FISHERMEN IMPRESSED!!

It is with strong feelings of indignation we notice the impressment of our fishermen by the British. Several fishing vessels from Marblehead, Beverly, and Salem, have lately been fallen in with by the English frigate *Ville de Milan*, capt. LAURIE, cruising on the Banks, and had twelve or fourteen of their best men forcibly impressed and carried off to Halifax, to serve his Britannic Majesty, in his "*just and necessary war against France*." We fear that many others may experience a similar fate; and should this be the case, our industrious fishermen will be obliged to quit the banks, and return home. As it is we know not what security they will receive that the practice may not be followed up for the season. What have we done that merits this treatment? Have we impressed British subjects? Do we take their seamen? No, we respect their rights, and they are bound to respect ours. The friends of the unfortunate impressed men (aided by the generous exertions of some individuals) have dispatched a vessel for Halifax, with documents proving the citizenship of every individual impressed. The vessel sailed on Thursday last, and we hope will return with the men—we understand they are all native citizens, and we believe born within the county of Essex. It is said the British consul residing in Boston, has advised the Admiral on the Halifax station, to give up the men. The advice is seasonable, and the admiral will certainly find it for the interest of his government to surrender them immediately. If it has come to this, that our fishing and bay craft cannot sail in security, we may as well meet Great Britain "*single handed*," at once, and try who is the strongest! Will she risk this? We think not. But surely it is enough in all conscience to see two thousand seamen taken from the merchant ships of the United States, in less than two years; and now, having borne with that outrage, we are to witness still further injury, and the fishermen are to be torn from their families and country, to fight in the wars of Geo. the Third! Will our coasting vessels be safe in future? Perhaps not—and it may be found that we shall be visited in our very harbors by British cruizers, hunting after their prey! The Ville de Milan was lately captured from the French, and as the Capt declared, "wanted hands." Good God! "wanted hands," and what was that to us? Are we to find them? It seems we are—but if so, better stop all intercourse with Great Britain immediately, and let the "*green mountain boys*" march to Canada, than to sleep much longer in inglorious ease. *Salem Reg.*

From the N. York Comm. Advertiser.

The following account of the Russian and Massachusetts enterprize, along the west coast of North America, was drawn up by *Jacob Crowninshield, Esq.* of Salem, for Dr. Mitchell. It is highly interesting, and has a near connection with the persevering attempt, making by captains Lewis and Clark, to penetrate by land to the Pacific Ocean.

