are forced to a conclusion that they have been produced by those foreign attachments and prejudices, which filled the mind of our illustrious Washington with serious apprehension.

There are many other parts of this paper, which merit notice, and will no doubt invite a discussion, by persons better qualified than we are.

That part of the paper, which notices the policy of a modified embargo, we cannot pass over without notice. If the embargo had not been extended to foreign vessels, we are told that it would have been a positive evidence of our partiality to England, because having a superior marine, she would carry off what supplies she wanted, without allowing France to approach our shores. Upon this principle we might have imposed an embargo many years past. In good sober truth then, because the fleets of England are superior to those of France, the people of America must lose the fruits of their industry? But then the English having a monopoly would buy our produce at half its value. We might answer such school boy argument, by saying that "half a loaf is better than no bread." It is *not* just as easy to make a nation of merchants act with the same concert, as a disciplined corps of "back stair legislators." But then these English merchants would not buy of those who would sell *cheapest, and best*, but of their favorites. There is an old adage that answers this objection "there is no favor in trade." But then it seems our mariners would enter into foreign service; certainly if they could get no employment at home, they would do so, rather than *starve*, nor could any but a flinty-hearted philosopher in "dignified retirement" blame them. But then there is another evil, "our ships would be purchased at half their value." We presume if it was even to be the case, the merchants of the United States do not require guardians, and that they would prefer half the value of their vessels, to losing them totally by decay. This silly objection might be answered by observing that a British subject cannot hold a foreign built ship, but under special circumstances, which do not embrace the case of an ordinary purchase.

In fine, if our apprehensions from the power of France, if a fear of her depredations on our commerce, produced this embargo, there is no cause for such apprehensions and fears, because she has no marine to annoy us. If the embargo has not been imposed on account of our apprehensions from France, why has it been imposed? Or why was it not imposed before and *not until dispatches were received from France?* If Great Britain had threatened us, then indeed an embargo would have been necessary, because she has the means of carrying destruction to our commerce. She is not more hostile than she has been for many months, on the contrary, a minister of peace from her is now within our waters. The sentiments of England have been known ever since the meeting of congress, at all events before the arrival of the Revenge. Dispatches from France have produced more action in one day, than all the information which months have procured could produce.

To the Editor of the Federal Gazette.

SIR,

During the epidemic of denunciation which raged last winter in New Orleans, I, although absent from the preceding summer till near the beginning of the following spring, was implicated by Gen. Wilkinson and Gov. Claiborne as an associate in the illegal projects attributed to Col. Burr. On my return however, to N. Orleans, I was enabled not only to hurl defiance in the teeth of my accusers, but likewise to extinguish every injurious suspicion against me. Upon my return in this part of the country, however, I find it necessary, not only to disprove the accusations against me, which but for Gen. Wilkinson, I am certain, would never have been suggested; but likewise to shew the reason why such accusations were ever made.

Immediately on my getting back to N. Orleans, I addressed to the General the following note, and received his retraction in the subjoined answer.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 3, 1807.

General,

After an absence of several months from this territory, in prosecution of my private business, I have just learned, upon my return, that his Excellency Governor Claiborne, in order to implicate me in certain treasonable projects attributed to Col. Burr, has made an affidavit, upon *your authority*, representing that the object of my visit abroad, was, to obtain a British naval force from the West Indies, to aid in carrying those projects into effect. Now, notwithstanding the plausibility of any circumstances that could have existed to induce you to furnish the matter for this unjust and injurious affidavit, I flatter myself that you will now do me the justice to declare the same unmerited and unfounded.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's ob'dt serv't,
R. R. KEENE.

Brig. Gen. JAMES WILKINSON.

SIR,

It is impossible for me to resist a claim to justice; and therefore I take pleasure in declaring that I have satisfactory proofs that the suspicion conveyed to me by Lieutenant Smith, of your being engaged to accompany an expedition from Jamaica, expected to cooperate with Col. Burr in his late treasonable designs, was void of foundation.

Yours, truly,
JAS. WILKINSON.

Major R. R. KEENE.
March 4th, 1807.

Soon afterwards the U. States Attorney laid before the Grand Jury, composed of the most respectable inhabitants of Orleans, a bill of indictment against me predicated upon the Governor's affidavit, together with all the testimony he could collect. The Grand Jury unanimously returned it *not a true bill*. From this return and the retraction of Gen. Wilkinson, and consequently of the Governor likewise, (as he seems to have sworn by the General's directions) every liberal mind will hold me fully acquitted.

