

way of preserving it was to chastise those who wronged us. All calculations of interest were spurned at, as unworthy of Americans and free men. A day of liberty, we were told, was worth an age of bondage. War was an evil in every respect trifling, compared to a submission to injustice. Now the time is changed! When an injury, transcending a thousand fold, those heretofore offered, is inflicted upon us under circumstances of the most unprecedented aggravation, we are called upon to pause to reflect, to calculate: to decide according to arithmetical principles; to pocket the insult on the slightest apology, and thus invite, if possible, still greater injury. Gracious God! how deplorably despicable is that destruction of principle that can thus readily accommodate itself to every vicissitude in the political world, and to gratify its little, malignant, pitiful resentment, display an inconsistency scarcely to be paralleled with in the walls of Bedlam. Let us be understood. These remarks are not applied to federalists generally. They point at objects immediately beneath them. They are exclusively applicable to four eastern prints, whose columns abound with the most disgraceful libels ever cast upon the American character, and which, we are satisfied have as keenly excited the indignation of federalists as republicans.

Considering a war with Britain as eventually far from improbable, we have occupied a few hours in considering its relative effects on the two nations; not, that in such a case as the present, this ought to have any decided effect on our course which we have already said will be shaped by that of Britain; but from a desire to shew the folly of Britain, by proving that she will be the great loser; and, likewise, to shew that such are the solid foundations on which our permanent prosperity rests, that we may, without apprehension, though certainly not without regret, in case of necessity, appeal to the last resort of nations. In the probability of such an event (and the nation seems to consider it as probable) great advantages may result from preparing the public mind for it. The consequence will be that it will be met with more fortitude, and the means of carrying us to a successful issue be in a state of greater maturity. Every consideration recommends our holding ourselves while the crisis continues, in the greatest readiness to meet and repel danger, and nothing might be more fatal than a false security.

Ordered, That the Baltimore Independent Blues, meet at the Parthenon, to-morrow evening, 11th instant, at 7 o'clock.
JOHN HUTCHINS, Sec'y.
August 10.

The United Baltimore Rangers
Will meet on their usual parade ground in front of Rev. Mr. Glendy's Church, on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 6 o'clock precisely. They are requested to be punctual in their attendance.
August 10.

Independent Company.
Please attend at the Captain's quarters, No. 3, Gay street, to-morrow afternoon at 6 o'clock, without arms.
SAM. STUMP, Sec'y.
August 10.

Band of Music.
Those patriotic Young Men who have joined any of the Volunteer Companies attached to the thirty-ninth regiment, and those who have not joined any company as yet, who are desirous of forming a B.A.N.D., to be attached to the said regiment, will please to meet at the Parthenon on Wednesday evening, the 12th instant at 8 o'clock. As it is not probable that all the amateurs of Baltimore are already engaged, it is hoped that there are a few still left to instruct those who cannot play on any instrument, but who are willing to offer their services as far as their abilities will allow—it will be both meritorious and highly creditable to the members composing such Band.
August 8 ddt

The United Blues,
Are to meet in Howard's wood on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock precisely, and every Thursday thereafter, at the same hour until further notice. Persons desirous of becoming members of said company will please to attend on the ground, or give their names at any other time to Jacob Grafflin, Captain; James Norris, Lieutenant; Stephen Gulbrow, Ensign; William Fisher, 1st Sergeant, or JOHN A. FORT, Sec'y.
August 10. ddt

Baltimore Union Greens.
The stated days for muster, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, precisely at 5 o'clock, P. M. A meeting of the association will be held on Tuesday the 11th instant, at No. 115, Dugan's wharf, where those members who have not signed the constitution, and also, such persons as wish to be proposed for membership, are requested to attend.
By order of the association.
August 6.

Patriotic Guards.
The Company will assemble at the usual parade ground every Monday, Wednesday & Friday, at 6 o'clock in the Evening, with arms for the purpose of Drill. All absent members will be fined for non attendance.
By order,
C. P. WHITE, Sec'y.
August 5.

The First Troop Of Baltimore LIGHT DRAGOONS
are requested to meet for Exercise in Franklin-street, near the Cathedral, on Wednesday evening next, the 12th instant, at 5 o'clock precisely, at which hour the Roll will be called.
By order,
Wm. M. MAYNADIER, Sec'y.
August 8.

