mendable to associate in companies for that purpose.

As he has turned public Monitor, I would invite him to attend at the C ffee-House on Monday next, to observe what effect his admonitions have produced on the minds of his fellow-citizens.

Before the subject is dismissed, I must again be permitted to call his attention to the above mentioned nineteenth query, and enquire by what rule of comparison the answer to a question asked in 1781 can be made applicable as an argument against spining and weaving cotton in 1808? I would then beg leave to inform those who have not lately read the celebrated "Notes on Virginia" that they were written near the close of the revolutionary war, and calculated for the meridian of that state; being in many respects applicable to no other; and that the XIX query has nearly become obsolete from the almost total change in our condition since it was written. It is also a fact well ascertained that the witer of these notes, as might be expected, has changed his opinion in consequence of the great alteration in our circumstances. The "Native of Baltimore" must not therefore take shelter behind the shield of Ajax, or what he supposes to be the protecting name, of Thomas Jefferson.

Z.

FEDERAL GAZETTE

AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Without personal enmity, we are pleased to learn that the Governor of Maryland has promptly, and in a manner highly honorable to himself, refused to remit the sentence of the court in the case of the Editor of the Whig. We understand that his Excellency, in a luminous reply to the memorial of Mr. Irvine's counsel and others, supports the constitutional right of the court to punish for contempt in a summary way; that he approves the exercise of the right in this instance, and condemns, in strong terms, the publication which the court deemed a contempt. We would be thankful for a copy of the Governor's learned, argumentative, and truly estimable reply to the memorial.

Mr. GARDENIER was supposed, last evening, to be in a favorable way. We are not informed in what part of the body he was wounded.

REWEEL, one of the ex-directors of the late French government, died at Colmar, on the Upper Rhine, on the 23d of November last.

FROM THE CHARLESTON TIMES.

Mr. *Degen* gives the following information, by which it appears, that the British consul general at Algiers, protects, and probably shares, in the depredations on American commerce. The information is as follows:

Among the effects of the prize master (one of the four Turks thrown overboard) captain Sheffield found a protection given by the British consul general, in the following words:

British chancery office.

H. S. Blankley, his Britannic majesty's agent and consul general for the city and kingdom of Algiers, in Barbary, to all whom it doth or may concern, greeting.

By these presents, we make known and certify, that this ship or vessel, was taken by, and is the prize of a frigate cruizer of Algiers, mounting forty four guns, and whereof Mahommed Rais Turk, is commander; and therefore, and in regard of the peace subsisting between his majesty, and this kingdom, we request and require all the subjects of our said sovereign lord the king, of whatsoever office, command, rank, degree, order, or condition it may be, as well by land as by sea, to suffer him freely to pass, without any let, hindrance, seizure, or molestation whatever.

Given under our public seal, at the chancery office, in the city of Algiers, the fourth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seven.

(Signed) H. S. BLANKLEY.

THE BRAZILS.

Should it really be the intention of the British to land the remnant of the house of Braganza in the Brazils—it will not be uninteresting to know the nature of the products of that new seat of the Portuguese empire—with the amount of exports for a few years to Portugal, &c.

Brazil abounds in diamonds, precious stones, gold, sugar, tobacco, cotton, dye-woods, ship timber, rice, coffee, cocoa, sarsaparilla, rocoa, spices, indigo, whalebone, hides, whale oil, tanned hides, and almost every necessary of life. From the year 1770 to 1775, the average annual amount of exports from Brazil, were $15,494,520

From Brazil for ten years, from 1775 to 1785, 17,590,405

Average amount of exports from Brazil, for eight years, from 1795 to 1803, 21.587,092

Exported in the same periods to the Azores, Madeira, Africa and the East Indies.

From 1775 $ 15,957,720

From 1795 18.247,505

From 1803 22,466,092

On the above, the editor of the Norfolk Ledger observes, that it contains an account of articles as passed through the custom houses; the forced trade, or smuggling, being very considerable at all times. The cultivation of cotton has increased considerably—as we are informed, that 65,000 bales of Brazil cotton, each weighing 120lb. were shipped from Portugal to France in the years 1806—7. In this quarter the British calculate on receiving great supplies in raw materials for their domestic manufactures.

☞ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,

Communicated for the Federal Gazette.

