

red articles to the amount of at least ten millions.

Britain seeing what is already done, will anticipate what will happen, if she persists in her injustice; she will see that, five years hence, we shall not need a tenth part of the manufactured goods we now receive from her.

BOSTON, June 24.

On the 14th inst. the frigate *Nemesis* arrived at Halifax from Cork and England; and the Halifax sloop of war, from the W. Indies. The *Nemesis* brought under her convoy two transports and two ordnance store-ships. The transports brought 100 artillery, and 150 car-artillery and drivers. We understand it was reported, that the store-ships brought 6000 stands of arms for the militia, 6,000,000 ball cartridges, and 6000 barrels of gunpowder.

We understand that the ship *Sally Ann*, Glover owned by Mr. David Hinckley, of this town, and which sailed hence the day before the embargo act reached this place, has been chartered from Smyrna to Malra, and from the latter place to London, for \$4000 sterling (17,777 dollars).

We continue to receive various reports from Passamaquoddy. We mentioned in our last, that a British boat was fired upon. It is said, the boat was proceeding from one island to another in British waters, had nothing on board, and that the ball went through one side of the boat and lodged in the other. The sentinel said he fired because he hailed three times and received no answer. An American captain, whose vessel was near the American fort, did not hear the sentinel hail. Another British boat had been fired upon. There had been desertions from the American garrison, and a lieutenant with soldiers, had been over the British lines in pursuit, but had not discovered them. Two deserters from the British had been demanded, found, and given up.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Eng. dated April 28.

"There is not now a vessel here from Boston or New York. Every article of British manufacture must do well, provided you have patience. I am sure with you goods must advance very considerably by next winter; and I have an opinion it will be some months before the differences will be adjusted. You need not apprehend much coming in English ships, they dare not venture. I am almost alone here, as it is now a rare sight to get a view of one of my countrymen."

Extract of a letter from Bristol, Eng. to an American gentleman at Liverpool, dated April 14.

"There is now here an American Sch'r of 109 tons, called the *Eliza and Katy*, without any papers but a register, she having escaped from the effects of the Embargo. The concerned, I suppose, would have no objection to charter her for Oporto, Lisbon, or any other place; but I think their expectation would be nothing short of \$1,100. Those who have any thing to do with vessels for freight or charter, have become absolutely insolent in their demands. \$3,200 have been paid for a ship of 330 tons, sharp built, from this place for St. Petersburg & back; 12000 for a ship 190 tons, for a voyage to Lisbon. Some persons ask 15 per ton, register, for ships to America. There are only 10 Americans in port, 3 ready for sea. 2 for charter to America, & the others are engaged, with the exception of the sch'r referred to."

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Captain Winter, of schooner *Ticonic*, (whose arrival at the Lazaretto we announced yesterday) sailed from St. Jago de Cuba, 30th April, for Philadelphia. Left at Cuba, brig *Joseph*, from Charleston; schooner *Alert*, from Alexandria; and schooner *Young Sea Horse* from New York; all just arrived in ballast. On the 1st May, the *Ticonic* was captured by the *Meleazer* frigate, captain Warren, who sent a prize master and men on board, and sent her to Kingston; the passengers and crew of the *Ticonic*, were detained three days on board of the frigate, when she fell in with the schooner *Jefferson* captain Campbell, from Philadelphia, for Kingston; on board of which schooner, the passengers and crew of the *Ticonic* were sent, (to whose civilities and attention they feel themselves indebted) and arrived at Kingston on the 4th instant in company with the *Ticonic*; vessel and cargo was libelled, afterwards cleared, on paying all costs and charges. On the 17th May, the ship *Medford* sailed for Boston; the 27th, the *Ticonic* sailed in company, with ship *Pamptico*, and brig *Thetis*, for New York. Left, the schooner *Jefferson* taking in Rum, to sail in 3 or four days; on the 28th, spoke the brig *Endeavor*, from Portland, bound for Savanna-la-Marr; on the 11th instant, off the Double Head-Shot-Keys, saw an American ship and brig, which, from their course, supposed them bound into the Havana; 14th, spoke the sloop *Polly*, from N. Orleans, for N. York; on the 16th, the *Ticonic* was brought too and boarded by two French privateers, belonging to Barracoa, and treated politely—they informed us they had been at Charleston, were last from St. Mary's which they left on the 14th inst; on the 26th May, the Swedish brig *Ly Nran*, Charles de Boarch, master, from Cape Francois, bound to Philadelphia, was taken and brought into Kingston as a prize; on the 20th April the French privateer *Massena*, captain Dupuy, captured in the bay of Port-au-Prince, after an obstinate engagement, the English ship *Nancy*, from London, bound to Port-au-Prince, of 300 tons, mounting 20 guns, with a cargo of 40,000 pounds sterling, & brought her into St. Jago de Cuba; there was on board the *Nancy*, 600 barrels powder, 1000 stand muskets, and a large quantity of lead.

