certainly true, that in the last war [the American war] many decisions took place which then pronounced, that such a trade between France & her colonies was not considered as an unneutral commerce—But under what circumstances? It was understood that France, in opening her colonies during the war, *declared* that this was not done with a temporary view, relative to the war, but on a general permaneet purpose of altering her colonial system, and of admitting foreign vessels universally, and at all times, to a participation of that commerce. Taking that to be the fact, (however suspicious its commencement might be, during the actual existence of a war), there was no ground to say that neutrals were not carrying on a commerce as ordinary as any other in which they could be engaged; and therefore in the case of the *Vervagting*, and in many other succeeding cases, the lords decreed payment of freight to the neutral ship-owner. It is fit to be remembered, on this occasion, that the conduct of France evinced how little dependence can be placed upon explanations of measures adopted during the pressure of war; for hardly was the ratification of the peace signed, when she returned to her ancient system of colonial monopoly." We answer to all this, that to refer the decision of the lords in the *Vervagting*, and other succeeding cases, to the reason here assigned, is to accuse that high tribunal of acting upon a confidence which has no example in a singularly incredible declaration, (if, indeed, such a declaration was ever made), after the utter falsehood of it had been, as this learned opinion does itself inform us, unequivocally and notoriously ascertained. We have seen that the *Vervogting* was decided by the lords in 1785 and 1786, at least two years after France had, as we are told, "returned to her ancient system of colonial monopoly;" and when, of course, the supposed assertion of an intended permanent abandonment of that system, could not be permitted to produce any legal consequences. We answer farther, that if this alledged declaration was in fact made, (and we must be allowed to say, that we have found no traces of it out of the opinion above recited), it never was put into such a formal and authentic shape as to be the fair subject of judicial notice. It is not contained in the French arrêts of that day, where it would be proper to look for it, and we are not referred to any other document proceeding from the government of France, in which it is said to appear. There does not, in a word, seem to have been any thing which an enlightened tribunal could be supposed capable of considering as a pledge on the part of France, that she had resolved upon or even meditated the extravagant change in her colonial system which she is said in this opinion to have been understood to announce to the world. But even if the declaration in question was actually made, and that too with all possible solemnity, still it would be difficult to persuade any thinking man, that the sincerity of such a declaration was in any degree confided in, or that any person, in any country, could regard it in any other light than as a mere artifice, that could give no right which would not equally well exist without it.

Upon the whole, it is manifestly impracticable to rest the dicisions of the lords of appeal, in and after the American war, upon any dependance placed on this declaration, of which there is no evidence, that it ever was made, which, it is certain, was not authentically or formally made; which, however made, was not and could not be believed at *any* time, far less in 1785 and 1786, when its falsehood had been unquestionably proved by the public & undistinguished conduct of its supposed authors, in direct opposition to it.

That *sir James Marriott*, who sat in the high court of admiralty of Great-Britain, during the greater part of the late war, did not consider these dicisions as standing upon this ground, is evident; for, notwithstanding that in the war of 1756, he was the most zealous, and perhaps able advocate for the condemnation of the Dutch ships engaged in the colony trade of France, yet upon the breaking out of the late war, he relied upon the dicisions in the American war, as authoritatively settling the legality of that trade, and decreed accordingly.

