remove the armed ship usually stationed at Twielemfleth to Cuxhaven. Even the Blankanese fishermen, who, with considerable difficulty had permission to fish for a stipulated time on the coast had orders lately issued to them, to give the speediest information of every vessel they fell in with, and were prohibited from having any communication with the English, under pain of military punishment. Every precaution was taken, at the same time, to prevent any intercourse with Heligo Island.

The French and Danes, it would seem, were not quite agreed about the limits of their respective dominion on the Elbe. The naval power in that river being all on the side of the latter, they of course captured whatever came within their reach; an advantage of which their allies were rather jealous. It was in consequence intimated to the Danes, that it was not expected in future from them that they should protect the river lower down than Gluckstadt: for the rest of the navigation the French become resposible.

A number of Danish seamen had voluntarily assembled at Gluckstadt; but with what intention was not known.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.

Arrived, ship Susquehannah, Blackiston, Calcutta, India goods, 121 days; brig Union, Stevenson, Turks-Island, salt.

Cleared, schr. Eliza, Fountain, Charleston; Dolly, Bradford, North-Carolina; Washington, Saunders, Portsmouth.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated January 4.

The brig Jane, Dantorth, has just arrived in 39 days from Cork. We have just time to inform you that we have received papers to the 20th Nov. containing London dates to the 14th inclusive It is of importance to know, that there is not a word about the blockading decree of England. We wish that this may induce congress to raise the embargo. If it continues we shall all be ruined! Ten or fifteen respectable commercial houses in this city have FAILED.

WHEELING, (OHIO) Dec. 3.

The celebrated gen. Moreau left this place yesterday morning. He is descending the river to New-Orleans.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7.

THE EMBARGO,

Is, by Mr. Randolph, (see our letter from Washington) considered so distressing in its effects, as to render the raising of salaries very inexpedient at this time. Mr. Randolph has already discovered that this measure will not only bear hard on the Merchant and his dependants, in the seaports, but that the "Planter" is injured; tobacco depreciates.

Our Washington correspondent informs, that the fall of about eighteen inches of Snow, on Tuesday night, has given to the city the appearance of "a trackless desart."

The "*Generals*,"—Gen. Blockade, Gen. Retaliation, and even Gen. War, have not made more noise in Europe, than has been recently made here by General *Embargo*, who arrived last evening from Washington. He has been rather tardy in his movements; some of his *non-commissioned* suite having been in town two days, and his principal aid Major, Non Importation, having taken up winter quarters here some weeks before.—We know not who are in the train of the General; but it is expected he will be followed by his other aids Major Poverty and Capt. Starvation. Several honest folks are much alarmed at his visit, particularly the houses of Messrs. Codfish & co. of Marblehead, Commercial Point, Cape-Ann, Cape Cod, &c.—Messrs. Prime Beef, Pork, & co. a respectable establishment in the interior; and Messrs. Drawbacks, Mechanics, Mariners, & co. of this and other commercial towns. The General is considered as a very unwelcome guest; especially as it has been hinted we shall not probably be rid of him until he is driven away by General Peace. *Boston paper.*

At a meeting of the Mechanical Fire Company on Tuesday evening last, the following officers were appointed, viz:

David Shields, President,
Thomas S. Sheppard, Vice President,
William Riley, Treasurer,
Philip E. Thomas, Secretary,
John Dukehart, Engineer,
James Calhoun, Assist. Engineer,

Directors.

David Shields	James Mosher
Thos. S. Sheppard	William Wilson
William Rieley	Thomas Ellicott
Richard H. Jones	Emanuel Kent
Isaac Burneston	John Hagerty

Lanemen.

John Cornthwait	William Jones
Samuel G. Jones	John Anderson
William Gwynn	Joseph Townsend

Propertymen.

William Husband	John Fisher
Andrew Hanna	John Hewes

Axemen.

John Donaldson	Wm. K. Gallaway
John Wilson	

Engine Guard.

William Ball	John McClure
Samuel Harden	James Hanna

Laddermen.

Benjamin Sands	Francis D. M'Henry
Benj. A. Mullikin	James Smith

Public Bucketmen.

William Baker, jun.	Christopher Armat
Joseph Smith	Edward Makall

Managers of the Suction Engine.

Noah Moffit	John Ready
William E. George	Abraham Long

Suction Engine and Hosemen.

