FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

APRIL 29, 1808.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY J. HEWES,
pposite the Post-office, St Paul's lane, Baltimore

Daily paper $7, *Country paper* $5 *a year.*
All advertisements appear in both papers.

Post-Office, Baltimore,

APRIL 25, 1808

Letters for the British Packet Princess Mary, for Falmouth (via Halifax) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, on Monday, the 2d of May next.

C. BURRALL.

P. S The Inland postage to New-York, must be paid on all letters for the Packet.

april 25.

Baltimore Theatre.

Mr. COOPER'S 3d NIGHT.

On FRIDAY EVENING, April 29,
Will be presented, a Comedy, in five acts (not acted here these 11 years) called

Rule a Wife and have a Wife.

Leon, Mr. Cooper

To which will be added, a much admired Comic Opera in two acts, called

No Song no Supper;

OR, THE LAWYER IN THE SACK.

Frederick, (with additional songs) Mr. Jacobs, from the Charleston Theatre, his first appearance on this stage.

☞ Box one Dollar—Pit, three fourths of a dollar.

*** The Doors will be opened at six, and the performance commence at 7 o'clock precisely

Tickets to be had, and places in the boxes to be taken of Mr. Evans, at the office in front of the theatre on days of non-performance from ten till two; and on days of performance from ten till four o'clock.

Gentlemen cannot be permitted to smoke segars in the theatre on any account.

On *Saturday Night*, OTHELLO, *Or* THE MOOR OF VENICE.

april 28.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday the 10th May, at 11 o'clock, A. M

By order of the Orphan's Court of Baltimore county, will be sold on the premises for cash, all that piece, or lot of ground situated on Jones' street, Old Town, on which is erected two dwelling houses, and in one of which the late Mr Gripiere de Montalibor resided; subject to an annual ground rent of eighty four dollars and a half, payable half yearly

Also, the household utensils, furniture and wearing apparel of the said Mr. de Montalibor, some plate jewelry and books.

JAMES COURREGES, *administrator*

april 28. d6t

For Sale,

The Cargo of the schooner Harriot, just arrived from Washington, N. C.

CONSISTING OF

Tar, Turpentine, Rosin, Pitch, Varnish, Bacon, Lard, Peas, Flaxseed, &c.

Also on hand, in Store,

Superfine Flour, Wheat, Tobacco, Snuff, Bar, Bolt, Hoop and Rod Iron, Spikes, Cut Nails, &c. Apply to

WM. JONES.
County wharf.

april 27 d6t

Prime Shad.

100 bbls. just received and will be inspected to-morrow morning, for sale by

ELY BALDERSTON,
No. 51, County wharf

4thmo. 26th. d4t

Apples.

50 bbls. Russetin APPLES.

Received per brig Federal George, from Boston. For sale by

THOMAS MAREAN,
No. 9, Bowly's wharf

april 26. d4t||

panish Cigars.

380 boxes Spanish CIGARS, of a very good quality, are just received, and offered for sale on very low terms, by

JOHN OKELY,
No. 61, Smith's wharf.

april 28. d4t-eo4t

Union Bank of Maryland,

APRIL 28, 1808.

Monday next being assigned for the parade the Directors of this institution, anxious to accommodate the citizens, will meet on Saturday, at 6 o'clock, P M for the purpose of discounting the paper offered for Monday;—And the Bank will be open at 7 A. M. on that day, for the transaction of public business.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. HIGINBOTHOM, Cashier.

april 28. d4t

A Young Man

Of good Moral character and education, from 15 to 17 years of age, is wanted in a Merchants Counting Room. None need apply, unless their *abilities* to fill the station will render them useful and respectable.—

Inquire at this Office.

april 28. d4t

Thirty Dollars Reward

For apprehending Negro *Shadrack Coulston*, who absconded from a farm in the neighborhood of Baltimore, about the 20th instant—He is about one or two and twenty years of age, dark complexion, large eyes, small stature and well made, nimble and artful, and cunning beyond all description, one of his arms very much mutilated by the discharge of a gun wears his wool tied and combed, and is of a foppish turn. He had on a homemade cloth lead colored roundabout jacket and trowsers, the roundabout lined with coarse red flannel, an old pair of boots and a coarse ravens duck shirt, well made. He was raised on the estate of Dr Stevenson, in the neighborhood of Baltimore, and was bought of a gentleman in Calvert street. His father (Davy Coulston) and his mother, live near St. Mary's College; he has a grandmother in Harford county.

