FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

MARCH 28, 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 TUESDAY Next,
The 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Sign of the Cross Keys in Saratoga-street, near N. Howard-street, will be offered for sale,

A variety of Furniture,

CONSISTING OF
Bedding, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Benches and Kitchen Furniture, etc.

JOHN L HINKLE.

N. B. Those persons who have left goods in pledge for the payment of their Bills, are desired to come and pay them or their Goods will be sold at auction on the day aforesaid
March 21. e04t§

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 wtits of Fieri Facias, at the suit of the State of Maryland, to me directed.

JOHN HUNTER, Sheriff.
March 26. dts

GEORGE W. FIELD,

No. 157, BALTIMORE-STREET,
HAS FOR SALE,
10 kegs Hoes,
2 boxes Tapes,
1 do. containing Spring Lancets, Lancet Blades and Violin strings,
60 do. Black Lead Pencils,
1 cask of Skates,
1 box Bed Tickens,
2 do Laces,
1 do Looking Glasses,
1 do. do. Plates,
I trunk Silk Hose Gloves, &c.
With a variety of DRY GOODS, as usual.
March 14. d

Ely Balderston,

No. 51, County wharf,
Offers for sale,
500 bbls Back Country Flour,
100 do. Prime Pork,
200 casks Cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
30 do. Wrought do.
40 firkins of good Butter,
And as usual an assortment of
GROCERIES.
2d mo. 26. d

Just Published,

And may be had at Cole and I. Bonsal's & Geo. Dobbin and Murphy's book stores, Market-street,

No. 2, OF
WESCOTT & Co's EDITION OF THE
Trial of Colonel Aaron Burr,
On an Indictment for High Treason.

This interesting report it is expected, will be completed in April next, including the whole of the testimony, the arguments of the counsel at length, and opinions of the court.
To which will be subjoined,
AN APPENDIX,
Comprising communications and documents shewing the most prominent measures taken by the Executive, and the information it possessed on which they were grounded.
March 24. d4t‖

COFFEE,

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

2,500 Sugar Moulds,

Of a superior quality, received direct from the manufactory, and for sale by
ISAIAH MANKIN.
Who has also for sale,
200 boxes large White Codfish, suitable for retailing,
15 hhds. do.
25 half bbls No. 1, Beef,
30 kegs Tongues and Sounds,
20 qr. casks excellent Sherry Wine,
30 kegs Fresh Ground Ginger,
1000 wt. Spanish Leaf Tobacco, for Cigars,
10 boxes Cordials, assorted,
4 puncheons Jamaica Rum,
2 pipes best Holland Gin,
1 pipe Cherry Bounce,
50 bbls Glauber Salts,
80 do. Cider Vinegar, superior quality,
Copal Varnish, &c.
ALSO,
An invoice of about 2500 dollars worth of Dry Goods, consisting of Cambrick Muslins, Pullicat H'dkfs, &c. which will be disposed of on 12 months credit for approved endorsed paper. ☞Exchange on New York and Boston. Jnanuary 30. d

G. F. & J. Lindenberger,

No. 200, *Baltimore-street, Opposite the Indian Queen Tavern,*
HAVE ON HAND,
Tin in boxes,
Iron Wire,
Anvils and Vices,
Spades and Shovels,
Weeding and Hilling Hoes,
Frying Pans,
London and Bristol Pewter,
White Lead in Oil, of a superior qaality,
Pins, assorted in small boxes,
Cradling, and Grass Scythes,
Syckles. Together with an extensive assortment of *HARDWARE, SADDLERY CUTLERY, BRASS & JAPANNED WARE.*
Which they offer low for cash, town notes, & to punctual men, at six months credit.
February 12. d

Garden Seed.

Just received, a small parcel of GARDEN EED, and
POTATOES for Seed.
ALSO,
A general assortment of
GROCERIES, for sale, by
A. GROVERMAN.
March 25. d4t

PAPERS COMMUNICATED BY THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.

No. II.

Correspondence between Mr. Munroe and and Mr. Canning, in relation to the attack on the Chesapeake, with Mr. Munroe's letter to the secretary of state on the same subject.

(Private)
Foreign Office,
Saturday, July 25, 1807.

Mr. Canning presents his compliments to Mr. Munroe and with sentiments of the deepest regret hastens to inform him that intelligence has just been received of a transaction which has taken place off the coast of America, between a ship of war of his majesty's, and a frigate belonging to the United States; the result of which has been the loss of some lives on board the American frigate.

