

BY THE DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, January 12.

Arrived, The brig Polly, Boardman, of Portsmouth, N. H. 30 days from St. Pierre, Martinique.

The British schooner Active, Parss, of Liverpool, N. Scotia, 28 days from St. Lucia. A Wiscasset brig had just arrived. Brig —, Canfield, of E. Haddam, sailed 5 days before for New-York, in co. with a British schooner for do. The schr. Victory, of Salem, sailed 2 days before for Martinique. The schooner Rainbow, sailed 16 days before for New-York. Jan. 2, lat. 34, long 72, spoke the British ship Echo, from Baltimore, for London, with 4 feet water in her hold, having sprung a leak in a gale, and then bearing away for the West-Indies.

The brig Truxton, Brown, 8 days from Baltimore.

The brig Havana Packet, Ingall, 19 days from Havana. Left ship Haley, Manley, of Charleston, to sail in 4 days for Baltimore.

The brig Eliza, Gray, 16 days from Havana. Passengers, H. Valdez, and John Chevalier. Left ship Pierce, Manning, of Charleston. Off the Moro, was boarded by the Veteran of 64, and the Elephant of 74 guns—treated politely—waiting for the French ship Foudroyant of 74 guns, then on the eve of sailing from Havana. Dec. 28, lat. 25, 30, long. 31, 20, spoke a schooner from Jamaica, for N. Carolina.

The schr. Henry Dennison, Thorp, 4 days from Washington, N. C.

The brig Betsy, Johnson, 23 days from Martinique. There had been an embargo at Martinique for 2 days, in consequence of the sailing of a frigate and a brig.

The Swedish schr. Gottenburg, Becks, 15 days from Jerusalem. Left Swedish schr. Marianne, for New-York, in 15 days.

The brig Sea-Island, Burnham, 18 days from Savannah.

The brig Thetis, McDonald, 28 days from New-Orleans. Sailed in co. (having dropped down the day before the embargo) the pilot boat Brothers, Obrien, of New-York, for La Vera Cruz; brig Rover, Bunker, of do. for Greenock. Left brig Union, Johnson, just arrived from Philadelphia; ship Mary and Nancy, South Carolina; Susan and Betsy; and Friendship, Don, all in statu quo.

Passengers in the Thetis—J. L. Donaldson and lady; W. Lawrence, Mr. Clague, captain Osborn; and seven in the steerage.

The schooner Maria, Blackman, 6 days from Richmond.

The schooner Jane, Salmon, 6 days from Richmond.

Below last night, a ship, brig, and three schooners. Wind very light from W N W.

Upwards of 20 sail of ships, brigs and schooners went to sea yesterday, with a fine breeze from N W.

Cleared, ship Ontario, Hitch, Savannah; Dartmouth, Sowle, Sligo; Atlas, Moran, Belfast; brigs Orient, Jenny, Galway; Melantho, Fowler, West-Indies; schooners Hope, Ramblett, Martinique; Liberty, Wells, Curacao; Colina, Hill, Fredericksburg; Katy Ann, Crocker, Savannah; Amiens, Jackson, Richmond.

The Two Brothers, from Liverpool, has arrived at Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13. Extract of a letter, dated Monte Video, River of Plata, Oct. 4.

All the troops that came with the British squadron, a number of seamen, and all the marines, were killed or made prisoners at the recapture of Buenos Ayres, and the prisoners sent two hundred leagues into the country. The commodore (Popham) informed me he should continue the blockade until he heard from Europe. The ship which carried his dispatches of the recapture of Buenos Ayres, did not sail until the 13th ult. therefore the blockade will certainly continue until January or February.

There has been an embargo at this port ever since the British arrived in this river, early in June. Seventeen American vessels are now in this port, some of which have been embargoed with their cargoes on board between 3 and 4 months.

One schr. escaped in a fog, for Charleston, since when all our papers have been taken from us. The following, as far as I can ascertain are the names of the American vessels in this port.

Ship Pigou, of Philadelphia, captain Collet, here 8 months.

Bellisarius, of Boston, Wilds, 4 do. Margaret, of Charleston, Milberry, 5 do.

American Eagle of New-York, King, 4 do.

Resource, of Providence, McGee, 4 do.

Truth, of Boston, Wald, 4 do.

Eugene, do. Hickson, 4 do.