On the 10th April

the brig *Ocean*, captain Woodley, of Kennebec, from Lucca, Jamaica, bound to Boston, with 300 puncheons rum, was captured by the French privateer *General Lambar*, captain Forrest, belonging to St. Jago de Cuba, and sent into Trinidad in Cuba;—mate and part of the crew are on board the *Ticonic*. It is the intention of the privateers at Cuba to capture all vessels to and from an English Island—there are at present ten very formidable privateers out of St. Jago. On the 20 inst. spoke ship *Nephtune*, captain Dakers, from Savannah, bound to N. York, who very obligingly supplied us with some fine wood.

NATCHEZ, May 26.

Indian Hostility. Extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas Owens to Colonel Hugh Davis, dated Plaquemine, May 16.

"I have, since I left you, experienced very great bodily suffering, besides the loss of all the property I took with me. We were attacked on our rout, at the mouth of Cartaublue, by 5 Indians (Alibamas) who fired on us without the least provocation—Mr. McClelland and my negro man were killed on the spot.—After receiving several fires, Mr. Gerald and myself threw ourselves into the water, and swam to the opposite shore from the Indians—who kept up a constant fire upon us, & wounded Gerald in the left shoulder, while in the water. They pursued us in their canoes, and about a mile by land, when we escaped by again taking taking to the water. We travelled about 40 miles through a most miserable country, without any thing to subsist on, wading through bayous, and swamps infested with alligators—and tearing ourselves with the bushes and underwood.—We arrived at Opaullausas, in about 2 days and an half, where I left Gerald, and proceeded on to judge King's, who immediately raised a party of 24 men and set out in pursuit of the murderers. In the mean time we have taken into custody, a chief and 2 fellows of the same nation I refer you to Mr. Cormier for further information."

FEDERAL GAZETTE

AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

Extract of a Letter from Washington.

"Our affairs with England are beginning to look well; Nothing explicit has yet come to hand; but judging from appearances after the arrival of Rose, we presume that the winding up will be agreeable."

[Alas! poor Duane, &c. &c. Is there no hope at all of having a stab or a kick at old England, just as she is sinking? Intolerable! Why, did not Bonaparte (in Champagny's epistle of *liberality*, as the Aurora styled it) declare war for us against Britain! and did not the editor of the *Aurora* pledge *all his veracity* and declare, many months since, that all our vessels were seized, and that we were at war with her? Shall we after all that be obliged to agree to an amicable and agreeable winding up" with England? It would be terrible if any of our blood-thirsty jacobins should, in raging disappointment, wind themselves up by the neck! L' N. B. The above letter is from the *American*; of course no federal fabrication.]

