FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

MARCH 6, 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

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. d5t 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

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

Baltimore United Volunteers
You are ordered to assemble on Lindenbergers Lot, at the west extremity of Prat street on Tuesday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, precisely, with arms and accoutrements complete. The new members are particularly requested to attend. All absentees will be fined.
JOHN REINICKER, Sec'ry.
March 5. d3t

The United Blues.
Are ordered to meet at my quarters on Tuesday the 8th March, at 6 o'clock in the evento ballot for new members. And those persons who are willing to join are requested to attend or send there names by some of the members JACOB GRAFFLIN, Captain.
March 5. d3t

Ordered, That a Meeting of
GENERAL EATON'S BLUES, be held at Mr. Solomon Brown's near the Hay scales, Old-Town, on Wednesday Evening, 9th inst. at 7 o'clock.
Persons desirous of joining the company will attend or send their names by a member.
Aaron R Levering,
Benjamin Armitage.
James Clark.
March 4. d4t

United Columbian Volunteers.
Will meet at Fitch's Mechanical Hall, Light-street, on Monday Evening next, the 7th instant, at 6 o'clock precisely. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance as they will receive certificates of membership and transact other business of importance to the company.
GEORGE KEYSER, Captain.
Gentlemen desirous to join this company will please to attend, or send their names by some member of the company.
March 3. d4t

From a London Paper.

OLIGARCHY OF ENGLAND.

In all the philippics which the press of Bonaparte issues against this country from time to time to time, the great complaint is against the oligarchy of England. By this word Oligarchy (or government of the few) is ment our parliament, odr nobility, our landed and commercial interests. These olligarchs, for sooth, are too dull, or obstinate, to enter into the great views of Napoleon, and therefore he abuses them and says that England will never prosper until they cease to have any interest or lead in the affairs of their country. But let not the Jacobins and Levelers in this country (if any such there be) suppose that Bonaparte leans to democracy when he abuses oligarchy. No, no: he points out what government he wishes to substitute for this oligarchy, which he so much condemns: it is monarchy free monarchy, which from his lips means despotism. We shall quote the passage, which has drawn forth these observations, verbatim from the Moniteur; and we think it worth not only the attention of the people of this country, but of America, also. This distinction of oligarchies, and the substitution of pure monarchies, applies as strongly to the Amercian people as to the people of this country. It shews clearly what Bonaparte would do with them, if his power were equal to his will and if the British navy did not prevent him from carrying all his political reveries into execution. The passage we allude to is this: "All that is passing in England proves the advantages of a monarchial government, and the dangers of oligarchy. A monarch has feelings under such a guide, ministers are just and enlightened.

But oligarchy considers neither the interests of the country, nor the rights of humanity, nor duties of justice. Happy England, when she shall again become a monarchy! In another passage of this philippic are the following words, "What means of salvation are left for England? When her oligarchic chall perceive that it has wearied the fates, and tired out the patience of the people, it will behold its own danger, and will abandon the salvation of the state to other hands. A monarch does not thus separate his interests from those of his country. With it he is determined to preserve its existence, or to perish." In addition to the sentiments here declared, we have to inform our countrymen that pamphlets have been written in Paris by the ablest writers in the pay of Bonaparte, to impress upon their readers that there are to be no more balances of power, nor checks; but that in the new system of France is to be the centre, round which every thing else must move. and that no other forms of government shall be suffered to exist, but those of pure and adsolute monarchy. When Bonaparte says, "Happy England, when she shall again become a monarcy!" it is clear he means to say, when she is under a despotism as unlimited as that of France. It is no wonder that limited monarchies should be so offensive to him. As long as there exists a free government on earth, that government will form so striking a contract to his own, that his people must wish for a change. Besides, he perceives that there is no comparison between the strength of those nations which enjoy only a certain portion of freedom, and those states which are governed by pure monarchies, as he is pleased to call them. Spain was a pure monarchy according to his idea, and so were Portugal and Prussia. His new created kingdoms of Holland, Naples, and Westphalia. are all what he calls pure monarchies; the consequence of which is, that they must be obedient satellates to the system of France; and that these pure monarchs must tremble at his nod, and obey his bidding. The celebrated Mr. Burker, in speaking of the situation of a British sovereign, says, "I see nothing that is wanting to his authority, nothing that is wanting to his splendor, rank and power, which should make a king of England wish to exchange his situation with any other sovereign on earth." It is because he feels England too weak, that in kind compassion Bonaparte wishes its government was despotic? No; it is because he feels that a king supported by the energies of a free people, is too strong for him to dictate to. He says, the page of history shews the weakness of (what he calls) oligarchies, and the strength of pure monarchies, or, in other words, despotic governmentr. We would wish to know what page of history it is that shews this, or whether it is modern history or ancient? If he looks to modern times. the only nations which he has not conquered (England and America) are countries that have those oligarchies called parliamens & senates. If we refer to ancient history we shall find that all the pure monarchies of the world fell before the Roman republic; but when Rome herself submitted to despotic sway, the character and power of the nation fell most rapidly, and the Roman empire became a prey to barbarians. It would be an insult to a British public to attempt by a formal argument to prove what every man feels, and is firmly persuaded of—that the prosperity of this country is principally owing to that portion of freedom which we derive from our consitution, the wisdom of our laws, and the justice by which they are administered. Some short answer, however, may be expected, when that constitution and those laws are attacked in the official paper of our enemy.

We cannot suppose it possible for a single Briton to coincide with the sentiments which Bonaparte has delivered respecting toe happiness which this country would enjoy under a despotism; but as we know that we have many American readers, we will emphatically put the question to them—How would you like those oligarchies, of senate and house of representatives to be suppressed, and to have in the place of them puremonarchy, a la Bonaparte.

MUTILATED TESTIMONY,

By an unknown Stenographer.

Lieutenant Spence had addressed a letter to the Editor of the National Intelligencer, animadverting upon an unjust statement of his testimony. Mr. Smith published the letter. Lieutenant Spence has requested the Editor of the Federal Gazette to correct two material errors.—The following is the corrected letter.

MR. SMITH,

Having noticed with some degree of displeasure, a statement said to have emanated from a bye stander of parts of evidence given by me before the military court in the case of Gen. Wilkinson, I should not only deem it repugnant to every principle of equity and honor to become the passive instrument of an *impression* to the prejudice of the Hon. Daniel Clark, when wholly unacquainted with any *circumstance* in the slightest degree relative to the affair in issue between him and the general, or of any incident calculated to establish the charge of co-operation with colonel Burr, or fact going to shew a connexion between them in the evil designs ascribed to the latter gentleman; but I should conceive it offending against the impulse which actuates all my actions were I not to notice what appears materially to concern myself. This stenographist of mutilated testimony in his selection of expressions, seems to imply that I had heretofore been desirous of concealing an avowed and admitted fact, which can only receive an unfavorable hue from such a desire. It is a circumstance I have ever openly declared when called upon, (but which I never acknowledged, for an act in itself innocent should not be reluctantly confessed as a sin) that I embarked for New Orleans in a vessel, on board which was Dr. Bollman, a gentleman I had never spoken to prior to sailing from Philadelphia; Mr. Alexander, a barrister, known to me only as a man eminent and respectable in his profession, and a lady, who at that time I had never seen, but who I afterwards had the pleasure of knowing as Madame D'Avergne. Whether those persons sailed with the privity of col. Burr, or with views in coalescance with his, I could not at that time have taken upon myself to determine, for I never understood from either of them by the remotest intimations that designs were contemplated, such as subsequent accusations have charged them with; but that colonel Burr was acquainted with my intention to visit New Orleans is manifest from the subjoined transcript of a letter written by him to the Hon. Daniel Clark, which till the day of delivery was open to my perusal:

"This will be handed to you by my young friend Lieut. Spence, of the navy: he was one of the brave corps who gave splendor to our naval character at the seige of Tripoli, and an officer of distinguished merit. I have to request you will shew him every civility, and I need not say how much your attentions will contribute to render his stay amongst you agreeable: introduce him to some of your friends of both sexes.

"A. BURR"

This is the letter spoken of in my evidence which I stated to be a simple letter of introduction, the face of hich supercedes the necessity of my saying differs idely from a letter of recommendation. It insured to me the polite attentions of Mr. Clark, and whilst the hospitality of his table is still alive in my memory I cann t silently permit its being interpreted to his prejudice, as I never have or shall without resentment suffer any man to offend my feelings or honor. I can safely affirm that neither col. Burr nor Dr. Bollman at any period of my acquaintance with them made t me a proposal incompatible with this unfrail principle of conduct.

There is a remark made by this bye stander respecting my having dined with Mr. Clark in company with Dr. Bollman something too exclusive to accord with my testimony given before the h norhble court. It would have wore more the complexion of candor, had he stated that I had never to the best of my recollection seen Dr. Bollman in the house of D. Clark but once, at dinner of which many participated.

