FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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SALEM, February 16.

Arrived, brig Welcome Return, Ward, from New-York and the Vineyard.

Schr. Thomas, Larcom, 28 days from Jamaica.

Schr. Success, Cheever, 24 days from fort Royal.

Schr. Polly, Lambert, from Basseterre. Left, Jan. 25, schr. Jolly Rover, for Gloucester 5 days; schr. Manchester, of New-York, 6. Spoke, Feb. 2 lat. 25, 51, long. 68 47, schr. Franklin, of New-Orleans, 58 days from Bordeaux. 7th lat. 33, 30, long. 73, ship Good-Intent, Dennis, 15 days from New-Orleans for Liverpool. 12th, brig Cynthia, Lee, from Havana, 27 days, for Salem, all well, coming over the shoals.

Port of Beverly.

Arrived, schr. Four-Sisters, Dowling, La Guayra. Left there, 9th Jan. schr. Rossea, Davis, of *Baltimore*, uncertain when to sail, as she had not sold her cargo; schr. Mary-Ann Morse, for Philadelphia in 10 days. On the 17th, Hispaniola distant 10 leagues north, was brought to by the British frigate Hebe, treated politely, and permitted to proceed, after a strict examination of the papers for two hours. Spoke, Feb. 6, lat. 35, 30, long. 72, ship Eliza, Rich, of Boston, 52 days from Rotterdam for Charleston, all well. Markets very dull at La Guayra, and produce scarce.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.

Arrived at Cape Ann, yesterday brig Apollo, Goldsbury, from Madeiri 43 days. The English had laid an Embargo on all vessels in Madeira when to be taken off uncertain. The Appollo being ready for sea took advantage of the night and sailed.

NEWPORT, Feb. 13.

Late from Spain.—By the arrival of the schr. Venelia, Tripp, 28 days from Ferrol, we received a Madrid Gazette of the 1st of Jan. 1808, (the only paper brought.)—An obliging friend has favoured us with the following Translations: being the only articles of any consequence contained in it.

RUSSIA.

RIGA, Nov. 13.

This morning was put in execution the order which had come from Petersburgh, for arresting all English navigation and merchandize. There were but 2 ships of that nation in the harbor, for the rest had lately availed themselves of a favorable wind, and made sail. But it is very probable that many of them will fall into the hands of the Danes in passing the Sound.

PETERSBURGH, Nov. 18.

Lord Gower, the English ambassador departed the day before yesterday from this capital, for Sweden. The Secretary of Legation remains here sick.

Foreign goods have risen very much, in consequence of the declaration against England. The day before its publication, 20 English ships left the port of Cronstadt.

News, very interesting to naturalists, has been received here from Irkutsk, in Siberia. Mr. Adams who went out as a companion to the Russian Ambassador to China, has seen and examined the carcase of an enormous animal, near the mouth of the Lena, whose marks all manifested it to be a Mammoth. The carcase was as yet covered with its hide—which retained the whole of its hair, and it had lost but little of its flesh.

From these appearances it is very probable, that the race of the Mammoth, which was believed to be extinct, still exists.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13

The king has ordered, that the prayers which had been put up in all our churches for the prosperity of our arms, should be suspended. If his Majesty abandons, as all appearances indicate, the cause of the English and prohibits them an entrance into his ports the scarcity of money, which had already made its appearance in Sweden, will, without doubt, be augmented, because the great part of our products, as iron, copper, ship timber, &c. went to England. At the same time we have on the ocean a great number of merchant ships, which may fall into the hands of the English. Notwithstanding this, such is the situation of the continent, that no choice is left us to doubt about the matter; it is necessary to resolve to lose something, that we may not lose all; with respect to which, if our friendship with England should continue, it is very probable that the armies of Russia will attack us on one side, and the combined forces of France and Denmark on the other.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 17.

It is ascertained that our court will shortly publish a declaration similar to that of Russia by virtue of which all communication with England will cease, and the Austrian ports be shut.

It is already some time since a number of batteries have been raised at Trieste to protect that port, and immediately a grand train of artillery from the capital and other parts of Austria is going on destined to the same object. All the sea coast will be equally protected with batteries to repel an attack to which the measures adopted by our court, for setting bounds to British despotism, may give occasion.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.

They write from Koningsburg, under date of the 22d ult. that the king of Prussia has sent an order to his minister in London, to leave that city.

It passes for certain. that the French will maintain themselves in Prussia till the next spring.

