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.

FEBRU RY 29.

COFFEE,
120,000 lbs of COFFEE, entitled to drawback; for sale by
ANDREW BOYD,
No 3, N. Calvert-street.
October 30. d

Wants a place,
A young Woman, well acquainted with house work, as Cooking, Washing, Ironing &c. Inquire at this office.
February 26. d4t

A Wet Nurse Wanted.
One that can come well recommended will hear of an eligible place, by applying at this office.
February 27. d4t

Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland.
The Commissioners nominated for Baltimore City and County, do hereby give notice, that books will be opened at the Merchants' Coffee-House, on Monday, the 7th day of March next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive subscriptions for Ten Thousand Shares of Stock in said Company.
WILLIAM PATTERSON, Chairman.
February 27. d7th

TO THE
Holders of Lottery Tickets.
Persons who have a Ticket, or Tickets, in the St. Mary's College Lottery, now drawing, & wish to dispose of the same, may on application at *G. & R. WAITE'S* Truly Fortunate Lottery Office, corner of Market and Charles-streets, meet with a purchaser.
February 27. d6t

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

Just Published & for Sale by KID & THOMAS,
No. 226, MARKET STREET.
VOLUME SECOND of the
Miseries of Human Life;
Or the last Groans of Timothy Testy, and Samuel Sensitive;
With a few Supplementary Sighs from Mrs. Testy.
With which are now, for the first time, interspersed varieties *incidental to the Principal Matter, in Prose and Verse. In Nine Dialogues, as overheard*
By JAMES BERESFORD, A. M.
Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.
Embellished with several Engravings.
ALSO
WALKER'S CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY,
Abridged and adapted to the use of the citizens of the United States. *Price* 125 *cts.*
FOR SALE AS ABOVE,
DISCARDED SON..*By Mrs. Roche.*
HORRORS OF ST. DOMINGO. LAY OF AN IRISH HARP....*By Miss Owenson.*
Rivals, School for Scandal, Town & Country, &c. &c.
February 26. d5t

State LOTTERY, New-York.
For the Promotion of Literature, and for other purposes Positively commences DRAWING
ON THE
First Tuesday in April next.
Payment of Prizes Guaranteed by the state Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior Prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.
THE TICKETS,
Are now offered for sale in a variety of numbers,
At G. & R. WAITE's
Truly Fortunate Lottery Offices in New-York at the following prices:

Whole 7 50	Quarters 2
Halves 3 75	Eighths 1

But will in a few days advance in price. All prizes purchased of G. & R WAITE, will be paid by them, and every information relative to the Lottery will be given to distant adventurers gratis.
Prize Tickets in the New-York and Baltimore Lotteries, taken in payment.
February 25. d6t

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, JOHN HUTCHINS, DIXON STANSBURY, } Ex'rs. and Adm'rs.
February 25, 1808. d8t-e08t

The First Baltimore Hussars,
Will meet at Peck's Hotel, in South-street, on Monday 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

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 that 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

Another Meeting
Of the Company known by the name of FIRST MARYLAND CARABINIERS is requested at Peck Hotel on Monday Evening next at seven o'clock It is particularly requested that all those who have given in their names, and also all others who are disposed to become members, will give their attendance, as it is in contemplation to elect the officers and adopt the uniform on that evening.
J. S. WILLIAMS, Sec'ry.
February 27.

Riflemen Attention!!!
The members of the Baltimore Independent Rifle Company are requested to meet at Chamberlain's Tavern, near the new Market house, next Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, on important concerns to the company.
Persons desirous of joining this association will furnish their names to some of the members, with whom they may be acquainted.
TH: B. DORSEY, Captain.
February 27 d3t

National Guards.
You are requested to attend a meeting of the company at Mornewick's Hotel on Monday Evening, the 29th instant, at 6 o'clock, precisely.
Gentlemen desirous to join this company, will please to attend, or send in their names, by some member of the company.
By order.
J. SHAW, Sec'ry.
February 27. d2t

United Blues,
You are requested to attend your monthly meeting at the captain's quarters on Tuesday evening the 1st March at 6 o'clock, to receive your certificates, &c Persons wishing to join this company will attend, or send in their names by some of the members, as a number of persons are to be balloted for on that evening. JACOB GRAFFLIN, Captain.
February 27. d3t

ATTENTION!
A well regulated military force being necessary in every state, as well to repel foreign aggression as to suppress intestine broils, the young gentlemen of this city, who have not already joined some military corps, are respectfully invited to attend on *Monday Evening*, at seven o'clock, at Peck's Hotel, for the purpose of forming a new company: the attendance of young men is more particularly solicited, as those who have already joined this association are of that description. The Militia Law of the last session takes effect on the first Monday in March, which, as this is leap year, will be next Monday week. It is therefore desirable that the proposed company should have a being prior to the service of militia notices.

