their load from coasters at sea; their West-India islands will not starve—they will be supplied at an extravagant price, pocketed by unprincipled adventures, at the same time the American farmer will be obliged to sell his produce for little or nothing, for want of an open market; this measure in my opinion was neither called for nor adapted to this crisis. The only new circumstance that has occurred, is the determination of Bonapart to compel his decree of the 21st of November 1806, to be rigorously observed, according to its plain and literal meaning, regardless of the treaty existing between this nation and France It is not pretended that he can injure our commerce essentially, while his ships are shut up in his own ports; and there is no evidence of the British government acting towards us on any new system of provocation. If the state of things has been altered between that nation and this, since the commencement of the session of congress, it is for the better. The proclamation contemplates no new claim; it gives up the right of searching our ships of war for their seamen, which previously was a matter of doubt; and while it takes high ground, it charges those who search our merchant ships for British seamen, to behave themselves better than heretofore, and it does not say that when assured that their seamen shall be given up by this government, they will not yield this preposterous claim. Negociations are still pending; the British government have sent a minister extraordinary here, to make atonement for the attack on the Chesapeake; it is so said by the British minister, and doubted by no one. It is expected that he, in conjunction with Mr. Erskine, has ample powers to settle all matters in dispute; this appears to be the wish, if not the hope, of every one who would prefer an honorable peace to a long continued, bloody and expensive war. No crisis had arrived to justify the measure, nor was it called for by any portion of the community. In all the addresses to the president and to congress, not a word do I recollect about an embargo.

"I am no apologist for Britain; my blood boils when I reflect on the many insults and injuries she has done this country. But previous to the attack on the Chesapeake, we had sent a minister to endeavor to settle our dispute with Great Britain, and since that, fresh negociations had been entered into on that particular case. I was, and am of opinion, that we should have waited the result of those negociations, before taking such a rigorous self-destroying stride. I have been behind no member of the house of representatives in my desire to place the nation in the best possible posture of defence. That we might be prepared for the worst of events, I moved in congress some time since to hold subject to sequestration the stock in the American funds, owned by (as well as the debts due to) British subjects, as a security for the good behaviour of that nation. Since that time many millions have been transferred into the hands of citizens of a certain description, who will manage the thing according to the wishes and interests of the real owners. This was a measure of caution only, not of offence, and it could not injure any honest American. I supported the non importation law, and being determined not to repeal it, I voted against committing the petition which prayed for its repeal. At the time that bill passed, I would have voted totally to suspend our intercourse with the British dominions, giving the same time for the law to go into operation. Such a law, passed now, to take effect four or six months hence, in case negociation should fail, would not have paralized that industrious and enterprizing spirit, which constitutes the very life and soul of this nation. No; individual enterprize would have been left to itself, and found innumerable other means of action, producing new resources, and thereby adding to the wealth of the community, as well as to the national revenue.

A general embargo cannot fairly be said to possess a single republican feature: It may be compared to an apoplexy; it stops the circulation of the blood in the commercial system, and extends its baneful influence to the agricultural body: repeated fire will produce convulsions and death in the political, as well as in the physical world; it is a weapon which never fails to wound those who use it; and however necessary it may be to yield it when negociation shall have failed, I can see no necessity for it now. Suppose the negociatoin should end unfavorably two or three months hence, the British minister must inform his government of that circumstance; and the same wind that wafts his ship to England, will convey the news of our embargo. There will be some American vessels in British ports when that news arrives; and are we certain that they will not be detained in consequence? Nothing worse can happen in case of an embargo two months hence. I will say no more on this point, not choosing to consider this a war measure.

"If you will follow Mr. Smith in his reasons for an embargo, you will find them equally applicable, to any period since the affair of the Chesapeake, during which time and under all the embarrassments and disadvantages that have existed, our merchants have been suffered to be their own judges; the country has been enriched by the prices they have been able to afford for the produce of our lands; and the treasury has been replenished by the receipt of about eight millions of dollars, a sum much greater than would be receipted there in four years under the embargo system. For my part, I can see no reason why, under the same circumstances, the same course might not have been pursued, during the negociation, thereby warding off, a little longer that incalculable mass of individual distress, which such a measures cannot fail to create.

"But we are told that this is to preserve the resources of the nation—will an unlimited embargo preserve the national wealth? I think not. The wealth of this nation consists in the surplus produce of the earth—if that surplus must be on hand, it ceases to be wealth. If a farmer ows a sum of money, and reaps a good crop of wheat, he calculates on this as a certain resourse, and his neighbors call him rich; but when his hopes of a good market are lost—when he finds his wheat will fetch him nothing, and his debt remains unpaid, and on interest too, he feels poor indeed. It is the same a nation—the surplus produce of our lands, when markets fail, cease to be a resource, except against famine, in which case I hope it never will be needed. Ships laid up to rot, and discontented starving seamen and fishermen, are but poor resources. Many of those will find their way to Nova Scotia, rather than go to work on the land.

