FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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From late French papers.

GERMANY.

CASSEL, December 17.

The proclamation has just been published in the name of his majesty.

"We, JEROME NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and of the constitutions, king of Westphalia, French Prince, &c. to our good and faithful subjects and inhabitants of Westphalia, greeting:

"Westphalians, Divine Providence has marked out this epoch to unite under an august institution your scattered provinces and neighboring families, though foreigners. I come to occupy this throne, prepared by victory, raised by the assent of the greatest powers of Europe, and founded upon a title not less sacred, that of your true interest.

"Too long has your country suffered from family pretensions or cabinet intrigues; you had for your share all the misfortunes of war, and were excluded from the benefits of peace. Some of your cities would only read the barren honor of attaching their names to treaties, wherein nothing was omitted but the fate of the people who inhabited them

"How different the results of the wars sustained by the august chief of my house! It is for the people that Napoleon has vanquished; and every treaty which he has concluded is another step towards the end which his great genius proposes of giving whole nations a political existence, governments and laws dictated by wisdom, to constitute for each of them a country, and to leave none in that lamentable nullity wherewith they could neither defend themselves from war, or benefit by peace.

"Westphalians, such were the results of the battles of Marengo, of Austerlitz and of Jena; such is now for you the consequence of the memorable treaty of Tilsit. That day you obtained the first of all good, a country. Far be from your thoughts the reconnection of these scattered denominations, the last result of feudality, which would prepare a master for each city. These diverse interests are to be united into one. Your master is the law; your protector is the monarch charged with seeing them respected: henceforward you shall have no others.

"Westphalians, you have a constitution adapted to your manners and to your interests, it is the mediation of a great man and the experience of a great nation; its principles accord with the actual state of the civilization of Europe, and are replete with vie s of amelioration which will more than compensate the sacrifices which this new order of things will impose on some among y u. It is therefore incumbent on you to follow its dictates with confidence, since your liberty and prosperity rest on it.

"In ascending the throne, I contract the obligation of rendering you happy, and I shall be faithful to it. Equality of worship shall be maintained, property assured and guaranteed. It is thus that an alliance of wishes and interests, shall be established between me and my people, never to be altered. Westphalians, your sovereign henceforward depends upon your fidelity and your inviolable attachment.

"Given in our royal palace of Cassel, the 15th Dec. 1807, and of our reign the first."

Signed,

JEROME NAPOLEON.

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitution, emperor of the French, and king of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Willing t give a particular proof of our satisfaction to our good city of Venice, we have conferred and do confer by these letters patent, to our beloved son prince Eugene Napoleon, our presumptive heir to the crown of Italy, the title of prince of Venice.

Given in our royal palace of Milan, 20th December, 1807, &c.

Napoleon, by the Grace of God, &c.

Willing to give a particular proof of our satisfaction to our good city of Bologne, we have conferred, and do confer by these presents, the title of princess of Bologne, to our beloved grand daughter the princess Josephine.

Given in our royal palace of Milan, 20th December, 1807, &c.

Napoleon, by the grace of God, &c.

Desirous to requite the services which Mr. Melzi Chancellor and keeper of the seals of our kingdom of Italy, has rendered us in every instance, in the public administration wherein he has been employed, for the good of our people and of our crown, and to reward the highest talents and most rigid integrity; remembering that he was the Italian who brought us on the field of battle of Lodi, the keys and the wishes of our good city of Milan; we have resolved to confer on him the title of Duke of Lodi, to be possessed by him and his male heirs, either natural or adopted, by order of primogeneture intending that the case of adoption shall be submitted to our approbation, or to that of our successors. We order that the list of landed property which we have annexed to the Dutchy of Lodi, be sent to our grand judge of the court of appeals, of the place where they are situated there to be recorded, in order that no one may pretend ignorance thereof; it being our intention that this property be excepted from the dispositions of the Napoleon Code, and possessed always and altogether by the titulars of the Duchy, as making an integral part of the same.

The present letters patent shall be registered, &c.

Given in our royal palace of Milan, 20th Dec. 1807, &c.

The works of the canal Napoleon, which is to unite the Rhine to the Rhone, have been continued with great activity during the summer and autumn. That canal will extend from Markolsheim to Krafft and Plobsheim, in the department of our lower Rhine, and from thence to the river Ill.—Considerable funds are already provided to defray the expence of that enterprize for the next year.

