ALEXANDRIA, February 27.

*Arrived,*

Ship Commerce, James Crowdhill, in 45 days from the Isle of Mayo, salt. Called at the Isle of Mayo, while the Commerce lay there, on the 27th Dec. a brig from N. York, name unknown, commanded by capt. Jenkins, who left Mayo to proceed to Port Praya, isle St. Jago. Called on the 5th of January, the Brothers, captain Benjamin Waith, 24 days from Nantucket, bound on a whaling voyage to the South Seas: on the 8th inst. called in, the ship Chili 27 days from Nantucket, bound on a whaling voyage to the South Seas. Left at the Isle of Mayo, on the 18th Jan. ship Phœnix, from Nantz, bound to Philadelphia, to sail in 6 days; ship Frederic, Moore, from Gibraltar, bound to Portland, to sail in 6 days; & ship James, Parker, of New York, from Cork, bound to Philadelphia, to sail in 10 days. Feb. 3, in lat. 21, 22, N. long. 63, 52, W. was boarded by a French privateer, the captain of which informed me that my ship was a good prize being from an enemies ports, but being only salt laden, was not worth sending in, returned me my papers and ship—treated politely and suffered to proceed. Feb. 5, lat. 22, 24 N. long. 66, 13, W. was boarded by an English frigate, treated politely, and suffered to proceed. Feb. 12, lat. 26, 11, N. long. 70 24. W. spoke the schr. Hero, from Boston, bound to N. Orleans, 16 days out.

☞ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,

*Communicated for the Federal Gazette.*

[*Letter enclosed in the Message from the President published in the Gazette of Saturday*]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 24, 1808.

*The President of the United States.*

SIR,

I take the liberty of suggesting whether, under existing circumstances, it would not be advisable to propose to congress an augmentation of our regular troops as soon as practicable; and also the engaging and organizing of twenty four thousand volunteers, on the principles I had the honor of proposing for your consideration, the general outlines of which are contained in the paper marked No. 1.

The number of regular troops I would propose being raised immediately, is six thousand, to be composed of suitable proportions of infantry, artillery, cavalry and riflemen, and organised as stated in the enclosed paper, marked No. 2.

It may be presumed, that, previous to the close of the present session, congress will be possessed of such farther information in regard to our foreign relations, as will be necessary for forming an ultimate opinion on the expediency or inexpediency of a greater augmentation of our army than is now proposed; and, in the mean time, measures may be taken for the recruiting service in different parts of the United States.

In the event of war it will, I presume, be considered necessary to arrange our military force into separate departments, and to have a commander to each departmen, and, of course, to have no such officer as a commander in chief; and, until a larger army shall be raised than is now proposed it may not be advisable to have any officers above the rank of brigadier-generals; of that grade it may be proper to have four or five, as soon as a suitable proportion of the troops is raised.

With sentiments of the highest respect,
I am, Sir,
Your humble servant.
H. DEARBORN.

(No. 1.)

It is proposed to have engaged in the several states and territories, twenty four thousand volunteers, to be enlisted to serve twelve months in any twenty four months, within the term of five years at such times and places as the president of the United States shall direct to be armed and equiped by the United; and to be regularly encamped in their respective states and territories from two to three months in each year; and be exercised under the direction of inspectors to be appointed by the president of the United States; to receive pay and rations and be furnished with camp equipage and one suit of uniform cloathing once in three or four years; the officers, except the inspectors and paymasters, to be appointed by the respective states; the pay, annually, to commence the day they march for the respective encampments, and to continue until their return home, allowing one day for each twenty miles march to and from the encampments; no corporal punishments to be inflicted, but all offences to be punished by close confinement and short allowance, or fines or both; the commissioned officers to be governed by the rules and articles of war established for the regular army: the 24,000 to be apportioned on the states and territories, in such proportion as circumstances may require, and in such proportions of infantry, artillery, cavalry and riflemen, as the president of the U. S. shall direct; and organized into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, or other corps, as shall be found expedient according to the numbers in each state respectively; and to be encamped in the respective states and territories, at such time and place, or places, as the president of the United States shall from time to time direct.

(No. 2.)

The six thousand regular troops may consist of five regiments of infantry, one regiment of riflemen, one regiment of light artillery, and one regiment of light cavalry.

