FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

MARCH 8, 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.

Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY,
The 10th inst. at 3 o'clock, afternoon, at the vendue warehouse at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, will commence the sale on terms which will then be made known,
The entire stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries
AND
FURNITURE.

Belonging to *a* deceased person's estate.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.
March 7.

Sale by Auction.

On FRIDAY Next,
The 11th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale on liberal terms, that will then be made known of
50 *CASES of ENGLISH*

Sheathing COPPER.

Of the following sizes, viz:

8 cases of	20 oz.
13	22 do.
17	24 do.
8	26 do.
4	28 do.

R. LEMMON & Co. Auct'rs.
March 7

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fiera Facias from Baltimore county court to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at my office, on Monday the 14th instant at 10 o'clock, for cash,
One Negro MAN, between 25 & 30 years old, late the property of Tabitha Asquith, Adm'x of William Asquith, taken at suit of Peter Hoffinan.

JOHN HUNTER, Sheriff.
March 7. d6t

EXHIBITION OF

Philosophical Phenomena.

At the particular request of a number of Ladies and Gentlemen

Doctor BACON

Will repeat his exhibition of Philosophical experimens on Friday the 10th instant, at Mr. Bryden's Ball room

Tickets at *one dollar* each to be had of Dr Bacon, No. 5, Conawago street, and at Mr. Bryden's bar on the evening of exhibition. The room will be opened at 6 o'clock, and the experiments commence at 7.

March 7. d4t

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

COFFEE,

120,000 lbs of COFFEE, entitled to drawback; for sale by

ANDREW BOYD,
No 3, N. Calvert-street.

October 30. 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‡

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

LOST,

On Friday morning last between the North West corner of Water and South-streets, and the lower end of Bowly's wharf, 120 dollars, in three Bank of Baltimore Notes, two fifties and one 20. The finder will receive a suitable reward by delivering it to the owner, at No 244 1-2 Market street.

March 7. d4t‡

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Good Printing Ink,
(FORTY-FIVE CENTS PER POUND.)
IN SMALL KEGS.

Just Published and for sale by

KID & THOMAS,

No. 226, Market-street, Baltimore,

A NEW AND GREATLY IMPROVED
FAMILY PHYSICIAN,
Entitled

THE PLANTER'S AND MARINER'S MEDICAL COMPANION.

BY JAMES EWELL, PHYSICIAN IN SAVANNAH.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In testimony of the merits of this work, the following certificates presented by some of the most distinguished Medical characters, of the U. States, are inserted.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1807.

Sir,

I have read your book entitled "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion" with pleasure, and think it worthy the attention of the citizens of the Unites

W. SHIPPEN, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1807.

Dear Sir,

I have carefully perused your work just printed, entitled "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion." I take much pleasure in expressing my entire approbation of the plan of the work, and of the utility with which you have conducted your inquiries Your book cannot fail to be a very acceptable present to the public in general, and especially of our own Countrymen. I really am of opinion, that you are entiled to much praise for the pains which you have taken in furnishing us with a work, such as the "*Medical Companion,*" the want of which, has long been experienced among us.

With sincere wishes for your health and happiness, and for the continuance of your usefulness,

I remain, my dear Sir,
Your friend, &c.
B. S BARTON, M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica, Natural History, and Botany.
Dr. *James Ewell.*

December 28th, 1807.

I have read "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion," by Dr. James Ewell of the State of Georgia, with pleasure and satisfaction. It is a book containing a variety of matter in a small compass. The practice which he recommends in diseases, is modern and judicious, and the work cannot fail of being extremely useful, in all families in the U. States.

JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry, in the University of Pennsylvania.
Dr. *James Ewell.*

Philadelphia, December 26th, 1807.

Dear Sir,

I have looked over "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion" with great pleasure, and not a little instruction. I find it an excellent remembrancer of much that I have already learnt from other works, and from professional experience. Being better adapted to the general circumstances of the people of the United States than any other production of the kind hitherto published, it cannot fail to prove an invaluable "Companion" to those remote from medical aid. That all your views in the publication of it may be more than realized, is the sincere wish of

Your friend and
Obedient Servant,
CHARLES CALDWELL, M. D.
Dr. *James Ewell.*

Philadelphia, December 29, 1807.

Dear Sir,

The work entitled, "The Planter's and Mariner'o Medical Companion," which you were good enough to submit to my examination, I have read very attentively, and I consider it the most useful popular treatise on medicine, hitherto published.

