

Long, 70, 21, all well. April 17, at 8, A. M. saw a vessel with signal of distress, the Nancy, of Boston, John Hall, master, from Norfolk, bound to Tubago, cargo rice, corn and flour, all damaged; having lost her foremast below the cross trees, boats, &c. &c. and much in distress—supplied her with a spar; then in lat. 34, 50, long. 71, 50, out 20 days, and bore away for Norfolk. Same day, at 4, P. M. spoke schr. Ann Garner, A. Nevelly, of New York, from Havana, bound to Boston, out 10 days, having lost his main mast, though no other material damage, wind, S. S. W.

NASSAU (N. P.) March 30.
The ship Flora, Adams, from New-Orleans, bound to Glasgow, lately got ashore on Florida Reef, where she was fallen in with by some wreckers from this port, who lightened the vessel and got her off, with some damage; part of her cargo consisting of cotton, has arrived here and the ship is hourly expected.

The schooner Volunteer, Turner, in 11 days from Norfolk, arrived here on the 28th inst.

Arrived on the 26th inst. from Guadaloupe, the schooner Mary-Ann, Luce, with the passengers that were on board the Snow Thames, Burton from London to this port, captured on the 31st of January, in lat. 23, 30, long. 35, W. Le Du Quine, (late his majesty's brig Netley.)

The brig St. Tammany, Ems; the brig Portland, Sawyer; and schr. Eliza, Wither, of Newport, sailed from Long Island on the 15th inst. for Rum Key, to take in salt.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 16, 1807.
House in committee of the whole on a MEMORIAL to congress, relative to the conduct of GENERAL WILKINSON; Dr. Cooley in the chair.

[After some conversation, relative to re-committing the memorial, the house took up the question "shall this memorial be forwarded to congress?" On which commenced an animated debate, which continued two days, when it was rejected.]

DEBATE.

Mr. Hughes.—The motion proposed by the gentleman from Acadia, is certainly one that shall have my most hearty disapprobation. I am astonished sir, that the gentleman from Acadia, or indeed any other in this house, could have the boldness to rise and support a motion for the recommitment of this memorial, when I reflect sir, that the same memorial has been huxtered about from one committee to another, one of which committees the gentleman himself was a member for at least forty days; that committee was discharged, and another appointed in its stead, and now upwards of twenty days have elapsed, the memorial is brought forward for consideration, and the gentleman has the good conscience to propose the postponement of its consideration. I am in hopes the proposition will have no effect, and meet the opposition it justly merits. And now I am up, if I am in order, I will make some general remarks on the extraordinary occurrences which produced the memorial. They will be such I believe as no person in this house will find easy to refute.

Instead of hearing the memorial submitted by your committee, termed a libel, I expected to have heard it applauded for the temperance and mildness of its language; instead of hearing it asserted that it contained charges unfounded and malicious, I was myself prepared to accuse the committee of having overlooked many important causes of complaint, and I was even tempted to offer proofs of some, to be added by way of amendment to the report. I confess, Mr. Chairman, that I look around me with astonishment—that I doubt the evidence of my senses, when I hear conduct, such as that of which we complain, palliated or excused; and I would rather bear the idea that a temporary insanity had assailed me, than be forced to the mortifying certainty, that these palliations, these excuses, the mean, humbling, half justifications, of arbitrary power, have been asserted by Americans, in a free deliberative assembly—Free Assembly! pardon me, Mr. Chairman, the unguarded expression; it is the bitterest irony in our situation. Are you safe, sir, in your chair? Are either of us in our seats free from the fear of actual violation? The sword of power is waved over our heads—the bayonets of military despotism are at your door, and the adoption of that memorial may be the signal for your immediate seizure, banishment or death! And pray sir, to what quarter will you look for protection? To the executive of the territory? He has been under the necessity of delegating certain powers to your dictator!—To your constituents? Your tame submission to these outrages—your wretched time-serving delay—the want of character and energy we have for two long months displayed—has destroyed all confidence in us, or sympathy for our sufferings. But there is no danger; the storm has blown over; the clouds are dispersed, and we are now to enjoy the full sunshine of liberty and peace.

