FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

MARCH 5, 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.

Sale by Auction.
On THURSDAY,
The 10th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. will be sold on the premises, on a liberal credit,
2 Valuable Lots of Ground:
In fee simple, on Paca-street, near the Precinct's Market-house, and directly opposite the Hand Tavern. The whole fronting on Paca-street, 49 feet, and running back 140 feet to a 20 feet ally
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.
March 1.

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.

Miss INGLIS
At No. 24, Chatham-street, a very few doors west of the Mayor's,
Begs leave to inform her friends and the public that on Monday the 7th March, she will open a handsome assortment of
FRENCH & ENGLISH
Millinery, Fancy Dresses. &c.
March 3. d

John and James Roberts,
No. 280, MARKET-STREET,
Have on kand, and offer for sale, on reasonable terms, by the package or piece,
10 boxes 4 4 and 7-8 Irish Linens,
6 bales India Muslins,
5 bales Fine Flannels,
3 trunks 4-4 and 6 4 Cambrick Muslins,
4 bales Russia Sheetings,
1 trunk colored Linen Pocket H'dkfs.
Also
Constitution Cords, Velvets, Dimities, Marseilles Quilting, 3 4 Brown Irish Linen, Superfine and Common Cloths, Green Senshaws and Lutestrings, Colored Threads, Black & Brown Sewing Silks, &c, &c.
March 3. d15t

Matthew Smith,
No. 3, NORTH LIBERTY-STREET,
Has on hand, an excellent assortment of
Queen's-ware,
Best English CUT GLASS, and a few Setts Handsome TEA CHINA,
Which he sells on reasonable terms for cash.
Likewise, Liverpool Short Pipes, in boxes, and Pocket Bottles.
March 3 d4t

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

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

City Commissioners' Office,
BALTIMORE, March 3, 1808.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the City Commissioners will meet on Tuesday next, the 8th instant, at 10 o'olock, A. M. to establish the boundary lines of Lot No. 268, situate on Exter and Duke-streets.
Those who are interested are requested to attend with the surveyor, land marks and papers necessary for establishing the same.
By order.
SAM. VINCENT, Clerk.
March 3. d4t

Lottery Tickets.
Nine undrawn TICKETS, in St. Mary's College Lottery, just received from N. York, are now offered for sale at G. & R. WAITE's Truly Fortunate Lottery Office, Corner of Market and Charles streets.
Eight Days only to draw, and there is remaining in the wheel:
1 Prize of 30,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars.
2 Prizes of 1,500 Dollars
And a great proportion of inferior Prizes.
A better opportunity of making a large Fortune for a small sum never before presented itself to the public.
March 3. d4t

THE CAPITAL PRIZE.
The 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. 15364, 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

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

For the Federal Gazette.

MR. HEWES,

Your correspondent Z, will please accept of as much of the following as will apply to his communication, which appeared after I had written these remarks—and as I have none of the feelings which he imputes to me, I shall not perhaps trouble him or you any further on the subject.

The writer in the American, after three days labour, has brought forth some common place epithets of *insidiousness* and *British influence*, which do not apply to your correspondent any more than to the author of the "*Notes on Virginia*," which your correspondent copied by *Chapter*, and not "*passages*," as is most wickedly asserted.

It is true, he prefaces this implied abuse of the president, by observing that "a manufactory with the contemplated capital of "this (a million) in the hands of one individual, would be a complete monopoly; "but a manufactory divided into 50,000 "shares, taken up all over the state, is not "to be cloaked with so disgusting an appellation."—Now, in answer to this I humbly conceive, that a monopoly in 5000 or 50,000 hands, is no less a monopoly than a monopoly in one hand; indeed, the combination of many individuals is more to be dreaded, though the capital be the same; and this is the case with the English East-India company, and many other companies in Europe

To make the application plain, let us suppose the same capital was to be employed in building ships, or making shoes would it be any alleviation to the shoemakers & shipcarpenters to be told, that it was 50,000 individuals combined, and not *one only*, who had entered into competition with them?

In our rage for corporations we may imitate the Europeans of the last century, and be obliged to licence lotteries to relieve the poor sufferers from corporations erected to relieve the poor!

