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.

Mrs Stinnecke
Has just received a handsome assortment of
Elegant MILINERY,
Which will be opened o-morrow.
February 24 d4t

50 hhds. New-England Rum
Just received from Salem,
And for sale by
BUFFUM & GOODHUE,
No. 16, Bowly's Wharf.
February 24. d6teo6t

BOARDING
Is wanted, by a single gentleman, in a *private family*, were he can be accommodated with a separate room. It is an *object* with him, to be retired, tho' considered as one of the family. A line addressed to O and left at this office, will be attended to.
February 23. d4t

Figs and Raisins.
Just received and for sale.
160 boxes of FIGS, 1-2 cwt each, fresh and of superior quality.
200 boxes Muscatel RAISINS, 7 1-2 lb. do. do. do.
CORNTHWAIT & YARNALL,
83, Bowly's wharf
2d mo. 23 d8t

To Boot & Shoe Makers.
Four or five Sober JOURNEYMEN will meet with constant employ by the Subscribers, living at Occoquan, near Alexandria, Virginia.
W. & J. JANNEY.
Feb. 23. d

Short-Staple COTTON.
22 bales first quality *Short Staple* COTTON, for sale by APPLETON & CO.
No. 16, Calvert-street
February 23. d4t

Just Received and for Sale by
KID & THOMAS,
No. 226, MARKET-STREET.
Horæ Iuridicæ Subsecivæ:
A Connected Series of Notes,
Respecting the Geography, Chronology & Literary History of the Principal Codes and Original Documents of the
Grecian, Roman, Feudal and Cannon Law.
By CHARLES BUTLER, Esq.
Of Lincoln's Inn.
With additional Notes and Illustrations
By an Eminent American Cevilian.
ALSO,
PART SECOND OF
Selvyn's Abridgment
OF
Law of Nisi Prius.
February 22 d4t

French Goods & Millenery.
Just received per the ship Lorenzo, of Philadelphia, via New York,
1 box elegant Bonnets, made in Paris
1 do. rich Lace Caps
4 do. Artificial Flowers
White and Black soft Satin
White Mantua
Broad soft Satin Ribbons
Rich broad figured Mantua Ribbons
Plain do.
1 box assorted Chenilles
Flowered Silk do.
Superfine Linen Cambric
Gold and Silver Cords
Long and square Shawls
Men's Silk Stockings
Elegant Chimney-pieces
Figured Velvet, &c.—For sale. Apply at No. 35, North Frederick-street.
Feb 23. d4t2aw‡

Phœnix Fire-Office of London.
THE subscriber is authorised to offer the following rates of annual premiums, to be paid for Assurance against Fire.
No I
Hazards of the First Class, as described in former advertisement,
at 25 cents per 100 dollars per annum.
No. II.
Hazards of the Second Class,
at 37 1-2 cent. per 100 dollars per annum.
No. III.
Hazards of the Third Class,
at 50 cents per 100 dollars per annum.
No IV.
Hazards of the Fourth Class,
at 75 to 100 cents per 100 dollars per annum.
Further information as to the amount which may be insured in one risk, may be had at the Office in Second-street or of D. C. Stewart.
DAVID STEWART, Agent.
February 23. d6t eo3t

Notice is hereby Given,
That the Commissioners of the Tax for Baltimore county, will meet at No. 44, N Gay-street, on Tuesday, the 1st day of March next, and will sit the two following days, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers from persons residing in said county and precincts.
By order.
SAM. VINCENT, Clerk.
February 24. d4t

Baltimore Volunteer Guards
You will meet at My r's Hotel, in Market-street, to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of balloting for a number of gentlemen who will be proposed as members of the company.
By order
R. MACKUBIN, Sec'ry.
February 24.

Notice.
The gentlemen associated for the purpose of forming a Volunteer Company, to be attached to the 39th regiment, are requested to attend to-morrow Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Peck's Hotel.
HENRY MILLER.
February 14. d2t

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

LONDON, December 21.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
Saturday, December 19.

DECLARATION.

The declaration issaed at Petersburgh by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has excited in his Majesty's mind the strongest sensations of astonishment and regret.

