

London, to the 20th of March, one of which states that in the India house at Lisbon were found, 360000 bales of cotton, 160000 bales of India goods, 180000 bales of Malabar coast goods, an abundance of cocoa, and other articles of value. The first instalment on the contribution of forty millions of crusados had been paid. The amount of it was about 200,000 sterling. In the list of persons assessed, Mr. Quinella (at whose house general Junot has his headquarters), Mr. B. de la Feira, and Mr. Caldas, stand separately charged with the sum of 90000 sterling, and this only on one twentieth part of the whole sum to be contributed. The church plate was to be estimated in the next instalment.

The report of a naval engagement in the Mediterranean appears to have been and idle rumor.

From Copenhagen we learn that the Sound was completely covered with ice at the beginning of March; and that at Elsinore, where the passage is narrow and the current more rapid, the masses of ice were seen collecting from day to day; so that if the frost continued a week longer, it would be possible for foot soldiers to march into Sweden, where the public mind was said to be in great fermentation. At Elsinore active preparations were making to embark and transport the French army into Scania; and a flotilla was building to protect the movements of the navy and secure the transports from one island to another. In the meanwhile the king of Sweden (who is concentrating his army) has prohibited all communication between his kingdom and Denmark upon pain of death; and has ordered the flotilla of Abo to be burnt, to prevent it falling into the hands of the Russians, whose operations are effectually retarded by the rigour of the season.

The Porte is making the greatest efforts to re-establish the army of the Grand Vizier, which during the winter had been considerably weakened. One hundred and fifty thousand men from the Asiatic provinces are to repair to it. Very severe firms have been addressed to the governors, and envoys sent to press the execution of the orders of the Grand Signior.

The English squadrons continue to have the dominion of the Archipelago, seizing not only all Turkish vessels, but such as may have entered a Turkish port. On the 8th of January, the Dardanelles and the ports of Egypt were officially proclaimed in a state of close blockade, in the name of Admiral Collingwood, with an offer to grant passports to all vessels sailing to and from Malta. This proceeding has reduced the commerce of the Levant to a state of absolute stagnation.

In the English court of admiralty at Doctors Commons, on the 6th of April, Sir William Scott proceeded to the adjudication of the American Ship Union, capt. Baker, captured on her passage from Amsterdam to Madeira, and thence to Santa Cruz. The ship had been already restored; and the question now was, as to the national character of the person who claimed the cargo, and who it was contended by the captors was a Dutchman. The court, however, was clearly of opinion that he was to be considered an American, and directed the property to be restored to him.

We are sorry to announce the loss of the American ship Mercury, capt. Rogers, bound to London. She was driven on the Goodwin Sands, in the afternoon of the 5th of April. The crew were saved.

Consols in London, April 7th, 65. Our correspondent at Bordeaux, under date of March 28th, writes to us as follows:—"We have no news in France. Commerce is in so distressing a state that nearly all the counting-houses in this place have discharged their clerks. No decision has yet been given in the courts in the case of any American vessel. The news of captain Duplex's arrival at L'Orient and the dispatches he brings may probably have a favorable effect."

Extract of a letter from Cadix, dated the 30th of March, received by the ship Connecticut from St. Lucar.

"The prince of peace has been declared a traitor, his whole property and estate are confiscated, and he is now in prison in chains. Charles the 4th has abdicated the throne in favor of his son, the prince of Asturias, who has been proclaimed king of Spain, under the title of Ferdinand the 7th. The emperor of France is now in Madrid, where he arrived the 24th inst. 15,000 French troops have entered Madrid, and there are about 50,000 in the country, on their march towards this place, where they are momentarily expected.

"This revolution has been effected without much bloodshed. The governor has given official notice that the intention of the French emperor, in taking possession of all Spain, is to protect it from the English. Our relations with this country will, of course be regulated by those with France; and you may be certain that if we are respected by France we shall be doubly respected by Spain, and vice versa."

