

misconduct, which of itself led to the protraction of the negotiation for nearly two months, that is till the sentiments of the court of St. Petersburg were ascertained, cannot be imputed to our government. To have absolutely broken off the negotiations till then would have been highly rash and impolitic. And after the sentiments of Alexander were known, was there a moment's delay in Lord Landerdale's return after the French government had refused to negotiate on suitable principles? Upon the whole, indeed, it is manifest that our government had negotiated on the enlarged principles, and looked not to a short cessation of hostilities, but to a well combined, well digested pacification that should secure general tranquility. It was for that reason that they rejected particular advantages, when not connected as far as possible with the common security of other states. The reluctance of France to afford that security, took away from the value of the particular terms, and justified our government for refusing to conclude a peace, for which this would have been no adequate guarantee.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

The mail from Washington arrived at six o'clock, that the communication from our Stenographer cannot be all given to-day. It appears that unusual warmth was exhibited by the southern members on a long and violent debate on the *Slave-Bill*. This bill, in the preamble, disclaims all constitutional authority in congress over the right to slaves, and enacts, that nothing contained in the 3th section of the aforesaid law shall affect the right of persons to transport or sell slaves not imported contrary to law. An interesting debate took place on the resolution repealing the duty on salt, and continuing the Mediterranean fund, when, at 7 o'clock P.M. the first section was agreed to—ayes 60, noes 40—and the section continuing the Mediterranean fund agreed to—ayes 45, noes 43. For sketch of proceedings, see congress head.

The last accounts from Bordeaux state, that Bonaparte was about assembling an army of 1,000,000 men—600,000 of whom he meant to leave in his rear, while he marched at the head of 400,000 to Russia, to settle his accounts with the emperor Alexander.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend, for New-Orleans papers to the 21st January, brought yesterday by the brig Friendship, captain Don. We learn from them that the liberty of the press exists there no longer—the Gazette states, that one of the editors, James M. Bradford, had been repeatedly arrested, and that "the alarming state of public concerns, rendering it impossible to conduct the press with that freedom and independence which ought to characterize it, the editors were under the painful necessity of informing their patrons, that until the troubles which at present agitate the public mind, are at an end, it will cease to be a political paper." "For," say they, "we cannot deceive the world by affectation of a FREE PRESS when it does not exist." [People's Friend.]

Copies and abstracts of certain letters and official documents, presented by Judge Workman to the house of representatives of the territory of Orleans, on the 13th January, 1807.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the Territory of Orleans.

GENTLEMEN. Having lately adopted the unusual measure of adjourning the court of the county of Orleans, *sine die*, I feel it a duty incumbent on me to justify myself on the occasion to your honorable body, and to enable you without delay, as far as lies in my power, to take such steps as your wisdom may deem requisite for our relief in the extraordinary and painful situation to which we are reduced. The documents here transmitted will inform you of the illegal arrest and transportation of certain persons by the authority of Brigadier-General Wilkinson—the proceedings which have been had in consequence; my unsuccessful application to his excellency Governor Claiborne for support, and the reasons which induced me to decline holding a court whose authority and dignity I had not the means to maintain.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, With sentiments of profound respect, Your most obt. and humble servt. JAMES WORKMAN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 5. To his excellency governor Claiborne.

Sir—The late extraordinary events which have taken place in this territory, have led to a circumstance that now authorizes me to renew to your excellency, in a formal, official manner, the earnest request I have so frequently urged in conversation, that you would make use of the constitutional force placed under your command, to maintain the laws of your country, and protect its citizens against the unexampled tyranny which has been exercised over them.

It is notorious that the commander in chief of the military force here, has by his own authority, arrested several citizens for civil offences. He has avowed on record that he had adopted measures to send them out of the territory; he has openly declared his determination to usurp the functions of the judiciary, by making himself the only judge of the guilt of those whom he shall suspect, and he has in the same manner asserted, as yet without contradiction, that

his measures were taken after several consultations with your excellency.