[*DUPLICATE.*]

Consulate United States, San Lucar, January 1, 1808.

SIR,

Being informed that an American vessel had been lost on this coast in the gale of the 2d of last month, I requested the vice-consul at Ayamonte to make inquiry into the subject, and transmit to me such information as he might obtain. He in person went to the beach, where a part of the vessel and cargo had drifted ashore about two leagues west of Tavira, in Portugal. When he reached the wreck, it had been broken into small pieces; it had been a copper-bottomed ship, the copper much worn and thin; the small boat had drifted to the beach entire; it was painted black, with a yellow streak. That part of the cargo which had been collected, consisted of indigo, bread, pimento, cocoa, six hhds coffee, and some bags pepper; but the marks were not to be ascertained; and the only paper yet discovered, appears to be a part of a letter written to some person on board, from his grandmother, dated at Boston, 15th Sept. last. It is but two certain that all on board perished, as the ship struck a little after mid day on the outer bar, and immediately separated, while a number of persons witnessed the disaster without the power to render assistance. A few days after, the captain of a British brig sent a flag to Tavira, informing that the above vessel was bound to a port in Spain, was a prize of his, and had a lieutenant and seventeen men on board. Intending to go to the neighborhood where this melancholy event happened in a few days, I will in person make every necessary inquiry, and transmit to you the result by the first conveyance.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of much respect and esteem, sir, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD S. HACKLEY.

NEW-YORK, February 19.

Captain Jocelin, of the brig Georgia, who arrived at this port on Wednesday last, from Savannah, requests us to state, that a person by the name of Joseph Luffin took a passage on board his vessel for New-York; that they sailed on the 2d inst. and that on the 5th said Joseph Luffin fell over the side of the vessel, and was lost.

From the papers left in his pocket book, now in our possession, it appears that he was born at Waterford, county of Waterford, Ireland—that he was about 37 years of age, had hazle eyes and black hair, was 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, and of a dark sallow complexion—that he had served at different times on board his Britannic majesty's ships Albion, Zealand, and L'Africaine, that his situation on board the last mentioned ship was that of a surgeon—that the ship L'Africaine having been captured by a French privateer and carried into St. Jago de Cuba, the agent for the government of Guadaloupe (Louis de Bellegarde) gave to said Joseph Luffin a certificate of parole (dated St. Jago de Cuba, Dec. 7, 1807) to pass to Jamaica. Said Joseph Luffin also informed captain Jocelin, that not finding at Jamaica an immediate passage for England he came to Savannah and wished for a passage to New-York that he might sail in the first Packet for London. where (or in its vicinity) he had a wife and child.

We have been thus particular, with the hope that his family and friends may, thro' the medium of the press receive the tidings of his premature exit. It is proper to add that he left no property in the hands of captain J. excepting the papers contained in his pocket book. To his family, these may be of much consequence: There is, among the papers, a letter from William Courtoy, dated—"East India-House, London, 14th of October, 1807" from which the following is an extract—The order you sent me by Mrs. Luffin, is perfectly useless. I have been obliged to draw out another on the other side hereof, which I request you will have the goodness to sign in the presence of, and git witnessed by a minister & two church wardens of the place you are at and return me by post. Should you not be able to accomplish this before you sail, I shall receive no part of your prize money during your absence." The form of the order here mentioned, written on the opposite page of the letter, contains the names of 16 prize vessels, to his proportion of which Mr. Luffin was entitled.

The pocket book and papers will be left in the hands of the editor of the Commercial Advertiser; and the family of Mr. Luffin may receive them by transmiting an order in legal form.

The editors of papers in London and this city may confer an important favor on an afflicted family, by republishing this article.

[*Com. Adv.*]

One set of dispatches to go to England by the Packet, reached town yesterday, and the residue will be received this day or tomorrow. The packet will no doubt sail on Saturday or Sunday.

We learn with regret that the paper mill of Mr. Abraham Woolley, at Springfield, New-Jersey, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last.

Dr. Bullus, late surgeon of the Chesapeake has been appointed navy agent at N. York. This appointment has given great offence to the New-York delegation and one of them has written on to his friend informing him that Dr. B. is "d———d federal."

Arrived, ship Huntress, Peck, 112 days from Batavia, coffee, sugar and pepper.

February 20.

Whitehead Fish, esqr. was, on Thursday last appointed Cashier of the Manhattan bank, in the place of Henry Remsen, esqr. appointed President.