We require at this day no illustration, no arguments, to inform us of the high talents and character of the architect who superintended the Gothic building at St. Mary's: with Mr. Weis we have recently been made acquainted, and believe him entitled to what he claims in his reply to Pericles. There fore, to close the correspondence on this subject, at least till Mr. GODFREY'S return, we admit the following note: "Pericles" assures Mr. Weis, that nothing was farther from his design than in any respect to derogate from Mr. Weis's industry and ingenuity in his line: and had the writer of the first article respecting the *Gothic Chapel* done to Mr. Godfrey the justice which the author of "*Every One His Own*" fully acknowledges, the cause of Mr. W's chagrin would never have appeared. *Civility never injures any cause.*

The writer of *Civis* is informed, that the privilege given us, will ensure the publication of his Letter. If we have room, it shall appear to-morrow.

The Mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer, in a passage in Calvert-street, stood as follows:

Monday, at 2 o'clock,	92 degrees
Tuesday, do,	89
Wednesday, do,	91
Thursday, do,	92

From a Correspondent. OMINOUS!

Query 1. As it has been asserted in the *National Intelligencer* that we had no alternative between an embargo and war, because our vessels would have been unjustly seized and condemned by the belligerent powers of Europe; and as our vessels have been condemned by Bonaparte, in the most shameful manner, was not this tantamount to a *Declaration of War*, according to our official paper?

Query 2. As it was officially declared by M. Champagny, in his impudent letter to Gen. Armstrong, that "the American vessels detained by the French government would be held under sequestration until the decision of the American government with respect to England should be made known?" and as a number of our vessels, with their cargoes, have been lately confiscated at Hamburg, without any alleged cause, was not this also, according to Bonaparte's own assertion, a *Declaration of War*?

Communication. An opinion appears to be generally entertained, that the removal of the embargo is entirely at Mr. Jefferson's discretion. This is erroneous; for the law expressly declares, that "in the event of such peace or suspension of hostilities between the belligerent

powers of Europe, or of such changes in their measures in regard to neutral commerce as may render that of the United States sufficiently safe in the judgment of the president of the United States, he is hereby authorized, during the recess of congress, to suspend in whole or in part the act laying an embargo." &c. Now, as the English government have declared that they will not repeal their orders in council until Bonaparte's decrees are revoked. It is evident that the renewal of our commerce, in stead of resting with Mr. Jefferson, is entirely dependent on the will and pleasure of *Napoleon the Great.*

From the Charleston Courier, June 18. MORE FRENCH FRIENDSHIP.

Two French armed schooners, the Exchange, Capt. Bonnaffon, and *Jeune Estelle*, capt. Carvine, arrived at this port on the 18th ult. from Barracoa, via St. Mary's river. One of them had on board a cargo of coffee, which was either sold or left in the hands of their agents of this place. They were permitted to take on board such a quantity of provision as was deemed by the proper authority, sufficient for their voyage, & they sailed again on the 30th ult. When they arrived here they were reported to be commanded by capt. Youx and capt. Fillir.

Yesterday morning letters were received in town, by express, from St. Mary's, stating, that these same privateers who had received the rights of hospitality in this port, had arrived in the river St. Mary's and had plundered the brig *Charles*, of Baltimore, of flour to the value of 6000 dollars. Capt. Brownlow has forwarded his protest to a mercantile house in this city, and has requested that an attachment might be laid upon any property which might be found in the hands of their agents here. Thus, we are informed, was done yesterday; but whether any thing will be ultimately recovered to indemnify the owners, is yet to be ascertained. Capt. Brownlow in his letter says, "this business is a most villainous transaction, and its equal he had never heard of."

We subjoin the captain's protest to prove that he has not been paid for the articles of which he was robbed.

STATE OF GEORGIA, ST. MARYS.

Personally appeared Robert Brownlow, who being duly sworn, deposed and said—that on the fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, while in the brig *Charles*, of Baltimore, of which this deponent is master, lying in Amelia sound, within the province of East-Florida, he was boarded and taken possession of by *Ant Bonnaffon*, *Louis Felier*, and *John Baptiste Carvine*, owners and masters of the armed schooners *Exchange* and *Jeune Estelle*, and forcibly deprived of two hundred barrels of super-flour, the property of this deponent; and this deponent further states, that he will be entirely without redress, if the property of the said Bonnaffon, Felier and Carvine, is not attached to answer the demand of this deponent; and further, that he is endangered to the amount of six thousand dollars, by the loss of the aforesaid two hundred barrels flour; by reason of the detention aforesaid, and the failure of his voyage and sail of the said flour.

