FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

MARCH 2, 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.

ISLAND OF MADEIRA.

Communicated for the New-York Gazette by a respectable friend of this city.

Sketch of political occurrences in the island of Madeira, from the 24th December 1807, to the 14th of January 1808.

On Thursday the 24th December, a signal was made on the Garajoa, or Brazen Head, for a fleet to the Eastward; which was shortly after repeated by the Loo Castle. About 10 A. M. at East with a fine breeze, there appeared off the Brazen Head four line of battle ships (one of them with a Rear-Admiral's flag) five frigates and 18 transports, standing in for the bay of Funchal; at Meridian they arrived in the bay, the transports and one frigate standing off and on, the line of battle ships and four frigates, in a very hostile manner anchored, with springs on their cables, in the following order, or line of battle, so near the shore that the Boatswain's calls on board were distinctly heard on the Beach:

Ships of the line before Fort St. Iago.
Do. do. Fort Nova and Pelowrinho.
Do. (with a tilt in order to elevate the guns) for the Loo Castle.
Do. (the Admiral's) custom house, Fort, and governor's Palace.
A frigate between each ship of the line.

The lower deck ports were immediately hauled up, and the guns run out. A boat was dispatched from the admiral's ship, with two officers, one naval and the other military. Immediately on their landing, an English Jack was hoisted, for the purpose (as was afterwards known) of noting on board the admiral the time the officers landed; who required to be conducted to the governor; and to the many interrogatories made them on their way to the palace, no further answer could be obtained than that the squadron was commanded by sir Samuel Hood, and that General Beresford, with a formidable force of British troops were also on board. The officers remained about an hour in conference with the governor, and returned on board. A signal was then made by the admiral, and immediately the transports stood in and anchored; then commenced the disembarkation; a great number of the boats, principally flat bottomed, were lowered down from the squadron and transports, and soon filled with troops, field pieces, &c. &c. and assembled near the admiral's ship, till all were in readiness to disembark. By 4 P. M. all was ready; the boats, after rowing in procession round the admiral's ship, proceeded in like manner to the Pontinho, where the troops disembarked very quietly and without the smallest appearance of resistance. They then formed, and marched up to the Loofields, to the number of 2000, exclusive of artillery companies: after performing some evolutions, detachments were dispatched to take possession of the Loo Castle, the Pico, or citadel, &c. and Fort St. Iago; which was effected, and the Portuguese soldiers that garrisoned those fortifications were ordered to march out. Thus by six o'clock the town of Funchal, in complete possession of the British troops, without the least disturbance. The Portuguese governor furnished the English with tents which were soon pitched in the Loofields; where those that were not accommodated in the forts encamped. The men of war and frigates then weighed their anchors and moored further out. The 25th December (Christmas Day) frequent conferences between sir Samuel Hood, Gen. Beresford, and the Portuguese governor (M. Pedro Fagundas) to arrange the capitulation. An embargo was laid on all the vessels in port. The Portuguese flag for the last time was allowed to fly on all the forts; great bustle, landing baggage, provisions, guns, carts, waggons, and all kinds of military stores, &c The 26th of Dec. the capitulation was adjusted and signed, making over the island and its dependencies to his Britannic majesty.

Two frigates, with a detachment of troops sailed to take possession of Porto Santo.—No colours appeared this day on the forts, etc. The 27th Dec. the Portuguese governor with his family and effects, removed from the palace; which was taken possession of by Gen. Beresford and staff. No colors this day on the fort. At 8 P. M. arrived dispatches from Porto Santo, signifying that the troops detached thence the day before were in quiet possession of that island, without the least resistance. The 28th Dec. the British flag for the first time was displayed on the Citadel, Loo Castle, Fort St. Iago (and the former governor's palace) now Government House, part of the convent of St. Francis (that the Friars from their reduced number have no occasion for) is allotted as barracks; as also the nunnery of the Incarnation, from whence the nuns are to remove to the convent of Santa Clara; the British officers are to be accommodated in the houses that belonged to the Prince Regent of Portugal; accordingly the present residents this day were summoned to remove elsewhere. The 28th, 29th, and 30th Dec. little done, except landing stores, baggage, etc from the squadron—fitting up St. Francis's convent for the reception of the British—Nun's effects remaining—as also the families that resided in the houses allotted to the English officers. The 31st Dec. gen. Beresford issued a proclamation, the substance thereof is offering every protection to the inhabitants of the island, their religion, laws, &c. to continue as hitherto, with only this exception, that strict justice must be rigorously attended to: which was very much relaxed previous to the arrival of the British. The magistrates, senate, custom house officers, and all public officers, are to continue as before, and to-morrow is appointed by his excellency for the senate, magistrate, civil and military officers, land holders, ecclesiastics, &c. to repair to the governor's house, to take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic majesty.

