FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY J. HEWES,
Opposite the Post-office, St Paul's lane, Baltimore

Daily paper $7, *Country paper* $5 *a year.*
All advertisements appear in both papers.

Peter Hoffman and Son,
OFFER FOR SALE,

10 bales Superfine Cloths,
5 do. do Cassimeres,
19 trunks Threads,
45 cases Fashionable London Hats,
56 trunks Calicoes and Chintzes,
13 cases Madrass Handkerchiefs,
9 trunks Camb ic Muslins,
7 do. Rich Fancy do.
27 do. Cotton Hose,
5 do. Silk do.
5 do. Chambray Muslins,
16 bales Bocking Baize,
13 cases Corded Dimities,
1 trunk rich Ribbons,
9 bales Common Blue Cloths,
8 trunks Pullicat H'dkfs
10 do. colored border Balasore do.
5 cases printed Quiltings and Jeans.

The above Goods were selected by a capable hand, are cheaply bought, and will be sold for approved paper, at the previously customary advances *to early applicants.*
January 22. eo20t

Guest, Atterbury & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
163 Packages of Goods
Consisting of,
Callicoes & Chintzes,
Fancy worked Muslins,
Laced & Lappet do.
Coloured & Embossed do.
Laced Cambric Shawls,
Dimities, Ginghams,
White & Printed Quiltings,
Men's and Women's Cotton & Silk Hose,
Madras and Pullicat Handk'fs.
Cotton Laces, &c.

A considerable part of the above, have just been received by arrivals at New-York and Philadelphia, and the whole are entitled to drawback.
December 21. eo

OVERSEER.
An industrious Capable MAN, well recommended, is wanted immediately, as overseer of Never Die Plantation, in the Barrens of Baltimore county.
Apply to Mrs. S. C. O'DONNELL.
North Gay-street.
January 4. d

SALT Afloat.
1500 Bus Coarse Lisbon,
1700 Bus. Coarse Liverpool.
Wich will be sold on liberal terms if taken from on board. Apply to
CORNTHWAIT & YARNALL,
2d mo. 4th. d4t

For Sale,
50 boxes Italian Shaving Soap,
100 qr casks choice Lisbon Wine,
10 pipes
10 hhds } Genuine Port do.
10 qr. casks
4 pipes Old London P. Madeira do.
7000 bushels Lisbo and Isle of May Salt,
40 quintals sheet Cork,
20 bales Velvet bottle Corks,
Apply to
ROBERT BARRY,
No. 12, North Gay street
January 28 d6t

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 anxious 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 favrite fane,
FAME tells, 'tis kept at WAITES'—who never fail,
In each new SCHEME to sell—PRIZES IMMENSE.

January 29 d

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Good Printing Ink,
(FORTY-FIVE CENTS PER POUND.)
IN SMALL KEGS.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,
Communicated for the Federal Gazette.

MESSAGE
From the President of the United States, transmitting a treaty made at Detroit on the seventeenth November, 1807, between the United States and the Ottaway, Chippeway, Wyandot and Pottawatamie nations of Indians, which was referred to the committee of ways and means on the 30th January, 1808.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

The posts of Detroit and Mackinac having been originally intended, by the governments which established and held them, as mere depots for commerce with the Indians, very small cessions of land around them were obtained or asked from the native proprietors, and these posts depended for protection on the strength of their garrisons.—The principles of our government leading us to the employment of such moderate garrisons, in time of peace, as may merely take care of the post, and to a reliance on the neighbouring militia for its support in the first moments of war, I have thought it would be important to obtain from the Indians such a cession in the neighbourhood of these posts as might maintain a militia proportioned to this object: and I have particularly contemplated with this view, the acquisition of the eastern moiety of the peninsula between lakes Michigan Huron and Erie, extending it to the Connecticut reserve, so soon as it could be effected with the perfect good will of the natives.

By a treaty concluded at Detroit on the 17th of November last with the Ottoways, Chippeways, Wyandots and Pottewatamies, so much of this country has been obtained as extends from about Saguina bay southwardly to the Miami of the lakes, supposed to contain upwards of five millions of acres, with a prospect of obtaining, for the present, a breadth of two miles for a communication from the Miami to the Connecticut reserve.

The senate having advised and consented to the ratification of this treaty, I now lay it before both houses of congress for the exercise of their constitutional powers as to the means of fulfilling it.

TH: JEFFERSON.

