FEDERAL GAZETTE,

AND

BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

MARCH 1, 1808.

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.

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

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-eo8t

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

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

From the late London Papers.

The following is a copy of a letter received yesterday, as that handed about at Madrid, purporting to be addressed by Bonaparte to the prince of Asturias. Whether it was written to that prince previously or subsequently to the discovery of the conspiracy, we have not been able precisely to ascertain, as no date appeared on the copy.

"Beloved Prince,

"Receive from the hand of the count of Haro, the sword which the interest of my empire, the honor of the Spaniards, and the opinion of your excellent accomplishments require to be made over to the chief of the troops destined to revenge our arms for the repeated grievances with which our enemies have thought proper to outrage them. One day you will govern the people you now fly to conquer, and France will have in you a friend to distinguish amongst its neighbors, to concur with us, suppressing in their origin, and chastising those that may be disposed to promote discord. I have therefore thought proper to command General Junot to make known to the army, that your sacred person placed at its head represents mine, and that of your father, my dear ally. I am proud in promising myself, that by these means that friendship which I so much value will be increased.

NAPOLEON,
Emperor of the French, &c."

It is said that there is at this moment actually cut down in the Brazils timber sufficient for the construction of 20 sail of the line. Our West India Islands can be amply supplied from the Brazils with provisions, lumber, and every article of necessity.

A packet is appointed to sail for the Brazils. The post office has intimated, that letters to any part of that settlement will be speedily forwarded.

An order of Government has been received at Dover to fit out the Danish vessels lying at that place, and to send them up the Thames.

The king of Wirtemberg has prohibited from being present at court, every individual of the ancient immediate nobility, who is not employed in the service of the state, and who has not obtained a title.

Ministers, we understand, have agreed upon a declaration to be published, stating it to be his majesty's intention to give to the captors his majesty's right in all prizes that shall be taken from the emperor of Russia, or his subjects. They have also agreed upon the instructions to be sent to the several courts of admiralty, to enable them to take cognizance of, and proceed upon, the captured and forfeited vessels. These courts include his majesty's courts of admiralty in foreign settlements; & the instructions point out the mode of proceeding, in cases of capture, of all ships, goods and merchandize, by any of his majesty's ships of war, to which letters of marque and reprisals have been granted.

It has been currently believed at the India house for some days that Gen. Oudinot arrived at Astracan six weeks or two months ago, with his army. We understand advices of this singular and calamitious event have been received in town. It is now some months since it was publicly known that Oudinot, with 12,000 men, had set out for the east. We may therefore presume, that means have been adopted in the proper quarter, for counteracting the objects of his expedition—if not, a high degree of responsibility lies somewhere.

COURT OF LISBON.—The following are the principal members of the Royal family of Portugal, who have embarked for the Brazils:

Maria Francisca Elizabeth, queen of Portugal and Algarva, born Dec. 17, 1734, married her uncle Dor Pedro 3d, king of Portugal, who died the 25th of May, 1806.

Juan Maria Joseph Lewis, infant of Portugal, prince regent, born the 13th May, 1767, and married June 9, 1785.

Charlotta Joachima, Infanta of Spain, and princces of Brazil.

Maria Ann Francisca Josephina, sister of the queen born October 7, 1736.

Maria Francisca Benedictina, sister of the queen, born July 24, 1746; married Joseph Francis Xavier, prince of Brazil, who died the 10th September, 1788.

The following are the children of prince Regent:

Maria Theresa, born April 29, 1793.

Isabella Moria Francisca, born May 19, 1797.

Don Antonio, prince of Beria, born Aug. 12, 1798.

Maria Francisca, born April 22, 1800.

Isabella Maria, born Jnly 4, 1801.

Michel, &c. born Oct 26, 1802.

It was yesterday said, in the city that the captain of the American vessel, arrived at Plymouth, reported that he had, a few days back, fallen in with six French frigates, with troops on board, steering to the westward.

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FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 19.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from lord Strangford, his majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Lisbon, by the right hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty's ship Hibernia, off Tagus,
November 29.

SIR—I have the honour of announcing to you, that the Prince Regent of Portugal has effected the wise and magnanimous purpose of retiring from a kingdom which he could no longer retain, except as the vassal of France; and that his Royal Highness and Family, accompanied by most of his ships of war and by a multitude of his faithful subjects and adherents, have this day departed from Lisbon, and are now on their way to the Brazils, under an escort of a British fleet.

This grand and memorable event is not to be attributed only to the sudden alarm excited by the appearance of a French army within the frontiers of Portugal. It has been the genuine result of the system of persevering confidence and moderation adopted by his Majesty towards that country; for the ultimate success of which I had in a manner rendered myself responsible; and which, in obedience to your instructions, I had uniformly continued to support, even under appearances of the most discouraging nature.