The Baltimore Independent Rifle Company, are requested punctually to attend their meeting next Tuesday afternoon at five o'clock, in Howard's Park, near the Gate, with arms. Persons desirous of attaching themselves to this association, are requested to furnish their names to some of the members thereof with whom they may be acquainted.
T. B. DORSEY, Captain.
August 8. ddt

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

39th Regiment.

A punctual meeting of the Officers of this Regiment, is requested at Fulton's Tavern, This evening, at half past 7 o'clock.
JAMES MÖSHER, Lieut. Col.
August 11.

The American this morning declares, and apparently from good authority, that the "extract of a letter from a gentleman near Norfolk to his friend in N. York," in which the writer makes Mr. Jefferson say, "France has ships and we have seamen" was first propagated by an Anglo-American merchant engaged in a mercantile concern in this city. The editor of the American further remarks—"We are sorry to find amongst us at this crisis, men who are ready to sacrifice the government of this country; nay, the very best interests of the country itself, its prosperity and honor, to British rapacity and violence. Yet such men there are! and if rendered necessary, we shall not hesitate to give their names to the world, in order that the people of America may know at least two of their enemies."

Extract of a letter from Messrs. John Ross and Co. merchants at Malta, to merchants in Newburghport, dated Malta, May 23, 1807.

"We regret to inform that the ship Massachusetts, Buntin, has been detained and brought in here by an English privateer, while proceeding on a voyage from Leghorn for Manfredonia, in ballast. The United States agent (W. Higgins, esq.) has come forward to protect the property, and has lodged a claim in the vice admiralty court for the vessel, &c. and given bail."

"In consequence of the decree of Bonaparte, declaring Great-Britain and her colonies in a state of blockade, the English government by way of reprisal, have published an order of council, prohibiting the trade between any two ports where the British flag is not permitted to enter, and it is, we believe, upon this legislative order, that the Massachusetts has been detained."

P. S. June 8. We are sorry to inform, that the Massachusetts has, by sentence pronounced this day, been condemned."

A letter dated June 6, from the same, advises the owners to appeal, and they are allowed twelve months for that purpose.

Extract of a letter from captain John Buntin, of the ship Massachusetts, condemned at Malta, dated June 8, 1807.

"This place is full of prize vessels, and coming in daily. There is 18 sail of American sent in here, some with valuable cargoes, and it is considered there is not much short of 600,000 dollars worth of American property detained and condemned, in this port."

A CARD.

Although we have worked ourselves up into a perfect hatred of Englishmen, and every thing that is English, it is curious to see the obstinacy with which we pursue the fashions and habits of that nation.

A difference of climate should have taught us long ago, that the manner of building in England was not that which best suited our country, and it is high time we should follow some of the Southern nations, equally ancient and ingenious.

At least half the use of windows in our houses is the admission of air, and yet we take some pains to prevent the introduction of air by one half the window. In France, where they order many things better than elsewhere, and in the West-Indies, where the heat is no greater than our own at certain seasons, the sashes are swung on hinges from top to bottom, and, opening horizontally, the air is admitted by the whole aperture. Whoever attends church at this season, or visits the sick or imprisoned of Baltimore, cannot but think it a desirable thing to introduce more air into the houses, and if this hint can be of no use for the jail and places of worship now built, it is hoped it will for the churches, penitentiary, court-house, bank, &c. now building, if not for private houses. A sample of the French sashes, which is here recommended, may be seen in the houses occupied by Messrs. Wood and Gilmor, next door to general Smith's, Water-street. The walls of our houses are also built too thin, and this is a mistaken economy, for they will not last as long as if the walls were thicker, and a thick wall contributes much to render the building cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter.

A Native of Baltimore.

HERMAN BLANNERHASSETT. This person is in confinement, in the Penitentiary in this city—he was apprehended at Lexington in Kentucky; and the following facts are communicated.

Mr. D. Meade of that state, was summoned to the trial of Burr as a witness. He was in this city, when the grand jury found an indictment against Mr. B.—He returned to Kentucky, & there found Mr. B.—Mr. Meade gave information to judge Todd, who issued a warrant upon Mr. Mead's affidavit.—Mr. Mead was then appointed Deputy marshal of the state, and conducted Mr. Blannerhasset to this place under a guard. They arrived in this city on Tuesday last, and B. was immediately conveyed to the Penitentiary by the marshal of Virginia, under a capias for Treason.

[Enquirer.]