January 30, 1808.

TREATY.

Articles of a treaty made at Detroit, this seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, by William Hull, governor of the territory of Michigan and superintendent of Indian affairs, and sole commissioner of the United States, to conclude and sign a treaty or treaties with the several nations of Indians north west of the river Ohio, on the one part, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Ottoway, Chippeway, Wyandotte and Potta atamie nations of Indians on the other part, to confirm and perpetuate the friendship which happily subsists between the United States and the nations aforesaid, to manifest the sincerity of that friendship and to settle arrangements mutually beneficial to the parties; after a full explanation and perfect understanding the following articles are agreed to, which, when ratified by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the U. States, shall be binding on them and the respective nations of Indians.

ARTICLE I.

The sachems, chiefs and warriors of the nations aforesaid, in consideration of money and goods, to be paid to the said nations by the government of the United States, as hereafter stipulated, do hereby agree to cede and forever quit claim, and do in behalf of their nations hereby cede, relinquish & forever quit claim unto the United States, all right, title and interest, which the said nations now have, or claim, or ever had or claimed in, or unto the lands comprehended within the following described lines and boundaries. Beginning at the mouth of the Miami river of the lakes, and running thence up the middle thereof, to the mouth of the great Au Glaize river, thence running due north, until it intersects a parallel of latitude, to be drawn from the outlet of lake Huron, which forms the river St. Clair; thence running north east the course that may be found, will lead into a direct line to White Rock in lake Huron, thence due east until it intersects the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada, in said lake; thence southwardly following the said boundary line down said lake through river & lake St. Clair & the river Detroit, into lake Erie, to a point due east of the aforesaid Miami river, thence west to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE II.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed on the part of the United States, as a consideration for the lands ceded by the nations aforesaid, in the preceding article, that there shall be paid to the said nations at Detroit, ten thousand dollars, in money, goods, implements of husbandry, or domestic animals (at the option of the said nations, seasonably signified through the superintendent of Indian affairs, residing with the said nations, to the department of war) as soon as practicable after the ratification of the treaty, by the president, with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States; of this sum, three thousand three hundred and 33 dollars 33 cents and 4 mills, shall be paid to the Ottaway nation, three thousand three hundred thirty-three dollars thirty-three cents and four mills, to the Chippeway nation; one thousand six hundred sixty-six dollars sixty-six cents and six mills, to the Wyandotte nation; one thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars sixty-six cents and six mills, to the Pottawatamie nation; and likewise an annuity forever, of two thousand four hundred dollars, to be paid at Detroit in manner as aforesaid, the first payment to be made on the first day of September next, and to be paid to the the different nations in the following proportions: eight hundred dollars to the Ottoways, eight hundred dollars to the Chippaways, 4 hundred dolls. to the Wyandottes, and four hundred dollars to such of the Pottawatamies as now reside on the river Huron of Lake Erie, the river Raisin and in the vicinity of the said rivers.

ARTICLE III.

It is further stipuleted and agreed, if at any time hereafter, the said nations should be of the opinion, that it would be more for their interest that the annuity aforesaid should be paid by instalments, the United States will agree to a reasonable communication for the annuity and pay it accordingly.

ARTICLE IV.

The United States, to manifest their liberality and disposition to encourage the said Indians in agriculture, further stipulate to furnish the said Indians with two *blacksmiths* one to reside with the Chippewas, at Saguina, and the other to reside with the Ottowas, at the Miami during the term of ten years; said black-smiths are to do such work for the said nations as shall be most useful to them.

ARTICLE V.

It is further agreed and stipulated that the said Indian nations shall enjoy the privilege of hunting and fishing on the lands ceded as aforesaid, as long as they remain the property of the United States.

ARTICLE VI.

