ings or to investigate the absurd particulars of any, he can conscientiously declare, that his views and intentions have been slanderously misrepresented, and his character assailed by declarations utterly unfounded. He has been at one time accused of rashness and temerity, in publishing essays (original and selected) more highly seasoned than federalism at present required: it has been insinuated, *by Jacobins of the New School*, that he was influenced by British merchants or consuls: he has been accused of placing the Gazette under the exclusive control of a well known federalist, who is not a little censured for his moderation: he has been accused of being partial to a particular Religious Sect; sometimes denounced as a "*Quaker*," and eqaally false, and absurd with either, one accusation was, that he was "a kind of democrat."

Previous to his undertaking the duties which he has sedulously, and with limited talents, laboured to perform, the Editor weighed well the attendant consequences: and he cannot, (as he never did) hope to escape the troubles, the hazards, and the pains, consequent on a passage through this precarious and probationary stage of existence. Sensible of the folly, the delusions, and the sufferings to which mortality is heir, he repines not at the ills which may befall him, nor harbours enmity against those who are unfriendly to him. In a word, he feels the importance of his duty, with regard to his GOD, to his fellow-men, and to himself; and will persevere, with unabated zeal, to perform it.

The Editor, on assuming the charge of a daily Gazette, in the conduct of which he had no[illegible] until *this day* passed through his novi[illegible] declared most unequivocally his [illegible]nt to the principles of the [illegible] Constitution, and that he was, [illegible] a *Federalist*. He [illegible] his own mind, [illegible] the necessity, [illegible] country, of [illegible] principles. He [illegible] of prophecy, [illegible]

[illegible] viction, daily strengthened [illegible] without efficacious arrange[illegible] "a perfect union" [illegible] sink into [illegible]

[illegible] promoted; and [illegible] adequate to "the [illegible]," neither our constitution, [illegible] of liberty can be secured [illegible] elves and to our posterity."

The citizens of Baltimore well know that this is not mere fancy; they have seen the peace of the community menaced, and they have seen individuals attempt to brave the civil power: they have seen the affairs of our country brought to a distressing crisis; all business at a stand, commerce in ruins; war and bankruptcy staring them in the face, and the helm of state about to be abandoned by the chief, who alone is supposed able or worthy to command. This is the successor, though no imitator, of our WASHINGTON.—He, whose master hand conducted these states through the dread perils of war, would not have deserted his country in the hour of danger.

However desirous the Editor, in common with the real friends of his country, may be to see wiser heads and stouter hearts, called to the councils of America, he fears that we must wait yet a little longer on the returning good sense of our fellow citizens. In the mean time, with his honest zeal, and all the ability allotted him, he will labour to effect that change so much to be wished for. In every endeavour for the attainment of this end, he hopes to be enabled to avoid all attack on the private characters of men, not absolutely necessary in the scrutiny of public measures: For it were an aggravation of wrong for Federalists to fall into an error which they so justly deprecate in most democratic writers. In this, the political part of his duty, and to which, from the frequent crowd of news and commercial matter, the Editor of the Gazette cannot always attend, he is pleased that an able hand will be added, in the person of Mr. WAGNER, the editor of the "North American," about to be establised. From the respectable character and talents of this gentleman, and from the access he must be supposed to have had to the best sources of statistical and political information, the friends of Federalism may expect an able advocate in the new paper.

To conclude. The Editor flatters himself that his arrangements for procuring the earliest information, particularly the advantages arising from having the proceedings of Congress furnished (as usual) *in advance*—and his unceasing attention to the interest and gratification of his patrons, will entitle him to a continuation of those favours, which have heretofore stimulated to an untiring zeal to render the Federal Gazette pleasing to *commercial* men.

FEDERAL GAZETTE

For the Country.

The Editor of the Gazette, deeming it advantageous to himself, and a measure which may prove of service to many of his fellow-citizens at a distance, has determined on issuing a paper three times a week for The Country. The Country Gazette will contain all the news and the new advertisements of the Daily Paper and will be published on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at *five Dollars* a year, payable in advance. By this arrangement country subscribers will receive the same matter at a less price and only half the postage will be incurred. Those of our present subscribers at a distance, who may prefer the Country Gazette, will please inform us of their intentions.

ADDITIONAL EMBARGO!

