FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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All advertisements appear in both papers.

Ba timore Fire Insurance
COMPANY

At a meeting last evening of several stockholders in this Institution. The following gentlemen were proposed for directors, viz:

Samuel Hollingsworth,
Robert M'Kim,
Andrew Ellicott,
Hezekiah Waters,
Joseph Biays,
Josiah Brown,
P E. Thomas,
George Warfield,
William Husband,
Robert M'Candless,
George Williams,

February 5.

Baltimore Fire Insurance Company.

Many stockholders are of opinion, notwithstanding an illiberal insinuation to the contrary, that it will be very proper to have some of the directors of the Equitable Insurance Company in the direction of this; because this institution originated with them, and but for them this would not now be in existence and they never contemplated any jarring interests between the two: The following gentlemen, therefore, are recommended as directors, and will be strongly supported:

Mark Pringle,	Isaac Tyson,
Henry Payson,	James Armstrong,
Adam Fonerden,	Wm. Norris, P Street,
Andrew Ellicot.	Christian Mayers,
Michael Diffenderfer.	Joseph Biays
Henry Stouffer,	John Oyston.

Feb. 4. d4t

Baltimore Fire Insurance
COMPANY

The great importance of this institution to the state generally as well as to this city in particular requires the deliberate attention of Gentlemen in the choice of Directors.

A liberal independent and enlightened board of Directors ought to be selected. And as the interests of this company may interfere with that of other companies, but more especially with the *Equitable Insurance Company*, it is hoped that Stockholders will carefully avoid electing any director of that company to be a director of this.

The following respectable persons are nominated by a STOCKHOLDER.

James Calhoun,
Henry Payson,
Andrew Ellicott,
William Lorman,
Hezekiah Waters,
George Stiles,
Isaac Tyson,
John Mollins,
Solomon Etting,
Joseph Biays,
Patrick Bennett,
Samuel Hollingsworth.

February 4. d4t

SALT Afloat.

1500 Bus Coarse Lisbon,
1700 Bus. Coarse Liverpool.
Wich will be sold on liberal terms if taken from on board. Apply to
CORNTHWAIT & YARNALL,
2d mo. 4th. d4t

For Sale, on a liberal credit,

160 bbls. } COFFEE,
25 hhds. }
60 hhds Brown Clayed SUGAR, and
260 Elephant's TEETH.
THOMAS CHASE.
February 5. d

Salt and Rum.

Just received per schooner Charle, captain Lincoln, from Boston,
3000 bushels Coarse Liverpool SALT.
14 hhds. New-England RUM.
FOR SALE BY
NATH: F. WILLIAMS,
No 15, Bowly's whaf.
February 5. d4t‡

To Rent,

THAT extensive store and cellar, corner of Market and Liberty-streets, now occupied as a grocery store, and formally as a dry good store. It is useless to make any further comments on the situation, it being one of the best in Market-street for a wholesale or retail Merchant in either business. Possession may be had immediately, apply at said store.

Edward Fitzgerald,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public that in order to pay the more attention to his business, he has taken the store, dwelling, and cellar, No 206, Market street, opposite Hanover-street, to which he will move in a few days) where he will carry on the Grocery, Tea, Wine and Spirit Business, in the usual cheap and extensive manner. He has now on hand, best L. P. and Market Madeira Wine in pipes, half pipes, qr casks and by retail; Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, L' Particular, and Cargo Teneriffe Port Wine, in wood and bottles; Claret in bottles, (those Wines are acknowledged by good judges to be of the first quality) Cogniac, French Spanish, and old Peach Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, some of which is very old and nice; Holland Gin; Irish and American Whiskey; Acid Wine and Cyder Vinegar, Teas Sugars, English and American Cheese, Jamison' Crackers; fresh Anchovies, Capers, Alecies and Cucumbers assorted, by the case or bottle, pickled Salmon, London Mustard, Spices of all kinds, warranted and common Chocolate, Raisins, Almonds, Pearl and American Barley, Sago, Glauber and Table Salt, Salt Petre Mould and Dipt Candles, Spermaceti Oil and Candles, Castile White and Brown Soap, best Richmond Sweet scented Twist Tobacco, Scotch Snuff, Spanish Cigars in boxes, half boxes and bundles, old and of the best quality, Powder and Shot, Bar and Pig Lead, Prussian and Fig Blue, Starch, with many other articles, which he will sell by wholesale and retail, for cash country bank notes, or good notes, payable in town. He takes this opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and customers, for past favors, and hopes a continuance of their favors which shall ever be his study to merit.

