FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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☞ The Schr. NORFOLK,



Captain DEAGLE,
Will leave Bowl's wharf, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, wind and weather permitting
January 26. d2t

City Election

The friends to the Charter, under which the city has prospered beyond the most sanguine expectation, propose the following gentlemen as suitable persons to represent them in the convention, to be elected on Monday next.

First Ward.

Conrad Reinicker,
William Winchester.

Second Ward.

Richardson Stewart,
Erasmus Uhler

Third Ward.

Peter Hoffman,
Levi Hollingsworth.

Fourth Ward.

Christopher Raborg,
David Armour.

Fifth Ward.

Daniel Howland,
Samuel M'Kim.

Sixth Ward.

George Ackerman,
John Diffenderffer.

Seventh Ward.

Ludwick Herring,
Patrick Bennett.

Eighth Ward.

Job Smith,
Thomas Cole.

January 26. d5t

First Ward Election.

Notice is hereby given, that an election for sixteen delegates to the convention of the city of Baltimore, to adopt or reject the proposed alterations of the city charter, will be held on Monday next, the first of February, at Nathan Hussey's Tavern, Howard street.

THOMAS MUMMEY, SAMUEL FREY, FRED'K GRAPEWINE, } Judges of the First Ward

January 26 d5t

Second Ward

Notice is hereby given, that an election for the ward will be held on Monday next at Fulton's Inn, for 16 delegates to the convention to adopt or reject the proposed amendments to the charter of the city of Baltimore.

GEO. HOFFMAN, ROBERT CARY LONG, LUKE THOMAS, } Judges of the 2d Ward.

January 26. d5t

The Voters of the 3d Ward,

Will take notice, that an election will be held at James Bryden's the first Monday in next Month in order to elect sixteen delegates to the convention of the city of Baltimore, to adopt or reject the proposed alterations of the city charter.

WM. BAKER, PHILIP LITTIG, MICHAEL CONRAD, } Judges of the Third Ward

January 2[illegible]. d5t

Fourth Ward Election.

Notice is hereby given, that an election for sixteen delegates to the convention of the city of Baltimore, to adopt or reject the proposed alterations of the city charter, will be held on Monday next, the first day of February, at the Maryland Insurance Office, South street.

JAMES CLARK, A. FONERDEN, JOHN HILLEN, } Judges of the fourth ward.

January 26. d5t

Sixth Ward Election.

Notice is hereby given, that an election for sixteen delegates to the convention of the city of Baltimore, to adopt or reject the proposed alteration of the city charter, will be held on Monday next, the first day of February, at John Coxe's tavern, in High street.

WILLIAM CARMAN, M'L. DIFFENDERFFER, JAMES WILSON. } Judges of the Sixth Ward

January 26. d5t

Seventh Ward Election.

Notice is hereby given, that an election for sixteen delegates to the convention of the city of Baltimore, to adopt or reject the proposed alteration of the city charter, will be held on Monday next, the first day of February, at the Apollo Hotel

GEORGE HUSSEY, PATRICK BENNET, JOHN DALRYMPLE, } Judges of the 7th Ward.

January 26 d5t

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

A stated quarterly meeting of the Baltimore Mechanical vlounteers will be held at Peck's hotel on Saturday evening next, at 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

JOS. K. STAPLETON, Sec'ry.
January 26.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The following observations are from the pen of an ingenious Stranger, to whom we wish all the benefits justly accruing to the industrious citizens and the truly useful members of society.

HINTS ON TANNING.

If there can be any thing more gratifying to the feelings of a philanthropist than doing his fellow-citizens acts of kindness, it must be when any effort of his becomes instrumental in doing good to more than one. It therefore becomes the bounden duty of every European artist, who adopts this country for his own, to view the systems practised here in his trade; and if in his opinion there may be room for amendment, he should lay his thoughts thereon before his follow-citizens; from which some utility may issue. It is probable, that it has been by similar incidents in Europe, that many branches of mechanism, which have been fostered and fully matured, have been discovered. Under these impressions, and having some knowledge of the tanning trade, I beg leave to offer a few remaks on the subject.

Since my arrival (being only two years and an half) in this country, I have visited tanyards in cities, towns, and in the interior of the country; and, though some of them are conducted upon a tolerable mechanical system, yet there is much room for improvement in the most perfect I have seen, particularly in the infant process, namely, liming, beating, and the kind of liquor green leather is put into when worked; in But, as the tanning of but sole, calfskins, kips, runner, &c. &c. are but secondary matters in the trade, my object is to offer some remarks on that branch of it called ben leather, that being the zenith of the business.