Caution respecting Argutara Bark. The senate of Hamburg has published a caution against a kind of Argutara bark which has been sold in that city, and operates as a poison. It came from Spain as the true bark, of which it has some extr-

nal resemblance. They may be distinguished, however, by the following characters: the decoction of the true Argutara bark dyes linen yellow, is not turbid nor is it altered by solution of iron; that of the spurious kind does not dye linen, and becomes black with chalybeats. The same poisonous drug has been sold in London and produced deleterious effects.
[Med. and Chir. Rev.]

ANTIQUITIES OF INTERIOR AMERICA.

Besides those ruins in the Illinois and Wabash countries, which have often been mentioned there are others no less remarkable, many hundred of miles farther west particularly in the country about the great falls of the Mississippi. As we approach these falls, commonly called St. Anthony's, we frequently meet with pyramids of earth from thirty to seventy and even eighty feet in height. These are most probably, the tombs of the ancient kings and chieftains of this part of America, though there are others which I am inclined to believe were erected in consequence of some signal victory, and possibly to cover the bones and carcases of the slain. In digging horizontally into several of the these pyramids, a little above the base, we generally found a stratum of white substance, somewhat like moist lime, and glutinous withal, extending in all probability several yards within, or perhaps nearly the whole length of the diametrical line. I had every reason to believe this consolidated chalky substance to be the remains of skeletons buried perhaps two hundred centuries ago, and converted by time and the operations of the elements into their present state.

Many tokens remain on both sides of the Mississippi, of their being in ancient ages as well cultivated and as thickly inhabited as the country on the Danube or the Rhine; which fully prove that their literati have been too hasty in denominating America a new world, or an ORIGINAL PRESENT to the European from the hands of rude nature.

A copper mine was opened some years since further down the Mississippi, and to the great surprise of the laborers, a large collection of mining tools were found several fathoms below the superficies of the earth. Another person in digging for a well, discovered a furnace of brick work five fathoms below the present surface; and in this furnace were found a quantity of coals and fire brands, which for aught we know, might have been kindled in the days of Moses or Lycurgus.

Not long since, at a spot on the Ohio where the bank had been wasted by the undermining of the water, a stone dropped out of the hardest kind of black marble, about seven pounds in weight, having twelve equal surfaces, each surface being mathematically equilateral and equiangular five sided figures, this does not appear to be a natural work; but a work of exquisite art, the offspring of human ingenuity. Near the falls of the Mississippi, there is a spring in the bed of the river which has been enclosed with stone work of unknown antiquity, to keep out the fresh water. In times of freshes, however, the river overflows the stone work, and mixes with the brine, so that it does not afford salt to the savages hereabout until the river is considerably fallen.

In several places, circular fortifications have been discovered in the same country; these are constantly enclosed with deep ditches and fenced with a breast work.—From these and many other similar remains of antiquity, one would be inclined to think the world much older than has been commonly imagined. Several tribes on the western side of the great river above mentioned, do their existence for more than twenty thousand moons back, and the Indians of the western world go infinitely further into the depths of time, though both relate events of these distant periods that are evidently mixed with fable.
[Enquirer.]

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

ENTERED,

Snow Robert, Dunkin, Amsterdam.
CLEARED,
Sch'r. Mary Jane, Bartlett, PortoCavello.

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.

Arrived, schooner Hawk, White, 20 days from La Vera Cruz—logwood—Robert and Jno. Oliver. Left there 23rd ult. ship Robert, Murray, of New Orleans, billed for having articles prohibited; and a brig belonging to Charleston, sent in by a Guarda Costa. The schooner Fox, Mills, for Baltimore, and Collector, for New York, sailed 17th. In lat. 24, long. 88, saw the Fox. On the 24th, in lat. 24, 40, long. 87, 45, spoke the Collector; and in lat. 35, 16, long. 75, 30, saw a schr. standing to the northward, which he took to be the Collector.