If taken in the city of Baltimore, or in the county, 15 dollars will be given; and out of the county, and in the state, 20 dollars: & out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges for bringing him home.

N. B. All persons are forewarned from harboring the said Negro at their peril

For directions to bring him home, apply to the printer.

april 28. d12t

Sale by Auction---postponed.

The six LOTS of GROUND, belonging to Mr. Lorman, situated on Church-street and St Paul's Lane, that were intended for sale To-morrow, is postponed until TUESDAY, the 3d May, on the premises, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r

april 25.

Sale by Auction.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, will be sold on Wednesday Morning, the 4th of May, at 9 o'clock, at the Vendue Warehouse at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets.

A NEGRO MAN, about 25 years old
A GIRL, about 16 do.
A WOMAN, aged 50, who has about five years to serve.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

april 26.

Sale by Auction.

BY order of the executors of the late Mr. William Evans, will be sold by Auction on THURSDAY, the 5th May, at half past 11 o'clock, at the vendue warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets,

A WOOD LOT, containing 38 3-4 acres, being part of Orange, situated near to the seats of General Smith and Mr. Peters, a plat of which may be seen at the vendue office

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r

april 25.

Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY,

The 5th of May, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, will commence the sale of the following property, the real estate of Alexander W. Davey, deceased:

A Lot in Pratt-street, 25 feet front, and 82 feet deep on which is a convenient two-story Brick House and Kithcen, now in the tenure of Dr. Williamson.

And immediately after,

An undivided fourth part of a Lot of Ground, and two-story Brick House thereon, situated in Camden street, now occupied by Joseph Pierpoint

After which at 11 o'clock,

A Vacant Lot on the East side of Jones's Falls, adjoining the Pottery of D. Brown, deceased, and nearly opposite the Dwelling of Mr. Weatherburn.

And on FRIDAY,

The 6th May, at 12 o'clock, at our auction room, head of Gay-street dock, will be sold,

A Lot of Ground, containing 13 acres situated on the Belle Air Road, adjoining the summer residence of Edward Pannell, Esq This property is under fence and has erected thereon a small log tenement. Terms will be made known at time of sale

R. LEMMON & CO Auct'r.

N B The above property will positively be sold to pay the debts and settle the estate; of which the creditors and all others interested are desired to take notice.

april 28.

Inspected this Day,

174 *bbls. PRIME SHAD,*

And for sale on board the schooner Collector, at the County wharf, by

WOLLSEY HATHEWAY.

april 27. d4t||

FALMOUTH, (Jam.) March 30.

H. M. P. B. Prince Ernest, capt. Petre, arrived at Port Royal on Sunday the 20th inst. with February mail. On Saturday evening, off the east end, the packet fell in with a French sch'r privateer of 10 guns & full of men, which she engaged for three hours within pistol shot, and compelled her to shear off. We are sorry to state, that capt. Petre was severely wounded near his collar bone by a musket ball; Mr. Granville, the master, in his foot, and three sea men slightly. It is supposed the privateer had many killed and wounded in the engagement, during which she made two desperate attempts to board the Packet, but was gallantly repulsed.

Upwards of 700 guineas was raised by subscription at Kingston, to be given to capt. Petre and his crew.

BOSTON, April 23.

FROM HALIFAX.

Yesterday arrived in the outer-harbor his Britannic majesty's sloop of war Emulous, of 18 guns, capt. Stupart, in three days from Halifax, with dispatches.

By a gentleman, who came passenger in the Emulous, we learn, that Sir George Prevost had arrived at Halifax, and taken upon himself the civil and military government of Nova-Scotia. Sir John Wentworth retiring with a handsome pension. That three regiments, of 1000 men each (the 8th, 7th, and 23d, Welch Fusiliers) arrived with Sir George; the 13th regt. which left England in company, had proceeded to Burmuda.

The embodied militia in Nova Scotia, have been disbanded, in consequence of the arrival of reinforcements from England.—In an address to gen. Hunter, they say, "the menacing attitude assumed by the neighboring States," occasioned their being embodied.

The English in case of war, seemed determined to fight us in our way, twelve gunboats having been ordered to be built in Quebec.

NEW-YORK, April 27.

