vid Austin, S. Grellet, William Cook, Wm. M'Henry, Samuel Moss, Theodore Mansfield, James Patterson, John Davidson, George Perrier, wife and 2 children, Monsieur Le Rousselier, Madam Gibandin and child, Madam Logier, German Dortic, and Miss Fairman.

Brig James, Blinn, of Hartford) in 33 days from Demarara, and 18 from Turk's Island, salt, rum and molasses. Left no Americans.

Brig Neptune, Shepherd, of New-Orleans, in 18 days from Havanna, with coffee and sugar. Left brig Hawk, Roach, for New-York, on the 13th of March; ship Cuba, for do uncertain; and others before reported; no vessels had recently arrived at Havanna, and the Spaniards were willing to believe the existence of our embargo.—FLOUR eighteen dollars. On Monday, off Cape May, spoke the ship Montesque, from Calcutta for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

Arrived,

Ship Montesqueu, Wilson, Madrass, 86
India Goods.
Fair Trader, Cooper, Canton, 110
China Goods.
Schr. Jane, Earl, Savannah, 9
Cotton and Rice.
Leander, Harwood Matanzas, 13
Sugar.
Ann, Skinner, New-York, Salt 5

Cleared,

Ship Active, Teed, Halifax
Schr. President, Haskill, Salem
George, Norton, Norfolk
Minerva, Tripp, Yarmouth

A ship name unknown is below.

Brig Ocean, of Portland, was to sail from Matanzas in 4 days after the Leander.

Ship Gleaner, Taylor, of and for Philadelphia, sailed from Calcutta 20th Dec. to touch at Madrass—same time sailed *ships London Packet, and William and Jane for Baltimore.*

Swedish schr. Flying Fish, from Cape Francois is sent into Nassau.

Ship Huron, Reed, from Madrass, for New-York, was all well off Cape Henlopen on Tuesday last.

Sch'r Leander, Atkins, from Mantanzas—Left there the 10th inst. brig Ocean, Malcom, for Philadelphia in 10 days; brig Trial Oliver, for New-York in 20 days; sch'r Mary, Wormell, for New-York in 10 days and *sch'r Morning Star, ——, for Baltimore in 8 days.* Came through the Passage in company with *ship Hamilton, Poulson, of Baltimore,* and brig Friendship, ——, both bound to Boston.

NORFOLK, March 21.

A pilot who came up this morning informs us that on Thursday last he saw five ships of war about nine or ten leagues to the southard of the capes and that yesterday a frigate stretched into Lynhaven bay and went to sea again without coming to an anchor.

Arrived British schr. Commerce, Collins, (late Gardner) 34 days from Jamaica, coffee—Friday, in lat. 34, long 72, 40, was boarded by an officer from a British frigate of 40 guns, another one in sight, who impresed one man.

Schr. Polly and Eliza, Haws, 6 days from Boston.

Schr. William, Osborne, 7 days from Salem.

Sloop George Washington, Fleeks, 2 days from Washington, N. C.

PAPERS COMMUNICATED BY THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.

No. I.

From Mr. Madison to Mr. Monroe.

Department of State, July 6, 1807.

SIR,

The documents herewith enclosed, from No. 1 to No. 9 inclusive, explain the hostile attack, with the insulting pretext for it, lately committed near the capes of Virginia, by the British ship of war the Leopard, on the American frigate the Chesapeake. No. 10 is a copy of the proclamation issued by the president, interdicting, in consequence of that outrage, the use of our waters and every other accommodation to British armed ships.

This enormity is not a subject for discussion. The immunity of a national ship of war from every species and purpose of search on the high seas, has never been contested by any nation. Great Britain would be second to none in resenting such a violation of her rights and such an insult on her flag. She may bring the case to the test of her own feelings by supposing that instead of the customary demand of our mariners serving compulsively even on board her ships of war, opportunities had been seized for rescuing them in like manner whenever the superiority of force or the chance of surprise might be possessed by our ships of war.

But the present case is marked by circumstances which give it a peculiar die. The seamen taken from the Chesapeake had been ascertained to be native citizens of the United States, and this fact was made known to the bearer of the demand, and doubtless communicated by him to his commander previous to the commencement of the attack. It is a fact also, affirmed by two of the men with every appearance of truth, that they had been impressed from American vessels into the British frigate, from which they escaped, and by the third, that having been impressed from a British merchant ship, he had accepted the recruiting bounty under that dress, and with a view to alleviate his situation, till he could escape to his own country; and that the attack was made during a period of negociation, and in the midst of friendly assurances from the British government.