I will now, sir, proceed to inquire what security have we that the momentary calm will last? It is true that for two or three weeks past, we have not seen any of our constituents dragged from their families and friends; that the guard which insulated even members of this house, and violated its privileges, is withdrawn; that a citizen may now ride a few miles out of the city without having his pockets searched, and the secrets of his friends and family exposed to the insulting scrutiny of a stranger; that defenceless women and children are no longer made prisoners of state; and that the business of the court is no longer confined to the nugatory writs of *habeas corpus*, or the reception of insulting returns.

But, sir, these seem attended with a thousand aggravating circumstances, which have but just passed before our eyes; and what security have you, I repeat, that they will not be renewed? The same force that was employed; the same tyranny that directed it, are yet in your city. An eye is kept over all your proceedings; every word uttered here is, I most religiously believe, carried to your oppressor; and upon his will alone depends our future fate. We know this; we feel it, and yet we do not blush to say we are free! No sir, we are not free; and our constituents will, I hope, ascribe to fear, and nothing but fear, the event which I anticipate with mortification and horror, when a majority of the members of this house shall reject that memorial; and when

that same majority shall adopt in its stead, an address excusing, palliating, or even justifying the conduct that has wantonly destroyed your constitution, and impudently violated your laws; when we shall crawl in the dust beneath the feet of our oppressor, and shew the weakness, but surpass the forbearance of the poor reptile that turns when trodden on.

Sir, will it, can it be said, that real or apparent danger rendered this conduct necessary? If I am answered in the affirmative, I say the assertion is a libel on our constituents—I will never sanction it by my voice. What sir! was the political body so contaminated here, that justice could not be administered? Where were the traitors? Have they fled from justice? Have they made their escape from this city? Why are they not now dragged to justice? Why are their names concealed from an indignant public? Because neither treason nor traitors existed in the country thus calumniated! because the idea originated in the mind of a man, who wanted by the excess of a new-born zeal, to cover the suspicions of guilt, and who hoped to stop the investigation of his own conduct, by magnifying the danger from which he wished to have us believe his services had delivered us!

The letters, the papers and the persons, may even the private conversations of the inhabitants of this territory, have for three months been under the absolute control of the public officers. If treason had existed in this territory, it would have been committed to the public eye; surely with such means, and so inquisitorially examined, some evidence of the fact would have been produced; some bottle conversation; some confidential communication would have been drawn forth from the secrecy in which friendship and honor had buried them, to bear testimony of guilt, so as at least to justify suspicion.

I therefore repeat, and so long as my feeble voice can be heard, I will continue to proclaim, that our constituents have been vilely calumniated, as well as cruelly oppressed; that insult has been added to injury; and that their imaginary disaffection has been slanderously alleged as an excuse for their real oppression. Away then sir, with the degrading excuse derived from domestic treason or disaffection. It is one that will surely find no favor with the executive of the United States, who has borne honorable testimony to the readiness with which the force of the territory was, in a moment of danger, offered to support the Union; nor will it be believed here, when we have seen our most respectable citizens performing the drudgery of garrison duty, and condescending, even on the mere allegation of the general, to undertake the task of executing orders odious in themselves and which I am sure must have been doubly disagreeable to them, both as free citizens, and men of respectability in society.

