

to the totally incompetent sum of 150,000 dollars, for the purpose of fortifying all the ports and harbors of the Atlantic states, comprised in an extent of sea-coast computed at more than 1200 miles, must, if persisted in, lead to consequences serious & alarming.

Resolved, That the prosperity and interest of the great body of citizens of this state are inseparably connected with the prosperity, interest and fate of their capital city: that on the security of the port and harbor of New-York, and on the protection and success of its foreign commerce, the advancement and prosperity of the great agricultural interest of the whole state does essentially depend: that as it appears by a message from the president of the United States, delivered to both houses of congress at the commencement of the last session, that by the happy and successful operation of the funding system of the United States, the public debt is materially reduced, and the favorable prospect of its final extinction in a few years is confidently stated, and congress is called upon to make a reasonable provision for the operation of the future surplus revenue, no possible injury or even inconvenience can therefore arise to the U. States from the appropriating of one year's impost revenue of each of the Atlantic states, to the highly consequential and necessary purpose of fortifying the ports and harbors of each state requiring the same, in a proportion equal to the amount of revenue each state may annually produce.

Resolved, That under all existing circumstances, this state is justly entitled to ask and to demand of the government of the United States, the appropriation of the same equal to the amount of the impost revenue for one year of the port of New-York, to be applied for the purpose of erecting such permanent and durable fortifications as may be competent to the effectual protection and defence of that city and harbor. To be payable by such instalments, and expended under such regulations, as congress in their wisdom may deem proper.

Resolved, as the sense of this legislature, that no nation, however enlightened, populous or enterprising it may be, can maintain a respectable standing as a commercial nation, without the protection and support of a respectable navy. That from the want of such protection to the valuable and extensive commerce of the United States, property has already been permitted to be violently and unjustly captured from our enterprising merchants, and to the essential injury of our national revenue, not only on the high seas, but to the disgrace of our national character, in the vicinity of our coast, in the mouths of our harbors by foreign armed vessels, to an amount that would have furnished a navy capable of effectually guarding our coasts and harbors, of protecting our commerce, of saving our useful and respectable race of seamen from foreign impressment, capture and imprisonment, and of commanding respect from all foreign nations.

Resolved, That three copies of the foregoing resolution be signed, by the president of the senate, and by the speaker of the house of assembly, and delivered to his excellency the governor, in order that one copy be transmitted to the president of the United States, and one copy to the speaker of the house of representatives of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.

The Jane sailed from Basseterre the 13th ult. Left there, brig James, Miles, for New-Haven, in 8 days; schr. Washington, Edes, for Boston, in 3; schr. Dolphin, Stanwood, Gloucester, 15. On the 15th February, about 30 miles to the eastward of Anguilla, spoke the hermaphrodite brig Ruth, of Berkeley, from Martinique, out 3 days, bound to New-York. On Tuesday last again fell in with her 25 miles to the southward of Cape Henlopen. On the 4th of March about 40 leagues to eastward of Cape Henry, spoke the ship George, Tolbert, of and from Baltimore, bound to Hamburg, out 40 hours. March 8, ten miles to the S. E. of Chincoteague shoals, a brig from Charleston, bound to New-York, blowing hard could not learn the captain's name. March 10, six miles to the eastward of Fenwick island, the schooner Five Sisters, of Alexandria, from Exuma, bound to Philadelphia.

The Jane, on her outward passage, was brought too between Guadalupe and Maragante, by the British sloop of war Circe, and after an hours detention, ordered to Antigua; the next day after her arrival there, she was permitted to proceed to her port of destination. Captain Pigot behaved very ungentlemanly to captain Parsons and his supercargo, whilst they were on board the Circe.

Captain P. reports that at the time of his sailing, the French were expecting a visit from the English, having received accounts from the English islands, that two or three squadrons were fitting out from England, destination unknown, one of which it was presumed, was intended for the West-Indies. To be prepared government was making requisitions of *Plantation Negroes*, great number of whom were arriving daily in Basseterre, and were immediately armed and equipped for service.

Same day, schr. Sally, Griffiths, from Basseterre, (Guad.) via Antigua, where she was sent in and libelled. She sailed six days after the Argus, arrived on Wednesday last, and brings no further information respecting the detained vessels at Antigua.

March 20. Arrived, ship Hannah, Kenny, Havant, 27 days; sloop Hornet, Lake, Trinidad, via Lewis town.

Cleared, brig Ruth & Mary, Russell, Havana; schr. Enterprise, Sperry, Portsmouth, N. H.

