FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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All advertisements appear in both papers.

Calendar for 1808.

	Sunday	*Monday*	*Tuesday*	*Wednesday*	*Thursday*	*Friday*	*Saturday*
January						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
February		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10		12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29					
March			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	3
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	1
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
July						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
August		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
September					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
October							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
November			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
December					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Forty Dollars Reward

Stolen out of the subscriber's Team, on the Road from Baltimore, at Mr. Snyder's Tavern, on the third instant,

A Dark Bay MARE,

About 5 years old nearly 15 hands high; well made and heavy with foal. It is said she has a small star in her forehead, and her sides much rubbed by the gears. She trots and paces pleasantly. Whoever takes up the unprincipled thief, and confines him in any jail so that he may be convicted, and delivers the Mare to the subscriber, in Hager's town, or to ALLEN DORSEY, city of Baltimore, shall receive the above reward; or Twenty Dollars for the Mare alone.

R. PINDELL.

January 23. eo4w

Vierzig Thaler Belohnung.

Gestohlen, am 3ten dieses Monaths, aus des Endesbenamten Fuhr, bey Hrn Schneider's Wirthshause, an der Strasse von Baltimore,

Ein Dunkelbraune Mahre;

sie ist etwa 6 Jahr alt, und beynahe 15 hand hoch; ist wohl gebildet und gross tragend Es wird gesagt sie habe einen kleinen Stern vor dem Kopf, und ist an den Seiten ziemlich von dem Geschir gerieben; geht leicht den Trab and Pass Wer den schandlichen Dieb anhalt und ihn in einigem Gefangnis verwahrt das er ueberwiesen wird, und die Mahre dem Endesbenamten, in Hagerstaun, wiederzustellt; soll obige Belohnung haben; oder 20 Thaler fuer die Mahre allein.

R PINDELL.

Den 23ten Januarius, 1808

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 PURNESTON,
No. 196, Market-street

January 4. d1m

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION,

For the surrender of the Danish Island of St. Croix, and its dependencies, entered into between General Henry Bower, commander of the land forces, and rear-admiral the honorable sir Alexander Cochrane, kt. of the Bath, and commander in chief of the naval forces employed at Barbados and the Leeward Islands, &c. &c. on the part of his Britannic majesty, and Governor Lillienschiold, of the said Danish Island and dependencies, on the part of his majesty the king of Denmark.

Art. I. By delivering up the island, all military honors are to be given. The garrison to march out with their arms, ammunition, drums beating, and flying banners.

The troops shall on no account whatsoever be considered as prisoners of war. The infantry and cavalry to remain in undisturbed possession of their arms.

The corps of artillery to keep in possession two field pieces and an ammunition waggon.

Ans. The garrison shall march out with all the honors of war, as expressed; and the officers to keep their swords; but all must be prisoners of war, and all arms, except officers' swords, shall be faithfully delivered up.

Art. II. The entire military force shall have liberty to remain in their quarters in the island, and receive their usual pay and victuals, until the same, through suitable means and upon British expence, can be transported to some convenient place in Denmark, in possession of his Danish majesty. None of the force to be permitted to enter into the British service, and all to keep possession of their luggage and equippage.

Should any of the officers wish to go to America, or any other neutral country on their way home, they are to be provided with passports to that effect, and they will be permitted to stay 2 months in the island from the time this capitulation is signed.

Ans. The garrison will be conveyed to England as soon as ships can be conveniently provided, and every indulgence will be shewn them. Their pay cannot be paid by the British; but they will receive the usual rations and allowances issued to prisoners of war. The officers and men will have their private property preserved to them. Passports shall be given to such officers as may require them to go to America. Those officers who wish to remain two or three months, shall be allowed, and the men shall be quartered as long as they remain on the island No other answer can be given to this article, except the officers may rely upon every respect and civility being shewn to them

Art III Those military officers who wish to remain in the island are permitted to do so.

Ans. Agreed to.