Vernelia, do. Welsh, 4 do.

Wampoo, of New-York, 8 weeks Rufus, of Boston, Dabory, 3 do.

Brig Harriet and Jane, of Portland, Turner, 5 months

Mary, of Baltimore, Bunbury, 5 weeks

Arrived, ship Agnus, Bancé, Charleston, 7.

Caracas Cotton, 74 seroons of the very first quality, just received, and for sale by P. HOFFMAN & SON, enst. December 27.

Notice. THE Creditors of James Ramsey, late of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, are requested to send their accounts, stated without interest, and properly attested, on or before the 31st instant, to E. & T. Finley, Howard-street, Baltimore.

Baltimore, Jan. 9, 1807. 2awet

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, dated New-Orleans, Dec. 9.

"It is reported here that Col. Burr is on his march, with twelve thousand Kentuckians."

NEW-ORLEANS IN UPROAR.

Last night, says a New-York paper of the 12th, at a late hour, the brig Thetis, McDonald, arrived from New-Orleans—she sailed the ninth of Dec. by permission, with Mr. Donaldson on board with dispatches to government from gen. Wilkinson—an embargo having been laid the day before on all vessels.

The alarm and bustle at that place is more easily imagined than described—Burr was to be at Natchez on the 20th of Dec. with 2000 men and 4000 Kentuckians were to follow immediately—its object, the subjugation of Mexico, and the separation of the western from the eastern states. Gen. Wilkinson was making every preparation to defend the city—every seaman in port would be put in requisition. [See the subsequent extracts from the latest N. Orleans Gazette.]

NEW-ORLEANS, December 9. We have delayed the publication of our paper to-day later than usual, in order to procure the result of the meeting of the merchants of this city, held at government house. On this important subject we can promise our readers something more satisfactory in the next number.—Our peculiar situation at this moment will not justify a resort to conjecture.—We can only give our readers on this subject that which those in office disclose.

This morning in consequence of a previous invitation from his excellency the governor, the merchants of this place assembled at government house, for the purpose of consulting with him on some points of great importance. His excellency in a very few words explained to the gentlemen, the military preparations making here, which are in defence of a premeditated attack upon the territory, by a formidable party of men, assembling on the Ohio, headed and led on by some of the first characters in the union. He informed them, that the principal object of calling them together, was to deliberate on the best plan of procuring for the public service a number of seamen, sufficient to man the gun-boats and other craft, intended to be armed. That he conceived an appeal to the merchants themselves, would at this hour of danger, be preferable to an impressment, and he was persuaded they would display their patriotism, by adopting the best and most immediate measures, to enable commodore Sitaw, to procure the hands necessary.

After governor Claiborne concluded his observations general Wilkinson, who attended the meeting, informed the gentlemen of the nature of the plot and the manner it had been disclosed to him, and on this occasion made a very impressive and affecting appeal to their feelings. He departed from that inseparable line of military conduct which he has always observed, by informing them as well of his plans of offence as defence, & expatiated largely on the want of authority to execute to their extent his views and measures. He particularly related the object of the invaders to be the reduction of this place, in order with the booty they might find in it, to make an attempt on Mexico, and if they succeeded, to sever the western states from the union; that the attacks were to be made as well by land as by sea, and concluded by denouncing the leader Aaron Burr, and pledged his own life in our defence. The governor and general having retired, the meeting proceeded to deliberate on the best plan to co-operate with government, when it was unanimously agreed that an embargo ought to take place, which we have since learned has. The governor left the meeting of the merchants to consult with colonels Bellechance, McCarty and Dorsiere, relative no doubt to the militia.

The battalion of Orleans volunteers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for duty at a moment's warning.

We are informed that the books for increasing the stock on the Frederick turnpike road, are now open for subscription at the office.

The Sesan and William, Luce, and the Harriot, Luce, hence, have arrived at Boston.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A correspondent in Washington informs, that the president's project to postpone preparing for the defence of a country, by way of husbanding its resources, till after it shall be invaded, has met the approbation of a certain diplomatic character, and drawn from him the most pointed encomiums.

Mr. Randolph it is whispered, scorns our president's wonderful plan of defence, and means to propose, in its stead, to raise a militia like a standing army, or a standing army like a militia.

COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.

Before his honor Henry Moreton Dyer, esq. sole judge and commissary.