Writs of habeas corpus have been issued from my court. One of them Peter V. Ogden, was brought before me and discharged. He was however, again arrested soon after by order of gen. Wilkinson, together with an officer of this court, who had aided professionally in procuring Mr. Ogden's release. The general in his return to subsequent writs of habeas corpus, issued by me in their behalf, referred me to a return made by him to the superior court; and in the further return which I ordered him to make, he has declared that neither of those persons was in his power, possession or custody; but he does not assert what is requisite in such cases in order to exempt from the penalty of a contempt of court, that these persons were not in his power, possession or custody at the time when the writs were served. In consequence of this deficiency, I am called upon to issue an attachment against him.

Although a common cause would not require the step I am now taking, yet I deem it my duty before any decisive measures are pursued against a man who has all the regular force, and in pursuance of your public orders, a great part of that of the territory at his disposal, to ask your excellency whether you have the ability to enforce the decrees of the court in which I preside, and if you have, whether you may deem it expedient to do it in the present instance; or whether the allegation that you support these violent and unlawful measures, is well founded?

Not only the conduct and powers of general Wilkinson, but various circumstances peculiar to our present situation—the alarm excited in the public mind—the description and character of a large portion of the population of this county—might render it dangerous in the highest degree to adopt the measure usual in ordinary cases of calling to the aid of the sheriff the posse comitatus, unless it were done with the assurance of being supported by your excellency in an efficient manner.

I pray your excellency to give a precise and speedy answer to my inquiries. Should I be assured of your support, I shall forthwith punish as the law directs, the contempt that has been offered to my court; on the other hand, if your excellency shall not think it practicable or proper to afford your aid, I shall not oppose that court and its officers to the further contempt or insults of a man whom they are unable to punish or resist.

I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient, and most humble servant, JAMES WORKMAN.

Judge of the county of Orleans. Compared and found conformable to the official letter transmitted to governor Claiborne by Geo. T. Ross, sheriff of the county. GEO. T. ROSS.

[To be continued.]

NASSAU, January 16. The schr. Little John, Hendrickson, sailed from Savannah for this port, on the 28th November, and we have remained ignorant until now of her fate. We learn by the Lovely Lass arrived yesterday from Savannah, that on her outward passage, in the gulph, she fell in with a vessel which had been upset, and proved to be the Little John. She left Savannah with 3 people—the captain and one man was drowned—the other (John Low) after being 48 hours on the bottom of the vessel, was taken on board the Lovely Lass and landed at Savannah.

January 21. Arrived yesterday, the brig Jane, Richmond, of Rhode-Island, with *Slaves*, 50 days from Cape-Mount, Africa.

Also, the brig John, Mosier, 48 days from Providence, R. I. bound to Havana, detained by the private vessel of war Fancy.

January 27. The sloop Ann, Snow, of Biddeford (District of Maine) 30 days from Bermuda, bound to N. Carolina, put in here on Friday, being short of provisions.

Vessels passed *Berry Islands* under American colors.

January 15. sch's Famous Voltaire, from Charleston for N. Orleans; Traveller, Turks-Island, for Havana; Meteor, Baltimore, for La Vera Cruz; Rapid, do. do.

January 20. Ship Intrepid, from Norfolk, for Havana and Campeachy; brig William, Long-Island, for Havana; Mary, Philadelphia, for N. Orleans; Two Brothers, Baltimore, Havana; Sally, Boston, do.; Susanna, Philadelphia, do.; Hercules Courtney, Charleston, do.; Mentor, Philadelphia, N. Orleans; sch's Dolly, Turks-Island, Havana; Sea-Horse, Philadelphia, for Matanzas; sloop Phebe, Warren, for Havana.

January 21. Ship Pegasus, Charleston, for Matanzas; brig Pacific, Salem, Havana; sch'r Hiram, Charleston, Matanzas.