The regiments of infantry, riflemen and artillery to consist of ten companies each, and the regiment of cavalry of eight companies. The field and staff of each regiment to consist of one colonel, one lieut. colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quarter master, one paymaster, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one sergeant major, one quarter master sergeant and two principal musicians, and the regiment of cavalry one riding master.

Each company of infantry and riflemen, to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, four musicians, and sixty eight privates.

Each company of artillery to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, two cadets, four sergeants, four corporals, four musicians, eight artificers, and fifty eight privates.

Each company of cavalry to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, one saddler, one farrier, and thirty eight privates.


# FEDERAL GAZETTE

AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29.


The members are requested to attend a quarterly meeting of the Mechanical fire company on Tuesday the 1st inst. at their engine house where the roll will be called at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

## THE DUEL.

Our correspondent at Washington, informs that Mr. Barent Gardenier, (representative from the state of New-York) and Mr. G. W. Campbell, (from Tennessee) went out on Saturday morning to fight—But the circumstance being made public a great concourse of men, women and children, resorted to the marked scene of action; the affair was postponed; but, I fear not yet over. Mr. Eppes, as second, attended Mr. Campbell; Mr. White accompanied Mr. Gardenier.

It is reported that General D'Alvimar, of the French Army, has lately arrived in this Country, vested with a very important mission from his government to congress. That Officer, endowed with great talents, and well known throughout Europe by his voyages through Greece, Egypt, and the Levant, was brought up with the Emperor Napoleon at the royal military school. During the last campaign of St. Domingo he was 1st adjutant general to General Le Clerc, and has often been employed in the Spanish Colonies of the Continent, sometimes vested with the most difficult missions in which he has never failed to succeed.

[*New-York paper.*]

[☞ *It is further reported, that a French General passed through this city, southward, this morning.*]

FROM LEGHORN.

*Extract of a letter from Leghorn, to a gentleman in Salem, dated Dec. 29, 1807.*

"A messenger dispatched to gen. Armstrong at Paris, on our concerns, has returned with advice that we should immediately sell our cargoes, and quit the port as speedily as possible, as he was apprehensive of a WAR between France and America. For myself, I know not what to do. To remain here, in case of a settlement of differences between our government and England, we run the hazard of imprisonment, and the confiscation of all American property."

## THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27.

The government ship OSAGE, captain DUPLEX, sails this morning at ten o'clock. The letter-bags to be closed at 9.

MILAN, Dec. 22.

The emperor and king, seated on his throne, surrounded by the Vice-Roy the grand duke of Berg, the prince of Neufchatel, the high officers of the empire and of the kingdom, the high officers of the crown the counsellors of state, the civil and military officers of the royal household, received yesterday at private audience the deputations of the three electoral colleges. These deputations were introduced one after the other by the grand master of the ceremonies; each of their presidents pronounced a discourse suitable to the occasion, and to which his majesty answered in a manner as honourable to the deputies as it was flattering to all his Italian subjects. His majesty has likewise admitted to the honour of being presented to him a deputation from Tuscany destined henceforward to live under his laws. By a royal decree of the 10th his majesty has created 15 new dignitaries, 50 commanders, and 300 knights of the iron crown.

The next day, by another decree, the monarch has ordered that the council of the *Consultatori* should cease to make a part of the state council, and should assume the title of *Senate*. By a third decree, the sovereign has appointed 12 assistants near the state council of the kingdom; whose functions will be the same of those of the auditors near the state council of France. The fourth constitutional statute of the kingdom, the first of the four royal acts communicated on the 20th to the three electoral colleges, is of the following tenor.

*Fourth Constitutional Statute of the Kingdom of Italy.*

"NAPOLEON, by the grace of God, and the constitutions of the empire, emperor of the French and king of Italy, having seen the first constitutional statute of our kingdom of Italy, of March 17th, 1805; we have decreed and do decree as follows:

"Art. 1. We adopt as our son, Prince *Eugene Napoleon*, arch chancellor of state of our empire of France, and vice-roy of our kingdom of Italy.

"II. The crown of Italy shall after us and in default of our male legitimate and natural children and descendants, be hereditary in the person of Prince Eugene and of his direct, legitimate and natural descendants, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

"III. In default of our sons and legitimate and natural male descendants, and of the sons and legimate and natural male descendants of Prince Eugene, the crown of Italy shall devolve to the son or next of kin to that prince of our blood who shall then reign in France.

"IV. Prince Eugene, our son, shall enjoy all the honors attached to our adoption.

