

The schr. Betsy, R. 20 days from
Trinidad (Cuba). L. Maria Handlett,
for New-York, in 10 days. Brig Joseph, just
arrived from Charleston, discharging. The
sloop Catharine & Bliza, sailed 7 days before
for New-York. July 2, lat. 23, 25, spoke
schr. Martha Crawley, Logan, 8 days from
Trinidad for Charleston.

The brig Henry and Isabella, Higley, 10
days from St. Bartholomews. The schooner
Atlantic, Miles, of New London, sailed for
New-York 4 days before. Left brig George,
Wells, to sail in 3 days for New-York;
schooner Hope & Polly, for Philadelphia,
next day.

The sloop George, Lellar, 11 days from
St. Thomas.

The schooner Little-Tom, Grayson, from
Currituck.

Below last night, the British ship Lord
Sheffield, from Kingston—sailed with the
homeward bound fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

Arrived at the Luzette
Brig Experiment, Carman, Porto-Rico,
13 days; sloop Minerva, —, Bermuda,
5 days.

Cleared, brig Cyrus, Morgan, Barbadoes;
schr. Jason, Gaul, Jamaica; Betsey, Fos-
ter, Boston; R. aback, McFarlan, Charles-
ton; sloop Greyhound, Hand, do.

“Lasaretto, July 20.
“Yesterday arrived, ship Orleans, To-
by, 12 days from New-Orleans. Sailed
from thence on the 26th ult. and the Balize
the 30th. Spoke in the Mississippi, about
three leagues below Orleans, the brig Mary,
McCarchen, from Philadelphia, all well.—
June 29, the brig Julia, Wilson, went over
the bar, all well. When the Orleans hove
over the bar at the mouth of the Missis-
sippi, there was not more than eleven feet six
inches at high water.

“This morning arrived, brig Experiment,
Carman, 13 days from Porto-Rico. Left
the schr. Charlotte, to sail in 8 or 10 days.”

The following are the names of passen-
gers PRESENTED from the ship Martha, by
the Squire of the ship of war:

Robert Lytle, Hugh Watson, John Dou-
glas, John Thompson, Francis Keown, Jas.
McKirk, Wm. Holt, John Buck, Thomas
Cummings, James Cummings, Joseph, Col-
well, Wm. Levy, Hugh Kerr.

NORFOLK, July 17.

It was reported for some days past, that
parties from the British ships were in the
practice of landing near the capes, for the
purpose of procuring water, and drawing
their boats on the beach. On Wednes-
day evening the general detached a party
of cavalry, under the command of captain
Shepherd, to Cape Henry to ascertain the
truth of these reports, and to act as occa-
sion might require. This morning an express
arrived to the general, and we understand
that small parties had been landed for the
purposes above mentioned. Two of the
ships remain in Lynhaven, and two have
gone out. We do not presume to say what
are the orders of captain Shepherd, in case
a landing is attempted, but we should sup-
pose that to carry the president's procla-
mation into effect, the officers and crews of
those ships being forbid to have any com-
munication with the shore, that captain Shep-
herd will prevent them from landing.

It has been stated in several papers that
Mr. Biskine was at Washington, when a
discussion relative to the seamen took place
between Mr. Madison and that minister,
thence Mr. Biskine we are well informed
denies that his opinion was ever asked, or
that he ever gave any upon the subject, and
we moreover understand that he has ex-
pressed a wish that the report should be con-
tra-dicted.

We notice this merely with a view to
present a correct statement of facts, for we
never look to but one point in this case, and
which is, that under no circumstance what-
ever, should a nation of ship be visited, or her
crew mustered but by her own officers. The
ship like our territory must be sacred, or
we are not independent.

At a meeting of the Masters and other Offi-
cers sailing to and from the Ports of Nor-
folk and Portsmouth, held at the Eagle
Tavern, in the borough of Norfolk, the
26th day of June, 1807.

Mr. James Tucker unanimously appointed
chairman.

The undersigned viewing with extreme
regret and abhorrence the late unparalleled
indignity offered their country by his Brit-
annic M. ships lying in the vicinity of this
place, and not knowing where those acts of
outrage may end, do, in consequence of the
defenceless state of this harbor, think it ne-
cessary to repair Fort Norfolk, and to erect
such works on Craney-Island as may pre-
vent the passage of ships of war to this
place.

Resolved unanimously, That this associ-
ation tender to the president of the U. States
their services for the erection and repairing
of said works, for the defence thereof when
completed, or for the purpose of manning
gun-boats, or other vessels, that may be de-
emmed necessary for defence on the waters of
Elizabeth and James Rivers.