The particulars of this transaction and the grounds of the justification of the British officer and of the admiral, under whose orders he acted, Mr. Canning is not at present enabled to communicate to Mr. Monroe.

If Mr. Monroe should have received any accounts of it. Mr. Canning trusts he will loose no time in communicating them to Mr. Canning.

But whatever the real merits and character of the transaction may turn out to be, Mr. Canning could not forbear expressing without delay the sincerest concern and sorrow which he feels at this unfortunate result; and assuring the American minister, both from himself and on behalf of his majesty's government, that if the British officers should prove to have been culpable, the most prompt and effectual reparation shall be afforded to the government of the United States.

James Monroe, esqr.
&c. &c. &c.

To MR. CANNING.

Mr. Monroe presents his compliments to Mr. Canning, & is much obliged to him for the information communicated in his note of Saturday. Mr. Monroe has heard with extreme regret the account it contains of a rencontre between a British ship of war and an American frigate off the coast of the United States. He has no knowledge of the subject except what Mr. Canning's note has furnished, but will not fail to communicate the earliest intelligence which he may receive of an event so deeply to be lamented. Mr. Monroe derives in the mean time much satisfastion from the friendly assurance of Mr. Canning, that this unfortunate occurrence was not authorised by his majesty's government, and that suitable reparation will be made for the injury, if on enquiry the British officer shall be found the aggressor.

Portland Place, Monday. July 27, 1707.

The Right honorable George Canning, &c. &c. &c.

To MR. CANNING.

Portland Place, July 29, 1807.

SIR,

Although I have no instructions from my government on the subject, it is my duty to request the attention of his Britannic majesty's government to a late aggression on the sovereignty of the United States, of a very extraordinary nature. The circumstances of the transaction are too distinctly marked to leave any doubt of the extent of the outrage, or of the reparation which it obviously claims. By accounts which are entitled to full confidence, it appears, that on the 28d of June last, his majesty's ship the Leopard attacked an American frigate off the coast of the United States, with a view to assert and enforce the unfounded and most unjustifiable pretention to search for deserters, and after having killed and wounded a number of her men, entered on board and carried away forcibly several of the crew. The conduct of the British officer, which in itself forms an act of complete hostility, is rendered more reprehensible from the consideration that just before this aggression he held a station within the jurisdiction of the United States in the waters of the Chesapeake, where, while he enjoyed the rights of hospitality, he projected this attack against the ship of a neutral power, whose commander, relying on the good faith of his majesty's government, and the friendly relations subsisting between Great Britain and the U. States, could not have suspected the design. I might state other examples of great indignity and outrage, many of which are of recent date, to which the U. States have been exposed off their coast, and even within several of their harbors, from the British squadron; but it is improper to mingle them with the present more serious cause of complaint. I have called your attention to this subject, in full confidence that his majesty's government will see in the act complained of, a flagrant abuse of its own authority, and that it will not hesitate to enable me to communicate to my government, without delay, a frank disavowal of the principle on which it was made, and its assurance that the officer, who is responsible for it, shall suffer the punishment which so unexampled an aggression on the sovereignty of a neutral nation justly deserves.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

The Right Honorable George Canning, &c &c. &c.

FROM MR. CANNING.

Foreign Office, Aug. 8d, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official note of the 29th ult. which I have lost no time in laying before the king.

As the statement of the transaction to which this note refers, is not brought forward either by the authority of the government of the United States, or with any precise knowledge of the facts on which it is founded, it might have been sufficient for me to express to you, his majesty's readiness to take the whole of the circumstances of the case, when fully disclosed, into [illegible] consideration, and to make [illegible] United States, whenever it should be clearly shewn that such injury has been actually sustained, and that such reparation is really due.

Of the existence of such a disposition on the part of the British government, you, sir, cannot be ignorant: I have already assured you of it, though in an unofficial form, by the letter which I addressed to you on the first receipt of the intelligence of this unfortunate transaction; and I may be permitted to express my surprise, after such an assurance, at the tone of that representation which I have just had the honor to receive from you.

But the earnest desire of his majesty to evince, in the most satisfactory manner, the principles of justice and moderation by which he is uniformly actuated, has not permitted him to hesitate in commanding me to assure you, that his majesty neither does, nor has at any time, maintained the pretension of a right to search ships of war, in the national service of any state, for deserters.