January 22. Brig Eliza, Charleston, for N. Orleans; sch'r Shepherdess, Turks-Island, for do. Four schooners and a ship passed, names unknown.

NORFOLK, February 21. Arrived, schr. Nancy, Hall, 32 days from Turks-Island. Dec. 28, arrived at an outpost in Tobago, the brig Harriet, May, 26 days from Boston.

20th, the brig Paulina, Fernald, from Portsmouth, arrived at the north side of Tobago, having lost the most part of her deck-load. Spoke on the 24th ult. in lat. 26, long. 73, brig Rubicon, Thomas, from Boston, for Havana, 12 days out. 2d inst. in long. 70, 30, lat. 35, 27, spoke brig Augusta, of Gloucester, 29 days from Lisbon, short of provisions, intended to make the first port. 3d, long. 73, lat. 26, 20, spoke brig George, Williams, 14 days from Antigua, bound to N. York. 10th, in long. 72, spoke schooner Freedom, Smith, 16 days from Havana, bound to Baltimore.

Schr. John, Cargill, 35 days from St. Vincent. Left there, on the 25th January, the brig Ely, Camble, of and for New-York, to sail in a few days; Betsy, Oliver, of and for Kenebeck, in 10 days; schooner Joseph, Read, of and for Somerset, in 10 days.

Schooner Eliza Tice, Tice, twenty days from St. Thomas, bound to Philadelphia.

Left there on the 26th ult. the ship William of and for Charleston, the captain sick; sloop Maria Antonet, Bell, of and for Alexandria in 10 days; Morning Star, Gail, of and for Bridge-Town, N. J. in 10 days. Schrs. Cornelia, Bartlet, of and for New-York in 15 days; Sperry, Baker, of and for do. in 15 days; Nancy Washington, Smith, for Wilmington, (N. C.) in 6 days; Return, Cowing, of and for Kenbeck in 7 days; Clarinda Padlock, Cornell, in 4 days for the city of St. Domingo. Brigs Charleston packet, Connell, of and for New-York in 7 days; Mary and Nancy, York, of and for Portland in a few days; Verona, Sheffield, of and for Sag. harbor in 4 days; Mary, Norton, of New-York, just arrived; Two Brothers, Foster, of Portland for Boston in a few days; Esperanza, Golden, just arrived from St. Croix; ship Amity, —, just arrived from New-York; schr. Citizen, Marlen, of and for Baltimore, the captain sick.

The schr. Succes, Corby, of Philadelphia, sailed for Turke-Island on the 21st ult. The sloop President, —, sailed for Havana on the 16th ult. The ship Jane, McIntosh, of Portland, sailed for Charleston on the 19th ult. The ship Francis-Ann, Bernard, and sch'r Allegany, Scheer, sailed for Philadelphia on the 25th ult. Ship Jason, Salter, to sail for Portland on the 26th ult. Sloop Morning Star, of Delaware, sailed for Savannah on the 19th ult. Sch'r Greyhound, Marsden, of Baltimore, sailed for the Acays on the same day. On the 12th inst. saw the brig Mary, of Boston, steering N. by E. being then in lat. 35, 15, N. long. 75, W.

Cleared, brigs Ann-Elizabeth, Skinner, Havana; Peace, Swain, do.; Nancy, Powers, W. Indies; sch'r Union, Ancy, Bermuda; Kliza-Ann, Herbert, N. York.

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books. February 26.

The brig Velocity, Gardner, arrived at Berbice in 18 days passage.

The brig Lucy-Ann, Black, hence to Surinam, fell to leeward, arrived at Demerara, and sailed from thence the 8th January for Barbados.

February 27. The schr. Rewastico, Smith, hence, has arrived at Barracoa.

The brig Potomack, Belt, from Baltimore to St. Jago, was captured by a French privateer and ordered to Sumana; but the wind proving unfavorable, they carried her into Barracoa. It was calculated she would be cleared.