If, as a more plausible answer to these decisions, considered in the light of authorities, than that which we have just examined, it should be said that they ought rather to be viewed as reluctant sacrifices to policy, or even to necessity, under circumstances of singular difficulty and peril, than as an expression of the deliberate opinion of the lords of appeal, or the government of Great-Britain, on the matter of right, it might, perhaps, be sufficient to reply that, if the armed neutrality, coupled with the situation of Great-Britain, as a party to the war, did in any degree compel these decisions, we might also expect to find at the same æra some relaxation on the part of that country, relative to the doctrine of contraband, upon which the convention of the armed neutrality contained the most direct stipulations, which the Northern powers were particularly interested to enforce. Yet, such was not the fact. But in addition to this, and other considerations of a similar description, it is natural to enquire, why it happened, that if the lords of appeal were satisfied that Great-Britain possessed the right in question, they recorded and gave to the world, a series of decisions against it, founded, not upon British orders of council, gratuitously relaxing what was still asserted to be the strict right (as in the late war) but upon general principles of public law. However prudence might have required (although there is no reason to believe that it did require) an abstinence on the part of Great-Britain, from the extreme exercise of the right she had been supposed to claim, still it could not be necessary to give to the mere forbearance of a claim, the stamp and character of a formal admission, that the claim itself was illegal and unjust. In the late war, as often as the British government wished to concede and relax, from whatever motive, on the subject of the colony trade of her opponents, an order of council was resorted to, setting forth the nature of the concession or relaxation upon which the courts of prize were afterwards to found their sentences; and, undoubtedly sentences so passed, cannot, in any fair reasoning, be considered as deciding more than that the order of council is obligatory on the courts whose sentences they are. But the decrees of the lords of appeal, in and after the American war, are not of this description, since there existed no orders of council on the subject of them; and, of course, they are and ought to be of the highest weight and authority against Great-Britain, on the questions involved in and adjudged by them.

This solemn renunciation of the principle in question, in the face of the whole world, by their highest tribunal, in matters of prize, reiterated in a succession of decrees, down to the year 1786, and afterwards, is powerfully confirmed by the acquiescence of Grat-Britain, during the first, most important, and active period of the late war, in the free and unlimited prosecution, by neutrals, of the whole colony trade to France. She did indeed at last prohibit that trade by an instruction, unprecedented, in the annals of maratime depredation, but the revival of her discarded rule, was characterised with such circumstances of inequity and violence, as rather to heighten, by the effect of contrast, the veneration of mankind for the past justice of her tribunals.—The world has not forgot the instruction to which we allude, and the enormities by which its true character was developed, produced in mystery, at a moment when universal confidence in the honor and integrity of her government had brought upon the ocean a prey of vast value & importance---sent abroad, to the different naval stations, with such studied secrecy, that it would almost seem to have been intended to to make an experiment, how far law and honor could be outraged by a nation proverbial for respecting both; the Heralds by whom it was first announced, were the commanders of their commissoned cruizers, who at the samei nstant carried it into effect, with every circumstance of aggravation---if of such an act there can be an aggravation. Upon such coduct there was but one opinion. It was condemned by reason and justice---it was condemned by that law which flows from, and is founded upon them---it was condemned, and will forever continue to be condemned, by the universal voice of the civilized world. Great-Britain has made amends, with the good faith which belongs to her councils, for that act of injustice and oppression---and your memorialists have a strong confidence that the late departure from the usual course of her policy, will be followed by a like disposition to atonenement and reparation. The relations, which subsist between Great-Britain and the United States, rest upon the basis of reciprocal interests; and your memorialists see in these interests, as well as in the justice of the British government, and the firmness of our own, the best reasons to expect a satisfactory answer to their complaints, and a speedy abandonment of that system, by which they have lately been harrassed and alarmed.

Your memorialists will not trespass upon your time, with a recital of the various acts, by which our coasts, and even our ports & harbors, have been converted into scenes of vilence and depredation; by which the security of our trade and property has been impaired; the rights of our territory invaded; the honor of our country insulted and humiliated; and our gallant countrymen oppressed and persecuted. They feel it to be unnecessary to ask that the force of the nation should be employed, in repelling and chastising the lawless freebooters, who have dared to spread their ravages even beyond the seas, which form the principal theatre of their piratical exertions, and to infest our shores with their irregular and ferocious hostility. These are outrages which have pressed themselves, in a peculiar manner, upon the notice of our government, and cannot have failed to excite its indignation, and a correspondent disposition to prevent and redress them.