"V. The right which our adoption gives him to the crown of Italy, shall in no case and circumstance whatsoever, authorise either him or his descendants to raise any pretention to the crown of France, whose succession is irrevocably settled by the constitutions of the empire.

"VI. We do command and order that these presents, the seal of state being first affixed thereto, be communicated to the electoral colleges of our kingdom of Italy, inserted in the bulletin of the laws, and addressed to the tribunals and administrative authorities, that they may transcribe them upon their registers, observe, and cause them to be observed.

"The secretary of state of our kingdom of Italy, is charged with seeing the present dispositions duly executed.

"Given in our imperial palace of the Thuilleries the 16th February, 1806.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the emperor and king.

(Signed) ANTONIO ALDINI.

December 25.

His majesty the emperor, left yesterday at six o'clock in the morning, the capital of Italy, to return to that of his vast empire. The discourse which his majesty pronounced at the meeting of the three electoral colleges of the kingdom in the great hall of the palace on the 20th of this month, is of the following tenor:

"I see you with pleasure surrounding my throne. Returning here after three years absence it pleases me to observe the progress my people have made; but how many things yet remain to be done in order to wipe off the faults of our fathers, and render you worthy of the destinies I am preparing for you!

"The intestine divisions of our ancestors, their miserable egotism to cities, prepared the loss of all our rights. The country was disinherited of its rank and dignity; that country which in remote ages, had carried so far the honor of her arms and the splendour of their virtues. That splendour, these virtues, I make my glory consist in reconquering them.

"Citizens of Italy, I have done much for you; I shall still do more. But on your side, united in heart as you are by interest with my people of France, consider them as your eldest brothers. View constantly the source of your prosperity, the guarantee of our institutions, and that of our independence, in the union of the Iron crown with my imperial crown."

It is not yet known whether the ci-devant kingdom of Etruria will be incorporated with that of Italy, or whether his majesty intends giving it another sovereign. Meanwhile we give the following extracts of letters from Florence, concerning the state of things in that country:

FLORENCE, Dec. 12.

In consequence of the proclamation issued the 10th by the Queen Regent of the kingdom of Etruria, by which her majesty announced to the Tuscans the termination of her government, gen. Reille commander of the legion of honour, and of the military order of Bavaria, knight of the order of St. Henri of Saxony, aid-de camp to his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, and his commissary to take possession of the kingdom of Etruria, arrived at Florence the 7th inst. and formally declared to the royal council that he was charged with the taking that possession, and to receive in the name of his Imperial Majesty the oath of fidelity, submission and obedience. There arrived also here on the 10th 600 French cavalry, 1200 infantry, and several pieces of artillery.

In consequence of these arrangements, her majesty the Queen left on the same day the capital of Tuscany, with a numerous suite, carrying with her fifty waggon-loads of her own effects and property. The next day the French Imperial arms were displayed on the old palace. The infantry, cavalry, chasseurs, volunteers and national guards, assembled on the royal square, and gave the oath of fidelity to his majesty the emperor of the French.

## CONGRESS.

[*TAKEN for the FEDERAL GAZETTE.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

February 27.

*Proceedings this day.*

[As soon as the house met this morning, the doors were again closed, and continued so until about half after one. When the house opened, it was said that the injunction of secrecy had been taken off, and that the message of the president enclosed nothing but a remonstrance from Mr. Pinkney to the British government on the subject of their late orders. I cannot answer, however, for the truth of the report.]

The house took up the "bill in addition to the act supplementary to the act entitled an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

Mr. *Newton* offered a new section, giving the president power to grant permission to any person to dispatch a vessel in ballast, provided that he shall be convinced that such person has property of value in any foreign country; and provided also that such person shall give bond, &c.

Mr. *J. Clay* observed, that there was one house in Philadelphia alone which had property in the island of Santa Cruz alone to the amount of 80,000 dollars; and that since the capture of that place by the British, 6 months only were allowed for neutrals owning property in the island to carry it away. He had no doubt but there were a number of other merchants in the United States similarly situated.

The question was taken on the section, and it was agreed to

The bill was then agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday; when the house adjourned.

## PORT OF BALTIMORE.

*From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.*

February 28.

Arrived, brig Federal George, Field, 8 days from Boston—sundries—Wales and Clopper. Saw nothing in the bay bound up.

February 29.

Arrived sch'r Mary, Evans, 7 days from Charleston—rice—Off Patuxent, spoke brig Dover, from Madeira, bound up.