The London Globe, of March 9, says, "On Sunday, the Eliza, an American ship, passed Portsmouth, with 150 passengers, English and American, from Amsterdam for New-York. Three of the passengers landed among whom was Nathaniel Nordop, a Pole, who attempted to pass himself for an Englishman. He was taken into custody as a Spy, and brought to the Alien Office."

Yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clok, the Court House and Jail, at Elizabeth-Town, N. Jersey, were laid in ashes. It is supposed they were set on fire by one Andrew Ross, confined as a lunatic, who perished in the flames.

GRENADA, March 30.

The governor has received from the governor of Trinidad the news of a dreadful misfortune which has happened to the town of Port of Spain: nearly the whole of which was consumed by fire on Thursday, the 24th inst. It is calculated that the loss amounts to a million sterling at least. The unfortunate inhabitants are in the utmost distress, threatened with famine. Provisions and lumber they want most. The governor exhorts the inhabitants of the town of St. George to recollect that twice have they suffered a similar fate, even last year their town was saved by the exertions of the garrison from the most imminent danger. A law exists against wooden buildings and roofs; yet neither calamity experienced, nor the force of law can prevail. If the same misfortune should again come upon them, it will be their own fault; they must not accuse Providence, but their own neglect and apathy.

Grenada, 29th March, 1808.

[*COPY.*]

TRINIDAD.

By his excellency Thomas Hislop, governor
(L. S.) and commander in chief of the said island, and vice admiral thereof

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to visit this town with the most dreadful calamities by fire, which has destroyed the greatest part thereof; & it becomes necessary immediately on so serious an emergency to take steps for the relief of the inhabitants: I do, therefore, by and with the advice of his majesty's council, hereby proclaim and declare as follows: That martial law shall immediately be proclaimed and remain in force until further orders; that advice vessels shall immediately be hired at the expense of government, and dispatched to head quarters at Barbados, as also to the neighboring islands, and to the Spanish Main, to request aid and assistance in furnishing the colony with all kinds of provisions and lumber.

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim the port of this island to be open for neutrals of all descriptions, for the purpose of furnishing and bringing in all kinds of provisions and lumber, and every material for building, and which said neutral vessels, for the space of four months from the date hereof, shall be at liberty to take in barter or exchange, and export for such supplies, sugar, rum, molasses, cocoa and coffee.

And I do hereby also proclaim and declare, that all the inhabitants of the town of Port Spain, who have been sufferers, bearing arms in the militia of this island, and requiring the same, shall be furnished with rations in the same proportions as his majesty's troops. And all persons whomsoever are hereby required to govern themselves accordingly.

Given under our hand and seal of government house in Port of Spain, this 25th day of March, 1808, and in the 48th year of his majesty's reign.

By his excellency's command,
(Signed) T. HISLOP.

STATE PAPER.

Convention between his Britanic Majesty and the king of Sweden—signed at Stockholm on the 8th of Feb. 1808.

The consequences of the treaty of Tilsit, between Russia & France, unfolding themselves more and more, in such a manner as to threaten Sweden with a speedy invasion, for the purpose of forcing her to accede to the French system; and his Swedish majesty finding himself therefore under the necessity of bringing forward, to resist its effects, a greater force than he has at his ordinary disposal. His Britannic majesty, animated with the constant desire of contributing to the defence and security of his ally, and of supporting him, by every means, in a war undertaken for the mutual interests of both states, has determined to give to his Swedish majesty an immediate aid in money, as being the most prompt and efficacious, to be paid from time to time at fixed periods; and their majesties having judged it expedient, that a formal Convention with regard to their reciprocal intention, in this respect, should be concluded, they have for this purpose named and authorised their respective Plenipotentiaries; that is to say—In the name and on the part of his majesty the king of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Edward Thornton Esq. his envoy extraordinary and minister Plenipotentiary to his majesty the king of Sweden; and in the name and on the part of his majesty the king of Sweden, the Baron D'Ehrenheim, president in chancery, and commander of his order of the Polar Star, who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. His majesty the king of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages that there shall be paid to his majesty the king of Swaden the sum of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling, in equal instalments of one hundred thousand pounds sterling each, per month, beginning with the month of January of the present year inclusively, and to continue successively in the course of each month, the first of which instalments shall be paid on the ratification of the present Convention by his Swedish majesty.