It must be conceded that for the last eight or ten years we have been too negligent and inattentive to military duties.—Could the military ardor of '98 be once more revived in the bosoms of the American youth, we might be less subject to foreign insult, and in the scale of nations enjoy a more exalted political existence. We want no standing armies; but wish to be so far acquainted with military evolutions as to meet an enemy upon equal terms, and not solely to rely on patriotic ardor and intrepidity which, without military knowledge and experience, is rather an evil than a valuable quality. Independent of the security given to our country by a well disciplined military force, the spirit which it infuses is a noble and proper one; and the health and vigor given to the body by this species of exercise, are such as to present an inducement to valetudinarians, rather than an encouragement to them to make application for certificates of exemption, on the ground of delicate health: It is therefore earnestly requested that those who are not otherwise obligated, may at *least attend* at Mr Peck's Hotel, to ascertain whether the proposed association answers their views.
February 27. d2t

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

BOSTON, February 22.
LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

By the arrival at the Vineyard of the brig Perseverance, capt. Atkins, we have received a file of Lisbon papers to the 19th Dec. Excepting sundry decrees of Junot, the general in chief of the French army, stationed there, they contain no news of any interest whatever.

"LISBON, December 4.

"A proclamation was this day made by the French general in chief, in which the object of his visit is promulgated. Our previous accounts from Paris told us what that was.

"December 8.

"The use of arms, excepting military, is this day prohibited, under severe penalties. It is also decreed this day, that English property, of every kind shall be confiscated; that all merchants, Portuguese, French, &c. shall within three days make a declaration of such of these articles, as they have in their possession, under the penalty of paying ten times the amount that may be found on them: and suffer besides corporeal punishment.

"December 11.

It is this day ordered, that French and Spanish money shall be currently received. It is also decreed that no advance in price shall be made in the price of necessary articles of consumption—under very severe fines.

"December 12.

"Tavern keepers and sellers of wine and spirits, are ordered to close their doors at 7 o'clock, upon all Portuguese or French soldiers.

"December 15.

"Notice is this day given, that French officers consider themselves only in a state of garrison; and that they can require of the inhabitants nothing further than lodgings, fire and light.

"December 18.

The inhabitants are prohibited from meeting together under penalty, if found with weapons, of suffering death."

"Advices from Mr. Armstrong, at Paris, state, that he had apprehensions of a general seizure of all American property in France." [*Boston Centinel.*]

Arrived, brig Henry, Cutter, of Portland, from Point-Petre Guard. 18 days.

The brig Perseverance, Atkins, of Boston, arrived at the Vineyard, 39 days from St. Ubes. Left at St. Ubes, ship Active, King, for Philadelphia. Sailed in company ship Traveller, Myers, for *Baltimore*; sch'r Tryal, Foster, for Wilmington, N. C. Left at Lisbon, Jan. 5, brig Orlando, of *Baltimore*, uncertain where bound; Juno, of Newburyport, do.; Eunice, from New-York; Daniel, *Baltimore*; Commerce, of Plymouth, for London, loaded; schooner Union, of Milford, Conn. do.; Juliet, for Philadelphia; ship Sally & Hetty, from do.; Romulus, Hoyt, just arrived, in 82 days from Alexandria: brig ——, do. do.; brig Hetty, Morehouse, from New York for Bordeaux—had been boarded in lat. 46, long. 27, from a British frigate, and had her register endorsed not to enter any port on the continent, except Gibraltar; she would remain with her cargo on board until accounts were received from Bordeaux; Hope, Williams, for New York, loaded, and all embargoed. Spoke, lat. 25, long. 52, brig Three Brothers, Lathrop, 16 days from Corunna, for Philadelphia.