February 6. d8t

Late Foreign News.

Extract of letter a from a merchant in New-Bedford to his friend in this city, dated January 30.

"The ship Honestus, arrived here this afternoon, in 30 days from Tangiers, where she touched in her way to some port in the Mediterranean, being induced to do so from information received from an English privateer, that the Dey of Algiers had declared war against the United States about the 15th or 20th November. The American consul in Tangiers confirmed the unwelcome intelligence, and has charged captain Clarke with dispatches for our government on the occasion, which will be sent off for Washington this evening.

"Captain Clarke informs that the ships Stranger and Eliza are both in London, as is the Argus, which proceeded thither on being informed of the late British order in council. She must have received this information near Rotterdam, as she got on Margate Sands, and has sustained some damage. The Stranger is bound direct for New York with some freight, and was expected to sail 45 days since."

IMPORTANT.

Mercury-Office, (New Bedford) Jan. 30, 1808, 10 *o'clock, P. M.*

WAR WITH ALGIERS.

Arrived this evening. the fast sailing ship Honestus. captain Nathan Clark, 42 days from the Downs. Left London about the 11th December, for the Mediterranean. Off Cape Trafalgar, spoke a British ship of war, who informed, that Algiers had declared WAR against America, and had captured a number of vessels; in consequence, went into Tangiers for further information; and on application to the American consul, the account of war was fully confirmed; and a letter handed by the consul to captain Clarke, a copy of which is given below.

In consequence of this information, captain Clarke left Tangier for America 1st instant; touched at Madeira on the 9th, and found it in the hands of the English; they having taken possession of it on the 25th Dec.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Captain Clark informs, that about the 1st December authentic information was received in London, that Russia had declared war against England. Captain C. read the declaration himself, and says that 48 hours were allowed to the English to get away with their ships, &c. of which they had generally availed themeslves; and that the English had taken possession of a Russian frigate, which was lying at Portsmouth, and made all the Russians in England prisoners of war.

That Sweden had concluded an armistice with France, which was to continue till May.

That it had been rumoured in London, that a general embargo had taken place in France; but that it proved to be void of foundation. That the brig Acorn, captain Folger, arrived in London about the 5th December from Cherbourg; and that captain Folger stated that an embargo of a few days continuance had been laid in consequence of 2 or 3 frigates being about to sail, which probably gave rise to the report.

That it was reported in London, and generally supposed to be true, that the royal family of Portugal had embarked for Brazil; that off the rock of Lisbon, he spoke an English frigate. an officer from which confirmed this report; and added, thet the French had possession of Lisbon.

THE LETTER.

Tangiers Dec. 13.

SIR,

"The belief of the Algerines having commenced hostilities on the flag of the United States, is founded on the declaration under oath of captain Ichabod Sheffield of the schooner Mary-Ann, of New-York, made at Naples; which states, that his vessel and the brig Violet of Boston, was captured on the 26th October,* by an Algerine frigate of 44 guns. Captain Sheffield adds, that he had heard the same frigate had taken an American ship and schooner a few days before his vessel.—He was fortunate enough to overpower the Turks put on board the Mary-Ann, and arrived at Naples on the 4th November † This intelligence appears fully confirmed by the advice received at Gibraltar, on the 21st inst. from Oran, of nine American vessels having been carried to Algiers, of which Mr. Gavino has acquainted me. Under these circumstances, it is my decided opinion, your determination not to proceed up the Mediterranean is perfectly right; and I beg you may make this known to every American vessel you may meet at sea.

"With this is a letter for consul Cathcart at Madeira; if you can conveniently leave it there, or put it on board of any vessel bound for that island, it may be productive of happy consequences. I also deliver you a dispatch for the hon. the secretary of state, which I have to request you will put into the hands of the post-master, at the first port you may be able to make in the United States.

"I wish you a safe and speedy voyage, and am, sir,
your most obedient servant,
JAMES SIMSON.

Capt. Nathan Clark.
Ship Honestus, Tangier Bay."

* *Capt. Clark saw capt. Sheffield's declaration, and is confident that there is a mistake in this date, it was 26th November.*

† *Dec. 4th, in the original.*

SHIP NEWS.

Capt. C. informs, that the brig Ida, belonging to Smith & Buchanan of *Baltimore* for Trieste, was captured near Cape Trafalgar, by the Minorca British sloop of war, 29th November; and that in a severe gale that evening, the brig and every person on board were lost. A seaman who was taken out of the Ida came passenger in the Honestus.