It is distinctly to be understood, for the accommodation of the said Indians that the following tracts of land within the cession aforesaid, shall be, and hereby are reserved to the said Indian nations, one tract of land six miles square, on the Miami of lake Erie, above *Roche de Boeuf*, to include the village where *Tondagamie* (or the Dog) now lives. Also three miles square on the said river (above the twelve miles square ceded to the United States by the treaty of Greenville) including what is called *Presque isle;* also four miles square on the Miami bay, including the village where *Meshkeman* and *Wau gua* now live; also three miles square on the river Raisin at a place called Macon and where the river Macon falls into the river Raisin, which place is about 14 miles from the mouth of said river Raisin; also two sections of one mile square each on the river *Rouge* at *Seginsivens* village; also two sections of one mile square each at *Tonquish's* village near the river Rouge; also three miles square on lake St. Clair, above the river Huron, to include *Machonie's* village; also six sections, each section containing one mile square, within the cession aforesaid, in such situations as the said Indians shall elect, subject however to the approbation of the president of the United States, as to the places of location. It is further understood and agreed that whenever the reservations cannot conveniently be laid out in squares, they shall be laid out in *parallelograms*, or other figures as found most practicable and convenient, so as to contain the *area* specified in miles and in all cases, they are to be located in such manner, and in such situations as not to interfere with any improvements of the French, or other white people, or any former cessions.

ARTICLE VII.

The said nations of Indians acknowledge themselves, to be under the protection of the United States, and no other power, and will prove by their conduct that they are worthy of so great a blessing.

In testimony whereof the said William Hull and the sachems and war chiefs representing the said nations, have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Done at Detroit, in the territory of Michigan, the day and year first above written.

(Signed) WILLIAM HULL, L. S.

CHIPPEWAS.

his
Pee-wan-she-me nogh, ⋈ L. S.
mark.
Ma Mau-she qua ta, ⋈ (or Bag Legs) L. S.
Poo qui qua boa wee, ⋈ L. S.
Kiash, ⋈ L. S.
Po qua quat, or the Ball, ⋈ L. S.
Sergan ge wau, ⋈ L. S.
Quit-chau e quit, or Big Cloud, ⋈ L. S.
Qui cou quish, ⋈ L. S.
Puck i nese, or the Spark of Fire, ⋈ L. S.
Ne gig, or the Otter, ⋈ L. S.
Mee a-si-ta, ⋈ L. S.
Macquettiquit, or Little Bear, ⋈ L. S.
Ne me kas, or Little Thunder, ⋈ L. S.
Savanabenase, or Pe che ga bu a, or Grand Blanc, ⋈ L. S.
Tonquish, ⋈ L. S.
Miott, ⋈ L. S.
Men-e-tu-que sheck, or the Little Cedar, ⋈ L. S.

OTTOWAS.

Au bau way, ⋈ L. S.
Ka-wack-e-wan, ⋈ L. S.
Saw-ga maw, ⋈ L. S.
Orgouse, ⋈ L. S.
Was-a ga shick, ⋈ L. S.

PATTAWATTAMIES.

To quish, ⋈ L. S.
No na me, ⋈ L. S.
Naw me, ⋈ L. S.
Nin ne wa, ⋈ L. S.
Skash, ⋈ L. S.

WYANDOTS.

Ska ho mat, ⋈ L. S.
Amiere, or Walk in the Dark, ⋈ L. S.
I yo-na-yo-ta ha, ⋈ L. S.

In presence of
George M'Dougall,
Chief judge, C. D. H. and D.
C. Mush,
Attorney general.
Jacob Visger,
Associate judge of the district court.
Joseph Watson,
Sec'ry to the Legislature of Michigan.
Abijah Hull,
Surveyor for Michigan territory.
Harris H. Hickman,
Counsellor at Law.
Abraham Fuller Hull,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Whittemore Knaggs,
William Usulker,
Sworn Interpreters.

[A treaty of limits has also been ratified between the U. States and the Choctaw Indians; by which has been ceded about 5,000,000 of acres, between the Tombigbee and Alibama rivers, for which a compensation is to be given of 50,500 dollars, and 3,000 dollars annually, in merchandize.—We have not room for both treaties this evening.]

For the Federal Gazette.

MR. HEWES,

I have been informed that the managers of the York Turnpike road, have appointed Messrs. Jonathan Ellicott, Richard Caton and Samuel Owings, of Samuel, on the part of the stockholders, to value the improvements made by the county on the said road.

The 12th section of the law which authorises the levy court and the stockholders to appoint commissioners, forbids them to choose such men as were interested therein; being thus restrained by the law from choosing such men as were interested *in favour* of the road, I beg leave to ask, whether they ought not to have been equally as cautious, in appointing such as were directly interested *against* it? ——It is well known to Baltimore county, that one of the above gentlemen have for several years past, exerted every nerve to carry into effect a road, a little to the westward of, and nearly parallel with the York road, and which, if made, might have been of serious injury to the York road in dry weather, as it was only to have been a common dirt road. Therefore, while I admit the gentleman's abilities in point of judgment, I should suspect his competency on the score of *interest*, and presume it is putting into his hand a card, by which he might at some future day win his game; for as the law guarantees ten per cent to the stockholders, on all the monies expended on the road, the higher the improvements are valued, the higher the tolls must be to produce it.