We learn verbally that for fourteen days previous to the execution of the prince of peace, he was daily brought out of his prison, and exposed in the public market place to the insults and derision of populace. In the orders respecting the confiscation of his property he is designated only as Don Manuel Godoy.

The Osage in England—A gentleman in this city, received per the Allegany, a letter from the editor of a Greenock paper, dated on the evening of the 9th of April, stating, that he had just received from his London correspondent, advice of the arrival of the packet Osage, capt Duplex, at Falmouth from L'Orient, with Mr. Nourse, the messenger, on board.

A letter by the Connecticut states, that

the news of the prince of peace having been beheaded, was received at St. Lucar by a telegraphic dispatch.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, to a respectable mercantile house in this city, dated the 27th of March, 1808.

"The Osage arrived at L'Orient on the 22d inst. in 23 days from New-York, and her dispatches having gone on to Paris. We are anxiously waiting their result, which I am very apprehensive will not be of a very satisfactory nature, as this government will not probably suspend the operations of the late decrees on the American commerce, unless the United States will join the confederacy against England. It is also to be feared that the negotiations with the British government will not take a more fortunate turn, unless their present peculiar situation should induce them to abandon principles, of which they have hitherto been obstinately tenacious."

A schooner from Matanzas was yesterday seized in this port for a violation of the Embargo acts. She was cleared out from Baltimore, but the particulars of the procedure we have not yet learned.

By the arrival of the brig Prudence, which left Bordeaux on the 1st ult. we have been put in possession of a file of Paris Moniteurs down to the 22d March. There is not a trace in them of the revolution which was then to take place in Spain; not a word of the visit that Napoleon was apparently on the eve of paying to that devoted kingdom. A mysterious veil hangs immovable upon every scheme of that arbitrary ruler of Europe.

We will extract from them, to-morrow, the speech delivered by the arch-chancellor in the senate, on the 11th March, when he communicated to that passive body the statute by which Napoleon had established, not a political body of nobility, but distinctions similar to those which are elsewhere the characteristics of noblemen. These titles, as it has been observed, confer no authority, and can, of course, have no other tendency but to render his own more respectable.

This new law deserves the attention of every observer, since it constitutes an essential alteration, or rather, adds a considerable strength, to the permanence of power in Bonaparte's hands; & we think it our duty to republish it, as having been altered in the English newspapers. [L'Oracle.]

FEDERAL GAZETTE AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

Sixty guineas were given in London on the 5th of April, to receive one hundred, if the American embargo should be taken off by the first of May.

We learn by the passengers in the brig Prudence, that a report was received the morning of their departure from Paris, that Marshal Brune had been sent to the Temple by the emperor, for having received six millions of livres of the English for permitting them to send goods to Hamburg. Bonaparte told him, that as, in one of his thoughtless moments, he made him marshal, his life should be spared, but that he ought to be hung. "But," said Brune, "away to the Temple! and there disgrace the six millions immediately!!!"

Bonaparte was at St. Cloud on the 22d of March, and not a word said of his trusting himself in Spain. N.Y.Gaz.

A letter from Trieste, dated February 24th, says, "A British squadron of eight ships has made its appearance in these waters, and captured and burnt a number of vessels—three frigates, which had wintered at Port-Be, have taken refuge under our batteries, they hourly expected to be attacked by the British."

Accounts by way of Frankfort of March 12, state that the British had actually commenced hostilities against Austria by the capture of 12 of her merchantmen, which they had sent into Malta. [Phil. paper.]

The following shews the mode of choosing Electors for President and Vice-President in the different states, with the number of votes to each:

State	Mode of Electing	Votes
New Hampshire	general ticket	7
Massachusetts	mode of electing not yet regulated by law, at the last election by general ticket	19
Rhode-Island	by general ticket	4
Connecticut	by the legislature	9
Vermont	do.	6
New York	do.	19
New-Jersey	by general ticket	20
Pennsylvania	do.	8
Delaware	by the legislature	3
Maryland	by districts	11
Virginia	general ticket	23
North Carolina	by districts	14
South-Carolina	by the legislature	10
Georgia	do.	6
Kentucky	This state is divided into two districts; the counties on the south side of Kentucky river elect four electors, & those on the north side the same number	8
Ohio	by districts	3
Tennessee	do.	5
	Votes,	175

Married on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Dr. Thomas Boyer, to Miss Hannah Metcalf, of Frederick County.