I had frequently and distinctly stated to the Cabinet of Lisbon, that in agreeing not to resent the exclusion of British commerce from the ports of Portugal, his Majesty had exhausted the means of forbearance: that in making that concession to the peculiar circumstances of the Prince Regent's situation, his Majesty had done all that friendship and the remembrance of ancient alliance could justly require; but that a single step beyond the line of modified hostility, thus most reluctantly consented to, must necessarily lead to the extremity of actual war.

The Prince Regent, however, suffered himself for a moment to forget that, in the present state of Europe, no country could be permitted to be an enemy to England with impunity, and that however much his Majesty might be disposed to make allowance for the deficiency of the means possessed by Portugal of resistance to the power of France, neither his own dignity, nor the interests of his people, would permit his Majesty to accept that excuse for a compliance with the full extent of her unprincipled demands. On the 8th inst. his Royal Highness was induced to sign an Order for the detention of the few British subjects, and of the inconsiderable portion of British property which yet remained at Lisbon. On the publication of this Order I caused the arms of England to be removed from the gates of my residence, demanded my passports, presented a final remonstrance against the recent conduct of the court of Lisbon, and proceeded to the squadron commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, which arrived off the coast of Portugal some days after I received my passports, and which I joined on the 7th instant.

I immediately suggested to sir Sidney Smith his expediency of establishing the rigorous blockade at the mouth of the Tagus; and I had the right satisfaction of afterwards finding, that I had thus anticipated the intentions of his majesty; your dispatches (which I received by the Messenger Sylvester on the 23d) directing me to authorise that measure, in case the Portuguese government should pass the bounds which his majesty had thought fit to set to his forbearance, and attempt to take any further step injurious to the honour or interests of Great-Britain.

These dispatches were drawn up under an idea that I was still resident at Lisbon, and though I did not receive them until I had actually taken my departure from that court, still upon a careful consideration of the tenor of your instructions, I thought that it would be right to act as if that case had not occured. I resolved, therefore, to proceed forthwith to ascertain the effect produced by the blockade of Lisbon, and to propose to the Portuguese government, as the only condition upon which that blockade could cease, the alternative (stated by you) either of surrendering the fleet to his majesty or of immediately employing it to remove the prince regent and his family to the Brazil. I took upon myself this responsibility in renewing negotiations after my public functions and actually ceased, convinced that, although it was the fixed determination of his majesty not to suffer the fleet of Portugal to fall into the possession of his enemies, still his majesty's first object continued to be the application of that fleet to the original purpose, of saving the royal family of Braganza from the tyranny of France.

I accordingly requested an audience of the prince regent, together with due assurances of protection and security; and upon receiving his Royal highness's answer, I proceeded to Lisbon on the 27th, in his majesty's ship Confiance, bearing a flag of truce. I had immediately most interesting communications with the court of Lisbon, the particulars of which shall be fully detailed in a future dispatch. It suffers to mention in this place, that the prince regent wisely directed all his apprehensions to a French army, and all his hopes to an English fleet; that he received the most explicit assurances from me that his majesty would generously overlook those acts of unwilling and momentary hostility to which his royal highness's consent had been extorted; and that I promissed to his royal highness, on the faith of my sovereign, that the British squadron before the Tagus should be employed to protect his retreat from Lisbon, and his voyage to the Brazils.

A decree was published yesterday, in which the prince regent announced his intention of retiring to the city of Rio de Janeiro, until the conclusion of a general peace, and to appoint a regency to transact the administration of government at Lisbon, during his royal highness's absence from Europe.

This morning the Portuguese fleet left the Tagus. I had the honor to accompany the prince over the Bar. The fleet consisted of 8 sail of the line, 4 large frigates, several armed brigs, sloops and corvettes, and a number of Brazil ships, amounting, I believe to about 36 sail in all. They passed through the British squadron, and his majesty's ships fired a salute of 21 guns, which was returned with an equal number. A more interesting spectacle than that afforded by the junction of the two fleets has been rarely beheld.

On quitting the prince regent's ship, I repaired on board the Hibernia, but returned immediately, accompanied by sir Sidney Smith, whom I presented to the prince, and who was received by his royal highness with the most marked and gracious condescension. I have the honor to enclose lists of the ships of war which were known to have left Lisbon this morning, and which were in sight a few hours ago. There remain at Lisbon, 4 ships of the line and four frigates, but only one of each sort is serviceable.