The printed papers herewith sent will enable you to judge of the spirit which has been roused by the occasion. It pervades the whole community; is abolishing the distinctions of party; and regarding only the indignity offered to the sovereignty and flag of the nation, and the blood of citizens so wantonly and wickedly shed, demands in the loudest tone an honorable reparation.

With this demand you are charged by the president. The tenor of his proclamation will be your guide in reminding the British government of the uniform proofs given by the United States of their disposition to maintain faithfully every friendly relation; of the multiplied infractions of their rights by British naval commanders on our coasts and in our harbors; of the inefficacy of reiterated appeals to the justice and friendship of that government; and of the moderation on the part of the United States, which reiterated disappointments had not extinguished; till at length no alternative is left, but a voluntary satisfaction on the part of G. Britain, or a resort to means depending on the United States alone.

The nature and extent of satisfaction ought to be suggested to the British government, not less by a sense of its own honour than by justice to that of the United States. A formal disavowal of the deed, and restoration of the four seamen to the ship from which they were taken, are things of course, and indispensable. As a security for the future, an entire abolition of impressments from vessels under the flag of the United States, if not already arranged, is also to make an indispensible part of the satisfaction. The abolition must be on terms compatible with the instructions to yourself and Mr. Pinckney on this subject; and if possible without the authorised rejection from the service of the United States of British Seamen who have not been 100 years in it. Should it be impossible to avoid this concession on the part of the United States, it ought, as of itself more than a reasonable price for future security, to extend the reparation due for the past.

But beyond these indispensable conditions, the United States have a right to expect every solemnity of form and every other ingredient of retribution and respect which according to usage and the sentiments of mankind, are proper in the strongest cases of insult to the rights and sovereignty of a nation. And the British government is to be apprised of the importance of a full compliance with this expectation to the thorough healing of the wound which has been made in the feelings of the American nation.

Should it be alledged as a ground for declining or diminishing the satisfaction in this case, that the United States have themselves taken it by the interdict contained in the proclamation, the answer will be obvious. The interdict is a measure, not of reparation, but of precaution, and would besides be amply justified by occurrences prior to the extraordinary outrage in question.

The exclusion of all armed ships whatever from our waters, is in fact so much required by the vexations and dangers to our peace experienced from their visits, that the president makes it a special part of the charge to you, to avoid laying the United States under any species of restraint from adopting that remedy. Being extended to all belligerent nations, none of them could of right complain, and with less reason, as the policy of most nations has limited the admission of foreign ships of war into their ports, to such numbers as being inferior to the naval force of the country, could be readily made to respect its authority and laws.

As it may be useful, in enforcing the justice of the present demand, to bring into view applicable cases, especially where Great-Britain has been the complaining party, I refer you to the ground taken and the language held by her, in those of Falkland's island and Nootka-Sound, notwithstanding the assertion by Spain in both cases, that the real right was in her, and the possessory only in Great-Britain. These cases will be found in the annual registers for 1771, and 1790, and in the parliamentary debates for those years. In the latter you will find also two cases referred to, in one of which the French king sent an ambassador extraordinary to the king of Sardinia, in the most public and solemn manner, with an apology for an infringement of his territorial rights in the pursuit of a smugler and murderer In the other case, an ambassador extraordinary was sent by the British government to the court of Portugal, with an apology, for the pursuit and destruction by admiral Boscawen of certain French ships on the coasts of this last kingdom. Many other cases, more or less analagous, may doubtless be found; see particularly the reparation by France to Great-Britain, for the attack on Turks-Island in 1764, as related in the annual register and in Smollet's continuation of Hume, vol. 10, the proceedings in the case of an English merchantman, which suffered much in her crew and otherwise, from the fire of certain Spanish xebecs cruizing in the Mediterranean; and the execution of the lieutenant of a privateer, for firing a gun into a Venetian merchantman, which killed the captain, as stated in the Annual Register, for 1781, page 94. The case of an affront offered to a Russian ambassador in the reign of Queen-Ann, though less analogous, shews in a general view, the solemnity with which reparation is made, for insults having immediate relation to the sovereignty of a nation.