Arrived, brig Lioness, Dove, 20 days from Charleston—Cotton & rice—Fouk & Karrick. The Lioness has been detained 11 days in the bay by adverse winds.

February 28. Arrived, sloop Eliza, M-Leave, 25 days from La Guayra—coffee and cocoa—Joseph Husband.

Also schooner Rapid, Filby, 17 days from La Vera Cruz—logwood, &c.—R. and J. Oliver.—Left there 11th inst. schr. Governor McKean, of Philadelphia, to sail in 6 days—the only vessel there. The Fox, Mills, for Baltimore sailed in co.; the Meteor, Gardner, do. sailed the 2d; the Brothers, for New-York, sailed 5 or 6 days before.

Also, brig Jane & Mary, Mollory, 60 days from Lisbon—salt, wine, &c.—Robert Barry.

Also, brig Henry, Allen, 30 days from Point-Petre (Guad.)—sugar and coffee—Wm. Patterson and Sons.

Also, schr. Henrietta, Fearson, 28 days from Montego-Bay (Jam.)—rum, pimento and logwood—Charles G. Boustler. Left there. 1st inst. ship Draper, Page, of Newburyport, for Orleans, in 10 days.

Brig Washington, Watges, for New-York, in 10 or 12 days. The brig Argus, for New-York, sailed the day before. Spoke nothing on the passage. The ship Sally, of Wiscasset, from Liverpool, is in the bay.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 27.

[TAKEN FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.]

Mr. Randolph observed, that a bill had passed the house yesterday, which, whatever might be the opinion of some gentlemen upon it, went to strike at the root of all property in the southern states. By that law two men may go from different parts of Accomac county (Vir.) to Norfolk, with their slaves; and one of them lose his right to such slave on arriving at that place. He contended, that by depriving a man of the right to sell his property, it ceased to be property. This power, he said, had been assumed upon a principle truly alarming to the people of the southern states—upon that sweeping, he had like to have said detestable clause in the constitution, that it was necessary to carry the other powers into effect. He would ask gentlemen from the southern states, whether they would like to rest the security of their property upon the two houses of congress, after what they had seen of their disposition? He would not be surprised, if at the next session, this entering wedge should be driven further and further, until congress should entirely emancipate slaves. He did not deny the right of congress to prevent the importation of slaves—but he denied that they had any right to deprive an owner of his present right to an existing slave. If this law went into operation, unless the owners of slaves were asleep, protests would be sent against it from every state south of the Potomac—he hoped too from Maryland. Sir, (continued Mr. R.) we may say what we please about alien laws

and sedition laws; but this law is in my opinion the most frightful, the most abominable, that was ever passed. He then moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill to amend and explain the law passed yesterday (prohibiting the importation of slaves).

Mr. Goldborough said that he had no objection to the motion. He had not been entirely in favor of the principle alluded to in committee of conference: but he had thought it far better that such a provision should be inserted in the bill, than that the whole bill should be lost. The evil complained of, which only prevents a man from carrying his slaves in vessels under 40 tons, was trivial, when put in competition with the great object of preventing the smuggling of slaves in small vessels.

Mr. Quincy inquired whether the proposed measure would be in order. He thought it would be most proper to wait until the bill had received the sanction of the third branch of the government.

Mr. Randolph again insisted, that congress had no more right to pass such a law, than they had to prevent slaves being sent in a wagon. If it passed, he said he doubted whether we should ever see another southern delegate on that floor—he for one, would have no hesitation in saying, if the constitution is to be violated, if the entering wedge is to be driven, let us secede, let us go home.