The 1st January, 1808, in conformity to the governor's proclamation, the senate in their robes, magistrates, officers, church dignitaries, &c. with a great number of the principal inhabitants (Portuguese) of Funchal took the oath of allegiance to his Britannic majesty.

From the 2d to the 4th January, arrangements were made for the reception of the troops in the different places allotted them; and the fortifications put in a better state of defence. The 5th January sailed the Success frigate, with dispatches for England, and the embargo taken off.

The 6th January, sailed 3 line of battle ships, 3 frigates, 14 transports with troops, &c. reported to be for the West-Indies, but not generally credited. The 7th, the nuns removed from the convent of the Incarnation to that of Santa Clara.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

ANOTHER TRAITOR IN CUSTODY.

We have now before us a letter from Detroit, dated January 23, 1808, from which we are permitted to extract the following:

"I presume you have heard that we have three companies in this place called into actual service—two of infantry and one of riflemen. A few days ago, a complaint was lodged by the Attorney General, against Stanley Griswold, Esq. Secretary of the Michigan Territory, for enticing and procuring men to desert from this detachment. He has been arrested at the suit of the U. States, and a court of inquiry is now holding before justices M'Dougall, May and Richard Smith. It is suggested, that should the magistrates think proper to bind him over he will go into confinement. In this case he will lose his offices of Secretary of the Territory, Collector of the port, and commissioner of the Land board. He is, you will perceive, well supplied with offices; but the ambition and avarice of some men can never be satisfied. We have amongst us a few turbulent and designing men who are disturbing our tranquility. I hope they will not succeed in overthrowing our Territorial government."

The following article, in some measure connected with these facts, is from the Citizen of this morning:

"Reuben Atwater, of Vermont, is nominated to the Senate, Secretary of the Michigan territory, and Collector of the port of Detroit. Atwater is brother-in-law of the *honourable* Stephen Rowe Bradley, who you know was president of the caucus by which Mr. Madison was nominated."

Their Prussian majesties continue to lead the most private life. The house they occupy at Memel costs them only 1200 dollars per annum. The king resides in the left wing, the queen in the right, and the princes and princesses in the upper stories.

Her majesty has lately addressed the following letter to the director of the school of industry established at Berlin:

TO MR. PROVOST HAUSTIN.

"That goodness and beneficence which characterise the inhabitants of Berlin, have never been better exemplified than in the establishment of a School for the Education of Poor children. It is to you Mr. Provost, that they owe the idea of it; and I feel most sensibly the proofs of esteem and love given to me on this occasion. The founders of this useful establishment have given it my name, have placed it undea my special protection; I accept with joy this double mark of confidence, and subscriber for the support of four scholars, whom you will please to point out for that purpose.

As to the sum of 100 Frederics of gold (about 400 dollars) which I send you, I mean that they should be applied to the expences of this establishment. The war that has occasioned so many misfortunes to the nation of which it is my pride to be the mother, has likewise given birth to many useful ideas and produced the germs of much good. Let us unite that they may fructify, and we may hope that the losses we have experienced in power and in wealth, will be abundantly compensated by an increase of virtue.

You, Mr. Provost, you have done your part towards reaching this desired goal; your fellow laborers have emulated each other in zeal, and have been the means of maintaining the minds of the citizens of Berlin, in the midst of our disasters, in that noble and dignified state which so well becomes the wretched. Thus the ties which unite the nation to its chiefs have been tightened, and the joy of meeting once again, after having mutually desired it so much, will be the more sensibly felt.

Your very affectionate
LOUISA.

THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW YORK, February 29.

The government ship Osage, capt. Duplex, with dispatches for France and England, sailed on Saturday morning. The following gentlemen are passengers in her:

Col. Gibbs, of Newport,
James M'Evers, esq. of the house of Le Roy, Bayard and M'Evers,
Mr. Hero, Mr. Hibbard and wife, Mr. Herbetti,
Lieut. Lewis and Mr. Nourse, the bearers of the dispatches.

By the British Packet Lord Hobart, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers and Lloyd's lists to the 9th January—one day later.

The Packet has Dispatches for Mr. Rose.