An act to provide for the defence of the northern and Western frontiers of this state was passed by the legislature on the 8th inst.—It authorises the governor to cause to be deposited at such places in the country of Genessee as he shall think fit 500 stands of arms—at Canandaigua, 1000 stands—at Onondago 500—at Champion, Jefferson county, 500—at Rome 700—and at such places in the county of Essex and Clinton as the governor shall think fit, 500 stands. And that the governor also cause to be transported to the above places, such quantities of ammunition and military stores as in his opinion will be requisite in case of an invasion. The light pieces of field artillery and equipments likewise to be distributed among the companies of artillery not already provided, giving a preference to those nearest the frontiers.

ARRIVED,

Ship Boston, Bunker, 48 days from Amsterdam, gin, dry goods, &c. Feb. 27, spoke schr. Mary and Francis, 16 days from St. Kitts for New London.

Brig Jane, Lynch 25 days from Antigua, via Newport, rum, &c. Left schr. Friendship, of N. Haven. January 23, spoke ship Macey, Curtis, 6 days from Antigua for Newburyport; next day, lat. 26, spoke sch'r James, Barnet, 10 days from Martinique for Newburyport.

Below last evening, 1 brig and 2 schrs.

Cleared, brig Dolphin, Fleming, New-London; schr. Dolphin, Dough, Nixonton; Catharine, Riley, Georgetown; Factor, Arnold, Middletown; Caty, Curtis, Alexandria; sloop Sally, Gregory, Norwalk; Hope, Goodfellow, Edenton; Susan, Miles, N. Haven; Consolation, Rudyard, Murfreesborough.

From the N. Y. E. Post.

WAR IN A THIN DISGUISE.

French Orders.—Every impartial American who looks at the French orders received here on Saturday, must see that nothing is wanting but the ability to execute them, in order to amount to a deadly blow at our whole commerce.

If any American vessel "has paid a duty to the English government" or "has been within an English port," even though forced in by stress of weather or other unavoidable misfortune, without any agency of the captain or crew; or if she has even "been spoken with by an Englishman on her voyage" to a port in France; or if she has been found "steering her course towards England" or "towards any English colony," or "towards any place which may happen to be in possession of English troops:" in any of these events it is determined she shall be captured and condemned as lawful prize.

We say nothing of our treaty with France, that treaty she has unequivocally broken more than 14 months ago; and not only with perfect impunity, but without even having her temper ruffled by a remonstrance. The treaty then we lay out of the question. To contend that these orders are, in every part of them a violation of a solemn treaty, for which the nation expect the government to demand reparation, would be no better than mockery. But what law of civilized nations affords the smallest colourable pretext for such an attack upon the rights of neutrals?

The law of blockade, which is the only interruption to which neutral vessels, carrying *bona fide* neutral property can be liable, first requires that the place blockaded be actually invested. Here this principle is utterly disregarded. All England and her colonies are considered as in a state of rigorous blockade, though not a privateer lies before them.

The law of blockade only exposes to capture and condemnation, such vessels as presume to attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, after due notice of the blockade. Those who are ignorant, are first informed, and then merely turned away; not captured. Accordingly the late English Orders, tho' in retaliation of the French Decree of Berlin, expressly allowed the different parts of the world ample time to get information of their blockade, before it was to be enforced.

Here no time is allowed for information; nor is any difference made between those who are and those who are not informed of these arbitrary, unjust and wicked orders; but all are subjected, not merely to the inconvenience of being turned away, but to absolute capture and condemnation.

To crown the whole, and to add the grossest insult to the most flagrant iniquity, all American vessels are to be captured found looking *towards* England, or *towards* her Colonies, or *towards* any place in possession of her troops. A sweeping comprehension of phraseology which will include at least every outward bound vessel.

While this scheme of piracy and robbery is systematically pursued under the authority of the French government, the French party are daily assuring the people that Bonaparte is the great champion of *the freedom of the seas*—that the embargo is laid to aid him in his attempt to restore liberty to commerce, and that it never will be raised till that object is completely effected. And as to the individuals among us who complain because they are distressed and ruined, especially the unfortunate merchants, why the Emperor has nothing to do but "to send two or three thousand of his French troops to *scour the streets of N. York and trim these merchants' jackets.*" The democrats, they say, would have nothing to fear from the troops; they would find them friends.—The federalists alone would be butchered.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

DIED.—On Sunday the 14th instant, at his mansion house in Wilmington, Delaware, deeply lamented, *John Dickinson*, Esq. in the seventy sixth year of his age.—The talents, acquirements, morals and urbanity of this gentleman, gave a marked distinction to his character in the earliest stages of his manhood. In our provincial politics he had borne a very conspicuous and honorable part, when the British Parliament formally advanced its pretensions to legislate for our country.