"He (says this writer, alluding to Mr. Jefferson) advises an adoption of agricultural pursuits, in preference to manufactures or commerce;—But Mr. J." he adds, "had *no idea*, at that day (the Notes on Virginia were wrote during the struggle to obtain our indepence in 1780 and 1781) that the rapid increase of our country, in point of population and riches, would enable us to grasp the three instead of the one, and still have to seek a vent for the surplus productions of our soil in the different parts of the world." Here is a pretty "*idea*" to be sure, of the president's foresight.—No—people of America—the man that Washington appointed Secretary of state, was opposed to that rapid, *forced* and *artificial* increase which the author of the Notes foresaw; & in his 8th query of the same Notes, he condemns the then desire of America to produce rapid population, in the following impressive and prophetic language: "They (the emigrants) will bring with them the principles of the governments they leave, imbibed in their early youth; or, if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing as is usual, from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty."—In "proportion to their numbers, they will share with us the legislation; they will infuse into it their spirit, warp and bias its directions, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass."

Great errors are entertained and propagated as to the overgrown population and wealth of this country. Whoever is acquainted with the internal economy of Maryland, must know that it is dreadfully defective, principally because the great land-holders will not divide and farm out their lands, and prefer advances for slaves to those of stock, &c. Here is a field for improvement worthy freemen, and has been ascertained by some experiments, lately made and published in Pennsylvania, that labor employed in agriculture yielded four times as much as the same labor employed in spinning and weaving, so that the Pennsylvanians are about purchasing farms to employ their poor, instead of work shops and looms. The worst lands in this state would support sheep, and there cannot be the smallest doubt, but the prices of mutton and wool, will amply reward those who shall have turned their attention to and employed the poor in keeping flocks.

Some of the capital which is not returned to the banking institutions, and may want vent, might be patriotically and perhaps lucratively employed in repairing the great post road, leading through the state from Cæcil to Washington; and the proprietors of vacant lots in and about the city, may now find their account in filling up and at least preparing them for building, by which a number of hands may find employment; but as to corporations, I cannot omit to hint, that one of the most deserving amongst us, has lately received a *damper* from which it may recover with difficulty, and ought to give serious alarm to the votaries of this sort of undertakings in Baltimore.

The sole point of view in which this subject is considered, in the 19th query of the notes on Virginia, is the *policy*---by which is meant in other words, whether it would or would not be an advantage for the people of America, to divide their labor between farming and manufacturing, as they relate to internal economy and good government; and no one from Mr. Tench Coxe down to the writers of the present day, has refuted Mr. Jefferson to my satisfaction; nor will they, I fear, while there is an acre of land uncultivated. Another point of view is scarcely less important, it is this: Our papers teem with complaints and remonstrances of the foreign manufacturers, on the consequences felt or apprehended by them, from a non intercourse with us. It is pretty generally believed, that if any thing will bring the foreign governments to arrangements suitable to us, it is the influence we have over their workmen; and is this great engine to be broken in pieces in haste and without deliberation? Are we to invite the workmen of Europe to become cultivators of provisions and raw materials, and make themselves more independent of us? Without any corporations, and by the mere effect of our excessive duties on imports, the quantities of provisions and raw materials exported from this country, have gradually diminished, and as early as 1794, Mr. Strickland stated the fact to the British board of agriculture, as a matter not only of consolation but triumph.

The labor-saving machines of this country, are its ships, as long as we have such quantities of timber and iron. It is by them the American farmer is enabled by the price of one day's work here, to obtain the work of a dozen in India. It is by them the price of a barrel of flour, which would not buy six yards of cloth here, will buy a dozen in Europe.

Your readers, Mr. Hewes, would not believe, perhaps, that notwithstanding all this boasting of numbers and wealth, the writer in the American tells us, *in three different places* that the balance of trade is against us.

This is too silly to require further attention. Let the public read the Secretary of the Treasury's report, where this seeming contradiction is amply accounted for: But the secret is out—Chinese *policy* is the *policy* recommended by this advocate of monopoly. Let every body stay at home—let the ships rot, and the sailors turn weavers—or any thing else. This is the way, according to that writer—China "is *independent* of the nations of Europe—the avaricious spirit of the Europeans causes her government to be respected, altho' not in possession of a single ship of war."

The Chinese are private manufacturers; what little trade they have is internal or carried on by others, and their farmers want frequently bread for themselves.—I never learned that there were corporations or combinations in China, operating as a tax on the price of labor there; but are they free, are they respectable, are they happy?—are they one whit better off than the "*independent*" savages of the islands in the great South Sea?—Here the argument ends: a state of nature is better than a state of civilization! Oh, there is "*method in our madness.*"

A Native of Baltimore.