Also, snow Robert, Dunkin, 55 days from Amsterdam—gin—Wm. Patterson & Sons. Sailed 16th June, in co. with ship Powhatan, Norman, for Baltimore; brig Sylph, for Philadelphia; Mount Etna, for Boston. Left there, ships Edwin, of Newburyport; Martha, for New Bedford; and brig Mars, of New-York; just arrived; ship Uncle Toby, of Virginia, do.; W. P. Johnson, of Newburyport, to sail in a few days; ship Charlotte, of New-York; Concordia, of do.; and Native, of Portland, discharging; Elizabeth, of Baltimore, from N. York, waiting orders. On the 8th June, the ship Mandarin, Cunningham, from Boston, for Amsterdam, laden with teas, was lost on Texel Island; the greatest part of the cargo saved. On the 12th June, the ship Pacific, Stevens, of New Bedford, from Bordeaux, for Tonningen, ran on the Haaks off the Texel, after being and losing her masts, was towed into the Texel by the pilots; part of the cargo was saved; two of the men drowned in the long-

boat. It was reported at Amsterdam, that the ship William Taylor, of Baltimore, had struck on some of the Flemish Banks; had lost her rudder, and put into Ostend, and was there refitting to proceed to Amsterdam. Spoke going into the Texel, ship Little Mary, from Baltimore, June 20, off the Isle of Wight, passed a ship bound up the Channel, which he took to be the Cora, of Baltimore.

Also, schr. Rainbow, Watts, 17 days from Porto-Rico—coffee—James Bosley. Left schr. Dartchester, for Baltimore, uncertain; brig Achilles, for N. York, in 8 or 10 days; schr. Little William, of Philadelphia, just arrived; schr. Mary, of Snowhill, in 3 or 4 days; brig Mary's, of Philadelphia, for the coast in a few days; schr. Joseph, do, do. On the 16th ult. a schooner from Demerara, laden with brandy, was cast away on the bar in entering the harbor of St. John's, name unknown. In lat. 27, long. 72, spoke schr. John, from Turk's-I-land, for N. York. Saw the British ships of war to leeward, when entering the Capes.

The Robert was boarded off the Capes by the Leopard, who gave him some account of the affair with the Chesapeake, seemed to be sorry for what had happened, but supposed it would be attended with no serious consequences.

Post-Office, Baltimore.

August 7, 1807.

The Public are hereby informed that the Southern Mail will not arrive until eleven o'clock, A. M. during the continuance of the summer establishment.

CHARLES BURRALL.

August 7. ddt

For Bordeaux,

The Brig NEWTON,

James Daly, master.

Partly loaded, for freight of about 60 tons, apply to the master on board, at Waters' wharf, or WM. COLE.

August 11. ddt

John and James Roberts,

230, MARKET-STREET,

Have just received and offer for sale,

An invoice of Goods, amounting to about 5,000 dollars, the credit will be 60 days for notes with approved indorsers,

Consisting of

Manchetry, Blue Cloth, Gray Coatings, Flannels, Casimers, Cotton Check, Colored Thread, Black Silk Mitts, Linen Check, Beaufort's Cord, Black Silk H'dk'fs, Sewing Silks, Cotton Hose, Worsted do, Cotton H'k'fs, and Dimity.

N. B. The above invoice of goods will be disposed of very low. The packages will be opened and the goods may be examined, on application as above.

August 11. ddt

F. Huxthall & C. Hasenclever,

No. 67, BOWLY'S WHARF,

Have just received and offer for sale,

Bicfield, Warendorf, and Homemade Lin-

en, Listadoes, Checks, Apron Checks, and S.ripes,

Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silks, Silk and Velvet Ribbons, Fine Laces and Beggar Laces, Tapes and Thread,

Looking Glass Plates, from 40 to 24 & 30 to 17,

Looking Glasses and Nuremberg Goods, Best German Steel, Heat and Club.

The whole entitled to drawback.

August 11. eodt

220 tons Swedish Iron,

For sale by the subscribers, in bars from 5-8 inches to 2 3/4 broad; bundles of 5-8 inch square; do. round, from 3-4 to 1 1/2 inch, being of the very best quality and lowest price, for cash or on short credit.

HENRY THOMPSON, or CHARLES WIRGMAN.

August 11. eodt

Rolled Iron.

The subscribers have just received and offer at private sale, at a reduced price, for approved notes at 60 days.

290 bundles 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. & 20d.

Rolled Iron.

R. LEMMON & CO.

August 11. ddt

COUNTRY HEMP.

Six tons Country Hemp of a superior quality, received per schooner Friendship from New-York. For Sale by

WARING & LOVETT,

No. 16, Market-Street.

August 7. ddt

City Commissioner's Office,

BALTIMORE, August 11th. 1807.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the CITY COMMISSIONERS will meet on Saturday next, the 13th instant, half past 6 o'clock, A. M. to establish the lines of a lot of ground, leased by Eliza Hammond to John Lawless, on the 9th June last, situate at the south-west intersection of Fleet-street and Strawberry-alley.

