

ought to be prepared for war. Instead of calculating up in the fallacious aid of foreign alliance, our government is raising forces and expects to make six hundred thousand militia the source of our defence. These men, though not drilled in the ranks of battle, have been trained to subordination and habituated to the use of arms. They represent, in the field more than five millions of free citizens, who are the fee-simple proprietors of the soil they cultivate; preferring death to slavery. Great provision is made for arming our militia, and the fortifications of our principal seaports are in process.

The political speculators in France and England, calculate their success against us, without disguise, on our own factions and divisions.

It may be relied on, that neither the imprudent use, or abuse of the freedom of the press, can afford proof, by which a supposition so derogatory to our national character can be maintained; nor can the temporary arrangements of local or party divisions, or the opprobrious appellations, adopted from the warm breath of partisans, evince the existence of a powerful faction against their national freedom. Foreign influence, and the subtle address of ambitious men, may lead to many astray; but on the nearer approach of public danger, the great body of the people will be again united.

We cannot forget, that while the United States were provinces and colonies, complaints in regard to violations of charter and stipulated right had no intermission—or that our independence has rolled on the smiling anniversaries of more than 30 years, exhibiting greater quiet, less commotions, more security to life and property, and less oppression by taxes, than have been found in any other country.

These observations naturally lead us to a recollection of a measure of our general government, to the expediency and propriety of which, nor to its constitutionality, great objections have been made. The power of an Embargo was exercised under the administration of President WASHINGTON, without scruple; but for the necessity of its exercise now, I have no authority to decide.

As in my official capacity, I could have no concern in the measure, I had no other knowledge in regard to it, than what I had by the same means, and in common with my fellow citizens.—I view the arrest of our commerce as a great calamity; but from the confidence I place in the government, I consider it as intended for an expedient to save our navigation from the unprovoked depredations of two mighty powers, and to preserve our nation, if possible, from the calamities of a foreign war.—I feel it my duty, therefore, as a citizen of the general government, to submit to it, until the national authority shall dispense with it, and to participate quietly in the evils resulting from it. There were, no doubt, divisions of opinion respecting the act, when it was passed; and oppositions were made, because the authenticated documents, orders and decrees from whence the expediency of the measure was supposed to arise, were not before congress; but the system pursued by France and England, in their war against each other, and against neutrals, was well understood. To allow our merchants to throw their immense number of vessels on the ocean, without preparation for defence, notice of their danger or assurances of protection would have been unpardonable in the government. Those decrees and acts are now before us—I have referred to them in order to give my fellow citizens an opportunity to reflect on their own situation as it now is; and to decide, each one for himself, what his own conduct ought to be, in the present threatening aspect of public affairs.

I rely upon it, that measures are taken, which will soon give our government official information of the dispositions of those nations towards us. As to their decrees, all the commerce of the United States with all the world, excepting two or three places is interdicted by one or the other of them. If they shall not relax in their measures towards us, our general government will have the expediency of a continuance of the embargo, for a longer time, properly before them. The idea of a perpetual embargo is inadmissible—there can be no inducement to it—no individual can derive any permanent advantage from the measure;—the rulers can have none.—Whenever the difficulties from whence the necessity of the measure is supposed to arise, are removed, or the measure fails of producing the end proposed, the relinquishment of it is a thing of course.

Should the nations I have spoken of continue their aggression, very serious questions most arise from our situation:—

Shall the vessels of our Merchants traverse the ocean unprotected; or shall the flag of the United States have the protection of their artillery?

Shall unjustifiable depredations upon the property of our citizens, be borne with, or shall that property be defended by an open war, or by letters of Marque and reprisal? Under what views, and against what nation or nations, shall the war be commenced?

These questions must rest with the national government—all attempts made by a single state to decide upon them, must tend to a national dissolution.

The legislature of the United States is adjourned to next November; but before the adjournment congress passed an act for authorising the president of the United States, to suspend the act laying the embargo.—The act for authorising a suspension declares, "That in the event of a peace, or suspension of hostilities, between the belligerent powers of Europe, or such changes in their measures, affecting neutral commerce

as may render that of the United States sufficiently safe in the judgment of the president of the U. States, he is authorized during the recess of congress, to suspend the act in whole or in part, under such exceptions and restrictions, and on such security as circumstances may require."—These are the words of the act;—upon the constitutionality or utility of it, I give no opinion.