In the spring of 1803, Gen. Wilkinson became anxious to conduct an unauthorised military expedition against the dominions of a Prince then at peace with the U. States—and of this his hostile disposition he had reason to believe that I had certain evidence among my papers. But as he had last winter, not only become a convert from his old heresies, but was zealously engaged in convincing the government, that he *ever had been* the very standard of orthodoxy itself, it became to him a very interesting desideratum, (to prevent his old sins from rising up in judgment against him) to procure an order for *the seizure and examination of my papers.*—Accordingly, the Governor in his affidavit before Judge Hall, swears that Gen. Wilkinson, "among other things," had just informed him, that as I was "hourly expected to arrive at the Balize from Jamaica" (a place by the bye, I never visited, nor intended to visit in my life) he, the General, "*earnestly* recommended that my papers should be seized and examined"—and this seizure and examination if once allowed, were doubtless to have been *patriotically* performed by the General himself! My absence and the terror and servility of the times, presented a favourable opportunity for the undertaking, and consequently a *good chance* for the destruction of the evidence, if any there was, of the heterodox tenets of 1803. *Hence the cause, and the sole cause of accusation against me.**

R. R. KEENE.

Baltimore, Jan. 7, 1807.

* *The Governor, however, not having been sufficiently* drilled *by the General, or the Judge not having the requisite confidence in his oath, a compromise only resulted, by which my papers were to remain untouched but my person made liable to be arrested—and my not having been afterwards* deported, *in common with others, goes fully to shew, that it was not my* person *but my papers, on which the affidavit of the Governor was meant to operate.*

NEW-YORK, January 6.

Below, the vessels mentioned yesterday, and 6 schooners, and one topsail sloop.—Wind going round to the Eastward.

Cleared, ship William, Welden, New-Bedford; Ceres, Williams, Bermuda; Lord Collingwood, Swan, Halifax; Concord, Gibbs, harleston; sch'r Prudence, Kimball, Shelburne.

Returned, sloop Science, Andrews, bound to Savannah, having struck on Romer, on Monday evening, and leaky.

The brig Betsy, from Guadaloupe, parted both her cables on Monday in the bay, and was blown out to sea.

It is stated that the Congressional caucus at Washington have decided that Mr. Madison shall be the next President and De Witt Clinton, Esq. Vice-president.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.

Cleared, schrs. Harmony Owings, Alexandria; Emily, Fitchets, Virginia; Malinda, Segar, N. York.

Yesterday arrived, brig Union, Stevenson, 14 days from Turk's Island. Left there a hermaphrodite brig of and for N. York in 3 days, and a schr. just arrived from Boston—A few days since, capt. S. spoke brig Violet of and for Boston, from the Spanish Maine, all well.

CHARLESTON, December 25.

Arrived, ship Enteprize, Smith, Boston, 16 days, ballast; brig Unanimity, Fuller, New York, 20, hemp, hay, &c; schooners P. D. Experiment, Washburn, Matanzas, 20, molasses; Laura, Varney, St. Bartholomews 16, rum, sugar & molasses; Rover, Gardner, Philadelphia, 14, flour, butter, &c.; New City, Pugh, Newbern, 8, corn; sloops Prudence, Belden, New London, 16, produce; Julia, Dowzick, Middletown, (Conn.) 13, produce.

Cleared, ships Octavia, Collins, London; Agent, Campbell, New Orleans; brig Mary and Sally, Brown, Belfast; sch's Elizabeth, Gage, Boston; Connecticut, Wasson New-York; James, Norris, New-Orleans; sloop Delight, Cooper, Savannah.

The ship Sarah, from N. York, anchored in Five Fathom Hole last evening—long passage.

Schr. Edward, from New-York, passed the bar yesterday, bound to Savannah.

On Tuesday last, on the inner edge of the Gulf, captain Smith spoke ship Octavia, Boyd, from Liverpool, for Savannah.

Captain Fuller has experienced a constant succession of gales of wind.

Captain Washburn struck on Cape Florida, and received some damage; he left Soldier's Key, Florida, 7 days since, at which time he saw an American schooner on shore at that place. In the Gulf, was boarded by two British government schrs. in co. of 14 guns each, and treated politely.

