FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

MARCH 11, 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.

Clover and Timothy Seed.

Also, a few bales of COTTON, of a superior quality, just received, and for sale by
JAMES STIRLING.
March 8. d6t

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 Hoffman.
JOHN HUNTER, Sheriff.
March 7. d6t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias from Baltimore county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 19th instant at 10 o'clock, at my office, for cash, the following property, to wit:
ALL the right, title, estate and interest of William Suman, and John Lamb, in and to a lot of Ground, situate in Govane's-town, known and distinguished in a plat of said tow by the number 41 with the improvements of a log dwelling house, and Smith's shop, thereon late the property of said Suman and Lamb, taken at the suit of William Crammond.
JOHN HUNTER, Sheriff
March 10. dts

For Sale,

A CARGO OF
Plaster of Paris,
By AMOS A. WILLIAMS.
March 9. d4t†

For Sale,

(For the term of Fourteen Years,)
A NEGRO GIRL, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS.
She understands house work, and has been accustomed to nurse children. Sold for the want of employment.
Inquire at this Office.
March 8. d4t||

Gooding, Hutchins and Co.

Have on hand, & offer for sale,

Kendal Cottons,	Silk & Cotton Shambrays
Kerseys,	4-4 5-4 and 6-4 Cotton
Stript Blankets,	Shawls,
Coatings,	Comm on and Cambric
Flannels & Baizes,	Dimities,
Superfine Cloths and	Callicoes,
Cassimeres,	Ribbons,
Manchestry,	Silk & Cotton Hosiery,
Cambric Muslins,	Seine Twine,
Ginghams,	Pins,
Cotton Shirtings	Cotton Laces.

ALSO,
Maryland TOBACCO,
Fine FLOUR,
And a few hhds. Old Antigua RUM.
March 3. eo

COFFEE,

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

Cornthwait and Yarnall,

No. 83, Bowly's wharf,
HAVE FOR SALE,
477 casks Claret Wine, 2 iron hoops each,
100 boxes do. do. 30 bottles each,
100 do. do. do 24 do. do.
350 do. do. do. 12 do. do.
20 do. Muscaetl do. 12 white bottles each
20 do. do. do. 12 black do do.
200 do. Sweet Olive Oil, superior quality, 12 bottles each,
2 cases double Florence Silks, assorted colors.
2 do. Ladies White Silk Stockings and Gloves and gentleman's White, Black and Grey do. and do.
1500 Dryed Hides,
100 boxes Brown Soap,
80 coils Cordage,
60 chests Hyson
20 Souchong
20 Bohea } TEAS.
20 half chests do
30 qr. do. do.
50 pieces Russia Duck,
50 do Raven's do.
30 half bbls. Beef
40 casks Red Wine, cslculated for the Spanish Market,
30 casks Copperas,
100 boxes Mould Candles,
100 do. Dipped do.
600 lbs. Cassia,
302 boxes Codfish,
40 hhds. do.
30 do Philadelphia double refined loaf Sugar,
1 trunk of Artificial Flowers,
1 case of Gilt Broaches, Breast Pins, Watch Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.
4 bales White, Red & Yellow Flannels, and Draper and Bocking Baizes, different colors,
1 do. Dyed Fancy Superfine Genoa, Princes Cord,
1 do. do. Royal Cord,
1 do. do. Superfine Genoa, Constitution Cord,
1 do. do. Princes Cord,
10 tons Patent Shot assorted, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4,
100 bbls. Newburyport Cyder,
100 bbls. Apples, Russettins and Greenings
1 mo. 14th. d

City Commissioners' Office,

BALTIMORE, March 10, 1808.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the City Commissioners will meet on Tuesday next, the 15th instant, at 10 o'olock, A. M to establish the boundary lines of Lot No 306 Situate on Queen-street, in Philpot's addition to Baltimore town.
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 10. 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.
*** A complate WORKWOMAN at the *Milinery Business*, is wanted immediately as an assistant.
March 10. d

BOARDERS.