II. His majesty the king of Sweden engages on his part to employ the said sum in putting into motion, and keeping on a respectable establishment, all his land forces, and such parts as shall be necessary of his fleets, and particularly his flotilla, in order to oppose the most effectual resistance to the common enemies.

III. Their said majesties moreover engage to conclude no peace, or truce, convention of neutrality, with the enemy, but in concert and by mutual agreement.

IV. The present convention shall be ratified by the two high contracting parties, and its ratification shall be exchanged at London within the space of six weeks after the signature of the said convention, or sooner if it can be done.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of their said majesties, have signed the present convention, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Stockkolm, the 8th of February, in the year of Redemption one thousand eight hundred and eight.

EDWARD THORNTON, (L. S.)
F. EHRENHEIM, (L. S.)

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

The two high contracting parties have agreed to concert as soon as possible, the measures to be taken, and the auxilary succours to be stipulated for, in the case of a war actually taking place between Sweden & the powers, her neighbours; and the stipulations which may thence result shall be considered as separate and additional article of this conventiou, and shall have the same force as if they were word for word inserted therein.

In faith of which, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of their majesties, have signed this separate article, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Stockholm, the 8th of February, in the year of Redemption one thousand eight hundred and eight.

EDWARD THORNTON, (L. S.)
F. EHRENHEIM. (L. S.)

FEDERAL GAZETTE
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FRIDAY, *APRIL* 29.

Extracts from London Papers, received at the office of the Federal Gazette, by the Draper, arrived at New York.

[*The parliamentary proceedings of most importance here have been published.*]

London, March 15.

By accounts from America, via Jamaica, brought by the Packet which has just arrived, it appears that Mr. Jefferson was so ill that his life was despaired of!!

March 17.

AUSTRIAN DECLARATION.

During the war which was concluded by the peace of Tilsit, his imperial, royal and apostolic Majesty, has continually endeavored to impress the belligerent powers with the motives which ought to induce them to concur in endeavoring to procure a general peace. The court of Vienna from that time declared its sentiments to the Cabinet of St. James, and the imperial envoy at London, Prince Starhemberg, received formal and pressing instructions; but as the British ministry, in answer to these written communications declared that its answer must depend upon its allies, the salutary propositions of Austria could not be considered but as disregarded; and soon after the treaty of Tilsit was concluded, by which the interests of the continent were regulated, without the participation of Great-Britain; his imperial, royal and apostolic majesty continued, nevertheless, convinced of the utility and even of the necessity of a general pacification, and this conviction afforded him new motives for renewing his pressing representations to the court of London in July. Soon after the signing of the continental peace, the prince Starhemberg again received orders to induce the British ministry to enter into a negociation with France, in order that the continental peace might be connected with, and confirmed by a maratime peace. But these propositions were not more successful than the former had been, and the answer of England was again evasive. His majesty, however, thought it right to return to a subject of the most material influence on the general system of Europe as well as on the prosperity of the Austrian provinces in Particular. Prince Starhemberg was therefore, for the third time, directed in September, 1807, to make some farther overtures, connected with the former measures of the court of Vienna. But before his majesty's ambassador reported the result of his communication, the court of London declared its sentiments with regard to a maratime peace in so positive a manner, refusing at the same time a mediation of Russia, making an attack on Copenhagen, and seizing the Danish fleet, without assigning any satisfactory cause of these violent measures, nay endeavoring to justify those proceedings, their infringements of the unquestionable rights of neutral powers by official declarations, which evidently clashed with the principles adopted by the other great powers that it was impossible not to perceive in the course pursued by the British minister, to remove the possibility of peace to a a greater distance, and not to listen to whatever had any tendency to restore tranquility to Europe.

The impression which this conduct, destructive of all the hopes which his majesty had fondy conceived, made in him, was as deep as it was painful. Without waiting for the further reports of prince Starhemberg, orders still more urgent and more positive were sent him than he had before received. These instructions, bearing date the 30th of October contained, first, a recapitulation of all former transactions, and directed him to represent to the cabinet of St. James, in the strongest colors, the unavoidable consequences of its conduct, and to insist in the most earnest manner, on an open declaration of its real sentiments, with regard to peace, and to avail himself of all possible means to lead it back to sentiments of moderation, fitted for the present situation and meeting the wishes of Europe.

