

4 of 84, 3 frigates, and 4 brigs, blockaded by six English 74's, at anchor off the mouth of the harbor, said they expected the French on every day.

Mr. Davis, pilot, was brought to yesterday by the Triumph, sir Thomas Hardy, who put on board a black man belonging to Baltimore. Mr. D. was also informed, that there were eight more Americans on board that would be given up on proper application.

The United States' sch'r Revenge, captain Read, went to sea on Monday evening.

Arrived.
Brig Flora, Benthall, from Charante, and 34 days from Madeira. Left at Charante, June 4, ship Triumphant, Webster, loading for Madeira. Sailed from Madeira, the 17th June, schooner Three Sisters, Rich, of Baltimore, for Cape de Verde, and Baltimore. Left at Madeira, June 25, schooner Mount Vernon, of North Kingston, for Cape de Verde and Philadelphia, to sail next day; brig Louisa M. Namara, of Alexandria, to sail in 15 days. The ship Magdalen, Cowman, touched at Madeira on her passage to India. Spoke, July 16, lat. 24, 30, long. 61 sch'r Asenath, Rossiter, 120 days from Canton, for New-York. July 23, lat. 31, 30, long. 70, 30, brig Republican, Romney, from Salem for Havana, out 16 days, had been boarded the day before by the Melampus frigate, letters broken open, after strict search suffered to proceed. 25th. lat. 35, 45, long. 73, 30, brig Leo, 2 days out, bound to New-Orleans.

Brig Nancies, Barclay, 12 days from St. Thomas, and 18 from Tobago. Left at St. Thomas, July 15, brig Harriot, May, of and for Boston, to sail next day; Argus, Brown, of N. W. Haven for New-York, in 2 days; sch'r Virginia Ann, late Hudson, died the 11, and a number of Americans, names not known. July 26, Cape Henry, W. by N. 20 leagues spoke sch'r Good Intent, Meader, of Baltimore, 8 days from Havana for N. York, all well. 27th, off Cape Henry, was boarded from the British frigate Cleopatra, and treated politely.

Sloop Lucy, Barker, 13 days from Bermuda. Left ships Eliza, Balch, of Portsmouth, N. H. from Matanzas, cargo sugar and molasses, waiting trial; Eliza, Harden, from Calcutta, to sail in 4 or 5 days for Boston; Columbian Packet, Wheaton, of Philadelphia, waiting trial.

Brig Ann, Forsyth, 10 days from St. Vincent.

Schr. Packet, Smith, 16 days from Boston.

July 30.

As there are many false and ridiculous reports now-a-days circulated in this place, and, as we suppose, the forgers cannot be aware of the penalty attending such stories, we publish for their information, the following section taken from "Hening's New-Virginian Justice," page 86.

"Persons who forge, or divulge, any false reports, tending to the trouble of the country, shall be by the next Justice of the peace, sent for, and bound over to the next county court; where if he produce not his author, he shall be fined forty dollars, (or less if the court shall think fit to lessen it) and besides give bond for his behavior, if it appear to the court that he did maliciously publish or invent it."

Arrived, sloop Lucy, Barker, 13 days from Bermuda.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3.

A REPORT

Is said, in the Richmond Enquirer of the 31st of July, to have been received from Norfolk, that the American frigate Constitution had had an engagement, in the Mediterranean, with two British ships, a 74 and a frigate. In the Argus of next day (August 1) is a further account of the report, from which we extract the following paragraph:

"It is stated to have been occasioned by a dispute concerning some American seamen impressed by the British; but by some it is said the American frigate commenced the attack for the purpose of recovering seamen belonging to her; by others that the British ship acted in the same manner as the Leopard did in the outrage committed on the Chesapeake, and again violated our flag, under the pretence of reclaiming deserters sheltered by it. The issue of the conflict is also differently stated. The news, which circulated yesterday, was that the Constitution (after a desperate combat of five hours) had nearly taken her antagonist; that the blood stained flag of Great-Britain was about to be struck, when another ship of 100, or 110 guns, came up to the assistance of the 74; by means of which our unfortunate frigate was compelled to surrender, having undergone almost total destruction. But an article in the Petersburg Republican contains an account given by a gentleman who left Norfolk on Monday evening, in which the frigate Constitution (and not the Constitution) is mentioned as the vessel engaged; and the Englishman to have been discomfited, and forced to sheer off."

We have received the Norfolk Herald, of the 30th July, which contains not a word about such an affair.

To the President of the United States.

Indignant at the late outrage and murder committed by a British man of war, on the crew of the United States' ship Chesapeake, 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 to be most useful, pledging ourselves as we hereby solemnly do, to contribute all in our power towards avenging the cowardly murder of our seafaring brethren.

