

FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

MAY 9, 1808.

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opposite the Post-office, St Paul's lane, Baltimore

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All advertisements appear in both papers.

Sale by Auction
OF
CHINA GOODS.

On FRIDAY,

The 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the venue
warehouse at the corner of Second and Fre-
derick-streets, will commence the sale of
The Entire CARGO of the Baltimore East-
India Company's ship William Bingham,
John Cunningham, master from
Canton, consisting of
the following
articles

80 qr chests Bohea Tea,
50 Campoy do.
50 Souchong do.
400 & 480 Cannister Hyson do.
276 & 422 boxes Hyson Skin do.
42 245 do. and 1680 Cannisters

Imperial do. and 63 do. Young Hyson do.
2700 bales Yellow Nankeens Short,
300 do. Company do. long.
400 do. Blue do.

27 cases Silks, Satins, and Velvets,
2 do. Handkerchiefs.
7 do. Sewing Silks.
2710 packages of Cassia,
333 boxes China, assorted.

The terms which will be liberal will be
made known at the time of sale and the goods
exposed to view a few days preceding.
THOMAS CHASE, Aucr'r.

Public Sale.

On WEDNESDAY,

The 11th inst. at 11 o'clock will be sold, by order of
the orphan's court of Baltimore county,
That handsome two story Brick DWELL-
ING HOUSE, &c No. 59, High-street, also
the two-story Brick STORE and SHED ad-
joining No. 112, on said street: the whole sub-
ject to an annual ground-rent, and late the re-
sidence and property of Aquila Miles de-
ceased. The terms of sale, which are liberal,
will be made known at the time and place of
sale. Also will be sold for cash a smart ac-
tive NEGRO BOY, and a handsome GOLD
WATCH.
May 3. dt11M

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Balti-
more county court to me directed, will be ex-
posed to Public Sale on FRIDAY, the 13th in-
stant, at 10 o'clock, at my office, for cash.

All the right, title, estate and interest of
Joseph Pierpoint in and to a LOT or parcel
of Land, containing 54 5/4 acres more or less,
10 acres of which are in woods, the residue
arable land, and under tolerably good fence,
with the improvements of a log dwelling
house, kitchen and garden, situate in Balti-
more county, about 8 miles from Baltimore,
and adjoining the lands of Daniel Carrill, esq.,
late the property of said Joseph Pierpoint,
taken at the suit of Abner Neale.

JOHN HUNTER, Sheriff.
May 6. dt5

Sale by Auction.

Of Columbia Mills in Hartford County,
ON MONDAY

The 23d of May, at 12 o'clock, at the auction
room of the subscribers in Baltimore, will be
sold Columbia Mills belonging to the estate of
Alex. W. Daney, deceased, with 26 acres of
land situated near Deer Creek, three miles
from Rock River landing on the Susquehanna.
There is on this place a dwelling house, small
or hard, &c Terms will be made known at
the time of sale.

L. LEMMON & Co. Aucr'rs
N. B. The above property will be sold with-
out reserve to pay the debts and settle the es-
tate, of which the creditors and all others in-
terested are desired to take notice.
May 6

SHAD

Just Received and for Sale,

A quantity of prime Shad.

On hand,
Mess and Prime Pork,
Butter and Lard,
Superfine and fine Flour,
Prime Pearl, Pearl and Shelled Barley,
London Blistered, and German Steel,
For Sale by
JOHN TRIMBLE,
18, Chear-side.
5th mo. 4th. dt4

Attention!—Military Music

throughout the City and Precincts, are re-
quested to attend an adjourned meeting of the
Company to be held at Mr. E. Hand's, opposite
Centre Market, on Wednesday Evening, May
10th, at 8 o'clock, precisely.
May 6. dt4

ALE, etc.

The subscriber informs his friends, custom-
ers and the public in general, that he has on
hand, in bottles (in good order,) at his cellar,
No. 17, Market street.

Imperial ALE, of a superior quality,
Albany do } of the same quality as
Philadelphia do } sold by him last summer,
London PORTER } Imported in the ship
Philadelphia do. first quality } Shepherdess, last June
Do. do. second do.

Cider in bbls bottles and on Draft
Philadelphia Beer in hhd's bbls and on do.
Vinegar in hhd's, bbls and on do.

At the present time it is useless to say ship-
ping can be supplied on very moderate terms,
but all orders from the country shop keepers,
merchants and Inn-keepers, shall be punctually
attended to and executed with accuracy and
dispatch—ever grateful to acknowledge past
favours, he begs leave to tender his best thanks,
and hopes from his study to please, to merit a
continuance of public patronage.
JAMES HOLMES.
T&F4t
May 3.

Good Printing Ink,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
IN SMALL KEGS.

John & James Roberts,

No 230, MARKET-STREET,
Have on hand, and offer for sale on reasonable
terms, by the Package or Piece,

2 boxes 4-4 Irish Linen,
3 do. 7-8 do. do.
4 do. 4 4 very fine do. do.
12 bales Russia Sheeting,
7 bales fine Flannels,
3 trunks Calicoes,
1 bale Superfine Cloths,
1 case 7-8 superfine Black Cambric Mus-
lins,
1 do. Cotton Chambray,
3 trunks 6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Muslins.

ALSO,
3-4 Brown Irish Linen, Dimities, India
Muslins,
Green Senshaws and Lutestrings,
Searsuckers,
Constitution Cord, Velvet, Marseilles, Quilt-
ing, &c. &c.

Just Received,

A quantity of Young Hyson and Hyson
Skin Tea, in quarter chests and boxes, which
will be disposed of low for cash, or on a short
credit.
may 4. dt0t

Buffum and Goodhue,

No. 16, Bowly's wharf,
Have received per schooner Susan and William,
Captain Luce, from Boston,
1000 reams Wrapping Paper,
45 tons Plaster of Paris.
may 5. dt6t

Payson and Smith,

Have just received and offer for sale,
43 pipes Cogniac Brandy of excellent qual-
ity,
52 qr. casks Malaga Wine, do. do.
200 bags Calcutta Sugar,
7 boxes Blue Nankeens of genuine dye,
35 casks Patent Shot, assorted numbers,
40 chests Young Hyson Tea, Holland Gin
N.E. Rum, in hhd's and bbls.
A few bales India Cottons,
Also on hand,
and will be sold very reasonable,
A few Piano Fortes.

From the Manufactory of Astor & Co. Lon-
don.
may 4. dt6t

John and James Roberts,

230, MARKET STREET,
Have just received and offer for sale on re-
asonable terms,

20 bales India Goods ;

Consisting of
Gurrahs, Luckinore and Jugdea, Baftas,
Jaunletty and Jailapore Mamoody, Checks &
Caradarrics.
may 6 dt0t

LOST

(Supposed at the Review Ground.)
On Monday, a Red Morocco POCKET
BOOK considerably worn. It contains among
sundry papers of no use to any person except
the owner, several bonds. TEN DOLLARS
Reward will be given to the finder, on his
leaving the Pocket Book and Papers, at this
office.
may 3. dt6t

A Young Man,

Of respectable connexions, who will ere
long be disengaged (the concern where now
employed being shortly to close) is desirous
to get permanently situated in a counting
house or store: from an early period he has
been accustomed to business. Apply at 32
Water street.
May 7. dt4t

For Sale,

A Negro MAN, about 25 years old, of
good character; he is a good waiter, and will
be sold low for want of employment. For
terms apply at this office.
may 7. dt6t

To Let Immediately,

A neat two-story Brick HOUSE, in Han-
over-street, with a Garden and Stable. Ap-
ply to Dr. Cromwell, Hanover-street, No. 54
may 7. dt

To Let,

(Possession may be had immediately.)
That large convenient HOUSE, in Bridge
street, No. 27, a good stand for business.
Apply on the premises.
may 3. dt4t

For Sale,

A likely Negro GIRL, aged 10 years, ac-
customed to SEW, and assist in house-work.
She is healthy, cleanly and active. For fur-
ther particulars apply at this Office.
may 4. dt

Wanted to Hire,

A Servant GIRL, in a small family, who
can come well recommended: to such a per-
son liberal wages will be given. Inquire at
this office.
may 5. dt4t

New-Market.

The time for holding the Market in the
Western Precincts of Baltimore, for the Sum-
mer season, will commence at Sunrise on the
second Tuesday in May next
By Order of the Commissioners.
May 6. dt4t

The First Baltimore Hussars,

Are requested to meet at Peck's Hotel on
Tuesday Evening Next, at 7 o'clock.
CHAS: STERETT RIDGELY,
Lieutenant-Com.
may 7. dt3t

Such citizens as feel a wish

to join a uniform company, to be attached to
the Precincts or 51st Regiment, are invited
to attend a meeting which will be held for
that purpose, on Tuesday Evening next, at Mr.
Gorsuch's tavern, Bridge street, Old town.
The uniform is cheap, combined with neatness.
So soon as the number of forty have joined the
association, an election of officers will take
place. It is hoped the precinctors will not be
behind the citizens of Baltimore, in shewing
their love of country on the present occasion.
May 6

Agreeably to the Articles of

Association, an election was held on Monday,
2d May, at the Company's Office, for directors
of the Baltimore Water Company when the
following gentlemen were duly elected for the
ensuing year:

Jno. M'Kim,
J. A. Buchanan,
Solomon Kitting,
Jno. Hollins,
James Mosher,
Jno. Donnell.

At a meeting of the board, an election was
held for a president to the company, for the
ensuing year, when Wm. Cooke, Esq. was duly
elected.
May 6. dt4t

LONDON, March 26,

Expedition to the Baltic.

We have already stated that the idea of
sending troops to Sweden has been aban-
doned. It is however intended speedily to
send a strong naval force to the Baltic. Indeed
the ships are now ready, and nothing but
the prevailing easterly winds have pre-
vented them from sailing before this time.

Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, a tried and
brave officer, who is to have the command,
left town on Thursday and arrived at Deal
the same evening.—The Centaur is hourly
expected there from Portsmouth to receive
his flag. Sir James Saumarez is also ex-
pected to take a command in the same ex-
pedition, who will host his flag on board the
Victory, on his arrival in the Downs.

Cottentburgh Mails.

This morning we received journals and
letters from Gottenburgh to the 21st inst.
The king of Denmark, who had long been
in such a state of mental debility as not to be
able to perform any of the executive func-
tions, died suddenly on the 13th inst. The
Crown Prince, (now Frederick IV.) has
succeeded to the throne; but there was no
acclamations or rejoicings when he was pro-
claimed. In an action reported to have
taken place in Finland, the Russians are said
to have lost 5000 men, and the Swedes
1700. The latter retreated after the action.
The following are the principal articles re-
ceived by this mail:

Declaration of the king of Sweden against
Russia.

"That the Russian troops on the 21st
of last February invaded Finland, was first
made known to his majesty by a telegraphic
dispatch, and soon after confirmed by a pro-
clamation issued on the part of his imperial
Russian Majesty, and profusely scattered
through the Swedish provinces, inviting the
people to sedition and revolt.

"A rupture made without any previous
declaration of war—nay, without one single
grievance being stated—commenced
with treachery, and led on by a traitor to
his native country,* is an event of which
but few precedents exist, and which cannot
but excite indignation and disgust, on the
very face of the transaction. But if the
late relation between the two courts be ta-
ken into consideration—if this proceeding
be examined as far it is directed against an
ally, who always conducted himself in a
faithful and honourable manner, it is diffi-
cult to mark the heinous deed with the
term it deserves. It will stand single on
the page of history down to the latest times.

"At a period when his imperial majes-
ty seemed anxious to relieve oppressed rulers
and countries, when he seemed aware of
the danger which threatened all Europe, his
royal majesty, animated by the same senti-
ments, continued with him in close alliance,
placing implicit confidence in a friend, a
relation, an independent monarch! The
Russian emperor had entered into engage-
ments beneficial to the general cause, and
tending to check the destructive ambition
of France; he was sufficiently powerful to
fulfil those engagements. His royal majes-
ty, therefore, joined him as a friend, ani-
mated by the same sentiments; and he is
now invaded by him, because he was his
ally. Never could a prince enter into simi-
lar engagements with another power, with
stronger hopes of their being sacredly fulfilled.

"The emperor had been personally cal-
umniated by the French government; the
Russian nation had been calumniated and
publicly proclaimed as savages and barba-
rians. All that is sacred to governments
was intimately interwoven with the common
interest, how then could any mistrust or sus-
picion possibly be harbored, when the em-
peror expressly declared that he should re-
ject all offers of peace, however advantage-
ous they might be, which could not be re-
conciled with the honor of the Russian
name, the security of the country, the inter-
est of his allies, and the general tranquility
of Europe.†

"How far this declaration is consistent
with the peace of Tilsit, has already been
decided by the present age; and posterity
will affirm the doom. The king stood on
the theatre of war, and was not acquainted
with the negotiation for an armistice and
peace until the latter was concluded, con-
trary to the express stipulation of the treaty
concluded between Sweden and Russia the
14th of January, 1805, (Art. IX.) The
intelligence of the unexpected event was
followed by an offer to contribute to the
conclusion of peace, which induced his
majesty to renew the demand of an armis-
tice, which was stipulated in the treaty of
Tilsit, but met with a denial, and then
learned to appreciate the value of the co-
operation of Russia. The king being now
unable to defend any longer his German
dominions, was obliged to surrender them.

"After this loss, occasioned by the se-
cession of Russia, his royal majesty left the
theatre of war, and merely endeavored to
enjoy in his kingdom that tranquility which

* Johan Sprengporten.

† A people (the Russians) which from
the barbarity of its manners and ways of life,
most universally abhorred." General orders,
Vienna, the 23d Brumaire, year 14 (Nov. 4,
1805.) "Those savage hordes, whose assis-
tance will for the last time be claimed by the
governments of Europe"—25th Bulletin of
the Grand Army (Nov. 16, 1805.)—"Were
the Greek tents allowed to be diffused be-
tween the Baltic and the Mediterranean we
should soon see our provinces attacked by
swarms of enraged barbarians."—A pro-
clamation published at head quarters, Warsaw,
the 29th June, 1807, signed Buonaparte.

‡ Russian Manifesto of August 30, 1806.
§ General Budberg's letter to Baron Wet-
terhadt, principal secretary for foreign af-
fairs of the 10th of July, 1807.

|| Tendency and bearings of the secret ar-
ticles.

he was entitled to expect from his situation.
He had fulfilled his engagements with Rus-
sia, and now expected to learn what under
a changed system would be done in his fa-
vor. The king had supported the Russian
operations with his ships of war, had open-
ed to the emperor his magazines of warlike
stores, had rejected and hardly noticed the
offers made to him by the French govern-
ment, one of which was, that in case of
a rupture with Russia in the midst of a war,
when the Russian frontiers and the capital
itself were perfectly defenceless; all the
provinces lost in the reign of Charles XII.
should be restored to Sweden, and that be-
sides any part of the Russian empire should
be procured to the king which he should
require.

"His royal majesty is far from claiming
any praise for having rejected such offers;
but his right of expecting honourable pro-
ceedings from the power spared, was
strengthened by his conduct. The secret
articles of the treaty of Tilsit, which were
first suspected, and afterwards acknowledged
by the Russian ministry, began to appear.
The terrific measures of France to hem in
the whole continent of Europe, and shut it
against the English, had commenced to be
carried into effect, and to spread misery
and want from port to port, and throughout
continental Europe from state to state.

"The government was permitted to act
according to its own judgment and experi-
ence, and no medium acknowledged between
vassals and foes; peace meant confederacy;
confederacy, subjection; and principles,
laws and systems, were dictated by France
to her so-styled allies, who humbly receive
them from Paris, unmindful of the wounds
which they should inflict on the common
welfare.

"Preparations for rupture with Eng. were
made in Petersburg as early as last autumn,
and merely a convenient season was waited
for to carry them into execution, when by
a note of the 6th of October it was propos-
ed to his majesty to co-operate in the same
manner as in 1780, in an attempt to shut
the Baltic against foreign ships of war.

"His royal majesty returned for answer,
under date of the 13th November, that as
long as the French government was lord-
ing it over so considerable a part of the southern
ports of the Baltic, and practising its exclu-
sive system, there could be no tranquility in
the Baltic, wherefore his imperial majesty
must first prevail on the French to quit
them; and as the above demand was repeat-
ed on the 27th of the said month, and com-
pliance was required, as an obligation arising
from the convention of the year 1780, it was
fully stated in a reply given the 21st Janu-
ary last, that by the convention concluded
between Russia and England in the year
1801, and to which Sweden acceded by ex-
press desire of Russia, and under her own
guaranty, the former armed neutrality was
done away; that his majesty then entered
into direct engagements with England,
which he could not in justice violate, as long
as that power continued to fulfil them on its
part; that along with the former armed neu-
trality, the stipulation to shut the Baltic
naturally fell to the ground, a stipulation
which was the less fitted for the present
circumstances, as the former Danish navy,
then reckoned upon, did no longer exist;
and as England had besides opened a passage
through the Great Belt, but that as Sweden
was not at liberty to contribute with an
armed force to preserve tranquility in the
Baltic, she would endeavor to obtain by ne-
gotiation with England, that the latter
should send thither no ships of war unless
some other power should render that mea-
sure necessary by hostilities committed in
that sea.

"That Sweden should serve Russia for a bul-
wark, since she had been pleased to provoke
England; that Sweden should sacrifice her
fleet and her trade to protect Cronstadt, was
certainly asking too much. Hostile prepa-
rations now immediately commenced on the
Russian frontiers. His royal majesty looked
still with indifference on them as long as no
grievance had been stated to him, and no
claim preferred.

"The offer to obtain by negotiations the
tranquility of the Baltic, opened prospects
for peace & profit for Russia, & for the whole
North of Europe, and therefore assuredly
could not be refused. The ports of Russia
could thus have continued their trade un-
disturbed, and this trade could not but prove
extremely desirable to his imperial majesty,
after an unfortunate war, and a still more
unfortunate peace. The offer was made on
the supposition of England's consent, which
there were strong grounds to expect; and
his majesty hoped to obtain it, before the
English fleet, which was so much dreaded,
should be able to reach the Baltic. A direct
answer to this offer being avoided, his
majesty's ambassador was directed the 15th
of February to make remonstrances on that
subject, when at once all official communi-
cations with Sweden were broken off, and the
Russian troops entered Finland.

"This sudden invasion of a friendly coun-
try, commenced with treacherous attempts
to stir up revolts in unprecedented even in
our times, otherwise so rich in instances of
the most unwarrantable acts of violence and
despotism. The Russian empire, allied with
France, is not sufficiently powerful to over-
come the resistance of a province which, on
account of the season, is entirely left to
itself. Treachery and rebellion must be called
in for assistance.

"The government endeavors to buy the
people in a mass, and seduce them by offers
of happiness and liberty; the commander
in chief endeavors to buy soldiers by the
pieces, who had not been able to buy serfs
in the markets of St. Petersburg and Riga.

"Faithful inhabitants of Finland, respect-
able people, your kings, since the beginning
of his reign, has constantly endeavored to
diffuse knowledge and prosperity through
your country; a treacherous friend is at-

† General Bernadotte made an offer of
Norway to a Swedish officer, who was taken
prisoner. The French minister, how-
ever, offered Netzel to the Swedish charge
d'affaires, on the 14th November, 1806, and
General Grandjean offered to colonel Baron
Fawast, the 27th May, any extension of the
Swedish frontiers that might be desired in
case of a rupture with Russia.

tempting to disturb your repose, and throw
you back into the darkness of ancient times.
His sword is unsheathed over your heads;
his blood-stained hands are extended to com-
plete your ruin; do not rely on his treacher-
ous promises, which merely tend to unnerve
the arm of loyalty, and decoy you from
your faithful attachment to your king and
country. Concerned at the misfortune at-
tending on war, but convinced that he has
not provoked them, your king feels satisfied
that your attachment to his person remains
unimpaired, and you may depend on his
making the utmost exertion, assisted by a
powerful ally, to protect and avenge you.
"Stockholm, March 11, 1808."

GOTTENBURGH, March 11.

Count Buxhovden, General in Chief of
the Russian army in Finland, has issued the
following Proclamation to the inhabitants
of Finland—
"Good Friends and inhabitants of Swedish
Finland.