Ship Niagara, Cross, of this port, is arrived at Rotterdam; the Fame, Slocum, at Whitehaven; the Ontario, Nye, for Holland, carried in some time past, is still detained. Ship Argus, Barney, of Nantucket, is arrived at London. The Susan, Delano, from Russia, for N. York, detained on suspicion of having Russian property on board, is in the Downs.

American vessels turned away from their ports of destination on the Continent, in consequence of the blockading decrees, were daily arriving in England.

Sailed from the Downs in co. with the Bedford, Damrell, for N. York.

Capt. Clark left a number of American vessels at London and in the Downs, but not being bound directly home, did not furnish himself with a list. He offers the same apology for not bringing any papers.

The dispatches for government are sent off by express.

Memorial of the Captains and Supercargoes of the American vessels at Leghorn, October 3, 1807.

To Gen. John Armstrong, Minister of the U. States, near the court of France.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the *U. States*, at present at *Leghorn*, having under our care considerable property, beg leave to represent to your excellency the grievances under which we labor, since the occupation of this city by the French troops.

The Tuscan government had hitherto, so far favoured our commerce, that we found perfect security for what we landed, and no restraint on the re-exportation of such goods as suited our purpose for other markets.

A decree was issued in Nov. 1806, by the French government; prohibiting the importation of English produce and manufactures, and a commission was appointed in this port, under the authority of the same, to carry that law into execution. On the arrival of American vessels, the masters thereof were required to desposit with that commission the manifests of their cargoes, together with the certificates of the French consuls in America. These proofs were deemed sufficient for the admission of their cargoes.

Since the possession of the city by the French army, a new commission has been instituted, with authority to search for, and arrest all merchandize *presumed* to be of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or her colonies. This commission has arrested, in the warehouses and lazaritos, property to a large amount belonging to citizens the United States, *regardless of the accompanying proofs of its neutrality and origin.* The articles thus arbitrarily detained, are a description of India Muslins, India Sugars, Pimento, Ginger, and Indigo. The alledged ground for the detention of Muslins has been because of their superior quality, ignorantly supposing that such could only be imported through the English East-India Company's agents—a supposition refuted by the smallest acquaintance with the business of India. The Sugars, Pimento, Ginger and Indigo, have been indiscriminately seized. When the fact is represented, that these articles are daily admitted into the ports of France, no plea can be imagined in justification of the act of violence.

In consequence of these faithless proceedings on the part of the authority of France, our ships are detained on heavy disbursements, and exposed to an approaching inclement season. Our returns are rendered impracticable by the refusal of our consignees to make the usual advances—Important voyages are defeated—and many other injuries, particularly distressing at this juncture of our affairs with England.

We trust that for grievances of so serious a nature, we shall obtain from your Excellency, a zeal in your representations, which will produce for ourselves a speedy relief, & for the United States a disavowal of proceedings so contrary to the good faith hitherto subsisting between the two nations.

Signed by all the American Captains and Supercargoes at Leghorn.

Leghorn, October 3, 1807.
E. SOLOMONS, Sec.

PARIS, December 14.

Letters from the first corps of observation of the Gironde, commanded by general Junot, announce, that the prince regent of Portugal, as soon as he was informed of the arrival of the French troops at Abrantes, took the resolution of retiring to the Brazils. He set sail accordingly on the 29th ult. and general Junot entered Lisbon on the 30th. He was received with great attention and regard by the inhabitants of that city. So great was the confidence reposed in the French there, the shops remained open, and business did not experience a moment's interruption.

It is reported that England has accepted the mediation of Austria, for entering into negociations for PEACE.

Among the number of distinguished emigrants are the duke de Cadaval; the marquis de Pombal, and the minister of state, Aranjo.

At the departure of the courier, it was stated that the English had landed at Peniche, an important post, about 11 leagues from Lisbon.

December 8.

Mr. Stephen Cathalan, consul of the United States of America in Marseilles, has communicated to the chamber of commerce of that city, the following letter which he received from the American consulate, dated at Tunis, Nov. 5, 1807.

"SIR—I hasten to communicate to you, the following information contained in a letter which I received about three days since, from col. Lear, the consul general of the U. States at Algiers, by which he informs me that the Dey sent for the drogomans of the American, Swedish, Danish and Dutch consuls, and ordered them to inform their respective consuls that he had waited a long time for the annuities due from them: and that his patience was exhausted, and that if he did not receive, either by the way of Alicant, or some vessel which should soon arrive, information that they might be shortly expected, they would feel the consequences.