A great part of the produce of York county, will be conveyed to Baltimore market, either by the York Turnpike, or some route more to their advantage, if they can find it. Therefore, might it not be his interest to raise the tolls as high as possible?

Let me presume a case, which I think in point—Suppose my neighbour and myself were the only persons in the county who had two horses for sale, and both of us knew of a purchaser who must of *necessity* buy one of them, at the valuation of *disinterested* men—could I, in such a case, be thought a proper person to value my neighbour's horse? or, might not the ruling passion of selfinterest induce me to over-rate his, in order to promote the sale of my own? The case I think analogous—therefore, not withstanding the *high respect* I have for the gentlemen managers, I do conceive them chargeable with a small oversight, at least, in this branch of their selection unless they have motives unknown to me. For suppose the *interest, ingenuity* and influence of the gentleman alluded to, should be a means of valuing the improvements higher, would not this be a means also of enhancing the tolls on the road, and consequently facilitate in future, an object he has long prayed for and in vain (the extension of the Fall's Turnpike on a *cheap scale*, to rob the York road half the year, and make the tolls so much higher on those who are obliged to travel it at all times.) Is it not like putting weapons into the hands of an enemy, who may use them at some future period to our disadvantage?

I was not originally an advocate for Turnpikes; but seeing three gentlemen of the highest respectability, from York county with their straight coats and broad brimed hats, travelling the streets of Baltimore day after day, with their subscription-books, soliciting *our aid*, in making a turnpike, to facilitate *their* voyages to *our* market, I tho't it the best criterion by which to judge of the use and benefit of such roads, presuming that they had experienced the advantage of the Lancaster and Philadelphia road.—However, under every consideration, I think genuine policy would dictate, that the tolls should be made as low as possible, to accomplish the object in view.

These observations from a *stockholder* who feels himself *interested*, will not, I hope, be construed by the gentlemen managers into arrogance, nor have they been suggested with the most *distant* intention of aspersing or wounding the feelings of the gentleman alluded to, as I am sure he *did not appoint himself.*

CYRUS.

BOSTON, January 28.

A letter from Antwerp, says, "the emperor Napoleon will declare War against the United States, if we settle with the English."

EMBARGO—IN FRANCE.

A letter from Havana, dated Jan. 3, received here, states the arrival there of a N. York brig, in 33 days from St. Sebastians, (Spain) bringing information, that an Embargo had been laid in France, on all American vessels; that their papers had been taken by government, and a guard of soldiers put on board each vessel.

Arrived, brig Cygnet, of Hallowell, capt. Kersey, from Leghorn, which place she left Nov. 1—brandy and wine.

Sch'r Jane, of Cape Ann, capt. Woodbury, 96 days from Palermo and Malaga, wine &c.

Brig Little John, capt. Bates, 30 days from Martinique, sugars and molasses.—Markets very dull at Martinique.

Ship Nelson, from Newfoundland, fish:

Brigs Federal George, Field, from *Baltimore*; Iris, from Wilmington; Little William, 9 days from Charleston, and Two Friends, from Savannah.

Ann Gardner, Snow, Richmond; Good Intent, Baxter, Alexandria; Republican, Foster, N. York; Two Friends, Curtis, Savannah; Iris, Wallis, Wilmington, N. C.; Caroline Baxter, N. York; Mary Ann, Luce, Richmond; Retaliation, Daggert, *Baltimore*; Morning Star, Vinal, Wilmington N. C.; William, Barnes, *Baltimore;* Mercury, Blanchard, Portland; Federal George, Field, *Baltimore;* Union, Whiton, *do;* Jane, Prince, Portland.

Cleared, Union, Hinkley, Bath; Nancy, M'Keller, Machias; Mary, Portsmouth; Eliza & Lydia, Collins, *Baltimore;* Elizabeth, Kelley, Richmond; Franklin, Ray, Nantucket; Comet, Gage, Barnstable.

From Plymouth, Jan. 26.

Last evening put in here the schr. Federal, capt. Coney, from Havana, and belonging to Newport, R. I. about 7 days since, in lat. 41, long. 69, took the mate and one hand (a foreigner) from a sloop bound from Nantucket to Surrinam—the captain of the sloop was knocked overboard the third day out—the next day the vessel sprung aleak and upset. The persons drowned were the captain and son and brother, and a stranger.