Although the principle which was outraged in the proceedings against the American frigate is independent of the question concerning the allegiance of the seamen taken from her, the fact that they were citizens of the United States, and not British subjects, may have such an influence on the feelings of all, and perhaps on the opinions of some unacquainted with the laws and usages of nations, that it has been thought proper to seek more regular proofs of their national character than were deemed sufficient in the first instance. These proofs will be added by this conveyance if obtained in time, if not by the first that succeeds.

The president has an evident right to expect from the British government not only an ample reparation to the United States, in this case, but that it will be decided without difficulty or delay. Should this expectation fail, and above all, should reparation be refused, it will be incumbent on you to take proper measures for hastening home, according to the degree of urgency, all American vessels remaining in British ports; using for the purpose, the mode least likely to awaken the attention of the British government.—Where there may be no ground to distrust the prudence or fidelity of consuls, they will probably be found the fittest vehicles for your intimations. It will be particularly requisite to communicate to our public ships in the Mediterranean, the state of appearances, if it be such as ought to influence their movements.

All negociation with the British government on other subjects, will of course be suspended until satisfaction on this be so pledged and arranged as to render negociation honorable. Whatever may be the result or the prospect, you will please to forward to us the earliest information.

The scope of the proclamation will signify to you that the president has yielded to the presumption that the hostile act of the British commander did not pursue the intentions of his government. It is not, indeed, easy to suppose that so rash and so critical a step should have originated with the admiral, but it is still more difficult to believe, that such orders were prescribed by any government, under circumstances such as existed between Great Britain and the United States.

Calculations founded on dates, are also strongly opposed to the supposition that the orders in question could have been transmitted from England. In the same scale are to be put the apparent and declared persuasion of the British representative, Mr. Erskine, that no orders of a hostile spirit could have been issued or authorised by his government; and the coincidence of this assurance with the amicable professions of Mr. Canning, the organ of the new administration, as stated in the dispatch of April 22d, from yourself and Mr. Pinkney.

Proceeding on these considerations, the president has inferred that the justice and honor of the British government will readily make the atonement required; and in that expectation he has forborne an imediate call of congress notwithstandng the strong wish which has been manifested by many, that measures depending on their authority, should without delay be adopted. The motives to this forbearance have, at the same time been strengthened by the policy of avoiding a course which might stimulate the British cruisers, in this quarter, to arrest our ships and seamen now arriving and shortly expected in great numbers from all quarters. It is probable, however, that the legislature will be convened in time to receive the answer of the British government on the subject of this dispatch, or even sooner, if the conduct of the British squadron here, or other occurrences, should require immediate measures beyond the authority of the executive.

In order to give more expedition and security to the present dispatch, a public armed vessel, the Revenge, is specially employed; and Doctor Bullus is made the bearer, who was on board the Chesapeake, on his way to a consulate in the Mediterranean, and will be able to detail and explain circumstances which may possibly become interesting in the course of your communications with the British government.

The vessel, after depositing doctor Bullus at a British port, will proceed with dispatches to a French port, but will return to England with a view to bring the result of your transactions with the British government. The trip to France will afford you and Mr. Pinkney a favorable opportunity of communicating with our ministers at Paris, who being instructed to regulate their conduct on the present occasion by the advices they may receive from you, will need every explanation that can throw light on the probable turn and issue of things with Great-Britain.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

FEDERAL GAZETTE

AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

We understand that a fourth Wheel-barrow-man *(Morris)* has been apprehended. He had reached York, in Pennsylvania, where he robbed an Inn-keeper of about 200 dollars; thence proceeded to Lancaster, at which place he was taken, and has since been confined in York prison. Morris pretends to be ignorant of any injury done to those who endeavoured to prevent their escape; says if the jailor here will send for him, he will make full confession. The gentleman who brought the intelligence to the Mayor, is said to have stated that JUDGE passed through Lancaster, westward, intending, as it was supposed, to make way to Canada.

—

The Military Court of Inquiry in the case of General Wilkinson met again on Tuesday last, when the depositions of Governor Wright and of James L. Donaldson, Esq. were taken.

CONGRESS.

[*TAKEN for the FEDERAL GAZETTE.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

March 25.

Proceedings this day.

The doors were opened a short time today, when the following messages were received from the President of the United States.

"*To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.*

"I transmit to both houses of Congress a report from the surveyor of public buildings, of the progress made on them during the last season, of their present state, and of that of the funds appropriated to them—These have been much exceeded by the cost of the work done, a fact not known to me till the close of the season: the circumstances from which it arose are stated in the report of the surveyor.