After nearly a months residence in New-Orleans, motives I have never felt a reluctance in disclosing; views separate from and unconnected with col Burr; and such as I intend no man of spirit shall reflect upon with impunity, induced me to realize an excursion I had long contemplated, suggested by curiosity and the errantry of youth a tour from collateral consequences pregnant with great uneasiness to me but which I should have made, had col. Burr been in London or its Antipodes! Dr. B llman knew of my purpose to make this jaunt, for he had often heard me express this intention; and a few days before my departure requested me to take charge of a letter to col. Burr whom he said would be in the Western country and probably at Nashville. and I have an impression that Madame D'Auvergne solicited the same favor.

I knew col. Burr as the ex Vice-president of the United States. He had just abdicated this dignified situation; he had never been accused of designs at variance with the interest of his country, nor had the breath of suspicion sullied the reputation which had exalted him to the post of honor! his esteem was no odum nor was his acquaintance a censure. Under such circumstances I took charge of a letter—On a similar occasion where is he who could so far deviate from politeness as to refuse. Mr. Clark on my leaving New-Orleans had the kindness to furnish me with a letter of introduction which contained merely a repetition of what col. Burr had written.

This, Mr. Smith, I wish you to insert as an annotation to the statement I noticed in your paper of the 24th ult. to explain and dissipate the fallacious expression, and to do justice to one who has the

honor to remain,
your obt. servant,
ROBERT T. SPENCE.

Washington, March 1, 1808.

☞ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,

Communicated for the Federal Gazette.

A SUMMARY
Of the value of the EXPORTS *from each State.*

	Domestic.	*Foreign.*	*TOTAL.*
New-Hampshire,	365 950	314,072	680,022
Vermont,	148,469	55,816	204,285
Massachusetts,	6,185,748	13,926,377	20,112,125
Rhode Island,	741,988	915,576	1,657,564
Connecticut,	1,519,083	105,644	1,624,727
New-York,	9,957,416	16,400,547	26,357,963
New Jersey,	36 063	5,123	41,186
Pennsylvania,	4,809,616	12 055,128	16,864,744
Delaware,	77 695	151,580	229,275
Maryland,	4,016,699	10,282,285	14,298,984
*District of Columbia,	1,363,352	83,026	1,446,378
Virginia	4,393 521	367,713	4,761,234
North-Carolina,	740,933	4 229	745,162
South-Carolina,	7,129,365	3,783,199	10,912,564
Georgia,	3,710,776	34 069	3,744 845
Ohio,	28,889	.....	28,889
†Territory of the United States,	3,474,029	1,159,174	4,633,203
Total,	48,699,592	59,643,558	108,343,150
*George town,	259,959	4 557	264,516
Alexandria,	1,103,393	78,469	1,181,862
†Michigan,	311,947	.....	311,947
New-Orleans.	3,161,381	1,159,174	4,320,555
Mississippi, (Mobille)	701	.....	701

Letter from the Attorney general, accompanying the bill to punish conspiracies to commit Treason against the U. States, presented the second of March.

December 2, 1807.

SIR,

The questions proposed in your letter of the 24th ultimo, embrace an important and delicate subject. I have given them that consideration they justly merit, and respectfully submit the result of my reflections.

The sentiment expressed by an able and enlightened writer, that every punishment which is not absolutely necessary for the peace or safety of society is unjust. I believe to be perfectly correct. When revising any part of the penal code, for the purpose of discovering its defects, and of enlarging the sphere of criminality, we should proceed with caution and prudence; and we should not add to the catalogue of offences unless on sufficient grounds.

Feeling the just influence of these remarks, and reluctant as I am to increase the list of crimes, I think experience has evinced the necessity of some further provisions, to preserve the peace of the United States against the enterprizes of designing and ambitious men.

The next question imposes a task more difficult: the mode in which the deficency may be effectually remedied. This subject opens a wide field for discussion, and admits of great diversity of opinion.

It is with no personal satisfaction that I propose to the consideration of the committee the propriety of punishing combinations and conspiracies for the purpose of committing treason against the U. States. The constitution has wisely defined the crime of treason; but it must be obvious that before this crime is consummated by an overt act of levying war, the public peace may be disturbed and the public safety endangered by the previous preparations for such an event. Though in various parts of the union conspirators who intend the destruction of our government, are preparing the means to accomplish their object, by providing arms, ammunition, and warlike stores, they are subject to no punishment by the existing laws. unless war has actually been levied by them against the U. States. It would seem therefore essential to the preservation of the public peace, that a conspiracy to commit treason against the U. S. should be punished in such manner as will be most likely to reform the criminal, and to deter others from the commission of the same offence. Perhaps a proper part of the judgment would be to render offenders incapable of holding any office of honor, profit or trust under that government which they conspired to destroy.