Mr. Smilie. The gentleman from Virginia says he will not trust congress, & talks of the southern states seceding from the union. If they do not like the union, let them say so—in the name of God let them go—we can do without them. The subject of disunion has been so much spoken of lately, that I am afraid it may take place. He was proceeding, when

Mr. Randolph begged leave to explain.—He said he observed two stenographers on the floor, but he could not say that he put much dependence on either of them. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had grossly misrepresented him—that gentleman had only stated a part of what he had said; and by the rules of evidence, a man was required to give the whole truth—a part of it only, was considered as equivalent to a falsehood.—What he had said was, that he would not trust congress with the manumission of slaves. The gentleman, he said, had endeavored to make an ungenerous use of what he had said about union and disunion—for his own part, he looked upon union as the means of our liberty, happiness and safety—as the means and not as the end—but if union and the manumission of slaves are to be put into the scale, let union kick the beam! If this motion should fail, he observed, as a last resort he should conceive it his duty, although he did not know whether the other southern members would be of his opinion, to go to the president of the U. S. and enter his protest against the bill. He concluded by observing, that there appeared to be a portion of that house, small in point of abilities, who were opposed to the present state of things in the southern states.

The question was then taken on Mr. Randolph's motion, and it was carried.

A committee of three members was appointed to bring in a bill.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED, Brig Henry, Allen, Gadalupe; Lioness, Dove, Charleston; Sch'r Rapid, Felty, Vera Cruz; Orion, Parrot, New-York; Sloop Eliza, M-Cleve, Lagaira; Patty, Bevans, New-York.

CLEARED, Snow Lion, Harris, Barbados; John & Joseph, Manning, Antwerp.

NOTICE.

THE President, Vice-President and Directors of the Baltimore East-India Company, having determined to commence the operations of the Association, the Stockholders are requested to take notice that they will be called on for their notes of hand, in the course of the ensuing week payable one-fourth the 1st of April, one-fourth the 1st of May ensuing, one-fourth the 1st of June, and the remaining one-fourth the 1st of July, 1808. And on Wednesday the fourth day of March, at twelve o'clock, the directors will appoint a Secretary to the Association, whose salary for the first year will be One Thousand Dollars, and to whom, for the following years, an increase of salary will be allowed in proportion to the increase of services required. Sealed applications will be received at the office of Robert Gilmer and Sons. February 28.

At a meeting of a number of Friends to a PUBLIC DEBATING SOCIETY.

It was Resolved unanimously, That in future a meeting shall be held every SATURDAY EVENING at the PANTHEON for public debate. That 12 1/2 cents be collected at the door for each person for admittance, the amount received, after deducting expenses, be voted to such charitable purposes as the majority present may judge proper. Public notice to be given of the nights when the money is to be appropriated.

Resolved, That every person shall have a right to speak to the Question, agree to the rules of the Society.

Question for next Saturday evening's debate, Whether has the conduct of Col. Burr, or Gen. Wilkinson, been the most dangerous to Civil Liberty?

The committee are requested to meet at 6 o'clock, on the evening of debate, on particular business.

Doors to be opened at 6, and the debate to commence at 1 1/2 past 6 o'clock. February 28.

The members of the Mechanical Fire Company, are requested to attend a quarterly meeting, at their Engine House, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Roll will be called.

Post-Office.

BALTIMORE, February 27, 1807. Letters for the British Packet Duke of Montrose, for Falmouth (England) via Halifax, will be received at this office, until quarter past 7 o'clock, A.M. on Sunday, the 1st March next.

CHARLES BURRALL, Post-Master. N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid on all letters for the Packet. February 28.

Sale by Auction.

On FRIDAY, The 6th day of March, 1807, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, will be sold at auction, at Nicol's wharf, Fell's Point, on terms that will then be made known, the Ships ROBERT and HERO.

The ship ROBERT, is about 600 hhds. burthen, built in 1799 at Whitey, in Great-Britain: copper fastened and copper sheathed; stauds marked in Lloyd's Books A. No. 1. (agreedly to vouchers in possession of the present owner.) She has lately gone thro' a thorough repair as to the hull, and is allowed by judges to be as substantial a vessel as can be built.