"I fear it will not be in my power, Dear Sir, to give you very correct information, as to the points of your enquiry. You ask, whether I am in possession of any facts, relative to the settlement or migration of the Kamshatkadales, or subjects of Russia, by land or sea; along the North Western coast of America." I am in possession of no facts, except from the information of others, but I believe it is certain that the Russians, for 8 or 10 years past, have been on the coast, and that they are extending their settlements, if they may be called such, to the Southward. They come from Kamshatka, and their progress is to the south, where I have no doubt they will prove troublesome, either to the Spaniards, or to ourselves, if we should ever take possession of that part of the coast (and we can produce better titles to the country than any European nation whatever.) Although I am not now able to point out the places where they have made establishments, yet I have been informed, and I think correctly, that several Russian traders from Kamshatka have fixed themselves at Queen Charlotte's Island, and in that neighborhood, where they carry on an advantageous commerce with the Indians. They remain over winter, and collect large quantities of Sea Otter and other skins, which are delivered to Russian vessels that regularly visit the coast from St. Peters and other places on the eastern parts of Kamshatka. These vessels make frequent voyages, and supply their traders with such articles as will sell to advantage among the natives. I am not positive that I have heard of the Russians making permanent settlements, but I am sure that the Americans have frequently met their traders on different part of the coast, to the north of Nootka Sound. It is said they mix freely with the natives, learn their language, and endeavor to conciliate them by every means in their power: and I was once informed by a gentleman who had been on the coast, that they possessed a very considerable influence over the northern tribes; and it was his opinion, as it is mine, that the Russian government contemplates making encroachments to the southward, until they shall be stopped by the Spaniards. The American traders were assuredly on the coast before the Russians, except, indeed, that a Russian vessel or two might have visited that part of the coast immediately opposite the eastern extremity of Asia, a few years before. It is almost twenty years since the ship Columbia, Captain Kendrick, and the sloop Mary Washington, Capt. Gray, were dispatched from Boston to the N. W. coast of America; they made important discoveries, and took possession of a considerable tract of country, and Captain Kendrick actually received deeds of a large part from some of the principal chiefs. The river Columbia, if I am not mistaken, receives its name from the Boston ship I have mentioned. I saw the Columbia in Canton, on her return, with a cargo of sea otter skins, which were advantageously disposed of in that market. The Mary Washington afterwards came to China, and made frequent voyages back to the coast, but I believe never returned to the United States. Capt. Kendrick having sent the Columbia home, under charge of Capt. Gray, remained in the sloop, and finally lost his life on the coast, in saluting another vessel. I was acquainted with Capt. Metcalf, of New-York, who commanded the brig Elenora: he was early on the coast, and told me he had taken possession in behalf of the United States. Captain Metcalf was either cut off by the natives, or lost on the coast, on his second trip, after he had visited the Isle of France. Capt. Roberts and others, from Boston, soon followed Capt. Kendrick. Since these voyages were made (and they were the first undertaken from this country) the Americans have carried on a constant trade to the coast, where they collect otter skins and carry them to China, and for ten or fifteen years there have been from five to ten vessels, principally from Massachusetts, engaged in this trade. I have only referred to their voyages, particularly to Capt. Kendrick's, with a view of shewing you that the Americans, have as good, if not better claims to the country than the Russians can possibly have. I wish a collection could be made of all their voyages; the information to be derived from them would certainly be interesting, and perhaps important, in establishing our title to the country embraced within the limits of their discoveries. Captain Metcalf was a very correct navigator, and had made valuable charts and drawings of the coast and harbors which he entered, but I presume they were lost with him. The first navigators are chiefly dead, and it is doubtful whether their journals were preserved. Captain Hendrick's is said to have fallen into the hands of a Mr. Howell, who, it is understood, died in Manilla, where it is probable they were lost. Capt. Ingraham, who sailed under Hendrick in the Columbia, afterwards made a voyage to the northwest coast, and thence to China, and on the passage discovered a small cluster of Islands; and I have heard that his journal was presented to General Washington, and it is very probable it may be found among his papers. It is possible that Captain Magee's may be preserved by his friends or relations who reside in Boston, and if a copy can at any future time be obtained, you may depend I will not fail to present it to you. I do not recollect a single vessel ever having performed a voyage from Salem to the Western coast of America. Our merchants having generally been engaged in other enterprizes, particularly to the East Indies by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, few or none from our port, within my knowledge, have dispatched any vessel round Cape Horn, upon voyages for sea otter skins, which are only procured in high northern latitudes, on the west side of this continent.

The eastern extremity of Asia is so near the western part of North America that the Russians have easy and frequent communication with it. I have not the least doubt but that they have views of taking possession of the whole coast, from the northern extremity of the continent (as far as the sea is navigable) to the Spanish settlements to the southward; and I am of opinion the late Russian voyage of discovery is connected with the general system of extending their settlements in that quarter of our continent. The Russians, for the first time I think, are now passing Cape Horn, and their ships are destined to Kamshatka and the N. W. coast of America. We must wait the event, but if I am not very much deceived, you will find their attention principally directed to discoveries and settlements on our western shores.

The extreme point of their southern discoveries I cannot ascertain. They collect the skins of the sea otter and other animals which they carry to Kamshatka, and by that route they reach Europe and China by land, but I have heard of no Russian vessel making a voyage from the coast direct to China; nor do I think that any Russians have as yet undertaken any commercial voyage from the eastern shores of Asia to China, except indeed they may have passed into some of the ports on the northern and eastern coasts of that country, which are not frequented by our navigators. The European and American traders are only allowed to visit Canton. If the Russian government intends to make permanent settlements on the American coast and extend them southward, there can be little doubt that they may interfere with our claim to the western part of Louisiana, provided we secure a title to that territory as far as the great western ocean.

LONDON, June 5.

EMBASSY TO ALGIERS.—Having been favored with the following account of the late embassy, which terminated in the re-establishment of a good understanding between the Dey and Regency of Algiers, written by a gentlemen on board his majesty's ship Superb, we hasten to lay it before our readers.

