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.

Brigade Orders.

By the third section of the act to discipline the militia of the state it is enacted "That each company shall consist of four sergeants, four corporals and 64 privates" but viewing the critical state of our foreign relations, and being desirous of encouraging a spirit for volunteer associations, extremely prevalent at the time, it was determined at a meeting of the field officers of the brigade, held at Fulton's tavern on the 14th day of July last, that the companies should be allowed, without regard to districts to be augmented to 80 privates each. It is now stated that disregarding the foregoing regulation, some companies are augmenting beyond the number of 80 privates—and however unpleasent it may be to repress a disposition to which we probably owe the present respectable state of the brigade—yet, if not checked, it would tend to give an excess to some, while others would remain far short of the complement required by law. The brigadier therefore deems it a duty imposed on him, to notify the commanding officers of regiments, and they are hereby enjoined to take immediate measures, that the captains of their respective regiments do not enrol more more than 80 volunteers in each, company, unless the persons offering themselves shall reside within the district alloted to such company, all of whom it is understood, may be enrolled over and above the said number of 80 privates.

By order of the Brigadier.

J. CALHOUN, Jun.
Brigade Major.

Feb. 27 d4t

The First Baltimore Hussars,

Will meet at Peck's Hotel, in South-street, on Mondoy evening next, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of ballotting for a number of gentlemen, who will be proposed as members of the troop.

Certificates will be given to the members of the corps, in order to prevent their being enrolled as district-men. Every member it is hoped will attend.

CHARLES STERETT RIDGELY,
Lieutenant-Commandant.

February 27. d2t

United Baltimore Rangers.

You are requested to attend a meeting of the Company at C Kiminskey's Tavern on Monday the 29th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M on business of importance;...therefore, every member is expected to be present.

JOHN M'CLURE, Capt.

Such gentlemen desirous of joining this company, in preference to turn out with the Militia, are requested to attend or send in their names by some of the members of this company.

Feb 27. 2t

John and James Roberts,

230, Market-street,
Have just received and offer for sale, on reasonable terms,
25 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
20 chests do. Young Hyson do.
25 boxes do. do do.
Imported in December last.

February 26. d20t

COFFEE,

120,000 lbs. of COFFEE, entitled to drawback; for sale by

ANDREW BOYD,
No. 3, N. Calvert-street.

October 30. d

Ely Balderston,

No. 51, County wharf,
Offers for sale,
500 bbls Back Country Flour,
100 do. Prime Pork,
200 casks Cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
30 do. Wrought do.
40 firkins of good Butter,
And as usual an assortment of
GROCERIES.

2d mo. 26. d

Practising Balls.

Mr. *B. Brunelot* has the honor of informing his present as well as his former scholars, that his Practising Balls, will continue to be held at the Assembly Room, every Saturday during the season.

The Next will be to-morrow, the 27th, to begin at 6 o'clock.

For other particulars and information, apply at his dwelling-house, Water-street.

February 26. d2t

Wants a place,

A young Woman, well acquainted with house work, as Cooking, Washing, Ironing &c. Inquire at this office.

February 26. d4t

BARLEY.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers. That he has received by the last packet a fresh supply of

Pearl and Shelled Barley,

Of which a constant supply will be kept

JOHN TRIMBLE,
18, Cheapside.

2d mo. d4t

Maps of Virginia,

Formed from actual Surveys, and the latest as well as most accurate observations.

By JAMES MADISON, D. D.
President of William & Mary's College.

For sale by

JOHN RANDALL,
No. 95, Bowly's wharf.

Also on hand,
Coffee, Port Wine, Rum, Claret, Russia Hemp, &c.

February 26. d4t

Notice.

The subscribers having obtained from the Orphans' court of Baltimore county letters of administration on the estate of Aquila Miles, deceased; request all persons having claims, to present them to A. Richardson, duly authenticated: and all those indebted to make payment without delay, as no indulgence can be given.

A. RICHARDSON, } Ex'rs.
JOHN HUTCHINS, } and
DIXON STANSBURY, } Adm'rs.

February 25, 1808. d8t-co8t

Post-Office, Baltimore,

February 25, 1808.

Letters for the British Packet Prince Adolphus, for Falmouth, (via Halifax, N. S.) will be received at this Office, until 7 o'clock, A. M. on Monday, the 29th instant.

CHA'S BURRALL.