Resolved, That the chairman transmit a
copy of these resolutions to the president of
the United States, together with the list of
the members associating for the objects
aforesaid.

Norfolk, June 27, 1807.

SIR,

The recent outrage committed on the
national honor, and the rights of humanity,
has excited those feelings of indignation
which arouse the spirit of freemen, and urge
their efforts for the service of their country.
Under these impressions, the inclosed reso-
lutions have been adopted, and it is now trans-
mitted to you in conformity to the wish and
instruction of the meeting, at which I have
the honor to preside.

With the most perfect respect,
I am your most obedient,
JAMES TUCKER, Chairman.

To the masters and other officers sailing to
and from the ports of Norfolk and Port-
smouth.

The tender of your services for the erec-
tion or repair of Fort Norfolk and works
on Craney island, and for manning the gun-
boats and other vessels for the waters of E-
lizabeth and James rivers, are received with

great satisfaction. They are the more im-
portant in proportion as we have much to
do in the least time possible. Knowing
their peculiar value for manning and man-
aging the gun-boats and other vessels,
it is in that direction I am in hopes they will
have been applied, and that the necessary
aid for erecting or repairing works on the
land will have been found in the zeal of o-
ther citizens, less qualified to be useful in
the employments on the water. I return for
your country, the thanks you so justly de-
serve.

TH JEFFERSON.

Washington, July 8, 1807.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

The Jane, Howard, cleared out at Bos-
ton, for Baltimore, on the 16th July.

At a meeting of the ship masters, now
in the port of Baltimore, at Pamphilon's
Hotel, the 20th July, it was unanimously
resolved, That the following address to the
president of the United States be signed by
such patriotic ship masters as choose to vol-
unteer their professional services to their
country, and that the same shall remain at
the hotel for two days for those who choose
to sign it—at which time it shall be by the
chairman forwarded to the executive of the
United States.

To the President of the United States:

SIR,
Indignant at the late outrage and murder,
committed by a British man of war, on the
crew of the United States ship "hesapeake,"
we the undersigned mariners of the port of
Baltimore, respectfully beg leave to tender
our professional services, to be employed in
such manner as you may conceive most use-
ful, pledging ourselves as we hereby solemn-
ly do, to contribute all in our power to-
wards avenging the cowardly murder of our
seafaring brethren.

THORNDICK CHASE, Chairman.
TIMOTHY GARDNER, Sec'y.

June 21.

Extracts from Azari's Universal System of
Principles of MARITIME LAW,
Translated from the French for the Federal
Gazette.

Our readers, knowing that we give only
extracts from the work of Azari, will observe,
that when he was (in yesterday's Gazette)
stated to have declared, "the United
States the first power which proposed free-
dom of commerce," it must be a certain
period of time. The principle has been of
ten contended for, and as frequently denied,
when the inequality of naval force has
enabled one power to dictate maritime law
to others. Thus Russia abandoned to France
the freedom of the flag; and France has
herself done the same to England.

Of the Extension of the Territorial Sea.

[Art. 4, chap. 1, vol. 1.]

Sect. 1. After having established those
sound principles, we have to define what is
the high sea and the closed sea, in order to
distinguish the territorial sea. It will ad-
mit of no doubt, and all writers agree, that
we ought to call closed sea, and like to
gulphs, that of which all the shores, as well
as the mouth which corresponds with the
high sea, belongs to the same only nation.

Sect. 2. The writers who have treated
on maritime law, do not admit the preten-
sions set up by some powers, to the sover-
eignty of the gulphs of which the coast
does not belong to them in totality; such as
that of the republic of Venice to the Adria-
tic sea, and that of England to the Channel.
They are also of the same opinion as to
some spaces of sea which do not form a
gulph, as the Ligurian sea with respect to
Genoa.

Sect. 4. Although at this day the opi-
nion of writers is general, as I have shewn
in the second article, and that according to
the consent of all the maritime nations, it
cannot be doubted that the power which
possesses the shore is at the same time sover-
eign of the circumjacent sea; yet there is
not, with respect to that dominion, the
same uniformity, and still less a universal
consent of nations, (which peace, and the
interest of trading nations, require,) as to
the extent of that sovereignty.

Sect. 5. In the time of the famous Bal-
dus, it was pretended that the territorial sea
extended 60 miles from the shore. Bodin
is of the same opinion, and so is Targa.
Loccenius fixes the extent at the distance
of two days journey from the coast, and
Grotius limits it to that which may be de-
fended from the shore.

Sect. 9. Hubner, acknowledging how
difficult it is to fix with precision the extent
of sea within the jurisdiction of the prop-
rietary of the coasts, concludes that its extent
should be equal to the distance of cannon
shot.