Also at the Vineyard, brig Vigilant, Tuck, Havanna, 15 days; schr. Union, Wadsworth, from do. for Plymouth; brig ——, Jacobs, from do. for Salem; schr. ——, Snow, of Cape Cod, from Georgetown for Boston; barque ——, from Calcutta, via N. York, for Beverly; and about 30 sail of other vessels.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

The British Packet NORTON with dispatches from Mr. Rose, sailed yesterday morning, with a fair, and "A STAGGERING BREEZE. She had 16 passengers, 900'000*l.* sterling in bills, and upwards of 6000 letters. Her safe arrival at Falmouth will be grateful news.

Messrs. LEWIS & NOURSE, the messengers to go out in the ship Osage, arrived in town last evening from Washington. It is therefore, probable, that the Osage will sail this morning for L'Orient and Falmouth.

Latest from Holland.

Captain Matlack, of the ship Cincinnati, informs us, that about the 4th day of Jan. an embargo was laid at Antwerp, and in all the ports of France, and was momently expected at Amsterdam. Mr. Bourne, the American consul there, had recommended to all vessels bound to the United States to hasten their departure. Fourteen American vessels, bound to and from England, had been captured by French cruizers, and carried into Dunkirk. Markets very high.

ARRIVED

Ship Triton, Appleton,	Madeira	39 days
Cincinnati, Matlack,	Amsterdam	40
Hope, Webb,	St. Pierres, Mart.	24
Brig Luna, Starr,	Savannah	10
Alfred, Bryan,	St. Croix	18
Fame, Viall,	Leghorn	68

CLEARED,

Schr. Venus, Oliver,	Wilmington
Schr. Fair Trader, Vanname,	Norfolk
Sloop Rolla, Lunt,	Newburyport
Sloop Fair Lady, Dagget,	Richmond

Ship Cincinnati, Matlock, 40 days from Amsterdam, in ballast. Sailed on the 12th of January. The ship Commerce, Riker, for New-York sailed 8 days before; ship Fanny, Smith, for Philadelphia, do. ship Orlando, Stillwagon, do. do. and put back the next day leaky. The ships Devotion, Noble; Governor Gilman, Cado; and Charlotte, Myrick, all for New-York; and ship Romulus, for Newburyport, sailed in co. Left ship Atlas, Davis, for Philadelphia, ready for sea, to sail next day; brig Hannah, Fanning, for New-York, ready for sea; *ships Eliza, Shepherdess, and Sally, all for Baltimore*, arrived about 8 days before. The *ship Ritson, Beown, from Baltimore* for Amsterdam, had his register endorsed in the channel, and ordered not to proceed on her voyage; she went into Cowes, and the captain was advised to proceed to London with his ship, which he did; and in the Downs in a gale, lost his cables and anchors; and on the 16th Jan. was going to Cowes a second time to get cables and anchors.

Ship Hope, Webb, 24 days from St. Pierres, Mart. sugar, molasses, cocoa, coffee, and cotton. Left, schr. Packet for New-York in 8 or 10 days; schr. Fanny, do. do. and schr. Intrepid, Lincoln, for Philadelphia, ready for sea. Sailed in company, ship Howard, for New-London, and a schr. for Salem. In the Mona passage, spoke schr. Seaflower, 7 days from Porto-Rico for Wilmington, Delaware.—Flour 20 dollars, and rising.—A vessel from Nantucket, with flour, had arrived 3 days before, who was boarded by an officer from Admiral Cochrane's fleet.

Vessels left at Leghorn by the brig Fame—Aldebaran, Fitch, of New-York; brigs Tuley, Robinson, of do. Daniel and Eliza, Hall, of Boston, all ready for sea; Eliza, Hanson, and Eliza, Lovell, of Boston, uncertain; Dispatch, Jones, of do. ready; Catharine, Curtis, of Frankfort uncertain; Suwarrow, Leach, of Baverly, not ready; ships Argo, Field, of Salem; Connecticut, M'Clure, condemned as unseaworthy, after putting back; Hetty Day, of Alexandria, uncertain; schr. Lovely Lucy, of Baltimore, nearly ready; brig Neptune, Patrick, do. do. *ship Louisa, of Baltimore, uncertain*; Two Brothers, of Newburyport; brig Trident, Cole, of Portland; ——, Wilson, of Alexandria, all uncertain; a Salem brig; brig Maria, & Ann, Caldwell, both of New-York; *ship Diana of Baltimore*, and a sloop from Boston, all at quarantine.