P. S. The Inland Postage to N. York, must be paid on all letters for the Packet.

JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS of Baltimore

Are requested to attend at Wray's Inn, North Gay-street, on Saturday evening next, the 28th instant, for the purpose of signing and carrying into effect the Constitution of the Baltimore Typographical Society, adopted at their last meeting; for electing officers, and transacting sundry other business relative to the society.

☞ It is particularly request- that all patriots, who have not yet joined any of the military corps, will attend a meeting, to be held by a Volunteer Company, at Mr. Fulton's Inn, on Saturday evening, 27th Feb at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing those persons as members, who will honor the company with their attendance.

February 26 d2t

NEW VOLUNTEER CADETS.

The company will meet at Mr. Fulton's Globe Inn, on Saturday evening 27th Feb at 7 o'clock, for admission of new members; choice of officers and non commissioned officers; and to issue certificates of membership, when the bye laws preparatory to the constitution will be revised.

JOSEPH WHILLISTON, Secr'y.

N. B. Any young men disposed to join will attend on that evening, as after they can be admitted only by ballot.

Feb. 26.

Baltimore Union Volunteers.

You will meet to morrow (Saturday) evening, February 27, at 7 o'clock, at Fitch's Mechanical Hall, for the purpose of electing new members and delivering certificates of membership. The old members are requested to bring with them the certificates issued some time since.

Gentlemen desirous of joining this association, will please hand in their names to Capt. FRAILEY, or any of the members of the company, that they may be balloted for and obtain certificates. By order.

JOHN WHITELOCK, Serg't.

Feb. 26. 2t

Notice.

The members of the First Company, of the 39th regt. will meet at Chamberlain's Tavern, to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock. Such gentlemen as wish to join the company, will attend, or send in their names with any of the members

PETER LITTLE, Captain.

February 26.

The Blues

Will meet to-morrow evening at Peck's Hotel, at 7 o'clock. In the mean time any gentlemen wishing to join the company, may leave their names at the captain's quarters, or with any member of the corps, to be then balloted for. H. MILLER, Capt. elect.

Feb. 26.

Baltimore United Volunteers.

A meeting of this company is requested on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock precisely, at Fulton's Globe Inn on business of importance The punctual attendance of every member is desired. Those gentlemen who have been balloted for and admitted, are desired to call and sign the Constitution without delay; and those desirous of joining will please send in their names on tha evening. Certificates of enrollment are now ready for delivery.

JOHN REINICKER, Sec'ry.

Feb. 26.

United Columbian Volunteers

You are requested to attend a meeting of this company at Fitch's Mechanical Hall, Light street, on Monday evening next, the 29th inst. at 6 o'clock precisely. Gentlemen desirous to join this company, will please to attend or send their names by some member of the company. GEO. KEYSER, Capt.

Feb. 26 d3t

FRIENDSHIP VOLUNTEERS.

You will meet at the city Hotel in North Gay, three doors from Market-street, on Monday evening next, at six o'clock, for the purpose of balloting in new members, receiving your certificates, and other business of importance to the company. Punctual attendance is expected, as fines will be exacted from all absentees.

JOHN CHALMERS, Senr. Cap't.

Feb. 26

Attention ! ! !

A stated monthly meeting of the Baltimore Mechanical Volunteers, will be held at Peck's Hotel, on Saturdry evening at 6 o'clock.—Punctual attendance is expected, as a number of members will be ballotted for, and business interesting to the company will come before them.

J. K. STAPLETON, Sec'ry.

N. B. The Knapsacks and canteens will be delivered to the members on that evening.

February 25.

Washington Blues.

You are requested to meet at Browning's Tavern near the Hanover Market-house, on Monday Evening next, precisely at half past six o'clock, on business of importance All persons wishing to join this association, are invited to attend.

GEO. HOWARD, Captain.

February 25. d4t

REGIMENTAL NOTICE.

Orders having been issued to the officers of the *Fifth Regiment*, for the immediate enrollment of the citizens of the *Third District*, viz:

"From the east side of South-street, with and including the south side of Baltimore-street to Gay-street, thence with and including the east side of North Gay-street to Griffith's Bridge, thence from the north west side of Griffith's Bridge with Jones's Falls to the precincts, thence with the precincts to Great York street, thence with and including the north side of Great York street to the west side of Jones's Falls, thence with west side of said Falls to the Bason, and with the Bason to the east side of South-street."