July 28.

Signed by sixty-eight ship masters and mariners.

To which the president returned the following answer:

To William Cowper and others, mariners of the Port of Baltimore.

The offer of your professional services to your country merits and meets the highest praise; should the outrages lately committed by the agents of a foreign power in the

Chesapeake and its neighborhood, extend themselves to your port, your services will be valuable towards its security; and if a general appeal is to be made to the public arm, for the support of our rights, the spirit from which your offer flows, which animates our nation, will, I trust, be their sufficient safeguard.

I tender, for your country, the thanks you so justly deserve.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Washington, July 31, 1807.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—The Young Lady, whose imperfection has rendered her not only a wonderful curiosity, but an object of charity, has become the subject of much conversation and inquiry. The writer of this is confident, that many liberal and humane persons, who would not perhaps be led by curiosity, will not withhold the small sum demanded at the door.

A gentleman of this city, who keeps a regular account of the state of the weather, has presented to us the following statement; it is by Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the shade. The degrees of heat are the greatest on the respective days of July, for the four years.

Days of the Month	1807	1806	1805	1804
1	78	88	92	74
2	80	83	90	78
3	81	82	75	74
4	82	86	72	82
5	84	88	78	80
6	85	92	72	78
7	88	86	80	74
8	94	93	84	71
9	93	90	80	76
10	90	90	80	76
11	82	88	80	83
12	86	90	79	83
13	81	92	80	88
14	81	86	85	87
15	88	88	88	87
16	86	89	87	85
17	82	89	86	87
18	78	88	89	89
19	79	86	88	86
20	81	87	86	82
21	76	86	89	84
22	74	84	76	86
23	76	85	78	86
24	72	92	76	83
25	75	84	85	85
26	75	86	87	86
27	76	88	89	84
28	82	90	91	82
29	85	87	88	77*
30	87	86	84	76
31	88	89	79	80
Average heat,	82	88	83	81½

* 66, at 8, A.M.

COMMERCIAL RELATION.

From the Boston Repertory.

If any man will prove to us, that it is more expedient or more of the true American, to accommodate our political speculations on the foreign relations of our country to the foolish and mistaken notions of street harangues, rather than to utter the words of truth and soberness, we are ready to sacrifice all we acquire by studying men and things—the interests of nations, the principles by which they ought to be governed, and the dictates of reason and justice. But until that is done, we feel it a duty, paramount to all others, to state things as they really are, and construct our inferences accordingly. If a people refuse to practice upon the truth, because they can imagine something else more agreeable, they voluntarily plunge into errors, which will probably lead them into embarrassment.

Commercial restriction is a favorite topic with many. By some of our great men, it is deemed the strength of our nation, and all other resources of power are abandoned, for the imaginary strong hold we possess in this. If the doctrine be true, let it be demonstrated by some plausible train of reasoning, and not by base, unfounded invectives against those, who see nothing but disappointment and ruin, as the consequences of such a reliance.

Shallow politicians, in their mind's eye suspend the commerce of the United States; and confining their views to the first and direct effects of such a measure, they never admit into their contemplations what would certainly follow.

There are now but two commercial nations in the world; Great Britain first, and the United States of America second. In the case of a rupture with us, the former will possess the only protected commerce on the ocean. The nations of Europe must have intercourse with other parts of the world, and so must we; and if the English can, by their naval superiority, prevent our continuing to supply France, her other enemies and ourselves, with what the relative circumstances of all render necessary, she will, directly or indirectly, find the means of keeping up the wanted intercourse, herself. This will be the second effect of our ceasing to trade; not that trade will cease. A state of war will not prevent her from supplying even her enemies, with what they much want, and what she could furnish with advantage to herself. This has been experienced during the present and recent wars, just as far as the abundance and freedom of our commerce left it necessary. Let our commerce be relinquished, and her's would, of necessity, in some way, introduce itself to supply the deficiency, not even excepting our own wants. Of this latter position the history of our revolutionary war affords incontrovertible evidence.