NASSAU (N. P.) DEC. 9.

Penelope, Sargeat, master—for sentence on second arraignment. Mr. Armstrong, solicitor-general, prayed the claim by him given (in behalf of citizens of the U. S. of America) to be admitted, and the said ship, cargo, and private adventures to be restored. Mr. Kerr prayed the said claim to be rejected, and the ship and private adventures to be condemned.

His honor the judge, having heard the said claim read, and also the affidavits exhibited in charge of misconduct of the cap-

tain, and the arguments of advocates and proctors on both sides thereon, rejected the said claim with respect to the goods shipped by George Barnwell, and the shipment of Messrs. Hull and Hull, contained in exhibit, No 15—pronounced the same to have belonged at the time of the capture and seizure thereof, to enemies of the Crown of Great-Britain and Ireland, and as such of otherwise subject and liable to confiscation, and by interlocutory decree condemned the same as good and lawful prize to the captors; admitted the said claim in respect of the said ship and the rest of her cargo and private adventures—pronounced the same to belong as claimed, and by further interlocutory directed the same to be restored to the claimant for the use of the owners and proprietors thereof, on payment of the captor's costs, and by further interlocutory dismissed the charge of misconduct preferred against the captors.

The ship sailed from New-York, bound for Havana, in the prosecution of which voyage she was captured by the private ship of war Favorite, Richard Baret, commander, and brought to New-Providence.

On the 20th of Dec. in Senate.

Gen. Smith observed, that on examining the rules and articles of war, there appeared to be no power to punish a citizen who should be found acting as a spy in the army, or attempting to seduce the officers or soldiers from their duty.

He therefore moved that a committee be appointed to enquire what amendments were necessary to the act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the army of the United States.

OFFICIAL.

Appointment by the governor and council of Maryland.

THOMAS ROGERS, Notary Public for the state of Maryland, to reside at the city of Baltimore; vice, GEORGE P. KERFORS, esq. resigned.

At an adjourned annual meeting of the Newmarket Fire Company, held at Chamberlain's tavern, Western Precincts, on Saturday, the 10th instant, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

EBENEZER FINLEY, President. PETER LITTLE, first Vice-president. WILLIAM KREBS, Second ditto. CHARLES BOHN, Treasurer. L. FRAILEY, Secretary. Directors.

Richard Seabrooks, William Hayward, John Stouffer, George Grundy, John Dillon, W. W. Taylor, Samuel Cole, Adam Welsh, Moses Hand, Abraham Pyke.

Lanternmen. Ashel Hussey, Alexander Thompson, Samuel Howard, James Horton.

Engineers. Christian Baum, Samuel Wolf, Michael Kimmel.

Hosiers. Peter Pollard, James Hindes, Nich. O. Ridgely, George Henrich, John D. Reed, Peter Fowble, Eliza Bailey, Jacob Myers, Thomas Kailrath, Patrick Caughy.

Assenens. Marshal English, George Reynolds, Peter Hedges, Bennet Kirk.

Laddersmen. Henry Winters, William B. Lupton, Henry Myers, Joseph Castle, Humphrey Saunders, Robert Cummins.

Hookmen. George Myers, Jacob Newman, John Hackins, George Dutrow, George Speake, Anth. Hitzelberger.

Propertymen. David Harris, John Reese, William Meredith, Andrew McCoy, Michael Wareth.

Property Guards. Daniel Lamont, Gunning S. Bedford, John Hayward, Abraham Booth.

Deale Israel, Notice server.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED, Sch'r Number One, Shock, Guadalupe

CLEARED, Sch'r Good Intent, Rathall, Havana

Sloop Patty, Bevans, New-York

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

Arrived, schr No. 1, Shock, 21 days from Point Petre, Guad.—Sugars—the master. Left there, brig Betsy, Walter, of Baltimore, and a number of others, names not recollected. Five days since, to the eastward of the Gulf, spoke brig Eliza-Ann, Thompson, from Baltimore for Martinique. Saw nothing in the bay.

January 14.

The ship Echo, hence to London, was spoken January 3, in lat. 34, long. 72, with 4 feet water in her hold, had sprung a leak a few days before, and was bearing away for the West-Indies.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 13.

[TAKEN FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.]

