

Two Brothers, Hubbell, Madeira; schr. Port Antonio, Chase, Madeira.

A ship was coming up last evening. Capt. Williams left at Cadiz brig Volant, Bayley, for Boston; brig Hudson, Baiy, of New York, detained; brig Fish, for Elizabeth city (N. C.) in two or three days.

Captain Williams on the 28th Nov. was boarded off Cadiz from the British frigate Euryalus, the officer of which informed that a few days before, a squadron of Russian men of war, had passed by the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean. 20th ult. spoke the schr. Rachel, from Kennebeck, 22 days out for Jamaica.

January 10.
We mentioned in yesterday's paper, that Dr. Bollman had applied for an habeas corpus, and that he was ordered by Judge Bee to appear before him at 11 o'clock yesterday. The deputy marshal went down to Fort Johnson for the purpose of bringing the Doctor up to town; but the commanding officer, captain Kaitesen, did not feel himself authorized to surrender him up to the civil authority without the orders of his military superior. We were politely favored with the refusal of general Wilkinson's orders to him upon that subject; they are explicit, and positive, directing him "to have him (Dr. B.) in safe keeping until the pleasure of the president shall be known; that he is to have no communication with any person but a commissioned officer; to be comfortably provided for" &c. The patriotism of the veteran commandant and his respect for our laws is well known to the citizens of this state; but while he would cheerfully unsheathe his sword to crush the Hydra of treason and rebellion, he nevertheless as a military man, feels himself obliged, by his duty, to obey the orders of the commander in chief.

Arrived, ship Montgomery, Orhe, Portsmouth, (N. H.) 30 days; ship Flora, Seward, New-York, 13 days; brig Albert, Fraser, St. Jago de Cuba, 27 days; brig Boston, Brookings, Matanzas, 30 days; brig Mount Vernon, Williams, Cadiz, 40 days; British schooner Union, Kelly, Exumas, 13 days; schr. Eliza, Long Gambia, 42 days—J. Christie and G. Parker—100 slaves.

Ship Frederick, Moor, Philadelphia, 20 days.

Cleared, ship Mary, Fosdick, Liverpool; brig Hercules Courtney, Phillips, Havana. Capt. Fraser on the 15th ult. was boarded by a Spanish felucca, and plundered of his boat, spare rigging, canvas, cloths, and every other article the pirates could lay their hands on.

The brig Washington, formerly of Philadelphia, but purchased on the coast by captain Jos. Trask, was cut off by the natives at Rye, in the river Gambia, on the 1st October—Two of her crew were killed, and one made his escape. The captain was on shore during this transaction; she had on board 38 slaves.

Brig Sally, Johnson, from this port for Havana, has arrived at Nassau, detained by the privateer Fancy.

Brig Rio, Gale, from Africa, for this port, has put into Tybee, in distress for water.

Captain Hutchings a few days since, spoke brig Montezuma, Odione, 36 days from Santa Croix, for Portsmouth, N. H. had been dismasted in a gale on the 4th ult. in lat. 36, 30, long. 72; and was then endeavoring to make the port of Charleston.

SAVANNAH, January 7.

The merchants of this city met at the exchange, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of organizing a Chamber of Commerce, when the undersigned gentlemen were elected officers, for the present year:

John Cumming, President.
John Bolton, Vice-President.
James Johnston, Jun. Treasurer.
William Scarborough, Secretary.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23.

We refer to the congressional department of this evening's Gazette, for interesting intelligence, forwarded by our attentive correspondent at the seat of government.

The schr. Henrietta, Pearson, hence has arrived at Falmouth (Jam.).

List of vessels in the port of Charleston, taken by the boarding officer, Jan. 8, 1807.
67 Ships; 31 Brigs; 41 Schooners;
20 Sloops—Total 159—exclusive of Drog-hers.

We hear that Cesar A. Rodney, esq. is appointed attorney general of the United States, vice John Breckenridge, esquire, deceased.

Captain Clark, who accompanied capt. Lewis in his tour to the Pacific ocean, has arrived at Washington in good health.

From a person who came in the Lavater, arrived at Annapolis from New-Orleans, we understand that a proclamation had been issued at that place by the constituted authorities, offering a reward for the apprehension of col. Burr, or the communication of any intelligence relative to the conspiracy—the attack was expected to be made on New-Orleans by Burr and his adherents on the 20th of this month, instead of the 20th of December, as stated by an arrival at Charleston, and published a few days since.

Extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Otsego county (New-York) Dec. 17.
"Our friend Mrs. H—, took her exit from this transitory world about two weeks

since. Her religion was sufficient for her support to the last. In all the dying which I have seen I never saw one so tranquil and resigned. She must have had a foretaste of happiness which transported her above bodily affliction. With a low voice she sang the *Requiem* and *Vital Spark* when dying. If religion answers no other purpose than a death like hers, an infidel must wish for it." *Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.*

Extract from Mr. Daniel's Speech in the Virginia Senate, against the resolution for addressing the president, &c.
(This resolution was rejected—15 to 5.)

"Those who are so anxious to shield the administration against the consequences of a dissent which some give to these particular measures, should in my judgement be careful to distinguish the acts of the administration from this policy which should be set down to the majority of Congress. The executive announces to the nation that its territory is violated; its citizens seized; its property plundered; that all hopes of peaceful and honorable retribution are vanished, and that force to a certain extent has become necessary. And the representatives of the people vote money to pay the plunderer to withhold his aggressions! Is this a 'firm, just, and liberal policy'? Will it not justify the opinion that foreign nations are said to have, 'that the people of the U. S. will not protect their rights by force? Will it not give credit to the theory of that French counsellor, who, in recommending to his government a project for colonizing Louisiana, removes the obstacles which the interest of the United States would probably interpose, by saying these people will not fight—they will send you ministers extraordinary; and while they are waiting on negotiations, we shall have seized the country?'"

But gentlemen say the secret message of the president gives a different aspect to this affair. Indeed I cannot perceive it. This message such as we see it published, speaks a language still stronger than the public message, upon which the general assembly acted and pledged themselves to the opinion which they now wish to censure. Speaking of the affairs of Spain it says—"they authorize the inference that it is their (the Spaniards') intention to advance on our possessions until they shall be repressed by an opposing force—Formal war is not necessary—but the protection of our citizens, the spirit and honor of our country require that force should be interposed in a certain degree. If I am able to understand the language of the message, the president would appear to be on the side of the minority. He does not where recommend the measures that were adopted.—Spain is the only country against which he recommends an opposing force, while he deems it probable that our differences with England may be amicably adjusted. Yet measures of warlike tendency are adopted towards England, and for Spain the dollars are rifled instead of an opposing force. And yet gentlemen will have this to be a firm, just and liberal policy! Has it bettered our situation? It is true our prospects with England are somewhat changed, not by our partial non-intercourse measures, but by a change of ministers there; and other changes in Europe. With Spain, has your tender of dollars produced the desired effect? No; prospects in that quarter are still gloomy. Are you certain that the measures proposed by the minority might not have had a better effect? Offer all things for a peaceful adjustment which honor and justice could demand or allow, and hold the sword ready to assert and maintain your rights, if withheld. I fear it will come to this at last, and we shall have lost a favorable time.

"What is the conduct of Spain? It is not affected by your disposition to do justice; but by the disposition of affairs elsewhere. When France, who is in relation to this subject said to stand in the background, had humbled her enemies by the battle of Marengo, Spain advances upon you with proud pretensions—a new coalition in Europe abates her demands. The battle of Ansterlitz pushes her forward over the Sabine—another coalition against France drives her behind that river, which she is willing to assume as a temporary boundary. The battle of Jena is fought, and her respect for this territory is destroyed. We must come at last to the point—fear the policy of the minority will prove to be right. Are you desirous to censure men for proposing measures the last winter, which will now, in all probability, be wabily adopted, as we see they are in part? I am not ready to censure these men, even if the measures which they espoused were clearly established not to have been the best; nor shall I censure those measures which were adopted, although events should prove them to be the worst. I am willing to believe that gentlemen advocated those measures which they believed the policy of the times demanded. I will not, with the very limited information that I have on the subject, erect myself into a censor on either side.

Died this morning, Mary Clementina, aged three years, the daughter of William Young Lewis, of this city.

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books. January 22.
Arrived at Annapolis, schooner Lavater, Williamson, from New-Orleans—Sugar, logwood and hides—H. & G. Gassaway, and the master. Left there, schr. Thatcher, from Baltimore; Roboreus, Hall, of Baltimore, for Europe; and a number of others, names not recollected.

At Annapolis, schr. Greyhound & Ni-

rod, from New-Orleans; two other schooners, and two brigs.

In the Nimrod came passenger, Mr. Swartwout, under the charge of lieut. Wilson & Mead; they proceeded to Washington this morning.

The Lavater brought dispatches to government. The state of our affairs remained much the same as at the date of our last advices. The embargo was still continued. Ogden and Alexander have been arrested, and were to be sent to Washington in the schr. Brothers & Sisters, which would sail in a few days after the Lavater.

The schooner Chesapeake, from Vera-Cruz, has arrived at Annapolis.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 23.

[TAKEN FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.]

Mr. Lewis presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Alexandria, praying congress to incorporate a company for making a turnpike road from Alexandria to Washington, which was referred to a select committee.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house, that they had passed an act for altering the time of holding the circuit courts in North-Carolina. Read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the town of Portsmouth, (N. H.) which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. J. Clay presented a petition from a person stating that he had discovered a plan for the encouragement of manufactures which, he observed, was a very extraordinary one. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

On motion of Mr. Dana, Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this house copies of accounts containing the respective charges which have been adjusted by the accounting officers of the treasury, in cases of public prosecutions before the circuit court of the United States, holden in Connecticut, previous to the 1st of July, 1806.

Mr. Varnum, from the committee appointed on the subject, presented a bill providing for the payment of the expenses incurred by the military preparations for the defence of the territory of Michigan, during the year 1806. Read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee on whom was referred a resolution directing them to inquire what description of claims are barred by the statute of limitation, which in reason and justice ought to be provided for by law. The report recommends that all just and equitable claims against the United States, which are now barred by the statute of limitation, ought to be provided for.

Mr. Staunton hoped the house would concur in the report of the committee. He proceeded to make a few observations in favor of the report, which excited considerable mirth; but he spoke in so low a tone, that he could not be distinctly heard. He observed, that if he had a command of talents, he could dwell largely on this subject. He thought that the best way to prevent conspiracies against the government, was by rewarding those who had fought in support of it. He well recollected, that two or three sessions ago, on the subject of the unheard-of fraud of the legislature of Georgia, talents equal to those of Cicero and Demosthenes, had been displayed by members of the house, particularly by Mr. Randolph! [The chairman, (Mr. Varnum) informed him that the rules of the house did not permit any member to be called by name.] Mr. Staunton asked pardon, and was about to proceed, when Mr. Cook declared that he could not hear the gentleman.—Mr. S. said a few words, and sat down.

[COLONEL BURR & Co.]

A communication, in writing, was received from the president of the United States; and, on motion of Mr. Randolph, the committee of the whole rose, for the purpose of having the communication read.

The president's message was then read. It is long and interesting. Great anxiety and attention prevailed in the house while the clerk was reading it. It details the information possessed by the executive, respecting the conspiracy in the western parts of the union, and the manner in which the information was obtained, and openly denounces AARON BURR as the leader of the conspiracy. It mentions, that in consequence of this information, orders were sent to general Wilkinson, on the 8th November, to hasten an accommodation with the Spanish commandant on the Sabine, in order to make preparations for resisting the enterprise.—That on the 25th November, a letter had been received from general Wilkinson, stating that he (Wilkinson) had received a letter from Burr, written partly in cyphers, the object of which was, to induce the general and the army under his command, to engage in the nefarious enterprise—that the real objects of the conspiracy were, to effect a separation of the union westward of the

Alleghany mountains, and an attack on Mexico; but that the ostensible object was, to settle certain lands belonging to a baron Bastrop—that all this information had been received by the latter end of November—that a certificate had been received from general Wilkinson, containing a development of the plot—that little apprehensions need be entertained from any attack on N. Orleans—and, that there did not appear to be any foundation for the report that the conspirators were to be aided by a foreign force.

The certificate and letter of general Wilkinson, referred to in the message, was then read. They mention, that he had caused three persons, principally concerned, to be arrested; one of whom (doctor Bollman) had been sent to Charleston in the vessel which carried the dispatch; another (Swartwout) would be sent to Baltimore in the course of a few days; and the other (Ogden) would be sent as soon as possible—that the proofs of guilt would be sent on with each—that they had been sent separately, for the purpose of preventing any communication or concert between them. The certificate states, "on the honor of a soldier and the holy evangelists of Almighty God," the offer made by Burr to general Wilkinson—it also includes a copy of Burr's letter, as the general understood it: this letter is expressed in very vague terms; the deciphering of general Wilkinson, however, renders it sufficiently intelligible: it says, "Wilkinson shall be second to Burr only," and authorizes general W. to "draw on Burr to any amount;" it declares that Mr. T. has gone to Jamaica to make arrangements with the English admiral—that the navy of the U. States is ready—that it is a field for "choice spirits"—and that the "best blood of the nation" is engaged to support the cause, &c.

The house ordered two thousand copies of the message and documents to be printed.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill extending the power of granting writs of injunction to the judges of the district courts of the U. States. One amendment was made, when the committee rose, and it was referred to a committee of the whole.

The house went into a committee of the whole, on the resolution for carrying into effect the treaty between the U. States and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians. The committee agreed to the resolution, in which the house concurred, and the resolution was referred to the committee of ways and means for the purpose of framing a bill.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of sundry sugar refiners of Philadelphia & Baltimore. The report is unfavorable to the petitioners.

Mr. McCreery spoke against the report, & moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, for the purpose of gaining further information. Carried.

The committee of the whole rose, but was refused leave to sit again, and the house concurred in the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures.

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.

Forensic Society.

The above Society met at the PANTHEON, according to appointment, and after an able & learned discussion of the question, they adjourned to meet at the same place, on Saturday Evening next, at half past six o'clock.

The question, *Ought Bachelors to be taxed?* will then be discussed.
Tickets of admission, 12 1/2 cents—to be had at the door.
January 19. mwf&sd

Tennessee Cotton.

TWENTY bales, about 6000 wt. of Tennessee COTTON, of superior quality, for sale by HAWKINS & CLAGGETT.
January 23. d10t

Holland Gin, Tar & Molasses.
FOR SALE,
100 bls. Tar,
14 pipes real Holland Gin, of a nice flavor, entitled to debrandure,
5 ditto Brandy,
10 bls. Molasses, suitable for retailers.
Apply to ROBERT HENDERSON,
Lower end of County wharf
January 23. d4t

OBSERVE.

THE Drawing of St. Paul's Parish Lottery will commence, agreeably to the advertisement of the managers, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday next, the 27th instant, at Peck's Hotel, No. 173, Market-street.
The Blanks and Prizes will be deposited in the wheel to-morrow, at the above mentioned place, commencing at 10 o'clock. Any persons, desirous of being present, are at liberty to attend.

By order,
SAMUEL VINCENT, } Clerks to the
SAMUEL COLE, } Managers.
January 23. d4t

The Drawing

Of the German Evangelical Reformed Church Lottery, will recommence, at Myers's Hotel, in Market street, on Monday next, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
January 23. d3t

Wanted to Rent,

A snug two story Brick HOUSE. One to the Westward of Jones's Fall's, would be preferred. Inquire at this office.
January 23. d2t

A Room wanted.

A liberal price is offered for a large ROOM fronting North or South, in Market street, or any other street between Gay and Charles streets, as low down as Water-street. Apply at this office.
January 23. d8t

Wants a Place.

A young Man, who writes three different Languages (English, French and German) understands Book Keeping, Calculates Foreign Exchanges, and is well versed in Mercantile occurrences, wishes to engage in a Counting Room or Store. Having resided for three years past, and being engaged during that time in the mercantile line, in this city, he is well acquainted with the necessary local knowledge required of a clerk, and can produce in respect of his department and moral character every satisfactory recommendation.
A line addressed to G. K. and left at this office, will be attended to.
January 23. e03t

Mechanic's Bank of Baltimore.

JANUARY 23, 1807.
The Books for the transfer of Stock, will be closed during the month of February, and the stockholders are informed that on application at the Bank, on or after the 25th of the said month, they will be furnished with their certificates.
D. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Received

From New-York, per schooner Fortitude, captain Lockman,
50 chests Hyson Skin TEA, of the Beaver's cargo. For sale by
C. GHEQUERE & H. KUNCKEL.
Who have on hand,
Young Hyson and Souchong Teas, of an excellent quality,
About 300 Demijohns, of about 4 1/2 gallons,
Bohemia Window Glass, 10 by 12, and 8 by 10.
Also,
A quantity of Canada Racoon Skins, and Beaver, of a superior quality.
January 23. d8t

For Sale by the Subscriber,

100 casks Claret Wine, with 4 iron hoops,
2 hales Vantepaleon Handkerchiefs,
2 do. Madras do.
1 do. Cambric Linen,
400 boxes best Spanish Cigars,
40000 wt. first quality Coffee,
50 serons first quality Flora Indigo,
20000 wt. first quality Laguna Cocoa,
100 hales West India Cotton.
The whole entitled to drawback.
Also on hand,
50 pipes Cogniac Brandy (imported better than one year) 4th proof,
Sweet Oil, in Baskets, large bottles,
Red and White Claret, in boxes.
P. A. GUESTIER.
January 23. e03t

Public Sale.

On MONDAY,
The 2d day of February next (if fair, if not, the next fair day) will commence the sale of
PART of the personal estate of Richard Thomas, late of Montgomery county, deceased, consisting of a number of valuable work-horses, Hogs, Sheep and Cattle, amongst which are several good Milch Cows, a large well broken pair of Oxen, and some valuable young Steers.

Also,
A Waggon and Gear, an Ox Cart, and all kinds of plantation Utensils. A quantity of Tobacco, hanging in the house, unstrapped, sixty or seventy bushels of Rye, in stacks and in bulk.

Also,
Straw, Fodder, and Hay, and nearly one hundred bushels of Indian Corn, and some grain growing on the ground.
The terms of sale will be 9 months credit on all purchases to the amount of twenty dollars and upwards, on the purchaser giving note, with approved security, with interest from the date, if not punctually paid; and all sums under twenty dollars, will be expected on the delivery of the articles.

The sale will begin at the plantation known by the name of the *Old Quarter*, on the road from Rockville (or Montgomery Court-House) to Baltimore, about eight miles from the former place; and continue from day to day, as from plantation to plantation, until all are sold.
Attendance will be given by
RICHARD THOMAS, } Ex'rs.
WILLIAM THOMAS, }
January 23. e03t

Stray Cows.

Came to the subscriber's plantation, near Peter Fite's Mill, four Cows, of the following description: one a brown, with white on her belly and without ear marks; one a red, with a white forehead, and a slit in the left ear; one a white and red, with a slit in each ear; and a brindle with white in her forehead, and no ear marks.
The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
ELIZABETH WATTS.
January 23. e03t

Rappahannock Mills, &c.

THE Subscriber would lease or rent, that valuable property, called *Warner's Works*, consisting of a Manufacturing Mill, (late in the occupancy of Messrs. Cooch and Hollingsworth) having two water wheels, with four pair burstones, and all necessary machinery; a valuable Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Houses suitable for millers, coopers and blacksmiths. At this place are the walls and remains of a Forge and Sifting Mill, formerly carried on, the sites of which, and others on the same canal, are excellent for water works of various kinds. This property is on the north edge of the Rappahannock, within two miles of Fredericksburg and one of Falmouth; has peculiar advantages of water, and is well situated for the purchase of wheat, nor the staple of the country, and of the last crop a large proportion yet to come to market.

Also,
A valuable Manufacturing Mill, with 2 water wheels, two pair of stones, and the usual machinery, situated on the same edge of the river, within half a mile of Falmouth, having a convenient and comfortable milling house attached to it, and a canal which now affords water communication from Falmouth to the mill-door, and at the expense of 3 or \$400 may be extended to the doors of the forge mills.
Or I will sell the whole of the above property, under stipulations, for the benefit of contiguous property, but no way injurious to this, and give credit 7 years, if necessary, for three fourths of the amount, and accommodating time for the other fourth.

ROBERT DUNBAR,
Falmouth, January 23. d2w15t