Where then will be the mighty advantage

to us, of our adopting, as a war measure, a plan of commercial restriction. We shall throw trade out of our hands, and we may find it very difficult to regain it. Trade has its habits; if we put nations into the habit and in a new way of doing without us, we only lessen our consequence and injure ourselves. It is for our interest, on the contrary, to supply all the world if we can; and to make it always more convenient to be supplied by us than any other nation, or we shall find the truth of that trite, but very just and important maxim, *there is no friend-ship in trade.*

The last war taught our eastern settlements, which depended for their bread on the lumber trade with us, to cultivate, their fields and supply themselves. They acquired a habit of it, which which has not changed since the peace though their population has immensely increased. We can refuse the West India colonies our beef, pork, fish and corn. They will be under the necessity of taking the same articles of others who may offer to supply them, or of raising themselves which would not be difficult. Much the same would be the effect every where. Then what would be the advantage of such a war measure. We should gain a loss, a very heavy one. Like an inconsiderate mechanic who quarrels with his employer, in full persuasion that he will be avenged in withholding his services. Another is engaged on the same terms, or his employer strips off his coat and goes to labor himself, and perhaps finds he can do his own business. The work goes on, the mistaken workman loses his job, and solicits his employment elsewhere under a disadvantage, or starves.

No—we are the second commercial nation in the world. We ought of course to be the second maritime power. Let us never teach nations to supply their wants without us, but make our intercourse every where convenient. Commerce as it grows furnishes means for the defence of itself. The more commercial, the more rich; the more rich, the more able to be formidable and command respect. But if when molested we only fly to a state of nature, we may be sure become as independent and as poor as our savages; and perhaps the world will deem us a nation of Philosophers, but some more cunning and spirited nation will take our place. Americans think on these things; these are not the fantasies of a visionary brain. It is the voice of common sense the counsel of observation.

Interments in the city of Baltimore last week:

Sudden-death,	3
Drowned,	1
Childbed,	1
Cholera,	21
Measles,	1
Old-age,	2
Consumption,	3
Dropsy,	1
Fits,	2
Adults,	14
Children,	21—35

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

ENTERED,	Liverpool
Ship Olive, Coffin,	Lisbon
Brig Joseph, Pierce,	Havana
Schr. Merchant, Bigby,	St. Thomas
Amazon, Phillips,	Beverly
Mason's Daughter, Willit,	Boston
Jane, Harves,	Salem
Equality, Peabody,	
CLEARED,	Surinam
Brig Hibernia, Thornton,	Charleston
Schr. Wolf, Jones,	Boston
Lucinda, Adams,	

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Book.

August 1.
Arrived, sch'r. Amazon, Phillips, 14 days from St. Thomas—coffee—O. L. & W. Winchester. Left, brig — Lawson; sch'r. —, for Philadelphia, to sail next day; sch'r. Elvander, Sturges, for ditto; and several others, names unknown. Saw 12 or 14 sail standing into the Capes, when he came in; saw one of the British ships boarded by a brig, which proved to be a government brig; they both came into the Capes together; the ship afterwards got under way and went out; the brig remained.

Also, sch'r. Merchant, Bigby, 11 days from Havana—sugar, coffee, cigars, &c.—Robert Hamilton. Left, brig Eliza Vickery, for Baltimore in 4 days; sch'r. Mary, Almida, of ditto, just arrived; and several others. Came into the Capes with the Amazon.

Also, ship Olive, Coffin, 69 days from Liverpool—salt and dry goods—J. and J. Caruthers. Brings nothing new.

August 2.

Arrived, brig Joseph, Pierce, 60 days from Lisbon—salt & fruit—Henry Thompson. In lat. 38, 54, long. 15, spoke an English brig from Newfoundland, for Lisbon. June 8, fell in with a fleet of merchantmen, of 36 sail; was boarded by the convoy ship, and detained 2 hours. July 16, lat. 40, long. 68, 38, spoke brig Liberty, McCobb, 35 days from Demerara, for Boston. 17th, lat. 39, spoke a New Bedford ship, from Baltimore for Bordeaux, 3 days out. 10th, lat. 39, 48, long. 60, 30, spoke brig Henry, McCobb, from Portland for Guadalupe. 22d, sch'r. Betsy, Green, from Boston, for Savannah. 23d, lat. 39, 48, long. 74, was brought to and boarded by the British ship Squirrel, and detained 2 hours; examined papers, &c.

Also, sch'r. Thatcher, Hawes, 11 days from Havana—Sugar—Von Kapff and Brune. Outside the Capes was boarded by a British frigate that broke open all the consignee's letters, returned them all but one, after detaining him four hours, and threatening to make a prize of him suffered him to pass.

Also, sch'r. Carlton, Johnson, 16 days

from Havana—Sugar—Thomas Tenap.

Also, British sch'r. Perseverance, 6 days from St. Thomas—Cocoa—William Wood. Was taken into Tortola by an English frigate, for carrying colonial produce from one neutral port to another. Left there brig Union of Philadelphia, expected he would be condemned.

