

wood enough; and as for clothing we could certainly do as well as we did last war. The expenses of a war on our part could not be very great. The citizens would all be soldiers, and individual enterprise would lessen the necessity of national exertions on the ocean, and give employment through an efficient privateering system, to all our seamen.

With regard to our agricultural interest, it must be recollected that in proportion as our citizens are called off to military duties, the culture of the earth would be circumscribed, and the labors of the field be confined to fewer persons; the exertions of the husbandman would meet with a prompt and adequate reward by the inevitable demands for supplies by the public forces. And as for manufacturers, if any thing can improve them, a complete exclusion of English goods certainly must.

But why does this "Hamilton" seek to terrify the citizens of the United States with the false prospect of complete ruin? He can be no friend to his country, and those who second his endeavors are only pleading the cause of Britain. War doubtless has its horrors; but the British nation will find that we shall not have more than our share; and that in the event of hostilities with us, her wretched and perishing laborers who will inevitably be thrown out of employ, like the dogs of Scylla, will raise strange and direful commotions in her bowels.

We know not how to account for it, but we have experienced a total failure of intelligence from Richmond for a week past; and were it not for some paragraphs which appeared in the Aurora of the 15th, we should be quite in the dark with respect to the progress of Burr's trial on the 7th, 8th, and 10th instant. It seems that on Friday [the 7th, being the day to which the court stood adjourned] some additional witnesses attended, and major Scott, the marshal, stated to the court that an expense of 7 dollars per day was incurred in providing a guard for Burr whilst out of prison, that the comptroller of the treasury had refused to allow the charge, and that unless indemnified for the expense he should put Burr back into the penitentiary. The court took time to consider till Monday. Jonathan Dayton is represented as lurking incognito about Richmond, under different names; that great intrigues were carrying on, and that Burr's friends were willing to sacrifice Blount-Russert before they could get Burr off. On Monday Blount-Russert was brought into court by the marshal, and retired about one o'clock. The panel of the jury was named, and Burr commenced his objections, which were expected he would carry to great lengths: but there was no doubt entertained but what he would make use of all the privileges allowed by the right of challenge.

Several witnesses from Cincinnati on the trial of Burr, passed through Chillicothe [state of Ohio] on the 30th ult. on their way to Richmond. The active governor of Ohio has exhibited great activity in procuring the complement of militia required from every legion immediately on receiving the commands of the general government. With respect to those accounts from British papers which represent the merchants of London as taking precautions against the effects of a rupture between this country and France, we view their conduct as proceeding from conjecture on the result of the return of the lately proffered treaty, more than from any positive knowledge that the British ministry are disposed to make war upon us.

The Narrows at New-York, it is asserted in the papers of that city, are to be immediately fortified. The following article, in addition to those already quoted, was received at New-York from Bordeaux. By the arrival at Boston we are enabled to ascertain what use the emperor Alexander made of the courtesy of the British, who so politely relinquished to him the management of opening negotiations with the French. The manner of opening the business has been as unfortunate as the choice of negotiators was ill-advised. It seems the French treated them very rudely, and instead of yielding to them put 30 or 40,000 of them to death. The probability is, that the "letters from Berlin" have no foundation in truth.

Letters from Berlin mention that the answer of the British government to the propositions made to it to open negotiations for peace had arrived at the Russian head quarters, and had been transmitted from thence to the emperor Napoleon. In this answer the court of London expresses its readiness to enter upon negotiations in concert with its allies, and relinquishes the manner of opening them entirely to the pleasure of the emperor of Russia. A correspondence relative to this important object was said to be established between Talleyrand and the Russian minister for foreign affairs who was at Koningsberg. What augurs favorably, is, the frequency of the direct communication between the head quarters of the two armies, French and Russian and de camps daily passing from one to the other with dispatches.

Further extracts from Mr. MADISON'S speech, delivered in the House of Representatives in the year 1794.