The following Bill, authorising the raising additional army, was, on Tuesday, reported as amended.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America, in Congress assembled*, That exclusive of "the present military peace establishment of the United States," the president of U. States be, and he is hereby authorized to raise five regiments of infantry, one regiment of riflemen, one regiment of light artillery, and one regiment of light cavalry, to be inlisted for and during the term of five years, unless sooner discharged; that each regiment of infantry, riflemen, or light artillery shall consist of ten companies, and the regiment of light cavalry of eight companies; that each company of infantry and of riflemen shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, four musicians and sixty-eight privates; that each company of light artillery shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, two cadets, four sergeants, four corporals, four musicians, eight artificers, and fifty-eight privates; and that each company of light cavalry shall 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.

Sec. 2. *And be it fnrther enacted*, That there shall be appointed to each of the regiments authorized to be raised by this act one colonel, one lieutenant 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 to the regiment of cavalry one riding master.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the president, whenever he shall deem it expedient, is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint one inspector general with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier, two aids-de-camp, four brigadier generals, two assistant inspectors (who shall be taken from the line of the army,) one adjutant general, with one or more assistant or assistants (who shall be taken from the army,) one quarter master general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel, and four chaplains.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the brigadier generals respectively shall be entitled to 104 dollaas monthly pay, with dollars allowance for forage monthly, and for daily subsistence 12 rations, or money in lieu thereof at the contract price; the adjutant general shall be entitled to the rank of a colonel and the pay and emoluments of a brigadier general; each chaplain shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a major; the aids de camp, assistant inspectors, and assistants to the adjutant general shall each be entitled to 24 dollars monthly, in addition to their pay in the line, and to 4 rations of provisions each for their daily subsistance; and whenever forage shall not be furnished by the public, to six dollars in lieu thereof.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed an inspector of artillery, to be taken from the line of artillerists, who shall be allowed 80 dollars per month, in addition to his pay in the line, and 4 rations for his daily subsistance; and whenever forage shall not be furnishd by the public, shall be allowed 10 dollars per month, in lieu thereof.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, raised in pursuance of this acs, shall be subject to all the rules and articles of war, and regulations for the government of the army, and entitled to the same bounty, pay, clothing, rations, forage and all other emoluments; and in case of wounds or disability received in service, to the same emoluments as the troops on the military peace establishment.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the laws of the United States respecting the regulations and emoluments of recruiting officers; punishment of persons, who shall entice a soldier to desert, or shall purchase his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part of thereof; and the punishment of every commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall receive on board his ship or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any soldier, or refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer; and the law respecting the oath or affirmation to be taken by officers, non commissioned officers, musicians and privates; and respecting the inserting conditions in the inlistments; and all other laws respecting the military establishment of the United States, excepting in such cases where different and specific regulations and made in this act, shall be in force, and apply to all persons, matters and things within the intent and meaning of this act, in the same manner as they would were they inserted at large in the same.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no commissioned or staff officer, who shall be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be entitled to, or receive pay or emoluments until he shall be called into actual service, nor for any longer time than he shall continue therein.

Sect. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in the recess of the senate, the president of the United States is hereby authorised to appoint all the regimental officers proper to be appointed under this act, and likewise to make appointments to fill any vacancies which may happen during such recess, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the senate thereafter.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, appointed or raised by virtue of this act, or any part of them may be discharged by the president of the United States, whenever he shall judge the measure consistant with the public good.

A BILL,

To revive and make permanent "An act to prescribe the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections for members of the house of representatives of the United States, and to compel the attendance of witnesses," and in addition to the same: Read the first and second time February 29, and committed to a committee of the whole house, on Thursday next.

Sect. 1. *Be it edacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United Statee of America, in congress assembled*, That the act, entitled "An act to prescribe the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections for members of the house of representatives of the United States, and to compel the attendance of witnesses," passed on the twenty-third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, be, and the same hereby is revived and made permanent.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person shall intend to contest the election, qualification or return of a person returned as a member of the house of representatives of the United States, he shall, within days after the election shall have been declared, give notice, in writing, of such his intention to the persons so returned, and shall, at the same time, deliver to him a list of the persons, if any, to whose votes he intends to object, subjoining his objections to the names of such votes, respectively, and also a particular statement of any other objections intended to be made to the election, qualification, or return of the person returned as aforesaid; and if the person so returned, shall object to the qualification or election of any other candidate, or to any of the votes in favor of such other candidate, he shall, within days after receiving notice as aforesaid deliver to the other party a like list and statement on his part. Notice in any of the aforementioned cases, as well as the lists and statements, left at the usual place of abode of the opposite party, shall be deemed sufficient.