Also, ship Two Friends, Williams, 61 days from Leghorn—Oil, Soap, &c.—L. Taylor. Left ship Aurora, Hall, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Arabella, Little, of Wiscasset, for Copenhagen; Franklin, Wellman, of Salem, for India; brigs St. Michaels, Bound, of Baltimore; Paulina, Swasey, Boston; Little James Sweet, Salem; Catharine, Smith, Charleston; ships Osprey, Catzenn, Boston; Suffolk, Thompson, New-York; Two Brothers, Chandler, Marblehead; Neptune, Edwards, N. Bedford; sch'r. Mary and Eliza, —; Betsy, of Beverly; Washington, of Salem; brig Alonzo, Burgess, Salem; Mary and Sal, Brown, Charleston; James, of do.; Savannah, of Philadelphia; ship Ann, Alexandria; Hetty, of do. July 9, was boarded by the British ship Howe, from Montevideo, for England, with the ship Diana, of New-York, a prize, in lat. 34, long. 38.

Sale by Auction.

TO MORROW MORNING,
The 4th instant, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-room, at the head of Frederick street dock, will commence the sale of
A Variety of Dry Goods;

And at 12 o'clock,
67 hds, Muscovado Sugar,
238 bags Green Coffee,
33 puncheons Rum,
11 pipes Holland Gin,
19 pipes Bordeaux Brandy,
14 bales New-Orleans Cotton,
15 tons Brazillotto Wood, &c.
At private sale,
700 boxes Sugar,
250,000 wt. Coffee.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers.

August 3.

Sale by Auction.

Just landing from the brig Betsy and Peggy, from Trinidad, and will be sold to-morrow morning, at 12 o'clock, at the head of Frederick street dock,
50 hds, excellent Molasses,
2 puncheons Rum.

Also,
6 pipes Old Madeira Wine.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers.

August 3.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY Next.

The 5th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at auction, opposite the warehouse of Mr. G. Yeates, on Bowly's wharf,

The Schooner INDUSTRY,
Burthen about 91 tons; she was built in North Carolina in the years 1811 of the very best materials; her sails, rigging, &c. are in good order; and she may be sent to sea at a small expense. An inventory may be seen at the vendue office, and the terms of payment will be made known at the time of sale.

THOMAS CHASE, Auctioneer.

August 3.

For Bermuda.

The Brig
POTOMAC,
Will sail immediately, and will take freight on moderate terms. Apply to
JOHN S. HORNE.

August 3.

To the Admirers of the FINE Arts.

Just received from Amsterdam, & for sale at the Book and Stationary Store of COLE & J. BONSAL, 174, Market street, a few copies of the following described Allegorical Picture in Memory of PIUS VI.

Gentlemen desirous of possessing a copy, should lose no time—the price being very low it is expected they will be speedily disposed of.

"A revered pontiff, a magnanimous sovereign—a noble and affecting spectacle to earth and heaven; he honored at once, by his transcendent virtues, misfortune, age, the throne and the altar."

This Picture, designed by L. Kuyper, painted by A. de Lelie, and engraved by L. Portman, represents the interior of a temple, in the midst of which is placed a sepulchre, on which is raised the bust of Pius VI. Behind the sepulchre appears Time; he is surrounded by the dark clouds of oblivion, in which he seems desirous of enveloping the bust. But the events which have signalled the epoch of Pius the Sixth's reign, and their influence on the destiny of that pontiff, are too remarkable; his virtues, and above all, his patience and resignation truly christian, form too great a contrast with the immortality of his age, to permit oblivion ever to be his lot. Under the figure of a woman transported with a holy zeal, Memory, who immortalizes great men, arrests the menacing arm of Time; whilst, on one side of the bust, History, in an attitude of reflection, fixes upon this scene a penetrating eye, and consecrates in her annals the events of the reign of Pius VI. In the front of the picture is a female figure, absorbed in profound grief, and reclining on the emblematical signs of the pontifical dignity. On the opposite side is represented the church, under the emblem of two women, plunged in affliction. Near the bust, and before an altar, on which incense is burning, Religion, always calm, is busy in consoling and encouraging them.

Connoisseurs will easily perceive, that besides the beauties of the detail, and the expression suitable to each figure, this Picture has at the same time the merit of presenting all parts of the allegory in so perfect an agreement, that, without fatiguing the eye or the mind, it equally charms both the one and the other.

August 3.

Notice.

The Partnership heretofore existing between JONES & AMOS, was mutually dissolved on the 26th of July. All persons having claims against said concern, are requested to render them to Peter Jones, and those indebted will please settle their respective accounts, with Peter Jones, he being duly authorized to settle the business of said Partnership.

JONES & AMOS.

August 3.

Notice.

