, secretary,
N. thl. Thompson,
Archibald Kerr, } Managers.
Daniel Howland,
John Snyder,
George Stiles, }

Ten new members were also elected; which with other necessary business, occupied so much time, it was ordered by the president that the officers and as many of the members as chose to attend, meet on the 15 day of July next, to settle the pension list for the present year.

By order of the president,
JOHN HAMILTON, Secy,
July 11.

After the Citizens of Trenton had adopted the resolutions, published in the American Daily Advertiser of Wednesday last, Lucrus H. STROCKROX, Esquire, rose and addressed the chair in substance as follows:

[Paulson.]

MR. CHAIRMAN,
I did not come to this meeting with an intention of delivering any sentiments on the important occasion which has convened us together; when I cast my eyes around this assembly and beheld many of those citizens by whose illustrious services in the cabinet and in the field so much was achieved during the revolutionary war which established the liberty and independence of our country and rescued us from the tyranny of Great Britain, I had hoped that we should have been favored with the expression of their sentiments on this momentous crisis. But as I perceive the meeting on the point of adjournment, I cannot refrain from making a few observations. I am impressed with a confident persuasion that the time has arrived which to use an expression of which we have heard much, in a certain sense is to "try men's souls," in which every man will be as it were sifted, that it may be seen who will abide in the day of trial. I am not such a novice in the history of human nature or so obtuse in my recollection of the events of our revolutionary war, as to be ignorant, that professedly no criterion of patriotism; that it is one thing to talk and another to act, but although a man may promise without performing, yet the expression of affectionate attachment to our country ought not to induce distrust.

The present and awful crisis reminds me of many eventful periods of danger with which we have been threatened since we have been admitted to rank among the nations of the earth. In many difficult scenes which I can remember (notwithstanding I was of tender years) during our war with Great Britain, and in some which have since occurred, we were favored with the counsels and services of our beloved Washington. The confidence which these were so well calculated to inspire in, alas! now no more. It has pleased Almighty God, in the inscrutable counsels of his sovereign wisdom, and perhaps in the retribution of just judgment on our iniquities in his sight to remove the friend and father of his country from time to eternity; but, my fellow citizens, let us be consoled in reflecting, that the same divine power which has so wonderfully appeared in our behalf in delivering us from many threatening dangers in former times, is now equally able and willing to save us if we are not wanting to ourselves; let us emulate the energy of the patriotic virtues of our departed leader, and prepare to make the greatest sacrifices in defence of the injured rights of the American people. The resolutions which have been passed obtain my warmest support. I am happy to see the unanimity which appears among us. I know very well that these resolutions promise much, and the obligations incurred by every member of this meeting are in the highest degree important and solemn; the seriousness of which, I am happy in believing, is deeply impressed on a very great majority of this numerous assembly. But the occasion loudly calls us; our national sovereignty and independence have been assailed by the most unprovoked, murderous, and outrageous conduct, which (I am bold to say) was ever perpetrated against the rights of a great and independent nation. It is unnecessary to dwell long on what is so palpable. I am aware, from the aspect of the times, that we are in a critical and eventful crisis, pregnant with dangers and difficulties. It is useless to develop them; we cannot foresee to what perils or afflictions we may be called to submit in future; but we can for the present, with solemnity and reverence in the strength of God, swear that we will not survive the liberties of our country.

AT five o'clock this afternoon, Timothy Kirk will exhibit at the Coffee House, a model of his Machine for ascertaining LONGITUDE. He will at the same time illustrate its principles. This machine has been submitted to some of the first Astronomers of America, and has been by them approved of.

July 11.

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

ENTERED,
Sch's Perseverance, Rooker, St. Jago

CLEARED,
Brig Grand Turk, Staples, Amsterdam

Federal George, Field, Boston

Wanted to reside in a gentleman's family in the country, a person capable of teaching a family of children reading, writing, English Grammar, and the lower branches of the Mathematics. Such a person accompanied by satisfactory recommendations, as to capacity, attention and morality, will meet with liberal remuneration. Inquire at this Office.

July 11. 2aw

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,
The 13th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of
A Variety of Dry Goods;

After which at 12 o'clock,
29 hhds. good Muscovado Sugar,
120 bags of Green Coffee,
50 pipes Bordeaux Brandy,
91 boxes Sugar,
10 qr. casks Malaga and Port Wines,
3 barrels of Indigo,
12 tierces of RICE, &c.
R. LEMMON & CO. Auc'rs.
July 11.

In Pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Baltimore county, will be exposed, to Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Market-space, Fell's-Point, for cash,
ALL the Personal Property of Charles Vairy, deceased, consisting of
Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.
July 11. e04t

For Sale,

At CALLENDER & WILLS' Bookstore, No. 11, South-street,
A few copies of the ORDINANCES of the city of Baltimore now in force, as passed under the late revision of the City Council, with AN APPENDIX,
Containing references to all the acts of the state legislature, relative to the internal regulations and police of Baltimore, previous to its incorporation, with a copious Index and Marginal Notes to the whole work.

At the same place may be had a general assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. among which are Tucker's Blackstone, Sullivan's Lectures, Adlington's Digest, the Magistrate's Guide, the Study and Practice of the Law Considered, &c. and a number of second hand Law Books, which will be sold at a very low price.
July 11. d5t

To a Candid Public.

To tranquillize the fury of high-tempered, though laudable zeal, to vindicate my own character, and to confound the malivolence of malicious, rancorous enemies, I have considered it necessary to make the following statement of facts:

I emigrated to the United States of America in the year 1799, and since 1800 have been employed in teaching Navigation, &c. &c. to the satisfaction and advantage, I hope, of my pupils. In 1801 I went to England for the last time in order to settle my father's concern, & returned to this country with the firm resolution of spending the remainder of my days in it.

I have during my residence on Fell's Point been accustomed to frequent the shop of Dr. Moore, who I have had a little leisure. On the 6th instant, I went there as usual; and in the course of our conversation on the topics of the day, I expressed my regret at the sanguinary affair of the Capes, and lamented the defenceless state of Baltimore; observing that a few frigates might get up and would play the d--l with us; I also gave it as my opinion that the best disciplined army in the world could not take possession of Halifax, it being defended by nature as well as art. These topics certainly were the chief heads; and I believe the whole subjects of our discourse; and for the candor a disclaimer of my sentiments, I solemnly appeal to God. On leaving the shop, and finding the doctor so well irritated and heated, I exclaimed—"I'll be d--d if I don't defend his place at the cannon's mouth, or at the point of the bayonet as firm as any man it!"

Certain persons having heard the recital of these circumstances resounded them with aggravated coloring, which has tended to inflame the minds of the citizens on Fell's Point against me. But with what propriety can I be charged with acting or speaking in any manner derogatory to the interest or honor of this country, from the preceding recital of facts? And particularly when it is known that I have adopted this as my future place of abode; that I rejected a lucrative offer made to me, by the parents of my wife, if I would remain in England; that I have sent her to America to partake of my fortunes in the land which I have adopted; and that of the five engagements in which I have been, the only one in which I was wounded was in defence of American property. Will no two wounds—one in my thigh, and one on my forehead—together with a present of 100 guineas for my efforts, attest my devotion to the interests of the United States? Or will my well known and declared intention of joining the Fell's Point corps of Artillery, be adduced against me as a proof of my hostility to this nation and of my friendship for the British? I have been accustomed to discourse of maritime affairs and naval tactics, it being a subject with which I am conversant and on which I like to speak; and surely in a free country a man is not to be deprived of the privilege of talking on such a topic whilst he conforms to the rules of propriety. These I never have violated, nor uttered a sentiment calculated to wound the feelings of the warm-est patriot; and when the day of peril comes, no man would more willingly volunteer his services in defence of the Union than myself.

Before I conclude, I solemnly declare that the expressions I made use of as above, were not intended to insult or degrade the honor or valor of the American name.

H. GARDNER.

CERTIFICATE.

The foregoing statement by H. Gardner, is substantially correct, with respect to the parts thereof which relate to the conversation held with me.

R. MOORE.

July 11.

The Young Gentlemen of

Baltimore, are particularly requested to attend a meeting at James Bryden's Fountain Inn on Wednesday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Company of Horse Artillery, upon the principle of regulars.

July 11.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, or to the late firm of S & R. Combs, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims, will please render their accounts for settlement.

SAMUEL COMBS.

No 89, Market street
July 11. d4t

The Baltimore Independent

Blues will parade to-morrow evening, on Chapel Hill, at 6 o'clock precisely.
By order of the Captain,
JOHN HUTCHINS, Secy.