The law relative to enterprizes, began or set on foot within the bosom of our own country, against a nation with whom we are at peace, merits revision, and will require some amendments. The object of this law is a salutary one; but its language not defining with sufficient accuracy and certainty the offences, has given birth to much dispute, as to its legal and proper construction. Enterprizes against nations at peace with us, have been too frequently projected not to call the serious attention of the legislature to this interesting subject.

Let me also recommend "the employment of means for the benevolent purpose of preventing crimes," to use the language of Judge Wilson.

The only law of the United States on this subject, will be found in the fourth volume of the acts of congress. page 231. This is conceived in very general terms, and authorises security of the peace, or for good behaviour, to be taken in cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, in the same manner as under the laws of the several states. In some respects the provision may, in practice, be incompatible with the constitution of the United States. By one of the amendments which now form a part of that instrument, no person can be arrested or committed unless upon oath.—In some of the states whose constitutions have not a similar provision, and where the common law is in force, an oath may not be considered as absolutely necessary.

An act of congress specifically providing in all cases, where it should be made appear on oath, that there were just grounds and probable cause to believe, that any person was about to commit a crime against the United States, he should be compelled to give security of the peace, or for his good behavior, would be a prudent measure, calculated to secure the public tranquility. The law might be so guarded as to prevent its being used to the oppression of individuals.

I have the honor to be,
Yours, very respectfully.
C. A. RODNEY.

LETTER

From the Secretary of State, transmitting an abstract of the number of seamen registered in the several collection districts of the United States for the years 1806 & 1807. Read March 1, and referred to a committee of the whole house, on a resolution proposed by Mr. Dana, on the 9th January last, for the encouragement and security of the seamen of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
February 29, 1808.

SIR,

In obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives of the 9th ultimo, I have the honour to lay before them the inclosed abstract of seamen registered in the several collection districts of the United States, for the years 1806 and 1807, in pursuance of the act for the relief and protection of American seamen.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
With great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES MADISON.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the
House of Representatives.

DISTRICTS.	1806.	1807.	*Total*
Portsmouth.			
For the year,	294	237	531
Biddeford & Pepperelboro'			
For the year,	48	38	86
Waldoboro'.			
For the year,	-	110	110
Frenchman's bay.			
First quarter.	1	-	1
Newburyport.			
For the year,	48	284	332
Wiscasset.			
1st 2d & 3d quarters,	101	-	101
Kennebunk.			
For the year,	98	71	169
Penobscot.			
1st 2d & 3d quarters,	134	79	213
Plymouth.			
For the year,	249	203	452
Portland & Falmouth.			
For the year,	593	396	989
Barnstable.			
For the year,	208	238	446
Marblehead.			
2d & 4th quarters,	113	154	267
Salem and Beverly.			
1st 2d & 4th quarters	358	179	537
Ipswich.			
1st 2d & 4th quarters	-	26	26
Boston and Charlestown.			
For the year,	1,001	679	1,680
Bath.			
For the year,	254	212	466
Nantucket.			
For the year,	230	86	316
Gloucester.			
For the year,	160	111	271
New Bedford.			
For the year,	261	154	415
New Haven.			
For the year,	301	223	524
Dighton.			
1st 3d & 4th quarters	27	19	46
Providence.			
2d 3d & 4th quarters	240	154	394
Bristol.			
For the year,	77	70	147
Newport.			
For the year,	260	212	472
York.			
1st and 4th quarters	3	4	7
Fairfield.			
3d and 4th quarters	32	8	40
New London.			
For the year,	461	327	788
Hudson.			
1st and 3d quarters	14	29	43
New York.			
1st 3d & 4th quarters	1,094	1,118	2,212
Philadelphia.			
For the year,	1,614	1488	3,102
Delaware.			
For the year,	26	12	38
Baltimore.			
For the year,	1,043	744	1,817
Alexandria.			
For the year,	87	115	202
Dumfries.			
Fourth quarter,	1	2	3
Petersburg.			
3d and 4th quarters	13	16	29
Norfolk & Portsmouth.			
For the year,	506	91	597
Washington.			
1st 2d & 4th quarters	90	78	168
Edenton.			
1st 2d & 4th quarters	39	45	84
Wilmington.			
2d & 3d quarters	-	72	72
Mississippi.			
For the year,	627	319	946
Total,			19,139