If there was no danger from domestic insurrection, did any pressing peril from without, threaten us with such immediate destruction, that no time was given to deliberate, or consult the constitutional organs of accusation? From whence did it arise? We have been told but of one quarter from whence it was expected! yet it is extremely difficult to reconcile the existence of any such danger, with the measures pursued to avoid it. If the commander in chief of the American forces was really in earnest, when he told us Burr was expected at Natchez on the 30th December, with 2000 men, would he have dismantled Fort Adams? would he have endeavored to weaken the Mississippi territory, by demanding 500 men from thence, to be brought to this place? would he have thrown his whole force into a defenceless town, and left the whole upper country open to invasion? and would he, I ask it seriously, and of his advocates in this house to give a satisfactory answer—would he have concealed his knowledge of the danger from the governor of the country which was to be the first invaded? of that in which the force was to have been collected? Would he not instantly have requested gov. Wade to put himself on his defence? would he not instead of endeavoring to weaken that territory, by a requisition of militia have marched there with his regular force, and thus checked the first effort of rebellion? or would he not have tipped it in its bud, by sending a copy of his cypher letter to the gov. of Kentucky, before any force could possibly have been embodied, or while the juries of the upper states and territories were groping in the dark, and for want of proof pronouncing the mighty culprit innocent? Would he not have furnished that evidence which he had in his possession, and which would have exposed the schemes of the traitor and himself to detestation and ruin.

If the object of Mr. Burr was to plunder this place of its wealth, and to seize on its shipping, would he, I ask, have laid an embargo to keep both within his reach? If he had not had some other scheme than mere defence against this northern rebellion, would he have expended the treasure of the public in erecting fortifications in the centre of your city, useless against a foreign foe—efficient only to overawe your citizens, and to ruin their property in the suburbs? Would, in fine, the naval force have been stationed along the river in small detachments? or would they not have been collected so as to act with some advantage against the descending force? It is notorious, that at the moment when he announced the greatest danger, of the four gun-boats in the river, only two were stationed as high up as Point-Coupee, and the two others at long intervals on the river, so that they might successively have been taken, if half the supposed force had descended with the hostile army; and is it possible to suppose, that if the object had been to interrupt the invasion of Mexico, that no part of the naval force should have been stationed above Red River, and that Nachitoches would have been left almost without a garrison? It is plain therefore, from these facts, from these omissions, from these arrangements, that no serious danger was apprehended; but that for purposes best known to the GENERAL HIMSELF, & TO HIS COADJUTORS, it was deemed necessary to keep up the alarm; to divide and weaken the country; to curb the town; to keep all its wealth in his power; to scatter the naval, and render the military force useless; to magnify the force of the enemy, and to

terfify the executive, the legislature and the judiciary into a dereliction of their rights. The first I leave you to judge whether or not he has not succeeded; the last remain yet at their posts, and this day is to determine whether we are to partake the disgrace of the one, or share in the credit due to the others. For let us not deceive ourselves as to the effect which our approbation of these measures, or even our silence will produce—A sacred trust has been committed to our keeping; a personal honor; a national dignity and the solemn sanction of an oath, concur in pointing out our duty. Should we betray this trust; should we disregard what we owe to ourselves, our country, and our God; should we be bold enough to bear the reproaches of that internal monitor, which no sophistry can refute, no pretended necessity silence, no power overawe; should we have the hardihood to do this, I ask, can the boldest of us meet his constituents with composure, before they appear at their tribunal? The effects of this vain terror, if it ever possessed their minds, will be dissipated. When we render an account of this winter's transactions, will they, I say, be satisfied with our list of devices? with our militia arrangements? or even with our grand reforms in the judiciary, if they should be effected? No, sir, they will inquire of us respecting events which more nearly concern them; they will inquire of their violated rights; they will ask about their constitution, committed to our care; and in a stern accent, deavored to escape detection—If the people to us the voice of God, they will demand whether we did not, in his awful presence, swear that we would preserve that constitution inviolable forever? They will then point to the open, avowed, undisguised infractions it has received in our presence; before our eyes; in our own persons; in the very sanctuary of our legislature; and ask us what measure we took to preserve the constitution? what steps to avenge the injuries it received? What answers shall we, can we give to those inquiries? shall we reply, "It is true we have sworn to preserve your constitution and rights; it is true we have seen them openly violated and despised; we saw the commerce of your country endangered; its citizens dragged disgracefully through the streets, first to a military dungeon, then to banishment and ruin; it is equally true we saw the peaceful traveller stopped on the high way, searched like a felon, and forced by violence to ask protection in passports, unknown and unauthorized by our laws; that private papers have been seized, private letters examined; that women and children have suffered imprisonment, exposed to cold and hunger; that our own privileges have been infringed; that our own dignity has been destroyed; that our country has been endangered; that your known loyalty has been questioned; and that your representatives have been insulted by a solemn proposition to violate their oaths, and join in the unrighteous work of destruction!" All this we must proceed to say; behold with true submission, all this; some of it countenanced and admitted; and when solemnly called by the indignant voice of our country, to express in our legislative capacity, the feelings which ought to glow in the breasts of freemen, we excused these illegal acts; we palliated these enormities; we threw the mantle of legislation upon the nakedness, the folly, the vice of executive acts. Though we could not lessen the horror so considerably felt, we merely undertook to decide the odium: we have humbled ourselves in the presence of a petty officer, and terrified by the bayonets of a single regiment, we kissed the rod and justified the common saying by our mean submission and flattery, that "YOU ARE NOT FIT TO BE FREE!"