The Algerine depositions appeared to have proceeded from the steps taken in pursuance of the views of the British government. If they were not immediately pointed against us, it must have been known that our trade would be the victim. The evil therefore may at least be charged to an unfriendly disregard of our interests, if not to a positive hostility to them. The pecuniary amount of this evil, cannot be rated at less than the expense of the armament proposed as a remedy. This is stated at 600,000 dollars for the outfit, and he did not expect that the annual expense would average much less; to which may be added, at a very low computation, for infirmities remaining after the armament 200,000 dollars.

The spoliations committed on our neutral commerce by G. Britain, must be of very considerable, though uncertain amount; and the consequential detriment to our trade in general from these interruptions and dangers of a very great, though equally uncertain amount. In order to bring both within a safe estimate he said he would state the former at the limited sum of 150,000 dollars, and the latter at no more than 400,000 dollars.

In addition to the foregoing estimates he said there was another item, which though of a different character, tell under a comprehensive view of our situation; and being reducible to an amount tolerably definite, ought to find a place here. He referred to the statement before mentioned of a report of the Secretary of State, which showed that the loss to the United States from a dependence on British bottoms for the carriage of their produce, was one sixth annually, in time of war, than 2,000,000 dollars, and in

war and peace averaged, no less than 1,303,857 dollars. Allowing about one third of this carriage for the reasonable share of G. Britain (and for reasons formerly derived from the character of our exports, this was a full share) the annual loss from the dependence might be called about 1,000,000 dollars.

These calculations he recapitulated thus:

DOLLARS	1,000,000
Indian war	200,000
Fur trade	200,000
Alarme depreidations	600,000
Insurance not reduced by the	
naval armament	200,000
British spoliations	150,000
Consequential detriment to our trade	400,000
Dependence on British bottoms	1,000,000
Dollars.	3,550,000

From this view of things, it was impossible to deny that however prosperous the U. States might be in some respects, they were in others laboring under violations of their rights and interests, which demanded the serious attention of the legislature. Besides the unreciprocated footing of their commerce, and the indignities offered them, it was seen that they were burthened with an enormous extra expense, and involved in unjust losses, amounting to more than three and a half millions of dollars a year; a tax nearly equal to the heavy one they had been obliged to impose on themselves.

Having taken this view of our situation, he proceeded to consider how far a remedy was comprised in the resolutions before the committee, by tracing the probable operation of them if passed into a law. [In this stage of his observations, the hour of adjournment being nearly arrived, he sat down, with an intimation that the subject would be renewed.]

Resuming the train of his observations, he proceeded to explain the remedial operations of his propositions.

First—They will make the nation sensible, that we can, by just and pacific means, inflict consequences which will make it her interest to pay a full regard to our rights and interests.

To enforce this tendency, he alluded to the ideas he had formerly expressed in relation to the dependence of G. Britain on the commerce of the U. States and the obvious and efficient dependence of the British W. Indies, on the supplies of the U. S. ares.

On the latter subject, he entered into a particular reply to the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Ames) who had argued, that the British regulation of the trade between the U. S. and the W. Indies, was conformable to the principles of the colony system, as established by the commercial nations of Europe, and could not therefore be reasonably complained of. 2. That the W. Indies could obtain supplies from her quarters, and did not therefore depend on the U. States; and that there was danger by forcing these supplies into the channel of our shipping.

In answer to the 3rd argument of Mr. Ames, Mr. Madison undertook to show, that G. Britain had not pursued, but violated the principles of the colony system. The true spirit of this system, he said, was to confine the trade between the parent country and the colony, to their own vessels, and to allow as little trade as possible, between the colony and foreign countries; but when a trade with a foreign country became necessary to the colony, to allow the foreign vessels the same carrying privileges allowed to their own. Colonies, he said, were to be considered as parts of a common empire. The trade between one part and another, as between London and Kingston in Jamaica, was to be considered equally an internal trade with coaling trade between London and Liverpool, or the trade between different ports of the U. States; and might, if deemed expedient, be equally restrained to domestic bottoms. But when a trade was opened between a colony and a foreign country, the case was changed; the foreign country became a party, and had a reciprocal claim to the use of its bottoms, as much in the trade with the colony, as with any other part of the empire, to which the colony belonged. In support of this doctrine, Mr. Madison referred to the example of every nation in Europe, except that of G. Britain, which had American colonies, Denmark, Sweden, the U. Netherlands, France, Spain, and Portugal, had their colonies, as well as G. Britain; and some of them rigorously attached to the principles of the colony system; not a single one of these nations had refused whenever a trade was permitted at all between the colonies and the parent country, to make the carriage common to the vessels of both parties. G. Britain alone had attempted a monopoly in such cases for her own vessels. Her example therefore was an innovation on the colony system, as well as an infraction of the rights of reciprocity.