CONGRESS.

[*TAKEN for the FEDERAL GAZETTE.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

March 3.

Proceedings this day.

Mr. *Morrow* offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending to the revenew districts on lake Erie, and in the state of Ohio, the provisions of the bill (reported a few days ago) to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to state judges and state courts. Mr. M. then moved that the said bill be recommitted to the committee of commerce and manufactures. Carried.

Mr. *Cook*, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message of October last, as relates to our intercourse with the Indian tribes, reported "a bill to establish trading houses with the Indian tribes." Referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday.

The "bill in further addition to the act entitled an act to amend the JUDICIAL SYSTEM of the U. States," was read the third time and passed.

The "bill concerning public contracts," was read the third tiime.

Mr. *Gardner* called for the ayes and noes on its passage. After some debate they were taken, and the bill passed, ayes 65, noes 44.

The house went into committee of the whole on the "bill concerning courts martial and courts of inquiry."

Mr. *J. Clay* wished to know what had rendered it necessary to grant such extraordinary powers to COURTS MARTIAL; and for the purpose of trying the sense of the house on this point, he moved to strike out the first section.

Mr. *Montgomery* replied, that by the existing regulations it would be found that an officer or soldier could not obtain testimony from any other source than from the army or navy. To remedy this defect, was one of the objects of the present bill.

Mr. *Rowan* said that there was no necessity for the present bill. The mutiny act of England, from which this bill was in great measure copied, had not been found necessary in that country, altho' a monarchy, until after the lapse of several centuries, when that country had arrived to a high state of corruption; and even then it was passed for the protection of the citizens against the violations of the soldiers. Besides, this bill would tend to blend the civil and military institutions, and give the latter an importance which they ought not to possess in a free country.

Mr. *Taylor* said that the articles of war were oppressive to the citizens. Sixteen out of the hundred created capital punishments. He begged gentlemen to consider that the militia of the U. S. might soon be subject to these articles; and was a citizen to be deprived of the right of compulsory process secured to him by the constitution, merely because he had changed his coat? He read some of the articles of war, and contended that they were highly oppressive, and ought to be mitigated.

Mr. *Rowan* again spoke against the bill, contending that it would be degrading to a citizen to be dragged before a tribunal whose proceedings were secret.

Mr. *Lloyd* opposed the bill. He said that as no instance had yet occurred in the country of any inconvenience arising from the want of such a law, he could see no necessity for adopting it now; and that even if the *president himself* had recommended the measure, it would not induce him to vote for it.

Before the question was taken on striking out the first section, the committee of the whole rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. And then the house adjourned.

MIDDLETOWN, (CON.) Feb. 18.

POST-MASTER GENERAL.

A letter from a gentleman in *Hartford*, to his friend in this city, dated Feb. 12, says "I must not forget to mention a curious circumstance, which happened here a few days ago. The Postmaster-general, on his way from Washington to Boston was arrested in this city, as the indorser of a note to the amount of about 1200 dollars. As soon as it was known that he arrived, the leading Demo's hurried down to pay him their respects, and met him coming from the door of an Attorney's office. They instantly doff'd their hats, and with that crouching complaisance which is nick-named republican humility, professed their extreme joy at seeing him, and severally solicited the honor of a call. Really gentlemen, says he, I am now held in *custody*, but should be very happy to see you at my lodgings, and could wish for the favor of your assistance to join me in the bond of recognizance. At the word *custody* (in truth a word for which Democrats seem to have an instinctive and promonitive dread) every face became pale with apprehension, "Indeed, (says Mr. D.) the mail has come in and I must be excused—good day to you sir," *Others, (Messrs. P. R. and O.) made similar frivolous excuses. So, one went to his farm, and another to his merchandize; —one to mend his boot, and another to eat his dinner, while the great public functionary was left alone, unfriended to the sheriff's mercy.