Such is the view which your memorialists have taken, in this anxious crisis of our public affairs; of subjects, which appear to them in an alarming degree, to affect their country and its commerce; and to involve high questions of national honor and interest, of public law and individual right, which imperiously demand discussion and adjustment. They do not presume to point out the measures which these great subjects may be supposed to call for. The means of redress for the past and security for the future, are respectfully and confidently submitted to your wisdom. But your memorialists cannot forbear to indulge a hope, which they would abandon with deep reluctance, that they may yet be found in amicable explanations, with those who have ventured to inflict wrongs upon us, and to advance unjust pretensions to our prejudice.

Signed by order and in behalf of the merchants and traders of the city of Baltimore.

ROBERT GILMOR, *Chairman*,
J. A. BUCHANAN,
JOHN HOLLINS,
JAMES CALHOUN,
ALEXANDER M'KIM,
DAVID STEWART,
SAMUEL STERETT,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JOHN DONNELL,
HUGH THOMPSON,
LUKE TIERNAN,
JOHN SWAN,
WILLIAM LORMAN,
WILLIAM WILSON,
LEMUEL TAYLOR,
MARK PRINGLE,
THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH,
THOMAS TENANT,
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
JOHN SHERLOCK,
BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,
JOHN STRICKER,
GEORGE STILES,
HENRY PAYSON.
JOSEPH STERETT,
STEWART BROWN.

Baltimore, January 21, 1806,

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

BOSTON, January 24.

The tremendous snow-storm, of yesterday, prevented the arrival of the southern mail last evening.

We have no additional foreign news since our last. If there are any homeward bound vessels on our coast, there is too much reason to be alarmed for theire safty.

NEW-YORK, January 30.

No arrivals yesterday the calm still continuing, no vessels can either arrive or depart.

Cleared, ships Charles, Morehouse, Spain; Rebecca, Eldridge, Dublin; brig Alice, Parcher, Cork; sch's New-York, Dickey, Leghorn; Independence, Ashton, Jamaica.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.

The President of the United States has been pleased, on the 16th of this present month of January, to grant exequatur, as Consul-General of his imperial and royal majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, near the United States of America, to Monsieur FELIX DE BEAUJOUR, knight of the legion of honor, extrun, and late consul-general in Sweden and Greece.

The question for changing the seat of the state government, was lost in the house of representatives on the 28th inst.—it is of course continued at Lancaster.

It is at length ascertained that the debates, with closed doors, were on the subject of our differences with Spain.—The result, it is said, will be a further attempt at negociation and compromise. To punish aggression and insult by resistance and repulsion was the practice of *the last century*.

FEDERAL GAZETTE

SATURDAY, *FEBRUARY* 1.

For the breach of promise to our readers, in not publishing the memorial of the merchants of this city at an earlier period, we beg them to accept as an apology, a benevolent wish not to injure the publisher of the pamphlet. As the motive is now done away by its appearance in a morning print, our readers are presented with it in this evening's Gazette.

The brig Eagle, Briggs, and the schr. Eliza, Gardner, have arrived at Charleston, the latter in 30 and the former in 9 days.

The schooner Comet, Scudder, of Barnstable, was left at Nassau, the 12th ult. to sail for this port the first fair wind.

In the House of Representatives of the United States.

MR. GREGG's MOTION,

To suspend commercial intercourse with Great-Britain and her dependencies, read January 29, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Whereas Great-Britain impresses citizens of the United States, and compels them to serve on board her ships of war; and also seizes and condemns vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, being the *bona fide* property of American citizens, not contraband of war, and not proceeding to places besieged or blockaded, under the pretext of their being engaged in time of war, in a trade with her enemies, which was not allowed in time of peace.

And whereas the government of the U. States has repeatedly remonstrated to the British government against these injuries, and demanded satisfaction therefor, but without effect;

Therefore,

Resolved, That until equitable and satisfactory arangements on these points shall be made between the two governments, it is expedient, that from and after the day of next, no goods, waers or merchandise, of the growth, product, or manufacture of Great-Britain, or of any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, ought to be imported into the United States: Provided, however, that whenever arangements, deemed satisfactory by the president of the U. States, shall take place, it shall be lawful for him, by proclamation to fix a day on which the prohibition aforesaid shall cease.