On the 28th of December last, having received on board a Mr. Cartwright, lately from England, we parted from our squadron, then off Cape San Sebastiano, and at day-break on the 3d of January arrived off Algiers. The Rev. Dr. Scott, chaplain of the Victory, and the Rev. Mr. Evans of the Superb, (both conversant in the Italian language,) went ashore with lieut. Butler early in the forenoon, and were soon conducted into the presence of the Dey. After the usual salutation of shaking hands, (a privilege allowed to none but British subjects,) Dr. Scott proceeded to read to him lord Nelson's letter, which was in Italian: it was further explained, either in the Turkish or in the Morisco language, by Mr. Busnach, a very opulent merchant, chief of the Jewish inhabitants, and possessed of great influence at Algiers. His highness the Dey expressed his satisfaction, in the strongest terms at our having bro't with us a consul; but on hearing that part of the letter which stated the conditions on which alone he could ever be landed he not only vehemently protested that he would never comply with them, but even advanced in opposition a claim on his part, which, as far as I can learn, was never insisted on when we were there in January and June last year. Mr. Evans, on this, returned on board, in order to communicate to capt. Keats, the result of the audience, and on the following morning we went ashore again, with further instructions, but all tending invariably, (if we may judge from the final issue of the embassy,) to the unconditional attainment of the demands already delivered in. Dr. Scott, in the mean time, had been actively and usefully engaged in impressing on the minds of the ministers, that nothing else than an absolute compliance with the ultimatum proposed, could insure a continuance of that amity which had so long prevailed between his Britannic majesty and the kingdom of Algiers. On the 5th capt. Keates landed and had an audience of the Dey. I am inclined to believe it was a *tempestuous* one, but that it finally had a good effect. On the morrow he returned to the charge; and, after a long and violent consultation in full Divan, it was at length determined that his demands ought to be complied with. That night he was under the necessity of remaining on shore. Here I must observe, that Mr. Mountford, secretary to col. Lear, the American consul, then at Malta, respecting their affairs with Tripoli, had, on the 3d, made an offer of his house and table as long as the Superb should remain off Algiers: his friendly and hospitable invitation was gladly and thankfully received, it appearing by no means politically adviseable to open the English house. Our terms having now been fully acknowledged to be equitable and honorable, and a perfect compliance with them having been promised, no further cause of complaint seemed to exist: but a serious and unexpected obstacle intervened at the very moment that the principal and primary object of the embassy was about to be attained by us. The consequence was, that capt. Keats, after a spirited remonstrance, instantly returned on board. Nearly at that time, having by means of signals made by one of our boats ashore, received favorable intelligence, and the wind also favoring us, we came to an anchor, and were saluted with twenty-one guns, which compliment we immediately returned. On the morning of the 8th January all impediments were removed, and the indispensable demands first proposed being now unconditionally acceded to, and carried into effect, Mr. Cartwright landed about noon, and was received with the usual marks of distinction, but with unusual joy, for the inhabitants, Turks, Moors, and Jews, dread above all things a war with England. He was presented by capt. Keats to the Dey, who received him in a very gracious & friendly manner. The English consular house was then thrown open, and thus was Mr. Cartwright most honorably established at Algiers.

On the 11th, having taken in a plentiful supply of fresh provisions, vegetables, &c. capt. Keats had his audience of leave, and, in the evening we left the Bay. The wind proving favorable, we joined our brave commander in chief & the squadron at their anchorage in Madialena Bay, Sardania, early on the 15th of January.

I cannot conclude without expressing my full conviction, that this happy termination of our differences with Algiers is to be attributed to the zeal, judgment, and intrepidity of capt. Keats, the whole tenor of whose conduct was such as to extort professions of respect and esteem even from the ministers he treated with, at the very moment that they were reluctantly complying with his demands. Calling to mind the very tenacious and irritable disposition of the Dey, biassed by pecuniary considerations, inflamed also by the sly insinuations and artful intrigues of a designing faction, at the head of which is the representative of Bonaparte, powerful at the time, but whose strength is *now* no more, if you consider these I say, and the many other obstacles we had to contend against, you will admit that we have accomplished a task Herculean.