"Mr. Smith tells you, "That Spain will feel it more perhaps than any nation, in the failure of imported food, not making enough within herself, and in her populous and important colonies, which depend wholy on us for the supply of their daily wants." Mr. S. seems to have forgotten that Spain has by treaty the free use of the Mississippi, and that our embargo cannot prevent her subjects navigating that river; he does not reflect that the purchasers of the public lands must have money to pay for them; and that they will carry their flour, their pork and their bacon on those waters to a vessel where they can get Spanish dollars for them:—how does he intend to stop this course of procedure? Does he intend to pass new laws, and set one militia man to watch the other? I presume this will not answer: the embargo, if of long continuance, will oblige the Spaniards to recommece the carrying trade on the Mississippi: in this way they may not only obtain a supply for their own colonies, but also for the French islands.

"I am well assured that the British governors can grant permits to the commanders of Spanish vessels to carry produce to any British ports, and that these permits are respected: I am not sure, but in this way the British will be supplied with cotton; so that although the embargo will probably be destructive to those western people who are now gone and going to New-Orleans with their produce; it may eventually become a source of wealth to them. I am not in the secret as to the length of its continnance, and I believe its advocates are not themselves agreed on that point; some of them I know wished it to be perpetual, others did not, and some wished to have foreigners admitted to carry away American produce. This part of the subject has been well handled by Mr. Smith.

"I know my friend you will feel indignant when you read this assertion, that the president had better information & better means of knowledge than he laid before congress: it is something like libelling the president to say that he has called upon us to act on a subject of the highest importance without giving us all the information he possessed. If you want further proof of the incorrectness of the observations before you, compare the two last lines in the first paragraph, with the two last lines of the performance. In the first, he says the embargo is the wish of all parties; in the last he tells you it was opposed by party spirit; I really do not remember to have seen passive obedience more streneously preached up in John Adams's days, than in the last paragraph of this extraordinary production. I believe the president is as good a man as ever breathed—I believe him wise and honest. Having been long acquainted with many of those who supported that question, I believe they are also honest and patriotic men; but I have two often in my long life seen majorities in the wrong to attach infalibility to them. In opposition to the spirit of those paragraphs, permit me to remind you that our republican compact does not bind us to praise when we do not think praise to be due, nor does it demand of us a disavowal of our opinions, while our understanding remains unconvinced, it demands only a peaceable submission to the law. I will conclude this letter as a sincere republican, by saying, that, although the embargo does not appear to me to be either necessary or proper at this time, although it may not appear so to many of those who may be injured by its effects; although the sacrifice to be made may be of little or no use to the nation, in any other point of view than to shew our reverence for the law; it being the constitutional act of the government of our choice, it is our duty to render obedience to that law: I will do so while defending my own character and conduct; no more can be expected from your friend."

From a Calcutta paper.

MORADABAD, April 15, 1807.

"The Northern divisien of this district is at present so much infested by Tygers, that we daily hear of men, women, children and cattle, falling a prey to that ferocious inhabitant of the Jungle.

"Mr. Lloyd, the collector of this district, has lately made an excursion in that direction, on his annual circuit. This gentleman, distinguished for his humanity and domestic good qualities, is also famed in the field, for his address and dexterity as a sportsman. At the entreaties of the suffering villagers he has encountered and killed, single handed, 28 full grown tygers, within the short space of one month, 10 of that number he killed in three days, one of which measured 10 feet 4 inches in length, and otherwise in proportion.

"It has been asserted, and generally supposed that a tyger never gives chase to a man unless he be attacked. A very daring instance to the contrary of this assertion, lately occured to Mr. Lloyd, who, while taking an evening drive in his buggy, discovered a tyger of immense size, prowling on the skirts of the Jungle, about 2 miles from his camp. Being unarmed, he immediately turned his horse homeward, and upon looking back, discovered the monster making towards him with all his speed. Mr. Lloyd continued to retreat, as quickly as his horse could gallop, the tyger persevering in the pursuit, and was rather gaining ground, when alarmed at the report of a musket fired in the camp, he gave up the chase and took into an adjoining thicket. Mr. Lloyd went next morning in quest of his foe, and found him not far distant from his hiding place of the former night. The tyger immediately made towards the Elephant; allowing him to advance till within 30 yards, when Mr. Lloyd, levelled his piece and brought him down with the first shot.—This tyger measured 9 feet 11 inches in length."

From a late French paper.

LEYDEN, Nov. 9.