Sect. 10. Vattel adopts this opinion.

Sect. 11. Bynkershoek agrees with this
principle.

Sect. 15. In this conflict of opinions so
contrary, I adhere to that which I have heret-
ofore adopted, Lallant's.

Sect. 16. I will say, then, that it seems
to me, the most certain method to fix the
extent of the territorial sea adjoining to
straight coasts, is, to confine it to the space
which a ball will pass when shot from a
mortar on the shore can reach a vessel. I
add that this opinion is conformable to the
usage which is received, of calling territory
in common law all the space in which the
magistrates or officers can enforce the execu-
tion of the orders of their sovereign by the
forces which are confided to them, or by the
fear of them. It would then be reasonable,
without examining if the sovereign of the
territory possesses any tower or battery ad-
vanced, that in all cases the territorial sea
should extend three miles by fixed determi-
nation, which it cannot be denied is the

greatest distance powder will send a bullet
or a bomb.

Sect. 17. This is the distance adopted
by the empress of Russia, in her instruc-
tions to privateers, 13th December, 1787;
by the grand duke of Tuscany, by his in-
structions of the 1st of August, 1778; by
the republic of Genoa, in its manifest, 1st
July, 1779; in another published the be-
ginning of the present war; and finally, by
the republic of Venice, in its manifest of
9th September, 1779.

Sect. 18. It is a maxim already received
amongst all civilised nations, that, in the
places where the land in bending forms a
bay or a gulph, it is to be supposed a line
has been drawn from one point to another
of the fast land or little islands which extend
themselves beyond the promontories of such
bay, and that this whole gulph or bay be
considered territorial sea, even if the middle
should be in some places more than three
miles from the shore.

IN COUNCIL

Annapolis, July 16, 1807.

Ordered, That the letter of the Secretary
of War, containing the President's requisition
for the Maryland quota of militia to gether
with the laws of congress therein refer-
red to, be published one in the Maryland
Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Even-
ing Post, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore;
the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-
town; and the Maryland Herald at Hager-
stown; and the Star, at Easton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

July 6th, 1807.

His Excellency the Governor of the State of
Maryland.

SIR,

The president of the United States has
directed me to call upon the Executives of
the several states to take effectual measur-
es to organize, arm and equip, according to
law, and hold in readiness to march at a mo-
ment's warning, their respective proportions
of one hundred thousand militia, officers in-
cluded, by virtue of an act of congress
passed on the 18th day of April, 1806, en-
titled "An act authorising a detachment from
the militia of the United States." This
therefore, is to require of your Excellency
to take effectual measures for having five
thousand eight hundred and sixty three of
the militia of Maryland (being her quota)
detached and duly organized in companies,
battalions, Regiments, Brigades, and Divi-
sions, within the shortest period that cir-
cumstances will permit; and, as nearly as
practicable, in the following proportions of
Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, viz. one
twentieth part Artillery; one tenth Caval-
ry; and the residue Infantry. There will,
however, be no objection on the part of the
president of United States, to the admission
of a proportion of Rifle-men, duly organized
in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth
part of the whole quota of the states respec-
tively.

Each corps shall be properly armed and
equipped for actual service.

Any companies of volunteers, who, pre-
vious to orders for taking the field, may tender
their services conformably to the second sec-
tion of the aforesaid act, or to an act of
congress (a copy of which is enclosed) passed
on the 24th day of February, 1807, en-
titled "An act authorising the president of
the United States to accept the services of
a number of volunteer companies, not ex-
ceeding thirty thousand men," will be con-
sidered as a part of the aforesaid quota of
five thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,
according to their number. And from the
well known patriotism of our fellow-citizens,
it must be presumed, that under the existing
circumstances of our country, a large por-
tion of the quotas of the several states will
be composed of such volunteer corps, espe-
cially as they will undoubtedly meet with
every encouragement from your excellency,
and from all other patriotic influential char-
acters.

When the detachment and organization
shall have been effected, the respective corps
will be exercised under the officers set over
them, but will not remain embodied, or be
considered as in actual service, until, by sub-
sequent orders, they shall be directed to take
the field.