July 10. 2aw

On Application

To me, in the recess of the Court, as one of the associate Judges of the sixth Judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing of Jacob Bouldin, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the supplement thereto, passed at November session, 1806; and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jacob Bouldin, having proved to my satisfaction, that he hath resided in the state of Maryland, the two preceding years previous to the passage of the said act, and having been brought before me, and discharged from confinement, and taking the oath by said act required; it is therefore adjudged and ordered by me that the said Jacob Bouldin, appear before the county court, to be held at the Court House in the city of Baltimore, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the tenth day of October next, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; that the said day be and is hereby appointed the time for the said creditors to appear and recommend a Trustee for their benefit. And the said Jacob Bouldin, give notice thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the City of Baltimore, every other day for three months, successively, before the said tenth day of October next.

Given under my hand, at the city of Baltimore, this 2d day of July, in the year 1807.

Copy
THOMAS JONES. e03m

JULY 11th, 1807.

THE FELL'S POINT VOLUNTEER

Company of Artillery,

Are requested to meet at Mr. John Ellis's, on Tuesday next, the 15th of July, on business of importance. The punctual attendance of every member is requested by the order of the company.

DIXON BROWN, Captain.

July 11. 3t

Green Turtle.

TURTLE SOUP will be served upon the Table of the Fountain Inn, on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 o'clock, and from 11 till 2, in the Public Room, during the season.

JAMES BRYDEN.

N. B. Private Families can be served.

June 2. Th 6

A meeting of the Field Officers

of the Baltimore Regiments of Militia, is requested at Mr. Fulton's to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on business of great importance to said regiments.

July 10.

Independent Company.

The Independent Company are requested to meet at Fulton's Globe Inn, on Saturday evening the 11th instant, at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is necessary, as business of importance to the company will be transacted.

By Order,
SAMUEL STUMP, Secy.

July 10. 2t

ATTENTION,

Columbian Volunteers!

You are requested to attend a meeting of the Company to-morrow evening (at Fulton's Globe Inn) at half past 7 o'clock, punctual attendance is requested, as business of much importance to the Company will be transacted.

By order,
JAMES WILSON, Secy.

Those Gentlemen wishing to become members are invited to attend.

July 10. 2t

Notice.

The Members composing the Company formerly commanded by captain Beale, together with those who wish to join the said Company, are requested to attend a meeting at Chamberline's Tavern, To-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing their officers and organizing the same Company.

July 10.

39th Regiment,

The Citizens recognized by the Militia Law residing on the West side of Light-street and St. Paul's lane, to the extent of the city, are respectfully informed that in a few days they will be enrolled in the 39th regiment, to which they are by law attached, and that such ought to claim their particular attention.

JAMES MOSHER,
Lieut. Col. Comd.

July 9, 1807.

REMOVAL

James Nindle, Watch-Maker,

No. 70, Market-street,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand to the above place, where he hopes by a punctual attention to business, to merit a continuance of the public patronage which he has hitherto so liberally experienced.

He has on hand, and will be constantly supplied with, an elegant assortment of Gold and Silver Horizontal, Seconds, Capped, Jewelled, and other WATCHES, of the first quality, which he offers for sale at the most reduced rates.

may 19. 2aw

To be Sold.

The subscriber having been appointed trustee for that purpose, offers for sale that valuable tract or parcel of LAND or PLANTATION, late the property of Zachariah McKubin; containing about 488 acres, lying and being in Montgomery county, with a large and commodious mill house 38 feet by 43, three-stories high, one-story of which is stone and two of brick, with two water wheels, three pair of stoves, two of which are French Burn, one of Collias; with a merchant and country botling cloths, sufficient for manufacturing flour, all in good repair; with a saw mill, stable, smith's-shop, dwelling and store-house, the mill stands on a public road, leading from the mouth of Manococky to the city of Washington, about 11 miles from the former, and 20 from the latter and 20 from Fredericktown. The above property will be sold in Lots, or all together as will best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale will be cash. If not sold at this sale before the twenty-ninth day of October next, the sale to commence that day, or in case of rain, the first fair day thereafter.

HENRY HOWARD of John, Trustee.

N. B. The subscriber will also sell 250 acres of LAND lying on the south side of Patuxent river, within about 7 miles of Baltimore by water or land; the one half in good wood and well adapted to any kind of country produce.

The terms will be one third cash, on the residue there will be a credit, with all necessary interest. H. HOWARD, of J. Francis

July 30. 2aw