"The P. M. G. however, waited a considerable time, expecting the assistance of his sycophantic friends. But he waited in vain. At length he sent a messenger for Mr. D. (who receives a large loaf and fish annually from his bounty) requesting to see him. Mr. D. arrived. but although worth 70 or 80,000 dollars—and although there is little probability that Mr. G. will become liable for the debt, and if so is abundantly able to respond it, yet he could not be induced to sign a bond of reconizance at court. In other words he would not trust either the *ability*, *integrity*, or *honor* of the P. M. G. of the U. States to the amount of 1200 dollars! !—Mr. G. finally addressed a note to Messrs. H. and G. † who, with a generosity becoming the cause they espouse, rendered that assistance which his pretended friends denied him—If after this Mr. D. continues to hold his office, it will be a greater proof of the magninimity than of the justice of Mr. G. Is it not surprising that an enlightened people should ever credit those who are capable of deserting a friend in distress? Or if they can believe sneaking ingratitude allied with public spirit and patriotism? If they will desert and betray an individual to whom they proffer the incense of adulation, will they not more readily desert the sovereign people when the tempest lours and the storm thickens around them?"

Notes.

* *Mr. Dods is Postmaster at Hartford.*

† *Messers Hudson and Goodwin, editors of the Connecticut Courant, a federal paper*

Sale by Auction.

☞ This Evening

(FRIDAY) the 4th inst at half past THREE o'clock, will be sold, at the lower end of Ellicott's wharf,

A choice parcel of

Three Year's Old WINE,

Just landed.

Consisting of

10 pipes
13 half pipes, and
1 qr. cask

} London Particular MADEIRA.

R. IEMMON & CO. Auct'rs.

March 4.

Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY Next,

The 10th instant, at half past 4 o'clock, P. M. will be sold,

A LOT of GROUND,

On Eutaw-street, between Saratoga street, and Waggon alley, 22 feet front, and 66 feet deep. Subject to a ground rent, of 12 dolls. per annum. Terms will be made known at time of sale.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'r.

March 4.

N. Saltonstall and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Now Landing from brig Susannah, captain Minot,

30 hhds. N. E. RUM,

A few pipes L. P. MADEIRA WINE.

Freight Wanted.



The above brig, being an excellent vessel will take freight for any port in the United States at low rates. Apply as above.

March 4. d4teo4t

150 bags Race Ginger,

Just received per brig Eunice, captain Forten, from Salem, and for sale by

BUFFUM & GOODHUE,

No. 84, Bowly's wharf.

March 4. d3t eo4t

Notice.

An election for directors of the *Union Insurance Company of Maryland*, will be held at the office of the company, No. 30, South Gay-street, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 9 & 12 o'clock. No transfers will be made from the 10th instant until after the election.

By order of the Board,

HENRY COURTNAY, Sec'ry.

March 4 eo11t

The Washington Volunteers,

Are directed to meet on Saturday evening next, at Fulton's (long room) Globe Inn, at 6 o'clock, to ballot for eight non commissioned officers, and to give, as well those persons who have expressed a wish, as those that may then attend, an opportunity of joining the company. A specimen of the uniform will be ready on that evening for examination.

DANIEL C. HEATH, Capt.

March 4. 2t

TICKET No. 6974,

Which yesterday drew the HIGH PRIZE of 30,000 dollars, in St. Mary's College Lottery.

Was sold on the 28th January last to *Antoine Favier*, hatter, Fells-Point, & *Justin Borgoyne*, a sailor, at the established *Lottery office of* GEO. DOBBIN & MURPHY, No. 10, Baltimore street—where may be had, Tickets in the several Lotteries authorised by this state and city. Also,

Tickets in the

PHILADELPHIA LOTTERY,

For the Encouragement of

USEFUL ARTS.

Regular Check-books will be kept by

GEO. DOBBIN & MURPHY.

Mach 4. eod4t

THE CAPITAL PRIZE.

Ticket, No. 6974 was drawn the 36th day in St. Mary's College Lottery, a prize of 30,000 Dollars,—The Ticket was sold at G. and R. WAITS's Truly Fortunate Lottery office, corner of Market and Charles-street, to Mr. Dobbin, who we understand afterwards disposed of to another person in this city. Ticket No. 15564, which was drawn the second capital prize (15,000 dollars)—Ticket, No. 7001, which was drawn the third capital prize (10,000 dollars)—and ticket, No 1977 which was drawn the 4th capital prize (5000 dollars) were all sold at the same Lucky office.