The Paris papers of the 3d and 5th inst. received here afford no intelligence in any degree interesting to foreign countries.—The most important articles they contain are the arrival in that capital of count Tolstoy, ambassador from Russia near the court of France; and the annunciation of the shortly expected return into the territory of the empire of 120,000 French troops, who at this moment are traversing Germany for the purpose of recrossing the Rhine and direct their march towards Brussels, from whence, according to all appearances, they will proceed to occupy anew the camps at Boulogne. Almost all the different corps of the Imperial Guards have, during the last week in October, defiled by way of Frankfort on their return to Paris where they are to arrive by the 24th inst.

FEDERAL GAZETTE

AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.

"A Freeman" is received.

TWO EASTERN MAILS DUE.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Roads H. B M's schooner Bream, lieut. Myall, 13 days from Bermuda, with dispatches for the British Ministers and Consuls in the United States.

Norfolk Ledger of Jan. 22.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[*TAKEN for the FEDERAL GAZETTE.*]

Washington, January 28.

Proceedings this day.

As soon as the house met, Mr. Southern mentioned the DEATH of Mr. EZRA DARBY, his colleague.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

On motion of Mr. *Holmes*, Resolved unanimousl, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of Ezra Darby, Esquire, late a member of this house from the state of New Jersey.

On motion of Mr. Blount, Resolved unanimously, that the members of this house do testify their respect for the memory of Ezra Darby, esq. by wearing crape on the left arm for one month.

On motion of Mr. *Holmes*, Resolved unanimously, that the members of this house will attend the funeral of Ezra Darby, esq. on to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

On motion of M. *Holmes*: Resolved unanimously, that a message be sent to the senate to notify them of the death of Ezra Darby, esqr. and that his funeral will take place tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. *Holms* observed, that in order to make preparations for the funeral of Mr. Darby, he moved that the house now adjourn, which was accordingly done.

St. Mary's College Lottery.

SIXTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Prizes of 200 Dollars Nos. 5254, 13032.
100 6898, 14100, 19604, 4869,
50 11932, 3225,
And 170 of 12 dollars.

Gain this day, 2060.

The next drawing to be on TUESDAY, afternoon at three o'clock.

The first blank which may be drawn on Tuesday next, will be entitled to 1500 dolls.

SAML. VINCENT, } Clerks to the
GEO. DOBBIN, } Managers.

Jan 28. 1t

ATTENTION!

BALTIMORE UNION VOLUNTEERS.

Your Knapsacks are ready for delivery at Mr. John West's, corner of Cumberland Row and Water-street—you are therefore requested to call for them immediately in order to *complete your equipment.*

By order of the captain,
JOHN WHITELOCK, 1st Serjt.

January 29.

The First Baltimore Husars, are requested to meet at Mr. Caustens Inn, on Monday evening next, at 6 o'clock. The members are earnestly solicited to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance will be laid before them.

CHARLES STERETT RIDGELY.

Jan. 28. d4t

Department of State,
23d Jan. 1808.

MERCHANTS and others wishing to forward letters to Europe are informed that a vessel under the orders of the government, will sail from New-York on the 10th day of February, or as soon thereafter as possible, which will deliver at L'Orient & Falmouth all such letters as may be respectively consigned to those ports, or to other places through the same.

The potage on the letters must be paid to New-York.

POST OFFICE, Baltimore,
January 27, 1808,

The public are hereby informed, that letters will be received at this office, to be conveyed by the vessel above mentioned, until 7 o'clock, A. M. on the 7th of February next.

CHARLES BURRALL.

United Columbian Volunteers, you are requested to attend a stated monthly meeting of the company, to be held at Fuches Mechanical hall, Light-street, on Monday evening next, the 1st of February, at 6 o'clock precisely, the members are requested to be punctual in their attendance as business of importance will be laid before them.

By order of the captain,
JOHN HUGHS, first Sergt.

N. B. Gentlemen desirous to join this company ill please to attend or send their names by some member of the company.

Jan. 28. d4t

Sale by Auction.

ON SATURDAY,

The 30th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Chase's wharf, Fells-Point, will be sold on terms that will then be made known:

15 Seroons PERUVIAN BARK, and 100 Barrels and 90 bags Good Quality COFFEE.

THOMAS CHASE, Auctr.

Jan. 27.

For Sale by *A. R. Levering*,

No. 79, BOWLY'S WHARF,

20 pipes Bordeaux Brandy,
30 hhds. Copperas,
10 hhds. Madder,
AND
200 pieces Holland Duck.

January 29 d5t

To Let.

A convenient two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in a central part of the city. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of C. CLIME,
No. 12, South Charles-street.

January 29. d

Shakspeare's Seven Ages.

A PARAPHRASE.

——All the world's a Lottery—
And men and women mere *Adventurers*:
As planets rule, do mortals play their parts
Throughout life's seven ages. First, the *Infant*—
For him, his mother, anxious to obtain
An Independence, buys a *Lottery Chance*,
And marks the Ticket with her darling's name
The *School Boy* next—with Christmas box well stored,
And face all shining with the rays of hope,
Creeps, in his way to school, to a lott'ry fame,
Empties his hoard and buys a QUARTER SHARE,
Then sums his FORTUNE by the GOLDEN RULE
The sighing lover, fond but poor in purse,
A woeful ballad sings to Beauty's Goddess,
To crown his purchased CHANCE with plenteous wealth;
That he may speedy gain in wedded bands
The greatest PRIZE—the maiden he adores.
The daring SOLDIER next—full of ambition
T' acquire honor, fame and high command,
Woos the blind Goddess—fav'rer of the bold,
And swears he'd brave the loaded cannon's mouth,
To obtain a PRIZE of Thirty Thousand Dollars.
A JUSTICE now—full anx oue to support,
With capons fat, and turtle season'd high
His big round belly, a TICKET buys, in hopes,
To gain promotion, and a Prize.
The sixth advent'rer is the PANTALOON;
He eager views, by aid of Spectacles,
The luring TICKET—buys and hopes to pouch
A CAPITAL—it rises to his wish—
His shrunk shank lengthens, and his fault'ring voice,
With shrilly pipe proclaims the joyful news.
But last of all—to crown advent'rous life,
Would be no second childishness to gain
A PRIZE, that comfort yields—when age becomes,
Sans teeth—sans eyes—sans taste—sans every thing:
Would every AGE know WHERE with prospect bright,
Of great success, in fortune's fav'rite fane,
FAME tells, 'tis kept at WAITES'—who never fail,
In each new SCHEME to sell—PRIZES IMMENSE.

January 29 d

St. Mary's College Lottery.

Sixteenth Day's Drawing.

Prizes of $200 No. 5254, 13032,
100 6898, 14100, 19604.
50 3225, 11932, and
170 of 12 dollars.

The 17th day of drawing will be on Tuesday, instead of Monday, on account of the election, when the first drawn blank will be entitled to

1,500 DOLLARS.

Gain of the wheel this day 2060 dollars.

There are very few more Tickets yet unsold & may be had at G. & R. WAITE'S *Truly Fortunate* Lottery Office, corner of Charles and Market-streets, for 12 Dollars, each, until Wednesday next, after that time they will be advanced to 13 dollars, and if there should remain any unsold on Friday the 5th instant they will advance to 14 dollars.

January 29. d

DYING.

The subscriber respectfully returns his grateful acknowledgments to the public for the generous support they have given him for several years past, in his line of business, and takes the liberty to solicit their future encouragement, and to inform them that he continues to dye to *any pattern*, and finish in the neatest manner *all* kinds of goods, of woollen cotton or silk, at his new and well adapted dye house, Concord-street, between Peters's and the lower bridge, on the west side of Jones's-Falls.

Gentlemen or Ladies may have their wearing apparel scoured or redyed to their satisfaction, by the public's obedient servant.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

January 27. 2aw8t

A Young Man of Steady

habits and application, would be received as a Student by a Physician, in the country, on moderate terms. Apply to M. Jambu, No 222, Market-street.

December 15. 2aw

The Judges of the Election

of the several wards in this city think it necessary to inform the citizens, that the law requires that all votes offered at the election, to be held on Monday next, must designate the intention for which they are given; & that said election will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning and close at 6 in the evening.

January 29. d2t

Republican Ticket.

The subjoined Ticket is recommended to every democrat in this city; because it is composed of gentlemen who are friendly to a reform of existing abuses. Republians should now be *unanimous.*

First Ward.
Henry Stouffer,
Wm. Jones, brick-lay

Second Ward.
Peter Levering,
Lemuel Taylor.

Third Ward.
Wm. Wilson,
John Hollins,

Fourth Ward.
Robert M'Kim,
James Martin.

Fifth Ward.
Peter Diffenderffer,
David Shields

Sixth Ward.
Peter Bond,
Walter Crook.

Seventh Ward.
Wm. M'Donald,
Wm. Steuart.

Eighth Ward.
Timothy Gardner,
Thorndick Chase.

January 29 2t§

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, } Judges of
SAMUEL FREY, } the First
FRED'K GRAPEWINE, } 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, } Judges
ROBERT CARY LONG, } of the 2d
LUKE THOMAS, } 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, } Judges of
PHILIP LITTIG, } the Third
MICHAEL CONRAD, } Ward.

January 26. 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, } Judges of
A. FONERDEN, } the fourth
JOHN HILLEN, } 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, } Judges of
M'L. DIFFENDERFFER, } the Sixth
JAMES WILSON. } 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, } Judges of
PATRICK BENNET, } the 7th
JOHN DALRYMPLE, } 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