"The consul general considers this as a formal declaration; the reigning Dey being in the habit of putting his threats into execution; and he thinks there is very little doubt he will declare against some one or perhaps the whole of the powers above mentioned; but it is to be presumed, that if his attacks should be confined to one alone, the extent of our commerce in those seas, will offer the greatest object for his cupidity.

"You will therefore be pleased immediately to notice all the American vessels within your district of this circumstance, in order that they may be upon their guard, and to forward this information to those of our consuls in Europe with whom you may have an opportunity of corresponding.

"I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) C. D. COXE."

COPENHAGEN, November 28.

Treaty of alliance between our court and that of France was signed at Rendsbourg on the 20th inst.

FRANKFORT, November 30.

It is believed at Stockholm, that since the audience granted by the king of Sweden to the Russian ambassador, that sovereign has determined to make a common cause with Russia and Denmark against England, as the latter in her declaration for blockading the continent, has not even excepted Sweden. This arrangement against the British ministry, reduces England to one port on the continent: Gibraltar.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

A letter from Holland says—"We understand here that Bonaparte has ordered the imprisonment of all the Portuguese found in France, and that they shall be detained as hostages for the conduct of their government."

Dispatches have been received at the admiralty from the fleet off Ferrol, which announce that the enemy were very active in that port, and seven sail of the line appeared to be ready for sea. The Cadiz fleet having also manifested an inclination to put to sea, renders it highly probable that the enemy will shortly make an effort to effect an union of the squadrons in their several ports.

The captain of an American vessel from Boyonne, states a most singular circumstance, confirming a report which formarly reached us from Germany, namely that Bonaparte has sold several thousand of Russian and Prussian prisoners to the Spanish army. The purchase money for each of these prisoners was comparatively trifling, if we are rightly informed. Our informant states, that he understood them to have been sold at the rate of half a guinea, and even a dollar per head. He adds, that he saw 5 or 6000 of these men in the province of Biscay, who are scattered among the Spanish troops, and who appear much dissatisfied with their condition.

December 10.

The squadron under admiral Otway is supposed to be stationed at St. Helen's, under the idea that the Russian squadron may escape from the Tagus. This supposition has been strengthened by the circumstance of none of these ships that compose admiral Otway's squadron being able in their present state to go to sea for more than a week.

An American vessel has been brought into Cowes in distress, by an English cruizer. She left Cherbourg on Friday night last. The captain has arrived in town and has communicated the following interesting particulars;—About three weeks since, he says an embargo was laid on all vessels in the port of Cherbourg; but on the second inst. the order was revoked, and notice given that all vessels might obtain their clearances at the custom house, and proceed on their voyages. Another order, however, for the further detention of all American ships reached Cherbourg from Paris on the 4th; nor could the vessel which arrived at Cowes on Monday, have escaped had not the captain hastily proceeded on board the moment he heard of the new order, and without books, papers, cloaths, etc. which were on shore effected his escape in the course of the night. A few days previous to the second, a French frigate of 36 guns, provisioned for a voyage of seven months, proceeded from Cherburgh to Brest. There was in the former port a French corvette; carrying sixteen guns, lately returned from a cruize. She had been to sea for some weeks, and during her cruize fell in with the homeward bound East India fleet. It was this corvette that boarded the Lord Eldon Indiaman in Portland Roads, and was so gallantly repulsed; she was commanded by the nephew of gen. Moreau, who lost his life at the wheel of the Lord Eldon, by a sabre blow from captain Young, which severd his head from his body. The American ship Victory had been seized at Cherburg, on account of the captain having made a false declaration, and not as has been reported for having rum on board. It was necessary before his inward clearance could be effected at the custom house there, that he should prove that he had no goods of British manufacture on board; that he had not touched at a British port, and that he had not been detained by a British cruizer. The captain acknowledged his detention for five hours by an English cruizer, and this was deemed SUFFICIENT to seal his CONDEMNATION. Such are the statements of the American captain.

According to information received yesterday from Plymouth, through a vessel which has just arrived there from St. Andero, the prohibitory decrees of Bonaparte against our commerce are infuture to be inforced in the Spanish ports with the utmost rigour. An order has been received at St. Andero just before this vessel sailed, enjoining that no wool should be exported to any part of the British empire. As wool is the principle article of Spanish produce imported into the United kingdom, one may infer from this order the total prohibition of any commerce with Spain, as far as the orders of the government can be effective.