The Superb, you will remember, is the ship that, in the awful and memorable night of the 12th of July, 1801, (having been sent a head by the Admiral, the gallant Sir James Saumarez,) singly opened her fire on the rear of the combined enemy, and caused the destruction of the Real Carlos and San Hermenegildo, of 112 guns each; after which she chased, fought, and captured Le St. Antonio, of equal force with herself. *There* we had an opportunity of maintaining the honor of the British flag, and we have now been the means of hoisting it again at Algiers with increased respect and dignity. After an absence of nearly four years, we now naturally look with anxious hopes to that happy period which will recal us to the bosom of our friends and relatives, to our dear fire sides, in the favorable abode of happiness and liberty.

1500 DOLLARS REWARD.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

YESTERDAY about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, Mr. JOHN PETER, an Officer of the BANK OF COLUMBIA, was stopped on horseback on the road between this town and Alexandria, and within about 2 miles of the latter place, by some unknown villain, shot through the body with a pistol, and robbed of a sum of money in his possession belonging to this Institution which he was taking to Alexandria, for the purpose of exchanging with the banks there.

The whole sum taken amounted Eighteen Thousand One hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Sixty five Cents, made up in several packages, among which were,

	Dol. C.
1 post note of the Bank of Virginia, for	800
1 do. of the same, for	500
1 do. of the same, for	500
1 do. of the same, for	450
1 do. of the Bank of Potomac in favor of Joseph Riddle by him endorsed to Washington Bowie, dated 6 July, 1805. No 117	149 65

A check of the Union Bank, on the Bank of Alexandria, drawn by R. Higinbotham, cashier, in favor of Greetham and Deverau, by them endorsed and by Benj. Stoddert, and C. Smith, Teller.

There were also a parcel of post notes of the Bank of Alexandria for 100 dolls. and for 50 dolls. each. The remainder was in current notes, principally of the banks of Alexandria and Potomac, and some few of the Bank of Virginia of different sizes and denominations.

As the attack was sudden, and the wound received of a nature to deprive Mr. Peter instantly of his senses, (although it is now hoped he will recover) the description obtained may not be very accurate—As far as we are are informed—the man who perpetrated the act, is of middle stature, good countenance, and had a genteel appearance. He had on a dark blue or black coat, nankeen pantaloons, shoes, and a black hat, he was on foot and alone at the time, but may have had accomplices concealed, and will probably change his clothes.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given to any person or persons, who will detect and bring to conviction the robber: and ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS additional for the recovery of the whole of the money, or in proportion for any smaller sum recovered—should there be accomplices, and one of them make a discovery, so that it leads to the conviction of the robber, or to the recovery of the money he shall receive the above reward, and interest will be made to obtain his pardon.

WILLIAM WHANN, Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.

George Town, July 31—

NOTICE.

HAVING agreed with Mr. ANDREW REINHART for keeping in repair the Public PUMPS in the city of Washington. It is requested of those in whose neighbor hood pumps of that kind are situated, in the event of their being out of order, to give Mr. Reinhart notice thereof, and to certify what he has done to the said pump, when finished.

ROBERT BRENT, Mayor of Washington.

August 2—3t

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, from the Commons of this city, a RED COW, with a small white spot at the end of the tail; she has a large head, long horns, short legs, and a long body.

The above reward will be paid to any person, giving information of her to the owner (so that he may get her again) by applying at the Marine Barracks.

Washington, July 29—3t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 9th inst. from the subscriber's farm near Frederick Town, (Maryland) a dark mulatto fellow named

MOSES,

But commonly called LANHAM,

He was raised near Piscataway and sold by a Mr. Burress to the late James Marshall, deceased, of Frederick county. Lanham is about thirty years of age, nearly six feet high, stout and very active, fond of spirituous liquors, has been accustomed to working aboard shipping, likewise in a brick yard and is well acquainted with the management of horses and with the ferrying business; he is a very artful fellow, and I expect he has obtained a pass and will pass under the name of Samuel Beall. He had on and took with him an oznaburg shirt & trowsers, a blue cloth coat with a black silk velvet cape bound with silk ferretting, a black fur hat nearly new, a pair of shoes nearly new, an old drab surtout coat, with sundry other cloathing not recollected; he has a scar under one of his eyes but it is not recollected which, somewhat hard of hearing and round shoulder'd. From his acquaintance in the city of Washington I suppose he has made for that place or some other sea port. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any jail so that I get him again shall receive if taken ten miles from home eight dollars, if twenty miles sixteen dollars, if thirty miles twenty dollars, if fifty miles thirty dollars, and if a greater distance the above reward with all reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN L. HARDING.