Notice is hereby given to those who are already enrolled in any uniform militia company in the fifth or other regiment or troop to provide themselves with certificates of such enrollment from their captain or commanding officer, as in neglect thereof they will be required to perform duty with the militia of the district.

By order of the Lt. Col. 5th Regt.

JAMES CHESTON.

February 20. d8t

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24.

The editors of the New-York Gazette are indebted to the politeness of captain Breath, of the Clinton, for London papers to the 8th January, two days later than by the Romp.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Dutch papers to the 30th ult: have been received by a neutral ship, which is said to have brought a report of Bonaparte's having retured to Paris on Christmas day, in consequence of a conspiracy having been formed, the object of which is not mentioned: his sudden appearance, however in the capital, is stated to have completely dissipated all apprehensions that might have been entertained of its consequences.

Jan. 8.

Rumors of an approaching negociation continue afloat. A paper of yesterday told us of a privy council held in consequence of dispatches received by a flag of truce from Boulogne.—Our Deal and Dover letters make no mention of any such arrival. It continues to be believed that Bonaparte has actually returned to his capital. Previous to his departure from Milan he is said to have published a decree, uniting Etruria to the kingdom of Italy, and declaring Eugene Beauharnois, son of the empress, his successor.

Some new restrictions on neutral commerce are said to have been laid in France, of which we have made mention in a subsequent column: A decree was lately published at Milan exactly to the effect of that which imposes severe regulations respecting the trade of the Elbe and Weser. An order, we believe will appear in the Gazette of to-morrow for placing certain ports of Spain and Portugal in a state of blockade; and it has been thought right to withhold licences until the publication of the order, because otherwise a merchant might obtain a licence to trade to a port, and that port being placed in a state of blockade, the licence would be useless.

It is still reported amongst the best informed of the political circles, that General MIRANDA has made an important proposal to the British ministry, and it is added that they are inclined to give it execution. The general substance of this proposal is said to be, that a British naval force of three or four sail of the line should be sent to the Spanish Main, to convoy and convey a land force of about 700 men. Immediately upon effecting a landing it is proposed to proclaim the independence of the Spanish provinces, and to invite them to form themselves into a federal republic, under the protection of England, during the present war, and under the direct pledge and engagement that the British government should procure the acknowledgment of their independence in any treaty which might ensue for a general peace. The independence of South America would answer the same purpose as the conquest of it. South America, as an independent State, would be a boundless mart for our commerce.

A letter from Hamburg, said to have been brought by the mate of the American vessel lately confiscated there (who made his escape) was yesterday received in town It states, that another order had recently been received in that devoted town, directing the immediate payment of a sum of money, amounting to three millions sterling, into the treasury of France, and that in the event of a refusal. 40,000 French troops would immediately be directed to be quartered upon the inhabitants.

A smuggling vessel from the coast of France, from which she had been chased by a British cruizer, brings letters of a late date from Paris.

One of these, addressed to an eminent merchant in this city, states, that an order had been issued at all the ports in France, directing, "that in future all American ships, laden with the produce of the United States, should be compelled to receive in payment nothing but such articles as were the growth or produce of the soil of France, or of the countries under her controul." The order further enjoins, "that the consignees of all such ships and cargoes should enter good and sufficient bonds for the fulfilment and discharge of this new order, and the officers of the customs are instructed to see it faithfully executed."

On Saturday morning, about ten o'clock, a large ship, supposed to be the Mary, of Leith, from Norfolk, in Virginia, laden with tobacco, was observed beating up Frith, a few miles below the island of Inchkeith, when of a sudden there appeared to be some confusion on board, and the ship soon after bore up, and sailed directly down Frith. This circumstance created a suspicion that the ship had been previously captured, and re-captured by the crew, and that at the instant before described, the enemy remaining on board, had risen on the crew and overpowered them, and were in the act of carrying the vessel off. Information being immediately given to admiral Vashon, he, with the greatest promptitude, proceeded to his signal post and issued the necessary orders by signal; when immediately after, two sloops of war slipped their their cables in Leith Roads, and with a press of sail, proceeded down Frith after the suspected vessel. The event was not known when the account left Leith.