From the Freeman's Journal.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

The public mind was not a little alarmed yesterday at a column in the Aurora, declaring *that Great Britain had determined to "make war upon us."* So great indeed was the apparent candour exhibited by that editor, who execrated upon himself merited infamy if he was falsely alarming the people this time, that many out of mere charity to human nature believed his assertions, while others were so panic struck that they almost conceited the bayonets of the enemy were glittering behind them. Towards noon, the panic began to subside, and before night the newsmongers found out that Mr. Surgo had only been at his old trade of fibbing, at which it would seem he is "no slouch."

The following is the article from the Aurora, which we shall publish verbatim, with remarks; and while we strip the mask from this political mountebank, we trust the abused public will leave him to that "merited infamy" which he has called down upon his head.

"TO YOUR TENTS ONCE MORE!

"The public have been constantly imposed upon, by the nefarious deceptions "of presses, in the pay of Great Britain—"we have endeavored with earnestness, to "counteract those injurious artifices and "frauds upon the public."

[A good beginning, and quite in character; for as the old adage says, 'the greatest rogue cries out rogue first.' So much for the first clause: In regard to the second, we should like to know who pays the Aurora-man for his patriotic labors in counteracting those injurious artifices and frauds by perpetrating greater ones?]

"*We now deem it a duty, to impress it most "seriously on the public, that as we can have "no interest seperate from the interest of the "U. States—every tie that is sacred & binding to social man*, independent of every "consideration of principle and pride, fixes the affections and the duties of the editor of this paper, to those generous wishes "and solicitudes, which bind men to their "country, and men of numerous families, "to covet and preserve peace."

[This now is nothing but "Stuff" and "Snuff;" a kind of rhapsodical-rhapsody, finely spun and double twisted, for the purpose of making nets to catch gulls; and very similar to one of the light-fingered gentry having hold of the button of your coat with one hand, while he is drawing your watch with the other, at the same time looking you in the face & uttering an exordium in favour of innate rectitude.]

"The same obligations call upon us not "to let the people slumber—nor let them be "imposed upon—if, when we are sustained "by the concurrent character of events, "men will not believe—if they will willingly trust to the deceiver, then, while "we deplore the *infatuation*, we are THE MORE *justified*—we now assure the American public, that we are possessed of information of the most authentic character."

[More "Snuff," mere Whip-Syllabub—but hist! we have it now; the egg is so full of meat that it will bust with very fullness; the mountain labors, it cracks, and the people's years will be split with the report——.]

"That *Great Britain has determined to make war upon us*"."

[This is one of Duane's PLUMPERS. Never do things by halves, whenever sturdy assertions cost no money; only a "little merited infamy." but the assertion is made in the face of heaven, and the writer declars that he is "possessed of information of the most authentic character" to justify it.]

"That all vessels bearing the American "flag are seized in the ports of G. Bri"tain.

[The Romp which arrived at New-York about a week ago, reported that many vessels had been as usual detained and sent in by English cruizers, under the blockading decrees, for having French produce on board. This circumstance is therefore perverted into seizing all vessels that bear the American flag—merely serving an old dish under a new name.]

"And their ministers have declared their "determination, not to depart a tittle "from their pretensions."

[Another Plumper—but it is equally as easy to utter three fibs as one.]

"Mr. Pinkney had not left London, but "his functions had been in some degree "suspended by the hostility of the minis"terial declarations, with his claims and protests."

[Mr. Pinkney was appointed minster-plenipotentiary to Great-Britain for specific purposes, and to act jointly with Mr. Munroe, our resident minister. Mr. Monroe having returned to America. Mr. Pinkney possessed no authority to act as minister—And if *Great-Britain has determined to declare war against us, and has seized all vessels in her ports, bearing the American flag*, (which is in fact actual war) the government of the U. States would be in possession of the facts and Mr. Pinckney be recalled if not already on his way home. But what information have we from the seat of government? Why that the president has nominated Mr. Pinkney to the senate, as resident minister at the British court, and that the senate have confirmed the nomination! Oh, thou Duane.]

"If we are not much mistaken, a mes"sage on this subject has been communi"cated to congress."