Sworn to before me, this seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, at St. Marys, in the state of Georgia.

ROBT. BROWNLOW.

HARMEN COURTEZ, J. P.

[One of the Charleston papers intimates, that the above plunderers are to give thirty dollars a barrel for the flour.]

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE!!

We hear that at a raising of a house in Stephen-town, the last week, five men were instantly killed, and fourteen badly wounded in consequence of an event in its nature alike distressing.

Two boys being scuffling in sport, one flung the other, and dislocated his neck, which killed him instantly. A brother to the boy killed, ran and told his father, who was guarding the foot of a post of the bent of the building then going up. The father forgetful of his trust, deserted his post and the bent fell instantly and killed and wounded the number above mentioned.

[*Catskill Eagle.*]

RIVER FISHERIES.

The proprietors of fisheries on the Delaware have lately complained of the diminution of the shoals, although the demand by raising the price, compensates them in some degree for deficiency in the number of shad and herring caught.

The public at large are particularly interested in this important subject, as cheapness and plenty of every article of daily consumption, is very desirable for the poor with large families. Some persons have attributed the diminution of fish to too many nets, but when we consider the millions of spawn in one roe, cannot for a moment doubt that there would be always sufficient for consumption—the wiers about Trenton, where bushels of roes are often intercepted, and thrown upon the shore, is the real cause of the decline of the fisheries; and threaten to destroy the altogether—One wier in 24 hours will annihilate more fish than all the nets in the Delaware in a year.

There are laws to protect the interruption of the young fry returning to the sea, but they are violated by selfishness, and not supported by public spirit.—for what is every body's business is (according to the old adage) no body's business.

The season is commencing when the young fry will be returning to the sea.—Reflect, ye Pennsylvanians on the banks of the Delaware, Susquehanna, & Schuylkill;

correct the evil before it is too late, it is the duty of every magistrate, nay, of every citizen, to prostrate all the wiers—but it is the bounden obligation of all overseers of the highways, to open all wiers as the law directs. *Phila. Register.*]

Port of Portland, June 29.

The U. S. ship *WASP* arrived at this port last evening.

Port Nantucket, June 21.

Arrived, ships *Mars*, *Fuch*, and *Ranger*, Joy, from Brazils, with oil.

Port of New-bedford, June 24.

Arrived, ship *Phoebe Ann*, Russell, 106 days from the coast of Chili, with 1200 barrels of oil; schs. *Industry*, *Decost*, *Charleston*, 12; *Seaflower*, *Taber* *Baltimore*.

Port of New-York, June 28.

Arrived, Ship *Gen. Eaton*, Jewett, Charleston, 11
Brig *Sea Island*, Burnham, Savannah, 10
Rockland, Great Egg Harbor
Schr. *Union*, Wills, Trinidad, 30
Friendship, Evans, Philadelphia, 30
British schr. *Union*, Wills, 30 days from Trinidad
Port Spain, sugar and molasses
Left there the brigs *Aurora*, *Neptune* and *Panther*, all for N. York in 30 days, with cargoes. Flour 25 dollars, and scarce.
Cleared, schr. *John and William*, Rudolph, Georgia; sloop *Eliza King*, Skelding, Stamford; *Mary Ann*, Emery, Newport.
Below last night, one brig.