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

CLEARED,
Ship Bellisarius, Brown, Boston
Schr. Rem Deer, Smith, Salem
Ship Elizabeth, H. Shea, master, will sail on Sunday next from New-York for Londonderry.

Newburyport, May 12.

Arrived, schr. Washington, Penon, from Algiziras. Left March 13, ship Alpha, Sowle, of Philadelphia. Letters received at Algiziras March 10, mentioned that all business was stopped in the court of admiralty in Madrid, in consequence of the expectation of Bonaparte's daily marching in with 15000 troops.

Port of New-York, May 16.

ARRIVED,
Brig Maria, Randlett, 46 days from Leghorn, ballast. Left Leghorn the 27th of March (after being embargoed 64 days) in co. with ship Augustus, barque Leopard, and brig Belleisle, Felt, all for Salem; brig Albion, Boardman, of Boston, for Tunis. Left brig Eliza, Norton, of Boston; ship Jersey, of New York, detained; brig Violet, of Boston, ditto; brig Ann, Caldwell, of New-York, uncertain; brig Superb, of Boston, ditto; brig Rebecca, of Alexandria, do.; brig Tuley, Robinson, for New-York, in 2 days; ship Hetty, day, for Alexandria, in 14; Aurora, Hall, of Portsmouth, her case before the council of prizes at Paris; brig Thomas Jefferson Vanburen, of Baltimore, ditto; brig Alexandria, Lawton, of N. York, do.; ship Connecticut, of Philadelphia, condemned; a Philadelphia schr. for Leghorn, carried into the Gulf of Aspasia. At Porto Ferrajo March 24, ship Vermont, Lyman, of New-York, detained nearly a year; Grace, of Boston, detained; brig Venus, of Marblehead, do. April 7th, off Gibraltar, was boarded by the Minerva brig and treated politely, and was informed that two days before they had established fortifications on the BARBARY SHORE, garrisoned by 200 men, to protect the five British men of war brigs that were stationed in the Straits, to keep the Spanish gun-boats in port; that they had stopped all intercourse with Ceuta, on the Barbary shore, and the Spaniards on the other side of the Straits, and that the inhabitants were in a state of starvation.

April 13, lat. 35, 40, long 21, spoke barque Leopard, 21 days from Leghorn, for Salem. April 20, in lat. 37, 40, long 21, 18, parted from said barque. May 9, spoke ship Gen. Greene, from Philadelphia, for Portsmouth. Portuguese brig Lorenzo, Pacico, in 52 days from Terceira, fruit and hides. Was boarded on the 23d of March, off Terceira, by a Guernsey privateer, and next day by another. Left no American vessels. The schr. Sally, Edes, of Boston, had been condemned as unseaworthy.

Brig Mary-Ann, Tombs, Georgetown, S. C. Rice.
Brig Peggy, Teubner, Bassaterre, Guadalupe, St. Kitts, and 16 days from St. Thomas, sugar and coffee. Left at St. Kitts, a Baltimore schr blown in with flour. Left at St. Thomas the Swedish ship Huzar.—The Peggy was detained 3 weeks at Antigua, and two hours at St. Thomas.

Schr. Jane, Sebastian, 8 days from Newbern, N. C. Naval stores.
Schr. Emely, Pritchett, Fredericksburgh, wheat and flour.
Schr. Portrait, Barnem (of Georgetown) 5 days from Kennebunk, bark.
Sloop Anselmo, Ketchum, Norfolk, ashes and staves. Flour at Barbadoes, was 33 dolls per barrel.