The writings of Tissot, Buchan, and Reece on this subject, have deservedly acquired reputation; but their practice is adapted rather to the diseases of the Countries in which they lived, than to those of our own

A well digested work, in a style plain and familiar, which should inculcate a practice suited to the diseases of the United States has been long required. You have now supplied the want. I trust that your very valuable book may be widely circulated. It is certainly calculated to do much good. Every family should purchase and carefully read it.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Lecturer on Midwifery, and the diseases of Women and Children.
Dr. *James Ewell.*

DEAR SIR,

I have looked over your "Medical Companion" with pleasure and satisfaction, and approve of the design. The arrangement of the various parts is judicious, the language is plain and perspicuous, and the sentiments happily condensed—the modes of treatment grow out of the most improved state of our science, and may serve not only as a safe and useful guide to the "Planter & Mariner," but are well calculated, from their intrinsic merit, to suggest valuable hints to the medical practitioner.

Every family, cut off from the regular services of able physicians, would, in my opinion, with advantage, possess one of your volumes. Accept the homage of my regard.

JOHN B. DAVIDGE, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, &c. in the College of Medicine of Maryland.
Baltimore, Feb. 19th, 1808.

Baltimore, March 3d, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

We have read over your publication entitled the "Planters and Mariner's Medical Companion" with much satisfaction, and consider it as meriting esteem for the concise and accurate history which it gives of the various diseases of the human body, (few if any of which, we believe are omitted) and the method of cure, which is both rational and agreeable to our experience We are happy that you have made use of the new facts that have occured in medicine, in that plain and easy manner which renders them easy comprehended and acted upon by persons of moderate knowledge in disease. We can recommend it, with propriety, to that class of citizens who have not an opportunity or means of procuring regular medical advice, and consider it as fully answering the intention of your benevolence to people of these states, in its compilation.

We are your well wishers,
LITTLEJOHN & DONALDSON.
Dr. James Ewell.

DEAR SIR,

We have perused you book, entitled the "Planter's & Mariner's Medical Companion," with much satisfaction, and strongly recommend it to the attention of those families who cannot, with convenience, procure medical aid. We think it the best publication we have ever read, on the domestic treatment of diseases, more especially as it regards those of our climate.

We are,
Very respectfully,
Sir,
Your most obd't servants,
BROWN & MACKENZIE.
Dr. James Ewell.
Baltimore, 4th March, 1808.

SIR,

I have read your work on Domestic Medicine, with pleasure. The practice recommended in it is, I think, judicious, and I have no doubt that the solitary planter and the voyager, secluded from medical aid, will often be under great obligations to you. Your work is the first that has been written for family use in this country, and being from the pen of a native physician, has great advantages over the publications of Buchan and Tissot If its dissemination shall prove equal to what it merits, you will soon have a call for another edition.

I am, with respect,
JOHN SHAW, A. M.
Professor of Chemistry, in the College of Medicine of Maryland.

For Sale as above,

Elements of Modern Chemistry,

By THOMAS EWELL, *M D of Virginia.*
And an extensive collection of
LONDON & AMERICAN
Publications;
In every department of Literature
ENGLISH & GERMAN SCOOL BOOKS,
AND
STATIONARY,
Of every description.
With a superb collection of
CUT GLASS & *BRONZE MANTLE LAMPS, etc.*

ALSO PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
AND FOR SALE AS ABOVE,
[*Price One Dollar.*]

A Popular Essay,

ON THE DISORDER FAMILIARLY TERMED
A COLD.

In which the means of obviating causes are explained in a manner familiar to the meanest capacity—with a collection of approved recipes and observations on the most popular remedies, principally designed for the use of families.

By E. S. WHITE, SURGEON, &c.

To which are added,

Annotations, explanatory and practical, exhibiting a new theory on the action of many of the predisposing and exciting causes of the Catarrh with original and approved recipes, for the cure of that disorder in the United States.

By S. STUART, M. D. &c.
March 5. eo4t

For Sale,

A handsome MULATTO WAITER, 25 years old He is sober, honest and capable; accustomed to the service of the table, as well as to act as footman. Apply at this office.

March 7. d4t

For Sale.

A Negro WOMAN & her CHILD, about one year old; the Woman is strong and healthy accustomed to cooking and all kinds of house work, about 25 years old, and sold for want of employment. Inquire at this office.

March 7. d4t§

Wanted to Hire by the Year,

A Negro BOY, from the age of 18 to 24, for which liberal wages will be given. One from the country would be preferred. Inquire at this office.

March 7 d4t||

BALTIMORE

Union Artillery Company.