[Now it unfortunately happens for Duane, that the injunction of secrecy respecting the confidential message is taken off much soonor than he expected it would be, and the bubble has burst The president communicated a letter from Mr. Pinckney to Mr. Canning, the English secretary for foreign affairs, remonstrating against the late decrees, and a letter from Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Champagny, the French minister, on a decree of the French court, relative to an American ship wrecked on the coast of France.]

"The people of America may rely upon "the information we have here given we "have never yet imposed a falsehood on the "public—and should deem ourselves meriting infamy, to hold out a false alarm, on "a subject so serious—we have fulfilled the "duties of a faithful centinel—if they will "trust to traitors—be the evil upon their "credulity."

[Now, what have you to say for yourself? Wretched mangler of words and sentences—"a thing of shreds and patches"—what do you not deserve at the hand of the American people? Let scorn and contempt then be your portion, as you have desired.]

Thus have we detected this hocus-pocus juggler in his bare faced attempt to mislead the public. Seizing on the current news of the day, he twists and mangles it in such a manner that a casual reader will scarcely recognize it, and then deals out the *trash* as important information derived from the most authentic sources. Such arts of editorship, no man who has a respect for himself, can or will resort to

THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, March 8.

ARRIVED,

Ship Pamptico, Misrea, Nantz 46 days
Brig Ceres, Metcalf, Martinique
Schr. Virginia Ann, Collier, P. Petre Guad. 22
Delight, Davis, Fredericksburg 10
Sarah, Williams, do. 17
Ann, Seymes. B. E. St. Croix 21
Resolution, Sheffield, Bordeaux 70
Venus, Smith, Savannah 5
Alonzo, Darling, Turks-Island 15.

CLEARED,

Schr. Linnet, Spink, West-Indies
Margaret, Benedict, Norfolk
Franklin, Gibbs, Newport.

Ship Pamptico, Misrea, in 46 days from Nantz, salt. The brig Sally, Picket, from Boston, for Nantz, for fear of being boarded by the British, put into a small port near Bellisle, called Crak, and seized by the French, in consequence of something extracted from the seamen. A brig from Philadelphia, for the continent, had been boarded by the the British, and afterwards taken by the French into St. Maloes and condemned.

Schr. Ann, Seymes, in 21 days from B. E. St. Croix, via New-London, rum, and sugar. The brig Charles Williams, was to sail in 4 or 5 days for New-York; a New-Haven brig, Hunt, in 4; brig Mount Vernon, Price, Dighton, 10; brig Louisa, Derby, of Boston, 4; brig Hermoine, Purdy, New-Haven, 12; schr. Hannah, Anderson, Philadelphia, 8; Anna, Rux, Newburyport, 15, Ealo, Whitmore, Middletown 10; brig Dana, Alsop, N. London 10. Feb. 10, lat. 21, 56, long. 66, 32, spoke brig William, Davis, of Newburyport, six days from Antigua for Charleston. 15th, lat. 27, 53, long. 71, 11, spoke schr. Republican of New-York, 10 days from *Baltimore* for New-Orleans. 29th lat. 43, 23, long. 72, spoke schr. Betsey and Jane, 21 days from St. Vincents.

Schr. Virginia-Ann, Collier, in 22 days from Point-Petre, (Gaud.) coffee and sugar. Left ship Northern Liberties, Clough, for New York; ship Washington, of do.; ship Perseverance, Thompson, of do.; brig Respect, of Newburyport; and brig Eliza, Gilford, for Philadelphia, both to sail in 8 days; *brig Ann, for Baltimore, in 10 days*; schr. Barney, of Newhaven; and others. Feb. 8, to the windward of Guadaloupe, was boarded by a 50 gun ship, 1 frigate, and 3 brigs in co. and treated politely; they were from the coast of Africa, for provisions, and had received orders to blockade Guadaloupe.—Feb. 13, in lat. 29, long. 69, spoke schooner William, of Wiscasset, 10 days from Barbados for Charleston. Feb. 26, off Cape Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale, and saw a schooner in great distress, but could not reach her.

At Hell Gate, brig Sally, Tiers, from Havanna.

Below last night, one ship.

Latest from France.