It is confidently said that the British Minister has expressed a decided opinion, that his government never sanctioned the orders of Admiral Boscawen—that they will so avow—that they will give up the seamen taken out of the Chesapeake—and make such reparation as shall be satisfactory to the American government.

FROM THE BOSTON DEMOCRAT. After the tory papers, upon the supposition that the seamen demanded by the Leopard were not American citizens, had indulged themselves in a high strain of censure upon the obstinacy and injustice of our government in refusing to G. Britain the right of searching for and demanding deserters, &c. on board our vessels, the late documents respecting the seamen in question, seem to have driven them to some miserable shifts—(except Tom Turner's incendiary, who insinuates, even now, his disbelief of the president's assertion.) Yesterday's Palladium whines about courtesy, upon request, and says that "it is the search by foreign officers that is considered here as the point of disgrace; and this admiral Berkely considers no disgrace; but a reasonable courtesy between armed ships, and therefore expressly orders his officers to offer the same right to Commodore Barron."

It is like the duellist's; one of whom, having made concessions on the ground, which produced a reconciliation, said let us wound one another a little that our acquaintance may not laugh—with all my heart, said the other, with great courtesy—and pricked him smartly through the flesh of his arm—now where shall I wound you? said he—where you CAN, by G—d, said the other, as—assuming a posture of dejection. The Palladium proceeds: "Did it not so far modify the claim, that Barron might have delivered the deserters without disgrace?"

Nothing that is modified by the requisite courtesy of a British admiral could be disgraceful in the eyes of a Boston tory.

Here it is directly proposed to submit to search and detain men, under circumstances modified by the claimant. Let us see how this agrees with the orders given to commanders in 1798 by Mr. Adams, whose policy "alone can save the country."

EXTRACT From a circular, directed to the commanders in the navy of the United States, from the navy department, signed Benjamin Stoddert, and dated Dec. 29, 1798.

"It is the positive command of the president that ON NO PRETEXT WHATSOEVER, you permit the public vessels of war under your command, to be detained or searched, nor any of the officers or men belonging to her, to be taken from her, by the ships or vessels of any foreign nation, so long as you are in a capacity to repel such outrage on the honor of the American flag."

If force should be exerted to compel your submission, you are to resist that force to the utmost of your power, and when overpowered, by superior force, you are to strike your flag, and thus yield your vessel as well as your men—but never your men without your vessel."

Here is an explicit, unequivocal claim of exemption from search on any pretence whatever. For who will advance the ridiculous idea, that government should yield the principle, and yet instruct its officers to defend it at the cannon's mouth?

There is an astonishing absurdity in one of our tory papers, which acknowledges that our national vessel is ought to be considered a part of territory, exempt from search, yet denies our right to their aliens or deserters under our flag. This would make the President say, "I give you up all the leaven claimed by you, that may be found under our flag; yet any search that you may attempt, to find those leaven, will be at your peril—you may have the leaven you claim, if you can find them; but if you look for them, you must do it at the cannon's mouth."

Did Adams mean to trifle in this way? Or, did he, by explicit orders to resist any attempt even to search, expressly establish the principle, that our flag should protect all that sail under it? Our tories, who declare our salvation depends on Mr. Adams's policy, and yet condemn the flag supplied to be taken by our government, may reconcile these matters if they can.