Another French Decree.—We had thought the Milan Decree was the last stage of oppression: but in looking ove our file of London papers a second time, we have come across another, passed indeed some time since, and is the one referred to, by Mr. Forbes, in his Circular of December, from Hamburgh. We give it as a nother evidence of Bonapart's extreme hostility to this country. It is dated, "Palace of Fontainbleau, November 18th 1807," and decrees that all ships that have touched at any British port, on any account whatever, and afterwards enter the river Elbe or Weser, shall be seized and confiscated together with their cargoes, without any exception or distinction of produce or merchandize. It obliges the captain and crew to be examined apart from each other, and in case any false declaration should be made, the captain is to be fined to the amount of *Six Thousand* francs, and each of the crew *five hundred* francs, with imprisonment till paid.

In this Imperial decree we not only see the tyranny of Bonaparte, but the cruelty of an Algerine.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Extract from the minute book of the office of the Secretary of State.

"PALACE OF FONTAINBLEAU, Nov. 13, 1807.

"We, Napoleon, emperor of the French king of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, upon the report of our minister of Finance, have decreed, and do decree, as follows:

"ART. I. The enactments of our imperial decree of the 6th August, 1807, are applicable to the cargoes of vessels which may arrive in the mouth of the Weser; those articles of merchandize, therefore, specified in the 2d article of the said decree, shall be seized and confiscated; and all colonial produce shall be accompanied by certificates of origin delivered by our commercial commissaries at the different ports where they were taken on board.

"II. Our commercial commissaries shall not confine themselves in their certificates, merely to attest, from the colonies of England, or from her commerce; they shall also point out the place of their origin, the papers which have been submitted to them in support of the declaration made to them, and the name of the ship on board which they have been originally transported from the place where they were produced, to that where the commissaries reside. They shall address duplicates of their certificates to the director-general of the Customs.

"III. All ships which after having touched at any British port, on any account whatever, shall arrive in the mouth of the Elbe and of the Weser, shall be seized and confiscated, together with their cargoes without any exception or distinction of produce or merchandize.

"IV. The captains of ships arriving in the mouth of the Elbe or of the Weser, must make declaration to the chief officer of the imperial customs on that station, of the place from which they sailed as well as from those which they touched at, and shall deliver to him their manifests, bills of lading, sea papers and registers. When the captain shall have signed this declaration, and delivered up his papers, the Custom-house officer shall interrogate the sailors, one by one in presence of two head Collectors. If it appear, from this examination, that the ship has touched at any English port, besides the seizure and confiscation of the ship and cargo, the captain, as well as those of those of the sailors, who, upon their examination, have made a false declaration shall be made prisoners, and shall not be liberated till after paying a sum of 6000 francs by way of penalty for the captain; and a sum of 500 francs for each of the arrested sailors in addition to the penalties incurred by those who falsify their sea-papers and registers.

"V. If the advices and information communicated to the directory of our customs resident at Hamburgh, excite suspicions with regard to the origin of the cargoes, they shall be provisionally deposited in warehouses, till it has been ascertained and detained and decided, that they come neither from England nor her colonies.

"VI. The line of officers of the customs formed upon the Elbe, and the frontiers of Holstein, shall be augmented by 100 men. The director general of our customs shall give the necessary orders for placing overseers detached from that line, at the ports situated on the mouth of the Weser, and for their exercising the strictest inspection of all ships which shall approach.

"VII. The inspectors of customs are authorised to make visits to the isle of Neuwerk, and to the Wats, or other little isles situated in the mouth of the Elbe and Weser.

"VIII. The commandants of troops of the line, and of the Gens d'Armerie, are bound to lend their aid to these inspectors, as often as shall be required to do so by the chief custom-house officers of the district.

"IX. our ministers of war and finances, are charged, each in his own department, with the execution of this decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
HUGUES B. MARET, sect'ry. of state.
(A true copy)
GAUDIN, Minister of Finance.
(A true copy)
COLLIN, director general of customs.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.

Arrived, brig Ariadne, Cullen, St. Croix, 19 days. Sugars.—In lat. 23, long. 68, capt. C. was boarded by a French privateer and several articles of stores, &c. taken away.

☞ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,

Communicated for the Federal Gazette.

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, presented 19th February, communicating an additional report of the proceedings of the commissioners appointed under an act of the 29th March, 1806 intituled, An act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio: Referred to Messrs. John Montgomery, Jeremiah Morrow, Lewis, Samuel Smith, and Stanford.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, having, by their several acts, consented that the road from Cumberland to the state of Ohio, authorised by the act of congress of the 29th of March, 1806, should pass through those states, & the report of the commissioners communicated to congress with my message of the 31st of January, 1807, having been duly considered, I have approved of the route therein proposed for the said road, as far as Brownsville, with a single deviation since located, which carries it thro' Uniontown.