Shall we be obliged to make this humiliating confession? No, sir! It is yet in our power to retrieve the credit we have lost; to assume the character, that befits us; to address the legislature of our country, in the language of manly freedom; to shew to the executive how much he has been deceived and betrayed, by the civil and military chiefs—and to give him an opportunity of dismissing the weakness which degrades, and the tyranny which ruins his service in this territory. And yet, sir, it is principally for our own credit, that we ought to seize this occasion of shewing that we are not the unworthy representatives of a patient and patriotic people. For, whatever ideas we may have of our duty, the representatives of the United States will know theirs; they may be silent, they will speak; they are fearless, though we may tremble; and should we flatter, they will never cringe; and next to the consolation of having done my own duty, I find one in the certainty that there are at least one hundred and thirteen independent men in our councils, who have remembered their oaths and will punish the betrayers of their country.

[To be continued.]

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

Only Philadelphia papers by the eastern mail to-day.

"Tablet" No. 4, to-morrow.

NORFOLK, April 16.

Arrived, schr. Welcome Return, Hurst, 24 days from Kingston, (Jam.) Left brig Ceres, Dickson, of this port. Spoke 30th ultimo, in lat. 23, 48, long. 82, the ship South Carolina, Sandford, 6 days from N. Orleans for Marseilles. 19th inst. in lat. 36, 22, long. 75, spoke brig Clarissa, Lee, 17 days from St. Thomas's for New-York.

Cleared, barque Petersburg, Davis, Madeira, schr. Beaver, Jordan, St. Croix.

ALEXANDRIA, April 22.

The counties of Prince William, Loudoun and Fairfax form one congressional district. The candidates were Joseph Lewis, junr. (federal) who has represented the district for the last four years, and John Little John, esq. (democratic.) The following is the result:
In Prince William Mr. Littlejohn had a majority of 70
Fairfax, do. 36
In Loudoun Mr. Lewis had a majority of 231
Majority in the district for Mr. Lewis 125

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

ENTERED,
Ship Diana, Holbrook, Liverpool

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

Arrived, ship Diana, Holbrook, 43 days from Liverpool—salt, crates and goods—Wm. Wilson and Sons. Sailed the 12th March, in company with the Ploughboy, Collard, for Baltimore. Left there ships John Adams and Adriana, for Baltimore, in 2 or 3 days; Philip, Williams, for do. in a few days. March 23, lat. 45, long. 35, spoke brig Leopard, for Bath from Liverpool. In sight of Cape-Henry light house, was boarded by the British frigate Melampus, and detained 3 hours in a fair wind, and pressed John Murray, with a protection.

Also, ship Globe, Bailey, 40 days from London—dry goods, &c.—sundry persons. March 24, lat. 42, 30, spoke brig Hannah, of Cohasset, 10 days from Boston, for Amsterdam. April 21, within 6 miles of Cape-Henry, was boarded by an officer from the British frigate Melampus, captain Hawk, who impressed Nicholas Workman, a German, with a protection, who has sailed out of this port for nine years; Thomas Malone, born in New-York, with a protection, and Charles Turner, born in Philadelphia, without a protection—all kidnapped within the territory of the United States. Captain B. had so many hands pressed from him, that he could not have navigated the ship, had he not have received assistance from his passengers.