By the immense quantity of Ben leather annually imported into this country from England it is obvious that the systems used in manufacturing it are little known in these states. It consequently follows, that an immense drain of specie annually falls from this country into England; and, as the article of Ben, and all other kinds of leather are saddled with a duty of eight or ten cents per pound, surely the American citizen who consumes it becomes taxed by Britain, though the tax is indirectly laid.

Could this evil be remedied, it would be an object of much national importance, at present, worthy the attention of the philanthrophist the philosopher and the citizen.—Before I conclude, I shall use my feeble efforts to point out how it can be done, though the non-importation act should never take place.

I find the article of English Ben leather sells in this country at 87 1-2 cents for a pair of soles, which generally weigh 9 ounces. Consequently it is 155 1-2 cents per pound; & for the best country manufactured sole leather, 26 cents per pound can scarcely be obtained. And yet the English is cheaper at the price it costs than the country tannage is at its reduced price; because its texture is so far superior. Some American tanners of confined ideas and not open to conviction, may say this assertion is erroneous. Such men I would refer to a shoemaker to whom the appellation of a mechanic can be justly applied; and he will tell the American tanner that if he gives this country sole leather the same working between his lap stone and hammer, that he gives Ben leather, this country sole will be so reduced as to be unfit for an out sole for a strong shoe or boot. Whereas the Ben leather will swell and improve under the hammer.

Tanners of enlightened ideas may reason thus; This man's remarks are striking; his quotations of ben and our soal leather are correct; and it would be doing well to make an experiment by employing a mechanic to tan ben leather; the prospect of profit is tempting in the extreme. However, it is a hazardous undertaking; and when I view my stock account on the day I commenced this business, (but a few years ago) and look to the bottom figure of it this day; I find my profits annually to be from 15 to 25 per cent. I shall be with these profits content, and go on in my usual system and leave these experiments to be tried by others.

Others may say the green leather and bark of England are superior to those of this country. But such an idea would be erroneous. The green leather of this country is of as good a quality as that of any other part of the world; and that kind of bark, so plentiful in the country, called WATER OAK, of a superior quality to any which England produces.

And I can tell the American tanner with veracity, that notwithstanding all the local advantage he possesses, and the many disadvantages the English tanner has to encounter, the English tanner (through the medium of his agent or factor) can meet him in his own market, pay the same price for his green leather and bark, pay all expences of commission, for salting or drying the hides, freight, insurance; and export duty here and an import duty in England; and after manufacturing such of them as may be fit for ben leather, reship them to any market in these states, and obtain the price above noted. This assertion will to many appear enigmatical, and such no doubt may wish for an explanation. I shall therefore, lay before them the local situatiation of the English and American tanner, which shall be subject of my solution.

The English Tanner.

Pays for green hides, per lb. from 11 to 14 cents.

For calf and veal skins, per do. 11 to 17 cents.

For kids and runners, per do. 11 15 cents.

Horse, fold, pig, dog, and sheep skins are bought by hand, proportionably high.

For bark delivered in his tanyard, per ton, of twenty hundred, 52 to 60 dollars.

He has no slaves, no apprentice; pays his journeymen from 3 1-2 to 4 dollars per week and for a manager from 600 to 800 dollars per annum.

He pays an annual licence of about 30 dollars, and an annual duty for every cubic foot of his vats, handlers and latches, which in Ben leather amounts to ten cents per pound.

The American Tanner.

Pays for green hides per pound, 4 1-4 cents.

For calf and veal skins per do. 15 cents.

For kids & runners per do. 7 to 10 cents.

For horse, foal, pig and dog skins, he pays proportionably low.

He pays nothing for labour, but what cloths and feeds his apprentices, slaves, horses. &c.

He generally is his own manager, and has no duty to pay.

For bark he pays from 8 to 9 dollars per cord, and allowing 1 1-4 cord to a ton of 20 cwt. he has his bark delivered at from 10 to 11 dollars 26 cents per ton.

The above prices of green leather and bark in London were those of the 10th of March, 1805, on which day I had been in that city; and those of this country will be found equally correct.

Hence it is notorious that notwithstanding the many and considerable disadvantagens the English tanner labours under, yet from his refined mechinical knowledge, he not only accumulates an independent fortune thereby, but in a philantrophic point of view he soars far higher than the American tanner; that is he gives employment to more of his brethren.

It would be vain to offer any thing respecting the systems practised in tanning ben leather, as the most minute theoretical explanation would fall far short of a desired information to the mind of the most enlightened tanner unacquainted with the practical systems used therein However I will say that there is no lime made use of in any of the processes, and that salted and dried hides can be so manufactured into ben leather.