The dispatches closed with the precise order, to apply once more on this subject, in an official manner, to his Britannic majesty's minister for foreign affairs, and to make to him the formal proposal to enter into negociation for a maritime peace, on such principles as answered the interest of all the powers concerned; and as a provisional proof of his pacific disposition, to desist from the measures pursued against Denmark, and retract the declaration which accompanied them. Should the court of St. James reject those proposals, or purposely protract giving any answer, prince Starhemberg was directed to demand his passports and leave London, with every person belonging to the embassy.

It was the emperor's will that the above instructions should be restricted to such of general interest, as were most likely to move the British cabinet to receive his proposals with attention and kindness; and if his imperial majesty ordered no complaints to be inserted of the numerous violations of his right as a neutral power, violations, with regard to which his majesty had not been able to obtain the least redress or compensation, the reasons no doubt will be obvious, which induced his majesty to pass by in silence whatever concerned his personal interest.

His imperial majesty's ambassador in London, could not execute the positive orders which he received from Vienna to their full extent; but being of opinion that he might indulge an hope of being able to prevail on the English ministry to show more pacific sentiments towards France, he resolved to express at first only part of his orders in a note addressed to Mr. Canning on the 20th of of November; the secretary of state answered that note by a mere repetition of the declaration made to Austria by England since the month of April, 1807.

As all further representation was now evidently ineffectual, a final notification was sent on the 22d December to prince Starhemberg, which repeated the orders of the 30th October, and directed him before his departure, to give in a note explaining the motives of the conduct of the court of Vienna towards that of London. These dispatches did not however arrive in London till prince Starhemberg had applied for and received his passes, and he no longer could have communications with the secretary of state, and deliver in the Note which had been transmitted to him.

This representation, which is confined to the official communications that have passed between the two governments, is sufficient to shew, that the cabinet of St. James cannot mistake the causes nor the motives which have induced his Apostolic majesty to break off the connection which hitherto existed between Austria and Great Britain. The emperor nevertheless wishes to see the moment arrived, when the court of London, sensible of its true interests, shall, with calmness and justice, judge of and compare the situation of England with that of the other powers, and thereby enable his majesty to renew with it its former friendly connections.

Vienna, February 18.

Manchester Petition for peace..

Several persons have privately perambulated the streets of Manchester and Salford for the last seven or eight days, carrying with them a pretended petition (but certainly a smuggled one) to parliament for peace, in order to obtain signatures to the same. Every man in the United Kingdom, we will readily admit, must be anxious for a permanent and honorable peace; and had copies of such a petition been left at stated places, and public notice given accordingly, that mode would have been perfectly fair; every name so obtained would have been voluntary. But willfully to deceive parliament into a belief that forty thousand signatures, (ten thousand of which are nonentities and twenty thousand others surreptiously obtained) speak the sense of these two great manufacturing towns, is a crime deserving the heaviest punishment. It is an incontrovertable fact, that the names of thousands have been placed on the list of Petitioners, who never saw nor heard of such a petition until after their signatures had been literally stolen, stolen from unwary women or children in their absence. No fewer than four persons (one of whom is an apprentice boy only fifteen years of age) employed in the office of this paper, have had their signatures thus pilfered, and subscribed to the list without their sanction, and contrary to their opinion. These are stubborn and uncontrovertable facts, and merit the most serious attention of the legislature when the said petition shall be presented to those august bodies. We trust the members for this county, and those for the adjacent burroughs, will be timely apprised of the proceedings which have taken place, in order that they may be prepared to exert themselves to defeat the designs of a desperate junto.

[*Manchester British Volunteer*]

February 25.

Some circumstances occurred, and some assertions were made in the debate in the house of commons yesterday, to which we must direct the particular attention of the public. The enemy are suffering under a great want of particular articles, which they can only procure by our permission, and which, upon the principle of increasing their difficulties and distresses, with a view to dispose them towards peace, we propose to withhold from them, except they chuse to relax some of the measures they have adopted against our commerce. Jesuit's bark is one of the articles they want, and the opposition are shocked at the idea of our withholding it from the enemy, characterising the prohibition to export it, as a detestable mode of carrying on the war.——And upon this opposition principle of relieving the distresses of the enemy, though he may peremptorily refuse to mitigate the severity of his decrees against us, it is not only Jesuit's bark that we should furnish him with, but various other articles. His manufacturers are starving for cotton yarn, for cotton twist, and for other things which they can only