## Plaister of Paris.

*Just received for sale,*
65 tons of PLAISTER OF PARIS,
AND
7 pipes OLD COGNIAC BRANDY, of a superior quality, from the House of Olard, Dupuy & Co

NATH: F. WILLIAMS,
No. 15, Bowly's Wharf.
February 29. d4t

## Was this day put to Press

and will be soon published, an accurate report taken by a Member of the Bar, of the TRIAL of BAPTIST ERVINE, Editor of the "Whig." It contains the revised Speeches of

Thos. Jennings,
S. Livermore,
J. Meredith,
A. C. Hanson, esqrs. } for the state.

and

J. S. Donaldson
Elias Glenn,
Th. Kell, esqrs. } for the defendant.

And the Opinion of the Court.

February 29. eo4t

## Van-Guard Volunteers

You are requested to meet at Mr Chamberlain's Tavern, on Tuesday evening 1st March, at 7 o'clock, at which time business of importance to the association will be transacted.

Persons who are desirous to join a volunteer corps, may have an opportunity of doing so by attending at the time and place aforesaid, or by signifying their inclination to a member of this Company previous to the meeting.

WM. H WINDER, Capt.

February 29.

## Lost,

From the pocket of the subscriber, in Market-street, on returning from the Post Office on Saturday evening, a LETTER, which he had just received, and had opened but not read it. The person who found the said letter will do an act of humanity by leaving it at G. & R. Waite's Lottery Office, as it related to the health of his children. R. WAITE

February 29. d4t

## The Commissioners

Appointed under the act of the Congress of the U. States, "Authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the RIVER POTOMAC, within the *District of Columbia*" to receive subscriptions for erecting the same, hereby give notice, that the books of subscription, will be opened at Stelle's Hotel, in the city of Washington, on the first Monday in April next, between the hours of 12 at noon, and 3 P M.

*Robert Brent,*
*Daniel Carroll,*
*of Duddington,*
*Thomas Munroe,*
*James D Barry,*
*Frederick May,*
*Samuel H Smith,*
*Jonah Thompson,*
*Jonathan Swift,*
*Thomas Powell,*
*Cuthbert Powell,*
*Elisha Jenney,*
*Charles Alexander.*

The act of Congress authorises the subscription of *Two Thousand Shares*, and requires the payment of ten dollars on each share at the time of subscription. The resi due to be paid in instalments of ten dollars at such times as the company shall fix.

*Form of Power required from those who make use of an agent.*

I empower ———— to subscribe for me, in my name, for ———— shares of Potomac Bridge stock, under the "act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac, within the district of Columbia.

February 29 2awlot

## Wanted to Hire,

FIFTEEN NEGRO MEN,

To work in an Iron Mine. Such as can come well recommended will find constant employ and liberal wages. Apply to

L. & J. HAMMOND,
near Elk Ridge Landing

February 29. 2aw6w

## Mr. GUERIN,

*Professor* of the *FRENCH LANGUAGE*,

At the COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE having taught for several years at the *pensionat* at *Paris*, and having had the sanction of government to officiate in this department, informs the public, that from the first of March 1808, he will commence a complete course of the French Language, every evening from 6 until eight o'clock, at fifteen dollars per quarter

His pupils will undergo two examinations in the course of the year.

The principles of this language will be displayed and demonstrated with care; *reading, pronunciation, declamation, analysis, versification*; nothing shall be neglected to render this course as useful as agreeable

He lives in North-street, near Dr. Chatard. He may be seen at all hours at the Baltimore College.

February 26. eo4t†

*FELL'S-POINT*

## Columbian Blues.

You are requested to meet at Pamphilion's Hotel, on Wednesday evening next, at six o'clock, as business of importance to the company will be transacted. A punctual attendance of each member is particularly requested. All persons wishing to become members of the Columbian Blues, will attend said meeting, or send their names by some one of the members.

THOMAS SHEPPARD, Capt.

February 29. d8t

## Pew, in Christ's Church.

For sale, one-half of a double PEW, in Christ's Church, in a handsome and pleasant situation. For further particulars, inquire at this office

February 29 d6t

## Edward Fitzgerald,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to No. 206, Market street, opposite to Hanover-street and the Indian Queen.

He has now on hand, and will always be supplied with a general assortment of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits &c. all of which he can recommend as being of the first quality and which will be sold at his usual reduced prices; for cash, country bank notes or good paper, at two, four and six months.