By the arrival of the ship Pamptico, capt. Milrea, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Paris papers to the 6th of Jan. inclusive: they contain but little news.—She left Nantz on the 16th of January, at which time an embargo was hourly expected. There had been for some time and continued, an embargo on all vessels at Bordeaux, Rochelle, and Antwerp. It appears from the French Gazettes, that

Intelligence from Denmark announced that an English squadron, under the command of admiral Hood, had presented itself before Marstrand, a city of Sweden, and demanded the occupation of that port and fortress.

The French emperor arrived at Paris on the 1st of January. During his stay in Italy, he nominated Mr. Roederer, minister of finance of the kingdom of Naples, grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

It is also stated that there had been a violent earthquake on the coast of Barbary, particularly at Algiers, which continued half an hour, and did much damage.

We are informed by a passenger in the Pamptico, that Bonaparte was soon to visit the sea ports of France, and was expected at Bordeaux in a few days

From Paris papers to the 6th January, received by the Pamptico.

The schooner Freedom, Smith, from Gloucester; and the schooner Valco, Stillave, of Boston, both arrived at Bordeaux, on the 31st December, not having been boarded, on account of the bad weather driving off the cruizers.

The ship Hyades, Savage, of Saco, from Charleston for Cowes, was captured by the French privateer Savage, and carried into Calais, on the 1st of January. The same privateer has captured a ship from Philadelphia, for Amsterdam, and sent her to Dunkirk—she had touched at Cowes.

The *ship Catherine, from Baltimore*, for Cadiz, is captured by the French, and sent into Calais, having previously been in possession of a privateer.

The ship Ceres, Greene, for New York, was coming out of Bordeaux, about the 1st of January, and ordered back. The ship Eliza, Skeddy, from New-York, has arrived at Bordeaux.

PHILADELPHI, March 4.

ARRIVED,

Ship Voltaire, Brown, Charleston 11
Rice and Cotton.
Brig Amphitrite, Hawley, Havana 10
Sugars.
Fair Trader, Kay, Martinique via Dominica, coffee and sugar. —
Orient Jennings, Portland 9
Plaister.
Schr. New-Bethiah, Hall, Boston 8
James, Merritt, N. Carolina 10

Ship Active, Morris, from Canton, via the isle of France; ship Portio, Risborough, from the isle of May; ship Liberty, Bryan, for Charleston; ship Helvetius, Bausch, from do; ship Agnes, Bunce, from do; brig Exchange, Nichols, 17 days from St. Kitts; schr. Milford Sayre, from Point Petre; schr. Kitz, 33 days from Lisbon, and one ship, name unknown, are below.

The London Morning Post of January 8, says—"A ship from PHILADELPHIA called the AMERICA, commanded by capt. Proctor, bound to a port in Holland, is put into Portsmouth leaky. Capt. Proctor was yesterday on 'change, and informed us, that on the 18th of Dec. off Sicily, he fell in with a French privateer of 16 guns, who boarded him, demanded a sight of his papers, and diligently examined his crew on the subject of the real destination of the ship, and finding that his voyage was to be concluded in Holland, suffered to proceed; first taking from him two barrels of sugar, and all the stock he had upon deck. The capt. of the privateer informed Capt. Proctor, that during his cruise he had captured seven English ships and four American, all of which he had sent into Spain. His instructions were to bring in all Americans vessels bound to English ports, and those he had captured are bound for Liverpool, one of which was from *Baltimore*, one from New York and two from Charleston. The number of prizes he had sent in, had so shortened his hands that he feared the English captains whom he had on board, would attempt to raise upon the crew of the privateer, and he therefore put 6 of them (the 7th died soon after he was taken) on board the America, presenting Capt. Proctor with two bottles of brandy to sustain them until he should be enabled to get rid of them.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23.

Arrived, schr. Caty-Ann, Tupper, St. Anne's, Jam. 18 days rum.

Ship Cleopatra, Scott, Liverpool, 49 days—salt, goods and crockery, (full.)

Schr. Royal Hope, Burnham, N. York, 8 days—goods, hemp and produce:

Capt. Scott sailed from Liverpool, on the 5th Jan: —In lat. 31, long. 26, was spoke by the French privateer, Laere, of 14 guns, who ordered the Cleopatra's boat out, but it blowing hard was not boarded, and escaped from her by a press of sail.

February 24.

Arrived, sloop Semeramis, Slocum, New-York, 9 days, Produce.

Cleared, sloop Phœbe, Anthony, Providence, (R. I.)