Having been entirely dispossessed of my funds, and thereby rendered unable to answer the claims against me; I am under the necessity of giving notice, that I intend to apply to the judges of Baltimore county at their next October session, for the relief of the insolvent debtors. Or if necessary, to the legislature of Maryland at their next session to relieve me in any mode.

WILLIAM WALTON.

July 31, 1807.

For Lagaira.

The remarkable fast-sailing Schooner BETSEY & JANE, Thomas Spire's master, a few hundred barrels will be taken on freight if immediate application is made to the captain on board, lower end of McElderry's wharf, or the subscribers.

JOSEPH HAMILTON, or EDWARD VODORE.

August 3.

200 boxes Edam Cheese, entitled to debenture, Jamaica, Windward Island and N.E. Rum, Holland and Country Gin, Bordeaux and Barcelona Brandy, Sherry Wine, Mess. Navy, Prime and Cargo Pork, No. 1 and 2 Boston Beef, Spermaceti and mould Candles, White and Brown Soap, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Soucheong, Chulace, Hyson Skin, and Bohea Tea, Russia Hemp, Ravens Duck, 1 bale Tickenburgs, Black and Blue Nankeens, Sail Twine, Sates and Pencils, and Sles Leather.

For sale by
PAYSON & SMITH.

August 3.

Choice Lisbon Wine.

50 small casks Lisbon Wine, about 16 gallon's each, suitable for private family's, for sale by
JACOB & WM. NORRIS.

On Hand,
Sweet Oil, in Baskets, and cases of 30 flasks each; Lisbon Wine, in qr casks and pipes; Cognac Brandy, in pipes (fine flavor) warranted and common Chocolate, in boxes.

August 3.

To Rent.

The Store and Dwelling No. 4, on Cheapside. Possession may be had, if application be made soon, on the 21st August next. Inquire of George Heide, No. 163, Baltimore street.

August 3.

Lisbon Salt for Sale.

4000 bushels first quality LISBON SALT, just received, per brig Joseph, and for sale by
HENRY THOMPSON.

August 3.

For Sale.

A valuable Bay Gelding, 6 years old, well calculated for Gig or any Harness, and would suit well for a Trooper. He may be seen for three days from the date hereof, by applying to Thomas Kilbraith, at his Livery Stables, on Eutaw street near the New Market-house.

August 3.

Baltimore Water Company.

NOTICE.

Five Dollars on each Share of Stock, held in this Company are requested to be paid at the Bank of Maryland, the first day of September next.

By order of the President and Directors,
SAM A. CHEW, Secy.

By the 31 article of the association it is provided, That if any person or persons holding any share or shares in this Stock, shall fail for the space of three days (after the time limited for the payment by Notice as above) to make the payment so called for on his, her, or their, share, or shares, then all the said share or shares of such person or persons, so failing shall immediately become and be forfeited to the use of the Company.

August 3.

The Subscribers give Notice

to their Creditors, of their intention to apply to Baltimore county court, at its next sitting, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state.

D. C. Stewart,
W. P. Stewart,
Lloyd Buchanan.

August 3, 1807.

The United Balt. Rangers.

Are requested to meet on the Green in front of the R. v. Mr. Glendy's Church, on Tuesday the 4th instant, at six o'clock precisely. And at eight o'clock, repair to Mr. Kemmick's tavern, in Bank street, to ballot for a number of gentlemen, who have offered since the adoption of the constitution.

Gentlemen who wish to become members will please attend.

JOHN MCCLURE, Captain.

August 3.

The Baltimore Independent Rifle Company.

Are requested to be punctual in attending their meeting next Tuesday afternoon, at five o'clock, in Howard's Park, near the gate, without arms. Persons desirous of joining said company are requested to furnish their names to someone of the member thereof, with whom they may be acquainted.

THOS B. DORSEY, Captain.

July 3.

The First Baltimore Hussars.

THIS being the day appointed by the constitution for a stated monthly meeting of this Troop, the members will attend (it is to be hoped) punctually at 7 o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Causton's; where persons desirous to join, will have an opportunity by handing in their names to one of the Officers.

By order of the Captain,
J. S. SMITH, Cornet.

August 3.

Maryland Pikemen.

The first Company of Maryland Pikemen, will meet at the Pantheon, on Tuesday, August 4th at 8 o'clock, P. M.

All persons desirous of joining this company, are requested to attend, or to leave their names with one of the members.

CHARLES HOYLE, Junr. Sect.

August 3.

Baltimore United Volunteers.

Are requested to meet in colonel Howard's Park, on Tuesday Evening, the 4th instant, at half past 5 o'clock, with firelocks only. Punctual attendance will be expected.

By order,
JOHN REINICKER, Secy.

August 3.