Also, the ship New-Guide, Creagh, 21 days from New-Orleans—sugars—William Taylor. Spoke nothing.
Below, ship Six Sisters, Wirgman, in 30 days from Bristol, and a number of others.

Notice.

The stockholders in the Baltimore East India Company, are requested to meet at the Coffee-house, to-morrow evening, Friday the 24th inst. at 7 o'clock.

April 23, 1807.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY NEXT,
The 25th instant at 12 o'clock, at Brown's wharf, Fell's-Point, will be sold on 90 and 120 days credit, for account of the underwriters,
The Schooner
INTERMEDIATE,
Burthen about 135 tons, with all her materials. She is well found, and sails remarkably fast. Her inventory will be shewn at the time of sale.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers.
April 23.

Sale by Auction.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court will be sold at the auction room at the head of Gay-street dock, on MONDAY NEXT, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The CARGO of schooner Brutus, from Trinidad,
Consisting of
50 hhds. } Prime Muscovado SUGAR
15 tierces }
76 barrels }
4 boxes }
3 hhds. } First quality
2 barrels } GREEN COFFEE.
And at one o'clock precisely, on terms that will then be made known,
The faithful built Schooner
BRUTUS,
With all her tackle and appurtenances, as she arrived from sea, and now lies in Smith's dock, burthen 98 tons; she is in good order, and ranks amongst the fleetest vessels out of the port.
R. LEMMON & CO. Auctioneers.
April 23.

Sale by Auction.

On FRIDAY,
The 1st of May, at half past 9 o'clock, at Mr. Humphrey Pile's warehouse, North Charles-street, will commence the sale (on a liberal credit) of
The entire Stock of DRY GOODS, that were carefully selected by Mr. A. McCulloh. The particulars of which will appear in handbills previous to the sale.
THOMAS CHASE, Auctioneers.
April 23.

For Sale or Charter.

The Schooner
REWASTICO,
300 bbls. burthen, now in complete order for receiving a cargo. Apply to
G. HASKINS.
dct
April 23.

Wanted to Hire.

A negro MAN to serve as waiter in a small family, who can produce good recommendations. Apply at this Office.
April 23. d4t

Rhode-Island Scythes.

Just received and for sale by
IZAK PROCTER.
38 dozen Passmore's Grass Scythes, of the very first quality.
April 23. eo

To Let.

And immediate possession given,
The Store and Cellar, No. 4, North Howard-street, in complete order. For terms apply to ANTHONY KIMMEL & SON.
April 23. d

Luke Tiernan and Co.

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of
Spring GOODS.

Like-wise,
Rose, Duffell and Point Blankets, Coatings, Plain, &c.
20 quarter chests Hyson Tea, and
A few cases Manchester Goods, on very low terms.
April 23. eo3ct5

For Sale.

Best Liquid Ivory Blacking
AND
BOOT-TOP VARNISH,
At the Blacking Cellar No. 5, South-street. Where Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, may be elegantly Blacked, on the most reasonable terms. Also Ladies Shoes highly polished by
H. HOWARD & CO.
N. B. Travellers can be supplied with any thing in their line at the shortest notice.
April 23. law3ct

Campeachy Logwood.

Now landing from on board of the ship Commerce at Waters' wharf. For terms apply to
JOHN CARRERE.
April 23. co4t

Charles Guequiere

BEGS leave to inform his Friends particularly, and the Public in general, that he has opened

A Broker's Office.

In Water-street, opposite the office of the Baltimore Insurance Company, and having given the most respectable security for his faithful conduct, he flatters himself with a hope of receiving a portion of public patronage.

He buys and sells all kinds of Stock, Tobacco, and other Merchandise, Bills of Exchange, Annuities, &c. Charters and procures Freight for Vessels; and transacts every other species of Commercial Brokerage.