NEW-ORLEANS, February 13.

It does not appear that Aaron Burr was confined on board of one of the United States' armed vessels, as was stated in the

Oceans Gazette of yesterday. It was contemplated to arrest him, and the plan was entrusted to so many secret keepers, that Mr. Burr's spies learnt it, and he thought proper to be off.

CHARLESTON, March 5.

By the ship Middleton, captain Spencer, in 35 days from Bordeaux, we last evening received French papers to the 10th January. From the slight perusal which we have been able to give our papers, we do not discover any thing of importance relating to the war.

From a Paris paper of the 3d January, we have translated the following important article:

"The measures which are prescribed by the Imperial decree, declaring the British Islands in a state of blockade, are to be carried into execution in all their points. Several American & Portuguese vessels, which had arrived in the road of Cherbourg, and afterwards were driven into England, were not permitted to return into port."

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21.

We announce to-day the acquisition of an eastern Manufacturer, whose zeal and ability merit the attention and the favor of the stationer and the printer. Although the manufactory of *Blank Cards* may be deemed of no high consequence to the trade of the city, yet it will be a great convenience to some to have this article, in any size and quantity, at their own doors. We have seen cards from the manufactory of B. Canfield and Co. of this city (whose advertisement we publish to-day) and were pleased with the specimen. The institution promises great improvement, and merits encouragement.

A report (says the Kentucky Gazette of the 26th ult.) was in town, though not credited, that Burr had shot Wilkinson, at Washington, Mississippi Territory, where he, Wilkinson, had come to depose against him, when at the bar, giving in his testimony.

A London paper says, the king of Holland has created an order of thirty *Croises*. The Dutch say they have crosses enough without them.

TRANSLATED

For the FEDERAL GAZETTE,

From the Hager's Town German paper. Important for the KINGDOM of GOD.

Mr. GRUBER,

I have lately seen a letter from a respectable person in Wittenberg, to a gentleman in this town, which is full of the most important occurrences. Cardinal Fesch, Bonaparte's uncle, is appointed chief of the church over all the congregations of the Rhenish confederation, and has actually been acknowledged as such by all the Protestant princes, although he is a Roman Catholic. He had scarcely taken his seat at Augsburg, before every thing began to incline towards Catholicism with the poor betrayed flock of Protestants. Out Protestant clergy, says the letter, are to lay aside the dress they have hitherto worn, as they commanded neither respect nor made any show in their present mode, and are to wear mass-weeds; and our prelates actually wear them now, and are obliged to wear on their breasts the order of Maria in a golden cross. A great number of Catholic mass-books have been printed in the German language, which are now actually read before preaching, at the altar, in the Protestant churches, on the frontiers. The apostasy from religion is every where attributed to want of respect for the pope; it must, say they, be re-established, and the pope viewed as the first-ling in the kingdom of God. An universal union of religion, under the direction of the popedom, was every where spoken of, and no person had, for fear of Bonaparte, as yet made any opposition. A new sect had also appeared, signalling themselves by a particular dress and by a sign which every one wears on his hat, who actually deified Bonaparte.

Extract of a letter from Matthew and Alexander Buchanan, belonging to the *Miranda expedition*, to their relations in this city dated.

Cartagena Prison, Dec. 30, 1806.

"Since we wrote you last, giving a full account of our unfortunate capture and situation, nothing extraordinary has happened as we are, still kept in close confinement, loaded with chains, & death staring us in the face. Unless our country will interfere in our behalf, there is not the most distant hope of our effecting our liberty. We have been very ill, but have recovered our health a little. Several of our unfortunate companions are already dead; and considering our miserable situation, poor living, scanty allowance, exposed to fevers and other diseases incidental to this climate, it is surprising to me that one of us has survived so long. Benjamin Davis, and Wm. Long, of your city are well, and pass our prison window in chains to and from their labor every day. John Scott has lost his hearing, is very low, and cannot live many days. Of the number confined in the cell with us, two only have died."

[N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.]

Extract of a letter from an American citizen in Calcutta, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated October 10, 1806.

"Your Packet was delivered soon after my arrival here to the rev. Dr. Carey, who was then engaged respecting some missionaries, who arrived a few days before in the ship Benjamin Franklin, captain Wickes, from London. The government insist on captain Wickes taking them back, and declare that he will not be permitted to clear his ship out, without he takes them back. It will not be settled till the ship be ready for clearing out, and at present it is very doubtful, whether the captain will not be forced to comply in returning the missionaries he brought out with him. The government here is unfavorable to the preaching of the gospel, as their arbitrary power would of course then cease."