Those who are interested are requested to attend with the surveyor, land marks and papers necessary for establishing the said boundaries.

By order,

SAM. VINCENT, Clerk.

August 11. ddt

Baltimore Jockey Club.

On Tuesday the 14th day of next October, the Baltimore Jockey Club Purse of \$300, will be run for on the Club's Race Course, near Govane's Town: free for any horse, mare or gelding, agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On Wednesday the 15th, the B. J. Club's Colt's Purse of 200 dollars, free as above.

Also, on Thursday the 15th, a handsome subscription Purse, free for any thing; but the racing to be conducted agreeably to the rules of the Club, except so far as they relate to merely club matters.

JOHN WOODEN, of John, Treasurer.

August 11. 2a1wlaw8[1]

The Independent Company

Are requested to meet on their usual parade ground, in Howard's Park, every Tuesday and Friday, until further orders, at half past 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with arms and accoutrements in good order. The roll will be called, and absentees fined.

By order,

SAMUEL STUMP, Sec'y.

August 7. ddt

Negroes Wanted.

Three MEN and 1 WOMAN, for a Farm in Upper Louisiana. Apply at this Office.

July 28. eodt

The Baltimore Yagers,

(formerly Chasseurs.)

Are requested to meet at K. Minsky's This Evening, at half past 7 o'clock.

By order of the Captain,

JOHN SCHMIDT, Sec'y.

N. B. Gentl. men desirous to join this company will please attend also—August 11.

The Baltimore Rifle Com-

pany commanded by captain W. Jessop, are requested punctually to attend their stated weekly meeting on Wednesday the 11th instant at 5 o'clock, in Howard's Park, with arms.

By order,

THOMAS FINLEY, Sec'y.

August 11.

Artillery.

The members of the Baltimore Volunteer Artillery Company, are desired to attend at No. 3, North Howard street, To-morrow (Wednesday) at half past 5 o'clock precisely, with side arms for exercise. The roll will be called, and all absences fined. Immediately after exercise the company will adjourn to Islet's, to ballot for new members.

By order of the captain,

THOMAS FINLEY, Sec'y.

August 11.

ATTENTION!

Juvenile Volunteers.

You are requested to attend a meeting THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock near the first mill on Jones's Falls, as business of importance will be laid before the company.

All young men from 15 to 18 years of age who are desirous of joining this company are invited to attend.

By order of the captain.

August 11.

Baltimore United Volunteers,

Are requested to meet in c. l. Howard's Park, on Thursday evening next, at 5 o'clock precisely, with arms. The members will please to be punctual in their attendance, as fines will be exacted from all those that are absent.

By order,

JOHN REINICKER, Sec'y.

August 11.

Attention!

The first Volunteer Company of the 39th Regiment, will parade in complete uniform, with arms and accoutrements, in good order, at the Western Precincts Market-house, next Thursday afternoon, precisely at 3 o'clock.

By order of the captain,

A. LAREW, 1st Serg.

On application to captain Little, or any of the Officers of this company a few more members will be admitted.

August 11.

Green Turtle Soup,

Will be served up at the Shakespeare Tavern, corner of Lemmon and East street, from 11 to four o'clock, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, during the season.

Private families can be served as above.

August 11. T&F

Corsica Wine, Beef, Lemons,

&c.

10 pipes Corsica Wine, now landing and for sale.

Also in Store,

100 bbls Boston No. 1 Beef,

100 boxes Lisbon Lemons,

100 do. Cod Fish,

50 tierces fresh Rice,

15 half do. do.

10 hhd's N. E. Rum,

15 quarter casks Malaga Wine,

2 boxes Tea China,

50 casks good shipping Cheese,

20 chests Young Hyson Tea, and

4 casks Whale Oil.

Apply to

FITCH HALL, Jun'r.

81, Bowly's wharf.

August 4. ddt eodt

For Sale,

Two HORSES an old Carriage and Two Carts. Inquire at this Office.

August 5. eodt

To the Admirers of the Fine

Arts.

Just received from Amsterdam, & for sale at the Book and Stationary Store of COLLEGE & I. BOONSAL, 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." *L'Esprit de la France.*

This Picture, designed by F. 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 signified the epoch of PIUS the Sixth's reign, and their influence on the destiny of that pontiff, are too remarkable as his virtues, and above all, his patience and resignation truly christian, form too great a contrast with the immorality 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, plunging 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. eodt