If therefore the statement in your note should prove to be correct, and to contain all the circumstances of the case, upon which complaint is intended to be made, and if it shall appear that the act of his majesty's officers rested on no other grounds than the simple and unqualified assertion of the pretension above referred to, his majesty has no difficulty in disavowing that act, and will have no difficulty in manifesting his displeasure at the conduct of his officers.

With respect to the other causes of complaint [whatever they may be] which are hinted at in your note, I perfectly agree with you, in the sentiment which you express, as to the propriety of not involving them in a question, which is of itself of sufficient importance to claim a separate and most serious consideration.

I have only to lament, that the same sentiment did not induce you to abstain from alluding to these subjects, on an occasion which you were, yourself, of opinion was not favourable for pursuing the discussion of them.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

James Monroe, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

No. III.

London, August 4th, 1807.

SIR,

I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by Mr. Biddle, to communicate to you a copy of a correspondence, and the substance of a conference between Mr. Canning and myself, relative to the late aggression on the peace and sovereignty of the U. States by the British ship Leopard in the attack on the Chesapeake, off the capes of Virginia.

Mr. Canning's private letter of July 25, which gave the first intelligence of the occurrence, left it doubtful, whether the British officers had been culpable in it, and as I knew how very reprehensible their conduct had been off our coast, on many other occasions, and to what height the sensibility of our citizens had been excited by it, I tho't it not improbable that something might have occurred to divide the blame between the parties. It was under that impression that my answer was writen. On the next day the leading features of the transaction were presented to the public thro' the medium of the gazettes which were taken from private accounts received directly from Halifax, by a vessel which had been dispatched by admiral Berkeley with the official one. By these it was evident, that the British officer was completely the aggressor, in an outrage of great enormity, attended with circumstances which increased the offence. It was understood likewise from good authority, that the official intelligence which the government had received corresponded with and confirmed the other accounts already before the public.

On full consideration of these circumstances, I concluded that it would be highly improper in me to leave the affair on the ground on which Mr. Canning had placed it. I could see no other motive in him to obtain further information relative to the transaction, than for the purpose of ascertaining whether the men said to be deserters, and for whom the attack was made, were American citizens or British subjects; to which it was impossible for me to give any countenance. I thought it indispensable therefore to call on the government to disavow the principle and to engage such other reparation to the U. States as their injured honour obviously required. It appeared to me, that any delay in taking that step which depended on an abstract principle, and required no argument to illustrate, or fact to support it, would have a tendency to weaken a claim which was unquestionable, and to countenance the idea that it would not be supportable with suitable energy.

I had, before the knowledge of this event obtained the appointment of an interview with Mr. Canning on other business, to take place on the 29th ultimo. We met according to the appointment; I observed, in opening the conference, that although the topics which had brought us together, were important, the late occurrence at the entrance of the Chesapeake had in a great measure put them out of sight. He expressed his regret that such an event which would at all times furnish cause of concern should have happened at the present time. He asked if the men in question were American citizens or British subjects? I replied that that was a point which could not come into view in the case: that it was one which, according as the fact might be, would make the cause more or less popular, in either country, but could not affect the principle: on that principle, a ship of war protected all the people on board, and could not be entered to be searched for deserters, or [illegible]e, without violating the sove[illegible]nation whose flag she bore; that in the present case I had been assured that the men were American citizens, and that the British minister at Washington had been made acquainted with it. He said little on the subject, but by the tendency of what he did say, seemed to imply that his government could not lose sight of the consideration above alluded to, nor indeed did he admit by any thing that escaped him, that he abstract principle itself would not be insisted on. His remarks, however, were generally of a conciliatory and friendly character; without pledging himself on any point, he seemed desirous to satisfy me, that no new orders had been issued by the present ministry to the commandant of the British squadron at Halifax. I observed, that as the notes which had passed between us, were informal, and on a very limited view of the subject, on my part, it would be proper for me now, that the circumstances were better known, to present him an official note on it; he admitted the propriety of it.