Arrived, British packet Lord Hobart, Hamilton, Falmouth, 42 days; ship Horatio, Rowland, Bay of Honduras, 28; brig Jane, Lenox, Curracoa 24; Eleanor, Thompson, St. Croix 25; Jane, Davis, St. Thomas; Cleopatra, Hoadley, Savannah 11; Osprey, Jubin, Havana 18; sch'r Catherine, Shores, Pasquatank 11; Courtney-Norton, Head, Cayenne 23; Hannah, Pollard, Fredericksburg 13; Ceres, Weeks, Washington, (N. C.) 6; Jane, Jackson, Richmond 14; Mechanic, Coggshall, St. Bartholomews; Packet, Megragh, St. Pierres, Martinique 21; Retrieve, Barge, T. Island 12.

Cleared, sch'r Eliza, Meagher, Boston; Washington, Post, Saybrook.

The British Packet Lord Hobart, captain Alexander Hamilton, sailed from Falmouth, January 15, 18 days from Bermuda, with the January Mail. February 16, spoke the ship Ceres 18 days from New Orleans for Nantz. No passengers.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The report of approaching negociation for peace continues to gain ground, and some of our cotemporaries go farther on this subject than we think they are at present warranted, though, as we first of all stated, there is certainly something on the carpet that may lead to ultimate negociation. It was reported last night, but we do not vouch for its authenticity, that the proffered mediation of Austria had been rejected, but that ministers had offered to treat directly with France for a peace on equitable terms. To this proposal, Bonaparte, it is said, had acceded and a blank passport had been transmitted to our government, to be filled up with the name of an Envoy, who is to proceed to Paris. Should this prove true, it will not be difficult to account for the return of Bonaparte to Paris.

The orders respecting American vesssels, which we mentioned yesterday to have been forwarded to the different ports, were not of that peremptory nature we mentioned. They apply to vessels under particular circumstances. "Clearances" are granted, as usual, to such neutrals as choose to proceed to their original destination, but licenses have been refused to vessels wishing to change their "original destination," until security be entered into for the payment of any duties which parliament may impose upon the cargoes of such vessels.

Several more of the transports belonging to the expedition under sir Charles Cotton have put into Falmouth.

BRAZIL TRADE.—Four ships are already preparing at Liverpool, and three at Hull, to carry freight of goods to Brazil. Upwards of twelve are in readiness in the river to depart for the same destination. Licenses are directed to be prepared by the privy council, for the trade to the Brazils, upon the following conditions: The license is to be endorsed by the Portuguese minister here, and invoices of the cargo to be delivered to him. Vessels are to proceed only to the Island of St. Catharine's, to the southward of Rio Janeiro, there to wait the directions of the Portuguese government. No articles are to be allowed which were not heretofore admitted in Portugal, and they to pay the same duties.

Private letters from Holland still represent that unfortunate country to be in a state of very great distress. Talleyrand is said to have arrived, and king Louis was expected to set out for Paris in a few days. From the late rigid enforcement of the commercial decree, the merchants are in a state of the utmost consternation and despondency.

According to the latest accounts from Holland, a serious difference had arisen between the French and Russian Emperors, respecting the partition of Turkey, and the conduct observed by the former towards Prussia. Alexander is said to have refused to evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia until the French troops shall have entirely withdrawn from the Prussian territories. The emperor of Austria is also said to have refused to shut the port of Trieste against the trade of Great-Britain. These rumours are entitled to very little credit.

On Thursday morning several merchants and brokers waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to request that he would prevail on the Admiralty to direct our cruizers after having examined neutrals, not to write the word SEARCHED upon their papers, as, according to the French decrees, that act was sufficient evidence for their condemnation on arriving at any port under the controul of France. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, we understand, observed that no such direction should be given by the Admiralty, as Government had determined not to relax any of the measures adopted in retaliation of Bonapartes decrees.

The statement that all the ports of Spain and Portugal were to be strictly blockaded, and that all applications made by the merchants for licenses to trade to any port in those countries, have been refused, is not correct. An order, we believe will appear in the Gazette of to-day, 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 license to trade to any port, and that port being afterwards placed in a state of blockade, the license would be useless.

Great apprehensions have lately been entertained for the safety of Lord Hutchinson, and it is now stated, that his lordship, together with his brother and Col. Eustace, were taken on board a packet, and carried into Norway by a Danish vessel.

The boatswain and agent of the Alexander transport, have arrived in town, & sent to the transport board a protest concerning the loss of that ship, and a memorial of the sufferings of part of the crew. Their distresses werr extreme. They were reduced to the necessity of eating the remains of one of their comrades who died of hunger in the boat, and by this the lives of the remainder were preserved till they were picked up by an American.

