

NEW-ORLEANS, June 26.  
To the Editor of the Louisiana Gazette.

Sir,  
We are so accustomed in our own free and happy country to suppose the citizens and subjects of all other governments, to be slaves, and their lives and property very insecure, that I entertain very little doubt but your readers will be much struck with surprise as I was myself, on perusing the following account, of the conduct of a British judge in India, where it might be expected, there would be found less independence than on the banks of the Mississippi.

I hope, should unfortunately an occasion ever again occur in this country, that not only the judges, but the people also will learn, what is due to them, and teach all usurpers of their rights, a dreadful but salutary lesson.

Z.  
Marian Occurrences for June, 1803.

**SIR HENRY GWILLIM.**  
A very curious and interesting circumstance occurred some time ago, which has made great noise all over India. On the trial of col. Mandeville, a native, it was discovered, had grossly perjured himself, and afterwards absconded. This was stated by the colonel to the supreme court, and in consequence a warrant was issued to apprehend the native, and the colonel taken under the protection of the court, to prevent his being sent to England till the affair had undergone further investigation. In the month of Oct. last an Italian man was ready to sail for England. In the evening before she was to sail, a guard of soldiers went to the house of col. Mandeville, in the Black town, seized and forcibly conducted him to the beach, put him on board a Masala boat, and carried him on board the ship, without allowing him to carry with him necessaries of any kind. An account of this transaction reached Sir Henry Gwillim, acting as chief judge in the absence of Sir Thomas Strange, who was then at Colombo, who instantly, with a generous intrepidity, applied for the colonel's release and restoration to the protection of the court. He sent a writ of habeas corpus on board the ship, to which proper attention was paid, and the colonel was permitted to re-land, although several shot were fired at the ship from the fort to make herself, and at the boat carrying off the writ. Guards of soldiers were placed on the beach to intercept the colonel, but he landing to the southward of the fort, escaped their vigilance, and was conducted to the house of Sir Henry Gwillim; soon after which, a party of military appeared before the house, forcibly entered Sir Henry's garden, and peremptorily demanded the body of the colonel.

Sir Henry, who possesses all the virtuous intrepidity which a British judge ought to have, dared the officer to touch col. Mandeville, threatened to commit him and his guard, and at length dismissed them without their object being attained. A very active correspondence took place next day between the government and the supreme court; the result of which was, that the former offered in vain, to make an apology for the outrage committed against the laws. In the meantime, Sir Thomas Strange returned to Madras, col. Mandeville's person was rendered sacred, and he returned to his own dwelling in the Black Town. At the next sessions which were held, bills of indictment by the grand jury, were found against the town major, the Black Town adjutant, and two or three others, concerned in firing the guns at the boat and ship. These persons all surrendered themselves, and pleaded guilty, except the town major, who did not appear.

This was on Saturday, Sir Thomas Strange declared, that if he did not surrender himself by Monday, the law would be put in force against him; that is, that he would be outlawed. On the Monday, however, he surrendered himself, was placed at the bar and like the others pleaded guilty. The court having thus established the supremacy of the law, was satisfied with imposing the fine of one pagoda, and dismissed the offending parties with an admonition which they will probably long remember; and thus ended this extraordinary affair. Lord Clive was at the time it happened at Ennore, so that the whole responsibility of the transaction rested principally upon the town major. The conduct of the judges upon the occasion, has excited the admiration & applause of all our settlements in India.

SAVANNAH, July 17:

By a gentleman just arrived in this city, in 24 days from Pensacola, information has been received, that Foulch, governor of that place had absconded to New-Orleans, having been discovered an accomplice with Burr, in his nefarious schemes against the independence of this country.

**Baltimore Union Greens.**

The stated days for muster, Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays, precisely at 5 o'clock, P. M. in front of the Second Presbyterian Church.

By order,  
JOHN D. CRAIG, Sec'y.

August 12.

**TROOP OF LIGHT DRAGOONS.**

The members are requested to meet at Mr. Fulton's Tavern, Next Saturday Evening, at seven o'clock, on business of importance.

By order,  
W. M. MAYNARD, Sec'y.

August 14.

**The Baltimore Republican**

Day men Volunteers, are requested to meet punctually at the back of the Court House on Saturday Evening, the 15th instant, precisely at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of drill. All persons wishing to join this association, are invited to attend. G. HOWARD, Capt.

