Baltimore Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	Per.	Prices.		
BREAD, ship,	cwt.	$3		
navy,	—	4	25	
pilot,	—	5	50	
BEEF, northern mess,	bbl.	15	50	plenty
cargo, No. 1,	—	13	50	do.
——, No. 2,	—	11	50	do
BACON,	lb.		11	13
BUTTER, for exportation,	—		15	18
COFFEE, Batavia,	—		30	
W. India best gr.	—		29	
do. com.	—		26	
COTTON, W. India island,	—		26	35
Louisiana,	—		24	
Georgia, upland,	—		23	23
Sea-Island,	—			none
CORDAGE, American,	—		16	
Russia,	—		10	12
CHOCOLATE,	—		20	30
CANDLES, mould	—		20	
dipt,	—		17	
spermaceti,	—		45	50
CHEESE, American,	—		11	13
English, best,	—		40	45
DUCK, Russia,	blt.		33	35
Holland,	—		40	45
Ravens,	—	15		
Russia Sheeting,	piece	22	23	
FISH, cod, dry,	qut.	4	50	
salmon,	bbl.	16		
herrings, (new)	—	4	25	
mackerel,	—	8		9
shad, (new)	—	7		
FLAXSEED, rough,	bush.			
cleansed,	csk.			
*FLOUR, superfine,	bbl.	6		
fine,	—	5	50	
middlings,	—	5		
rye,	—	4		
GUNPOWDER, Engl. 25	lb.	10		
Do. Baltimore manufac.	—	9		
GRAIN, Indian corn,	bush.		53	58
wheat, Virginia,	—	1	12	1 20
do. Maryland,	—	1	15	1 20
Rye,	—		65	
Barley,	—	1		
Clover seed,	—	12		
Oats,	—		35	
HEMP, Russia,	ton.	305		310
Country,	lb.		9	
HOPS, (fresh)	lb.		15	dull
HOG'S LARD,	—		15	do.
IRON, pig,	ton.	45		48
Country bar,	—	115		
Russia,	—			110
Sweedes, best,	—	115		
Hoop,	—	173		
Sheet,	—	220		225
Nail rods,	—	140		150
Castings,	—	80		90
LEATHER, sole,	lb		18	19
§LUMBER, per 100 ft.				
oak, timb. & scant	—	2		2 25
boards, all sizes,	—	2	12	2 50
pine scantling, do	—	1	25	1 50
boards, 4-4	—	2	50	
do. 5-4	—	1	50	2
white do. com. 4-4	—	2	25	
do. clear, 4-4	—	2	50	3 50
shingles, cyp. 18 inch	M.	2	50	3 50
juniper, 24 do.	—	6	50	8 50
do com. do.	—	4		5
staves, w. o. pipe	—	40		45
do. hhd.	—	30		
do. bbl.	—	20		
red oak, bbl.	—	10		12
do. hhd.	—	18		
hhd. heading,	—	40		
MEAL, corn, kiln-dried,	bbl.	4		
NANKINS, short,	pc.		85	87
NAVAL STORES, tar,	bbl.	2	25	2 50
pitch,	—	3		3 50
turpentine,	—	2	25	dull
rosin,	—	2	25	2 50
spirits turpentine,	gal.		35	37
varnish, bright,	—		30	
black,	—		30	
PORK, northern mess,	bbl	24		dull
Prime	—	18		do.
Cargo	—	17	50	do.
Baltimore navy	—	20		do.
—— Prime,	—	17	50	do.
southern, 2d,	—	15		do.
PLAISTER PARIS, Fr.	ton	7	50	
PORTER, London,	doz.	2	50	3
American,	—	1	25	
RICE, (new) per 100	lb.	3	75	dull
SOAP, American, white,	lb.		10	12
do. brown,	—		8	9
Castile,	—		17	18
SALTPETRE, rough, Am.	—		18	
refined,	—		25	
SASSAFRAS,	ton	12		14
SPIRITS, Brandy, F 4th p	gal.		98	
Cogniac, 4th p.	—	1	12	1 20
Barcelona, 1st p.	—		85	
do. 4th p.	—		90	
Gin, Hol'd, 1st p.	—	1	3	1 2
do. American,	—			62
Rum, Jam. 4th p.	—		93	95
St. Croix, 3 & 4	—			none
Antigua, 3 & 4	—		76	78
Windward Island 2d	—		62	
Windward Island 3d	—		67	
Windward Island 4th	—		75	
American,	—		46	47
Whiskey,	—		48	
SUGARS, Havana, white,	cwt.	13		
do. brown,	—	9	50	
clayed, white,	—	12	50	
do. brown,	—	11	50	
muscov. 1st qual.	—	9		9 13
Louisiana	—	8		12
India, 1st qual.	—	10	50	12
loaf,	lb.		20	
lump,	—		18	
†SALT, St. Ubes,	bush.		55	60
Lisbon,	—		60	
Cadiz,	—		45	50
Liverpool, blown,	—		45	50
ground,	—		60	
Turks-Island,	—		65	70
Isle of May,	—		60	65
SHOT, of all sizes,	cwt.	12	50	13
TOBACCO, Maryland, 100	lb.			
Upper Patuxent, 1st	—	7		7 50
Lower Patuxent, 1st	—	6		6 50
Potomac, 1st,	—	5		5 50
East shore, 1st	—	5		
Virginia, fat,	—	6	50	
do middling,	—	5	50	
Rappahannock,	—	4	50	5
Georgia,	—			none
TALLOW, American,	lb.		14	
WAX, bees,	—		40	42
WINES, Madeira, L. P.	gal.	2	50	3
do. L. M.	—	1	15	1 65
do. N. Y. M	—	1	12	1 50
Lisbon,	—	1	10	1 15
Sherry,	—	1	20	1 25
Corsica,	—		65	68
Teneriffe,	—		80	1
Claret,	doz.	5		10
do. new,	csk.	33		40
Malaga,	gal.		95	
Port,	—	1	30	1 35