"TH: JEFFERSON.

March 25, 1808."

"*To the Senate and House of Represensatives of the United States.*

"I now lay before congress a statement of the militia of the United States, according to the latest returns received by the department of war. From the state of Delaware alone no return has ever been made.

"TH: JEFFERSON.

"March 25, 1808."

From this statement the following account of the militia is extracted:

"FROM			
N. Hampshire,	25,478	*South Carolina,*	30,004
Massachusetts,	70,323	*Georgia,*	20,878
Vermont,	17,981	*Kentucky,*	32,236
Rhode-Island,	7,307	*Tennessee,*	16,822
Connecticut,	20,167	*Ohio,*	15,351
New York,	83,591	*District of Columbia,*	2,201
New Jersey,	33,360	*Mississippi Ter.*	2,158
Pennsylvania,	90,670	*Indiana do*	2,067
Delaware, no return.		*Orleans do*	5,626
		Louisiana do	2,433
Maryland,	39,047	*Michigan do*	1,028
Virginia,	65,675		
North Carolina,	51,982	*Total,*	636,386

"*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.*

In proceeding to carry into execution the act for fortifying the ports and harbors, it is found that the scaites most advantageous for their defence, and sometimes the only scites competent to that defence, are in some cases the property of minors, incapable of giving a valid consent to their alienation—in others belong to persons who may refuse altogether to alienate, or demand a compensation far beyond the liberal justice allowed in such cases. From these causes the defence of our seaboard, so necessary to be pressed during the present season, will in various parts be defeated, unless a remedy can be applied. With a view to this, I submit the case to the consideration of Congress, who, estimating its importance, and reviewing the powers vested in them by the constitution, combined with the amendments providing that private property shall not be taken for publicuse without just compensation, will decide on the course most proper to be pursued.

I am aware that as the consent of the legislature of the state, to the purchase of the scite may not in some instances have been previously obtained, exclusive legislation cannot be exercised therein by congress until that consent is given. But in the mean time it will be held under the same laws which protect the property of individuals, and other property of the U. States, in the same state. And the legislatures, at their next meeting, will have opportunities of doing what will be evidently called for by the particular interest of their own state.

TH: JEFFERSON.

March 25, 1808."

As soon as these messages were read, the doors were again closed for the purpose of going on with the reading of the documents.

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AVERAGE PRICE OF STOCKS—*this week*

6 per cents	101
3 do.	97 1-2@98
3 do.	61 1-2
Louisiana do.	*none*
United States Bank Stock	116
Maryland do.	350
Baltimore do.	350
Union Bank of Maryland do.	61
Mechanics' Bank	14 1-
Alexandria Bank do.	190
Farmers' Bank Stock	2 adv.
Columbia do.	2 adv.
Potowmac do.	90
Baltimore Insurance Shares	*no sales*
Maryland do.	375
Marine do.	390
Chesspeake do.	115
Union do.	130
Water Stock	85
Fire Insurance	3 adv.
Reisters T. R'd Stock (fully pd.)	3 do.
Ditto. augm'd (10 dls. p'd)	1 1-8 do.
Frederick-town (full paid)	par
do. augmented	1 below par
York,	*no sales.*

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

ENTERED,

Ship Lucy, Curtis, Liverpool
Schr. Matchless, Collins, New-Orleans

CLEARED,

Schr. Salumith, Linnet, Plymouth

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

March 25.

Arrived, schr. Matchless, Collins, 30 days from New-Orleans ballast—Robt. and John Oliver. Came into the Capes yesterday morning—passed ship Roboreus, from New-Orleans, 2 brigs and a schooner, bound up.

March 26.

Arrived, ship Lucy, Curtis, 39 days from Liverpool—salt and coal—Wm. Wilson, and Sons. Sailed 14th Feb. brings nothing new. March 16, in lat. 36 long. 62 spoke ship Joseph, Shed, of Portland from Liverpool for Charleston.

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 28th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of

A Variety of Dry Goods;

After which at 12 o'clock,

96 hhds. } Best Havanna Molasses,
5 tierces } just arrived
210 bags Green Coffee,
20 hhds do. do
28 chests excellent Hyson Teas, on four months,
18 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
6 seroons Flotant Indigo,
Holland and Country Gin, &c. &c.

R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs.

March 26.