It was on that memorable occasion that Mr. Dickinson displayed his intimate, correct and profound knowledge of our constitutional rights, in the celebrated periodical essays entitled the Letters of "*A Pennsylvania Farmer.*" The honor of this signature as an appropriate title, was conferred upon him by the united voices of his grateful countrymen, and now forms a permanent memorial of his fame, to perish only with the history of his beloved country.

When this influential and patriotic city, commenced its temperate, intelligent and decided opposition to the unconstitutional claims and coercive measures of the British government, the wisdom and goodness of him, whose loss we now mourn, attracted to him, the hearts of that selected body, which conducted the opposition of Philadelphia, and moved Pennsylvania and all its sister colonies, as with a strong and well tempered spring. On that occasion public virtue flowed, in a pure and steady current, from the pen of "*the Pennsylvania Farmer,*" to whom alone the preparation of the city resolutions was unanimously assigned. Being little inclined to the unpleasant routine of the practice of the law and independent in his fortune, the impulses of duty carried Mr. Dickinson for many years into the most elevated walks of public life. Various seats in the national councils, and in the chief executive magistracies, of Pennsylvania and Delaware were among the eminent trusts, well and faithfully executed, which repeatedly honored him, and served his native land. At length increasing in years and yielding to the intimations of a tender frame, he withdrew into the bosom of a beloved family.

But though he had ceased to be publicly active, he did not permit his mature talents to lie unused His time was filled, even in the bright evening of his well spent life with the cheerful performance of duties to his family, his neighbors, his country and mankind. His pen too was often exercised upon the most important subjects, through the channel of the press; and an enlightened correspondence with the old and young, whom he loved and esteemed with the useful citizen and with men high in power, engaged his active and generous mind even in the current year.

Refined morality and great powers of research, naturally led the venerable object of this sketch into the most enlightened paths of true religion. We find him therefore at no late period of his life anxiously searching after truth, practising its dictates and particularly bounteous to institutions for youthful instruction, for the reformation of vice, for the protection of the weak and helpless, for well directed charities and benevolence, and for the promotion of that religion, in which he firmly believed, which he professed and loved—the religion of his Saviour and his God.

[*Democratic Press.*]

[It is said that Mr. *Webster*, of the New Theatre, has lost his reason. This misfortune, (as appears from the following production, which is copied from the "Democratic Press") is attributed to "SLANDEROUS PERSECUTION."]

"WHO IS HE THE POOR MANIAC?"

That slanderers should be avoided, and evil speakers shunned is as essential to the well being of society as that virtue should be honored and cherished. If the hollow voice of falsehood, or the envenomed tongue of the calumnia be credited, who shall be secure from the poison of their words? If worth and honor; truth and innocence are to be hunted from society by the clamorons brawlings of dissipated revellers, plunged into poverty by the strong arm of profligate power, or driven to desperation by the hootings of enraged envy, or disappointed vice: ah! where shall the virtues of humanity find shelter, repose, or happiness.

These reflections have arisen out of a recent melancholy event. It is but a little while ago, a few short weeks, since my mind was soothed, my cares lulled to rest, and my senses innocently delighted by the rapturous modifications of one of the most powerful voices which ever joyed my ear.

The young man was a stranger, he came from a far distant land, and was hospitably received. His profession was that of a public stranger. On the stage he was admired, applauded, and rewarded liberally. In private circles he was greeted with a cheerful welcome, his presence made a little hollyday, and his departure was always regretted. He was the favorite of the public, and his acquaintance was eagerly sought after. His heart bounded with gratitude and delight; joy illumined his countenance & made light his footsteps: The pillow of peace pressed his cheek, and the pleasures of imagination attended his dreams. But the hour of calamity drew near. The cruel despoiler of his character, his fortune and his peace seized him. The giant hand of calumny grasped him, the all-devouring mouth of slander preyed upon him, the pestiferous breath of infamy was blown upon him, and his power of usefulness was blasted, his fair fame laid in ruins, and all the hopes of his youth nipt in the bud!