* *Store prices.*
§ *Board measurement.*
† *Cargo prices.*
‡ *Second qualities of Patuxent, are 2 dollars ; Potoac & Eastern-shore 1 dollar less.*

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BOSTON, August 28.

FROM SALEM.

By the politeness of a gentleman from Salem who arrived in the ship Mary & Eliza, we were last evening favored with the following correct Marine List :

Arrived at Salem, yesterday, ship Mary & Eliza, John White commander, from Calcutta and Cape of Good Hope, last from St. Helena, 40 days. Sailed from Calcutta the 1st, and left the pilot the 9th April. *Left at Calcutta*, ships Mary Ann, Noris, for Salem in 20 days ; Asia, Ellis, for Beverly in 25 days ; Mount Vernon, Cheever, for Salem, 25 days ; Bengal, Donaldson, Philadelphia, uncertain ; Oliver Ellsworth, Ely, N. York, do. The True American, Isaacs, of New-Nork, sailed the 23d of March, with rice for Madras. Passed in the river April 3, ship Endeavour, Dowling of Salem, bound up ; 5th, passed in the river, an American ship with a woman head and yellow sides, bound up.

Left at Cape of Good Hope, June 21, sch'r Saba, Groves, of Boston, for N Orleans in 5 days ; ship Thames, of N. York, last from St. Helena, arrived in Simon's Bay 20th June ; ship Truth, Waldo, of Boston, under adjudication ; Ann Donnison of Bristol, do ; brig Bounty, of Portland, do ; Juno, Bates, Providence, do. Sailed from the Cape, April 22, ship Eliza, Bowditch, of Beverly for Sumatra ; May 6, ship Ceres, Minock, of N. York, for Calcutta.