In a concern so highly interesting to this commonwealth, as its commerce is, the intire arrest of its navigation, and the interruption of its trade, must produce great anxiety in all, and no doubt strong jealousies with some of the people.—I therefore have considered it my duty, to lay this simple statement, at this time, before my fellow-citizens, without expressing any sentiment upon its consequences. This Commonwealth, with seven hundred miles of seacoast, principally full of inhabitants, must be much affected by an embargo; yet there has been, under its pressure, an exhibition of tranquility and good order, that could flow from no other source, than that of an enlightened understanding, and a pure love of liberty, conducted by law and government.

Though the controul of the act for laying an embargo is with the general government, yet it may be well to inquire, whether it is not within the power of the legislature of this state to ameliorate the condition of the people, during its continuance. I understand, that attention has been paid to this in some of the states, but I do not feel myself authorised to say any thing more, than that I shall rejoice to unite with you in any measure which your wisdom shall point to, for the support of our fellow-citizens under the embarrassment of their commerce, either by an embargo, or by the aggressions of foreign powers.

The act, as has been observed, was intended as an expedient, as well to save our immense navigation from the destruction which then was in wait for it, as to induce the nations with whom we had been in commerce to leave our rights intire; and not involve our trade in the depredation of their wars. It is easy to conceive, that the appearance of divisions amongst ourselves, on the propriety of the measures, if realized in Europe, may prevent one of the valuable effects intended to be introduced by it; and I cannot therefore excuse myself from saying, that if the European governments shall rely on appearances of this nature, they must be disappointed; that our nation will not yield its independence, or become tributary to any other power. In this solemn appeal to heaven, we must rely, under God, for the support of our national honour, upon our own internal strength, and in our own unconquerable situation; and defend ourselves with that energy, which our unanimity alone can produce.

JAMES SULLIVAN.
Council Chamber, June 7, 1808.

MONTREAL, May 30.

We learn from Niagara that several boats belonging to the Michilimackinac Company on passing that place were fired upon by the American fort and brought to and the property seized, which was afterwards demanded by Mr Hamilton, a British merchant, who produced the late clause of the embargo act as a proof that the act was unlawful. The only answer which he received from the American commander was, that he construed the act in a different manner and he should detain the property and take the consequences upon himself. On firing upon the boats some of the balls are said to have passed over upon the British side. Considerable damage is also said to have been done the boats before they were brought to.

AUGUSTA, (Maine) June 3.

Disturbances and alarm still continue to agitate this country. On Tuesday last, during the sitting of the Supreme Court, Sheriff Chandler notified the Court that he had good reason to apprehend from the movement of the insurgents in the North East part of the county, that an attempt would be made to rescue Nathan Barlow, one of the insurgents, who was in goal. The Court directed the Sheriff to do his duty. Gen. Chandler immediately called out the militia, composed of Capt. Eastman's company of cavalry, Capt. Vose's light infantry, and part of Capt. Thomas and Shubael Pitt's companies, together with a corps of volunteers, in which several gentlemen of the bar entered the list. This precautionary measure frustrated the designs of these deluded people. Thus much for the vote gathering proclamation. It is however to be observed that the thinking part of these discontents are fast leaving their masked brethren since the change in the State Legislature. They find their pretended friends have promised what they are not likely to perform.

NEW-YORK, June 11.

RUMOUR.—A rumour was running through the city this morning, that the French privateer sch'r Superior, captain Bravaud, had captured the British Packet Queen Charlotte, that sailed from here last Thursday morning for Falmouth, (Eng.) The engagement is stated to have taken place off the Hook, & the firing distinctly heard on Long-Island. It is said that a coaster which arrived this morning saw the Packet in tow of the privateer yesterday morning.

[In our letters from N. York of Sunday, no mention is made of this capture.
Fed. Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 13

Latest from Europe.
Last evening arrived here, ship America, capt. Brown, from Liverpool, which he left

the 29th of April, and by him we have a London paper, of the 26th of April, most of which is taken up with Col. Pickering's letter, and other American articles, and only contains the following worth extracting.
London, April 26.

Price of stocks, Consols, for money, 66 5/8
—for account 67 1/2—Reduced 65 3/4 7/8
Exchequer Bills, 6s. 7s. prem.

It was yesterday reported at the Stock Exchange, that Mr. Armstrong, the American Ambassador to Paris, had left that capital, and that Mr. Nourse had arrived in England. This rumour had the temporary effect of raising the funds about an half per cent. We could not trace it to its source.
Madrid, February 8.

An article in our Gazette states, that though there are eleven English ships of war lying in the roads before Cadiz, a fleet of fifty transports, under the escort of some armed ships, had lately sailed for St. Lucar. The Spanish fleet at Cadiz had received orders to join the French squadron lying here, and both had taken in provisions for three months, and were ready to sail at the first notice.
Banks of the Danube, March 3.