The arrival of Bonaparte at Paris, is confirmed by statement of a gentleman, who left Rotterdam on the 31st. This gentleman says that Talleyrand was still at Holland The motive of his visit and the period of his departure was mere matter of conjecture. But he was known to have several interviews with the monied men of the country, and also with those who had the management of the customs.

The master of a vessel which arrived yesterday from the coast of France states, that in all the small ports, particularly in Normandy, the French are morst actively engaged in building and fitting out such boats as the flotilla at Boulogne was composed of. May we hope that ministers have an eye to these preparations; and these boats shall not be allowed to collect at any particular depot for the purpose of annoying us with the same ease and security with which a hoard of petty French privateers are now permitted to come out and capture our merchant vessels within gun shot of our caost.

Government have authorised the governors of Guernsey and Jersey to issue licences to trade between those islands and French ports, even in French vessels, if under 100 tons.

The author of the account of the result of the meeting of the committee on Thursday last, as well as of that on a former occasion, published in the Morning Post has been more than indiscreet, as in both cases they were untrue. On Thursday last the only question decided was for an adjournment, and it was was not carried by 11 to 6, but by 11 to 7.

A Memorial to Ministers, not for a revisal of the late fatal orders of Council, but on the general distressed atate of the trade and manufactures of this country, as connected with the United States of America, and on the calamities that a war with them will infallibly produce, was prepared, and would have been discussed, had not the motion for an adjournment been carried. So far from such a memorial being deemed indiscreet, some of those who voted for the adjournment, declared, their motive was only for a short delay, as within ten days depending events may make it the duty of the committee to present such a Memorial.

Mr. Thornton, the British Minister to the Court of Sweden, sailed from Yarmouth in the Quebec frigate.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

ARRIVED,

Brig Eliza, Coffin, Savannah
Schr. Jason, Sutter, Havanna, 14 days
Flour selling at 23 dollars
Jefferson, Campbell, Point Petre, 21

CLEARED,

Schr Weymouth, Weymouth, Richmond.

Schr. Jefferson, capt. Campbell, 23 days from Guadaloupe, several days before he sailed a number of British cruizers were off that island, and took every thing that went out. It was reported that admiral Cochran had given orders not to interrupt the Americans, in consequence of those orders the cruizer he fell in with let him pass, without much examination, as they did several other vessels from Guadaloupe for the United States. There was not less than 8 or 10 000 barrels of flour, besides beef and pork in great plenty, when the account of the embargo arrived but least the merchants should raise too fast, government had limited flour at 14 dollars per barrel.

Capt. C. informs that previous to Cochran's orders the Pomona was sent into Antigua and cleared. The ship Peter, of New-York, was also sent into Antigua; the Farmer of Providence, and the brig Fair Trader, of this port were sent into Dominico, where they with 18 other Americans vessels were embargoed. Left at Point Peter, Guadaloupe; *brig Ann, Montserrat, Baltimore; Chance Cooper, do.; and Margaret, ——, do.*

FEDERAL GAZETTE
AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

We are informed that a gentleman arrived in town this morning, who says, government received (by express) accounts at 6 o'clock last evening, that BURR and Co. had assembled a much greater force than before & were re-entering on their enterprize; that the country was thereby in great uproar. ☞ Our letter from Washington, dated last evening, makes no mention of the case.

It appears by the census of Pennsylvania taken last year under the authority of the state, that Pennsylvania now contains but little more than 600 slaves.

In the month of September, a dreadful gale of wind was felt in the Bay of Mexico. At Campeachy, fifty houses were destroyed and about fifty vessels lost. The tide rose to such a height as to drive some of the vessels three miles into the interior. About twelve vessels were lost at Vera Cruz, and most of the crews perished.

COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY,

NASSAU, January 25, 1808.

Minerva, Ray, master.—For sentence on the cargo shipped at Havana.

Mr. Armstrong, Solicitor General, prayed the claim by him given, to be admitted, and the said goods to be restored as claimed.

Mr. Wylley, king's Advocate, prayed the said claim to be rejected, and the said goods to be condemned.

His honor the judge, having heard the said claim and proofs read, and the arguments of advocates and proctors on both sides thereon, was pleased to admit the said claim, pronounced the shipment therein claimed, on behalf of Joseph Ferran of N. Orleans, to have belonged as claimed for the use of the owner and proprietor thereof; and by further interlocutory, directed further proof to be made with respect to the shipments, claimed on behalf of Josef Antonio La Rionda, Jean Soulier, and the said master.