Four American vessels, the ship Dolphin, of Charleston ; sch'r Young Adam, of New-York ; Brig Rio, of Philadelphia, and one other ship have lately left Cape Good Hope for Mosambique, and were daily expected to return with *slaves*.

The ship Ann, Donnison of Bristol R. I. from the coast of Guinea for the River Plate, with 270 *slaves*, was detained as prize by the English squadron off the river, sent to the Cape Good Hope for adjudication ; the slaves were sold at the Cape, and it was supposed the vessel and proceeds of the cargo would be restored.

The East India Company's ship Ganges, of 1200 tons, capt. Harington, from China and Bombay, foundered off the Cape in May, crew saved, cargo entirely lost.

The Mary & Eliza, sailed from St. Helena, July 17. left sch'r President, Cartwright, of Nantucket, for Boston, next day ; ship Atlanta, Cline, for Bremen, from Batavia, and and Isle of France, detained as prize by an English whaler, but was released and to sail the 20th.

Disinterested Advice.

The late Dr. Darwin, one day at Nottingham, assembled a large crowd of people around him, and thus addressed himself to them : "Ye men of Nottingham, listen to me! You are ingenious and industrious mechanics. By your industry, life's comforts are procured for yourselves and families.—If you lose your health, the power of being industrious will forsake you. That you know ; but you do not know, that to breathe fresh and changed air constantly, is not less necessary to preserve health than sobriety itself. Air becomes unwholesome in a few hours, if the windows are shut. Open those of your sleeping rooms whenever you quit them to go to your workshops. Keep the windows of your workshops open whenever the weather is not unsupportably cold. I have no interest in giving you this advice. Remember what I, your countryman, and a physician, tell you. If you would not bring infection and disease upon yourselves, and to yourwives and little ones, change the air you breathe, and change it many times a day, by opening your windows."

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1.

Arrived, the ship Whampoa, Bourne, 69 days from Monte-Video, jerk beef and cocoa. Left ships Arrow, Fletcher, of Boston ; Print, Dickson, of do. ; brig Pallas, Rice, of do. to sail in 12 days ; ship Bashaw, Peterkin, to sail July 5, or thereabouts, for *Baltimore* ; schr Sophrona, Marner, of New York ; ship Palmyra, Whitney, of Providence ; brig Polly, Cory, of do. with her outward cargo on board : brig Union, Hussey, of Nantucket July 26, lat. 4, long 37, spoke the ship Chili, Bunker, 78 days from Paty, full of oil, for Nantucket In sight of the Island of Ferdinand Norona, was boarded by a French privateer of 20 guns Passenger, capt. Daniel Goodwin, late of the brig Mentor, of Boston.

The ship Paragon, Myrick, in 52 days from Hull, dry goods, coal and crates.

The brig Aspasia, Mariner, 16 days from Laguira, cocoa, coffee and indigo. Left ship Alert, of Philadelphia, from Porto Cavello, having had all her British manufactured goods taken out ; ship Minerva, of do. from Curracoa, had not been permitted to an entry ; schr. Juliet-Seymour, Weston, of N York, cargo not sold ; *three masted schooner Jason, of Baltimore, had sold her flour at 6 dollars ; ship Thomas Wilson, of Baltimore, had commenced loading.* The minister of marine at Porto-Cavello, had written a letter to a merchant in Laguira, stating that he should not grant any more licenses to Spanish privateers. The Spanish privateers however continued to detain all neutral vessels carrying british manufactured goods.

The brig Ann, Remmonds, of Beverly, 75 days from St Petersburg, hemp, iron and manufactured goods Sailed in co. ship Mary-Ann, Cox, and ship Minerva, Jenkins, both for New-York. Left ship Devotion, Noble, for New York, in 4 or 5 days Last Wednesday, in lat. 40, long. 70, spoke the schr. New-York, in 90 days from Messina, for New-York Lat. 47, long 46, spoke ship William, 15 days from New-York, for New-Castle

The sch'r Atlantic, Dubois, 16 days from Nevis, rum and molasses.