M. Comte, No 200 Baltimore-street, opposite the Indian Queen, having good accommodations, would take a few genteel BOARDERS. March 10 d4t†

Volunteers in general,

You will please to observe that should you by accident or otherwise deface your uniforms, they may be perfectly cleaned and brightened without the least injury to the gold or silver lace, by the public's obedient servant,
JAMES WILLIAMS,
Peter's Bridge.
March 10. d4t

Fencing Exhibition.

Messrs. *Willers and Vetteaux*,
Respectfully inform the gentlemen and Ladies of Baltimore, that on Saturday March 12th 1808, they will have an exhibition, at Mr Bryden's Hotel in small and broad sword divided into three different assaults To commence at 7 o'clock, P. M.
☞ Tickets to be had at the entry at one dollar each.
March 10. d3t

Good Beaver.

GEO. PRICE & CO. No. 246, Market-street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A small quantity good FUR,
Which they will sell low for cash.
March 10. d12t

Notice.

The MARYLAND BLUES (lately Gen. Eaton's Blues) are requested to meet at Myer's Hotel, in Market street, on Friday evening next at 7 o'clock. Any person wishing to join this company will please attend or send their names by a member of the company.
March 10. 2t

Attention.

The members of the Washington Pike Company are ordered to meet in Franklin-st. opposite the Cathedral, on Saturday evening next at 3 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of electing the officers; punctual attendance is requested.
L. WINCHESTER, Sec. pro tem.
March 10. d2t

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 inhabitant 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 9. d4t

Tanners take Notice!

FOR SALE,
A most excellent *Tanyard*,
Of which a very great and extraordinary bargain will be given, situated in Shepherd's Town, Virginia, with a never failing stream of water running through it, and a wheel that raises the water in great abundance for the use of the yard There are four lots in the enclosure, and the improvements are, a Bark and Mill House, 120 feet long, one brick building, 48 feet long, wherein are a Currying Shop, a room for unfinished leather, and a Smoke-House; one other Brick House for storing and selling out finished leather, a Lime House, Stuffing Shop, and Garner for ground bark; with 37 Vatts of different sizes, and room for one hundred more. There is also in the same enclosure an excellent and beautiful Dwelling House, sixty feet by twenty-four, two stories high, with a piazza the whole length, a kitchen & hall; the whole finished, & an excellent well of limestone water, with a pump and dairy. The whole of the enclosure is planted with fruit and other trees. Also, a convenient Barn, Stables and Garden
This is a most capital piece of property, and can hardly be exceeded by any situation that is to be met with. Shepherd's Town is 18 miles from Hagerstown, 70 miles from the City of Washington, and 75 miles from Baltimore. It is on the west bank of the Potomac River in a high and remarkably healthy situation. The river will afford it an abbundant supply of bark, when other places fail.
Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the editor of the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, or to the subscribers on the premises.
CAMPBELL & M'KNIGHTS.
Ssepherd's Town (Virg.)
March 9. 2awt5Ap

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

Debates in Congress.

Speech of G. W. CAMPBELL, in reply to Mr Gardenier, on the 20th February.