Port of Charleston, June 18

Arrived, Barque *Edward Henry*, Foster, Gloucester 17
Brig *George*, Cox, St. Bartholomews 18
Cleared, ship *Concordia*, Rawlins, Boston; schr. *Eagle*, Brow, Africa.
At St. Kitts, schr. *Philip Bradford*, Taber, from Alexandria, for Boston, had carried away her mainmast, and put in in distress.
At St. Bartholomews, schr. *Dangerfield*, from Alexandria, arrived the 30th of May; a brig from Bermuda, which left the U. States previous to the laying of the embargo, had been carried into Bermuda and compelled to sell her cargo.

June 20.

Arrived, brig *Brunswick*, Campbell, Havana, 9, sugar and molasses.
Cleared, schs. *Ploughboy*, Hall, Norfolk and *Baltimore*; *Blazing Star*, Parker, New York.

Port of Alexandria June 29.

Cleared, Brig *American*, Shaw, Providence, R. I.
Schr. *Hazard*, Newe mb Boston
Good Intent, Baxter, do.
Hope, Akin, New-Bedford, ms.
ENTERED,
Schr. *Silba*, Sikes, Edenton, N. C.

For Sale at Auction.

COLE & I. BONSAI, Auctioneers. In further addition to their sale, as advertised to take place on Friday, July 1st, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold, without reserve (being the property of a gentleman deceased) A quantity of Claret Wine in bottles
Japan Ketchup in do.
Sweet Meats in Jars, &c.
B. in, put up for his family use, they are all of the first quality. C. & I. B. June 30. e04ts

For Sale,

The fast-sailing copper bottomed Sloop EDWARD, About 100 tons burthen, now lying at O'Donnell's wharf. Also, The armed Brig DOLLY. This vessel is so well known, a particular description is unnecessary. For terms apply to HUGH THOMPSON. June 30. e04ts

Federal Republican,

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE. Those persons who have advertisements to be inserted in this paper, are requested to leave them with the publisher at No. 1, North Calvert street, as soon as possible, as the paper will appear on Monday next, the 4th July. Three or four Carriers for the above paper, are wanted immediately. June 30. d2t

Lottery Intelligence.

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, At three o'clock, the drawing of St. Thomas's Parish Lottery will re-commence at Cole & I. Bonsal's Rooms, Sharp street, & continue at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. One thousand tickets will as usual be drawn. SAM. COLE, Clerks to the GEO. DOBBIN, Managers. A few tickets are yet for sale, price \$5. June 30. d2t

Balt. Typographical Society.

FOURTH OF JULY. The following are the arrangements settled on by the Select Committee, appointed for the purpose, by the BALTIMORE TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, for the celebration of the FOURTH OF JULY next: The Members of the Society, and such gentlemen as have been invited, will repair to Mr. M. Heuser's, Ferry-branch, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M. After the company shall have assembled, the commemoration of the day will commence, as follows: 1st. The Declaration of Independence will be read by the President of the Society. 2d. An Oration, written by a member of the society, in honor of the day, will be delivered. 3d. Dinner—to be on the table at 2 o'clock, P. M. 4th. Toasts will be given in succession, in the course of which, a PATRIOTIC ODE, written for the occasion, will be introduced and sung. 5th. As soon as the celebration is completed, the society will proceed to their usual place of meeting. JAMES HOLMES, } Committee MAHLON STACY, } of Arrange- WHITING SKINNER, } ments. June 30.

For Sale,

A handsome NEGRO MAN, aged 21 years, has been employed as a waiter, is handy and useful in many things, and will be recommended as honest and attentive. Apply on board the Cambridge Packet, at Cheapside June 30. d4t

An Umbrella

Is left at the Office of the Federal Gazette, for the person who may have lost the same. June 30. d4t

Wanted,

A good HOUSE KEEPER. As she is to take the sole charge of a small family, during the absence of her employer, none need apply but such as can come well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire at this office. 6th mo. 3 th. d4t

To all my Creditors.

I hereby give notice, that I intend to apply to the Judges of Baltimore county court, if in session, or to some one of them, during the recess of the court, in sixty days from the date hereof, for the benefit of the acts of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. REBECCA WILSON, June 29, 1808 (30.) e02m

Bank of Baltimore.