The Editor congratulates his readers on being able to furnish them thus early with the highly important news from Washington. They will find on turning to the congress head, high charges against general Wilkinson, boldly made on the floor of congress; and that the lips of Mr. Clark are *embargoed*, by—not an act of congress—but by—*honor!* It is said that Randolph has been POSTED

COMMUNICATED.

To the consideration of such of the citizens of Baltimore who wish to preserve from destruction the CITY CHARTER, it is repectfully submitted, whether it would not be expedient to present a counter-memorial to the legislature, to remove any unjust impressions which may be made by the petition lately forwarded, praying an alteration,—However great may be our confidence in the good sense and impartial moderation of the legislature it is a sufficient reason why some measures of opposition should be adopted that upon occasions of this nature the members receive their impression from the opinions of those residing in the section of the state [illegible]m which the application comes. Hence [illegible]vious necessity that those hostile to [illegible]ted innovation should express [illegible]s, and not suffer their apathy [illegible] belief of their approbati[illegible] is therefore proposed, [illegible]re friendly to our [illegible]ert themselves [illegible] short pe[illegible] for the pur[illegible]

To [illegible]

[illegible] Balt.

[illegible]eth—

[illegible]nformed [illegible] presented [illegible]dy, to make certain alter[illegible] the Charter of this city. Your memori[illegible]s beg leave to express their opinion, that said alterations will be highly unfavourable to the welfare and prosperity of the city of Baltimore: and as a conclusive evidence that such is the general opinion of the citizens, we beg leave to adduce the unanimous opinion of the City Council twice elected by the citizens at large at periods when the subject of similar alterations was particularly referred to them.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[*TAKEN for the FEDERAL GAZETTE.*]

Washington, December 31.

Proceedings this day.

The house proceeded to consider the amendments made yesterday in committee of the whole to the bill supplementary to the act laying an embargo.

Mr. Montgomery said, that as the amendment to the first section was very important, and as the house was thinly attended at present, he would move, that the consideration of that section be postponed for a short time, for the purpose of trying the principle when the house was full. Agreed to.

All the amendments to the four last sections were agreed to, without debate.

Mr. Newton offered to amend the second section (as amended.) so as to prohibit vessels from trading with, or putting on board any ship or vessel on the high seas any goods, wares or merchandize, under penalty of forfeiting vessel and cargo.

Mr. Quincey objected to the amendment, on the ground of its obscurity. He contended that by this amendment, the vessel *receiving* the goods, &c. would be liable to forfeiture. He suggested the propriety of inserting the words "first secured," &c.

Mr. Crowninshield thought that *both* ships ought to be forfeited; because, an American vessel might thus keep out of our jurisdiction, and carry on a regular trade to the West Indies.

Mr. Campbell was not satisfied to introduce any modification which might affect foreign vessels as long as they kept out of our jurisdiction. He contended, that on a fair construction of the amendment, it could not affect a foreign vessel. He had no objection however, to adding the words "first mentioned."

Mr. Gardenier said, that as the embargo was at best but a doubtful policy, if the gentlemen who patronized the measure choosed to make the bill obscure, he had no objection.

Mr. Newton observed, that it was perhaps not possible to modify the amendment in such a manner as to render it palatable to some gentlemen. He offered to modify the amendment so as to do away the ambiguity.

Some remarks took place between Mr. Campbell and Mr. Quincey respecting the application of the antecedent to the relative, when Mr. Newton's amendment was agreed to.

The house proceeded to consider the amendment to the first section.

Mr. R. Nelson moved to strike out the words "or fisheries," for the purpose of trying the principle. It appeared to him if this embargo was carried into effect, it would be productive of great advantage to the U. States, although it might bear hard on some particular classes of citizens. But if the word "fisheries" was not stricken out, our sailors would go out to fish, or for the pretence of fishing, and by that means every sailor in the United States would be liable to capture, and be retained in the service of foreign nations, when most wanted at home. He was sorry for the inconvenience which would result from this measure, but every class of the community ought to bear its part. He thought it would be better to have no embargo at all, than a partial one. It appeared to him very strange that the house should now undo what they had done a few days before. He did not wish to impugn the motives of any gentleman, but there must be some private reason for this sudden change, which he did not understand. He read some extracts from the journal of the secret proceedings, in which a motion to the same effect as the present, he said, had been negatived by a large majority. He also read the yeas and nays on the motion, which were, yeas 45, nays 82. So that the same proposition, he said, which had been negatived by so large a majority on the 21st Dec. was yesterday agreed to in committee of the whole. He wished to know the cause of so great a change.

