

The transports for the reception of the troops that are to embark at Harwich arrived there on Thursday. The troops are to consist of British and Germans.

Thirty fail of transports for troops sailed yesterday evening from Portsmouth for the Downs.

Speculation is extremely active with respect to the objects and destinations of the expeditions. We shall just mention some of the conjectures that have been indulged, without adding any of our own. It has been imagined that we are sending troops to cooperate with those of Sweden in wresting Norway from the Danes. His Swedish majesty would thus be indemnified for the loss of Finland. The expectations of Russia, we believe, do not extend further than making herself mistress of Finland. Having no superiority by sea; she will not venture to send an army across the gulph of Bothnia, nor will she attempt to proceed by land round the northern extremity of the gulf to the western side of it. The possession of Norway by Sweden would be of considerable advantage to this country. The Norwegians have very little reason to be satisfied with the manner in which they have been treated by the Danish monarchs.

The possession of the little island of Bornholm is an object supposed to be of importance to this country. Its situation is extremely advantageous, and by wresting it from the Danes, the enemy would be deprived of a shelter for his privateers; we should have an excellent depot, and the sea would be entirely open to our fleets. It is about seven miles in length and four in breadth. In most places the coast is inaccessible on account of its dangerous rocks, and the landing place is defended with cannon—but the conquest of it would be a work of no difficulty.

Our attack upon Cronstadt or Revel is another object which is supposed to be in the contemplation of his majesty's ministers. This supposition has been entertained in consequence of a note of comment made by the Swedish government upon a passage in one of the Russian intercepted dispatches.—“Let us see,” says Sweden, “whether the insidious invasion of Finland will protect the Russian coasts from the thunder of the British cannon.” Since our expedition to Copenhagen, Russia has entertained the greatest apprehensions of our battering Cronstadt or Revel about her ears.

The Hindostan, of 54 guns, which was dispatched to Sir C. Coxton's fleet, off Lisbon, with provisions, returned on Thursday afternoon to Plymouth, having on board a considerable number of Portuguese, one of them a person of distinction, who contrived to make their escape from Lisbon on board our fleet. They are going to join their lawful sovereign in the Brazils. They represent Lisbon to be in a most deplorable state; yet the French general, in order to make the people bear with patience “those ills they have,” depicts the situation of this country as even more dreadful than that of Portugal, and asserts that a speedy peace alone can save us.

The attention of the public is, at present, directed towards the expeditions which are on the point of sailing. Of that under Admiral Keats nothing is said; that under Sir James Saumarez, with General Moore, as commander of the land forces, is generally understood to be destined for the Baltic, or at least to the North; and so much may be said with safety, since the North affords so great a number of distinct objects of enterprise.

The conquest of Norway has been long a favourite object with the king of Sweden, and would be some indemnification to him for the loss of Finland. We know that last autumn it was expected in Sweden itself that the king would undertake the invasion of that kingdom. This country affords also resources for our military wants, which, while our contest with Russia lasts, cannot possibly be indifferent to us. Its timber is inestimable to us.

But Norway is not the only object of attack. In the Swedish papers we lately published, the king very intelligently intimated, that an English fleet would soon threaten the coasts of Russia, probably attack the Russian fleet in its harbour of Cronstadt. Whether this operation were finally successful or not, it would impede greatly the offensive measures of the emperor in Finland, and oblige him to withhold those forces with which he might otherwise recruit his invading army.

April 25.

Letters in town from Madrid, mention that the Prince of Peace had disappeared, and no one knew whether he had gone. The private letters received from Spain contain in general very little intelligence. Such is the terror excited by the presence of a French army in that country, that the writers seem afraid to describe the events that are passing around them, or to express any political opinion.

A letter from Sweden says, “the important fortress of Sveaberg, in Finland, was attacked by a force of 10,000 Russians, who after an obstinate contest of 2 days, were completely repulsed, leaving 1500 men killed and wounded on the field.”

By the Pelter gun-brig, government have received dispatches from Sir Hugh Dalrymple, at Gibraltar, which they are said to consider of the utmost importance. Whether as they relate to the internal state of Spain, or the affairs of the Mediterranean, we have yet to learn. Be it, however, as it may, immediately on their arrival in town, messengers were dispatched to the different parts of the channel, with orders for several ships of war to put to sea with all possible speed.

Prices of stocks on Monday.

5 per ct. cons. for money 66½, do. for May 66½.

## American Intelligence.

ST. ALBANS, (Vt.) May 26.

In addition to the militia several days since detached from this regiment, twenty-five more were last week detached from this town and Georgia, and marched under the command of Lieut. Whittimore, to the military station near the provincial line. The principal object of this military force, is, ostensibly, the detention of rafts; several of them have been brought to and boarded—they have, however, found means to liberate themselves, and not a raft, we understand, is now left in our waters. Taking advantage of the night, and a strong south wind, those concerned in rafts have evaded every exertion to molest them. On Saturday evening last, the wind being favourable, the then remaining rafts joined, making a surface, it is said, of about ten acres, and carrying forty sail, made an expeditious and safe exit from the United States.

As neighbours to the province of Canada, it is the wish of this part of the country to remain on terms of friendship and amity; and we anxiously look forward to the time, when we can, constitutionally, exchange our commodities.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

We learn by an intelligent gentleman, who arrived here in the Liverpool Packet, that news had reached Liverpool on the 27th of April, that the American packet *Osage*, capt. Duplex, had been seized in France, in consequence of her having been boarded by a British cruiser. This news was believed, and may be correct.

Capt. Parfen has brought out dispatches for our secretaries of state and treasury.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with a letter from a respectable merchant in Liverpool to another in this city, dated April 27—It says,

I have just time to inform you, that the Statesman of this day (a copy of which I could not procure in time to send by this ship) stops the press at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, to state the arrival of Mr. Noirse from France—and that general Armstrong had left Paris. The above you may depend on being authentic. It is not known whether general Armstrong is recalled, and another minister left in his place, or whether or not it is considered as war with France. This will be better known on your side the water.

### IMPORTANT EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

MONTREAL, May 27.

The boats of the Michilimackinac company, under the sanction of the treaty of 1794, and the special provisions of an act of the last congress, were laden with goods in the Indian trade, and were proceeding on the usual route, when as they were turning the point on Lake Ontario, the collector of Niagara, aided by the troops of the garrison, fired upon them, brought them to, and seized their goods, and turned them adrift destitute of provisions. This outrage is equally in violation of the treaty of '94 and of the laws of the U. S. and in direct contradiction to the assurances lately given by the American government of their determination to respect the permanent articles of that treaty.

“A representation of facts is to be made out and sent on to our government by express, and if the act is not disavowed and reparation made, it will become a national affair.”

SAVANNAH, (G.) May 20.

By the schooner *Triumph*, capt. Farmer, in 12 days from Philadelphia, 4000 stand of arms have been received for the use of the state of Georgia; which with 1000 stand received sometime since were purchased by authority of the legislature from the United States, under the late act of congress, to dispose of arms to the individual states.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) June 8.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Delaware, on the 1st inst. the following named persons were unanimously elected directors of the said institution for the ensuing year, viz.

Thomas Lea, William Hemphill, Jacob Broom, Joseph Baily, John Ferriss, James Canby, Samuel Nicholls, James Jefferis, John Richardson: who, on the day following, unanimously chose *Thomas Lea*, Esq; their President.

From the Washington Federalist.

MR. FINDLAY,

BE so good as to give the following statement a place in your paper.

A shearing of *Seven Ewes* was made at Rose Mount, the residence of Doctor Kent, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, on the 15th of May; the following was the result.

No. 1.	3 years old,	yielded	7 1-4 lbs.
2.	3 do. do.		6 1-4
3.	1 do. do.		8
4.	& 5, twins, 1 year old,		6 1-4 each
6.	same age,		6 1-4
7.	do.		6 1-4

Average weight of wool yielded by three years old, 6 3-4 lbs. of the yearlings, 6 3-4 lbs. The wool was clean and of a good quality. The lambs are the cross of the Calvert county and Dorsey sheep, and make good mutton. They are easy feeders, not remarkable for size, but well formed, and keep their wool clean.

## Annapolis:

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1808.

CINCINNATI.

A MEETING of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, will be held at the INDIAN QUEEN, in the city of Baltimore, (late EVANS'S) on MONDAY, the 4th of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, agreeably to their last adjournment.—The members of said society are requested to give their attendance.

By order,

ROBT. DENNY, Secy.

Annapolis, June 13th, 1808.

The ship *Tyger*, capt. Clark, sailed from Philadelphia for Bourdeaux, last week. In this vessel were passenger the Marquis CASSA DE YRUJO, and family, and about forty other respectable persons.

At the request of the Emperor of France, the young king of Spain has presented him with the sword of Francis the first of France, surrendered at the battle of Pavia to Charles the fifth—the hilt of the sword was the grand duke of Berg. It seems as if Napoleon was determined to deprive all the repositories of Europe of their relics tending to exalt the ancient fame of its nations or degrade that of France. [Ev. Post.]

Several vessels at Charleston, loaded with rice, and bound to ports in the northern states, were refused a clearance by the collector of that port, on the ground that the loading of rice was contrary to the embargo laws and the instructions from the secretary of the treasury. The agents of those vessels, instituted a suit in the federal court, to compel the collector to grant a clearance. On Saturday, the 23th ult. the case was decided in that court, and a mandamus was ordered, commanding the collector to grant clearances. This decision gave universal satisfaction at Charleston. [Long.]

The *Norfolk Ledger* of the 23d ult. says, the vessel anchored in Hampton Roads, on account of a head wind, ship *Leonidas*, capt. McKenzie, in government service, from Washington bound to Algiers.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated April 28.

“The London market for grain is still very dull; prices have gradually experienced a decline for three weeks past, and the former prevalent idea that an advance would take place seems to subside; but still, if the embargo in America should be continued, and our West-India colonies be supplied with provisions from the mother country, we think it probable the present prices may be maintained with some advance. Sales of New-York wheat to any extent or any circumstance could not now be effected at above 11s. 6d. per 70lbs.

“Rathbone, Hughes and Duncan.”

From the Boston Palladium.

A vessel sailed for Halifax on Sunday, on board of which were about 100 foreign sailors as passengers. We heard of one American among them, who passed himself for an Englishman, and on being questioned by a person who knew him, “said he had been long without employ, and wished to get some where, where he could find business.”

Counterfeit Dollars.

A number of counterfeit dollars, in imitation of those of the Spanish emission of 1798, are in circulation—they may be easily discovered, being much lighter than the genuine dollar of that date. They are a mixture of metals, and the appearance of copper will at once be perceived—the sound had the left of the piece on the pillar side has a larger ring or impression of the die than the real dollar, and the right scarcely any—the edge very rough. They are generally issued by mean looking fellows, at places where they find them ignorant of the deception. [Phil. paper.]

TENNESSEE.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Maury county, April 27, 1808.

GENTLEMEN,

“I HAVE lately received information from General Andrew Jackson, that the Indians have murdered three families, consisting of twenty-one persons, at a small distance below the mouth of Duck river, two days previous to that (which should have been done on the 5th inst.) they attacked a boat of Major Colbert's in Tennessee river, on board of which were five white men—they killed two and wounded three—one of which has since died of his wounds. The general's informant reports, that there are incursions on the south bank of the Tennessee, a hostile band of Creek Indians, amounting to four hundred and fifty, and with them twelve white men. If this be the case, it is high time to prepare for war. I am ordered by the general, without delay, to place and keep my brigade in complete readiness, so that I may be called on, furnish my quota with the shortest notice, and wait his further orders, or the orders of government—you will therefore immediately make such arrangements in your respective regiments as will ensure to you and me the confidence of our country. You will direct the volunteers within your regiments to be in readiness and on the alert, as they will be considered as minute men if emergency should require or a call from the president.”