August 14.

**Baltimore United Volunteers.**

You are requested to meet in Howard's Park, on Saturday Evening, at five o'clock, precisely, with arms.

By order,  
JOHN REINICKER, Sec'y.

August 14.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15.

PEACE OR WAR?

In order that they may be acquainted with the various opinions which obtain, our readers cannot be indifferent as to what is said, in any part of the Union, on this important subject. We re-publish this evening an interesting essay from Jackson's (Philadelphia) Political Register, together with some remarks from the Aurora. It is unnecessary, at present, to state at length our objections to either. The Baltimore reader will observe, that the remarks from the Register, relative to the evils of the present militia system, if they be correct in that state, they are entirely inapplicable to the Maryland Law and Practice.

We copy the following article from the London Times of the 22d June—the coincidence of its date with the attack on the Chesapeake, will be noticed.—*Phi. Reg.*

"In consequence of the apprehension of hostilities with the U. States, several American vessels are now detained by the owners of the cargoes. On Saturday an order was sent to the custom-house, requiring immediate return of the amount of the exports and imports relating to America."

LONDON, June 23.  
We have been credibly informed, that a clause in the treaty now pending between this country and America actually stipulates that English agents shall be stationed in the American ports, to see and grant certificates, that all colonial produce bound for Europe, has been unshipped and re-laden in such ports. We are afraid that a clause, so favorable to the British shipping interest, can never be rendered palatable to the Americans. [Times.]

General Moreau and Lady are now on a party at Ballston Springs—it is said they intend visiting the Falls of Niagara.

**General Bowles.** We have in our possession an account of the life of the celebrated W. A. Bowles, from his first entering the Creek nation, until a short time previous to his seizure, and being delivered up to the Spaniards; written by one of his companions, who is now engaged in finishing the narrative. As conspiracies and treason at present agitate the mind of the American people, this work, which fully develops the views of Bowles, as well as the Spanish agents, will be read, with no inconsiderable interest. When the work is ready for the press it will be announced. [Orleans Gazette.]

A singular affair has occurred at Sezekochin, in Prussian Poland. Some weeks since, the government there wished to have a Polish Eagle painted, which was intended to be fixed up in front of the town-house, with great formality. However, as no painter could be found there, one was sent for from a neighboring village, in Austrian Poland; but as he could not be provided with colors sufficient for his purpose, he took the Eagle home with him, which coming to the ears of the Austrian commandant, both the Eagle and the painter were seized and sent to the tribunal at Cracow. A letter was consequently written to the Austrian commandant, with some explanations, and requesting him to think of the wife and children of the poor artist, to which he returned the following answer:

"I have the honor to answer your letter, and inform you, that the house of Austria can never suffer a subject of theirs to go unpunished who has been necessary in promoting any measures calculated to exterminate fidelity in the bosoms of those citizens who have sworn fidelity to their lawful sovereign. If the happy moment should arrive for Poland, when the Polish Eagle shall be replanted by a general peace, then every brave Pole who would celebrate such an event may employ as many Austrian painters as he may chuse. At present reasons of state will not permit Austrians to engage in this business. Be assured, the wife and children of this unfortunate man are not indifferent to me." [London Paper.]

Mr. Charls Stuart, an Englishman, detained as a prisoner of war in France remarkable for his nautical adventures, which generally were marked by an adverse cast, has recently experienced an additional misfortune.—While confined with the rest of his countrymen at Verdun, he turned his mind, which always inclined to nautical disquisitions, to a minute inquiry into the state and strength of the French Coast, ports &c. and having acquired a very full and satisfactory information thereon, he wrote a detailed account of it, and addressed it to a naval Lord in England, in hopes that his country might profit by his researches. Unfortunately the dispatch was intercepted, and Mr. Stuart was in consequence immediately apprehended, and, after a short examination, was marched in trons to the fortress of Beish in Alsace, where he was confined, and still continues in a dungeon sleeping upon straw, having permission to ascend to the battlements of the fortress, for air, only one hour in the day.

INCREASE OF BEES.