Art. IV. All the arms and ammunition to be delivered up by a commission of officers of both parties, also the royal stores and provisions, and what else of his majesty's property shall be found in the forts, also the money in the king's treasuries, all according to the specifications which is to be made, as soon as the country is surrendered.

Ans agreed to; but a bona fide account supported by proofs shall be given.

Art. V. All churches and religious congregations shall be supported in their respective rights and privileges.

Ans. Agreed to.

Art VI. The Danish laws and the special ordinances of this country shall remain in full and uncontrolled vigor and execution as hitherto, and justice to be administered by the persons now in office. The appeal from the upper court to go as usual to the high court of justice in Copenhagen. All the civil officers are to remain in the administration of their several offices The police of this island is to be administered as hitherto with the same authority as under the Danish government, according to the received usages of the island and by the same persons.

Ans. The Danish laws and ordinances shall remain in full force until the peace. The same officers judicial and civil, shall remain in their several places; but subject to the pleasure of the commander in chief. The appeal from the upper court must go to his Britanic majesty in council. The police will remain undisturbed, and exercised by the same persons.

Art. VII. All private property belonging to persons present or absent, to individuals, or bodies corporate of every denomination, is to be respected, and the proprietors to remain in full and uncontrolled possession and administration of the same, for themselves, or by their attornies. The inhabitants of this Island are to have it in their power, either to dispose of their produce here, or to ship it to England, America or elsewhere.

Ans. All Danish property on shore, (except such produce as may have been relanded from on board ship since the blockade of the island) and such coffee the produce of St. Domingo as is now stored here shall be fully secured to the proprietors, provided they do not in any manner cover or attempt to cover the property of the enemies of Great-Britain and Ireland. The latter part this article will be referred to in the answer to article thirteen.

Art VIII. No inhabitant shall be compelled on any pretence whatever, to bear arms against his Danish majesty, or any other power, or perform any military duty. The inhabitants are to keep their arms and ammunition. Those who wish to remain on the islandshall swear to observe a strict neutrality and those who may wish to quit it, thall be allowed to dispose of their property, or to appoint attornies for the administration of the same.

Ans. The inhabitants shall not be compelled to bear arms against his Danish majesty; but they must take an oath of allegiance binding themselves to do nothing hostile against the British government, openly, or secretly. They shall keep their arms; but subject to the controul of his Britannic majesty's governor. They may remain on the island, or quit it if they please. They may also dispose of their properties, and appoint attornies for the administration of the same.

Art. IX. The free people of colour shall continue to enjoy their freedom & property, and in every respect to be treated as the other inhabitants.

Ans. Agreed to; they taking the oath of allegiance to the British government.

Art. X. No officer or soldier shall be billetted on the inhabitants; every assistance shall be given to procure proper quarters.

Ans. Agreed to but proper quarters shall be assigned to the British garrison which shall be approved of by the quarter master general of the army.

Art. XI. The loans belonging to his Danish majesty are to be considered as they really are, private property.

Ans. All property whatever which in any way belongs to the king of Denmark, must be surrendered to H. B. M. the King of G. Britain and Ireland, and all sums now due, or loans as well as what may become so, must be regulaly paid to the commissioners appointed to receive the same; but the principles of equity which have, governed his Danish majesty's instructions on the subject. will be observed.

Art. XII. All public books, Archives and registers of government, or the Burgher council, and all public officers shall be held sacred and unmolested in the respective offices, under the care of the present officers.

Ans. Agreed to; subject to the inspection of the British government.

Art. XIII. The ports of the colony shall be open to all American, and all other neutral vessels which shall be permitted to import provisions and supplies, and export sugar and rum, and other colonial produce free of duties. The inhabitants shall enjoy the same liberty of importation and exportation in their own vessels and with regard to the payment of customs and duties of importation, be placed on a footing with the most favored British colonies.