June 30th, 1808. As the Bank will be shut on the fourth of July, paper intended for that day's offering must be left at Bank on Saturday, at which time Bills and Notes falling due on Monday may be paid. By order, JAMES COX Cashier. June 30. e03t

Brigade Orders

AN apprehension of intense heat on the Fourth of July, has induced the Brigadier-General to change the hour of assembling the Third Brigade on that day from eight o'clock to six o'clock, A. M. The commanding officers of the different corps are required to take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly. By order, J. CALHOUN, Junr. Brigadier-Major. June 29. d4t

Sixth Regiment.

The Captains of this Regiment will have their respective companies under arms, in complete military order, with four rounds of blank cartridges each man at the Market Space, Fell's Point, at five o'clock, A. M. next July fourth, thence to proceed agreeably to the orders of the Third Brigade. Captains Taylor and Wilson will, as heretofore, join the regiment on their march. The music will, at the point of day, from the colonel's quarters, beat round. The Colonel expects that the regiment will meet on every thing, the proud period they are called upon to honor. By order of the Lieut. Col. Com't. W. G. D. WORTHINGTON, Adj't. June 30. I ne 30.

27th Regiment—Attention!

The different Companies composing the 27th regiment, are directed to assemble in front of the Theatre, at half past five o'clock, A. M. on MONDAY next, the hallowed anniversary of our national birth, in order to join the third brigade at six o'clock. It is expected the men will be particularly attentive to their appearance, and the state of their uniforms, arms and accoutrements; each private will come prepared with six rounds of blunt cartridges. By order, SAMUEL YOUNG, Adj't. The drums to beat off from the colonel's quarters at early dawn. June 30.

Thirty Ninth Regiment.

In obedience to Brigade Orders, the respective Companies attached to the 39th Regiment, will assemble in Hanover-street on MONDAY next, the Fourth of July, punctually, at five o'clock, A. M. in full uniform, furnished with three rounds of blank cartridges for each man. At half past five o'clock the regiment will proceed to join the Brigade and celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence. Ensigns Oliver and Foss will carry the colours of their respective battalions. By the Lieut. Col. J. MEREDITH, Adj't. d4t June 29.

The First Baltimore Troop

Will meet at the Court House on Monday Morning, the fourth July, at half past five o'clock, in full dress, each man furnished with six blank cartridges, horses with halters, saddles without valises. Punctuality is expected, as the troop will join the brigade precisely at six o'clock. By order, W. M. MAYNADIER, Sec'ry. June 30.

Baltimore Volunteer Artillery COMPANY.

You are desired to assemble at the Gun-House on Monday Morning, 4th July, at five o'clock, in complete uniform. The Company will march at half past 5 o'clock, to join the Brigade; it is therefore absolutely necessary that the members should be punctual to the time. By order of the Captain, THOMAS FINLEY, Sec'y. N. B. A Salute of 17 guns, in honor of the day, will be fired at day-break; at which time as many of the members as can make it convenient will meet at the gun-house. June 30. d3t

Ordered, That the Baltimore INDEPENDENT BLUES meet on Monday Morning next (4th July) at five o'clock, opposite the Theatre, in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order, and six rounds blank cartridges each.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sec'ry. N. B. The roll will be called at a quarter past five o'clock. June 30.

The Balt. Volunteer Guards,

Will meet on Monday Morning next, the 4th of July, at 5 o'clock precisely at the Captain's quarters in Camden street, in uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order. Cartridges will be furnished on the ground. By order, R. MACKUBBIN, Sec'ry. June 30.

First Balt. Rifle Company,

Meet on Lindenberger's Lot, on *This day Evening* next, the 30th inst. at four o'clock, in common dress, with arms in good order, and four rounds of powder each. A full meeting is expected, as arrangements will be submitted for the Fourth of July. By order of the Captain, THOMAS EVERETT, Sec. June 30.