I have thought it expedient to lose no time in communicating to his majesty's government the important intelligence contained in this dispatch. I have therefore to apologize for the hasty and imperfect manner in which it is written. I have the honor to be, &c. STRANGFORD.

SALEM, Feb. 23.

Arrived, schr. Nat and John, Bacon, Savannah, 16 days.

Port of Marblehead.

Arrived schr. Hannah, Cloutman, 34 days from Trinity, Mart. Left, schr. Ocean, Hadlock, for Marblehead in 10 days; Little Dick, Brown, Newberyport, 3; Charles, Pricket, do. cast away, vessel and cargo lost, people saved. Left at Robart, brig Eliza, for do. 10.

The Maltese polacre ship, from London for Gibraltar, run foul of ship Hannah, of Newburyport, at sea, and sunk in less than three minutes after the contact; 23 of the crew saved, by jumping on board the Hannah; 22 were lost.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27.

Arrived, schr. Franklin, Gibbs, 8 days from George-Town, S. C. cotton and rice. Feb. 17, off Charleston spoke ship Venus, Coffin, of New-York from Madeira bound to Charleston.

In the offing last night, ship Honestus, Howland, from Honduras, and 2 schooners

Cleared—ship Magistrate, Kimm, Savanah; brig Celia, Smith, Middletown; sloop Astrea, Pryer, Richmond.

The ship Minerva, Jenkins, has arrived at Rotterdam from New-York.

The ship John Adams, from Philadelphia, is sent into Dunkirk.

The Brothers from Virginia, is sent into Cacois; and a ship from Quebec, laden with furs and ashes sent into do.

Naval Court Martial.—At a court martial, began and held by adjournment from the 11th ultimo, to the 8th instant, inclusive, (Sundays excepted) on board the U. States' ship Constitution, in the harbor of New-York, by order of Isaac Chauncey, Esquire, captain and commanding officer of the United States' vessels of war at this place, the following persons were tried, to wit:

Midshipman Jacob Felter, for ungentlemanly and unofficer-like conduct, in entering a Methodist meeting-house, in Brooklyn, and there behaving in a very indecent and unofficer-like manner, in making a riot, both in the house and street, and insulting a magistrate. The charges being fully proved, the court sentenced him to be cashiered, and rendered forever incapable of serving as an officer in the navy of the United States.

Midshipman David Redick, for neglect of duty, and intoxication when on duty. The charge being proved in part, the court sentenced him to be publicly reprimanded, and confined to his vessel for ten days.

Charles Walker, boatswain's mate, for desertion from the United States' frigate Chesapeake. The prisoner acknowledged the charge to be correct, and threw himself on the mercy of the court The court therefore sentenced him to receive 12 lashes, but on account of his long services and former good conduct, they recommended him to the commander in chief as a proper object of mercy; which was extended.

Lewis Field, seaman, for desertion from the United States Gunboat No. 57. The charge being substantiated, the court sentenced the prisoner to receive 100 lashes, at such time and place as the commander in chief might direct.

William Crandall, ordinary seaman, for desertion from the flotilla. The charge was proved, but in consideration of the long confinement of the prisoner at Tripoli, the court only sentenced him to receive 24 lashes, at such time and place as the commander in chief might direct.

Robert Porter, ordinary seaman, for desertion from the United States gun boat No. 57. The charge being proved, the court sentenced the prisoner to receive 150 lashes, at such time and place as the commander in chief may direct.

Daniel Burr, a marine, for theft and desertion from the Flotilla at this place. The charges being proved, the court sentenced the prisoner to receive 163 lashes, at such time and place as the commander in chief might direct.

John Graham, marine, for mutinous conduct. The charge being proved the court sentenced him to receive 175 lashes, at such time and place as the commading officer may direct.

John Switzer, a marine, for an attempt to desert. The charge being proved, the court sentenced him to receive 22 lashes, at such time and place as the commander in chief might direct.

The above sentences were carried into execution on the 15th inst. except in the cases of John Graham and Robert Porter, whose punishment were mitigated.

Navy Yard, New-York, Feb. 25.

CHARLESTON, February 17.

Arrived, English ship Henry, Franklin, St. Bartholomews in distress—bound to Liverpool; brig Mechanic, Merrill, Portland, 21 days; schr. Dolly, Merchant, Portland, 21; schr. Friendsih, Averill, New-Haven, 16 days.

Cleared, brig Hercules Courtney, Philips, New-York; ship A. E. I. Haily, St. Mary's; schr. Maria, Nevell, do.; schr. Maria, Bates, Norfolk and Richmond, V. Schr. Sally, Lopez, New-Orleans.