LETTER

From the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a statement of the public debt.

On the first days of January, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, and 1807, respectively; prepared in obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives of the 8th ultime.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

February 27th, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a statement of the public debt, on the 1st days of Jan. 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, & 1807, respectively, together with sundry explanatory statements and notes, prepared in pursuance of the resolution of the house of representatives of the 8th of January last.

It has not been practicable to complete before the adjournment of congress, similar statements for the preceding years, but they will be prepared during the recess. Quarterly statements would have been attended with still more considerable labor, in investigation, as the accounts for several parts of the public debt are rendered only semi-annually, and they are all settled annually.

It appears from the statement herewith transmitted, that the whole public debt of the United States, unprovided for on the days above mentioned, amounted to the following sums respectively, that is to say,

	Dollars.
On the 1st day of Jan. 1801	81,996,268 49
do. 1802	78,750,569 83
do. 1803	74,728,023 93
do. 1804	85,949,744 35
do. 1805	80,530,159 78
do. 1806	74,539,058 75
do. 1807	67,727,756 76

The total amount of payments of the debt (including lands paid for in stock) have been,

in 1801	2,325,418 55
1802	3,657,945 93
1803	5,397,565 42
1804	4,114,970 38
1805	6,558,279 81
1806	6,505,292 18

and the difference between the anticipated provision made on the 1st January, 1807, & that which had been made on the 1st Jan. 1801, is, as will appear by the statement (C)

Making altogether	29,268,511 78
Which deducted from the amount of debt on the 1st of Jan. 1801	81,996,268 49

Leaves a sum of

To which adding the debt contracted by the purchase of Louisiana	52,727,756 76
Leaves the amount of	15,000,000

The debt has therefore during those six years, and notwithstanding the addition made by the purchase of Louisiana, been diminished more than 14,260,000 dollars.

Altho' the amount stated for the first Jan. 1807, is necessarily an estimate, and not from accounts actually settled at the treasury, it is believed not to differ materially from the precise amount.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

ALB. T. GALLATIN.

The hon. the speaker of the house of representatives.

BANKS.

By a letter received last evening, from Portland, we learn that the Portland bank has refused payment of its bills, and that the holders have protested part of them, and were proceeding to protest the remainder. And also that the Maine bank has refused payment of its bills except in copper or by draft on Boston, payable from 30 to 30 days from date.

Bank bills.—The banks in this town, have come into a resolution not to take in deposit bills of Amherst, Vermont, or Detroit banks.

The Penobscot bank, pays the notes it has issued by drafts on the exchange office, Boston, partly in specie, and partly in foreign money, at a premium. Its bills are thrown out in great quantities.

Hallowell and Augusta—The same way as the above, drafts 8 to 10 days date—many bills in circulation.

Lincoln and Keenebeck—do. do.

Main bank—pays by drafts on Boston; at 20 days, with an alternative to the holder to protest its bills.

Portland bank—pays in drafts on Boston, at 10 to 15 days date.

Hillsborough bank—pays from 1500 to 3000 dollars in specie, per diem, according to law, and will take back the same at the end of each day, and give a draft on Boston.

Coxs Bank—pays by drafts on the Exchange Office, at short sight.

Nantucket bank—offers payment in cents after evasive detection.

Cheshire Bank—find at first on the face of its notes a "promise to pay."

Detroit Bank—a journey of 200 miles will lead at last to the promise, who, after congress rises will pay bills—if they please.

For payment of all the above drafts, a great part of the specie is purchased in Boston, at a premium; and by the bank from whence the drafts come, probably soon thrown into the market again.

Discount on all the above bank bills 2 1/4 per cent, and probably will be higher.

Circulating Medium—*Penobscot, Coox, Berkshire, Hillsborough*, and bills of those banks, at the greatest distance.

[Col. Cent.]

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Nassau, Tuesday, January 6, 1806.

Before the worshipful Henry Moreton, Dyer, sole judge and commissary.

Regulator, Jehu Hay, master.

Mr. Armstrong, solicitor-general, prayed the claim by him given in behalf of Christian Grambo, Thomas Wright, jun. and Lewis Cassin, Vincent Ducomb, John and Anthony Angue, Richard C. Porter, Wm. Lawrence, Edward Davis, Thos. Palmer, Thos.