Captain Varney left at St. Bartholomews, sloop Amicus, Leach, from Antigua for New-York, put in in distress, and would have to discharge her cargo. Dec. 15, in lat. 25, 44, N. spoke schr. Nancy, Sanderson, 11 days from the City of St. Domingo for Philadelphia. Dec. 20, *Arthur Passey*, seaman, a native of Georgetown, (Mass.) fell from the jib-boom, and before assistance could reach him, was drowned.

Captain Varney informs, that since the late visit of the French, the governor of St. Bartholomews had refused granting Swedish papers to vessels bound for St. Domingo.

FREDERICKSBURG, (Va.) Jan. 5.

PRICES CURRENT.

Wheat,	4s.—
Flour,	21s.—
Tobacco,	21s.—
Corn, (raw)	9s.—
Whiskey,	2s9.—
Hemp,	50£—
Flaxseed,	4s.—

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

The President of the United States has ordered a court of inquiry to sit on general Wilkinson. The court to consist of col. Burbeck, of the artillery, col. Cushing, of the infantry, and col. Williams, of the engineers.

A committee, consisting of T. W. Francis, Manuel Eyre, Robert Ralston, Dan. Smith, and Samuel Keith, have been appointed by the Chamber of Commerce in Philadelphia, to inquire into the situation of the unemployed mariners now in that port, and to report a plan for their employment and subsistance.

AN ORATORIO,

OR,

Charity and Humanity conspicuous.

The editor had fondly hoped that some pen more able than his own, would ere this have been employed in calling the public attention to the proposed efforts of the members of an association, not less honorable to this city than beneficial and efficient in the measures pursued. None were backward, last winter, in bestowing the meed of praise on those gentlemen who conducted the operations of the "Handelian Society;" and we all beheld with surprize and admiration, the alacrity with which the members, aided by zealous amateurs, seconded the indefatigable exertions of the Leader.

We confidently count on the pleasure of meeting, on MONDAY evening next, an assembly even more brilliant and numerous than the one witnessed last winter on a similar occasion, and at the same place.

To the eminent talents of the *Conductor* and of the *Organist*, our limited knowledge of the musical art forbids an attempt to do justice. To their "zeal in the cause of the *Orphan* & the *Widow*"—than which there is no moral good that can give a better claim to our praise—thousands will join us in honorable testimony. It is a fact well known, and of no recent date, that JOHN COLE has often devoted large portions of his leisure hours, to the instruction of a Choir that might be useful to the poor, and who are preeminently so: And this without any hope of pecuniary gain. Though mercenary views formed no part of his inducement, yet the loud plaudits of his fellow men have afforded him that pleasure and reward prized high above all *metalic* fame.

At this season, when the cold hand of Charity is unusually chilled, and when many a purse is literally "*embargoed*," the best efforts of those qualified, and the prompt attention of the liberal, will not be in vain. In the name and on behalf of the children of Want, we call with a loud voice on all their friends to attend the Oratorio at Christ Church, which is intended to raise funds for charitable purposes.

The "Democratic Press" of Philadelphia, gives the following letter as a part of the evidence reported to the senate, by the committee appointed on the case or J. Smith.

Letter from Gen. WILKINSON to JOHN SMITH, of Ohio.

"*Nachitoches, Sept. 28th*, 1806.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,

"I have just received at this place, your letter of the — August. Mine to you about the 19th inst. will shew you what a game I have before me, and will doubtless excite the strongest interests of your breast.