From thence the course to the Ohio, and the point within the legal limits at which it shall strike that river, is still to be decided. In forming this decision I shall pay material regard to the interests and wishes of the populous parts of the state of Ohio, and to a future and convenient connection with the road which is to lead from the Indian boundary near Cincinnati, by Vincennes to the Mississipgi, at St. Louis, under authority of the act of the 21st of April, 1806. In this way we may accomplish a continued and advantageous line of communication from the seat of the general government to St. Louis, passing through several very interesting points of the western country.

I have thought it advisable also to secure from obliteration the trace of the road so far as it has been approved, which has been executed at such considerable expense, by opening one half of its breadth through its whole length.

The report of the commissioners, herewith transmitted, will give particular information of their proceedings, under the act of the 29th March, 1806, since the date of my message of the 31st January, 1807, and will enable congress to adopt such further measures relative thereto, as they may deem proper under existing circumstances.

TH: JEFFERSON.

February 19, 1808.

REPORT.

The undersigned commissioners appointed under the law of the United States, entitled "an act to regulate the laying out and marking a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio," in addition to the communications heretofore made, beg leave further to report to the president of the United States.

That, by the delay of the answer of the legislature of Pennsylvania to the application for permission to pass the road through that state, the commissioners could not proceed to the business of the road in the spring before vegetation had so far advanced as to render the work of exploring and surveying difficult and tedious, from which circumstance it was postponed till the last autumn, when the business was again resumed; that, in obedience to the special instructions given them, the route heretofore reported has been so changed as to pass through Union Town, and that they have completed the location, gradation and marking of the route from Cumberland to Brownsville, Bridgeport and the Monongahala river, agreeably to a plat of the courses, distances, and grades, in which is described the marks and monuments by which the route is designated, and which is herewith exhibited; that by his plat and measurment it will appear (when compared with the road now travelled,) there is a saving of four miles of distance between Cumberland and Brownsville, on the new route.

In the gradation of the surface of the route (which became necessary to confine it within the limits prescribed by law) is ascertained the comparative elevation and depression of different point in the route, and taking a points ten feet above the surface of low water in the Potomac river at Cumberland, as the horizon, the most prominent points are found to be elevated as follows, viz.

	Feet.	*100ths.*	
Summit of Wills mountain,	581	3	
Western foot of same,	304	4	
Summit of Savage mountain,	2022	24	
Savage river,	1741	6	
Summit Little Savage mountain,	1900	4	
Branch Pine run, first Western water,	1699	9	
Summit of Red Hill,	1914	3	
Summit Little Meadow mountain,	2026	16	
Little Youghiogana river,	1322	6	
East fork of Shade run,	1558	92	
Summit of Negro mountain,	2328	12	highest point.
Middle branch of White's creek, at the west foot Negro mountain,	1360	5	
White's creek,	1195	5	
Big Youghiogana river,	645	5	
Summit of a ridge between Youghiogana river and Beaver waters,	1514	5	
Beaver run,	1123	8	
Summit of Laurel hill,	1550	16	
Court-House in Uniontown,	274	65	
A point ten feet above the surface of low water in the Monongahala river, at the mouth of Dunlap's creek,	119	26	

The law requiring the commissioners to report those parts of the route as are laid on the old road as well as those on new grounds, and to state those parts which require the most immediate attention and amelioration, the probable expense of making the same *passable* in the most difficult parts and thro' the whole distance; they have to state that from the crooked and hilly course of the road now travelled, the new route could not be made to occupy any part of it (except an intersection on Wills mountain, another at Jesse Tomlinson's, and a third near Big Youghiogana, embracing not a mile of distance in the whole) without unnecessary sacrifices of distance and expense; that, therefore, an estimate must be made on the route, as passing wholly through new grounds. In doing this the commissioners feel great difficulty, as they cannot, with any degree of precision, estimate the expense of making it merely passable, nor can they allow themselves to suppose that a less breadth than that mentioned in the law was to be taken into the calculation. The rugged deformity of the grounds rendered it impossible to lay a route within the grade limited by law, otherwise than by ascending and descending