Mr. Alston and Mr. Newton repelled the charge of inconsistency and spoke in favor of the amendment. They contended, that this measure could not produce any bad effects, as the fishermen could not possibly carry their fish to a foreign market, without first bringing them home; that foreign nations would rejoice to see us relinquishing our fisheries; that such a relinquishment would materially effect the revenue; that the fishermen had the same right to carry on their business as the farmers; and that all the objections applied to granting this privilege to fishing vessels were equally applicable to coasting vessels.

Mr. Quincey also made some remarks in favor of the amendment. Mr. Randolph moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed, for the purpose he said of submitting a motion of great importance to the nation.

Mr. Randolph then stated, that information had within these few days been put into his possession, which it was proper for the constituted authorities of the country to notice. He then read a letter from Barron de Coronadelet to Don Thomas Portel, mentioning that he had sent NINE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY DOLLARS, which he (Portel) was to keep until he received an ORDER from the American gen. DON JAMES WILKINSON. He next read a copy of a cyphered letter from Gen. Wilkinson to Don Manuel Gayoso de —— (Gov Gayoso) in which he strongly recommends his friend Power—complains that treachery had taken place in regard to MONEY transmitted; enforces the necessity of CAUTION; directs his NAME *never to be mentioned*; declares that the *suspicions* of Washington were *wide awake*, &c. &c. The last letter was from Thomas Power, stating, that he had at the request of Gen. Wilkinson, given him a certificate, which the General had materially altered; that he, Power, had actually received 9640 dollars for Gen. Wilkinson, which, at the request of the General, he had *delivered* to Philip Nolland, enclosed in sugar barrels, &c. &c.

Mr. Randolph observed, that he should make no comment on those documents. He should merely say, that he had good cause to believe that a member of that body—(his name was called for)—he said he alluded to the member from New-Orleans,—Daniel Clark, who could give important information on this subject. He concluded by moving the following resolution: Resolved that the president of the United States be requested to cause an enquiry to be made into the conduct of brigadier general James Wilkinson, commander in chief of the armies of the U. S. in relation to his having at any time, while in the service of the U. S. corruptly received money from the government of Spain or any of its agents.

Mr. CLARK said that he felt extreme perturbation in consequence of the unexpected call which had been made upon him. It had long been supposed, from his residence in Louisiana & his acquaintance with the officers of government, that he must have a knowledge of certain transactions there. He had repeatedly offered to give the information he possessed to the government; but the government had as often turned a *deaf ear* to him. He at that time held a commission under the government; and since that government had *refused to listen to him*, he had determined to say nothing on the subject; nor should he now, notwithstang he had been called on by the gentleman from Virginia give any information unless called on to do so by a resolution of the house. He should not be swayed by fear, affection, or any other motive: His honor would prevent him.

Mr. Randolph thought the house had a right to *coerce* the gentleman from New-Orleans to give the information he possessed; but he would be glad to be informed of the proper method of obtaining it.

Considerable debate arose on this subject and also on the proper manner of disposing of the resolution. An universal sentiment, however, prevailed in favor of the resolution. Several motions were made, to refer the resolution to a select committee—to a committee of the whole—to postpone it—to let it lie on the table; all of which occasioned considerable debate, when the question was taken by ayes and noes on postponing the further consideration of the resolution until Monday, and carried, ayes 68, noes 40.

And then the house adjourned (half past five o'clock.)

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

December 31.

Arrived, schooner Belle, Hudgin, from Martinique, via Tortola—sugar and coffee—Thomas Marean. Left Martinique 7th December, schr. Susan, White, Baltimore, to sail in 10 days; Carlton, Johnston, do. Intrepid, Lincoln, from Philadelphia, for Teneriffe, put in in distress. Just arrived sloop Sally, Custis Snowhill, to sail in 10 days. On 9th, off Saba, was captured by the Circe British frigate, carried into Tortola, and detained two days. Left nine sail of Americans detained, and a number of Danes captured and brought in.