Cruel and undeserved reverse of fortune! He who was used to be received with a thunder of applause, now hears the mutter of discontent, and the murmur of disapprobation succeeded by the hiss and clamor of disgust and abhorrence. Doors which used to open wide at his approach, now creak upon their hinges, and at length for him, open no more. The sensibility of his bursting heart, arises to his burning brain, and in the phrenzy of madness, he lifts his arm against his life. His arm is arrested; but reason is fled. Insensible of the grasp of calumny, and callous to the touch of slander, he heeds not, he feels not, the arrows which rankle at his heart and circulate their burning poison through his throbbing frame.

He doubtless has his faults, his frailties, nay his vices; but who are exempt? and all above *who* were *his* persecutors? Did *they* wear the white and spotless robe of innocence, or were they wrapt in the Leopard's skin of Vice, even as in a mantle? I judge them not. HE who knows their motives; HE who binds up the broken hearted, and tempers the wind to the shorn lamb—verily even by HIM shall *they* be judged.

If amid the heavy afflictions which press upon this hapless stranger, there be one whose pressure can be lightened by the gentle offices of humanity, let it be done.—Alas! but little can be done for him. Let that little be done with a bountiful hand. Should he again recover the godlike attribute of reason, the tear of gratitude will flow profusely down his pale and woe-worn cheek, and reward you with an eloquence unknown to language; but should he and his hopes be consigned to a premature grave, should the arm of death be necessary to shield him from persecution, even then—ye shall not go unrewarded.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber intends to apply to the judges of Caroline county court, at their next session, for the benefit of the insolvent act passed at November session 1805, and the supplement thereto passed in 1806.

WARNER BUSTEED.

Dec. 31. law8t

LAND—*for Sale.*

In pursance of the last will and testatment of Henry Willis, late of Frederick county, deceased, the subscribers offer for sale, a small tract of Land, on Little Pipe creek, formerly occupied by James Poulson; This tract contains about 198 acres; two-thirds of which, or thereabouts, are believed to be cleared: The Land is a second quality limestone (divided into lots of convenient size) the fences are good and in repair; there is a barn almost new, a dwelling house and many out houses necessary to a farm: two apple orchards, and a peach orchard. The Water is brought into the Yard before the door, in addition to which, there are two springs near the house. This place would suit well for a tan-yard or distillery

ALSO,

About 100 acres of Land, within 7 miles of the city of Baltimore. For further particulars apply to either of the subscribers.

ANN WILLIS, Ex'x.
JAMES M'CANNON, } Ex'rs.
FRANCIS HOLLINGSWORTH, }
Of the last Will and Testament of H. Willis.

February 15. law6t

Notice.

I intend to make application to the judges of Queen Ann's county court, or some one of them in two months from this date for the benefit of the act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WM. RINGGOLD,
Wye River, Queen Ann's county.

January 14, 1808. law2m

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Amos Underhill, late of New-York, deceased.—All persons having clams, against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the requisite vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate

Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1808. JOHN P. PLEASANTS,
Adm'r

January 13. law12J

To Rent,

The new three-story Brick WAREHOUSE No. 231, Market-street, well finishnd, one of the best stands in the city for the wholesale Dry Goods, or Hardware Business. For terms apply to

HENRY KEERL.

November 11. law

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb 5, 1808.

In conformity to an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session 1807, entitled a supplement to an act to establish a Bank and incorporate a Company under the name of the Farmers Bank of Maryland and for other purposes.

Notice is hereby Given,

To the holders of stock in the Farmers Bank of Maryland on the Western Shore, that in pursuance of the above said act an election will be held at Cooledges Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday, the 7th day of March next, for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders in the Farmers Bank, in Frederick county, nine Directors to govern the Frederick-Town Branch Bank. The Directors so chosen to hold their seats until the general annual election on the first Monday of August 1808

All votes at Elections must be by ballot, delivered in person or by proxy.

At the same time and place the stockholders will be called on to fix permanently the salary of the president of the Farmers Bank.

By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash'r.

Feb. 11. 1tw3t

To the Voters of the City & County of Baltimore.

The assurances and good harmony manifested towards me in past favors for the Office of Sheriff, is a source of much satisfaction, and commands my sincere acknowledgments.

I hereby again solicit the patronage of the voters of the city and county at large for that Office at the next election.

WM. MERRYMAN

Dec. 21. w

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