Captain Kopper, of ship Wilhelm sailed from St. Ubes on the 7th of January. We learn by his arrival, that the people of Portugal were far from hailing the army of Buonaparte as "*the saviours of their country*;" on the contrary very considerable commotions had taken place—the French flag had been torn down by the populace at Lisbon, and sixty or seventy of the inhabitants had, in consequence been massacred in the streets by the French troops. An agreement it was supposed had been entered into between the French and Spaniards, previous to their entering Portugal; that France should retain that part of Portugal which lies north of the river Tagus, while the Spaniards were to have that portion of the kingdom lying to the south. [*Charleston Courier—Feb.* 18]

Extract of a letter received from St. Petersburg, dated the 9th October, 1807.

"The number of American vessels arrived this season amounts to 88, of which it appears that only 81 have taken cargoes home.*

"It is supposed that 500,000 poods of hemp will remain on the spot unsold. Our market is bare of sail cloths, and the supplies of sheetings and ravensduck, are but middling. There is as yet little iron on the spot, and no talk of contracts, which generally are made about this time of the year for the ensuing summer.

"The warlike state of public affairs in Europe, is such as to preclude any conjecture about our trade for next summer, and every notion or supposition would be but premature. It appears, however, that every means on the side of Russia will be tried to keep the trade in the Baltic open, so soon as a kind of stability is restored to commerce, and that information may serve as a criterion.

"Shipping drawing to a close, very little is doing in business, and our prices are mostly nominal."

* Of these 81 ships, 2 were for Boston, New York 19, Salem 9 Newburyport 6, Providence 5, Portland 3 Newbedford 2, Portsmouth 2, Gloucester 2 Marblehead 2, Baltimore 1, Duxbury 1, Plymouth 1, Charleston 1, Newport 1 Philadelphia 5. The number of vessels cleared out from St. Petersburg for the United States in the year preceding, was 78.

CONGRESS.

[*TAKEN for the FEDERAL GAZETTE.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 1.

Proceedings this day.

Mr. *Dawson*, from the select committee, reported "a bill authorising the sale of public arms," which was referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

Mr. *Vanhorne* offered a resolution, proposing to amend the constitution of the United States, so as to provide that no person shall be eligible as a senator or representative in congress, who shall hold any office under the government of the U. S. or who shall make any contract with the government. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr *Tallmadge*, from the committee to whom was referred the president's message of the 26th ult. reported "a bill authorising a detachment from the militia of the U. S." which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The house went into committee of the whole on the "bill authorising the raising an ADDITIONAL ARMY," (which was yesterday brought in by Mr. Dawson.*

Mr *Dawson* said it would be observed that this bill authorised the raising of the number of men proposed by the secretary at war [whose letter was published last week] He therefore moved to fill the blank in the first section with the word "five," (so as to provide that the men shall be enlisted for that term. Agreed to.

Mr. *Tallmadge* observed, that as this bill was said to have been framed in conformity with the report of the secretary of war, and as the secretary had recommended the appointment of no officer higher than a brigadier general, he moved to strike out that part of the third section, which authorises the appointment of two major-generals.

Mr *Dawson* said that this subject had been fully discussed on a former occasion, and the house had determined to appoint *two major generals.*

The question was taken on Mr. Tallmadge's motion, and it was carried yeas 74.

Mr. *Tallmadge* moved to strike out that part of the same section which provides that the inspector general shall have the "pay and emoluments of a major general," agreed to.

Mr, *Dawson* moved to amend the same section so as to provide that the inspector general shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier, and the quartermaster-general the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel. Agreed to.

Mr. *Helms* moved to strike out that part of the section relating to the appointment of an inspector general. Lost.

Mr. *Helms* then moved to fill the blank in the 6th line of the 4th sect. with "150" (dollars) so as to fix the monthly pay of a brigadier general at that sum. Lost.

Mr. *Dawson* moved to fill it with "104." Carried.

Mr. *Blount* offered a new section, providing, that in case of war, the president shall have power to appoint two major generals, with two aid-de-camps each. Lost.

The committee of the whole rose and reported the bill as amended; but the house did not take it up.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill concerning public contracts,

After some debate, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying that they had passed the bill sent from this house, entitled, "An act for the extension of credit on REVENUE BONDS in certain cases"—Also, the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the military establisment of the U. S. during the year 1808."

* *This bill says nothing about abolishing the office of commander in chief, as recommended by the Secretary at War.*

EXPORTS.

The Speaker laid before the house, the following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 29, 1808.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a Statement of goods, wares and merchandize,