Also, Swedish schr. Ulma, Bolte, 18 days from Cape Francois, coffee to order.

Also, schr. Rainbow, Watts, 22 days from St. Jago—sugars—James Beasley.—Left schr. ——, White for Baltimore.

Also, schr. Rapid, Gold, 24 days from La Vera Cruz—logwood—R. and J. Oliver. Came into the Capes on Tuesday last. Passed in the Bay, a brig from Barcelona; a schr. from New York, and several northern schooners bound up. Saw three ships of war off Capes when they came in. The gun boats had been ordered out from Norfolk to intercept outward bound vessels.

FURNITURE, etc.

Cole and I. Bonsal Auct'rs,

Will offer for sale on MONDAY, 4th instant at their Repository, back of the Union Bank of Maryland, (entrance from South Charles-street,)

A Superb collection of

Mahogany Furniture

AND BEDDING,

Amongst which are,

Side Boards,
Beaureaus,
Card Tables,
Pier Glasses,
Dining Tables,
Fancy Chairs, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at half past 10 o'clock

Sale of BOOKS on Saturday Evening.

January 1

Sale by Auction.

Now landing and will be sold at the auction room, at the head of Gay-street dock, on MONDAY, the 4th instant at 12 o'clock, The CARGO of the Diana, Talbot, from St. Lucie,

Consiting of

109 hhds, and 5 bbls of

Muscovado SUGAR,

Part of which is represented as first quality.

AND

30 bbls. of Oranges.

R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs.

January 1

For Boston.

The Schooner RETALIATION, Capt. Daggett;

A remarkable strong and fast sailing vessel. Having part of the cargo engaged, for freight of the remainder, which will be taken low, apply to the subscribers.

Who have received for sale,

80 tons Plaister, of an excellent quality, &

A few bbls. Nice flavored Apples.

M'FADON & WALSH.

January 1. eo

For Wilmington, N. C

The Ship AMELIA, Walter C. Hayes, master; Will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to

CHARLES WIRGMAN.

☞ Newbern and Cape Fear Bank Notes, will be taken in exchange for Baltimore paper.

December 31 d4t

Coffee, etc.

2300 lb. Prime Green COFFEE,
60 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles.
For sale by

WM. BURKE,
No. 44, Light-street

January 1. eo

Imported, and for Sale by

HENRY STICKNEY,

5 tons best English WHITE LEAD, dry and ground in oil.

Also now landing from schr Retaliation,

296 reams Wrapping Paper,
1 trunk Ladies' fine Morocco Shoes.

On hand,

A quantity of Blue Sugar House Paper,
An invoice Cotton and Wool Cards,
40 bbls. Cyder,
40 do bright Varnish,
Copperas, etc.

January 1. 2aw

Peter Paul

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues his

COOK SHOP

At his new stand, lower end of County wharf, Fell's Point; where customers may be supplied with Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and every kind of the best Liquors; strong Table and Small Beer, Cider, and the best Philadelphia Porter.—Gentlemen may be supplied with hot Coffee in the morning.

N.B The Dolphin, No. 1, sailing boat; the Flying Fish, No. 2, row boat; and the Low Tide, No. 3, bateau; are always kept in complete readiness.

Good Bologna Sausages for sale, a quarter of a dollar per pound; good black Pudding.

Jan. 1 2aw4t

St. Mary's College.

Yesterday at 3 o'clock, agreeable to public notice, the drawing of St. Mary's College Lottery commenced, when 500 Tickets were drawn.

Prize of $500, No. 14424‡
ditto do 200, do 6303 [7799
Prizes of 100, do 209 3657 4623 7664
ditto of 50, do 4801 6143 7607 8618 16636 20061.
And 139 of $12.

‡ First drawn blank.

Gain of the wheels, $832.

The next drawing will be on Tuesday evening.

SAM'L. VINCENT, } *Clerks to the*
CEO: DOBBIN, } *Managers.*

January 1. d4t

N B a few Whole, Half, Quarter & Eighth Tickets, yet remain on hand, and may be had as above, and of Cole & Bonsal, where regular Check-Books are kept, and Tickets examined and registered on moderate terms.

☞ Prize Tickets taken in exchange for Tickets or Shares, warranted undrawn.