We are told in the Boston prints, that the English can maintain their colonies in the West Indies, without us; an assertion easily made, but we are never given to understand in what manner the supply is to be obtained. If we are to credit some of the best informed men in England, these colonies are at all times at our mercy, and certainly they merit our consideration more than those, who wish to lessen our confidence, the better to promote British tyranny. In a late debate in the house of commons of England, sir W. Young declared, "the West India colonies cannot be supplied, in the two great articles of absolute necessity, provisions and lumber, but from America;" and his assertion was supported by sir Francis Baring, who said, "it would be dangerous and cruel, by an attempt to supply the colonies ourselves, to expose them to the starvation, for such would be the effect of excluding American commerce from the West India islands."

A gentleman recently from Montreal, in forms us, that while there, he heard it reported, that the government had chartered two vessels for taking down to Quebec the cannon and military stores which were at Montreal, St. Johns, &c. and that it was the prevailing opinion there that if a war broke out between England & the United States, no attempt at defending that province would be made except at Quebec, where a vigorous and determined stand would be made; and for which purpose it would be immediately put in the best possible state of defence. He further adds, that when passing St. Johns, &c. on his way thither, he observed the military extremely busy in the rearing of cannon, &c. which he understood were to be sent down to Quebec with all possible dispatch.

The influenza, so much complained of in the city of New York, has made its appearance here. Many people are afflicted with sore eyes and headache. In one printing-office in this city, more than twenty of the men are so affected as to be unable to work. In this office we have 3 indispole. It is a subject of congratulation, that except the above complaint, and a dylentery among children, the city of Philadelphia enjoys perfect good health, and is even undisturbed by the rumors of fever or disafe.

We copy the following article from the London Times of the 22d of June—the coincidence of its date with the attack on the Chesapeake, will be noticed. "In consequence of the apprehension of hostilities with the U. States, several American vessels are now detained by the owners of the cargoes. On Saturday an order was sent to the custom house, requiring an immediate return of the amount of the exports and imports relating to America."

LONDON, June 23.—We have been credibly informed, that a clause in the treaty now pending between this country and America actually stipulates, that English agents shall be stationed in the American ports, to see and grant certificates, that all colonial produce, bound for Europe, has been unshipped and reloaded in such ports. We are afraid that a clause, so favourable to the British shipping interest, can never be rendered palatable to the Americans.

By a gentleman just arrived in this city, in 24 days from Penacola, information has been received that Fouché, governor of that place had absconded to New Orleans, having been discovered an accomplice with Burr, in his nefarious schemes against the independence of this country.

The Territorial dispute between the States of Georgia and North-Carolina, has been a vicably adjusted by the commissioners appointed for that purpose.

A Russian affair has occurred at Szcekochin, in Prussian Poland. Some weeks since, the government there wished to have a Polish Eagle painted, which was intended to be fixed up in front of the town-house, with great formality. However, as no painter could be found there, one was sent for from a neighboring village, in Austrian Poland; but as he could not be provided with colors sufficient for his purpose, he took the Eagle home with him, which coming to the ears of the Austrian Commandant, both the Eagle and the Painter were seized, and sent to the Tribunal at Cracow. A letter was consequently written to the Austrian Commandant, with some explanations, and requesting him to think of the wife and children of the poor artist, to which he returned the following answer:

"I have the honour to answer your letter, and inform you, that the House of Austria can never suffer a subject of theirs to go unpunished who has been accessory in promoting any measures calculated to exterminate fidelity in the bosoms of those citizens who have sworn fidelity to their lawful sovereign. If the happy moment should arrive for Poland, when the Polish Eagle shall be re-planted by a general peace, then every brave Pole who would celebrate such an event may employ as many Austrian painters as he may chole. At present, reasons of state will not permit Austrians to engage in this business. Be assured, the wife and children of this unfortunate man are not indifferent to me."

London paper.

We are extremely sorry to state, that letters received from St. Helena by his Majesty's ship the Theseus, which left that island the 15th of April bring an account of the intrusion of the measles among the inhabitants—a disorder which was never known before on that island, and which has now proved fatal to one-third of its population. The mortality has been most among the respectable in the town of the island—and more fatal in St. James's Valley, than in the thinly inhabited parts of the country.