By the James we learn that the attempt of an insurrection among the blacks was nearly quelled; three of the principal negroes engaged in it had been apprehended and hung. Martial Law was to have been taken off a few days after. Accounts had reached Trinidad that there had been an insurrection among the blacks at Tobago.

The body of a man named Rankins, was found in the meadows on Wednesay morning. It is supposed he came to an untimely end by being choked to death, as his mouth was full of bread when found, and he had fish in his pocket. A coroner's inquest sat over the body, and brought in a verdict to the above effect. [*Telegraphe.*]

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.

January 31.

Arrived schr. Harriot, Mitchell, 20 days from St. Augustine—Cedar and Fruit—Wm. Ball.

Also ship Traveller, Kiddell, 70 days from Leghorn—Ballast—James Biays. Off Bermuda was boarded by two British frigates and treated politely, one of which was going to Halifax and the other to cruize off Charleston.

Also, schr. Mediator, Graves, 20 days from Cape Francois—Coffee—John S. Horne.

Also, schr. Repeater, Graves, 19 days from ——, Cocoa—Wm. & John Barney. Several American vessels had been turned off, among which were the brig Friendship, Simmons, from Salem; ship ——, captain Vernon, of Philadelphia, from Martinique, went to La Guira, and was there ordered off, and a brig belonging to New-York.

Also, schr. James, Lewis, 27 days from Trinidad and 18 from St. Thomas—Sugars—Wm. Telfair. Left at former place, schr. Gipsey, Hutchins, of this port; schr. Sally, of Vienna for Philadelphia, in 2 weeks; brig ——, Owings, of Norfolk, arrived a few days before. The ship Roboreus, Yearly, sailed for Baltimore from St. Thomas, in co. The schr. Lavater, Helm, sailed 2 days before, which we spoke in the bay.

Also, schooner Victory, Davis, 20 days from C. Francois—Coffee—Jona Hudson.

Also, ship Montezuma, Dashiell, 73 days from Lisbon—Francis Cooke.

Also, schooner Lavater, Helm, 20 days from St. Thomas.

Below, a schooner supposed to be the Antelope, Edwards, from Cape Francois.

February 1.

Arrived last night, schr. Medusa, Gold, 14 days from Havana—sugar and coffee—John F. Kennedy. Sailed in co. schooner Felicity, for Baltimore. Left brig Actress, Howe, for Baltimore, in 10 days; schooner Mary, of Baltimore, next day; brig Sally, Griffin, of Philadelphia, from Teneriffe; Lydia, of Boston; Fame, of Norfolk.—The brig Carmelite, M'Connell, of Baltimore, sailed for New-Orleans 7 or 8 days before. Off Charleston, spoke ship Fair American, from Teneriffe, bound to Charleston. Tuesday last, off Cape-Henry, a brig from Bengal, for Philadelphia. Passenger, capt. James Hollis, late of schr. Providence, of this port, which vessel was lost on Salt Keys, on her outward-bound passage to Havana.

The brig Happy Couple, hence to Trieste, was spoken on the 18th of November, 20 leagues east of Malaga, out 31 days.

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Glendy, *Mr. Archibald George*, Merchant, to the amiable and truly accomplished *Miss Isabella Knox*, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Knox, all of this city.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Schr. Harriot, Mitchell,	Augustine
Schr. Traveller, Riddall,	Leghorn
Schr. James, Lewis,	Trinidad
Mediator, Graves,	Cape Francois
Victory, Davis,	do.
Repeater, Graves,	Cumana
Ship Montezuma, Dashiell,	Amsterdam
Schr. Medusa, Gold,	Havana
Eagle, Gerrish,	Boston
Anna, Irish,	New-York

CLEARED,

Ship Sally, Gorton,	Amsterdam
Montzuma, Gold,	Norfolk
Commerce, Pritchard,	Guadaloupe
Brig Eunic, Foster,	Salem
Schr. Hero, Rider,	Boston
Dart, Sorensen,	Porto-Bello

Post-Office,

BALTIMORE, January 31.