There has been presented to government a new plan for uniting the Rhine to the Saar. Thus re-establishing the ancient canal of Alsace, which was begun by Vauban, in 1703, under the appellation of the Canal of Selz, but which had since been abandoned.

The ancient church of St. Genevieve, in Paris, is now demolished. It will be replaced by a street with the name of king Clovis. The tower will, it is said, be preserved, to remind one of the most ancient monuments which existed in France. It is well known that this church was built before Clovis, who has been inhumed within its walls.

PORTLAND, (Me.) February 29.

From Spain.

Capt. Stover, of brig Delaware, arrived at this port on Monday last, (22d) in 39 days from St. Andero, (Spain.) Capt. S informs, that he was induced to leave that place without waiting to take a full cargo on board, fearful that all merican vessels would be stopped.

On the 13th of January, information was received by the American consul, that a brig belonging to Norfolk, and from thence bound to Bilboa, had been captured within 4 leagues of the port by a French privateer, and carried into St. Antonio, for having *spoken* an English armed brig, which accord ing to Bonaparte's *proclamation* bloakade, is a sufficient reason for plundering and condemning American vessels.

On the same day, the French consul informed him, that the late decrees of the French emperor were tantamount to a DECLARATION OF WAR against the United States, and advised him to hasten his departure.

Capt. Stover was advised by the vice-consul, as well as by his consignee, that in consequence of the alarming situation of the two countries (France and the United States) his business required the utmost ex pedition, in order to secure him a passport from the place. These apprehensions were repeated the next day, in consequence of a letter from Mr. Erving, consul general at Madrid, to the vice consul at St. Andero, advising that it was necessary that all American vessels should depart immediately. His apprehensions for their safety was created by intelligence of an embargo on all American vessels at Bordeaux, but did not learn on what account. The United States cousul at St. Andero, in a letter to captain Stover, confirmed the above.

About the first of January there was a general rejoicing at St. Andero, in consequence of the combined fleet of France and Russia, having safely arrived at a French port on the Straits.

It was reported, that 64,000 French troops were marching through Spain, for the westward destined for Portugal, and that provision was transporting from different parts of Spain, for the inhabitants of Portugal, who were in a starving condition, in consequence of the blockade of their ports by the English.

NEWBURY-PORT, March 1.

Captain Luskin and capt. Robateau, arrived here Sunday, in the good passage of 47 days from Amsterdam The[illegible], brought neithsr papers nor marine li[illegible] This we much regret, at this important juncture, as papers might have been brought to the 12th Jan. 18 days the latest from Holland—capt. R. heard nothing of the arrival of Talleyrand in Holland, nor any change in the Dutch government; king Louis was still at the head.—He contradicts the report that the Dutch government had prohibited the negociation of bills drawn in England.

BOSTON, March 4.

Arrived, schr. Three-Friends, Mullus, of Machias, from Havanna, 25 days, molasses, sugar, &c.

Brig Fox, Dagget, 10 days from *Baltimore*, in ballast.

Schr. William Henry, Lord, of Ipswich, 40 days from Guadaloupe, via Vineyard and Cape-Ann, sugar and molasses.

Brig Sally, Bailey, 75 days from Liverpool, and 52 from Waterford, Ireland, salt, coals, crates, &c. Left at Waterford, brig Mount Etna, Heath, from Boston. December 7, in the Irish Channel, spoke and supplied the schooner Charles, Parsons, of Gloucester, from Malaga for Cork, 54 days out. January 20, lat. 45, 21, long. 25, 24, fell in with a brig, a very fine vessel, upwards of 300 tons, supposed her to be the mariner of London, laden with sugar and rum; masts gone; no person on board; no water in her hold; had been stripped of every thing. Spoke, Feb. 24, lat. 43, long. 66, brig Minerva, Stover, of Portland, 44 days from Amsterdam, for Boston.

Sailed, brig Dart, Hodgkins, for Savannah; and the English barque Apollo, Walker, for St. Andrews.

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 3, 1807.