John Welsh	Jacob Rogers
Thomas B. Baker	Hezekiah Niles
Gravener M. Jefferis	Folger Pope
John Frick	William Evans
Joseph Husband	Richard A. Shipley
Amos Alison	Robert Henderson
Nixon Wilson	Charles Gwynn
Joseph K. Stapleton	Jonathan Balderston
Amos Brown	Runyon Harris
William Martin, jr.	

A watch-maker of Voigland, in Saxony has invented an alarum of a very simple and commodious kind, which he calls a Tachypyrtalion. By touching a wire which may be connected with the bed, a light is instantly struck, and the alarm continues in action for ten, fifteen, or even twenty minutes. It is capable of being applied to securing plate, jewels, and other valuable articles, in boxes, closets, or in any situation in the house; for by connecting a wire or string with the lid, door, or mode of access, whatever it may be, the approach of the plunderer will be made known, and the pursuit facilitated in the hour of midnight darkness.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[*TAKEN for the FEDERAL GAZETTE.*]

Washington, January 6.

Proceedings this day.

Mr. *N. R. Moore* said, that in consequence of a melancholy occurrence in the family of his colleague (Mr. J. Montgomery) he asked leave of absence for him for ten days. Granted.

Mr. *Richards* from the committee appointed on the subject, presented a bill for the relief of A. J. Villard, which was made the order of the day for Monday.

[MEDITERRANEAN FUND.]

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill to continue in force for a further time the first section of the act for the protection of the commerce and seamen of the United States.

Mr. *Dana* said, that as the war with Tripoli had terminated, and as we were not in hostility with the Barbary powers, he would submit it to the house whether it would be improper to impose these duties under the name of the Mediterranean fund. He tho't the act ought to be called by its proper name.

Mr. *Campbell* was not very particular as to the form of the words; but as this section had been twice continued in the same words, he could see no reason for altering them.

Mr. *Dana* said that when this act was formerly continued, we had either a naval force in the Mediterranean or some indication of hostility in that quarter; but this was not the case at present. He therefore moved to amend the bill so as to read, "That *for the purpose of providing for the common defence*," &c.

Mr. *Alston*, observed, that if the bill was amended in that manner, it might appear to the revenue officers of the U. States that it was not the same law which they had hitherto acted on, which would, perhaps, occasion some embarrassment. It was certainly of no consequence to the nation under what name these duties were collected. It was well known that the house were not now passing a law for the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean; but is was customary, when an old law was continued in force, to quote the original title. He could not see on what principle it was wished to be changed, except on the principle of quibbling.

Mr. *Dana* would merely suggest one idea. As we had concluded a peace with Tripoli, and had acknowledged her as one of the civilized nations, would it be decorous to raise a rund of a million of dollars annually for the purpose of fighting that power?

Mr. *Lyon* was in favor of the amendment; he hoped the house would no longer suffer the imputation of cloaking their proceedings under improper names.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. *Clark* moved to amend the bill so as to provide that it snould go into operation on the 1st of February. Lost.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time to-day.

[SALARIES OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.]

The house proceeded to consider the amendments made some time ago in committee of the whole, to the bill to continue in force for a further time the act regulating the salaries of certain officers of government therein mentioned (heads of departments.)

Mr. *Randolph* moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill indefinitely. He was surprised that it should have been brought forward at such a time. It was true, he had himself brought forward similar bills on that floor, and supported them against considerable opposition; but under a different aspect of affairs. If the officers of government whose salaries were to be encreased by this bill, had been consulted on the subject, they would have felt the extreme indelicacy of asking for more money at a time when the citizens of the U. S. were in great distress. Should the burthen of a war, in case it took place, oppress the people of this country, and placemen make no sacrifice? Was it a proper time to increase salaries, when the planter, the merchant, and the mechanic, were at a loss to procure a shilling? Salaries ought to be proportioned, not only to talents and trust, but also to the stile of living; and he had no hesitation in saying, that when a salary was given to an officer of government to enable him to live in a certain stile, if he did not live in that stile, he had no business to receive the salary. Suppose, for instance the president of the the United States were to take lodgings on capitol hill or in Georgetown, or, instead of receiving foreign ministers, &c. were to board at a ten dollar ordinary, would the house, in case his salary was under their controul, consent to give him 24000 dollars to put in his pocket, while his whole expences did not exceed 1000? They would not. He thought the salaries of the members of that house were too great—he believed that salary was now become an object in obtaining a seat. He thought the house ought to begin at the fountain head; and while the poor planter could not obtain one dollar a hhd. for his tobacco; *they* ought to show the example of suffering and economy.

Mr. *Campbell* would heartily concur in any measure of economy which the exigncy of this or any other time might require; but at the same time he could not see why men employed by the government should not receive a salary sufficient to support them. He believed they would not eat or drink less in consequence of the embargo. No reduction of salaries had taken place since the commencement of the government. The object of the bill was only to give the same salaries that had been established in '99. He did not believe that these salaries were more than sufficient to enable the officers to live in a decent manner. A very few thousand dollars would be saved by reducing them. For his own part, he did not wish to give the officers of government a salary sufficient to enable them to live in great stile, or to make a great figure, but he wished them to have enough to live in a decent manner. He should vote against to motion.

Mr. *Sloan* said, that he believed every friend to the interest, peace and happiness of the country must feel as he did. He had never heard such language on that floor: it was a serious business, *and concerned every member of the house!* He could not avoid expressing his utmost indignation at it. A few days ago, the wisdom of the nation had passed an embargo law; and what did we now hear?—that it had already produced the most dreadful effects—that our merchants, farmers and mechanics were reduced to ruin and beggary. If the British minister had a right to send a delegate on that floor, could he use different language? He hoped to hear no more of it; and that the number of them who supported the cause of Great-Britain, was few.

Mr. *Lyon* said the gentleman from Jersey was repeating his *old story* about British influence. Whenever a measure of the majority was opposed by a member, he was directly said to be under British influence.—He believed there was no man in the house more under that influence than that gentleman; nor any more less capable of regulating his conduct by his judgment. He hoped the gentleman would not trouble the house with any more such language.

Mr. *Sloan* would merely observe, that he did not come there to be intimidated by loud words or stern looks. He said the gentleman had misquoted him. He repeated his abhorrence of the doctrines he had this day heard advanced.

Mr. *Lyon* said, he had no expectation that the gentleman would receive any benefit from the reproof he had given him; he knew too well how to appreciate his judgment!—But the gentleman must always have some hobby-horse or other—the Vice-Presidency, or the removal of the seat of government, or something else. It seemed as if the gentleman was set on these hobby-horses by some of the members, merely for their diversion!

Mr. *Sloan* said, he had a right to amuse himself in any manner he thought proper. He did not allude to the gentleman from Kentucky, when he spoke of British influence—the house knew very well to whom he alluded; but if the cap fitted *him*, he might wear it!

Messrs. *Alston*, *Masters*, *Fisk*, and *Holland*, also spoke against the motion; and Messrs. *Livermore*, *Bibb*, *Quincy* and *Gardner*, in favor of it.

Mr. *Randolph* then varied his motion, and moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till the 1st February.—The question was taken, and the motion was lost.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time to morrow.

The bill to revive and continue in force a further time, the first section of the act for the protection of the commerce and seamen of the U. S. against the Barbary powers, was read a third time and *passed*.

[The senate have passed the bill supplementary to the act for the fortifying the ports and harbors of the United States, and for building gun boats—and the act extending the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory, and for other purposes—both with amendments.]

A bill to amend the several acts, more effectually to provide for the national defence, by the militia of the United States. Read the 2d time, and passed, in the house of representatives, January 2.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled*, That all the militia of the United States, liable to do duty, over twenty-one and under years of age, shall be deemed and held in requisition, and called the junior class of militia. And the president of the United States shall be, and he hereby is authorized, on the appearance of national danger, to order out the same or any part thereof, to any part of the United States or their territories, for not more than one whole year at any one time. And whensoever a part of the said junior class shall, by the president of the United States, be called into actual service, such call shall commence with those that are lowest in number, as to age, first, and so in rotation: the same shall not be compelled to do duty a second time until the whole of the said junior class shall have served one tour; and when called into the actual service of the United States, they shall be armed and equipped by the United States. For this purpose two hundred thousand stand of arms complete, shall be deposited in such places as the president of the United States shall direct, and whensoever the whole, or any part of the said junior class of militia, shall be called into actual service by the United States, and shall be armed and equipped by the same, it shall be lawful, and they, and each of them, are hereby permitted to retain the said arms and accoutrements, as their own property, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the militia of the United States, liable to do duty over eighteen and under twenty one years of age, shall be called the minor class of the militia, and shall not be compelled to do duty out of the state in which they severally reside, nor continued in actual service for more than three months at any one time. They shall be armed and equipped by the state to which they severally belong; but if a part only of the said minor class of militia shall be called into service, the call shall begin with those that are highest on the list as to age, and so in rotation. But shall not be compelled to do duty a second time, until the whole of the minor class shall have served one tour.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the residue of the militia liable to do duty, over and under forty five years of age, shall be called the senior class of the militia. The same shall be subject to do duty in the state in which they severally reside, but may be called into an adjoining state if, in the opinion of the president of the United States, the safety of the nation shall require it; but they shall not be compelled to serve for more than six months at any one time, and if a detachment only be called into service, such call shall commence with those first, that are lowest on the list, as to age, and so in rotation; and they and each of them shall provide himself with a complete set of fire arms, equipped, and accoutred as is by law directed, passed 8th May, 1792.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the annual returns of the militia, directed by law to be made by the adjutants general of the respective states, to the commander in chief of the state, and to the president of the United States, each class of militia shall be particularly designated by noting in separate columns those that are over eighteen & under nineteen years of age, & so in rotation; keeping a separate column for each year; and it shall be the duty of every captain or other officer, commanding a company of militia, on the first Monday in in every year, to enroll every militia man belonging to their company, according to their ages, severally, which enrolment shall stand good for one year; although such militia man may want only one month to arrive to the age that may entitle him to join the next class in age.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each militia man so called into actual service may (if he chooses so to do) furnish one able bodied man from the same class to which he may belong; but such substitute shall not be taken from either of the other classes.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be exempted from militia duty merely for having served as an officer; nor because he is a practising physician, surgeon, lawyer, or minister of the gospel.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every officer herein failing to make the returns directed by law in due time, shall be cashiered, by the sentence of a court martial, unless good cause be shewn to the contrary; and he shall moreover be assessed with all cost attending the same.

UNION RIFLE GUARDS OF LIBERTY.

You are requested to meet at Coxe's tavern, Old Town, on Friday evening next, at one o'clock precisely, in common dress, with arms and accoutrements complete, and with six rounds of blunt cartridges.

SAMUEL FRENCH, Sec'y.

Jan. 7, 1808.

ATTENTION!

Baltimore Columbian Pike Company. You are requested to meet at the Court-house on Saturday next, at half past 2 o'clock precisely, with Pikes in complete order, the roll will be called at 3 and all absentees fined,

A. H. DASHIELL, capt.

Jan. 7.

Post-Office, Baltimore,

JANUARY 6, 1808.

The Public are hereby informed that the Mail for the British Packet Norton, (for Falmouth, direct) will be closed at New-York, on Wednesday the 13th instant. Mails for the Packet, will be closed at this office on Sunday the 10th and Monday the 11th instant. It is recommended to the Merchants and others, to send their letters by the Mail of the 10th, as that of the 11th may not arrive in time to be sent by the Packet.

CHARLES BURRALL.

P. S. The inland postage to New York, must be paid on all letters for the Packet.

THIS AFTERNOON.

Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON,

At half past 3 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold, pursuant to a general order of Baltimore County Court, in case of insolvent debtors,

That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, near the French Seminary, as has been advertised by S. I. Donaldson, esq. beginning for the same at the distance of 50 fest from the corner, or intersection of Morris-street, and the Turnpike Road, 22 feet 6 inches, thence easterly parallel with Morris-street 100 feet.—There is a convenient Dwelling House on the premises, with other improvements; late the property of Simon Freize, an insolvent debtor. Terms will be made known at time of sale.

R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs.

January 5.

For Sale,

1500 *BUSHELS*

Coarse Allum SALT,

Received on Consignment. Apply to

JAMES & CHARLES ALLSTAN,

Smith's wharf

January 7. d4t

ORATORIO,

To assist in raising a fund for bettering the condition of the deserving poor.

Miscellaneous Oratorio,

BY THE

Handelian Society.

On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 11th,

Will be performed in Christ Church by the Handelian Society, assisted by a number of amatures and professional musical characters,

A grand collection of Sacred Music with Instrumental Accompaniments.

Organist, Mr. J. MEINECKE.
Conductor, Mr JOHN COLE.

Tickets of Admission at one dollar with a pamphlet containing the arrangements and the words to be performed, may be had of Messrs. Conrad and Co George Hill, Dobbin and Murphy, Warner and Hanna, Anderson and Jefferis, Thomas and Caldcleugh, Cole & I. Bonsal, and Samuel Jefferis, Market-street.

The performance to commence at 6 o'clock.

N. B. Honorary members are desired to call on the Secretary for their tickets of admission.

The Church will be comfortably aired and elegantly illuminated.

H. H. HAYDEN, Sec'y

January 7. d4t

Just Opened and for Sale, at

No. 3, Calvert street,

A VARIETY OF

Superb Worked Dacca

MULMUL DRESS PITTERNS,

And an Elegant assortment of

Fancy Goods,

Suitable for the season.

January 7 d4t§

J. CLAPHAM

HAS RECEIVED

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

100 *QUARTER CASKS*

Malaga WINE.

January 7. eo4t§

Best Beaver Hats.

APPLETON & Co.

16, *Calvert street,*

HAVE just received from Mersailles via Portland, 6 cases GENTLEMEN'S BEST BLACK BEAVER HATS, superior for fineness of nap and for *retaining their colour*, to any manufactured in England.

January 7. 2aw2w

East-India Dresses.

Miss LEVY

Has just received, A FEW REAL

East-India DRESSES,

FOR LADIES.

Such has never before been offered for sale in Baltimore. The richness of the Muslin; the elegance of the patterns, and the *various* stiches of open work, will be a sufficient recommendation to those ladies who are judges. There will be no difficulty in making up the dresses, as they have been partly formed in India:

January 7. eo4t§

The Subscriber

Has received for sale,

20 boxes Fresh London Mustard, 8 dozen each,

25 small Caddies fresh Imperial, about 7 lbs each

1 chest and 8 half chests best Imperial Tea,

Imperial and Hyson Tea, in leads of 2 lbs. each, very superior quality

15 boxes Havanna Sugar, brown.

WM. NORRIS, Jun.

Tea Dealer, No. 64, Market-street.

Who has for sale,

85 small boxes Hyson Skin Tea 13 1-2 lbs each; Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong in chests; Eagle Playing Cards, highly glazed, Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin, in pipes with a large supply of Groceries, selected for supplying of private families

N. B. Best old Madeira and Port Wines in bottles and by retail.

ALSO,

Old Rum, Peach and Cogniac Brandy.

January 7 d10t

Rapp and Pannell.

Corner of Union and Bridge-streets, O. T.

HAVE FOR SALE,

5,400 bushels Turk's-Island and Isle of May SALT,

400 bbls. PORK,

10,000 lbs LARD, and about

40 or 50,000 lbs. HAMS.

January 7. d4t

The Public are requested to suspend their opinion relative to the charges exhibited in the information against my vessel until a final decree be past by the district court.

J. E. C. SHULTZE.

January 7. d12t

Baltimore Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders are informed, that an election will be held at the said Company's office, at 10 o'clock on Monday the 1st February next, for the choice of thirteen Directors, agreeably to Charter.

WILLIAM G. COCHRAN, Sec'y.

January 4. law4t¼

Cotton & Woollen Manufactories

At a meeting of the citizens desirous of promoting the establishment of Cotton and Woollen Manufactories, held at the Merchants' Coffee House on Saturday Evening, agreeably to a notice in the several newspapers, a committee was appointed to meet at the same place on Wednesday next, the 6th instant, at six o'clock in the Evening, for the purpose of receiving such communications as any of the citizens, acquainted with the theory or practice of either of the above branches, may think proper to make to them and to make report thereof to a general meeting of the citizens to be held at the Merchants' Coffee-House, on Saturday, the 9th instant at 6 o'clock in the Evening.

All persons having any knowledge of, or information concerning the above branches, are respecsfully invited either to meet the committee at the time above mentioned, and to give them whatever information they possess and are of opinion will forward the proposed establishments, or commit the same to writing, directed to chairman of the committee.

WM. PATTERSON, Chairman.

January 4. d4t