You will meet at Rees's Tavern, opposite Christ Church, on Tuesday evening the 8th instant, at 6 o'clock.. be punctual in your attendance. Gentlemen desirous of joining the Company, by attending, will have an opportunity of seeing the Uniform as adopted at the last meeting, (which for military appearance & economy, 'tis supposed cannot be surpassed) and by signing the Constitution, go into the transaction of business of much importance to the company.

JOHN ROY, Captain.
March 7. d2t

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.

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.

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

Attention.

To-morrow Evening, at half past 5 o'clock the company to be commanded by R. G. Harper, esq. are requested to be punctual in their attendance, at Peck's Hotel, for the purpose of signing the constitution, and receiving their certificates of enrolment from the commanding officer. Gentlemen desirous of entering this company will attend.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Sec. pro tem.

Regimental Notice.

The field officers and captains of companies are requested to meet at Peck's Hotel on Wednesday the 9th instant, at 7 o'clock, P M.

The capiains are desired to make return of the citizens enrolled in their respective districts on or before that day.

By order of the Lieut. Col Comt.
JAMES CHESTON, Adj.
March 7. d3t

Sixth Regiment.

The district alloted to this regiment which comprehends all that part of the city, South of Great York-street and East of Jones's Falls, has been by the field Officers, divided by a line running along the middle of Bond st. the east & west divisions have each of them been subdivided into 5 company districts and will be enrolled by the captains or other officers of each district, and the men capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 18 and 45 will be enrolled, but a certificate shewing that they belong to a volunteer company will excuse them from turning out on the militia day of their district, a certificate from the surgeon of the regiment will excuse any person from duty by reason of bodily infirmity, and a certificate from a minister of the gospel will excuse any from duty by reason of consciencious scruples and no application for an excuse, need be made in any other way, as the whole of the district will be immediately enrolled; the colonel expects that no impediments will be thrown in the way of the officers assigned to that duty & that no citizen will refuse to give his own name and age, or the name and age of any person residing or living with him; if a contrary conduct is pursued by any citizen, it is his determination to inforce the law in that as well as in every other respect In the first section of the present militia law it is enacted, "and if any person called on to be enrolled, shall refuse to declare his true name and age to the best of his knowledge or the name of any person an inhabtant of his house, with which he is acquainted, he shall for every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of 10 dollars," &c.

By order of the col.
W G. D. WORTHINGTON, Adj.
March 7. d4t

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 Armatage.
James Clark.

March 4. d4t

[☞ THE PROTEST.]

From the National Intelligencer.

To the people of the United States.

Fellow Citizens

In the course of the events which have marked the conduct and characters of those to whom you have at different periods intrusted by your suffrages, the power of making laws for your government, few measures have occurred since the adoption of the present constitution, more extraordinary than the meeting lately held for the purpose of nominating the president and vice president of the United States.

Our alarm is equally excited whether we advert to the mode in which the meeting was summoned, or to the proceedings after it was convened. The senator who assumed the power of calling together the members of congress, did it under the pretext of that power being vested in him by a former convention; this pretext, whether it be true or not, implies an assertion of right in the congress of 1804 to direct their successors in the mode of choosing the chief magistrate; an assertion, which no man has ever before had the hardihood to advance. The notices were private, not general to all the members of the houses; nor confined to the republican party; a delegate from one of the territories was invited and attended, a man who in elections has no sufferage, and in legislation no vote. The persons who met in pursuance of this unprecedented summons, proceeded without discussion or debate to determine by ballot the candidates for the highest offices in the union. The characters of different men, and their pretentions to the public favor were not suffered to be canvassed, and all responsibility was avoided by the mode of selection. The determination of this conclave has been published as the act of the republican party; and with as much exultation as the result of a solemn election by the nation: Attempts are making to impress upon the public mind, that these proceedings ought to be binding upon all the republicans, and those who refuse to attend or disapproved of the meeting are denounced as enemies to liberty, and as apostates from the cause of the people. In this state of things, we think it our duty to address you, and we deem ourselves called upon to enter our most solemn protest against these proceedings.

It is true that at former periods when the election of a president and vice president approached it was customary to hold meetings of the members of congress, for the purpose of recommending candidates to the public. But these meetings, if not justified were palliated by the necessity of union. The federalists presented a formidable phalanx; and either to succeed at all, or to prevent them from placing the candidate for the vice presidency in the president's chair, it was necessary to exert the combined efforts of the whole republican party. But it is equally true that in those instances the nominations for the presidency were mere matters of course. In the first and second elections under the constitution, the eyes of all were turned upon general Washington, and since the expiration of the two periods, during which he filled the supreme executive office, there has not until now been any difference of opinion among the republicans as to the candidate for the first magistracy. The real object of all former meetings, was to produce such a co-operation as would secure the election of a republican vice president.