Answer. The colony muat trade subject to British laws as in force in the British West-India Islands, and shall have whatever advantages are allowed to the most favored British colony.

Art. XIV. His Daish majesty has for the use of this and the other Danish Islands, issued a certain paper currency, whereof a considerable sum is now in the hands of the community. As such paper money has hitherto passed to the great convenience of the inhabitants, it is to pass hereafter as current money, as well as joes dollars, rials, and stivres and no alteration to be made in their respective values.

Ans. Agreed to; subject to the pleasure of his Britannic majesty.

Art. XV. Some persons, Danes, having entered into a dangerous conspiracy, for the purpose even of assassination: the enquiry already instituted, to proceed against the persons arrested, and such others as may hereafter be detected to have been implicated, in the same manner as if the colony had remained under the Danish flag, and when the enquiry is at end those persons are to be sent to Denmark to take their trial.

Ans. Agreed to; but from this time all further proceedings must be subject to the final decision of the king of Great-Britain and Ireland,

Art. XVI. The commanders in chief are to dispatch immediately two swift sailing vessels to Denmark with copies of this capitulation.

Ans er. The commanders in chief will forward immediately, by an English ship of war, any dispatches that the governor may have, via London.

The forts and batteries shall be delivered up as soon as these articles are ratified by the commanders in chief.

Frederickstead, Santa Croix, the 25th December, 1807.

Ratified.

HENRY BOWYER.
General and commander of the forces.
ALEX. COCHRANE.
Rear admiral and commander in chief of his majesty's ships &c. &c.
FRID. MAITLAND.
Major General.
FRANCIS PICKMORE.
Captain in his majesty's ship Ramillies.
LILLIENSCHIOLD.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MR. POULSON,

The late extraordinary meteor in New-England, of which your paper, some days since, contained an account, seems to have attracted much notice, and no doubt the well authenticated facts mentioned therein, will be used by some philosophers as testimony in support of the hypotheses, that these stones were formed in the volcanoes of the moon. Which conjecture, however extravagant it may at first seem, loses part of its apparent absurdity when we read the following anecdote taken from the first volume of the Athenæum for April last, a work of great merit, conducted by Doctor Aiken, in London—page 360

Juan II. of Castille, was caught in a shower of stones one day when he was hunting; they were like pumice stones in their appearance, and so light that some which were as big as half a bushel, did not weigh half a pound. This fact has, I believe, escaped the notice of those writers who have investigated the subject. It is well authenticated. The king sent some of them by his physician to Juan de Mena, and the physician relates the circumstance in his letters. T.

From the Trenton Federalist.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT:

We have long viewed with anxiety and surprise the total disregard which is paid to the safety of the public mail. This great treasure—this daily desposit of whatever is valuable in property, or interesting to men, in all their relations of life, is almost wholly abandoned to all the casualties of chance, and all the dangers of wicked design.

We are credibly informed that this inestimable magazine, cumbrous and unwieldy, is nightly crouded into a crazy, weak sulkey, in the seat of which is placed a solitary unarmed, unattended driver; who thus proceeds in the coldest weather, worst of roads and darkest of nights, over miles and miles of solitary road, overhung with gloom and woods, and intercepted with dangerous hills, gullies and waters, for example—on the new Turnpike from Trenton to New-Brunswick, by what miracle is it that villainay, or the inevitable accident of the way, do not repeatedly plunder, or intercept this rich defenceless and exposed public and private magazine of property and intelligence. It was but last Wednesday night that the stage, coming from New-Brunswick met the crazy vehicle containing the mail, on the Turnpike, going to Brunswick in the midst of darkness and woods, the man driving the sulkey, either benumbed with could, or asleep, suffered the stage to overturn it, and lay prostrate with his horse till the stage passengers took him up, put his horse and sulkey aright, when apparently stupified he inquired of the driver whether his horses head stood towards New Brunswick or Trenton. And is it possible that the Mail is every where exposed to such casualties and dangers as in the instance before us? *We believe it is.* Is this from *economy*, or is it from negligence: We do not wonder at the constant disappointments, delays and losses that occur—we only wonder why they are not trippled.

These suggestions are from no angry or party feelings—they are communicated by real concern and regard for the public interest. If there be one thing in this great community, that calls for *care, perfect security* as far as the case will admit, and dispatch, it is the *transmission of the public mail!* and yet it is too often left to the care of a single unarmed man—to men on whom little or no reliance can be placed.

NEW-YORK, January 21.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated Dec. 2d, received by the Pallas, arrived at New-York.

"By London letters of the 21st Nov. accounts are in town of a meeting that was held by the merchants there, to obtain an explanation of the late Orders of the British council of the 11th. At this meeting assurances were given by authority, that American vessels having cleared before 21st Jan. will be considered by the British government as not having had notice of the Decree; that those cleared out after that day, and before the 10th Feb. will be subject to the decision of Parliament, and after that the Decree will be in full force. Thus you will perceive there are, nearly two months time allowed in which we may expect American vessels, even should not the British government think it adviseable to give still further indulgence. Unless indeed the first decree of the 11th should prove a retaliating one from Napoleon, who very probably will not attend to these modifications and expeditions. However, let us be satisfied with the present favourable turn of affairs."

[It is said that the foregoing intelligence is confirmed by advices from Barbados of a subsequent date.]

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated November 18.

"Political affairs seem more and more perplexing daily. The reigning family of Portugal are to be annihilated, and that country annexed to this, and no doubt some other compensation taken from this.

"Some private disturbances in the royal family here have occasioned two extraordinary publications of the government, of which I enclose you the copies. The fact is, that the prince of Asturias and the prince of peace are sworn enemies, and of course one or the other must fall With these unfortunate differences the whole country is kept in a state of suspence and alarm, which, however ridiculous it may appear to foreigners, gives a temporary suspension to every kind of business, and occasions the demands from the interior to be very limited"

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

In a letter of the 6th instant the secretary of the public granary and government of the royal council wrote to his excellency the corregidor of this city as follows:

"*Most excellent Sir.*

"Under date of the 5th instant, his majesty sent to the council the following royal decree.

"The voice of nature arrests the arm of vengeance; and where a son repents an inadvertent act, we cannot refuse to act as an affectionate father. My son has already declared the authors of the horrible plan which they had caused him to enter upon, to be wretches; all which he has done in a proper manner, altogether consistent with that formality which the law requires in similar cases. His repentance and fear have dictated the representations which he has made to me and which follow, "Royal sire, I have erred. I have sinned against your majesty as a king and as a father. But I repent and offer to your majesty the most implicit obedience. I ought to have done nothing withouht the knowledge of your majesty; but I was blinded. I have, however, discovered the culprits, and I beseech your majesty to forgive me, and permit me to approach your royal presence as your acknowledged son. FERNANDO.

San Lorenzo, Nov. 5, 1807:

"ROYAL MOTHER,

I repent myself of the horrid crime I have committed against my royal father, &with the greatest humility supplicate your royal majesty's pardon for it; likewise for my gross obstinacy in denying the truth a few nights since; and now from the bottom of my heart I beseech your majesty to deign to intercede with my father, that he will permit me to approach him as his forgiven son.

FERNANDO.

San Lorenzo, Nov. 5, 1807.

"In consequence of these, and the entreaties of the queen, my beloved spouse, I pardon my son and will restore him unto favor when his conduct shall prove that he has undergone a thorough reform. And I hereby command those judges who have been acquainted with the business from the commencement, to act according to the sentence of the law, according to the atrocity of the crimes and quality of the criminals, taking as a guide for the formation of the charges the answers of the prince, which are drawn up and signed in his own hand writing as well as the papers found in his desk, also written by him.

"All this you are to communicate to my council and tribunals, publishing it to my people, that they may behold my mercy and justice, and that it may alleviate the affliction and uncasiness into which they were thrown by my former decree; since in it they beheld the danger of their sovereign, who reciprocates their affection by loving them as children.

San Lorenzo, Nov. 5, 1807.

"*To the governor of the council,*"

The foregoing decree, published in full this day, I have fulfilled, and communicated it to your excellency, in order that you may circulate it immediately among all the judges within your jurisdiction, for the purposes which are expressed therein; and please advise me of having complied with it.

This is sent to your excellency for your government.

God preserve your excellency many years.

DON JOSEPH MONTMAYOR.

Cadiz, Nov. 13 1807.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.

Several letters received in this city from Antwerp, dated as late as the 9th Nov. speak very unfavorably of the state of publick affairs. They say that it is found impossible to get hold of any of the American property which has been seized in consequence of having been in England. The emperor refuses to give it up alledging that there are other points to be settled with this country, and that the property will be held until they are adjusted. They add that the universal opinion there is, that if we settle our differences with Great-Britain we shall have to encounter the hostility of France. Some of these letters state that the emperor declares without reserve that there shall no longer be any neutrals.

[*U. S. Gazette.*]

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in Amsterdam to a gentleman in this city, dated Nov. 9, 1807.

(Communicated for the U. S. Gazette.)

Colonial goods have been rising from day to day since these two months past, partly by the inconsiderable arrivals of produce from your ports, but more so by the fears we have here all along entertained of a war breaking out between Great Britain and the United States, rather than between the last and the French government It is here at present the ruling opinion that France will really fall out with you, if you do not declare war against England.

LOUISVILLE (Ken.) Dec. 22.

Within the last week the Ohio has experienced an extraordinary rise, (nearly 12 feet) and is still rising Sunday night the ships Rufus King, and Tuskarora which had struck and moored amongst the rocks on the falls last spring, floated off without receiving further injury. The former having her crew on board secured at the mouth of Silver Creek, the latter was not missed until Monday morning and is supposed to have drifted a considerable way down the river, a boat's crew has been sent in pursuit of her.

We learn from an authentic source, that applications for office have been numerous, beyond parallel at the seat of government. For the single appointment of marshal of the district of Orleans, it is stated that there are at this time *sixteen hundred and sixteen* applications. Our country is so crowded, and the pursuits of private life have become so intolerably irksome, that we are obliged to fly to executive favor to be relieved of our *burdens.*

CHILICOTHE, January 5.

The United States circuit court commenced its session this day. A very appropriate and impressive charge to the grand jury was given by his honor judge Tod. We have procured a copy for publication, but at so late an hour we are compelled to defer its appearance until next week.

The court, composed of judges Todd and Byrd, directed that Aaron Burr should be called and his recognizance read; and a forfeiture of the recognizance will no doubt be entered. The counsel for Blannerhasset objected to the reading of that gentleman's recognizance. He contended that errors were contained in it, and that he conceived it to be indispensably necessary that Blannerhasset should be first served with a notice, before it can with propriety be said, that his recognizance is forfeited. Upon this subject the counsel for and against Burr and Blannerhasset, were debating.

STATE OF VERMONT.

In General Assembly, Nov. 4, 1807.

Whereas there is no provision made in the constitution of the United States, for the removal from office of any of the judges of the courts of the United States who are rendered incapable of discharging their official functions for any other cause, than such as may subject them to be removed upon impeachment.

And whereas it appears to this legislature, that unless some alteration shall take place, cases may occur, operating the suspension of public justice, and the sacrifices of the public good, evils, which in our opinion, may be remedied, in a manner equally securing all proper independence to the judge, and the distribution of justice to the citizens.

Resolved therefore, That the senators in congress from this state, be and they are hereby instructed, and our representatives in congress, are also requested to use their best endeavors to procure such an amendment to the constitution of the United States, as will empower the president of the United States, to remove from office, any of the judges of the courts of the United States, upon address made to him for that purpose,