February 26.

Arrived, ship Commerce, Riker, 49 days from Amsterdam. January 18, lat. 48, long. 12 was boarded by the British frigate Woolwich, from the cape of Good-Hope for England, was convoying a fleet in co. with the Agincourt, the officer informed captain R. of our embargo.—The same day spoke ship South-Carolina, Hutchingson, 30 days from Charleston for Liverpool. The ship Fanny, Smith, sailed in co. for Philadelphia; Orlando for do. and ship *Minerva, for Baltimore.*

Brig St. Tammany, Blagge, from Guadaloupe, via Newport, sugar, coffee, etc.

Below last night, the ship Horatia, Rowland, from the bay of Honduras:

The schr. Weymouth, captain Weymouth, from Richmond, via Philadelphia.

And two schooners in the offing.

Cleared—schr. Active, Atwood, Barbadoes; Fair American, Pritchard, Fredericksburg.

The New York Evening Post, of Wednesday evening, contains the following statement, which the Editor observes "will never be contradicted from any quarter deserving of credit."

Mr. Rose, probably suspecting that the indecisive and unsatisfactory language held by our minister was meant to amuse, some day last week had an interview with him for the express purpose of coming to a precise explanation, that he might understand distinctly his real situation. At this interview Mr. Rose put to Mr. Madison this plain question; in substance was:

Supposing, sir, that I should now, in the name of my government, offer yours proper and ample reparation for the affair of the Chesapeake, and to disembarras the question of all possible difficulty, we will suppose the reparation offered to be perfectly satisfactory: am I to understand, that, this being done and accepted by the American government, the president would then recall the proclamation interdicting British ships of war from your ports and harbors?

To which Mr Madison immediately gave, in substance, the following answer; an answer, which we venture to say, will astonish, at least, *the people of the eastern states.*

No, sir: I tell you frankly, the president would not. The attack on the Chesapeake is by no means considered by us as the sole [*or principal**] cause of complaint against Great Britain, and I shall admit to you, that if that affair had not happened, the president would, in all probability, have soon issued a proclamation of similar import. The proclamation is, therefore, not to be rescinded till all cause of complaint is removed.

* *I inclose this in brackets, because my memory does not enable me to be so certain about it.*

The following remarks on the above are from the American Citizen.

The observation, "*rumours are industriously circulated by the friends of the administration for the purpose of lulling the public and gaining time,*" cannot be correct. From the nature of the case, various and contradictory rumours were to be expected.—The truth is, that the administration has very properly concealed from the public the nature & progress of the negociation. We could reasonably expect nothing but conjecture, and this has been given by republicans and federalists, I presume, as received from Washington. I have had no wish to deceive. My inclination has been and still is strongly in favour of an *honourable* peace, and my opinion is that such a peace is within our reach. We should have however promptly either honourable peace or glorious war, for our present situation is greatly distressing. But I am not in such haste as to throw away the blessings of peace, if they can be preserved.

In the hypothetical mode of the supposed proposition of Mr. Rose, made to Mr. Madison, there is an apparent cunning which, although fitted to draw forth a real answer, is not calculated to restore confidence. If the proposition has been made as mentioned in the Evening Post, I regret it, for it does not wear that aspect of frankness which we had a right to expect, and which the welfare of England and the happiness of the U. S. require. Considering the enemy with whom England is contending—his secret means & open force—the artifices to which many resort to involve us in war, and the great and infinite inducements England has to be upon terms of real and sincere amity with us, it is, I repeat, to be regretted that his majesty had not instructed Mr. Rose to make, without waiting to be asked for, a suitable reparation in the case of the Chesapeake.—This should have been done without supposition, without hesitation, without condition—it should have been made as a pledge of sincerity. And if the president had thought fit to go to war on other grounds, the nation would then have known it. But the intrigues of Napoleon may yet be counteracted and his meditated subjugation of the world effectually prevented by liberal concessions on the part of England; concessions which, instead of endangering her safety, would promote & secure it. This is not a time for punctilio. The minister Turreau, alarmed, is expressing his fears that our government will negociate with Mr. Rose, and that by doing so we shall lose the *glorious* opportunity of joining his master to enfranchise the ocean! as if the tyrant of the land, if he had the power, would not be the tyrant of the ocean! as if, had he possession of the British fleet, and God forbid he ever should have, he would not turn it against us for our destruction. Enfranchise the Ocean! every nation he has promised to enfranchise, he has enslaved. Swisserland was invaded to give Swisserland freedom. And where is she now? Blotted from the list of independent nations. Let England keep on good terms with the U. States and she has nothing to fear from the impotent malice of Napoleon. Nay, she should be determined to be on good terms with us, and that determination she should now manifest by doing us more justice. If in the cabinet of England there were a GREAT MAN, he would perceive the necessity, and the advantage of pursuing this course.