St. Mary's College Lottery.

First Day of Drawing, 500 Tickets,

No 14,424* $500—6303 $200.

No 7664* 209 3657* 4623* 7799—Prizes of $50.

No. 4801 6143 7607* 8618 16636* 2061—Prizes of $50 and 140 of 12 dollars.

Those marked thus (*) were sold at

G. and R. WAITE'S.

Yesterday afternoon commenced the drawing of the Grand Lottery, when No. 14,424, being the first drawn Blank, is entitled to 500 dollars. It was sold at WAITE'S Truly Fortunate Lottery Office, corner of Charles and Market street, in two halves, where the Fortunate holders may have the money at a small discount, on immediate application.

Tickets, Halves, Quarters and Eighths, warranted undrawn, for sale as above.

January 1.

Office of the Chesapeake Insurance Company.

JANUARY 1, 1808.

THE Stockholders in the CHESAPEAKE INSURANCE COMPANY, will please to take notice, that by their charter of incorporation they are required to renew the notes for their respective shares in said company, in the month of January in every year, with the same or two other such indorsers as the directors for the time being may require and approve. And that on the first Monday of February next, an election will be held at their office for thirteen directors of the said company for the ensuing year, conformably to said charter.

JAMES CALHOUN, *President.*

January 1. 1Fim

COFFEE,

120,000 lbs. of COFFEE, entitled to draw back; for sale by

ANDREW BOYD,
No 3, N. Calvert-street.

October 30. d

Cherry Bounce.

Just received on Consignment,

A quantity of Cherry Bounce,

In Barrels of a superior quality and flavor, fit for family use; which will be sold cheap, if immediate application is made at the Bar of the Globe Inn.

December 30. d4t

For Sale,

A strong healthy NEGRO GIRL, 17 years of age, capable of all kinds of house work, cooking washing and ironing; a good seamstress and a handy waiter. Sold for want of employment. Enquire at this Office.

December 30. d4t§

MILITARY BALL.

Gentlemen's Admission Tickets

to the Military Ball (to be held to morrow, January 1, 1808) are to be had at the Bar of the Fountain Inn, at 5 dollars each.

N. B. The Ball to commence at 7 o'clock, precisely with a full Band of Music. The Fountain Inn will be illuminated in Front and Rear. December 31. d2t

Weekly Register

OF POLITICS AND NEWS.

Gentlemen who have subscribed to the above work, are informed that they will receive their numbers hereafter from Washington city, through the medium of the Post-Office. A compliance with the terms of subscription is requested—for which purpose, those who have not paid will in a few days be waited on.

JOHN. B. COLVIN.

December 31. d4t

New and Elegant Books,

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE BY

KID & THOMAS,

No 276, Market-street,

Amongst which are,

Hunter's Biography, elegant,
Lectures on Systematic Theology and Pulpit Eloquence; by the late G. Campbell, D. D. F. R. S.
Pleasures of Human Life; with plates.
Bell's Court and Fashionable Magazine; with plates
Winter in London. Three Spaniards
Garrick's Works. Rousseau's Emilius.
Ovid's Art of Love New Bath Guide.
Musical Miscellany Gay's Fables,
Sully's Memoirs. Sterne's Letters.
Beauties of Shakspeare,
Steel's List of Royal Navy and Army, for September.
Martial Biography Naval Biography; plates.
Mickle's Luciad. Hartley on Man.
Swift's Works; pocket edition.
German Theatre. Goldsmith's Greece.
Stewart's Life of Reid. Paul and Virginia.
Cumberland's Cavalry; elegant Plates.
Flowers of History. Dodd's Sermon's to Young Men
Dryden's Works. Goldsmith's Poems.
Pemberton on the Viscera,
Beattie's Evidences.
Pope's Homer; new and elegant edition, with notes; by Wakefield.
Johnson's and Stephen's Shakespere; superb engravings.
Bailey's Miscellaneous Plays.
——— Play's; delineating the stronger passions of the mind
Blair's Poems, &c. &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,

MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM SAMPSON.

WITH AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

LAW BOOKS.

GLOBES; elegantly and plain mounted.
Lady's and Gentleman's POCKET ALMANACS, with clasps and gilt edges.

December 31. d4t