"It is with the utmost concern his Im-
perial Majesty, my most gracious master,
finds himself obliged to order his troops
under my command to enter your country.

"His Imperial Majesty feels more con-
cerned at taking this step, to which he is
compelled by the transactions which have
occurred in Sweden, as he has still a lively
recollection of the noble sentiments of good
neighbourhood, as well as sincere, free, and
uncontrolled confidence in the protection of
Russia, which the Fins manifested without
fear at the commencement of the last war,
when, without the least cause, and contra-
ry to your constitution, the King of Sweden
made an irruption, as unexpected as it was
unjust, upon our frontiers,

"His present Swedish Majesty, far from
joining his Imperial Majesty in his exer-
tions to restore tranquillity, which alone
can be effected by the coalition which so
fortunately has been formed by the most
powerful state, has, on the contrary, formed
a closer alliance with the enemy of the
general tranquillity and peace, whose op-
pressive system and unwarrantable conduct
towards his Imperial Majesty and his near-
est ally, his Imperial Majesty cannot by
any means look upon with indifference.

"It is on this ground, in addition to
what his Imperial Majesty owes to the secu-
rity of his own dominions, that he finds
himself forced to take your country under
his protection, in order to secure to himself
due satisfaction in case his Royal Swedish
Majesty should persist in his design, not to
accept the just conditions of peace, which
have been tendered to him by the Emperor
of the French, through the medium of his Im-
perial Russian Majesty, in order to restore
the blessings of peace, which are at all
times the principle object of his Imperial
Majesty's attention.

"Good friends, and men of Finland, re-
main quiet, and fear nothing. We do not
come to you as enemies, but as friends and
protectors, to render you more prosperous
and happy, and to avert from you the calami-
ties, which, if war should become indispen-
sable, must necessarily befall you.

"Do not allow yourselves to be seduced
to take up arms, or to treat in a hostile man-
ner the troops who are committed to my
orders. Should any one offend against this
admonition, he must impute to himself the
consequences of his conduct, while on the
other hand, those who meet his imperial
majesty's paternal care for the welfare of
this country, may rest assured of his power-
ful favor and protection.

"And as it is his imperial majesty's will
that all the affairs in your country shall
pursue their usual course, and be managed
according to your ancient laws and customs,
which are to remain undisturbed, as long as
his troops continue in your country, all
officers, both civil and military, are hereby
directed to conform themselves thereto, pro-
vided that no bad use be made of this indul-
gence, contrary to the good of the country.

"Prompt payment shall be made for all
revisions and refreshments required for the
troops; and, in order that you may be more
convinced of his majesty's paternal solici-
tude for your welfare, he has ordered several
magazines to be formed, in addition to those
which are already established, out of which
the most indigent inhabitants shall be sup-
plied with necessaries, in common with his
majesty's troops.

"Should circumstances occur which re-
quire some amicable discussion and delibera-
tion, in this case you are directed to send
your deputies, chosen in the usual manner,
to the city of Abo, in order to deliberate on
the like subjects, and adopt such measures
as the welfare of the country shall require.

"It is his imperial majesty's pleasure, that
from this moment Finland shall be considered
and treated in the same manner as other
conquered provinces of the Russian empire,
which now enjoy happiness and peace under
the mild government of his imperial majesty,
and remain in full possession of the freedom
of religious worship, as well as all its ancient
rights and privileges.

"The taxes payable to the crown remain
in substance unaltered, and the pay of the
public officers of every description continues
likewise on its antient footing.

"All this is hereby made known to all
whom it may concern, and who are strictly
to conform themselves thereto, as well as to
whatever else shall be enacted by his imperial
majesty's ukase.

"Given in head quarters, Frederickskham,
the 18th of February, 1808."
The original is signed by count Buxhov-
den.

BOSTON, May 4.

The sea Embargo was imposed for the
sole purpose—at least so said its advocates—
to preserve our seamen and prevent the cap-
ture of our property.—But the Embargo-
rooms have not condescended to inform the
people, why, or wherefore, the Land
Embargo or the Coast Embargo was laid.

In Georgia a law has passed suspending
the sale of property taken in execution, un-
til September; when it is expected there
the Embargo will be broken.—What will
the Georgia creditors say, when they learn