It appears to have been brought from the Cape of Good Hope, where it had occasioned similar ravages, by some persons of the fleet that touched at St. Helena in February last—it was known on the island that the disorder prevailed in the fleet, and very proper precautions were taken, by keeping the vessels as much in a state of quarantine as the nature of circumstances would permit—but from the misconduct and love of gain of some of the lower classes, an inter view took place between the ships; and the disorder soon communicated itself to the inhabitants of St. James's Valley, where it spread over the whole island.

This contagion first appeared about the 5th or 6th of February, in the families of Major Seal and of Mrs. Chabrelain. I was attended in almost all cases with acute febrile symptoms and considerable malignity—the diarrhoea were very frequent at the close of the disease, some of them obstinate and many fatal. Although the destructive effects of this contagion was not to be wondered at, when considered as affecting the whole community at once, nor remarkable, when contrasted with its still greater mortality at the Cape; it occasioned a general depression of spirits, and a general mourning at St. Helena for no less on the island escaped the violence of the disorder.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED, Ship Traveller, Kidd, Amsterdam. CLEARED, Brig Rising Sun Burr, Havana. Two Brothers, Carey, do. Sch'r Messinger, White, Guadalupe. Enterprize, Glavarty, Port Rico. Sally, Duvall, do.

The ship Erin, Stevenson, of Baltimore, was left at Bordeaux by captain Skiddy, of the brig Stephen, arrived at New-York, in 4 days from Bordeaux, to sail for this port in eight days.

Left at Nantz, June 29th, the Sally, of Baltimore. Spoke, in the Downs, June 12, ship Henry, of Baltimore for Bordeaux; June 26, lat. 27, 54, long. 14, brig William, of Portland, from Baltimore for Nantz; July 3, ship Portsmouth, Dorson, of Baltimore for Amsterdam, 18 days.

Cleared from New-York, schooner Concord, Packard, for Baltimore. Left at Havana, July 30, Eliza Vickery, Vickery, for Baltimore in 4 days.

From the Merchant's Coffee House Book. August 16. Arrived, schooner Susan & William, Luce, from Boston, to Bullum & Goodhue. Also, schooner Comet, Eagle, 21 days from Martinique—sugar & coffee—Briscoe & Partridge. Also, ship Rifson, Brown, 67 days from London—Bally—James Biays. July 12, lat. 38, long. 45, spoke ship Edus, from Bremen, for Baltimore.

Also, ship Rebecca, Wyse, 127 days from Batavia—sugar & coffee—S. Smith & Buchanan. August 1, lat. 35, long. 68, spoke schooner Harmony, Reed, from New York, for the West Indies. Also, ship Apollo, from Philadelphia—ballast—S. Smith & Buchanan. Also, schooner Nymph, Moreton, 20 days from Guadalupe—sugars—Wm. Patterton & Sons.

Philadelphia, August 15.

Extract of a letter from our Correspondent, dated LAZARETTO, Aug. 14.

This morning arrived brig Good Friends, Harper, 73 days from Leghorn, with wine, &c. to Duconoing and Lacombe. Left there May 22, ship Ann, Bradford from France; Two Brothers, Canton; brig Nellor, Lisbon; ship Little Hetty, do; ship Suffolk, Thom-son; brig Juno, Rutherford; ship Orphenia, Carran; schooner Rebecca, Prince; brig St. Michaels, Bounds; schooner Betty, Brady; brig Catharine, Smith; brig Orlando, Burges; schooner Washington, Davids; ship Arrabella, Little; ship Two Friends; schooner Barry & Eliza; and brig James."

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY, The 17th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of

A Variety of Dry Goods. After which at 12 o'clock, 41 hds. good Muscovado Sugar, 25 puncheons of Rum, 21 hds. Molasses to close sales, 28 chests Hyson Tea, 60 boxes of Sugar.

Also, 10 tons of Roll'd Iron. At private sale, 100 tierces Fresh Rice. R. LEMMON & CO. Auctioneers.

Sale by Auction. Will be added to our sale THIS DAY, 8 pipes of Holland Gin, entituled to debenture, 12 pipes 4th proof Brandy, 50 seroons Caraccas Cocoa.