Sloop Industry, Banks, North Carolina, naval stores.
Sloop Frederick, London, Georgetown, S. C. rice and cotton.
English sloop Lively, Grant, in 15 days from Nassau, (N. P.) pine-apples. Left ship Charity, Pelham, from Havana, for Philadelphia; and schr. Iris, Russell, from Havana for Turks-Island, both just sent in—April 29th, spoke the Bermuda sloop of war, on the Menilla reef; bilged.—A large Portuguese ship passed her a day or two before, and sent her boat to assist them, but the crew of the Bermuda (except 8) went on board the Portuguese ship, and sent her into Nassau—she was from Havana and had on board 500,000 dollars.

Sloop Eliza, Allen, of Rochester, Savannah, cotton and rice. Met in the river, the brig Dart, from Boston.
Sloop Fellowship, Snow, Savannah, cotton and rice.—8 days ago, in the lat of the Capes of Virginia, spoke brig Luna, Story, from N. York, for Savannah.

The brig Thomas, Dillingham, from Sardinia, April 1, off the Rock of Gibraltar, saw a ship in possession of a gun brig, with CERES in her colours.
Below, ship Concord, Russell, 37 days from Ayamont. 3 brigs and 3 schooners.

The ship Charlotte, Pesnam, from Havana to Philadelphia, and schr. Iris, Russell, from Havana to Turks Island, detained by the British ship of war Bermuda, arrived at Nassau, N. P. on the 23d April.
The American schr. Mohawk, Freeman Atkins master, laden with barilla and fruit, has been forced into Kinsale, Ireland, by contrary winds. She was last from Torrovoa, a small creek near Alicante, and had consequently been placed under quarantine. She left Alicante on the 15th March. The Hibernia, an American vessel, which had arrived at Alicante from Bristol in ballast, to take in a cargo, had been seized by a French privateer lying in the former port, for having been visited on her passage out by an English cruiser, and immediately condemned. The master of the Hibernia is a passenger on board the Mahawk.—Cork paper.

The American brig Aristides, detained in England, cut her cables in a gale in the night of April 4th and run into Portsmouth harbor.
The British brig Mary Ann, has arrived at Poole from N. York.

From the Clyde Commercial List, from the 31st March to the 9th April, inclusive.
At Holyhead, the Jupiter, Libby, from New-Orleans; the America, Brown, at Liverpool, from do. the 27th March; and the Mary, Adams, at do. from do.

At Liverpool the ships Robert, Ferguson; Good Intent, and Mary, Adams, all from New Orleans; Thomas Jefferson, at Belfast, from do.; Virginia, Poulson, at Cork, from Tenneriffe; Sally, Bray, at do. from New-Orleans.

Clyde Shipping List to the 9th April.
At Greenock, ship Boreal, Dayton, in 72

days from New-Orleans; ship Alexander, Howell, from Boston, at Portsmouth, detained.

The Fancy, Burling, from South America, to the United States and London, put into Rio Janeiro, leaky, and it is supposed will have to repair before she proceeds.

Plymouth, March 27.—Came in, an American vessel from New-Orleans, bound to Nantz, detained by a privateer of London; an American ship from Ferrol, to N. York, with wine and salt, detained by the Caroline.

From Lloyd's List, March 30.—The Juno, Rutherford, (an American) from Lisbon, detained and sent into Plymouth; she was boarded by two French corvettes, and was informed by the officer, that 12 corvettes had sailed in co. from Bordeaux, and intended to cruise off the Western Islands.

Portsmouth, April 1.—Arrived, the British ship Leopard, of 50 guns, captain Humphries, with the hon. admiral Berkely and family, from Halifax.

Port of Philadelphia, May 17.

ARRIVED,
Brig Fox, Daggett, Boston, 10
Sloop President, Ireland, Richmond.

CLEARED,
Brig Martin, Webster, Quebec
Schr. Providence, Travers, Richmond
Little Mary, Hawkins, do.
Champlin, Williams, New York
Malinda, Segar, do.
John, Hewitt, Baltimore
Louisa Adeline, Lyons, Norfolk
Hanger, Fernald, Portsmouth

Port of Norfolk, May 13.