'I arrived here the 22d inst. and found a deficiency in every thing essential to a military movement; I am put to my wits end and am obliged to resort to shifts and expedients, the result of economy and improvidence, which would disgrace us if known, and therefore must be concealed.—I have made the last effort at conciliation in a solemn appeal to Governor Cordero, at Nacogdoches, who is chief in command on this frontier: colonel Cushing bore my letter and is now with the Don. I expect his return in four days, and then—I believe, my friend, I shall be obliged to fight and flog them, for I shall advance into the controverted tract the moment I have provided horses for four light pieces of artillery, our camp equippage and a little provisions. The orders of the Spaniards are, I know, peremptory, to maintain the jurisdiction of that ground to their sovereign; of consequence they must make an attempt to oppose me; and I shall assuredly push them over the Sabine and out of Nacogdoches as that you are alive, although they outnumber me three to one. What may follow I know, for I verily believe preparations have been made in the interior of the provinces, to bring forward to this frontier, as many men as they may deem necessary, and commanding as they do one thousand or one million of mules and horses at their will, with a country covered with beef cattle, no difficulties can occur on the score of provisions. If therefore this business should not be speedily terminated by negociation, *you must speedily send me a force* to support our pretesions, or we must yield them up, together with the territory of Orleans.—5000 *mounted infantry, to operate as dragoons, or fight on foot, may suffice to carry us forward as far as Grand river, there we shall require* 5000 *more to conduct us to Mount El Roy, the capital of the province of Neuvo Reyna de Leon, after which from* 20 *to* 30,000 *will be necessary to carry our conquests to California* and the *Isthmus of Darien.* I write in haste, *freely and confidentially*, being ever your friend.

"JAMES WILKINSON."

"The hon. JOHN SMITH."

HOWARD'S-HILL BELLS.

The public are informed, that when divine service is to be performed in the German Evangelical reformed Church, on any evening, *One* of the bells will be rung at sun-set. This notice is made public on account of these bells having for a number of years been rung to alarm the citizens in time of fire; in which service they will continue. On an alarm of fire BOTH bells will be rung. When divine service (which is not regularly performed in the evening; but only at particular times, and when a Minister from another district or congregation is expected to officiate) is to be attended in the evening, ONE bell only will be rung. By order.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[*TAKEN for the FEDERAL GAZETTE.*]

Washington, January 7.

Proceedings this day.

Mr. *Dana* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures, be instructed to inquire into the propriety of allowing an EXTENSION of CREDIT, during the continuance of the existing EMBARGO, for duties secured on imported goods or merchandize which might otherwise be exported for the benefit of drawback, according to law, in case such goods or merchandize shall be deposited with the collectors of the customs respectively, in pledge for satisfying such duties, with charges of safe-keeping."

This resolution after a short debate, was agreed to.

Mr. *Southard* presented a resolution from the legislature of New Jersey, directing the senators and representatives of that state to use their endeavors to have an uniform standard of weights and measures established throughout the U. States. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. *Burwell*, submitted the following order: Ordered, that Mr. John Randolph, representative in congress from the state of Virgina, and Mr. Daniel Clark, delegate from the New-Orleans Territory be requested to lay on the Clerk's table all the papers in their possession relative to the conduct of Brigadier general *James Wilkinson*, while in the service of the U. States, in corruptly receiving money from the government, or agents of Spain.

Mr. *Randolph* moved to amend the resolution, by adding, after the word "papers" the words "or other information." He believed that the delegate from New Orleans was possessed of information which perhaps he had not *on paper*.

The resolution gave rise to long and interesting debate, which principally related to the character and conduct of of gen. Wilkinson.

The question was taken by ayes and noes on agreeing to the above order, and it was carried, ayes 90, noes 19.

Before the question was taken on the original resolution of Mr. Randolph, an adjournment was called for, which prevailed.

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Whitehead, Mr. SAMUEL BRISCOE, Merchant, to Miss ELIZABETH CRAIG, all of this place.

The Committee on Cotton & Woollen Manufactories have deferred making a report as proposed on Saturday Evening next, till some days afterwards, of which due notice will be given.

WM. PATTERSON, Chairman.

January 8.

The Phœnix Fire Comp'y of London.

VESSELS, WITH THEIR CARGOES ON BOARD, and MERCHANDIZE STORED WITHIN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE,

May be INSURED against FIRE to the amount of 40,000 Dollars on a single risk, for three or six Months.

The following Policies expire this Month

No. 272,070 } 272,071 }	George Dobbin and Murphy	January 15th
272,072	Edward Priestley,	
272,073 }		17th
272,074	Albert Seekamp,	19th
272,075 } 272,076 }	Isaac Philips and Co.	14th
272,077	W. Y. Lewis,	21st.
272,078	Simon Becker,	24th
272,079	Hugh Thompson,	24th

DAVID STEWART, Agent.

January 8 d3t 2aw1stF

M'Intosh's best Cherry-BOUNCE.

A few cases of very excellent Bounce, in bottles,

A fresh supply of New-York Pippins, in a high state of preservation.

Young Hyson Tea in half chests,

And 30 boxes of first Chop Havanna Cigars, received from New-York, and for sale by

JOHN P. PLEASANTS,
No. 10, S. Charles-street.

January 8 eo4w

SUGAR, etc.

Landing from the schr. Susan, from Martinique,

11 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
4 bags Green Coffee.

IN STORE,

500 oval Demijohns,
29 pieces English Duck, N. 3, 6, and 7.
65 casks Sun } Fresh RAISINS,
90 boxes Bloom }
Pippin Apples, &c. For sale by

JAMES BRUNDIGE,
95, Bowly's wharf

January 8. d4t-law4t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BURGLARY!

Was stolen last night, out of the subscriber's chest of Drawers, 1 Gold Watch; 1 pair of Ear Rings, and a Gold Chain. Any person giving information of the Thief, will confer an obligation on the subscriber. Watch makers and others are requested to pay particular attention, and give information to

JAMES HANNA,
No. 102, Market-street.

January 8. eo

Gentlemen's French HATS,

of the most fashionable kind, and superior quality, just opened and for sale by

AMOS BROWN & CO.
No. 109, Market-street.

Who have just received,

A Fresh Supply of SHOES.

January 8. d4t

Unfortunate Lottery Office.

"*A Rose by any other name, would smell as sweet*
"*As that by which 'its called.*"

Surely Luck Must Turn.

As we have never sold any tickets which have been "truly fortunate" in the present lottery, we invite our "truly unfortunate friends and customers still to purchase tickets at our unfortunate office, assuring them there is nothing like perseverance for "there is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

We do not pretend to prove that Shakespeare, the author of the above quotations, ever drew a prize, because neither "Stevens nor Johnson" has mentioned any thing of the kind, in the life of that celebrated author.—Perhaps, however, were he now living, he would, to prove his own assertion, be tempted to purchase a ticket at the office of

COLE & I. BONSAL,
No. 174, Market-street

January 8. d4t

The Lottery.

If a man should want a friend,
One on whom he may depend,
Need he search the city o'er
When kind Fortune ope's the door—
Proud to make the little great,
Sits in Baltimore, in state,
At the lucky store of WAITE's,
Corner of Charles and Market-streets.

How delighted shall I be,
When the fortunate I see,
Coming from the Lucky Store
On the happy number pore,
Thankful in a mental prayer,
Bless the chance that bro't 'em there;
Pleas'd that fortune sits in state,
At the Lucky Store of WAITE'S,
Corner of Charles and Market-streets.

Now's the time we should attend,
Fortune still may prove our friend;
She may kindly set us down,
As the favour'd of her own.
If she does, I'll publish strait,
That she still resides in state,
At the Lucky Store of WAITE'S,
Corner of Charles and Market-streets.

January, 8. d4t

East-India Dresses.

Miss LEVY

No 10, ST. PAUL'S LANE,

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. d7t‡

For Sale,

1500 *BUSHELS*

Coarse Allum SALT,

Received on Consignment. Apply to

JAMES & CHARLES ALLSTAN,
Smith's wharf

January 7. d4t

For Hire,

A YOUNG NEGRO MAN from the Country.

Apply at this office.

January 4. d

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Baltimore County Court to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Wednesday the 13th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M at my office, all the right, title, interest & claim of Charles Boughan and Englehard Boughan, in and to

Two Lots of Ground,

SITUATE on Jones's Falls near to General Stricker's mill; from said lots a large quantity of stone may be collected for building, late the property of the said Charles and Englehard Boughan seized and taken at the suit of Galbraith Russell.

JOHN HUNTER, Sheriff.

Jan. 6, 1808. dts

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

Baltimore Cotton Manufactory.

This Manufactory will go into operation, in all this month, where a number of boys and girls from 8 to 12 years of age are wanted, to whom constant employment and encouraging wages will be given: also, work will be given out to women at their homes, and WIDOWS, will have the preference in all cases, where work is given out, and satisfactory recommendations will be expected.

This being the first essay of the kind, in this city, it is hoped that those citizens having a knowledge of families who have CHILDREN destitute of employ, will do an act of Public benefit, by directing them to this institution.

Applications will be received by Thomas White, at the Manufactory near the Friend's Meeting-house, Old Town, or by the subscriber.

ISAAC BURNESTON,
No. 196, Market-street.

January 4. d1m

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 18th 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.

January 6.