It is a very singular circumstance, that three prizes, sold at G. & R WAITE's Lottery office in this city, amounting to *Forty five Thousand Dollars*, were all within 27 numbers of each other

March 4. d

St. Mary's College Lottery.

Thirty-sixth Day's Drawing.

Prize of 30,000 Dollars,

No 6974*

Prizes of 200 Dollars.

No 20395.

Prize of 100 Dollars.

No. 12208.

Prize of 50 Dollars.

Nos. 9341 7680 4102 4171 12458.

And 161 of 12 Dollars.

SAM. VINCENT, } Clerks to the
GEO. DOBBIN, } Managers.

* Sold at the Established Lottery Office of GEO. DOBBIN & MURPHY, No. 10 Baltimore-street, on the 28th January, to Antoine Favier, Hatter, Fell's Point, and Justin Borgoyne, a sailor.

March 4. 1t

For Sale

A NEGRO WOMAN and CHILD.—The Woman is about 23 years of age, a complete house Servant and Seamstress—The Child is nine months old. Inquire at this office.

March 4. eo

The following Pamphlets

Have just been received from London, and for sale

By CONRAD, LUCAS & Co.

OBSERVATIONS ON EUROPEAN COURTS,

AND OUTLINES OF THEIR POLITICS, &c.

By Macall Medford, of America.

*** "This pamphlet contains matter well worthy the attention of all classes of Englishmen at the present juncture"

[*Anti-Jacobin Review, London, Oct.* 1807.

OIL WITHOUT VINEGAR & DIGNITY WITHOUT PRIDE;

OR, BRITISH, AMERICAN & WEST-INDIA INTEREST CONSIDERED.

By Macall Medford.

☞ "Mr. Medford's pamphlet is in truth one of the most sensible political essays that have lately appeared, far exceeding anyother which has been produced by the present differences, in the rare qualities of candor and impartiality."—*Edinburg Review, for Oct.* 1807.

March 4. eo4t

TO THE DEBTORS OF

John Lisle, Jun. and Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Having returned to this country for the purpose of obtaining a settlement of my partnership concerns with my late partner, John Lisle, Junr of Philadelphia (by a reference of the whole transactions to two or four respectable merchants, or in case of that mode not being agreed to by him, by an appeal to law) I think proper to advise all persons indebted to the late firm of John Lisle, junr. and Co. of Philadelphia, not to pay the same to John Lisle.

MACALL MEDFORD.

March 4. d4t‡

A House Wanted.

Any person having a large genteel HOUSE to let situated in a high and healthy part of the City, with spacious out-door room and other usual conveniences, may hear of a good tenant by inquiring at this office.

N. B. Possession must be given on the first of April.

March 4. d4t

The members of the WASHINGTON ARTILLERY COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

are requested to meet to-morrow (Saturday) evening at 7 o'clock, at Mr. Caustin's

Persons desirous of joining this association will leave their names with a member.

WILLIAM POTTS, Sec'ry.

March 4. 2t

First Baltimore Hussars.

You are ordered to meet at Lindenberger's lot on Tuesday evening next at 3 o'clock, in full uniform. All absentees will be *positively* fined. Gentlemen desirous of joining this troop are requested to apply previous to the meeting.

CHARLES STERETT RIDGELEY, Lt.

March 4.

UNION ARTILLERY COMPANY

Will meet at Rees's Tavern (Opposite Christs Church) on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, the members thereof will please be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance to the company will be laid before them. Gentlemen desirous of joining (a few being wanted to complete the company) are invited to attend or send in their names, by any of the members.

JOHN ROY, Captain.

March 4.

A Runaway.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a mulatto Man, named MOSES, who says he belongs to Mr. Henry Wilson, of the City of Baltimore; said fellow appears to be about twenty years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made; has a sore leg; his clothing, a surtout coat of light coloured drab cloth, vest of white flannel faced with red cloth, nankeen pantaloons, oznaburg shirt, worsted hose, and old shoes. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold, agreeably to law, for his prison fees, &c.

JOSEPH M'CENEY, Sheriff of Anne Arundel County

February 16. law4t‡