Letters for the British Packet Manchester, (for Plymouth direct) will be received at this office until a quarter past 7 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 3d February next.

CHARLES BURRALL.

P. S. The inland postage to New-York, must be paid on all letters for the packet.

A CARD.

The humane and friendly treatment which the Subscriber received of Mr. Bryden and his barkeeper, on Monday evening last, when the dislocation of his knee, by an unfortunate fall, rendered their humanity peculiarly serviceable, induces him to take this method of rendering them his sincere acknowledgments, and of assuring them that he will ever remember their kindness with gratitude.

A. CHEVALIER.

Jan 30. d3t||

☞ *The Rev. Mr. Armstrong will preach at Mr. Otterbein's church on Suuday evening, 2d February, at 6 o'clock.*

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 3d inst. at 11 o'clock, at the auction room, at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of

A variety of Dry Goods,

And at 12 o'clock,

27 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
150 bags prime Green Coffee
32 bales Bourbon do. slightly damaged
68 chests Hyson Skin Tea, &c. &c.

At private sale on liberal terms,

127 tierces Rice
22 casks excellent Claret.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.

February 1.

Cod Fish.

28 hhds. COD FISH, of first quality—

FOR SALE BY

BIGELOW & PROUD.

February 1. d3t

SALT.

1850 bushels fine Liverpool SALT, on board of a craft, now lying in the Bason---For sale by ROBERT & JOHN FERGUSSON.

February 1. d3t§

To be Sold by Auction,

At the front door of the Eagle tavern, in the city of Richmond, on the 18th day of March next ensuing,

THAT most valuable estate, situated in the county of Wythe and Commonwealth of Virginia, and heretofore well known by the name of Cheswell's Lead Mines, but which for some time past, has been considered the property of Stephen Austin and Company, of the city of Philadelphia, by virtue of a purchase thereof by them, made under a decree of the high court of chancery of the said commonwealth, with the terms whereof they have not complied.

That purchase was made on the 20th day of February, 1793, for the sum of £ 6505, and since that period, they have made sundry great and very valuable improvements on said estate.

The well known value of the property, and the certainty which the subscribers feel, that those who mean to become purchasers will satisfy themselves thereof on view, render any further description of the property to be sold unnecessary.

The sale will be made in conformity to two several decrees of the superior court of chancery, which is directed by law to be held at the capitol, in the city of Richmond aforesaid, the one pronounced on the 8th day of June, and the other on the 7th day of October, in the year 1802.

Credit will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, for a term of nine months for one, and eighteen months for the other moiety of the purchase money, each moiety being secured, not only by a bond, with good security, made payable, at the expiration of the term of credit, to the subscribers, or the survivor of them, his executors, administrators or assigns, for the use in the said decree specified, and bearing interest from the date; but also, by the retention of the legal estate, until the whole purchase money, with such interest, shall be fully paid; on which payment, a conveyance or conveyances will be made to the purchaser or purchasers, in virtue of the said decrees by

JOHN WICKHAM, JOHN WARDEN, WILLIAM HAY, } *Commissioners of the said court*

Richmond, Jan. 17, 1806. (Feb. 1.)

Notice.

The sale of BOOKS, &c. advertised to take place this evening, is unavoidably postponed till SATURDAY EVENING *next, the 1st instant, when in addition to a large assortment of New-Books, will be sold*

A VALUABLE LIBRARY OF

Second-hand Books,

Chiefly in good condition, and most of them scarce and valuable.

ALSO,

A few copies of Kilty's Laws of Maryland
A quantity of Prints, Pocket-Books, &c.

Part of the Books are now ready for inspection, and catalogues of the whole, will be ready for delivery on Saturday morning.

SOWER & S. COLE, Auct's.