N. B Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring said runaway at their peril.

July 26—1m

Notice to Subscribers.

SUBSCRIBERS to the National Intelligencer in arrears are requested to make immediate payment. It may be proper to remind subscribers, that the indispensible term of the Paper is the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance; and that unless the term be complied with, their papers will be discontinued.

POSTSCRIPT.

New-York, July 29.

We are informed, by captain Scoville, of the Cotton Planter, who arrived this morning from Cadiz, that Gen. Moreau, had taken his passage for New-York in the ship Washington, which was to sail ten days after capt. S.

July 30.

FROM CADIZ.—We learn by capt. Haff, of the ship Charles, arrived last night, that Cadiz was blockaded by five sail of the line, two frigates and a cutter, under the command of Admiral Collingwood.

The United States Gun Boat No. 3, commanded by a lieutenant, and having 34 men on board, from New-York, was attacked in the Gut of Gibraltar, by three Spanish privateers, and after a smart engagement, boarded and took possession of her, and carried her into Algeziras; where in consequence of the remonstrances of the American officers, she was shortly after liberated. The day previous to her capture, three Gun Boats, and two other United States vessels, schooners, sailed from the harbor of Gibraltar to the eastward.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated June 22.

"By the inclosed papers* you will perceive the insulting stile in which the Spaniards mention in their public prints an occurence which took place a few days since of the attack and capture of one of the United States Gun Boats No. 3, by three Spanish privateers; the result of this business we are yet ignorant of, tho' it is said the boat has been given up—the capture appears to have been intended more as an insult than any thing else."

*Omitted.

The same letter announces the condemnation of the brig Hudson and cargo, by the Tribunal of Marine of the island of St. Leon. The reason given is "that the brig was English built; and the want of Spanish certificates to the property." This vessel is American built and owned, was bound to Naples with a valuable cargo, belonging entirely to native citizens.

Yesterday arrived his Britannic majesty's packet Princess Elizabeth from Falmouth, Eng. via Halifax, with the June mail. She sailed from Falmouth on the 14th June, and brings London papers to the 16th.

The following is a hasty sketch of their contents:

Information had been received of lord Nelson's arrival at Gibraltar, and of his having sailed for the West Indies, in pursuit of the French fleet.

The secret expedition under General Craig, after having put into Gibraltar for a few days, had sailed towards its destination.

Fifteen sail of the line, besides frigates and small craft was to be stationed in the Downs. This force was to act, as occasion required, in the narrows of the channel, or in the North sea. Admiral Russel's squadron, which lately blockaded the Texel, was ordered round to make a part of this armament.

Accounts by the Hamburg mail state, that M. Novosiltzow has received his passports for Milan, and that a Congress is to be held at Brussels, for the purpose of promoting a general pacification. Letters from Gottenburgh on the contrary say, that Russia has broken off all negotiation with France, and that the troops of the former power will soon take an advanced position in Pomerania. The Prussian minister had actually left Stockholm.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR Man and Horse.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, and particularly those travelling to the City of Washington, that he has opened a house of entertainment opposite the Branch Bank of the United States, where travellers shall be well accommodated on the most reasonable terms.

THOMAS THORPE.

July 3—1awtf.

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, in a healthy situation near Hughs's bridge on Rock Creek, and near also to Mr. Leonard Jones's and Charles Jones's mills. It is about eight miles from George Town, from whence there is a good road. If not sold at private sale before the 20th of August next, it will be on that day exposed to public sale on the premises if fair, if not on the next fair day.

Mr. Wm. Carroll on Rock Creek will shew the land and give any information to persons wishing to purchase.

ROBERT BRENT.

Washington, July 17—wt20 Aug.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the first Monday in November next will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises at the hour of eleven o'clock A. M. all those Lots of ground, No. 18 and 26 which were allotted and set apart for JAMES WIGFIELD of Washington county District of Columbia, situated near the south end of the Eastern Branch Bridge, and vested in me in virtue of a deed of trust from said Wigfield. Terms of sale cash

BENSON L. M'CORMICK,

July 29—1wtN.