Mr. G. W. Campbell said it was with more than usual reluctance he rose to address the house on this occasion, and nothing but a sense of duty would impel him to enter into a discussion, in which it might be necessary to notice charges made against the majority of this house, of the senate, and against the government in general, which, if true, ought to be proved and made known to the public, so as to produce a total renovation in the national councils, and if false, ought to consign their authors to that disgraceful infamy which such conduct was calculated to draw upon them; an infamy that should mark them out as common calumniators, and hold them forth as fit objects for national contempt. The petty scribblers in the party newspapers have been for some time engaged in circulating reports of French influence over the councils of the nation; these charges were in themselves so destitute of even the semblance of truth, so totally unfounded, and unsupported by any facts to give them color of probability, that they made little or no impression on the public mind, and were rejected as slanderous falsehoods, the mere offspring of malignity, as generally as they were known. The more respectable public prints of the same party refuted these charges and treated them with that contempt which they deserved. They therefore received no serious notice from those against whom they were made, and there appeared to be a general disposition to suffer them to sink into that silent oblivion to which the good sense of the nation would most certainly have consigned them. But when those charges are borrowed from those petty scribblers, and echoed and repeated on this floor, by a person having the honor of a seat in the house, it is high time they shouldbe noticed; to be longer silent would be criminal. Issue is now joined, and the guilty, whoever they may be, whether the accused or accusers, must stand forth before the nation, stript of their mask of concealment, to receive the sentence of public indignation, that will follow them with contempt into obscurity. For there is no medium in this case, the accusers or the accused must be guilty must be enemies to their country—and it is high time the nation, the people of America, sholud know their friends from their foes. The crisis calls for it, the duty we owe the people calls for it, & the honor & dignity of this house demand that the guilty should be exposed. If the charges can be supported that any portion of the members of this house are acting under foreign influence, let the people know it, let them change their representation, let them send men of integrity, who are superior to the secret influence of a foreign power; but if, on the contrary, those allegations are found to be false and unfounded, then let the nation know this, and let the finger of scorn point at those who have published such groundless falsehoods, and render them the objects of public contempt and detestation This subject is now fairly before the public, and he who had made such serious charges on this floor, charges that the majority of this house is acting under the impulse of French or Galic influence, will, it is presumed, produce to this house and the nation, and he is now called upon to do so, the proofs, the evidence or facts that support those charges. and if those are not produced, it must be considered by this house and by the nation, that there are no such proofs or facts, and that therefore these charges are groundless calumnies circulated abroad at this important crisis by the enemies of this country, to distract the public mind and destroy the confidence of the people in their government, which would palsy the energies of the nation, and render her more vulnerable to the attacks of a foreign enemy.

On the subject of the embargo, Mr. Campbell said he had hitherto been silent in the house; he thought it more important to act than to speak. The reasons for passing the law laying an embargo, said Mr. C. appeared to me, as they did I presume to a majority of the house, so strong, so self evident, that they must produce conviction without argument, and to discuss a measure under such circumstances, appeared like a useless waste of time. and as it were admitting a doubt where none existed And since the passage of that law events have succeeded each other so rapidly, which prove to every American friendly to his country, whose mind is not warped by prejudice, not only the propriety and policy of the law, but the great importance and absolute necessity of it at the time, for the security of our merchandize and seamen, the preservation of peace, and to prepare the country for war, that even those who opposed the measure at first, seemed to be convinced of its utility, and appeared disposed to support it as the only mean in our power calculated to preserve the honor and promote the general welfare of the nation. The public sentiment throughout this union so far as it has been in the power of the people to express it, in their legislative, as well as individual capacity, has not only sanctioned this law, but warmly approved the policy of it, and pledged the energies of the nation to support the measure. Thus it would seem that the reasons for passing it appeared as self evident to and made as strong an impression on the minds of the people at large, as they did on the minds of the majority of the national legislature. It was therefore deemed unnecessary to enter into an investigation of those reasons on this floor.