3, Light-street, next door to the Coffe-House.

☞ Stated nights of sale, during the remainder of the season, Monday, Thursday and Saturday, to commence at half past six o'clock.

January 31.

To be Sold

For approved notes, at ninety days, TWO HUNDRED barrels IRISH POTATOES, suitable for the West-India market---Apply to the printers.

February 1. wa 4t

To Hire,

A NEGRO MAN, well acquainted with Farming—Enquire at this office.

February 1. d6t

To Let,

A STORE & CELLAR, No. 221, corner of Market & Liberty-streets. Also, the dwelling part of a house, No. 78, Market street—Enquire of

WILLIAM D. M'KIM,
No. 78, Market-street.

February 1. 2aw10t

Stopped from a White Man

SUPPOSED to be stolen; a fine Linen SHIRT, marked I. R. in red. Whoever has lost it, and will prove the same, and pay the expence of advertising, by applying to Jacob Brown constable, No. 5, Ruxton-lane, may have it again.

February 1. eo3t

Stray.

CAME to the subscribers some time in October or November last, a small white COW, with small black spots, and the left ear cropped. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

CALEB MERRYMAN.

February 1. 1a3t§

For Sale,

150 casks Bordeaux CLARET, of a superior quality, with four Iron hoops, and in nice order for shipping.

2000 pieces blue and long yellow NANKEENS---Apply to the subscriber, No 14, Harrison-street. JOHN A. GUENET.

February 1. d8t

Practising Balls.

J. B. DUCLAIRACQ respectfully informs the ladies and gentlmen of this city, that his practising balls commenced at his ball room, No. 36, South-street, on Saturday the 11th inst. and continue to be held every other Saturday during the season.

His second quarter began on Thursday the 23d inst. He will continue to teach ladies from half past 3, to half past 5, and gentlemen from 6 to 8 or 9 o'clock.

February 1. eo3t‡

Maryland Insurance Office,

February 1st, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to charter, the Stockholders in the Maryland Insurance company, are called upon to renew their notes in the present month.

Likewise, that an election for thirteen directors, will be held at the office of the said company, on the first Monday in March next.

JOHN HOLLINS, President.

N. B. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. to the 4th of March next.

February 1. d1m

INFORMATION.

MERCHANTS, Supercargoes and others, are respectfully informed, that the subscriber, auctioneer, has rented one of the new three-story *Fire Proof* Brick Warehouses, on O'Donnell's wharf, at the head of Frederick-street dock; which is in complete order for the reception of all kinds of West-India, and other produce. Those who may be pleased to favor him with their business may *at their option*, have their goods stored in the said warehouse, and sold on the wharf; or, if more agreeable, their cargoes shall be hauled up to the large and convenient vendue warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets.

He begs leave to tender his grateful thanks to those who have patronised him, since his commencement of the vendue and commission business, and assures them, that every attention shall be used to merit a continuance of their favors, and of the public generally, and is very

Respectfully,
Their obedient servant,
THOMAS CHASE.

February 1. S-Tu-&-Th

For Boston,

The Schooner
EAGLE,
Samuel G. Gerrish, Master,
Burthen six-hundred barrels---

For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or to

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,
15, Bowly's-wharf,

Who have received for sale,

60 tons Plaster of Paris
50 bbls. New-England Rum
11 do. Tanners Oil
30 qr. casks Malaga Wine, entitled to drawback
15 bags Pimento
1 sack Almonds.

February 1. d3t||

Joseph P. Smith,

Frederick-street dock,

HAS FOR SALE,

8 *sets best Cut Glass.*

Nov. 30. eo

Cayenne Cotton & Rocou.

6 bales Cayenne Cotton, first quality & entitled to drawback.
4 hhds do. Rocou,

Are just received and for sale by

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
No. 21, Market-street.

January 30. d3t§

CASH WILL BE GIVEN
For a few shares of

UNION BANK STOCK.

Enquire of the printers.

January 28. d