His Majesty was not unaware of the nature of those secret engagements which had been imposed upon Russia in the conferences of Tilsit; but his Majesty had entertained the hope, that a review of the transactions of that unfortunate negociation, and the just estimate of its effects upon the glory of the Russian name, and upon the interests of the Russian Empire, would have induced his Imperial Majesty to extricate himself from the embarrassment of those new counsels and connexions which he had adopted in a moment of despondency and alarm; & turn to a policy more congenial to the principles which he has so invariably professed, and more conducive to the honour of his Crown and to the prosperity of his dominions.

This hope has dictated to his Majesty the utmost forbearance and moderation in all his diplomatic intercourse with the Court of St. Petersburgh since the Peace of Tilsit.

His Majesty had much cause for suspicion, and just ground of complaint. But he abstained from the language of reproach.—His Majesty deemed it necessary to require specific explanation with respect to those arrangements with France, the concealment of which from his Majesty could not but confirm the impression already received of their character and tendency. But his Majesty, nevertheless, directed the demand of that explanation to be made, not only without asperity or the indication of any hostile disposition, but that considerate regard to the feelings and situation of the Emperor of Russia, which resulted from the recollection of former friendship, and from confidence interrupted but not destroyed.

The declaration of the Emperor of Russia proves that the object of his Majesty's forbearance and moderation has not been attained. It proves, unhappily, that the influence of that power, which is equally and essentially the enemy both of Great Britain and of Russia, has acquired a decided ascendancy in the Councils of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, and has been able to excite a causeless enmity between two nations, whose long established connexion, & whose mutual interests prescribed the most intimate union and co-operation.

His majesty deeply laments the extension of the calamities of war. But called upon as he is to defend himself against an act of unprovoked hostility, his Majesty is anxious to refute, in the face of the world, the pretexts by which that act is attempted to be justified.

The declaration asserts, that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has twice taken up arms in a cause in which the interests of G. Britain was more direct than his own; and founds upon this assertion the charge against Great Britain of having neglected to second and support the military operations of Russia.

His Majesty willingly does justice to the motives which originally engaged Russia in the great struggle against France. His Majesty avows, with equal readiness, the interests which Great Britain has uniformly taken in the fates and fortunes of the powers of the continent. But it would surely be difficult to prove that Great Britain, who was herself in a state of hostility with Prussia when the war broke out between Prussia & France, had an interest & a duty more direct in espousing the Prussian quarrel, than the Emperor of Russia; the Ally of his Prussian Majesty, the Protector of the North of Europe, and the Guarantee of the Germanic Constitution.

It is not in a public declaration that his majesty can discuss the policy of having at any particular period of the way, effected, or omited to effect, disembarkations of troops on the coast of Naples.—But the instance of the war with the porte is still more singularly chosen to illustrate the charge against Great-Britain of indifference to the interest of her ally: a war undertaken by Great Britain at the instigation of Russia, and solely for the purpose of maintaining Russian interests against the influence of France.

If, however the peace of Tilsit is, indeed to be considered as the consequence and punishment of the imputed inactivity of Great-Britain, his majesty cannot but regret that the emperor of Russia should have resorted to so precipitate and fatal a measure at the moment when he had received distinct assurances that his majesty was making the most strenuous exertions to further the wishes and expectations of his ally (assurances which his imperial majesty received and acknowledged with apparant confidence and satisfaction;) and when his majesty was in fact prepared to employ for the advancement of the common object of the war, those forces, which after the peace of Tilsit, he was under the necessity of employing to disconcert a combination directed against his own immediate interest and security.

The vexation of Russian commerce by Great-Britain is, in truth little more than an immaginary greivance. Upon a diligent examination made by his majesty's command of the records of the British court of admiralty, there has been discovered only a solitary instance in the course of the present war of the condemnation of a vessel really Russian; a vessel which had carried naval stores to a port of the common enemy. There are but few instances of Russian vessels detained, and none in which justice has been refused to a party regularly complaining of such detention. It is therefore matter of surprise as well as of concern to his majesty, that the emperor of Russia should have condescended to bring forward a complaint, which as it cannot be seriously felt by those in whose behalf it is urged, might appear to be intended to countenance those exagerated declamations by which France perseveringly endeavors to inflame the jealousy of other countries, and to justify her own inveterate animosity against Great-Britain.

The peace of Tilsit was followed by an offer of mediation on the part of the emperor of Russia, for the conclusion of a peace between Great-Britain and France, which it is asserted that his majesty refused.