The "Bill repealing the acts laying duties on salt, and to continue in force for a further time the first section of the act entitled an act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States, against the Barbary powers," was read the third time; and on the question, "Shall the bill pass?" Mr. Quincy moved to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole, for the purpose of fixing the time when the duty is to be repealed to a later period.

This motion was lost.

The question was again put, "Shall the bill pass?"

Mr. Quincy observed, that he should not enter into a view of the principles of the bill, or whether it would be wise to repeal the duty at all: We had it from high authority, that this tax could be dispensed with; he would therefore take it for granted, that the state of our fortifications, arsenals and warlike preparations, were so complete, our relations with Great-Britain, France and Spain, were such, and our apprehensions with regard to the interior, so trifling, that we could do without a portion of our revenue. But he would take a view of the effects of this bill, if passed into a law. He then stated the amount of capital employed in a certain part of Massachusetts in the manufacture of salt, which, he said, would be entirely lost, if the duty on that article were repealed. If in a few years such an extensive manufactory had been established, might we not have reason to expect in ten or fifteen years a sufficient quantity of salt could be manufactured for the whole consumption of the country? What would be the effect of this law in time of war? During the American war, the average price of salt was six dollars; if our own manufactures were now to be crushed, the price of that article would, in the course of one year's war, be greatly enhanced. The benefits resulting from a repeal of the duty, would not be felt principally by the poor class of the community, but by the rich farmers—by the holders of slaves and the holders of cattle. He had no objection to reduce the tax on salt, so that the tax on brown sugar and coffee might also be reduced; but as the tax on salt was considered as an equalizing tax, operating principally upon the southern states, he hoped the house would hesitate before they would consent to annul this equipoise, & to destroy one of the most important manufactures of the country. He thought that the title of the bill should be, "a bill for the relief of the southern and western parts of the union."

Mr. Varnum and Mr. Bidwell made a few observations in reply to Mr. Quincy; and they both contended, that the people of the northern states generally, were as much interested in the repeal of the duty on salt, as those of any other section of the union.

Mr. Broom (of Delaware) rose, & made an interesting speech of some length on the subject. He said, that he was happy to observe that so great a change had taken place on this subject amongst the majority, since the last session: from whatever quarter or circumstance it arose, he rejoiced in the change. He would cheerfully vote for the abolition of the duty on salt, but was sorry to be obliged to vote for it in this manner, coupled as it was, with the continuation of the Mediterranean fund. The repeal of the duty on salt might probably tend to season the continuation of the Mediterranean fund; but for what reason was that fund continued? None had been assigned, and every man was left to grope in the dark on the subject. He wished to know for what purpose this money was wanted. The Mediterranean fund had been established in 1804, for a particular object, and had been applied to a particular purpose—It had been continued last year, on the recommendation of the executive, that "a spark" of war existed in that quarter. But what excuse had we now? Did it appear that it was even wanted last year? He was very sorry to question a fact coming from such high authority; but nevertheless he could not believe that the articles taxed by the law now proposed to be continued, were "articles of luxury;" he really thought that some of them were necessities of life—he meant linens, woollens and cottons. If it would be expedient to lay a tax we ought to be told for what purpose the money was wanted. He then adverted to the report of the secretary of the treasury, by which he clearly demonstrated that we could do without the Mediterranean fund, as well as without the duty on salt. Under all these views of the subject, where could be the utility of contriving this tax of one million, with an overflowing treasury? He thought it could not be a fair way of relieving the people, by taking off half a million from their taxes and adding a million to them. He would rather tell the people that we wanted this money as a substitute for the salt tax or for some other distinct purpose; but it would be impossible to convince any person, that it was wanted for the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean. If the people were told that we wanted money for the repair of fortifications for the defence of the country, or for sinking the national debt, they might be satisfied; but in this disguised manner he thought they never could be reconciled to it.

Mr. Randolph made some remarks in reply, in which he observed that the continuation of the Mediterranean fund was a precautionary measure.

Mr. Dana spoke against the continuation of that tax, in which he was answered by Mr. J. Clay, when the question was put, for the third time, "Shall the bill pass?" And it was carried in the affirmative, ayes 111—noes 66.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting an account of the tonnage of the U. S. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Randolph called for the order of the day on the "bill supplementary to the act

making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the U. States."

Mr. Thomas moved that the house consider the report of the committee of the whole on the "bill to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the U. States," which was carried.