The following easy method of taking the honey without destroying the bees, was communicated to the editor of the Cornwall Gazette by a respectable French priest, who asserts that it is the mode generally adopted throughout France.—In the dusk of the evening when the bees are quietly lodged, approach the hive and turn it gently over; having steadily placed it in a small pit previously dug to receive it, with its bottom uppermost, covered with a clean new hive, which had been previously prepared, with two small sticks stuck across its middle and rubbed with aromatic herbs. Having carefully adjusted the mouth of each

hive to the other, so that no aperture remains between them, take a small stick and beat gently round the sides of the lower hive for about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the lower hive and ascend and adhere to the upper one. Then gently lift the new hive with all its little tenants, and place it on the stand from whence the other hive was taken. This should be done some time in the week preceding midsummer day; that the bees may have time before the summer flowers are faded, to lay in a new stock of honey, which they will not fail to do for their subsistence through the winter. As many as have the humanity and good sense to adopt this practice, will find their reward in the increase of their stock and their valuable produce.

An extraordinary circumstance occurred at the late election of Scotch peers to represent that part of the united kingdom in the new parliament. It had been customary, at all preceding elections, for the peers present to stand up whilst the prince of Wales's proxy was delivered; but when the same ceremony was proposed, on this occasion, it was strenuously resisted by the earl of Hadington; and his influence was such, as to incline the majority to withhold the customary respect. There some lords, however, who felt they were not derogating from their own dignity in yielding to this established usage; among these were lords Semple, Strathmore, Leven Rolla, and Blantyre. [London paper.]

Extract from an Address

Delivered by Dr. THOMAS J. WINDER, at a large assembly of the citizens of Dorchester and Somerset counties, Maryland, on the 18th July, 1807.

Gentlemen,  
I beg your attention while I make a few observations on a subject that deeply concerns us. Conformable to the wishes of a number of our fellow-citizens, a meeting was held in this town, when a committee was appointed to draw up sundry resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the people with regard to a most wanton outrage committed on our flag by the British, by which one of our ships has been much injured, many of our fellow-citizens killed and wounded, and the flag of our country grossly insulted, and lamentable to tell! for the only reason of our refusing to give up some of our native citizens, two of whom belonged to Maryland; and, for aught I know, some of our dearest relations. I believe that this flagrant outrage has no example in the annals of naval affairs. But I make no doubt but that you are all acquainted with British domination, and that this arbitrary conduct must excite your just indignation; you who have a father, a brother or a son, that has been impressed, (and I doubt not that there are some of that description in this assembly) can best feel it. In every part of the United States are to be found persons, bemoaning the loss of some friend, torn from them by those tyrants of the ocean. And well may the Bastille resign its laurels, while those engines of slavery infest the seas. The time is come, when we ought to lay aside all our party disputes, and local differences, and unite for the service of our country. The trumpet of war, it is true, has not yet called you to the field; the enemy has not as yet entered your dwellings; hostile armor does not as yet dazzle the afflicted eye.—But those wanton and sanguinary outrages announce to us the near approach of danger. The president's proclamation breathes a spirit of just resentment against those provocations. The resolutions of our countrymen in different parts of the union, expressive of their sentiments on this momentous occasion, breathe the same spirit. Is this then a time for us to be backward? Is this a time when the flame of patriotism should burn languid? Is this a time to attend to the whispers of party or lend an ear to the clamorous voice of faction? Is this a time to think yourselves secure, or beyond the reach of an invader, when the instruments of destruction are levelled against us, and their insulting flag flying in our waters, in open defiance of our country? No, my friends, the blood of our murdered countrymen calls on us this day for vengeance.—The genius of our country calls.—Who knows how thin may be the partition between us and the most imminent danger. Who knows how soon we may be intercepted in our bays by those intrepid tyrants? Who knows but before the flight of another week all the horrors of war may be enkindled in our land? If this shall be the case and there shall be a call to arms, your wives, your children, your venerable sires, and your rights as men, demand your greatest exertions. Then will tyranny, as in former days, fly before you.

But, favored Americans! May the God of Peace be our friend, and keep from our coasts the hostile flame again to rage in our country, may He, as formerly, display the power of his protecting arm, and crown our efforts with victory and our name with glory. But it behoves us on this great and important occasion, to express ourselves like freemen. It will show the unanimity of our country; it will render ourselves formidable to Britain, or any other lawless invader, whose temerity may impel him to disturb our peace.