"Our minister really appears desirous to do every thing in his power to further our just claim (for the property sequestred at Leghorn.) but his communicati ns have been but little regarded. He has however, just received a letter from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, which may certainly be considered as the ultimatum. The letter he read to me. The Minister enters very fully into the present situation of American affairs, speaks, or rather complains that our government does not take some steps to prevent the English from *visiting* our vessels, impressing seamen, &c. He says, as to the Leghorn property, that in case the U. S. would come into the views of *France*, and adopt such measures as had been adopted by the Contiuent, which is to exclude all English Manufactures, &c. then there would be no difficulty in obtaining what was demanded; but if the contrary, we could *expect no redress!* In fact he goes on to say, we must either take one side or the other. This is the amount of the letter—as I read it several times with attention. Our minister views it in the same light I do."

NEW-YORK, March 7.

Below, last night, a ship, brig and sloop.

Cleared, brig Susan, Moffat, Wilmington; schr. Jane Barnes, Latham, West Port, Virg.; Ceres, Weeks, Washington; Delight, Bourne, Hudson.

The brig Virginia, of this port, from Malaga for New-Orleans, has arrived at Havanna.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Kingston, (Jamaica) to the editor, dated February 5.

I wrote to you about three weeks ago, mentioning the rise of Flour and other American produce, in consequence of the embargo. They have continued to rise in price, but not so rapidly as was expected, owing to the arrival of one or two vessels from the United States, which have evaded the vigilance of the government; and I observe that the papers of this morning mention a vessel having arrived at Curracoa from the United States which sailed as late as the 15th ult. bringing intelligence of the American government having declared war against France, and that the Embargo was to be taken off in March. This vessel is said to be freighted with 1100 barrels of flour, but as a good price cannot be procured at Curracoa, in consequence of there being 9000 barrels there before she arrived, she is coming to this place. If the intelligence stated to have been brought by this vessel be true, (which I very much doubt) it will produce a fall in the market here for American Produce, that will prove the strength of some of the mercantile houses here, as they have speculated very largely in American produce, particularly flour."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Sheffield, (Eng.) to his friend in Charleston, dated in December.

"Ever since I have been in England, things have worn too dark an aspect for my visiting Charleston, at present, as it is a general opinion here, a war with America will take place—but I hope not—there are a great quantity of American orders in the country, but they dare not execute them, nor any other foreign orders—our manufactures are at a complete stand; the people are crying out for peace, but our ministers are determined to go to war with all the world—God knows what will be the result. Our markets are glutted with all kinds of produce, and no buyers."

EASTON, (Md.) March 1.

FIRE!

On Sunday morning last, about 3 o'clock, the citizens of this town were roused by the cry of fire! which originated in a small frame building, occupied as a tailor's shop, on Washington-street, within one door of the puplic square; and had got so far a-head on the assembling of the citizens, that no opposition could be made to its devouring flames until the tavern occupied by Mr. John Giffin, the saddler's shop of Mr. Wm. Bromwell, and the store and dwelling of Mrs. Mary Trippe, with their several out houses, were buried in its ruins; near the latter, stood a two-story brick building, the property of Mr. Joseph Haskins, nearly finished, at which the greatest exertions probably that ever were made by citizens, similarly situated, were put in motion to arrest its progress, which was happily effected, (though the house received some injury) the passing of which must inevitably have laid waste half the town; having no engine, and otherwise unprepared with weapons of defence, the risque and labor became more than doubly severe. The origin of the fire, and the loss sustained, is not yet ascertained—a great part of the moveable property was saved.

As the fire was within one door of the Star Office, and little hopes of its arrestation, it became requisite to remove the materials, in consequence of which much derangement, both in the printing, and post-offices, ensued, and it is with the utmost difficulty, the editor is able to issue the paper this morning—he cannot, however, close the subject, without returning his warmest acknowledgments to those gentlemen who so politely exerted themselves in his behalf—much credit is also due to the people of color, many of whom behaved with that degree of spirited firmness, during the calamity, which ought, and no doubt will, receive that notice from a generous public, which might insure a similar conduct on similar occasions.

NORFOLK, March 3.

Arrived, schr. William, Hatch, 15 days from St, Kits, rum. Left there, Feb. 14, brig George, Cranfield, of and to sail for East Hadam in 6 days; brig Two-Brothers, Hubbard, of and to sail for Middletown in 6 days; brig Freedom, Walker, of and for Kennebunk in 4 days.

Brig Minerva, Searl, Salem.

Schr. Two Friends Essay, Leatherberry 6, days from Baltimore.

Schr. Emely, Benham, New-York.

Schrs. Mason's Daughter, Willett, Beverly.