The circumstances, which might be urged in extenuation of such a measure heretofore, do not now exist. The federalists are comparatively few in number, and form but a feeble party; they cannot give to any one candidate, more than sixteen or seventeen votes out of one hundred and seventy-six; no federalist can therefore be elected by the electors; and should no person have a majority of all the electoral votes, the choice of the president will devolve on the members of the present House of Representatives; in which the federalists have the votes of only two states, Connecticut and Delaware. The alteration of the constitution prevents the danger of any intrigue, by which the intended Vice-President might be elected President. No good reason can therefore now be assigned, why an union of the republicans in favor of any particular person, should be attempted by a measure in itself so exceptionable, as a nomination by the Senators and Representatives in congress.

We do dot say that a consultation among the members of congress, respecting the persons to be recommended as candidates for the two highest offices of the nation, may not in some extraordinary crisis, be proper. But the propriety must arise from absolute necessity. Even then, we doubt whether it can be completely justified. The people ought to exercise their right of election without any undue bias; and is it not the evident intention of such consultations, to produce a bias? Besides, in the event of there being no election by the electors, the choice of the president devolves on the house of Representatives, and that of the Vice-president on the Senate: Should the house of Representatives not succeed id electing the president, the vice-president will become the chief magistrate; hence the impropriety of nominations by the members of congress, is more glaring, as it may become the political interest of the representatives to prevent an election by the electors, and of the senators to frustrate any choice by either. Nor is this all; a danger of more than ordinary magnitude arises from the influence which may be used by the president, over meetings of any individuals at the seat of the general government. The hops, or the promise of office may be employed to induce a nomination either of himself, or of a favorite successor, and it requires but little sagacity to foresee the consequences of such corruption.

So conscious were the members who attended the late meeting, of the weight of objections which might be urged against their proceedings, that they have thought it propet to publish an exculpatory resolution, proposed by Mr. Giles, of Virginia, and unanimously adopted They have declared, that in "making their nominations, they have acted only in their individual characters as citizens;" this is very true, because they could act in no other, without a breach of their oaths, and a direct violation of the letter of the constitution. But was it not intended that those nominations should be enforced by the sanction of congressional names. They proceed to assert "that they have been induced to adopt this measure from the necessity of the case, from a deep conviction of the importance of union to the republicans throughout all parts of the united States, in the present crisis of both our external and internal affairs." We trust we have shewn that no such necessity exists, and that an union among the republicans, in favor of the any individual, is not important. We acknowledge that the aspect of our foreign affairs is unpromising. We are perhaps on the eve of a war with one of the great powers of Europe; we are therefore strongly impressed with the difficulties of our situation. In such a crisis if unanimity in the choice of president is necessary, that choice should be directed to a man, eminently calculated by his tried energy and talents, to conduct the nation with firmness and wisdom, though the perils which surround it; to a man who had not in the hour of terror and persecution, deserted his post, and sought in obscurity and retirement, a shelter from the political tempest; to a man not suspected of undue partiality or enmity to either of the present belligerent powers; to a man who had not forfeited his claim to public confidence, by recommending a shameful bargain with the unprincipled speculators of the Yazoo companies, a dishonorable compact with fraud & corruption. Is James Madison such a man? We ask for energy, and we are told of his moderation; we ask for talents, and the reply is his unassuming merits; we ask what were his services in the cause of public liberty, and we are directed to the pages of the Federalist, written in conjunction with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, in which the most extravagant of their doctrines are maintained and propagated. We ask for consistency as a republican, standing forth to stem the torrent of oppression, which once threatened to overwhelm the liberties of the country; we ask for that high and honorable sense of duty, which would at all times turn with loathing and abhorrence from any compromise with fraud and speculation; we ask in vain.

But farther. One of the reasons assigned by Mr. Jefferson for declining to stand again as a candidate for the chair of the chief magistrate, is the propriety of a rotation in that office. The great advantage of this principle of rotation is, that by appointing as a successor to the present officer, a man not immediately connected with him, the acts of the administration may be impartially reviewed; those measures which tend to promote the public good will be adopted, and those of a contrary tendency, which from the fallibility of human nature may have been pursued, will be abandoned, and, if necessary, exposed. All other rotation is a mockery.

We do therefore in the most solemn manner protest against the proceedings of the meeting held in the Senate Chamber on the twenty-third day of January last, because we consider them—

As being in direct hostility to the principles of the constitution:

As a gross assumption of power not delegated by the people, and not justified or extenuated by any actual necessity: