

American Intelligence.

MONTREAL, June 20.

WE understand, that on Monday evening and Tuesday morning last, a fracas took place at the Provincial line on Lake Champlain. The circumstances which happened were on account of a large raft, which the American custom-house officers had embargoed, and meant to prevent going to the Quebec market; the citizens, however, adjacent to the place where the raft was taken, embodied, and in defiance of the whole force which could be collected on the occasion, brought her this side the line. In this transaction considerable powder and balls are said to have been expended on both sides, but no blood shed. A small cabin erected on the raft, was perforated in forty different places, by the balls of the militia from the custom-house.

We learn by a gentleman from Lake Ontario, that a person there in the employ of the custom-house officer, was lately shot dead, when on the watch of those attempting to run property into the province line. The coroner's inquest was accidental death.

NEW-BEDFORD, July 1.

An English sloop came into this port a little while since, under pretence of want of repairs. She was suspected by the collector as coming in after flour, and in consequence thereof her sails were ordered to be taken off. After laying here a few days to be sheathed, she sailed from this place, and on Friday last was seized near Old-town, (Martha's Vineyard,) and was found to have on board, flour, fish and candles. Her cargo was immediately taken out.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

The Oflag, so long expected, has at length arrived, and we are still in a state of uncertainty and doubt. England has made no concession for her outrage, and Buonaparte has made neither a declaration of hostilities, or an ultimate relative to commerce in peace with us. He has decreed that all American vessels which are found in European seas after the 28th of April shall be liable to seizure. This measure is predicated upon the supposition that they must have escaped from the U. States in contravention of the embargo law, or that they were carrying on illicit commerce under cover of their flag. The same decree contains another remarkable clause which amply displays the cunning policy of the French government. "That American vessels shall be subject to embargo in France as long as the embargo continues in the United States, because they assert that we laid the embargo, under the idea that the English, under the orders of council, would seize our vessels, and that it would, in such case, benefit us."

A letter written by a French officer, at the time he was quitting Russia, mentions, that they were about to march to the frontiers of Turkey, and there was little doubt but the destination of the army was to India. [Oracle.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

On Saturday last, the high court of error and appeals of this state, met for the last time, in order to give judgment in the cases, that had been argued during their session, which began the 20th ult. All the business of the court being finished by the terms of the judiciary act of 1806, this court is henceforth abolished. The attending judges were Rush, Roberts, Hamilton, Wilson, Cooper and Young.

The important question—what is the legal operation of a sentence in a foreign court of admiralty, condemning a vessel as enemies property, in an action on the policy, was discussed with distinguished learning and ability, by the counsel in the cause. It was contended by Messrs. Lewis and Ingersol, that this sentence is conclusive evidence against the insured, to falsify the warrant of neutrality. Messrs. Duponceau and Tughman maintained the opposite principle. All the judges, except judge Cooper, were of opinion the sentence was conclusive evidence, and affirmed the judgment of the supreme court.

July 8.

We understand that no answers to letters forwarded by the Oflag to France have been received by her return. The reason of this is, that on her arrival the letters were seized, and were not to be delivered until her departure.

July 9.

Arrived, the French brig La Pays, capt. Gratiel, 23 days from Guadaloupe. She carries 16 guns and 110 men, and is one of the Rochefort Squadron which brought out troops to Guadaloupe. It is said she has come for provisions and to be refitted, having had an engagement with a British sloop of war, which she beat off with the loss of four men.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 9.

Government have received dispatches from our ministers at Paris and London by lieutenant Lewis, one of the messengers that went out and returned in the Oflag, and who reached this city last evening.

We understand that neither France nor G. Britain have manifested any disposition to relax in the regulations they have adopted towards neutral nations, and which have placed the United States in so unpleasant a situation.

The secretary of the navy returned to the city yesterday, in consequence of the arrival of the Oflag. The president and all the heads of departments are at present here.

DIED, on the 4th inst. at his seat in Dedham, Massachusetts, the Honourable FISHER AMES.

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1808.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, 1808.

JOHN HUSTON, major of a battalion, 47th reg. Frederick.

David Schnebly, lieutenant-col. commandant, 8th reg. Washington.

George Barber, capt. James Keech Cawood, lieutenant, and George M. Williams, ens. of a company, 45th reg. St. Mary's.

Henry Broome, lieutenant, and William Grindall, ens. of capt. W. Kilgour's comp. do. do.

Thomas A. Reeder, capt. and Andrew Mills, lieutenant, of a comp. do. do.

Robert W. Fleming, capt. and John Ward, of John, lieutenant, of a comp. 44th reg. Montgomery.

John Clagett, of Joseph, lieutenant, and Thomas Gaffaway, ens. of capt. Lane's comp. do.

Lloyd Beall, ens. of capt. W. Owen's comp. do.

Jesse Leach, capt. Charles H. Crabb, lieutenant, and Richard J. Crabb, ens. of a comp. 44th reg. Montgomery.

Samuel W. Dorsey, capt. Horatio Hudson, lieutenant, and Job White, ens. of a rifle comp. 32d reg. Anne-Arundel.

Thomas Roberts, capt. John Thorpe, lieutenant, and James May, ens. of a comp. 27th reg. Baltimore.

From the National Intelligencer.

After a full investigation of such evidence and circumstances as have come to the knowledge of the court in the course of its proceedings, a correct statement of which is hereunto annexed, and after mature deliberation upon the same, the following opinion on the amount of the testimony is respectfully submitted:

It has been proved to the satisfaction of this court, that brigadier-general James Wilkinson had been engaged in a tobacco trade with governor Miro, of New-Orleans, before he entered the American army in 1791; that he received large sums of money for tobacco delivered in New-Orleans, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and that a large quantity of tobacco, belonging to him, was condemned and stored in New-Orleans in that year; but it has not been proved, and after the fullest investigation and comparison of testimony in possession of the court it does not appear, that he has received any money from the Spanish government or any of its officers, since the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, or that he has ever received money from that government or its officers for any other purpose but in payment for tobacco, and other produce, sold and delivered by him or his agents.

It has been stated by the general that after his damaged tobacco had laid some years in store at New-Orleans, his agent there received for it and remitted to him, the several sums, credited in the copy of an account current presented by him and marked No. —, and under the impression that the letters accompanying the said account were written by his said agent, Philip Nolan, the court think it highly probable that the statement is correct. They, however, do not consider the verity of it of the least importance in the case, since if he did receive the money as stated, the transaction was fully justifiable, and if he did not so receive it, there is no proof of his having received it at all.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this court, that there is no evidence of brigadier-general James Wilkinson's having at any time received a pension from the Spanish government, or of his having received money from the government of Spain, or any of its officers or agents, for corrupt purposes; and the court has no hesitation in saying, that as far as his conduct has been developed by this inquiry, he appears to have discharged the duties of his station with honour to himself and fidelity to his country.

City of Washington, June 28, 1808.

(Signed) H. BURBECK, President.
T. H. CUSHING, }
JONA. WILLIAMS, } Members.

July 2, 1808.

Approved,
(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

The President of the United States, on the 4th of July, appeared dressed in a neat suit of homespun—a patriotic example, and worthy of general imitation.

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the celebration of the 4th of July in that city, says,

"One of the most striking parts of the spectacles of this day, was the large number of Virginia cloth suits which adorned the persons of our citizens. It was a badge for the consolation and encouragement of the belligerent powers of Europe. Upon this homespun enthusiasm and the spirit of independence have stamped all the value, all the pride of ornament." Many of these manufactures, though obtained at a very short notice, were handsome specimens of what our skill is competent to accomplish. When the use of our own cloth shall become the fashion of the state, as it is rapidly becoming, the wheels and looms of Virginia will not be deficient in the fineness and elegance of European fabrics."

General WILKINSON, it is stated, will sail in a few days either from Philadelphia or New-York for New-Orleans.

It is whispered (says the N. Y. Gazette) since the arrival of the Oflag, that Great-Britain has made certain propositions to our minister, which he has forwarded to government, and which propositions he is of opinion will be accepted.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the United Bank of Maryland, held at their new banking-house on the 5th inst. the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.

David Winchester, Andrew Elicott, James Armstrong, Henry Payson, Solomon Ettings, Stephen Brown, John Comegys, Thomas M. Elderry, John Frick, Francis Hollingsworth, Benjamin Williams, Joseph H. Nicholson, Walter Dorsey, Joseph Young, Alexander Robinson, Edward Harris.

Those in italic are new members.

The directors of the Bank of Newbern, (N. C.) have declared a dividend of six and one quarter per cent. on the stock of said company for the half year ending the 30th ult.

TOBACCO is stated in a letter from Cadiz of April 8, at 35 dollars per hundred. West-India produce of every description had risen considerably—wheat and flour remain nearly at the price they were previous to the embargo. The crops are stated to be very promising.

At Oporto and Lisbon, COTTON is stated to be at the former place at the rate of 700 rees per pound—at the latter at 620.—Butter from 500 to 600 rees per pound.

Black Lead.—A mine of black lead has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Raleigh, (N. C.) It is used as paint, to make the roofs of houses fire proof; and is sold at the mine at 10 dollars per barrel of 500 wt.

The British Packet Queen Charlotte arrived at Halifax on the 16th ultimo, in six days from New York.

Col. Burr had landed from her, and been introduced to the governor and admiral, and treated with politeness.

A letter from a passenger in the packet to his friend in New-York, dated June 18th, says,

"You will perhaps have heard that col. Burr was to be one of us. We took him out of a pilot boat leagues from the Hook, after having laid to wait for him until 9 at night. He was accompanied by —, who introduced him on board, as a Mr. Edwards, under which name he continues, as he proposes, incog. though every one on board knows who he is. He proceeds with us to England," &c.

On the 4th of July, at an early hour, at Washington City, capt. Brent's troop of horse appeared before the house of the Secretary of State, when Mr. Madison presented them with an elegant standard accompanied with a patriotic address, to which capt. Brent returned an appropriate reply.

Captain Skinner, arrived at New-York, in 17 days from Bass-End, St. Croix, informs, that he saw on Monday, the 4th inst. in lat. 34½, long. 72½, a fleet of 18 men of war standing to the southward.

The-East-India-Sago plant. (*Cycas circinalis* Linn.) is now in full bloom, in Mrs. Forest's garden in the city. It is the largest and most perfect plant of its kind we have ever seen. It has been in her possession about twelve years, and has never blossomed before. Mrs. F. has very politely given permission to any person, who feels an interest in acquiring botanical information, to examine this valuable excelsior which now, unquestionably has been proved, can bear the cold of a Carolina climate. It is the only plant of the kind which has ever blossomed in this country. [Charleston Courier.]

Mr. John (late lieutenant-general) Whitelocke, it tends, it is said, shortly to embark for America. [London paper.]

To preserve Clover in its Green state.

TAKE in your grafs from the swath, cut it down as you would straw, on Smylers or Kirks cutting machine, pack it well down in a close apartment or bag head, giving a pound of salt to every hundred weight. By preserving it in this way, you will have a beautiful green hay, exceedingly fragrant and nutritious, and superior to any fodder, especially to milk cows. It is not more expensive than the usual mode of making and drying hay, as the same number of horses will cut and pack it, without the risk of having it damaged by rain, which too frequently happens from unavoidable delays. This process is certainly worth attention, and more so from our eastern farmers, who are in the habit of exporting this article to the West India markets.

Died, at Sta.brook, (Ten.) Oliver Heard, Esq; attorney at law, aged 27; he had just married a young widow of 88, who had led him to squander the attractive charms of 8000 dollars property, but who fortunately did not possess the 8-1000th part of that sum: finding he had lost a fortune, and mortified at the nonsuit, he took an untimely leave of his tender and amiable consort; drinking her reformation in a tumbler of poison, and ed suicide to the rank speculation. [Salem Gazette.]