Schr. Betsy, Barnes, Plymouth.

Schr. Daphne, Allen, do.

Schr. Experiment. Swift, New-Bedford.

Schr. Fortitude, Van Scheyk, from Fredericksburg bound to New-York.

Pilot Boat Tickler, of *Baltimore*, from the Capes with the loss of her main mast.

From the "St. Christophers" papers of the 9th of February, received by the schr. William, capt. Hatch, in 15 days from St. Kitts.

Our readers will obtain by the following extract form an Antigua paper of the 2nd inst. some particulars respecting the London fleet:—

Since Saturday morning last, four of our London fleet have arrived at different times, the Prince George, Pizzay and Augusta, Drysdale, at this port, and Lord Barnham, Powles, and a store ship at English Harbor. The reports brought by these vessels concerning the remainder of the fleet, have occasioned very serious apprehensions for its safety. They sailed from the Mother bank on the 19th December, under convoy of the Astrea frigate, captain Haywood, and two sloops of war, and were overtaken by a very severe gale in the bay of Biscay, which together with other causes, effected an almost general dispersion of the fleet by the beginning of last month. On the 28th December, the major part of the ships continued in company, but without their commodore, whom they lost during the preceding night; at 3, P. M. a strange man of war of 64 guns bore down into the midst of the squadron and remained with them until the 31st. It was observed on the 25th this intruder made no signals, although he had during the night carried a light for the direction of the convoy. On the following day, however, having, it is supposed, boarded some vessel in the night and got possession of her instructions, he threw out many signals, and at length after dark ordered the convoy close around him,—Next morning the masters of some distant vessels, observing a very frequent intercourse by boats among those nearest to the man of war, and calling to mind his unaccountable entrance into the fleet and subsequent suspicious conduct, determined to make their escape, which they did with all the sail they could carry. The unknown ship, from her manoeuverig, was conjectured to be a Russian.

"When the fleet left England there were embarked on board of transports at Spithead, St. Helens, and the Mother Bank, not less than 25,000 soldiers, and 10,000 more were cantoned about Portsmouth, &c. waiting the arrival of the vessels appointed for their reception. Sir S. Hood it was expected, would sail on the 20th or 21st of Dec. with the expedition under his command, comprising a large body of land forces."

From the Barbadoes Mercury of the 26th of January.

Arrived on Saturday, his Majesty's ship Argo, Capt. Digby, from Goree. The Argo, after leaving Goree, touched at St. Jago (one of the Cape de Verd islands) where some of the British men of war, and other vessels employed in the service of the expatriated family of Portugal had touched; and on the 7th inst. the African ship Swift, (arrived here) fell in with the London, Monarch and Marlborough, British, and Renard, Portuguese ships of the line, in lat. 2, 30, 8, long. 26, 14 days from Lisbon, on their voyage to the Brazils, with some of the princes and nobles on board.

The Æolus frigate of 32 guns, captain Lord W. Fitzroy, in 7 days from Bermuda, arrived here on Saturday. There is a circumstance, that of admiral Berkeley's being appointed to command on the Jamaica station, as soon as he is relieved by sir J. B. Warren, which in all probability will give the Americans fresh offence, and further widen the breach with us, as they may not consider this as the most ample punishment for crimes committed on their coast by that officer.

FEDERAL GAZETTE
AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

To the Editor of the Federal Gazette.

SIR,

Having observed in one of your papers an account of an improved Terrestrial Globe, I have been induced to request that you would publish also the following:—There is in the college of Dickinson (at Carlisle, Pennsylvania) a miniature model of a globe, made at least twenty years ago, which is thought by men of science to be far preferable, on many accounts, (and especially for the use of learners) to any then known to be in use; and indeed to any that the inventor has ever yet heard described. It is called a *Cosmosphere*, or *compound globe*, as it presents the heavens and the earth to view, on the same axis. By means of a moveable horizontal plane, the different positions of the sphere, the rising and setting of the sun, the time he is above the horizon, at any given place, &c. are made manifest to the observer. The globe is furnished with all the necessary circles. The solar index moves along the ecliptic, and can on any day be placed so as to be a just representation of the real sun, casting his image on the earth; this solar image shows to what point the sun is vertical at any time of the day, how he passes from meridian to meridian, and circles round the globe—The length of days and nights, the cause of the seasons, the illuminated hemisphere, and the manner in which its boundary-circle approaches to and recedes from the poles; the circles of perpetual occultation and perpetual apparition in the heavens, (in case of an *oblique* sphere); the zones, the amphysii, &c. &c. are all made as plain as any one could desire. The Zodiac appears of its proper breadth, and in it appear the planets, which are to be adjusted from time to time, according to their true long. and lat. A circle, running under that of the sun, represents the path of the moon, and a small globe, moveable thereon, shows her place at any time. The nodes can be adjusted, and the cause and time of solar eclipses shown. This globe shows that there are the same phenomena, as to rising and setting, &c. whether the earth moves on her axis, or whether the heavens move round the earth, once in every 24 hours. The Z diac being moveable, the procession of the equinoxes is easily shown, and how it is to be accounted for that all the northern starry signs will in time get into the southern hemisphere, and the southern into the northern. These and many other things can be easily shown and explained to learners, by means of this globe.