To his numerous customers he returns his most sincere thanks, and requests a continuance of their kind patronage, which he shall ever hold in grateful remembrance. He assures both them and the public, that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE,
No 206, Market-street.

*TO RENT,*

That large store and cellar lately occupied by him, corner of Market and Liberty-streets. Inquire as above.

Feb 9 d8t

## Saint-John's College.

The present situation of St. John's College is such, as to offer to the friends of science the pleasing prospect of its future respectability. The visitors and governors of this seminary have recently new modelled and placed it under the superintendance of the Rev. Bethel Judd, A. M. formerly of Yale College in Connecticut, who is professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and will reside in the College; there are also a Professor of Languages, and a teacher of the Grammar School. The building is large and commodious, situated in a retired part of Annapolis, the metropolis of Maryland, and one of the most pleasant and healthy cities in America. As the legislature and supreme courts hold their sessions at this place, it is the resort of people of the first respectability. The College possesses philosophical apparatus surpassed by none in America. The price of tuition is fifteen pounds per annum. Students can be accommodated with board, including lodging, washing, and other conveniencies, for fifty pounds per annum.

When we consider that St. John's College, possesses so many advantages, without any of the disadvantages incident to commercial places, we trust we have some reason to expect public patronage; but knowing that the only criterion of judging is "by the fruits produced," we invite an investigation of the rules and regulations, and of the improvement of the youth belonging to the college, for the further satisfaction of those persons who may think it worthy of their attention.

The following regulations have been adopted:

There shall be four classes in the college, viz. the Noviciate, the Sophmore, Junior and Senior.

To the College shall be annexed a grammar school, in which shall be taught the various branches of English, and the Latin and Greek Languages, preparatory to an admission into the Noviciate class.

No student shall be admitted into the Noviciate class unless he can construe and parse Cæsar's Gallic War, Sallust, Virgil, and the Greek Testament.

The Noviciate class shall study Horace, Cicero's Orations, Lucian, Homer, Arithmetic and Algebra.

The Sophmore class shall study Juvenal, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Euclid, Surveying, Trigonometry and Navigation.

The Junior class shall study Tully's Offices, Epictetus, Logic, Astronomy Fluxions, Conic Sections, Geography and Natural Philosophy.

The Senior class shall study Grotius de Veritate, Longinus, Blair's Lectures, Moral Philosophy, Locke on the Human Understanding and Vattel's Law of Nations.

It shall be the duty of the professor of languages to make students in the college constantly review their prior classical studies at such periods as he may find most convenient.

All the students shall attend prayers both Morning and Evening.

All the classes shall recite at least three times each day.

A due proportion of time shall be devoted to composition and speaking

A lecture, either moral or literary, shall be delivered by the principal, or one of the professors, on every fourth Saturday morning.

There shall be annually two public examinations and exhibitions, one at or about the time of commencement, which shall always be on the fourth Wednesday in July, the other on the fourth Wednesday in December

Every student shall attend public worship at such place as his parents or guardian shall in writing direct, and if no such direction be given, he shall attend such place of worship as the principal may appoint.

No student shall be guilty of profane swearing, indecent conversation, gaming, drunkenness, frequenting taverns or houses of public entertainment, rude behavior or any thing immoral.

No student shall purchase any thing on credit without permission of his parent or guardian, unless the principal shall think it necessary.

It shall be the duty of the principal to examine all compositions written, and all speeches intended to be delivered, and expunge every expression that might give just cause of offence to any party, religious or political.

It shall be the duty of the professors to set good examples to the students, to treat them with paternal tenderness and affection, to pay strict attention to those committed to their care particularly those from abroad, and to see that they have every accommodation necessary to their comfort and health.

If any student shall offend in any respect against the rules and regulations of this seminary, he may be punished by moderate correction, admonition, tasks, solitary confinement, or expulsion, provided that no one shall be expelled without the consent of a board of visitors, and that no corporal punishment be inflicted upon any in the three higher classes.

If any student shall injure the college building or its appurtenances, he shall pay twice the expense of repairs.

There shall be two vacations in each year, one of two weeks, commencing on the 24th of December, the other from the fourth Wednesday of July to the second Monday of September.

The tuition money shall be paid by every student quarterly.

NICHOLAS CARROLL,
President of the Board of Visitors and Governor of St John's College

N. B. The price of tuition in the English school is ten pounds per annum.

February 29. 1aw3t