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to the sale of Dry Goods, on Monday,

A FEW PACKAGES OF

Fresh GOODS;

Consisting of

1 trunk Chintzes,
1 case Cambrick Muslins,
1 do Velvets and Velveteens,
1 do Irish Linens,
1 bale Blue Cloth,

And to the sale at 12 o'clock,

21 bbls. of CIDER.

R. LEMMON & Co. Auct'rs.

March 26.

Just Opened

And for sale, at No 24, Chatham-street,

A large assorment of LEGHORN HATS,

ALSO ON HAND,

CHIP HATS of the newest fashions,
FRENCH MILLENERY,
Fashionable SHAWLS, & other fine Goods.

March 26. eo

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold at public sale on Thursday, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock, at my office, for cash,

Sundry Mahogany and Pine Tables,
Windsor Chairs, and
A Glass Lamp

Late the property of Charles Mornewick, taken by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, at the suit of the State of Maryland, to me directed.

JOHN HUNTER, Sheriff.

March 26. dts

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

PAPERS & BORDERS.

The subscribers have just received from THEIR MANUFACTORY, an extensive

VARIETY OF

Paper-Hangings

AND

BORDERS,

OF

ENTIRE NEW DESIGNS,

Suitable for

HALLS, DRAWING ROOMS, PARLOURS, &c.

Which are now ready for sale at their

WAREHOUSE,

No. 141, BALTIMORE STREET.

THOMAS & CALDCLEUGH.

N. B. The most experienced *Workmen* may be had to put up the paper on application as above.

March 26. co6t

To the Public.

The author of the *Essay on Constructive Contempt of Court* annexed to the trial of Baptis Irvine, deems it necessary in order to prevent misconceptions, to declare, that his *Essay* ends with the words, "are they the statutes and precedents of Westminster, or of Washington?" page 46; and that he had no concern whatever with the matter either at the beginning or ending of the pamphlet.

March 26 d4t§

PILOT OFFICE.

The office for licensing and renewing licenses to Pilots, will be open for that purpose, the months of April and May as usual, at No 6, Granby-street.

Such Pilots as are not proprietors of a Pilot-Boat, are requested to produce certificates from the proprietor or proprietors of Boats, certifying that such Pilot is attached to his or their Boat, in which certificate must be expressed the name and number of the Boat and the port to which it belongs. By order of the board of Commissioners.

JOHN WEATHERBURN, Reg.

March 26. d2w

Mr. HEWES,

Observing a publication in your paper of yesterday, signed by Mr. George Murdoch, in which there appears several inaccuracies, I deem it a duty incumbent on me to state the following facts.

On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Murdoch & myself went to a small party; in the course of the evening some observations fell from me, at which it afterwards appeared Mr. Murdoch took offence, though evidently made in good humor and jocularity.

It is proper here to observe, Murdoch and myself were on intimate terms Perceiving Mr. Murdoch displeased, I cheerfully apologized for what had passed, assuring him I had no intention of wounding his feelings, and and this was done within the hearing of the parties, who were privy to the observations which had given offence, and with which Mr. Murdoch appeared to be content.

On the following morning, however, I was surprised to find a note from him, requesting further apoligies, which I refused making; as well because I had ascertained that he had refused the mediation of several of his and my friends; as, because a repetition was unnecessary. On the following morning a challenge was delivered to me; on the delivery of which I remarked to its bearer, that I would take my own method and time of reply to it, and forthwith went out and purchased a horse whip, with which I chastised Mr Murdoch It is not a fact that he got possession of the whip; neither is it a fact that I had any knowledge whatever of the wound on his hand, which he complains of; neither is it a fact that I promised Mr. Murdoch satisfaction any way he chose to point out. I readily assented to adequate reparation for supposed offence, which I promptly made.

The challenge received was proper ground for the chastisement, which I afterwards felt myself bound to bestow.

MIDDLETON B. MAGRUDER.

March 26 1

A Brace of very superior

and elegant PISTOLS, silver mounted, for sale at this office. They were made by direction of a member of a Troop in the country.

March 18 2aw

Notice to Paper Makers,

Who are hereby informed, that FELTING of *American Manufacture,* and of good quality, may be had at No. 18, Baltimore street.

3d mo 15th. 2aw

Notice.

An election for directors of the *Union Insurance Company of Maryland,* will be held at the office of the company, No. 30, South Gay-street, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 9 & 12 o'clock. No transfers will be made from the 10th instant until after the election.

By order of the Board,

HENRY COURTNAY, Sec'ry.

March 4. co1t