I fear I have already trespassed upon your patience; but my feelings and my indignation were too strong to have said less to

express my abhorrence of this enormous outrage.

An imperial Decree occupying seven or eight columns of the Monitor has been lately published, regulating the Theatres throughout the French empire. It directs what number of theatres shall be allowed in each town, and what places shall have the liberty of having theatres, or only be entertained occasionally by strolling companies.

It is confidently said that the British minister had expressed a decided opinion, that his government never sanctioned the orders of admiral Beryly—that they will so avow—that they will give up the seamen taken out of the Chesapeake—and make such reparation as shall be satisfactory to the American government. [Democratic Press.]

**Antique Clock.**—In the Hall of Mercury, at Versailles, is a Clock, made about one hundred years ago by a self taught artist. When the clock strikes, two cocks crow, and fan their wings; at the same moment, from a little door, two Cupids (of bronze) come forward with drums, and beat the quarters with hammers. In the middle appears the statue of Louis XIV. above whose head the Goddess of Victory hovers, and holds a crown; meantime the clock plays, and at the end of a tune all vanish at once.

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

Sir,  
Having seen in your paper of the 19th of May, an account of the Arlington Sheep-Shearing, and supposing that my lambs were fine, I weighed the fleeces of eight of the choice ewe lambs, the weights of them so far exceeded my expectation, that I am induced, for the reputation of my neighborhood, as well as to enhance the value of my breed of sheep, and also to make one step towards exciting a useful emulation among farmers, to inform you of the sheep-shearing at Mount Airy, my residence in Carolina. The weight of fleece and length of wool were as follow:

No.	Weight of fleece.	Length of wool.
1.	6 3/4,	6 inches.
2.	7 3/4,	9
3.	8 1/4,	8
4.	8 3/4,	10
5.	7 1/2,	8
6.	7,	8
7.	8 3/4,	9
8.	8 3/4,	10

60 1/2.  
Gross wt. of lamb No. 3, after shearing, 93 lb.  
Fleece of 6 old sheep weighed 63 lb.  
Ditto of 8 lambs, 60 1/2  
123 1/2

Average, 5 lb. and upwards.

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

ENTERED,  
Ship Traveller, Kiddal, Amsterdam  
CLEARED,  
Brig Rising Sun, Burr, Havana  
Two Brothers, Carey, do.  
Sch'r Messenger, White, do.  
Enterprise, Glavarry, Guadalupe  
Sally, Duvall, Porto Rico

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

August 14.  
Arrived, brig Ann, Vinson, 16 days from St. Thomas—ballast—T. & S. Hollingsworth. Left brig Orlando, Beaty, for Baltimore, next day; sch'r. Adeline, Watts, do. uncertain; ship Keziah, N. Haven, uncertain; brig Hunter, of Baltimore, to sail in 12 days. At Grenada, July 24, brig Oliver, Peabody, of Portsmouth, N. H.; brig Sally, Tunell, of do.; a Norfolk sch'r. just arrived. August 4, lat. 29 long. 72, spoke brig William and Mathew, 21 days from Philadelphia for Havanna. Came into the bay last Tuesday; saw three ships of war at anchor inside; was hailed by the frigate.

Sale by Auction.

ON MONDAY,  
The 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room, at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of

A Variety of Dry Goods;

After which at 12 o'clock,  
41 lbs. good Muscovado Sugar,  
25 punches Rum,  
21 lbs. Molasses, to close sales,  
28 chests Hyson Tea,  
60 boxes Sugar.

Also,  
10 tons Rolled Iron  
at private sale,  
100 tierces Fresh Rice.

R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs.

Sale by Auction.

The subscriber will offer for sale on the premises on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 10 o'clock,  
A HOUSE & LOT on the Frederick-town turnpike-road, about five miles from Baltimore. The house is a frame, two stories high, with a kitchen and garden, and would suit for a Tavern. The Lot contains about five acres; is enclosed with a good fence (part stone and part post and rails) has a number of good springs, and would answer well for the establishment of a tanyard.

The terms of sale, one half cash, the other half to be paid in six months.

ABRAHAM ENGEL.

August 15.  
54 bales Tennessee Cotton,  
FOR SALE BY  
SAMUEL & ELI CLAGETT.

August 15.

The Baltimore Fusiliers.