The sole inventor of this compound sphere is the Rev. Dr. *Robert Davidson*, who has for more than 20 years been one of the professors in Dickinson College, and contrived it chiefly with a view to make the definitions, and the solution of problems in geography and astronomy, more easy to his pupils.

It is expected that a complete large one will soon be made, agreeably to the above model, for the use of this and other seminaries who may choose to apply for it.

A Friend to Science.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The secretary of the commonwealth being introduced, presented a message from the Governor, accompanied by a resolution of the legislature of the state of Delaware, which were read as follow, viz:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeably to a request of his excellency George Truitt, Esquire, Governor of the state of Delaware, I submit to the respective houses copies of a resolution of the general assembly of that state, on the subject of a proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, relative to the tenure of the office of the judges of the courts of the United States together with a copy of the Governor's letter.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

Lancaster, February 20, 1808.

[CIRCULAR.]

Dover, 15th February, 1808.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit you herewith a resolution of the general assembly of the state of Delaware, disapproving the amendment proposed by the general assembly of Vermont to the constitution of the United States, so as "to empower the President of the United States to remove from office any of the judges of the courts of the United States, upon address to him made for that purpose, by a majority of the house of representatives, and two-thirds of the senate in congress assembled;" and in obedience to the said resolution, to request you to oppose the proposed amendment.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. TRUITT.

His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

In the house of Representatives,
January 26, 1808.

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Delaware, in general assembly met, That the alteration proposed to the constitution of the United States, by a resolution of the general assembly of the state of Vermont, on the 6th day of November 1807, so as "to empower the president of the United States to remove from office any of the judges of the courts of the United States, upon address to him made for that purpose, by a majority of the house of representatives, and two thirds of the senate, in congress assembled," be, and the same is hereby disapproved by the legislature of this state; and that the senators and rspresentatives, in the congress of the United States, from this state, be and they are hereby requested to oppose the said alteration; and the governor of this state is hereby requested to transmit to each senator and the representative in congress from this state, and to the executive of each state, a copy of this resolution, that the same may be laid before the legislature of the several states, with a request to oppose the said alteration.

Extract fram the journal,
JOHN FISHER, clk. H. R.

Sent for concurrence.

In Senate, February 2, 1808.

Read and concurred in.

G. W. SYKES, clerk of the senate.

(A true copy)
Attest,
THOMAS CLAYTON, Secretary.

Laid on the table.

CONGRESS.

[*TAKEN for the FEDERAL GAZETTE.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 8.

Proceedings this day.

Mr. *J Montgomery*, from the select committee, reported "a bill in addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio," which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.*

The "bill concerning COURTS MARTIAL and courts of inquiry," was read the third time.

Mr. *Basset* moved to recommit it to a committee of the whole for the purpose of amendment.

Messrs. *J. Montgomery* and *Fisk* opposed this motion; and Messrs. *Basset*, *M. Williams* and *Livermore* supported it: when the question was taken, and the motion was carried. So the bill was recommitted to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The "bill for the sale of public arms," was read the third time.

Mr. *Gardner* called for the ayes and noes on the passage of the bill, and spoke at some length against it. Messrs. *Livermore*, *Bibb*, *Lyon*, *Nicholas and Smilie*, supported the bill; when the question was taken by ayes and noes, and it passed, ayes 86, noes 21.

The house proceeded to consider the amendments of the senate to the bill in addition to the act supplementary to the EMBARGO act. They were all agreed to, except a trifling one.