The ship HERO, burthen 500 hhds. built in 1799, at Saltcotes in Scotland, and is finished in a superior manner, with patent pumps &c. is marked likewise, in Lloyd's Books A. No. 1.

Inventories of the materials belonging to each ship, may be viewed on board, and at the vendue warehouse at the corner of Second & Frederick-streets, previous to the sale.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct^r.

February 28.

Cooling, Hutchins & Co.

WANT TO CHARTER. Three VESSELS, of 1000 hhds each, to load within the Chesapeake, for a port in the United States.

February 28. Cotton, &c.

Received per brig Lioness, from Charleston, S. C. 15 bales prime Upland Cotton.

And on hand, London Bottled Porter, in casks, of excellent quality.

L. P. Madeira Wine, in pipes, Muscovado Sugar, in hhds. A few hhds Maryland and Virginia Tobacco, &c. For sale by

JAMES BRUNDIGE, 101, Bowly's wharf. February 28. cost

Jamaica Rum.

A few puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum, will be landed on Monday, from on board the sloop Patty, captain Bevan, at Smith's wharf, and will be sold low, if applied for immediately. GEORGE HOFFMAN. February 28. do

Isaac Phillips & Co.

Have for sale on accommodating terms, Navy Prime and Cargo Pork, Navy and Cargo Beef, Half bbls. Mess Pork and Mess Beef, put up particularly for family use.

Salt-petered Hams, in nice order for family use, or exportation, First quality Hogs Lard, in small kegs, Neats Tongues, in do. 200 bbls. Herrings of superior quality in tight bbls.

30 half do. do. do. do. 30 good quality Butter, Rounds Beef, in tubs. Also, A few thousand Marble Flags. February 28. co3w

Raisins, Almonds, Table Salt, &c.

The subscribers have just received and for sale as No. 54, MARKET STREET, 6000 wt. real soft shell Almonds, 500 boxes Muscated and Bloom Raisins, intitled to drawback, and in good shipping order.

1100 baskets fine Table Salt, 10 hhds. New-England Rum, 1500 wt. fresh Bordeaux Prunes, very fine, 200 boxes Spanish Cigars.

JACOB & Wm. NORRIS. On hand, Madeira Wine, in hhds. and quarter casks; fine old Rum, in hhds. 12 long pipes of genuine old Cogniac Brandy, fit for immediate use; 10 pipes Bordeaux do. fresh Mace and Cassia Cinamon, in small bales; Goshen Cheese, in boxes and casks; East-India (white) Sugar, in bags; London Mustard, in boxes; 25 quarter casks Sherry Wine; Cherry Bounce, in barrels; 59 kegs small twist Tobacco, old and suitable for retailing; Sweet Oil, in boxes of 30 flasks and 12 bottles each; 100 boxes mould and 50 boxes dipt Candles. February 28. 2aw6t

Gardeners Attend!

To be rented on pleasing terms, a well enclosed GARDEN, a short distance from St. Mary's college, containing nearly three acres of highly cultivated ground, enriched by a great variety of the best Fruit Trees, Shrubs, &c.

This property has on it, for the accommodation of the renter, a comfortable two-story dwelling house, and store, fronting on Hookstown turnpike road, a pump within a few paces of the door, and a never failing spring of excellent water.

Application to be made to Mary Lacombe, at her academy, No. 16, South Calvert-street, or to the Rev. Mr. Tessler at the Seminary. February 28. SW&St

To be Rented,

THAT excellent and well known stand, TOWSON'S TAVERN, now in the tenure of Solomon Schmuck. There is a meadow and some upland land, belonging to it. Possession will be given on the 4th of April next.

Apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. REBECCA TOWSON. February 28. 83t

Phenix Fire Office.

Specific Goods, identified by marks and numbers, or otherwise sufficiently described, may be insured in this office at a shorter period than a year, to the amount of \$24,000, on a single risk.

L. STEWART, Agent. February 28. 013t