In order to shut out England forever from exporting ben leather to this country, I would most warmly recommend to tanners, (or other gentlemen who may be inclined to commence that business) to use all possible means to procure mechanics who understand tanning leather. There are probably some in this country who know that branch, and who no doubt would make a tender of their services, if solicited by an advertisement: and if such are not to be found, mechahics could be procured from Ireland or England, through the merchants and traders in every seaport in these states. By adopting such measures, it would not only remedy this national calamity, but it would be found a personal and lucrative pursuit to such as may prosecute it, and eventually bring to perfection in this country the tanning business; which may be considered one of the first manufacturing branches in the United States.

To citizens who have children and capital, and who may wish to add to their temporal wealth, and foster their boys to industrious and lucrative habits, I would most cordially recommend the tanning and currying business, in all its branches. It will be found wholesome, and annually and eventually lucrative. It is a business that invariably brings (and if properly attended to) considerable profits, and is very little subject to risque of any kind. To support the authenticity of this assertion, I beg such gentlemen may view any tanner (of moral and industrious character) of their acquaintance. Fame may say what their funds were on commencing that business. On this day view their buildings and improvements; hear what some say of their acquired wealth, &c. &c. and you will find the trade to be what I have here represented it.

The expences attending the sinking of a tanyard, erecting the necessary houses, and procuring the working instruments are by no means so considerable as may be supposed by those unacquainted therewith. I would engage to sink a tanyard, erect the necessary house, and furnish all the working tools for three hundred 50 pounds currency; in which eleven or thirteen hundred hides could be annually tanned. A good spring of water could answer for such a yard, there being no necessity for running water. But if such could be conveniently had, it would be of much utility.

Any citizen wishing to commence this business, may be furnished with a model of a tanyard suitable to the property he may wish to have engaged therein, by addressing a line to Z. A. post office, this city.

A PHILANTHROPIST.

Baltimore. January 5.

SALEM, January 19.

Arrived, brig Industry, Cook, 23 days from Havanna, via the Vineyard.

Schr Fame, Skerry, from Martinico.

brig Exchange, Orne, from *Baltimore*.

Schr. Mercury, Barnard, from Guadaloupe. Left at Point Petre, Dec. 15, brigs Fair American, of *Baltimore*; George Washington, of Vienna, and a brig belonging to Newburyport from *Baltimore*.

Barque Boston packet, Florence, from Surrinam, long passage.

A schr. from Philadelphia, with 6 18-pound cannon, consigned by government to the collector of this port, to be distributed for defence of this and the neighboring ports. Another vessel, with a large number, is to follow. We presume some troops are to be provided, to be attached to these guns.

PORT OF MARBLEHEAD.

Arrived schr. Success, Lamprell, 27 days from Trinity. Left brig Little-Frank, Avery, of N. C.; brig Norfolk, Mastin, of Charleston, put in in distress, with slaves.

Schr. Mary, Brown, 27 days from Demarara. Dec. 5, was boarded by two of his majesty's tenders, treated politely by the first, but quite in the reverse by the latter—after being properly hove to for him, he fired 10 musket balls through the sails and rigging and on the quarter deck.

BOSTON, January 19.

Arrived, brig Eunice, Russell, 34 days from City of St. Domingo.

Sch'r Morning Star, Smith, Havana

Ship Java, Lander, of Salem, Calcutta.

Brig Gulliver, Lee, Calcutta.

Brig Caroline, Manson, of Bath, Montego bay, Jam. 34 days.

Ship Bulah, Atkins, Leghorn, 101 days via Gibraltar 50 wines, &c. The Bulah, sailed in co. with two other ships, under convoy of two English brigs, who politely offered to see them safe through the Gut as Spanish privateers were capturing most of the Americans. A Marblehead schooner, with fish, was carried into Algeziras Nov. 18—no person allowed to speak to the captain—crew in gaol.

Ship Rebecca, Bigelow, of Providence, from Batavia 140 days, coffee and sugars. Spoke in lat. 15, 55, long. 41 30, brig Jupiter, Peters, from Annoboo for Norfolk, with *slaves*. Dec. 3, lat. 13, 3, ship Pallas, 168 days from Calcutta for Salem, short of Provisions; was bearing away for Barbados. The Rebecca lost Jonathan Starkwater, seaman on the passage; and JOHN HARDYMAN seaman, of *Baltimore*, died at the Vineyard.

Sch'r Betsy and Sally, Hardy, of Chatham, from Charleston, S. C. 11 days.

Sch'r Honest Tom, Davis, from Edenton, N. C. cotton &c.

☞ The whole fleet, which has been detained in the Vineyard several days, sailed from thence on Saturday and Sunday last. The brig Short Staple, Hodgkins, from Savannah, for this port, sailed from the Vineyard on Monday, 11th inst. and has not been heard of since. The brig Harriet, Wells, of Newburyport, which was in the bay on Wednesday, is reported to have been driven ashore on Plumb Island, & the capt. lost; but as a sch'r name unknown, went ashore at that place, (the capt. of which is lost) it is presumed the schooner was mistaken fo the Harriot.

A sloop from Newport bound to this place with guns for government, was cast ashore on Scituate Beach, on Thursday night last, and bilged.

The ship Essex, from Delago bay, with 1300 barrels oil; and ship John Jay, from Pacifick Ocean, with 1100 do. have arrived at Nantucket. The ship Sally, from E. Coast of Africa, with 800 bbls. oil, has arrived at New-Bedford.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23.

Extract of a lette from a member of congress, dated Washington, January 18th.

"The advocates of the embargo are solicitous to induce us to believe that the embargo is well received in New-York, and that the inhabitants acquisce in it as the only possible measure at the present crisis—they are not disposed to give any ease to the merchants by extending payment of their bonds to a future day. I have no doubt one great object with those who lead is to DESTROY THE COMMERCE of the country, and put it into other hands; they would sooner give the British the carrying trade, then have it in the hands of the nothern section of the Union. The increasing commerce of the north excites the jealousy of the south and they are disposed to depress it, and compell those who are now engaged in it to seek employment in the pursuits of agriculture and manufactures."

The violent HURRICANE, which was so severely felt in many parts of South-America, is represented to have committed dreadful ravages at Campeachy. It commenced there on the 5th of Sept. and continued with unabated violence, until the 7th, during which the sea rose 18 feet above its level, destroyed 200 houses, 50 vessels of different descriptions, and a number of inhabitants.—A felucca which was seven leagues to windward of that place, at the time the hurricane commenced, was found in a field of corn, a league from the shore, after the elemental conflict had ceased. A brig likewise went over one of the wharfs, and was found alongside the church, when the water had receded. The geatest consternation prevailed among the inhabitants, such a terrible visitation never having before been experienced at that place.

We are authorised by some of the friends of general Moreau, to state, that the rumors which have been published respecting the object of his journey to New-Orleans, are altogether unfounded. It is to be hoped that the public mind will not receive any unjust or improper prejudice, from the groundless rumours of the day.

ARRIVED,

Ship Restitution, Pulsifer, of Salem, 108 days from Calcutta, sugar and bale goods. Sailed from Calcutta, Sept. 23, and the Sand Head, the 2d of October. Left ships Superior, Miller, of New York, to sail in 5 weeks; Gleaner, Pladelphia, just arrived; Bingham, Bardon, do. in 2 months; Pekin, Swaine, do. in 6 weeks; Montesquieu, Wilson, do. do.; William and Jane, Gorten, *Baltimore*, do; True American, Isaacs, New York, in 10 or 12 days; brig Telemachus, Burchmore, Salem, do; London Packet, Rutter, in 2 months; ship Laura, Towne, for Salem, in 4 days; ship Bellisarius, for Salem, the same day. Jan. 6th, lat 23, 47, long. 59, spoke schr. Aurora from Plymouth for Martinique.—Lat. 23, 29, long. 62, spoke a ship from Wilmington, N. C. for Tobago. 7th, lat 24. long. 64. was boarded by an armed sloop under French colours, from Charles bound to Guadaloupe: after a short detention, was permitted to proceed.

Brig Swift, Campbell, 74 days from Marseilles, brandy, wine, oil, dry goods &c. Left Nov. 8, ship Packet, Fisher, of Philada.; brig Felicity, Boyd, chartered for Tunis, to sail in a few days; ship Lady Adams, Colesworthy, and Jason, Allen loading for America; brig Sea Flower, Whilden, of Philadelphia, bound to New-Orleans, lays at the bouys ready for sea; ship Bordeaux packet, Gifford, from New-York discharging; brig Catharine Smith, of Charleston from Tunis, performing quarantine, brig Edwin, Rice of Salem sailed 5 days before; ship Venus of Salem from Tunis, performing quarantine. The Swift in coming out saw a ship and two brigs standing in, supposed them to be Americans. About 6 leagues from Gibraltar, was spoken by one of his Britanic majesty's brigs with the American ensign displayed between two English, and passed without boarding—next day passed close to a 74 without molestation; and in the Gut was passed by one of his majesty's frigates within pistol shot, without speaking the Swift. Dec. 29, lat 28, long. 59, spoke schr. Fancy, Avery 15 days from New-York for Martinique—Captain Avery Supplied captain C. with corn, potatoes etc. Jan. 17, lat. 38, long. 71, 30, spoke schr. Anson, 7 days from Beverly for Norfolk.

Brig Eliza, Pendleton, from Guadaloupe, and 25 days from Nevis, sugar and coffee. The schr. Eliza. Thompson, was to sail in 10 days for Virginia. Jan. 4 was boarded by the Hebe, and another 44 in co. January 12, lat. 31 long. 71, spoke ship Renown Coffin, with 200 tons oil, out 18 months, bound home.

Brig Fame, Hambden, of Sandwich, 9 days from Wilmington, N. C. flaxseed and cotton. Sailed in co. schr. Aurora, Allen, and Sally and Betsy, Fuller, for New-York.

Schr. Grand Sachem, Worton, from *Baltimore*, and 8 days from the Capes, flour.

The schr. Safeguard, Robins, 31 days from Curracoa, coffee, cocoa and wood.

Sloop Industry, Banks, 9 days from Newbern, naval stores, sugar and cotton.

The snow Lord Sheffield, Longmuir, was spoke off Turks-Island, Dec. 30, 31 days from St. Johns, N. B. for Jamaica.

Postcript.—The Packet New-York, Williams, from Providence, left at N. London on Thursday morning, the ship Flora, Slater, from Amsterdam; ship Diana, Gardener from the I of Wight with salt; brig Greyhound, of Boston from Madeira; Aurora, Lambert, from Havana; and another brig, all bound to New-York. The ship Cheeseman, Burger, from Dublin, was at Stonington.

As the wind is now NE. the above vessels will probably be down this morning.

NEWPORT, Jan. 15. arrived, brig German Peggy, Austin, Havana; schrs. Four Friends, Kilborn, Turks Island; John, Seabury, Philadelphia; Patty, Wood, Norfolk; sloop Columbia, Lawton, Charleston.

Cleared, ship Eagle, Hudson, Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.

A letter from Antwerp, dated November 7, says,—"We still continue in the greatest uncertainty what turn things are likely to take. It appears pretty clear that America will not be able to maintain her neutrality. The emperor, it is said, has declared, there shall be no neutrals. All must declare for or against him. If, therefore, your differences are arranged with England, there is little doubt that France will become hostile to you. Under these circumstances, we deem it prudent to run off all goods, as it is difficult to foresee what may happen; and as prices have got up, we have lately made considerable sales, particularly of coffee, of which we have nearly run off our whole stock."

Arrived, sch's Rising Sun, Rider, Boston, 18 days; Adventure, Town, Richmond, 11, coals.

Cleared, brig S. Carolina, Serrill, Charleston.

A brig and schooner, names unknown, are below.

Ship Little Cherub, Wade, from Savannah; ship Atlantic, Bennet, 110 days from Tonningen; ship Fabius, Cole, from Marseilles; brig Junius, Shackelford, from Kingston; and schr. Olive Branch, Smith, from Porto-Rico, have arrived at Reedy-Island.

A large bright-sided brig and a schooner, names unknown, are in Cohanzey Creek.

Brig Nancy, Bingham, from Havanna, that was ashore on the Oyster Beds, off Ben Davis's Point, is off, and safe in Cohanzey Creek.

NORFOLK, Jan. 19.

Our readers will recollect a communication which appeared in the Herald of the 12th inst. on the subject of the frigate *Statira*:—The communication stated, that a boat with passengers from Hampton to this place, and provisions for the *Statira*, called alongside of that frigate for the purpose of delivering the provisions; when arrived alongside the frigate they were saluted with the groans of persons who appeared to be suffering the most excruciating torture. This became so distressing to the passengers on board the boat, that they became anxious to leave their situation and proceed on their journey, when they were treated in the most brutal manner, and were threatened with being fired into unless they waited until it was the pleasure of his *majesty's* officers to receive the provisions. The source from which the screams and groans proceeded is now known, and the cause which produced them is also well known. We state it on the most respectable information, which admits not of the probability of a doubt, that they were the groans of *American Citizens* writhing under the lash of petty tyrants!—and their crime, having declared they were *American Citizens*, and having sent some letters on shore by the pilot, notifying the collector of this port of their fate, praying his interference! [*Herald.*]

WASHINGTON CITY, January 25.

City of Washington, Saturday, January 23d, 1808.

In pursuance of notice given to the republican representatives of each house of congress, the number of 89 members convened in the senate chamber at the capitol; and at half past six o'clock, P. M. *Stephen R. Bradley* was appointed president, and *Richard M. Johnson*, secretary.

The meeting proceeded to recommend persons to the citizens of the United States,