Government, we understand, is determined not to suffer any foreign vessel to land a singgle PASSENGER in this country. A vessel arrived at Yarmouth a day or two ago from a Dutch port with passengers; but they were ordered away immediately, without any of them being suffered to set a foot on shore.

A London paper of the 7th Dec. makes the following observations on Mr. Jeffersons's Message:

Mr. President Jefferson's Message on opening the congress of the U. States deserves the attention of our readers—In some points there is an evident want of candour in this address. The president alludes to the publick acts of our government respecting the commerce of the two countries, without once glancing at the outrages committed on their trade by the French, though Napoleon's famous decree of blockade had been published before our government adopted any of the acts so dis agreeable to the Americans, and though he could not be ignorant that several American vessels had actually been condemned as prizes by the French for having touched at a British port.

A member of the American Legation at Paris is arrived in London, and confirms the report we have heard. that Bonaparte demands peremptorily that the AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SHALL BREAK with England or with France. He leaves them no alternative; and we trust that they will have no difficulty in their choice.

Several expeditions are fitting out in England with a large number of troops on board, and several squadrons have sailed with sealed orders.

Letters received in England from Holland state, that by a new arrangement between France and Prussia, Berlin is to become the capital of the kingdom of Westphalia, and that his Prussian majesty is to be indemnified by the cession of Dantzic. Apprehensions were entertained in Holland, that there, as well as in Denmark, any correspondence with Great Britain would be punished with DEATH.

It has been ascertained that since the rupture between Great Britain and Denmark, near 400 vessels bearing the Danish flag, have been carried into British ports.

A gentleman who very recently left Paris, asserts that a few days previous to his departure from thence, a decree had been ordered to be issued, and was expected to be published in two or three days, directing the immediate seizure of all American ships in the ports of France, and interdicting all future intercourse with the United States in consequence of its refusal to unite in the general confederacy against the commerce of Great-Britain.

The following are said to be the terms of the treaty agreed upon between France, Austria and Russia, for the partition of Turkey. France is to receive for her share the provinces bordering on the Adriatic, the Seven Islands, the Morea, and Egypt. Austria is to get Servia, Bosnia, and part of Wallachia. And to the lot of Russia will fall the other part of Wallachia Bessabria, Moldavia, and the island of Candia. The destiny of Constantinople is said not to be fixed.

The Spurkney Russian frigate, and the Wilhelmina store ship lately seized at Portsmouth, had received orders from the Russian ambassador to sail, and were preparing to get underweigh, when the armed boats surrounded them. They are very valuable prizes. The frigate has on board 170,000 ducats, 500,000 dollars, a quantity of plate and a cargo of copper and naval stores. The store ship is deeply laden with naval stores. The Spurkney is a fine large frigate, of 50 guns, thirty 24 pounders on her main deck, and 375 men. The officers and men are sent on board the Puissant.

There was a great fall of snow in Ireland, in November last. In the counties of Wexford, Portglenone and Limerick, several lives were lost, and a very considerable number of sheep, bullocks and horses perished under the snow. Many parts of England were likewise visited by this snow storm, and suffered considerable damage.—Several persons lost their lieves in London, through the inclemency of the weather.

The island of Bourbon, in the Indian Ocean, has again had its name changed. It is now called the Island of Bonaparte. This as well as the Isle of France, has suffered much during the last summer by severe gales and the want of provisions. They depend in a great measure upon Madagascar, and the Cape of Good Hope, for many of the necessaries of life. Rice sold at 10 dollars per cwt.

It is reported, in letters from Petersburg, that Gen. Savary makes it his boast in that capital, that Bonaparte will invade this country with 300,000 men.

BREMEN, October 26.

The French consul at Bremen, to his excellency the burger-master, president of the senate of this city.

SIR,

I am eager to inform you, that it is the intention of his majesty the emperor and king, my august sovereign, that all navigation upon the Weser be prohibited.

It is his majesty's desire, that all vessels, even French, entering the Weser, be stopped, provided they are wholly or partly laden with colonial produce, or any other goods of whatever kind that England can furnish; the goods are to be put under sequestration, and taken in charge until new orders.

Vessels laden solely with merchandize, which it is impossible England can furnish, such as pitch, tar, iron, copper, and French wines, are to be exempted from seizure.

All vessels are to be prevented from leaving the Weser.

I am finally ordered to take the most efficacious measures, that the intentions of his majesty be strictly and immediately fulfilled.

I am now occupied in executing these orders, and hasten now to warn you thereof, in order that you may immediately inform the merchants of this city, that they may avoid the inevitable loss to which they will be exposed, if the attempt to render ineffec-