But when charges of the most serious nature are made on this floor against a majority of the house; charges that they are acting under and governed by French influence (for this is in substance the allegation) charges which I believe to be unfounded with respect to every member in the house, of the majority, and which so far as regards myself, I know to be, and now do declare them infamous groundless falsehoods. It may be proper, and I deem it my duty to state very briefly some of the reasons that governed my conduct in voting for the law laying an embargo, and the subsequent supplemental act, for carrying into more complete effect the same object, and which will also induce me to vote for the bill now under discussion. These reasons arise from the situation in which this nation was at that time placed in relation to the great belligerent powers of Europe. We were then officially informed that Bonaparte had determined to execute in the most rigorous manner, his decree of 21st Nov. 1806, declaring the British Isles in a state of blockade. By this measure our commerce with Great-Britain and her dependencies was interdicted—at the same time was made known to us a proclamation issued by the British government relative to seamen asserting her right, and declaring her determination to pursue a certain line of conduct on the ocean incompatible with the hitherto acknowledged laws of nations, a conduct which has been the subject of dispute between that government and ours, for several years past, and to which she was well assured, by the representations of our government, we would not assent, and could not submit, without sacrificing at the foot of British power our national honor and independence: in addition to these it was known that the British ministry had informed our ambassadors at London that they would adopt orders to countervail the French blockading decree, and a note to this effect was annexed to the treaty which had been agreed upon by the commissioners of the two countries, and afterwards rejected by our government. —This note appeared in the public prints previous to the passage of the embargo law, and was sufficient to convince every man, that Great Britain would act according to this declaration. About the same time it was stated in the government prints of that country which had reached us, that orders on the part of Great Britain, countervailing the French decree, and declaring France & all her dependencies (being almost the whole continent of Europe) in a state of siege, had been prepared, and were about to be published. That this measure therefore either was adopted by Great Britain, or certainly would be in a short time, was fairly calculated upon and generally believed. The event has justified the expectation. The countervailing orders have been since issued by G. Britain, interdicting all commerce with France and her dependencies, and these have been followed by orders after orders almost innumerable. In what situation then were we placed by those decrees & orders? Prohibited from all commerce with England and her territories by France; and on the other hand interdicted from all commerce with France and the rest of the continent by the orders of Great Britain. Where then could our vessels go, without being exposed to capture? Not to a single port in Europe or her dependencies. In this situation what were we to do? We had but one alternative, either to go to war with all the powers of Europe at once, or suspend for a time all intercourse with them, and keep at home our merchandize, vessels and seamen —we were not prepared for the former, either with men or resources—nor could it possibly be our interest to enter into such a contest if it could be avoided—we chose to adopt the latter, it was certainly the least evil of the two.—It was the only measure that left us the chance of preserving peace and at the same time enabled us to be prepared for war There was no other means by which war could be avoided. Our vessels were liable to seizure on the ocean, if bound to any port in Europe or her dependencies. Seizures under such circumstances would have been just cause of war—had our vessels gone on and been captured, we should have been forced into a war from which we could expect to derive no benefit, and which it was our interest to avoid, if possible. Placed as we appeared to be in the midst of danger, as it were between Scylla and Charybdis. we endeavoured to steer a middle course at equaal distance from the violence of the waves and the dangers of the rocks on either shore—We have hitherto succeeded in that object—we have pursued such a course as has not put it in the power of either of the belligerents to charge us with partiality in our conduct—they have not attempted it; this charge has been confined to the minions of disaffection within our country. There is scarcely a reflecting man who denies at this day the policy and correctness of the law laying the embargo. It has hitherto saved us from the dangers and calamities of a war—and it would seem as if the finger of Providence had pointed out this measure as the most fortunate that could under existing circumstances, have been adopted. It will no doubt press hard upon ourselves in some respects, and it must be expected that any measure that we could have adopted which would produce any effect on others, would bear hard on ourselves; but it will bear much harder on those powers who occasioned it, and make them feel the necessity of our commerce. It will bear in a great degree equally hard on the great belligerent powers of Europe, England and France—their West India colonies will suffer equally for want of provisions. —France will lose more of the colonial trade hitherto carried on by neutrals, in consequence of the embargo, than Great-Britain, and indeed the loss of trade in general by France, on this account will be greater than that of Great-Britain, as the former for some time past received a great proportion of her trade by the American shipping. But on the other hand G. B. may suffer more for the want of the raw materials furnished for her manufactures heretofore by this country than France, but both will sensibly feel the loss of our trade—and the measure, so far as regards us, is calculated to operate equally on both, and no possible difference can be discovered to exist.

Under these circumstances, what pretence, what foundation is there for saying that in adopting this measure there was any partiality manifested for France? There is none that can be perceived. There is another circumstance attending the case which at once seems to baffle any attempt to shew partiality in the operation of the law before the house. It is said this law is to operate as a non-intercourse law—that you are going to cut off all intercourse with the colonies of one of the belligerent powers (G. B.) bordering on our North East frontier, and partiality has been charged on this ground. But gentlemen seem to have forgotten that Spain possesses territories on our South and South western frontier on which this law will operate as severely as it will on the territory on our North Eastern frontier—and that Spain is the ally of France, and that of course what operates on Spain, operates on France. This law will therefore operate equally on those powers even in this respect. There is not therefore the least foundation for the assertion that the embargo is calculated to favor France. If there were no other data to judge from but the effects it must have on that power and her allies, who derived the greatest advantage from our neutral trade, the thing is unfeasible, absolutely absurd.