His majesty did not refuse the mediation of the emperor of Russia; although the offer of it was accompanied by circustances of concealment which might well have justified his refusal. The articles of the treaty of Tilsit were not communicated to his majesty; and specially that article of the treaty, in virtue of which the mediation was proposed; and which prescribed a limited time for the return of his majesty's answer to that proposal: And his majesty was thus led into an apparent compliance with a limitation so offensive to the dignity of an independent sovereign. But the answer so returned by his majesty was not a refusal. It was a conditional acceptance. The conditions required by his majesty were a statement of the basis upon which the enemy were disposed to treat and a communication of the articles of the peace of Tilsit. The first of these conditions was precisely the same which the emperor of Russia had himself annexed not four months before to his own acceptance of the proffered mediation of the emperor of Austria. The second was one which his majesty would have had a right to require even as the ally of his imperial majesty; but which it would have been highly improvident to omit, when he was invited to confide to his imperial majesty the care of his honor and of his interests.

But even if these conditions (neither of which has been fulfilled, although the fulfilment of them has been repeatedly required by his majesty's ambassador at St. Petersburgh,) had not been in themselves perfectly natural and necessary; there were not wanting considerations which might have warranted his majesty in endeavoring, with more than ordinary anxiety, to ascertain the views and intentions of the emperor of Russia, and the precise nature and effect of the new relations which his imperial majesty had contracted.

The complete abandonment of the interests of the king of Prussia (who had twice rejected proposals of separate peace, from a strict adherence to his engagements with his imperial ally,) and the character of those provisions which the emperor of Russia was contented to make for his own interests in the negociation of Tilsit, presented no encouraging prospect of the result of any exertions which his imperial majesty might he disposed to employ in favor of Great-Britain.

It is not while a French army still occupies and lays waste the remaining dominions of the king of Prussia in spite of the stipulation of the Prussian treaty of Tilsit; while contributions are arbitrarily exacted by France from that remnant of the Prussian monarchy, such as, in its entire and most flourishing state, the Prussian monarchy would have been unable to discharge; while the surrender is demanded, in time of peace of Prussian fortresses, which had not been reduced during the war; and while the power of France is exercised over Prussia with such shameless tyranny as to designate and demand for instant death, individuals, subjects of his Prussian majesty, and resident in his dominions, upon a charge of disrespect towards the French government; it is not while all these things are done and suffered, under the eyes of the emperor of Russia, and without his interference on behalf of his ally, that his majesty can feel himself called upon to account to Europe for having hesitated to repose an unconditional confidence in the efficacy of his imperial majesty's mediation.

Nor, even if that mediation had taken full effect, if a peace had been concluded under it, and that peace guaranteed by his imperial majesty, could his majesty have placed implicit reliance on the stability of any such arrangement, after having seen the emperor of Russia openly transfer to France the sovereignty of the Ionian republic, the independence of which his imperial majesty had recently and solemnly guaranteed.

But while the alledged rejection of the emperor of Russsia's mediation, between Great-Britain and France, is stated as a just ground of his imperial majesty's resentment; his majesty's request of that mediation, for the re-establishment of peace between Great-Britain and Denmark, is represented as an insult which it was beyond the bounds of his imperial majesty's moderation to endure.

His majesty feels himself under no obligation to offer any atonement or apology to the emperor of Russia for the expedition against Copenhagen. It is not for those who were parties to the secret arrangements of Tilsit to demand satisfaction for a measure to which those arrangements gave rise, and by which one of the objects of them has been happily defeated.

His majesty's justification of the expedition against Copenhagen, is before the world. The declaration of the emperor of Russia would supply whatever was wanting in it, if any thing could be wanting to convince the most incredulous of the urgency of that necessity under which his majesty acted.

But until the Russian declaration was published, his majesty had no reason to suspect that any opinions which the emperor of Russia might entertain of the transactions at Copenhagen, could be such as to preclude his imperial majesty from undertaking, at the request of Great-Britain, that same office of mediator, which he had assumed with so much alacrity on the behalf of France; nor can his majesty forget that the first symptoms of reviving confidence since the peace of Tilsit, the only prospect of success in the endeavors of his majesty's ambassador to restore the ancient and good understanding between Great-Britain and Russia, appeared when the intelligence of the siege of Copenhagen had been recently received at St. Petersburg.