Your excellency will please to direct, that
correct muster rolls and inspection returns
be made of the several corps, and that copies
thereof be transmitted to this department as
early as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your Excellency's

Obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

AN ACT

Authorising a detachment from the Militia
of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of A-
merica, in Congress assembled, That the
President of the United States be, and he is
hereby authorised, at such time as he shall
deem necessary, to require of the executives
of the several states, to take effectual mea-
sures to organize arm & equip according to law,
and hold in readiness to march at a moments
warning, their respective proportions of one
hundred thousand militia officers included:
to be apportioned by the President of the U.
States, by the militia returns of the last year,
in cases where such returns were made, and
in cases where such returns were not made
the last year, by such other data as he
shall judge equitable.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted, That
the president may, if he shall judge it expe-
dient, authorise the executives of the sev-
eral states to accept, as a part of the said de-
tachment, any corps of volunteers who shall
engage to continue in service six months af-
ter they arrive at the place of rendezvous.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted, That
the detachment of militia and volunteers
aforesaid, shall be officered out of the pres-
ent militia officers, or others, at the option
and direction of the constitutional authority
in each state, respectively; the president of
the United States apportioning the general
officers among the respective states, as he
may deem proper.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted, That

the said detachments shall not be compelled
to serve a longer time than six months after
they arrive at the place of rendezvous; and
that during the time of their service they
shall be entitled to the same pay, rations
and allowance for clothing, that are estab-
lished by law as the pay, rations and allow-
ance for clothing of the army of the United
States.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted, That
the president of the United States be and
he is hereby authorised to call into ac-
tual service any part or the whole of the
said detachment, when he shall judge the
exigencies of the United States require it;
if a part of the detachment only shall be
called into actual service, they shall be taken
from such part thereof as the president
in his discretion shall deem most proper.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted, That
two millions of dollars be and are hereby
appropriated, out of any money in the treas-
ury not otherwise appropriated, for the pay
and subsistence of such part of the said de-
tachment as may be called into service.

Sect. 7. And be it further enacted, That
an act entitled, "An act directing a de-
tachment from the militia of the United
States, and for erecting certain arsenals,"
approved the third of March, one thousand
eight hundred and three, be and the same
is hereby repealed.

Sect. 8. And be it further enacted, That
this act shall continue and be in force for the
term of two years from the passing thereof,
and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 18, 1806—Approved.

TH. JEFFERSON.

From the Norfolk Ledger.

HINTS TO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

In actual service it has been found by
long experience, that the horse and his rider
should be considered and treated as one
component kind of animal, whose unity of
power and action alone can be effective;
hence the necessity of cherishing a mutual
attachment between the parties, and of teach-
ing this noble and docile animal to love,
honor and obey his master.

To drive full gallop off the parade thro'
muddy streets or roads; to call Jack, Sam,
or Cumbo, (which first serves in sight,) to
take off the saddle, throw the bridle in the
dirt, break the girths, replace a lost buckle
with a rope-yarn, turn Sorrel into a bare
lot, without either corn, fodder or water,
and let negro Bob give him a little more
street discipline, when stiffened with sweat
and dust, is not the way however to secure
his attachment or generous service, although
it may happen to be a peculiar practice in a
country fraught with peculiar privileges.

In the revolutionary war (respectfully re-
membered) the Randolphs, Carters, Brax-
tons, Diggeses, and many other young vol-
unteers of the first respectability, discharg-
ed their spare horses and servants, learnt the
use of a stable jacket, halter, brush and cur-
ry-comb, and were more highly esteemed
by their friends and their country for their
consecration. Such is now the case in
the volunteer cavalry of England a corps
unequalled in point of wealth and discipli-
ne, where private soldiers of many thou-
sand pounds sterling per annum, have tho't
it honorable to do the duty of common troopers
for many successive years.

Let it not be said, then, that the piqueet
is the only effectual means of making it
known in America, that every soldier should
curry and clean his own horse, lead him to
water in his halter, and never put him be-
yond a brisk walk till actual service requires
it.

An Old Soldier of '76.

It is stated that "Douglas had sent a let-
ter to the mayor of Norfolk; which was im-
mediately returned unsealed; this was suc-
ceeded by a message from the British com-
modore, importing that "He intended to
send a boat on shore for fresh provisions,
and that if the crew was molested, or pre-
vented from procuring them, he should con-
sider such measure as an act of hostility." It
was in consequence of this, that general
Mathews called into actual service the 54th
regiment of Virginia militia, with the ar-
tillery and cavalry attached to it. The gen-
eral had taken the necessary steps authorised by
law, to put Douglas in possession of the
president's proclamation and to demand of
him to retire from our waters, agreeably to
the laws of the United States.

"Decatur was at the same time prepared
with 8 gun boats, to try the effect of a float-
ing battery of 8 32 pounders in a dead calm
and a strong current, against the wooden
walls of old England, however highly gar-
nished with men and arms."

[Aurora.]

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

July 22.