The sch'r Rising Sun, Allen, of Harwich, 16 days from Port Spain, Trinidad, in ballast. Left, brig Hannah, Morris, for Edenton, discharged, and others reported.

The sch'r Clotilda, Goodwin, 11 days from Richmond, tobacco and flour.

The schr. Delight, Brooks, 23 days from Fredericksburg, flour. The sch'r Fair American, Pritchard, from Alexandria, left the roads in company for New York. Yesterday off the Highlands, about 1 o'clock, a British armed brig boarded an inward bound ship, and was in her possession when captain B. lost sight of the brig, which was about 2 hours. A British frigate and 2 armed brigs left Cape Henry, in company, and stood to the Northward.

The sch'r Happy Couple, Daniel ; and Wm. Gray, Daniel, both from Edenton, N. C. with naval stores.

The sloop Ranger Beck, of Savannah, 17 days from Savannah rice and cotton.

The schr. Mava Dough, Etheridge, 11 days from Murphreys borough, naval stores.

A brig from Turk's-Island, went up to Amboy yesterday.

Cleared—ship South-Carolina, Sandford, N. Orleans ; brig Patty, Brewster, Havanna ; Speculation, Gibson, Charleston ; snow Lord Sheffield, Longmuir, St. Johns.

By letters to the 12th June from Leghorn, we learn, that all the small French Privateers which for some months have been molesting the American Commerce in that quarter are dismantled and laid up, both there and at Elba, by order of the government.

FROM MONTE VIDEO.

By the ship Whampoa, in 69 days from Monte Video, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received a file of the "Southern Star," (published at that place) down to the 21st of June.

Admiral Murray's squadron, with 6000 troops under Gen. Crawford, had arrived at that place but another fleet expected from England had not yet arrived.

A victory was obtained over the Spanish army of 2000 men under the command of col. Elis, strongly posted at St. Pedro.

The official dispatch from Gen. Whitelock, dated June 10, states that "the enemy had his front and flanks strongly secured by a deep and marshy river, and defended by six pieces of cannon. The difficulties of the position were however, overcome by the bravery of the British troops, consisting only of 950 men ; and they completely succeeded in routing the enemy, with the loss of 220 killed, and a great many wounded, leaving in our possession a standard, 6 pieces of ordnance, near 300 stand of arms, with a quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores, and 105 prisoners. The 2d in command (lieut. col Juan Baptiste Raymond,) one major, two captains, and two lieutenants, are among the prisoners. The British in this affair had only 2 men killed, and 23 wounded. But we are sorry to add, that major Gardner and assistant surgeon Turner were slightly wounded by the explosion of our ammunition cart, after the action was over."

The British troops were commanded by col. Pack. So far from the intelligence of Monte Video being retaken by the Spaniards being true, capt. Bourne informs, that a British fleet with a reinforcement of 5000 men from the Cape of Good Hope, under Admiral Murray, sailed the 21st of June from Monte Video for Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of retaking that place. It was expected that Buenos Ayres would fall an easy pray to the English. The whole force gone against that place was 10,000 men, under the command of Gen. Whitelocke.

We have the satisfaction to inform our mercantile friends, that last evening Mr. James Edgar arrived here from St. Jago de Cuba, having with him as prisoner Robert Smiley, one of the three men who run off from this place about the end of May last with considerable property, which they obtained by the most fraudulent means. The three were, Robert Smiley, Jacob Hopper, and Hosea Campbell. Several days had elapsed before Mr. Edgar was dispatched after them ; but he arrived at St. Jago in time to have them secured with all their property before they parted with a dollar. Immediately on landing, he applied to the Governor through Maurice Rogers, Esq. our worthy Consul at that place, who instantly ordered a file of men to take them up, which they did in less than an hour after Mr. E's arrival, and had them close confined in a dungeon for twenty-six days.

Mr. Edgar speaks in the highest terms of governor Kiudelen, Mr. Rogers, and a Mr. Yradi, a Spanish gentleman of that place. The government took possession of property to nearly the amount of 22,000 dollars, stripping them of every thing, and gave it to Mr. Edgar, for the benefit of their (if they may be so called) creditors. The governor, supposing Smiley to be the ringleader, allowed Mr. Edgar to take him off, and the other two are left to starve or beg, without a shilling to help themselves with.

From London papers by the ship Cato, Coit, from Hull.

LONDON, July 10.

Accounts have been received from Deal, which were brought there by the masters of two smuggling vessels, that on Tuesday morning last the colors were hoisted at Dunkirk, and preparations were making for a general illumination, in consequence of a peace having been concluded between France, Prussia and Russia ; and on Tuesday night, Calais was in an actual state of illumination for the same event. That rejoicings of this nature may have taken place in both these towns, is by no means improbable ; but they must refer to the armistice, rather than to any preliminary treaty of peace.

Tilsit, now occupied by the advanced guard of the French armies, is a large, rich, commercial town of Lithuanian Prussia. The castle was probably built in the 13th century, and it was not until the year 1752, that the the place obtained the privileges of a city. The river Memel, sometimes called the Niemen, washes the north side of the town, and by this stream, its advantageous trade in corn, linseed & provisions in general, is maintained with Konigsberg.

FALMOUTH, July 8.

Arrived, the American sloop of war Wasp, captain Smith, from Norfolk, in 28 days passage. A Mr. Purviance, formerly secretary of legation from the United States, is on board her, charged with dispatches for the British government. She is a remarkable fine vessel, and carries eighteen 42 pounders. On the 6th inst. a few leagues to the westward of Scilly, spoke the homeward bound Mediterranean fleet, about 50 sail, all well. The frigate having lost 6 of her crew, on her passage, she is ordered into quarantine.

From the Newcastle (E.) Chronicle, July 11.

We have received the French papers to the 31st, and Dutch to the 6th, which completely dissipate the speculations lately indulged in, as to the operations on the Continent. The Russians appear to be totally discomfited in the battle of Friedland. The 79th bulletin, dated Wehlau, the 17th of June, contains a detail of the events of that disastrous day, in which, on the anniversary of the battle Marengo, Bonaparte with an extraoroinary accumulation of good fortune, has gained a victory not less important.—The loss of the Russians from the 5th to the 14th, is estimated at 60,000 killed wounded and prisoners. Bonaparte purtued his victory with unusual rapidity, and on the 19th, his head quarters were at Tilsit, on the Niemen. Marshal Soult entered Koningsbergh on the 6th, and got an immense booty, & 160,000 stand of arms, some of which, it is said, were not unloaded from the ships. But the most important result is, that the Emperor of Russia, in consequence of the irretrievable defeat his army sustained on the 14th proposed an armistice, which was agreed to. It is not to be broken without a month's notice. In the mean time the French army secures a position, of which the Niemen is the principal boundary and barrier. This armistice is for the express purpose of giving time for the negociation of peace, which it is very probable will speedily be concluded. The king of Prussia was not included in the armistice, except that he had five days to conclude one for himself.

These events were announced at Berlin on the 28th by general Clarke :—An armistice was concluded on the 22d inst. between Russia and France. His Majesty the Emperor of the French and his Majesty the Emperor of the Russians, are immediately to nominate Plenipotentiaries, to negociate the great work of Peace. An exchange of prisoners will take place immediately. The limits of the French and Russian armies, during the armistice, shall be from the Curin Haff the Phalweg of the Nieman, and from the left bank of that river up to the mouth of the Aarama at Stakhin, and pursuing the course of that river to the mouth of the Robra in the Narew, and from thence ascending to the left bank of the Narew by Tylyoczym, Suraf, Narew, to the frontiers of Prussia and Russia. The limits in the French Nebrung are to be the Nyweg.

After the people had brought themselves to believe that the French were beaten in the battle of the 14th, this intelligence produced a most gloomy sensation. It is now clear that the continent is at the feet of Bonaparte, and in all probability we shall be left to prosecute the contest alone. Every man's feelings are now sufficiently touched by this melancholy prospect.

Thus is Prussia annihilated and Russia shut up within her own frontier. Sweden must no longer attempt to swagger, or Denmark to temporise. Perhaps at this very moment their final answer have been exacted, and our expeditions exposed to the mere chance of being enabled to return in safety! The political atmosphere is gloomy beyond all former example!

PHILADELPHIA, August 2:

Arrived, ship Little Cherub, Wade, Madeira, 41 days, wine ; brig Jefferson, Quandrill, St. Thomas, 17, coffee and sugar ; schs. Hannah, Anderson, St. Croix, 18, sugar and rum ; Sally, Watson Boston, 5, ballast ; Adventure, Town, Norfolk, 5, coal ; Young Carpenter, Fisher, Norfolk, tobacco & coal ; sloop Unity, Hand, Richmond, tobacco.

Arrived at the lazaretto, schs. Richmond, Hartwell, Laguira, cocoa, indigo, &c. ; Mary Ann, Morse, Porto Cavello, cocoa and hides ; David. L'Hommedieu, New-York, merchandize ; sloop Molly, Bockins, New-Providence, 14 days, lignumvitæ and castor-oil.

Cleared, brig Cassimer, Pitner, Senegal ; schs. John Henry, Childs, Savannah ; Jane, Jackson, Norfolk ; Speedwell, Baker, do.

Brig Gen. Eaton, Graves ; brig Neptune, Kennedy, from Havana ; brig Eliza, Kitchen, from Matanzies ; a brig, name unknown, and schr. Nancy, Wallace, 20 days from St. Jago de Cuba, are below.

Yesterday arrived, ship Little Cherub, capt. Wade, 41 days from Madeira. Left there, brig Tropic, of Boston, Miller, to sail the 25th of July for the Cape of Good Hope ; schr. Lark, of and for Boston July 26 ; ship Venus, Bance, of and for New-York, July 26 ; schr. Galbraith, Fausdike, of Nantucket, July 25, for Cape de Verds ; *brig Dove, Child, of and for Baltimore, July* 30. Aug. 20, lat. 45, 47, long. 61, 41, capt. W. spoke schr. Adams, from Kennebunk, for Antigua, out 10 days.

The ship Magdalen, of New-York, sailed June 10, from Madeira, for India.

CHARLESTON, August 22.

Gun boat No. 2, under the command of Lieut. Elbert, has arrived at Savannah.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Abbeville, to the editors, dated August 6.

"On the 27th ultimo we experienced the severest hail storm that was ever known in this part of the country ; it came on from the N. E. About fifteen miles N. E. of me, there was pieces of hail picked up that measured 4 1-2 by 2 1-2 inches in diameter. At my plantation they were more of an oval form ; and be assured I speak within bounds when I say they were from the size of a hen to that of a goose egg. —— M'Cann, esq. of Pendleton district, weighed one that was 16 oz.—it fell in great quantities in this neighborhood, which has proved very destructive to the crops in general."

DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of the Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend on the Capital Stock of 4 1-2 per cent, for the half year which will end on the 7th instant. On Tuesday the 8th the same will be ready to pay to the Stockholders, or to their legal representatives. By Order.

ROBERT WILSON, Cashier.

Sept 2 d8t.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond to a respectable friend in this city, dated August 31, 1807.

"I hasten to inform you, that the Chief Justice has this moment (past two o'clock) delivered his opinion in the case of A. Burr, for high treason, and has given it in his favor ; in consequence of which the jury will retire. There is little doubt but he will be acquitted. He will, however, be held to trial for misdemeanor.

"It is supposed that Blannerhassett will stand a poor chance for his life."

Extract of a letter from (good authority) Washington City, to a respectable gentleman in this city, dated September 2—half past 8, P. M.

"News (from an undoubted source) is just received from Richmond, that after Mr. Martin's speech of thirteen hours, the chief Judge pronounced the opinion of the court in an unusually able manner, and that Burr was acquitted of Treason."

Another letter from Washington, says, that "at 3 o'clock on the 31st ult. Burr was cleared of Treason."

Nassau (N. P.) August 12.—Arrived on Saturday, H. M. brig Elk, capt. Coghlan, from a cruize, with the American schooner Fox, capt. Mills, detained on her passage from Vera Cruz to Baltimore, and sent in for adjudication.

August 15.—The sloop Ambition, capt. Green, arrived in 30 days from New-York.

Since the late fires at St. Thomas's, the houses and stores which have been built are of stone ; and contemplating that a supply of lumber may at some time hereafter be withheld from the United States, the people of several of the West-India islands intend building with brick or stone.

Passengers in the ship Eliza, from Bermuda, arrived at New-York : Captains Jas. M'Quiller, of the ship Upsalia, of St. Barthol mews, from Gonaives, for *Baltimore*, condemned ; Jacob Mull, master of the schr. Rosanna from *Baltimor*, for Laguira, condemned ; Mr. Chappell, and Mr. Popham, both of Bermuda.

The following paragraph, from a late London paper, may give some idea of the impression which Mr. Wilberforce's exertions for the abolition of the slave trade have made upon the minds of the blacks :—

A subscription having been set on foot at Liverpool last week, to support Mr. Wilberforce's election for the county of York, a poor AFRICAN waited upon the persons who had the management of it, and voluntarily subscribed the sum of *five* guineas.

Nineteen British transports, with general Stewart, one other general and a number of troops on board, sailed from Madeira June 14, under convoy of the Malabar, for River La Plate.

Extract of a letter from Geneva, to a gentleman in Albany, dated Aug. 23.

We have just received intelligence, that the Indians have been committing depredations in the neighborhood of Detroit, and massacred several of the inhabitants ; and that the people in the vicinity were flying to the fort for protection.

This intelligence came in a letter from Judge Porter, who resides on the Niagara River, to his brother col. Porter in Canandaigua. If this be the case (as I am apprehensive it is) our company will have to march sooner than they expected.

Communication.

The 4th section of the act of assembly, entitled "An act for the more effectual punishment of certain offenders, and for taking from them the benefit of clergy," passed the 28th of May, 1737, is supposed to reach the late piratical transaction in the Chesapeake Bay :—

"Sect. 4. And be it enacted by the authority, advice and consent aforesaid, that any person or persons, who after the said tenth day of September, shall *steal* any ship, sloop, or other vessel whatsoever, out of any place within the body of any county within this *province*, of seventeen feet or upwards by the keel, and shall carry the same *ten* miles or upwards from the *place* whence it shall be stolen, or who shall steal any negro or other slave, or who shall counsel, hire, aid, abet or command, any person or persons to commit the said offences, or who shall be accessaries to the said offences, and shall be thereof legally convicted as aforesaid, or outlawed, or who shall obstinately, or of malice, stand mute, or peremptorily challenge above twenty, shall suffer death as a felon or felons, and shall be excluded the benefit of clergy."

OFFICIAL.

BALTIMORE, August 31st, 1807.

SIR,

We have the honor to report to you, the proceedings of the detachments from the Independent Company, and United Volunteers, under our command, who offered their services to take the pirate that was lately molesting the commerce of the Chesapeake.

We embarked in the evening of the 27th inst. on board the schooner Volunteer, commanded for the occasion by captain Porter, of the American navy. In our progress down the bay, we looked into the several inlets and harbors, which were likely to be hiding places for a pirate, and boarded a number of vessels, from none of which we could receive any correct information.

On the 28th in the evening, we made the Patuxent, and were happy to descry a sch'r