Schr. Phebe, Arnold, arrived at St. Pierres, Martinique, Dec. 25, from Boston, all well.

The Newburyport, Life Boat has evaded the embargo, and gone to sea, destination unknown.

Capt. Dennis, arrived at Marblehead last Thursday, took a seaman from off Samberaro, (a deserted island,) left there by an English frigate.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1.

Captain Thompson, of the ship Henry, arrived last night, sailed from Ramsgate, Eng. on the 18th of December, but brought no newspapers. A rise of the markets had taken place in consequence of an expectation of an embargo being laid in America.

Captain Cotton, informs, that on the 29th of November, it was known at Figuira, that French and Spanish troops had entered the country—four regiments of cavalry having actually arrived at Abrantes, and the remainder of the column were close at their heels. Another column had entered on the Northern frontier, and were at Alervas. Sir Sidney Smith was off Lisbon with a strong squadron. The Portuguese navy was nearly ready for sea, and said to consist of about 20 sail, 7 or 8 of which were of the line, the remainder frigates and brigs. Exclusive of this force there was also in the Tagus a Russian squadron of 8 sail of the line and 3 frigates which had recently arrived from Corfu, and said to come to repair the damages they had received in an action with the Turks, being prevented by the English from entering Carthagena or Cadiz.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Richmond Packet, Le Fort, from Richmond, flour and tobacco.

Schr. Feronia, Block, 10 days from Richmond.

Schooner Moranda, Headley, 9 days from Savannah.

The ship Possenger, Coppinger, 78 days from Tonninger, and 62 from the Downs, gin and dry goods. Left at Tonningen, Hero, Milligban, in ballast, to lay the winter; Perseverance, Fisher, of Path; Missouri, Dunlap, of Brunswick, both detained, having on board cargoes from Great-Britain; Elenora, Taylor of Newport on shore and likely to be lost. Left at Ramsgate, Pier, the Henry, Thompson, of N. York. Sailed in co. besides those reported the Friendship, Pascal, for *Baltimore*; brig Jane, Williams, of Gloucester; Globe, Austin, of Boston, for Salem. Left brig Ruby, Chapman, of N. York, from Norfolk for Rotterdam, sent in by the Royalist sloop of war on the 6th Dec. Off the Lizard, spoke brig Lydia, Richmond, of Plymouth, from Portsmouth, England for Tripoli. Off Cape Henlopen, spoke brig Traveller, of and from Westport, for Carolina. The chief mate and 4 of the crew of the ship William Penn Small, of Norfolk, lost on Tonningen bar, came home in the Passenger.

The ship Henry, Thompson, from Amsterdam, and 44 days from Ramsgate, gin, glass and cheese. The ship Othello, was ready for New-York. The ship Eliza Ann, Cox, from New-York for Amsterdam, was sent into Portsmouth Dec. 1.

Brig Henry and Isabella, Higby, 19 days from St. Barthol mews, coffee, &c. Left schr. Betsy and Catharine, Copeland, 17 days from N. Carolina. Lat. 20, 25, lon. 65. 30. was boarded by the British ship Leopard, detained three hours, had the letters opened, which were returned in such a scattered manner, with French and Dutch bills that were in them, that they could not be replaced in order.

Schr. Lucy, Cotton, of Plymouth, 62 days from Figuera, wine. Dec. 9 lat. 41, 40, long. 35, was boarded by the British brig Maidor, who informed that he had orders to send in Portuguese ships, but did not molest captain C. though loaded with Portuguese property. 18th, lat. 38, 47, long. 34, spoke ship Wells, of Salem, out 12 days.

Below, last night, ship Florenzo, Dill, of Philadelphia, 65 days from Bordeaux.

Cleared, brig Welcome Return; Ward, Salem; sch'rs Aurora, Newell, Wilmington, N. C.; Amelia, Meader, Plymouth, N. C. Royal Hope, Burnham, Charleston; sloops Shepherdess, Northup, Newport; N. York, Williams, Providence.

Falmouth, (E.) Nov. 19. Came in a cartel from St. Maloes, whither she had carried (by permission of our government) Mons. Linois, son of admiral Linois & several French medical gentlemen, from New-York to Bordeaux, taken out of an American ship from