Arr'd, brig Blanchy, Craig, 19 days
from Surinam, Rum and Molasses—Henry
Craig, & William Wood. Left, 2 brigs and
2 barques, belonging to the Northward, off
Barbados, was boarded by a sloop of war and
strictly examined. Saw but 2 ships of war
inside the Capes.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders in the "York & Mary-
land Line Turnpike-road," are requested to
meet at the Maryland Insurance Office, To-
morrow, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to
receive information received points out the prop-
erty of deputising suitable characters to
attend with the proxies from this city, at
the election for officers to conduct the busi-
ness of the company, to be held on the first
day of next month.

July 22.

It

For Sale,

Two BOYS, between the age of eight and
eleven years, and a Mulatto GIRL, about 8
years old. Inquire of the printer.

June 19,

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Sale by Auction,

On THURSDAY MORNING,
The 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Vendue
Warehouse at the corner of Second & Freder-
ick-streets, will commence the sale of
A Variety of Dry Goods;

And at half past 11 o'clock,
The 40,000 acres of Land, &c. as advertis-
ed by John Trimble and Wm. Lee, trustees
of Clement Brooke.

Several invoices of groceries, the particulars
of which will appear in the morning's paper.
THOMAS CHASE, Auctioneer.

July 22

Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY,
The 30th instant, will be sold, at the Vendue
Warehouse, at the corner of Frederick and
Second-streets, at 12 o'clock, by order of
Baltimore county court,
A stout healthy young Negro
Man.

THOMAS CHASE, Auctioneer.

July 22.

PLEASURE BOATS.

Respectfully informs the public, that he
has newly rigged and fitted up his Pleasure
Boats Dolphin No. 1, the Flying Fish No. 2,
and the Little Mary Ann No. 5, which will al-
ways be ready for parties who wish to take
recreational excursions, so very conducive to the
health at this season. His Ferry Boat No. 3,
is also fitted up in the neatest manner, and
will ply between the County wharf, Fell's-
Point, and Fort M'Henry, during the sum-
mer.

July 22.

Careful, sober and diligent persons are
employed to superintend the management of
said boats.

July 22.

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Bills on London,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN DONNELL.

July 21.

For Sale, or Exchange,

A Tract of LAND, containing 296 acres,
situated on the Patuxent River, in Anne A-
rundle county, within seven miles of the city
of Baltimore, a two-thirds of the above tract
has good wood, which may be transported to
Baltimore at a small expence; which said
property will be sold or exchanged for real
property in the city of Baltimore. For par-
ticulars inquire at Mr. Wm. Childs' store, No.
88 B-w's wharf.

July 22.

colm

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from
the orphan's court of Baltimore county, letters
of administration on the personal estate of
John Brown, senior, late of said county, de-
ceased: All persons have claims against said
estate, who are requested to exhibit the same,
with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber
for payment, on or before the 21st day of Jan-
uary, 1808, otherwise they may, by law, be
excluded from all benefit of said estate; and
all those indebted to said estate, are requested
to make immediate payment to

DIXON BROWN, Sen'r.
Administrator of John Brown, Sen'r.

July 22, 1807.

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Land for Sale.

Pursuant to the general Order of Baltimore
County Court, in cases of insolvent debtors, will
be sold by public auction, at the Store of Cone
and I. Bousal, Agents, No 174 Baltimore-
street, in the City of Baltimore, On Monday
the 7th day of September next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon.

ALL the right of Walter Muschett, being
an estate during his life in one hundred and 4th
part of a Tract of Land, lying in Charles
county, known by the name of MANOR,
PAYTON, containing about 2.8 acres, for-
merly the dwelling plantation of James Mus-
caster, late of Charles county, deceased. On
the Land there is a convenient Dwelling
House and other valuable improvements—
The terms of sale are, that the purchaser
at his option, may pay the purchase money
on the day of sale, or give notes with approved
security, for the payment, in three equal
proportions, with interest in six, twelve, and
eighteen months, from the day of sale.

FREDERICK PRICE, Trustee.
WILLIAM GWYNN, Trustee.

July 22.

law6w

Six Cents, and One Old Paint Brush Reward,

For bringing home ROBERT BRYSON,
an apprentice to the Painting Business, who
absconded from the subscriber Last Evening.
Took with him sundry cloathing, among which
were, a brown Coat, a pair of Olive Cor-
duroy Pantalons, and two Marseilles Waist-
coats. Is nearly 20 years of age, five feet
four inches high, stout and good looking, and
much addicted to swearing. No reason can
be given for his absence, only his being guilty
of defrauding his master, in which he was
detected &c. &c.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are
warned against harboring or carrying him
away at their peril, as I am determined to
prosecute as the Law directs.