In Servia, arrangements are made which seem to indicate that foreign troops are expected in the country. According to a letter from Bucharest, the Russian troops in Bender and Choczim, make all necessary preparations for a new campaign.
Banks of the Main, March 12.

In pursuance of an order issued by the Aulic Council of war, eleven regiments of Croats and prandours, are now assembling to form a cordon on the Turkish frontiers; this cordon is to consist of 70,000 men, and to be commanded by Arch duke Ferdinand, brother of the Empress.

FEDERAL GAZETTE

AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

From our Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sunday, June 13.

Arrived,
Ship Emmeline, Murdoch, Plymouth, 46
Louisa Cecilia, Fowler, Charleston, 6
Eleanor, Lord, New-Orleans, 24
Brig Alfred, Bryon, St. Croix, 15
Sally Ann, Daniels, ditto, 13
Three Friends, Medcalf, Havana, 13
Edward & Charles, Sharkerly, St. Thomas, 16
Schr. Young Sea Horse, Hillard, St. Jago, 22
David, L'Hommedieu, Philadelphia, 3
Commerce, Smith, Charleston, 8
Boston, Canterbury, Boston, 6
Charlotte, Cunningham, St. Croix, 13
Bellona, Maddox, Passaquoddy, 10
There is no news by these arrivals. They all have cargoes. The ship Jane Bliss, 33 days from London, for Philadelphia, was spoken June 4. Look for news.

The Boston papers state, that the Legislature of Massachusetts would adjourn on the 10th (last Friday) to meet on the second Thursday of November, for the purpose of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

The Philadelphia papers say, there is a report in that city that congress will be immediately convened—supposed in consequence of the recent outrages committed by the French. The President of the United States and the Secretary of State have arrived at the seat of government.

The "Constitutionalists" of Berks county, Pennsylvania, in a full meeting held at Reading, June 6, again resolved to support Mr. Spayd for Governor at the next election.

From the National Intelligencer.

The delay of the Osage in France still remains unaccounted for. The instructions given were to land Mr. Lewis at L'Orient, and then to carry Mr. Nourse without delay to one of the out-ports of England; & on the latter receiving Mr. Pinckney's dispatches, to return to L'Orient, and take on board Mr. Lewis with Gen. Armstrong's dispatches, and thence forthwith to repair to the U. S. There is one circumstance that renders it somewhat probable, that she may have remained at L'Orient under the apprehension of being prohibited to return to France after having touched at England.

A letter from the American consul at Hamburg mentions that all the seizures of American property made prior to the 1st January, 1808, by the director of the Custom house there, had been confirmed by the emperor of the French, who had directed that all the coffee, sugar and cotton not in a perishable state, should be transported by land to France.

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

ENTERED,
Ship Sachem, Bartlett, Norfolk
Schr Francis, Merrill, Portland
Nancy, Perry, Newbedford
Sally, Towers, Charleston
Sampson, Smith, N. Orleans

Cleared,
Brig Five Sisters, Follinsbee, Newburyport
Schr New Bethiah, Hall, Wilmington, do.
Sloop Patience, Garry, Washington, N. C.

Port of Boston, June 10.

Arrived, ship Hamilton, Porter, 132 days from Canton, teas, nankins and china. The fast sailing ship Athahualpa, captain Sturgiss, 110 days from Canton, teas, nankins, and china; sailed 13th Feb. Left, ship Levant, Proctor, of Boston, for Europe in a few days; schr. Pilgrim, Delano, of do. destination unknown. Spoke March 2, 50 leagues W. S. W. from Java Head, ship Hazard, Smith, 30 days from Canton, for Boston. Passengers, capt. Davis, late commander of the ship Mercury, of this port.

Schr. Orange, Rusk, Halifax, N. S. 11 days, rum and sugar.

Schr. Enterprize, Pratt, of Hinghats; 75 days from Cagliari, (Sardinia) salt.—Left, Alice, Lovett, Beverly; Mary-Ann, Sheffield, New-York. Spoke, eight miles from Gibraltar, schr. Father and Son, of Baltimore, from Denia and Gibraltar, for England.

Left at Demerara, April 23, ship Hercules, Cuits, Boston, in 15 days; brig Montezuma, Smith, of Boston, for New-York in 15 days. At Bermuda, May 26, ship Bordeaux, Gifford, waiting trial; Thomas, Everett, do.; brig Columbia, Proctor, of Boston, from Havana for N. York, cargo condemned as Spanish property. The brig Hetty, Clarkson, for Portsmouth, had sailed from Demerara.

Ship Two Pollics, Winder, Charleston, 9 days.

Sailed, Brig Fleetwood, Weston, for Charleston.

Port of Philadelphia, June 13.

Arrived,
Ship America, Brown, Liverpool, salt and coals, 44 days

Brig St. Croix Packet, Mayne, St. Croix, sugar, 14

Brig Susannah, Sheldon, Charleston, cotton, &c. 12

Schr. Polly, and Nancy, Russel, Elethura, turtle and fruit, —

Sloop Poplar, Wood, T. Island, salt, 14

Schr. Windwell, Dove, Passamaquoddy, plaster, 10

The ship Jane Bliss, from London, arrived at the Lazaretto last evening.

The ship Sally, Tallman, 152 days from Batavia, is arrived at New Castle.

The America sailed from Liverpool the 29th April, with the ship Latona for New-York. Left there, ship Liberty, Riely, of and for Philadelphia, in 10 days.

Brig St. Croix Packet, Mayne, left at St. Croix the 21st ult. brigs Elizabeth, Campbell; Ariadne, Cullen; Ariel, Roberts, of and for Philadelphia; schr. Erect, Lake, do. in 5 days; and brig Sarah Ann, Bryan, for N. York in 6 days. Off St. Thomas, saw the British sloop of war Thorn, and in the Gulph Stream, spoke the British frigate Horatio; was not boarded by either.

Lazaretto, June 11.

This morning arrived the British sloop Nelson, of and from St. Croix, 13 days; she sailed in company with the brig Adventure.

Sale by Auction.

The beautiful COUNTRY SEAT, adjoining to those of Thomas M'Eldey and Henry Thompson, Esq's, which is particularly described in this paper, will take place To-Morrow (Wednesday) the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises.
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

For Sale,

Two NEGRO LADS, one accustomed to work in a blacksmith shop, & the other accustomed to waiting in the house, and is capable of driving a carriage. Apply at No. 21, Market-street.
June 14. d4t

Russia and Ravens Duck, PLAISTER OF PARIS & WHITE OIL. The Cargo of the schooner Nancy, Captain Perry, just arrived from New-Be-dford, now landing on Smith's wharf, 90 tons Plaister Paris 100 pieces Russia Duck (Sanbureffs) 300 pieces heavy Ravens Duck 20 casks common Lamp Oil
For sale by
CORNTHWAIT & YARNALL, 83, Bowly's wharf
Said Schooner will take freight to New-Be-dford or Nantucket, having special permission from the executive of Massachusetts for the importation of provisions into that state. Apply as above.
6th mo 14th d6t

Oranges, Cigars, &c.

WHELAN & LAURENSEN, No 132, Market-street, Have just received, 129 boxes fresh Oranges 100 do. superior quality Cigars 10 pipes old genuine Cogniac Brandy 20 bales Almonds and Filberts 10 boxes London Mustard 100 kegs Jamieson Crackers
On Hand, A very general and choice assortment of Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Souchong Teas; superior quality St. Croix Sugars; choice old Madeira and other Wines, in bottles, pipes & quarter casks; old Jamaica and Antigua Spirits; best Double Gloucester and American Cheese; Table Salt; Olives; Capers and Anchovies; Starch, Fig Blue and superior Soap; warranted and common Chocolate; Wine Bitters and best Cordials, &c. &c.—which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices.
June 14 d4t eo4t

Wine, Spanish Hides, &c. &c.

Just landed from on board the schooner Fame, from New-York, and for sale, 17 pipes } London particular Teneriffe
2 hlds. } Wine
24 qr. casks }
500 Spanish Hides, in good order
12 casks Patent Shot assorted, No. 4 to No. 10
8 hds. New-England Rum
10 do. Antigua do.
12 doz. real Goat Skin Morocco, assorted colors.
For terms apply to
JOHN OKELY, No. 61, Smith's wharf.
d4t eo4t

HORSES.

Will be sold at public auction on Thursday, the 7th July next, if fair, if not, on the first fair day thereafter, The stock of Breeding MARES & COLTS belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Gough, consisting of the following, viz: Five Mares, four of them with Colts by their side; 1 Horse Colt four years old, and nine 3 years old, got by Naraganzet; five two years old, and four one year old, got by the grey coach horse Pompey. They will be sold separately, and on a credit of six months, for approved paper. The sale will take place at Perry Hall, and begin at 12 o'clock.
RICHARD CULVERWELL.
June 14. eo7j

Public Sale.

In pursuance of a general order of Baltimore county court, in cases of insolvent debtors, the subscribers will expose to public sale, at the auction room of Cole & J. B. B. in Sharp-street, in the city of Baltimore, on Friday, the 24th day of June, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, two hundred bottles of CASTOR OIL, and eight boxes of CIGARS, late the property of J. H. Baxley, an insolvent debtor. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser may have a credit of six months on all purchases exceeding thirty dollars, on giving a negotiable note, with approved security, for the payment of the money with interest from the day of sale.

WILLIAM GWYNN, Jr. } Trustees for
SAM. I. DONALDSON, } the creditors
of J. Baxley.
June 14. d10t

Fancy Goods.

Silk Stockings and Gloves; figured Silks; fine Thread Laces; black, white and colored Crepes and Carradaries, offered for sale by the piece or package at No. 55, Smith's wharf
June 14. eo4t

For Sale,

For Five Years and Six Months, A very hearty, strong NEGRO GIRL and CHILD: she can cook, wash, iron and sew; she is very good to children; she will be sold for the want of employment. Inquire of John Thorpe, next door to No. 90, North Liberty-street, Baltimore.
June 14. eo4t

Picked up adrift,

Below Poplar-Island, three rough MASTS—two of sixty-one feet in length, and sixteen inches diameter; the other sixty-five in length and eighteen and a half diameter. The owner may have them by paying a reasonable charge, by applying to Thos. Thomas, corner of Allisona-street and Strawberry-alley, or to Mr. James Hooper, 74, Bond-street, Fell's-Point, Baltimore.
June 14. eo4t

A Gentleman

Who is going to North-Carolina, and who will pass some time in South-Carolina, will charge himself with any commissions that persons residing here may wish to have executed in either of those states. An application at this office will ascertain his name.
June 14. eo4t

For Sale,

A LOT fronting on Hanover-street 33 feet 9 inches, extending back 173 feet, adjoining the property of Mr. Talbursen, and will be sold low if immediately applied for.
CHAS. GWINN & CO.
June 14. d4t

Stray Cow.

A white COW, with some black on her shoulders and head, left the subscriber on Wednesday morning last; she has no ear mark or brand recollected. She was bought some weeks since from a Mr. Brooks, near Tawnytown. A reward of Three Dollars will be paid to any person on delivering her at the Fountain Inn.
JOHN H. BARNEY.
June 14. d4t

Baltimore Washington

VOLUNTEERS, 51st Regt. You are particularly requested, to attend a meeting of the Company, at Mr. Wray's Inn, on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst. By order of the members,
Present on the 11th.
June 14.

Webster's Sans Souci,

AT THE FOUNTAIN INN, BALTIMORE.

MR. WEBSTER RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that on FRIDAY EVENING, June 17, 1808, he will perform an entertainment in two parts, written by C. DIBDIN, Junior, called THE SONG SMITH, AND Bismarck Repository; OR, AN ACTOR TURNED HIS OWN MANAGER.

In the course of part the first, will be sung the following SONGS:—The Chapter of Patents; Sally, Boy & Mary once had lovers too; the Widdler in Egypt; Fair Ellen; Faithless Emma; The Post Captain; The Willow; and the Dol Drum.

PART II The glasses sparkle on the board; Erminch Eonic, or Ned of the Hills (translated from the Irish, by Miss Owenson); Dear Erin, or Cush la ma chree; Rosa Sat Singing; My Grandmother's Eye Water; Paddy in a Pucker; and, Love and Gratitude. The Dialogue, interspersed with Songs, will consist of conversation by upwards of thirty characters. The Dialogue and Songs by Mr. WEBSTER.

Tickets, at One Dollar each, to be had at the Bar of the Fountain Inn, Carr's Music Store, and P. Byrne's Law Book Store, 110, Market-street.

Doors to be open at 7, and the entertainment to commence precisely at half past seven.
June 13. d5t

Baltimore General Dispensary.

Notice is hereby given, that an Election of Twelve Managers will be held at the Dispensary, in Conawago street, on Friday, the 17th inst. at five o'clock in the afternoon, agreeably to the charter and bye-laws.
WILLIAM GWYNN, Secy.
June 13. d4t

Stray.

Strayed from the subscriber on Wednesday last, A RED COW without horns, has a collar round her neck with M'Mechin on it, any person who brings her to the subscriber near the Court House, shall receive three dollars.
DAVID M'MECHIN.
June 13. d6t

Mess Pork & Beef,

In half barrels, of a superior quality, put up purposely for family use. Also, Hog's Heads, at the low price of three cents per pound, by the single head or larger quantity; they are well cured, and in good order, and merit the attention of the poor.
As usual, Pork, Beef, Lard, Lams, Neats Tongues, Rounds of Beef, Herrings, &c. &c.
For sale by
ISAAC PHILLIPS & CO.
June 13. eo2w