The inviolability of the Baltic sea, and the reciprocal guarantees of the powers that border upon it, guarantees said to have been contracted with the knowledge of the British government, are stated as aggravations of his majesty's proceedings in the Baltic. It cannot be intended to represent his majesty as having at any time acquiesced in the principles upon which the inviolability of the Baltic is maintained; however his majesty may at particular periods have forborne, for special reasons, influencing his conduct at the time, to act in contradiction to them. Such forbearance never could have applied but to a state of peace and real neutrality in the north; and his majesty most assuredly could not be expected to recur to it, after France has been suffered to established herself in undisputed sovreignty along the whole coast of the Baltic sea, from Dantzic to Lubeck.

But the higher the value which the emperor of Russia places on the engagements respecting the tranquility of the Baltic, which he describes himself as inheriting from his immediate predecessors, the empress Catharine and the emperor Paul, the less justly can his imperial majesty resent the appeal made to him by his majesty as the guarantee of the peace to be concluded between Great-Britain & Denmark. In making that appeal with the utmost confidence and sincerity, his majesty neither intended, nor can he imagine that he offered any insult to the emperor of Russia. Nor can his majesty conceive that, in proposing to the prince royal terms of peace such as the most successful war on the part of Denmark could hardly have been expected to extort from Great-Britain, his majesty rendered himself liable to the imputation, either of exasperating the resentment, or of outraging the dignity of Denmark.

His majesty has thus replied to all the different accusations by which the Russian government labor to justify the rupture of a connexion which has subsisted for ages, with reciprocal advantage to Great Britain and Russia, and attempts to disguise the operation of that external influence by which Russia is driven into unjust hostilities for interests not her own.

The Russian declaration proceeds to announce the several conditions on which alone these hostilities can be terminated, and the intercourse of the two countries renewed.

His majesty has already had occasion to assert, that justice has in no instance been denied to the claims of his imperial majesty's subjects.

The termination of the war with Denmark has been so anxiously sought by his majesty, that it cannot be necessary for his majesty to renew any professions upon that subject. But his majesty is at a loss to reconcile the emperor of Russia's present anxiety for the completion of such an arrangement with his imperial majesty's recent refusal to contribute his good offices for effecting it.

The requisition of his imperial majesty for the immediate conclusion, by his majesty, of a peace with France, is as extraordinary in the substance as it is offensive in the manner. His majesty has at no time declined to treat with France, when France has professed a willingness to treat on any admissible basis. And the emperor of Russia cannot fail to remember, that the last negociation between Great Britain & France was broken off upon points immediately affecting, not his majesty's own interests, but those of his imperial ally. But his majesty neither understands, nor will he admit the pretension of the emperor of Russia to dictate the time or the mode of his majesty's pacific negociation with other powers. It never will be endured by his majesty that any government shall indemnify itself for the humiliation of subserviency to France by the adoption of an insulting and peremptory tone towards Great Britain.

His majecty proclaims anew those principles of maritime law, against which the armed neutrality, under the auspices of the Empress Catharine, was originally directed; and against which the present hostilities of Russia are denounced. Those principles have been recognised and acted upon in the best periods of the history of Europe; and acted upon by no power with more strictness and severity than by Russia herself in the reign of the Empress Catharine.

Those principles it is the right and the duty of his majesty to maintain: and against every confederacy his majesty is determined, under the blessings of Divine Providence, to maintain them. They have at all times contributed essentially to the support of the maritime power of Great Britain; but they have become incalculably more valuable & important at a period when the maratime power of Great-Britain constitutes the sole remaining bulwark against the overwhelming usurpations of France; the only refuge to which other nations may yet resort, in happier times, for assistance and protection.

When the opportunity for peace between Great-Britain and Russia shall arrive, his majesty will embrace it with eagerness. The arrangements of such a negociation will not be difficult or complicated. His majesty, as he has nothing to concede, so he has nothing to require: satisfied, if Russia shall manifest a disposition to return to her ancient feelings of friendship towards Great-Britain—to a just consideration of her own true interests; and to a sense of her own dignity as an independent nation.

FRENCH DECREE.

As a supplement to the Milan decree, there is in the official Journal the following circular letter, addressed by the minister of the interior to the chambers of commerce

"You are not unacquainted, gentlemen, with the late acts of the British government, that last stage of the oppression of the commerce of the world; you know that it has resolved to destroy the feeble remains of the independence of the seas. It now thinks proper, that henceforth no ship shall navigate the seas, without touching at its ports, without a tribute to its pretended sovereignty, and without receiving from it an ignominious licence.

"Thus the ocean is henceforward only the field of slavery: the usurpation of the most sacred of the rights of nations is consummated, and this tyrannic yoke is to press upon them until the day of vengeance, or until brought to a due sense of moderation, the English government will itself calm its rage, and break that sceptre to which the nations of the continent will never consent to submit.

"I am calling our common attention to the important circumstances which must powerfully induce us to awaken your patriotism and your wisdom. One would have imagined that every obstruction and restraint that clogged the course of the commerce on the continent, had been exhausted; still, however, they are going to be aggravated by the measures lately adopted by England—but they will find our minds made up to struggle against, and to overcome this new mode of oppression.

"We must not shut our eyes to the consequences. Importation and exportation, already so much restricted, will soon be much more so. Every thing connected with maritime commerce; every thing that depends upon it, will now be liable to more difficulty, to more uncertainty. There are however two channels that still remain open.

"The power of attacking every ship that renounces the independence of its national flag, by a shameful submission to the British sovereignty, and by navigating under a British license, will open a wide field to the hopes of our commanders. Such a resource will not prove ineffectual, and French commerce will not devote uselessly to that sort of warfare which never lets courage, dexterity, and decision go unrewarded.

"We have moreover to hope that neutral ships will elude the vigilance of the English cruizers; the immense extent of the coasts of the empire will favor and protect their enterprizes.

"These resources ought not to be undervalued, nor counted for nothing. France will submit to a temporary situation, which can only change with time, and with new exertions: but her enemy shall not deprive her of the main basis of her prosperity, her internal communication, her relations with the continent, where she no longer sees any but friends or allies: her soil will not be less fertile, her industry will not maintain itself the less, though deprived of some materials which it is not impossible to replace.

"To this last proposition, I am rather anxious, gentlemen, to direct your attention. You have advice to give, and examples to hold out to commerce. You must already foresee the effect of the privation of certain materials, more especially of cotton, and of ingredients for dying cotton, of which a quantity has been stored in France; that which we shall derive from the Levant, and that which, at a more distant period, we shall reap from our indigenous culture, not unsuccessfully essayed, will suffice to support, in a great measure, our manufactures; but in the expectation that some of them may experience privations, we must have recourse, as far as possible, to hemp and flax, in order to provide occupation for those manufacturers who would no longer be employed with articles of cotton. It were desirable that we could circumscribe our consumption within the products of the materials the growth of our soil, and restrain the unhappy effects of habits and taste contracted for manufactures, that would render us dependent upon foreign countries.

"The materials for dying may become scarce—but many of them may be replaced by the productions of our soil. We will dispence with the resst by a slight sacrifice of some colors, which may please from their apparent greater beauty, without adding any thing to the intrinsic goodness of the articles. Besides, no small reliance is to be placed on the genius of our manufacturers; it will triumph over those difficulties.

"The channels, which in spite of these usurpations, will remain open to importation, may not suffice for the consumption of sugar and coffee; these objects of a secondary utility may become scarce; but the great mass of the nation will not suffer from this temporary privation; habits of indulgence too widely indulged will be counteracted and restrained by the rise in the price.

"And besides, is it to be supposed that the Great Nation will allow itself to be intimidated by the privation of some futile enjoyments? Her armies have endured, without a murmur, the most pinching wants; that great example will not have been held out in vain; and when we have in view to re-conquer the independence of the seas: when we have inview to rescue and redeem commerce from the ruinous acts of piracy that are juridically exercised against it; when we have in view the vindication of the national honor, and the breaking down of those furcæ caudinæ with England is attempting to erect upon our coast, the French people will support, with the dignity and the courage that belong to their great character, the momentary sacrifices that are imposed upon their taste, their habits, and their industry.

"The commerce of Europe will soon, no doubt, be rescued from oppressions.—The interest of nations; the honor of sovereigns; the magnanimous resolutions of the most powerful of the allies of France; the power and wish of the hero who rules over us; the justice of a cause to which heaven will grant its protection; every motive concurs to decide the contest; nor can its issue remain uncertain.

"Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my sincere esteem.

(Signed) CRETET."