ARRIVED,
Ship Trent, Lander, Salem, wine, oil, &c.
Schr. Sylvia, Lewis, Boston,
Schr. Industry, Decoste, Newbedford.
Schr. Cyrus, Howes Boston.

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING,
The 19th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Vendue Warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, will commence the sale of

A variety of Dry Goods.

After which at 12 o'clock,
50 bbls. and 10 hhd. of the very first Sugar,
30 hhd. Guadalupe do.
40 barrels and 80 bags Good Coffee,
10 puncheas Antigua Rum,
8 pipes excellent French Brandy,
20 casks Raisins,
23 do. Rice,
50 boxes Castile Soap, and
40 boxes Mould Candles, &c.
THOMAS CHASE, Auc^rs.
may 18.

FOR New-York,

The New Schooner
REMITTANCE,
John Worton, master;
A regular trader, with fine accommodations for passengers; now loading and will positively sail on Sunday, the 22d instant. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Smith's wharf, or to
ISAIAH MANKIN,
Who has just received,
50 bbls. excellent Fat Mackerel,
100 do. superior Cider Vinegar, and
3 puncheas old Antigua Rum.
may 18. d4t

Rum, Brandy and Wine.

14 hhd. Monerat Rum,
20 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
1-2 do. London particular Madeira Wine,
150 Demijohns,
34 tons clean Russia Hemp,
36 hhd. New-England Rum, for sale.
Apply to
JOHN RANDALL,
95, Bowly's wharf.
May 18. d4t

STORAGE.

GOODS will be received on STORAGE for reduced prices, at the head of Frederick-street dock, by
H. BURROUGHS.
may 18. law4t

For Sale, or Hire,

A Negro MAN, accustomed to cooking and housework. Inquire at this office.
may 18. d

Notice.

JOHN LEHMAN & BARBARA, his wife, (a daughter of John Roessler, of Earl township, Lancaster county, deceased,) are requested to let the subscribers know their present place of abode, that they may receive their hereditary portion of the estate of the said John Roessler, deceased.
GEORGE ROESSLER, } Ex^{rs}.
MARK GROFF, }
may 18. 2aw4t

Notice.

The Commissioners of the Tax for the City of Baltimore have met, and sit every morning at 10 o'clock, at the Baltimore Fire Insurance Office, No. 6, South-street; where they will again meet to-morrow and Friday, and no longer. All persons having business to transact with them, are requested to take notice accordingly.
By order,
THEOPHILUS F. DOUGHERTY, Clk.
may 18. 2t

A Reward of Five Dollars

Will be given to any person who has found and will bring to this Office, A BREAST PIN, lost on Monday last, between Market and Pratt-streets; it is of an oblong shape, with pearl set around crystal, it contains no hair.
April 18. d2t

FELL'S-POINT

Mechanical Volunteers,
You will meet at the Captain's quarters on Thursday 19th inst. at 2 o'clock, in Common dress, with arms and accoutrements.
By order,
JAMES CORNER, Sec^y.
March 18.

Eagle Artillery Company.

The members of the Eagle Artillery Company are ordered to meet at their usual place on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock, in complete uniform.
By order of the Captain,
JOHN TYLER, Sec^y.
may 18.

Good Printing Ink,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
IN SMALL KECS.
may 18. d4t

To the Public.

There was a publication in the Federal Gazette of yesterday evening, addressed to the First Baltimore Hussars, signed J. M. Barney. It was not intended for them, because they knew both my conduct and that of the author, and wanted no information from the letter to judge correctly on the subject. It was designed to injure me with my fellow citizens, and is the contrivance of a coward and a liar. In nothing have I deviated from the strict principles of truth and honor, in my conduct towards captain Barney. I owe it to him, to myself and the public, to make this declaration. It is false that I was ambitious to supplant him by any, let alone four means. To the troop I was explicit and earnest in my wish, that no present change should be effected. I related to general Stricker the proceedings of the troop—and in the course of conversation, he observed to me, that although usual for him to apply for the commissions of the Horse & Artillery, yet, in the present instance I might apply myself. Recollecting the connexion between General Stricker and Captain Barney, I considered this permission as an intimation to relieve him from embarrassment. Why did not this author, if a soldier, take some more characteristic mode of satisfaction, if his brother was injured? If a man of spirit, why did he not resent the flat contradiction I hurld to his teeth, of this same vile slander now published, which he for a time circulated in whispers against me and afterwards so far revoked, as to thank me for my generosity towards his brother? Does his infamous publication most evince a jealous protection of an absent brother's fame, or a total disregard of it, that he might unworthily indulge a resentment against me? Out with such patrons. The public now know him and my sentiments of him, I ask their pardon for troubling them thus far—but promise it shall not be repeated.
CHAS: STERETT RIDGELY.
may 18.