Being convinced of the advantages that would result to the citizens of Baltimore, by concentrating information respecting real property for sale or to lease, he purposes keeping a Register, which all persons desirous of selling, purchasing or leasing, will find a benefit in consulting.

For Sale,
About 200 hhds of Maryland TOBACCO, chiefly of Baltimore inspection.

Also,
Several HOUSES and LOTS, very eligibly situated.
April 23. co6t

To be sold.

For a term of 18 years,
A likely active Negro Girl, about nine years old, accustomed to taking care of a child and occasionally waiting on table. Inquire at this Office.
April 23. d4t5

Notice is hereby given.

That an election will be held at the house of Joshua Miles, in Mt. street, on Monday the 27th for an elector of Mayor and Second ward, in the place of Christian Myers deceased.
WILLIAM CARMAN, } Judges
M. DIFFENDERFER, }
JAMES WILSON, } Election
April 23. d4t

John Sperry.

No. 55, Smith's wharf.
Offers for sale, a large assortment of
GERMAN LINENS and CALCUTTA GOODS,
Consisting of

White Flatillas,
Britannias,
Cholettes,
Rouanes,
Creas a la Morlaix,
Dowels, whole and half pieces,
Linen Checks and Stripes,
Cotton Stripes,
Cotton Hose,
Black Flannelines,
Bolting Cloths,
Broom (C) Gurrahs,
Cassocks, fine,
Jugdeas,
Lukipore, } BAFTAS,
Claitabully, }
Cotton Checks,
Gilla Romal Handkerchiefs,
Coarse Hats,
Laces and Edgings,
Steel Bingles,
Weavers' Reeds.
Also,
15 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, high flavored,
10 pipes 4th proof (white) Spanish do.
N. B. Most of the above Goods are entitled to drawback, and will be sold on reasonable terms for approved paper or bartered for Maryland Tobacco.
April 23. eo12t

New Law Books.

PATRICK BYRNE,

LAW BOOK-SELLER,
No. 128, Market-street, Baltimore, and No. 20, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.
Has finished the following valuable works:
Dalla's Reports, vol. 4th, price \$6. This volume brings down the decisions to the period, the honorable judge Cranch commences his Reports. Gentlemen can be supplied with this valuable work, complete for \$20. Any volume may be had separate to complete sets.
Saunders's Reports, vol. 2, price 9 s. the set complete \$15.
Espinasse's Reports, vol. 4, price \$3. The set complete \$12 any vol. may be had separate.
East's vol 6 price \$3. The set \$30. The 7th volume is in the press. Any vol. may be had separate.

LATELY PUBLISHED.

East's Crown Law, 2 vols. \$11.
Johnson's Term Reports, \$6.
Peake's Evidence, (the second part is in the press, and will be speedily published) \$3 50.
Fowell on Devises, \$3 50.
Cranch's Reports, 2 vols. \$10.
Runnington on Ejectments, \$4.
Just received from New-York, Davis's Poems, price in boards \$1.
April 23. eo3t

Baltimore Directory.

This Work may had at the Bookstores of Messrs. M. and J. Conrad, G. Dobbin and Murphy, Anderson and Jeffers, G. Keatinge and Samuel Jeffers. Subscribers and others by sending to either of the above places, may be supplied—in the mean time the Compiler will wait upon his subscribers, and the public in general.

JAMES M'HENRY.
d4t
April 23.

District of Maryland, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 23d day of April, in the 31st year of the independence of the United States of America, JAMES M'HENRY, of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book in the words and figures following, to wit:

"Baltimore Directory and Citizens' Register, for 1807—containing the names, occupations and places of abode of the inhabitants, arranged in alphabetical order; to which are added, a list of the names of all the principal officers employed in the service of the United States; a calendar for the year; several useful tables, &c." &c.

In conformity to an act of the congress of the United States of America, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the author and proprietor of such copies, during the times within mentioned."
PHILIP MOORE, Clerk
of the district of Maryland.