Bedwell, jr. and J. W. Reckless, John Goodwin and George Halberstadt, to be admitted, and the said ship, her cargo, and the private adventure of the master to be restored as claimed.

Mr. Kerr prayed the said claim to be rejected, and the said ship, cargo and private adventure, to be condemned.

His honor the judge having heard the said claim and proofs read, and the arguments of advocates and proctors on both sides thereon, admitted the said claim, pronounced the said ship, cargo and private adventure (save and except the shipments of Geo. Halberstadt, and John and Anthony Angue, Wm. Lawrence and Edward Davis) to belong as claimed, and by interlocutory decree directed the same to be restored to the claimants, for the use of the owners and proprietors thereof; and by further interlocutory directed further proof to be made within three months, as to the sole and exclusive interest of the said Geo. Halberstadt, and John and Anthony Angue, in their said respective shipments, and also, as to the national character of the said Wm. Lawrence and Edward Davis.

Tuesday, January 13, 1807.

Same Case.—For sentence and admission of further proof, as to the national character of William Lawrence and Edward Davis.

His honor the judge having heard the attestations read and the arguments of advocates and proctors on both sides thereon, pronounced the same sufficient in respect of the said Edward Davis, and by interlocutory decree pronounced the goods claimed by him to be restored; pronounced the same insufficient in respect of the said William Lawrence, and by further interlocutory condemned the goods claimed on his behalf, as good and lawful prize to the commanders, officers and crew of the private ships of war Favorite and Alexandrine, as having belonged at the time of the capture and seizure thereof to enemies of the crown of Great-Britain and Ireland, and as such or otherwise subject and liable to confiscation.

Friday, 23d Jan. 1807.

Sally, Johnson, master.

The solicitor-general prayed that the claim by him given (in behalf of citizens of the United States of America) to be admitted, and the said ship and cargo to be restored, as claimed.

Mr. Kerr prayed, the said claim to be rejected, and the said ship and cargo to be condemned.

His honor the judge having heard the said claim and proofs read, and the arguments of advocates and proctors thereon, admitted the said claim, pronounced the goods shipped by Lewis Gronning and John Hassett to belong as claimed, and by interlocutory decree, directed the same to be restored to the claimants for the use of the owners and proprietors thereof; and by further interlocutory directed further proof to be made within three months with respect to the shipments made by Kirk and Lukens, and Margaret D. Schutt.

February 10.

Enterprise.—Fitzgerald, master.—Mr. Armstrong, solicitor-general, prayed the claim by him given (in behalf of the citizens of the United States of America) to be admitted, and the said ship and her cargo to be restored as claimed.

Mr. Kerr prayed the said claim to be rejected, and the said ship and cargo to be condemned.

His honor the judge having heard the said claim and proofs read, and the arguments of advocates and proctors on both sides thereon, admitted the said claim with regard to the ship and general cargo—pronounced the same to belong as claimed—and by interlocutory decree, direct the same to be restored to the claimant for the use of the owners and proprietors thereof—and by further interlocutory, directed further proof to be made within three months in respect of the goods shipped by William and John Craig.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

SIR,

I have just learned that my name has been offered to the public, through the medium of the Aurora, as one concerned in the expedition said to be contemplated by Mr. Burr. I have witnessed too well the spirit of persecution for some years dominant in the United States, not to have anticipated sorrows of every kind against the son-in-law of that gentleman, but I could not have believed in the profligacy of a direct assertion on that account. It is now my intention to provoke the earliest investigation by a suit to be instituted against the editor of that paper, but as this measure may operate as a further stimulant to abuse in a corrupt adversary, I must pray you to give publicity to this letter, and to this my declaration, in the most unequivocal manner, that I have never had any communication either directly or indirectly, with Mr. Burr, or the subject of the charges exhibited against him, and that I have no knowledge whatever of his views, other than such as is possessed in common with my fellow-citizens from the information of Gen. Wilkinson.

I am mortified in being compelled to a declaration of this kind in vindication of my character, and indeed, sir, I should never have condescended thus to humiliate myself, but that during the time to which the charge must allude, I was invested with one of the most important offices of my country.

I am, sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. PREVOST.

New-Orleans, January 6, 1807.

Died, on the morning of the 14th inst. aged 35 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Poudet, wife of Mr. Leonard Poudet, of this city.

The Importers of British Manufactures, are requested to meet on Monday evening next, at 6 o'clock, at the Globe Inn.

March 21.