After some debate on the provisions of this bill, a motion was made to adjourn, which prevailed.

CORRESPONDENCE.—"Hornet"—to-morrow.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. As a suitable acknowledgment for the liberal patronage afforded to the Gazette, the present Editor will hereafter give four insertions for a DOLLAR, to the Advertisements (each square) of all persons who subscribe to his paper.

SUCH Subscribers to the COMPANION as have not been served with the OBSERVER, are informed that the neglect was caused by the editor of the latter work, having engaged a new carrier. The first & second numbers of the OBSERVER, may be had at the publisher's office, No. 4, North Charles-street. Jan. 12. dt

NOTICE. THE firm of Yundt & Brown being now dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against it or either of the partners, are requested to hand them in for settlement—and all those indebted, are desired to make payment to either of the collectors, Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Steiger, who will call upon those in the city; or to themselves, at their late office in St. Paul's-Lane, where attendance will, till further notice, be given for that purpose.

Gentlemen beyond the reach of a personal call, are earnestly desired to examine their last receipts, and to remit whatever is due, by mail or otherwise. Whatever they may forward above the amount due to us, shall be faithfully accounted for, if it be their wish, to our successor in the business.

From all our customers, we confidently look for their usual punctuality. Our open accounts are nearly 3000 in number, and on the speedy liquidation of them, will depend much of the remuneration of 12 years toil.

LEONARD YUNDT, MATTHEW BROWN.

By Cole & I Bonsal, Auct'rs. THIS EVENING. Will be offered for sale, at our Auction room, No. 17 & 13, Market-street, A handsome assortment of BOOKS,

In almost every department of literature. Sale to commence at 6 o'clock. January 14.

Sale by Auction. TO-MORROW MORNING, at half past 10 o'clock, at the residence, near the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, will commence the sale of A Variety of Dry Goods;

And at 12 o'clock, THE GROCERIES, &c. Consisting of good Mexican Sugar, Coffee, Brand, Rum, Wine, Raisins, Prunes, A choice parcel of Teas, Bottled Pater, &c. AND 5,000 bushels fine Salt.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r. January 14.

BALTIMORE AND REISTERS-OTIWN TURNPIKE-ROAD COMPANY. NOTICE.

THE President and Managers require the payment of the fourth, and last instalment of five dollars, on each share of stock, on Monday the 16th day of March next. Payment will be received at the Union Bank of Maryland.

By order of the Board of Managers, J. LEWIS WAMPLER, Sec'y. enst6th

Forensic Society. THE Society will meet next Saturday evening at half after 6 o'clock, at the Pantheon, and will discuss the following question: Are riches health to republics? Admittance 12 1/2 cents. w-f-s3t January 14.

The subscriber intends applying to the judges of Baltimore county court, two months from this date, for the benefit of the last insolvent law, to release him from all debts, as well individual as those contracted by the firm of John G. & C. Beck, which misfortunes disable him to discharge.

JOHN G. BECK. 2av2m January 14.

Just received on Consignment, 5 cases flake Manna, 9 in sorts do, 8 crates Phials, assorted, 1 box Windsor Soap, 318 bottles Castor Oil, 14 kegs superfine Durham Mustard, 9 packages Drugs.

Consisting of Calomel, prepared; Red Precipitate; Corrosive Sublimate; Semic Leaves; Rosemary; Oil Cloves; Oil Almonds; Gum Camphor; Gum Myrrh; Rhubarb; Cream of Tartar; Anniseed; Blue Vitrol, &c. For sale on liberal terms.

Inquire at No. 13, Calvert-street. dt January 14.

For Sale, The Sails, Rigging, Anchors, Cables, Long Boat, Spars, &c. &c. of the brig MARTHA & MARY; some of the sails are entirely new, the others only used one voyage to the West Indies, the greater part of the rigging is almost new, one cable never has been wet.

ALSO, THE HULL of the said Brig, as she now lies in the Basin. Apply to JOHN & SAMUEL STUMP. enst4 January 14.

For St. Thomas, The Schooner FATHER & SON; Will sail for St. Thomas, on Sunday next. About 130 bbls. will be taken on freight, if application is made this day or to-morrow, to JOHN GILL, N. P.

The Schooner has excellent accommodations for Passengers. January 14. dt