R. LEMMON & CO. Auctioneers, August 17.

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING, The 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Frederick-street dock, will commence the sale of

A Variety of Dry Goods. After which at 12 o'clock, 50 hds. Sugar, a part of which is first quality, 219 boxes Coffee, 20 puncheons Rum, 19 pipes Holland Gin, 18 ds. Bordaux Brandy, &c. At private sale, 700 boxes Sugar, 100,000 wt Coffee, 50,000 Caraccas Cocoa. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers August 17

For the River Weser or Jade, Or, (if the Bluecase continues,) FOR TONNINGEN, The Bremen Brig MARIA, Captain G. Moussees;

Sails under a special British licence, wanting her to proceed unmolested to any neut port in Europe. She has a part of her cargo engaged, for the remainder apply to G. TOPKEN & CO. or D. L. THOMAS, Ship Broker.

For Sale, Great a la Mer-laine, Cottons and Stripes, bonnets Linen, Ombre, Tickenburgs, White Rolls, Russia Duck, 2 and 3 bushel Bags, and fine Green West-India Coffee, in bags.—Apply to G. TOPKEN & CO. August 17

Farmers—Attention! THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his PLANTATION, situated on the York road, about sixteen miles from Baltimore, containing 262 1/2 acres, a large proportion in meadow and wood land, and the remainder in cultivation. Any person disposed to purchase will be pleased to call and view the premises, when he can be informed of the terms (which will be accommodating) by applying to the subscriber. JOHN JONES. August 17

When as Charles Smith has in his possession sundry notes of hand given by me to him in consequence of an agreement, which has since become void, (as per receipt now in my possession,) I, therefore, deem it proper to caution the public against receiving such notes, as they will not be paid by me. Witness my hand this 17th day of August, 1807. JOHN WILLIAMS. N. B. The notes above alluded to were dated February 19, 1807.

Independent Company YOU are requested to meet on the usual parade ground, in Howard's Park, Tomorrow Afternoon, the 18th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. with arms and accoutrements complete. SAMUEL STUMP, Secy. N. B. Ordered that you attend on Friday following at the same place and hour, in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements complete. S. S. August 17

Patriotic Guards. IT is requested that every member of the company will attend Monday evening's parade, at six o'clock, as business of consequence is to be transacted. By order, C. P. WHITE, Secy. August 17

Friendship Volunteers, Are requested to meet in their common dress, to-morrow evening, at their usual place, at 4 o'clock. I wish the whole company to attend, as I have matters of consequence to communicate to them. JOHN CHALMERS, Capt. August 17

Attention—the Whole! THE members of the Baltimore National Blues are requested to attend a parade between the first and second mill, adjacent to Jones's Falls, This Evening, precisely at 5 o'clock. As business of importance will be transacted, punctual attendance is required. By order, WILLIAM PURDEN, Lieut. N. B. All who wish to join are requested to attend. A Drummer and Fifer are wanted. August 17

A New Pamphlet. THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, And may be purchased at the Bookstore of Messrs. WARNER & HANNA; Price 25 Cents, AN ESSAY Towards an Exposition of the Futility of Thomas Paine's Objections to the Christian Religion. Being a reply to a late Pamphlet written by him, entitled, "Examination of the passages in the New Testament, quoted from the Old, & called Prophecies concerning Jesus Christ, &c. &c. By JOHN B. COLVIN. August 11

Impressments. WM. BOGIN and GEORGE SHIELDS, who state that they were born in Baltimore, have been impressed into the British service, and are now detained therein for want of evidences of their citizenship. Their friends or relations are requested to furnish the collector of this port with the necessary proofs, that he may demand their liberation. Custom-House, August 14

NOTICE. WAS committed to the custody of the Sheriff of Harford County, a negro man by the name of Cato Barton, a stout made fellow about 5 feet 7 inches high; has a good countenance, and a pug nose. Had on when committed, a brown great coat; a flon jacket and trousers. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, agreeably to law. BENJ: G. JONES, Sheriff of Harford County. June 24