Captain Franklin of the Henry, sailed in company with the ship Eliza, for London, and the ship Diana, for Liverpool; the day after sailing they fell in with six French privateers, (five schooners and one felucca) which they engaged and beat off after a running fight.

Brig Columbia of Bristol, R. I, 45 days from Africa for Havana, was spoken in lat. 25, N. long. 71, 30, W. with the loss of her foretopmast.

The brig Fair Manhattan, for N. York mentioned yesterday to be ashore near Martin's Industry, beat over the shoals and will be got out with the loss of her rudder and cables.

THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—(Evening.)

Arrived, ship Horatio, Rowland, Bay of Honduras, 28 days; sch's Catharine, Shores, Passamatank, 11; Ceres, Weeks, Washington, N. C. 6; Jane, Jackson, Norfolk, 7.

Cleared, schrs. Eliza, Meagher, Boston; Washington, Post, Saybrook.

NASSAU, N. P. Jan. 28.

Sailed yesterday, the sloop Richard Alfred, Torbell, for New York.

January 27.

The sloop Concord, Ripley, in 22 days from Sag Harbor, arrived yesterday.

The schr. Dispatch from Boston, bound to Machias, was blown off the coast, and cast away on the night of the 20th inst. about 2 leagues to the north of the Hole in the Wall—part of the cargo consisting of flour, has been saved, but in a damaged state—the vessel totally lost.

The sloop Triton, Bradford, of Bristol, (R. I.) 55 days from Sierra Leone with slaves, bound to Charleston, arrived here on Tuesday, being detained by his Majesty's ship Adamant, capt. Malbon, and sent in for adjudication.

PHILADELPHIA, February 29.

Arrived, brig George Washington, Boston, N. York 5 days, sugar and molasses; sch'r Richmond, Brown, Georgetown 14, cotton &c.; Liberty, Lewis, Richmond, 7, coals; David, L'Hommideu, do. 4, brandy and wine; sloop Favorite, Keene, Charleston 6, rice and cotton.

Cleared, brig Mary, M'Cutcheon, N. Orleans; sch'r Huntress, Montgomery, N. York.

Sch'r Sea-Flower, Jeffries, from Porto-Rico, arrived at Wilmington Del.

FEDERAL GAZETTE

AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

The Court-Martial on some officers of the Chesapeake, and which has been sitting in this place for seven weeks, closes this day (Feb. 22) We understand the officers of the court proceed immediately to Washington, by water, having taken Herbert's packet for that purpose. (*Norfolk Herald.*)

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Mr. Hewes,

By inserting the following advertisement in your Gazette, you will greatly oblige

Your obedient servant,
PARTHEA.

All those ladies who are inclined to form a volunteer association for the protection of the defenceless beaux of our city, are invited to signify their wishes by wearing a cockade, at Mr. Brunelot's dancing assembly, on Saturday evening the 5th of March.

Vivat Respublica.

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MANUFACTORIES?

A respectable correspondent, requests the privilege of a free press may be accorded to him. We comply without hesitation.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Hewes,

The gentlemen who have published the address *to the people of Maryland*, recommending the establishment of a manufacturing company, with a capital of 1,000,000 of dollars, have entirely omitted the considerations of policy, which the subject should have suggested, and you will oblige me by republishing Mr. Jefferson's XIXth query, from the notes on Virginia, where this point of view is taken with the usual ingenuity and advantage of composition, common to the president.

Mr Jefferson was far from supposing such gigantic efforts would be made in the United States, as the accumulation of this enormous capital implies, well knowing, that where encouraged, the manufactures are employed at their own houses by individual capitalists, a system which affords the greatest advantage to both, and much more commendable than a monopoly, which must reduce every private workman to the company's terms, or to absolute idleness and want. *A Native of Baltimore.*

We never had an interior trade of any importance. Our exterior commerce has suffered very much from the beginning of the present contest. During this time we have manufactured within our families the most necessary articles of cloathing. Those of cotton will bear some comparison with the same kinds of manufacture in Europe; but those of wool, flax, and hemp are very coarse, unsightly, and unpleasant: and such is our attachment to agriculture, and such our preference for foreign manufactures, that be it wise or unwise, our people will certainly return as soon as they can, to the raising raw materials, and exchanging them for finer manufactures than they are able to execute themselves.

The political economists of Europe have established it as a principle that every state should endeavour to manufacture for itself: and this principle, like many others, we transfer to America, without calculating the difference of circumstance which should often produce a difference of result. In Europe the lands either are cultivated, or locked up against the cultivator.—Manufacture must therefore be resorted to of necessity not of choice, to support the surplus of their peo-