Are required to attend a special meeting at the captain's quarters, on Monday at half past five o'clock in the afternoon, punctual attendance is expected particularly of those members who have not yet signed the constitution. Persons desirous of joining the Company will please to inform any of the present members, that they may be ballotted for at the next meeting. August 15.

Fell's-Point Printing-Office,  
BOOK & STATIONARY STORE.

The subscriber returns his grateful thanks for the distinguished encouragement that he has met with since his commencement in business, and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his PRINTING MATTERIALS, are in complete order to execute any work which may be entrusted to him—Cards, Handbills, Pamphlets, Press Books for Ship Chandlers Stores, &c. printed neatly and on the most reasonable terms.

He has on hand,  
An assortment of STATIONARY,  
SAMUEL BARNES,  
Corner of Fell's-street and County wharf,  
WHO HAS FOR SALE,  
17 boxes excellent LEMMONS, which he will dispose of very low for cash.

August 15. 2aw4t

For Sale,

A valuable Negro WOMAN and BOY, the Woman is well acquainted with all kinds of house work, and an excellent cook. For terms apply at this Office. August 13.

Baltimore Union Volunteers.

The Officers and non-commissioned officers are requested to meet at Mr. Finn's THIS EVENING, with muskets and side arms.—The company will meet in the Park at half past 5 o'clock, on MONDAY, with arms & accoutrements complete, as they will be furnished with blank cartridge to practice firing.

By order of the Captain,  
JOHN WHITELOCK, 1st. Sergt.

August 15.

Attention—the Whole!

The members of the Baltimore National Blues are requested to attend a parade between the first and second mills, on Monday Evening, next, precisely at 6 o'clock; as business of importance will be transacted punctual attendance is requested.

By order,  
WILLIAM PURDEN, Lieut.  
N. B. Those Gentlemen who wish to become members are requested to attend.  
A Drummer and Fifer are wanted.

August 15.

Legionary Light-Horse.

The gentlemen composing the Troop under the command of Robert G. Hopper, esq. and all others who are inclined to join the association, are requested to meet at Bryden's Inn, on Saturday Evening, at 8 o'clock. A model of the uniform being completed, it will then be exhibited. Punctuality is earnestly desired.

By order,  
JOHN E. HALL.

August 14.

Maryland Pikemen.

The 1st Company of Maryland Pikemen will meet at Fulton's Tavern, on Monday the 17th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

As some questions of importance to the corps will be decided on at next meeting, the members are specially requested to attend.

CHARLES HOYLE, Jun. Sec'y.

August 14.

The Baltimore Rifle Company.

commanded by captain W. Jessop, are requested to attend a meeting in Howard's Park, on Saturday Evening, the 15th instant, at 5 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested as business of importance will be laid before them.

By order,  
August 14.

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 5.

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.

Columbian Volunteers,

You are requested to assemble on SATURDAY at half past 5 o'clock precisely, in Howard's Park. Punctual attendance will be required.

By order,  
J. WILSON, Sec'y.

August 12.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the following tract of LAND, late the residence of Charles Elder, deceased; lying in Anne Arundel county, on the Western Falls of the Patapsco, twenty-two miles from Baltimore, and about four miles to the right of the Frederick-town Turnpike. The tract contains between six and seven hundred acres, which will be sold in an entire body, or divided into Lots, as may best suit the purchasers. The above land is well timbered, and has a considerable portion of meadow ground, with a large Orchard of excellent fruit trees of every kind.

A further description is thought unnecessary, presuning those inclined to purchase will view the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber, living near the 20 mile stone, on the Frederick-town turnpike road.

CHARLES ELDER.

March 26. 1aw

Advertisement.

Pursuant to an act of the general assembly of Maryland passed at November session 1806, notice is hereby given, to all persons holding lots in the town of Cumberland, Allegany county, and on which ground rents are now due, that unless they come forward and discharge the same, on or before the first day of January next, the said lots so standing charged with ground rent, and remaining unpaid on that day, will then on the said 1st of January, be put up at public sale, and sold to the highest bidder, upon a credit of sixty days, as by the said act of assembly, entitled "An act authorising the collection of certain ground rents, due on lots in the town of Cumberland, in Allegany county" is directed.

The sale to be held at John Rynes's tavern in said town, and to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. THOMAS BEALL, April 24th 1807. (May 7) d38-1aw