As to the determination of the president, said to have been stated by Mr. Madison, on the supposition that acceptable reparation in the case of the Chesapeake would be made, I should doubt it, for before that unhappy occurrence there was not perhaps a man in the country who thought of going to war with England on the other grounds of misunderstanding.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.

Arrived, schr. Charles, M'Clelland, Portland, 7 days.

Cleared, brig Only Son, Nickerson, Boston; sloop President Packet, Stedder, do.

A yellow sided deep brig; schr. Liberty, Lewis, from Norfolk, and two schooners, names unknown, are below.

CHARLESTON, February 16.
LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the ship Portland, capt. Callender, from Bordeaux, we have received files of the Moniteur, Journal de L'Empire, and Paris Argus, to the 15th of Dec. From a cursory perusal, we do not find that they contain any article of much importance. Capt. Callender left Bordeaux on the 20th of December, and the Cordovan on the 23d. Letters had been received at Bordeaux from Leghorn, dated December 10, which state, that the French general commanding in that city, had levied a contribution on the inhabitants of *four millions* of dollars, which the people had declared they were unable to pay; in consequence of which he had seized upon all the property indiscriminately, which was to be found in the warehouses, and sold it at public auction. Among the property thus seized upon and sold, it was supposed that, at least, *eight hundred thousand dollars* worth belonged to citizens of the United States. A deputation from the Americans interested in this property had gone to Paris, where they had neither been received, nor the smallest notice taken of them by the government.

Madame Moreau arrived at Bordeaux, in the ship Eliza, from New-York, about 10 days before the Portland sailed. She was immediately arrested by the police and confined to her hotel under a guard, without being permitted to write to or speak with any of her friends.

The last accounts left Bonaparte at Milan, on his return into France. He was expected at Bordeaux, where great preparations were making for his reception.

Accounts had been received in France of the entry of general Junot, with the French army, into Lisbon, but they lamented bitterly, that he had not arrived in time to have secured the royal family of Portugal, and the wealth of the royal treasury. The court of Portugal sailed for the Brazils, on the 30th Nov and the French army entered it on the following day. It was said that the British had effected a landing at Peniche, eleven leagues from Lisbon.

A very intelligent gentleman, who came passenger in the *Portland*, gives it as his opinion, that the desperate and cruel measures which Buonaparte is now pursuing, must, if perserved, in, inevitably lead to the destruction of his power. The uneasiness and dissatisfaction which prevails among the people are not to be described. They dare not complain; but their acquiescence is rather a sullen submission to the tyrant's will, than an approval of the measures of their government. Bonoparte had already began to make arrangements for calling out the conscripts of 1810, and the people were driven almost to madness by the many privations which they had already, and were still to suffer from the war, augmented by the rigorous blockade by the British forces, and the equally severe restrictions of their own government; the young men, without distinction of persons, were torn from their homes, to fight for, they knew not what, except to serve the cause and promote the ambitious views of the inexorable tyrant, who aims at universal dominion, and who now wields the sceptre of the European continent with a giant grasp, and governs its nations with a whip of scorpions.

It was generally believed in France, that it was impossible for the United States to preserve their neutrality. It was said to be the determination of the French government to compel us to become a party in the war; and should harmony be restored between the United States and Great-Britain, it would be followed by an immediate declaration of war on the part of France.