No man of sense can suppose that France would wish or dictate a measure that would produce as great if not greater injury to herself than to her enemy. Such a supposition would be next to madness. From these considerations it would be supposed that no man who had made himself in any degree acquainted with the situation of this country in regard to the belligerent powers and had considered the effects that this measure would have on them, could for a moment entertain the opinion or even hazard a conjecture that it was adopted under the influence of any foreign power, much less under that of France. The allegation is so wild, so inconsiststent in itself—so destitute of the least semblance of probability, and altogether unsupported by the least shadow of proof, that nothing but the basest malignity of heart could engender and publish so shameless, foul and infamous a falsehood; and yet, sir, said Mr. Campbell, it has been echoed on this floor—sounded in your ears in the frantic strains of a raging maniac, and in the discussion of a subject no way calculated to excite such extraordinary passions. Hence it may be supposed it was a premiditated scheme to seize on that occasion in order to give vent to those vindictive possi ns against the government and the republicans of this nation, which seem entirely to occupy and engross the minds of certain persons. In noticing what was said by the member from New York. I beg to be understood, as not considering these statements as deriving any sort of consequence or importanee from them who made them here. It is not on that account that they merit the least notice. That person can only be considered as the mere con used by those behind the screen to convey these groundless slanders to the public—the common trumpeter who gives no importance to what he makes public, except what is derived merely from the place he occupies, or the duties assigned him to perform. It is not therefore apprehended that what has been said on this occosion by that member will make any other or stronger impression on the public mind than was made by the same tale, when handed to the public thro' the medium of party or hireling newspapers.

With regard to the objections made to the subject before you they seem to be founded in error, and in not attending to or understanding the object of the embargo. It is objected that this bill is intended to act as a non-intercourse bill. The embargo was certainly intended to operate as a non exportation law; no man ever denied this; otherwise we could not keep our merchandize at home; and it is as important to prevent its being exported by land as it is by water. The object of this law is to do equal justice to all parts of the union. And not permit those in one part to have a market of which those of another part are deprived; and that operating to defeat the very object of the embargo. No honest man can wish to do injustice; he could not wish to favor one part of the country at the expense of the rest.

Mr. Campbell said he had not particularly attended to the details of the bill; the principle he considered correct, which was to make the embargo bear equally on all parts of the union. The member from N. York said we were rivetting chains on the people. No, sir, said Mr. Campbell, we are not rivetting chains on them; we are using our best endeavors to vindicate their rights; but those who oppose the true interests of their country on every occasion in their power are rivetting on themselves chains of infamy that they never can shake off.

NEW YORK, March 9.
ARRIVED,
Ship Ann, Jenkins, 57 days from Cork, in ballast. Left January 11, the ship Isabella, Moore, ready for New-York; ship Piscataway, Williams, ready for Philadelphia; and Eliza, Tredwell, for Savannah. The ship Ulysses, Patterson, from Wiscasset for Cork, was lost in the gale of December 28, on the N. W. part of Ireland. The brig Decatur, of Bath, lost both masts and bowsprit in the same gale, in the Cove. Jan. 14, was boarded by the British frigate Seine, capt. Atkins, and on the 20th, was boarded by the Tiger, of 74 guns, captain Oliver, bound home, and treated by both very politely. The 74 was in lat. 46, 20, long. 24, 45.

Brig Milo, Jeffreys, from Bordeaux, and 15 days from St. Bartholomews, rum, brandy and sugar.

Brig Betsy, Perry, from Barcelona, in 64 days, and 48 days from Gibraltar, brandy, wine, oil, soap, &c. Left at Barcelona, January 4, ship Abula, Dillingham, of New-York; ship Alexander Hodgson, Lovett, of Beverly; Favorite, Holmes, of Newport; John, Daggett, of Norfolk; brigs Brandywine, Davis, of Newport, at quarantine; Comet, Holder, of *Baltimore*; Susan and Betsy, Van Duym, of New York. Left at Gibraltar, January 19, ships Calp, Moore, of Norfolk; Commerce, Drew, of *Baltimore*; Mary Tracey, Peacock, of New-York; Hare, Barry, of do.; Amiable Matilda, Hillard, do.; Ann, Davis, of Boston; Hero, Barnard, of New-York; brigs Quantibay Cook, Hudson, of do.; Sally and Mary, Cobbs, of Boston; Venus, Allen, of