The Letter Bag of Ship Junata, for London, will be taken from the Coffee-House To-Morrow morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Letter Bag of the Sally, for Liverpool, on Monday evening.

March 21.

A rich Repast for the Lovers of Literature.

THIS PRES-NT EVENING, March 21st, At 7 o'clock, will be sold without reserve, at our Auction Room, No. 174-1-2, Market-street, a very general assortment of Second-Hand Books, Only, Many of which are scarce and valuable. Among them are, Bell's edition of the Plays of Shakespeare, 8 vols. call. Plates elegant, Kennett's Antiquities, Watson's History of Philip II. 3 vols. Do. do Philip III. R. King's Belle Letters, 4 vols. Holst's Remondo, Fern's Course of Mathematics 2 vols. quarto, Franklin's Works, 2 vols. London &c. &c. And in course of the sale, a few valuable Theological Works, &c. late the property of a Methodist Minister, deceased. The whole to be sold without catalogue. COLE & I. BONSAI, Auctioneers.

March 21.

The Subscriber
WILL rent the lower story of the Warehouse, No. 6, and a three-story brick shed, adjoining the same—the stand being one of the best on Bowly's wharf. For terms, apply to G. W. BLACKSTON.

March 21.

For Sale,

1 Case rich red Madras Handkerchiefs, 3 bales Flaxen (British) Osmunberg, 1 do. assorted low priced Welch Flannels, 1 do red 1 case elegant French Damask Silk 6 and 7-2 Shawls, 1 bale Superfine Cloth, Received from New-York, will be sold low to close sales.

P. HOFFMAN & SON.

March 21.

BASSETT,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he Cleans, Files, Plugs, and regulates Teeth in the most approved method, and makes and sets Natural and Artificial Teeth. He is in possession of Bruff's Patent Perpendicular Extracting Instrument, the exclusive right whereof he purchased from him for the city of Baltimore. N. B. He prepares Tooth Powder of an excellent quality for the Teeth and Gums.

He attends all orders left at his residence, No. 24, South-street, with his usual punctuality.

March 11.

Printers and Stationers,

Who duly appreciate the utility of domestic manufactures, will be pleased to learn that

BLANK CARDS

Of every description are manufactured in this city, which will not suffer in comparison with those of any other factory, foreign or domestic. The advantage of having Cards made to any pattern without delay, is so obvious, that any thing further upon the subject must be superfluous.

To those to whom a discount of 20 per cent upon the usual price is an object, will be pleased to call at 39, South C. arles-street, upon R. CANFIELD & CO.

Who will duly acknowledge all favors by endeavoring to deserve them.

March 21.

To be Sold or Rented,

A large two-story Brick HOUSE, with four rooms on a floor, four six feet front, with a complete cellar, fit for any kind of storage, large back building and piazza, large yard, stable and smoke-house, in fee.

Also to rent or sell, 20 Water LOTS on the Basin, 33 feet front each lot, and as deep as may suit the tenant or purchaser.

A PLANTATION, containing between 4 and 500 acres of land, one half in wood, with a large proportion of meadow ground, lying near the Philadelphia road, about 12 miles from Baltimore, on which River Neck, which place abounds in Fish and Wild Fowl of all sorts. For terms apply to CHRISTOPHER HUGHES.

March 21.

Charitable Polemic Society,

Met agreeably to notice, on Saturday evening last, and discussed the following Questions:

In prosecutions for libels—ought the accused be permitted to give the truth in evidence as a matter of justification?—After an animated and spirited debate it was decided by a majority of 75 in the affirmative.

Question for next Saturday evening.

Which is the most prevalent passion in the heart of Man—the love of Beauty, wealth or merit?

By particular desire, the following questions: Can the conquest of General Wilkinson, be stated, be justified?

Is it politic to prohibit commercial intercourse between this country and St. Domingo?

The Polemic Hall has been fitted up for the comfortable reception of ladies who would wish to hear it with their presence.

Debate every Saturday. The chair to be taken as soon after 7 o'clock as the company assemble.

Doors to be open at half past 6 o'clock.

Price of admittance, 12 1/2 cents.

March 18.

Dividend.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of George Sears, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased, that a final dividend of the estate, in the hands of the administrators will be made on the twentieth day of April in the year 1807, at the counting-house of Stricker and Beatty, in the said city of Baltimore.

JOHN STRICKER, HENRY PAYSON, Administrators of George Sears.

March 7.

GOOD PHILADELPHIA

Printing Ink

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.