To the Public.

Without a solitary attempt to disprove, refute, or deny the charges of lying and treachery, alleged and substantiated by me against Charles S. Ridgely, in his promise relative to the application for commissions, and his denunciation contained in that application, his shallow brain leaves no resort but to scurrility and common place epithets, thereby endeavoring to abstract the attention of his fellow citizens from the infamy of his conduct to the indecency of his language.

My address to the late First Baltimore Hussars flowed from a disposition to expose a man who had wormed himself into their confidence by deceitful professions of honorable intentions.

I did conceive that the pride of this braggadocio would have stimulated him here this to demand the reparation I proffered his friends for the injury done him by exposing him to public view in all his native deformity; but shrinking from a contest himself, he permits his brother (a gentleman with whom I have never had the slightest difference, and to whom I could consequently feel no enmity) to come forward and offer to meet me in the field. If C. S. Ridgely possesses that dauntless spirit which he has bullied the town into a belief of, why does he assign the post of danger to a brother, and skulk from the task himself?

Some weeks past I understood he was endeavoring to undermine and supplant my brother in his command. I then publicly declared it if he could be convicted of the fact, he should feel the effects of my just resentment; from representations made me by one of his brother officers, and his own assertions that he had invariably acted a friendly part towards captain Barney, I was induced to believe I had done him injustice; and determined never knowing y to persevere in error, I acknowledged my suspicions had wronged him, & requested a continuance of his friendly exertions in my brother's behalf until his return this he promised, how well he has kept it, and how noble a part he has acted, I leave to the decision of my fellow citizens, assuring them I shall not again elevate Charles S. Ridgely to their notice by continuing a Newspaper controversy.
Respectfully,
JOHN BARNEY.
may 18.

Harford County Court.

MARCH TERM, 1808.

ON application to the Judges of the said county court, by petition in writing of Walter T. Hall, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned by the said acts: a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his said petition, and the said county court, being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Walter T. Hall, has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to his said application: it is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said WALTER T. HALL (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Baltimore, every week for three months previous to the first Saturday in August term next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court at the court-house, in the town of Belle Air, in said county, on the said first Saturday in August term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Walter T. Hall, then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.
Signed per order.
HENRY DORSEY, Clerk.
May 18. law3m

United States of America,

District of Maryland, ss.
Whereas an information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States, for Maryland District, by John Stephen, esq attorney for the same, against eight hhd. of Sugar, which were brought and imported in and on board a certain sloop called "Sally," of the District of Snowhill, from a foreign port or place, to wit, from Martinico, in the West Indies, into the District of Snowhill, and were afterwards to wit, on the fifteenth day of March, in the year 1808, at the district aforesaid, unladen and delivered from the said sloop, without a permit from the collector for such unloading and delivery, praying condemnation of the same, according to law: And whereas the honorable James Houston, Judge of the said District Court, hath ordered and Directed Tuesday the 7th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for holding a court, at the court house, in the city of Baltimore, for said trial agreeably to the prayer of said Attorney.

Notice is hereby given,
That a District Court will then and there be held for the trial of the premises and the owner or owners, and all persons who may have any claim or interest therein, are hereby cited to be and appear, at the time and place aforesaid, to shew cause if any they have, why a final determination should not pass.
By order of the Judge
PHILIP MOORE, C. D. C.
may 18. d4t