I then drew Mr. Canning's attention to the subjects on which I had asked the interview; being the case of the Impetueux, captain Love's correspondence, the conduct of captain Douglas, and of the British squadron generally on our coast. I observed that I had heretofore postponed any official communication on these points from a desire to connect them with the greater objects depending between our government, and of course, from motives the most friendly; that I brought them to his view at this time, in consequence of Mr. Pinkney and myself having commenced the other business, as he knew had been done; he promissed to attend to them.

On the 29th July I wrote to Mr. Canning, the note which I had promised him in the late interview. I addressed it in terms which I thought suitable to the occasion, observing to state in it, that I took the step from a sense of duty, applicable to my station as the resident minister, and without authority from my government. I considered the act as that of the British officer, in which the government had no agency, was not bound to support, and which it would be honorable for it to disavow. I flattered myself that some advantage might arise from the measure, and under the circumstances in which it was taken no harm possibly could. His reply is dated on the 3d inst. which though addressed in rather a harsh tone may be considered as conceding essentially the point desired. It is my intention to say nothing more to him on the subject till I hear from you, and in the mean time to observe the most conciliatory conduct that circumstances will admit.

Such is the state of this country at the present, that it is impossible to see what will be its course of conduct towards the United States. There has been at all times since the commencement of the present war a strong party here for extending its ravages to them. This party is composed of the ship owners, the navy, the East and West India merchants, and several political characters of great consideration the state. So powerful is this combination, that it is most certain that nothing can be obtained of the government on any point, but what may be extorted by necessity. The disasters to the north ought to inspire moderation, but with respect to the northern powers, it seems to have produced the opposite effect. A fleet of about 25 sail of the line, with a suitable number of frigates, &c. and above 20,000 men has been lately equiped and sent into the Baltic, as it is said to take possession of the Danish and Russian navies. This measure is imputed to an understanding which it is supposed has been established between the cabinets of Russia and Paris by the late peace, and which has for its object a concert of measures for the purpose of attempting to force on this country a maritime code more favorable to neutral nations. The motive assigned for the expedition is, that of taking possession of the Danish fleet, to keep it out of the hands of the French; that the Russian fleet is one of its objects is not so generally believd, though perhaps not less probable.

Mr. Pinkney and myself have taken the first step in our business. We will write you in a few days the state of it. You may be assured that we shall do every thing in our power to promote, in the mode most likely to proceed, the object of our instructions and the interest of our country. Want of time prevents my going into further detail.

I have the honor to be with great consideration, sir, your most humble servant.

JAMES MONROE.

James Madison, esq.
Secretary of State, Washington.

[*To be continued.*]

Attention the Whole!

MARYLAND BLUES,

You are requested to Parade in Howard's Park, near the Mead House, on Monday the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. with your arms cross belts, etc. in good order. The roll will he called precisely at half past 4 o'clock, and all absent members fined.

N. B. Those Gentlemen wishing to join this company, are respectfully invited to attend or send their names by some one of the members. By order.

THOMAS CLOWDSLEY, Sec'ry.
March 25.

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§

BOSTON, March 22.

We have been favored with the following copy of the REPLY of the honorable Mr. PICKERING, to Governor *Sullivan's* letter returning the communication intended for the legislature of Massachusetts.

City of Washington, March 9, 1808.

SIR,

This evening I received your excellency's letter of the 8d instant, acknowledging the receipt of mine to you ("consisting of six sheets,") dated the 16th (not the 7th) of February, which you were pleased to return, with an expression of "surprise" at what you call "my novel and extraordinary claim upon you as governor of the commonwealth," to communicate my letter to the legislature. Indeed, sir, I did think, that in "presenting to *you* and *them*, such a view of our national affairs as my official situation had placed in my power," I was not in an error in "addressing it to *you*, as the proper organ of communication to the *legislature*." And notwithstanding your excellency's admonition, I am still so unfortunate as not to see wherein I have erred. Had the language or sentiments of my letter, thus addressed to you and the legislature, been wanting in decorum and respect to either, your surprise and reproof would have been just. But you are pleased to tell me, that "before you had gone through the first page, you were surprised at my novel and extraordinary claim" —that "you folded my letter instantly, in order to reflect upon its principles," and that you "have not unfolded it since." You intimate, however, that if I had requested you, "as a *favor to myself*," to communicate my letter to the legislature, and you had approved of its contents, you might have granted the request. Really, sir, when I was performing what I conceived to be a serious and important duty to my native state, which I had the honor, in part, to represent in the senate of the United States, it was impossible that the idea of asking any thing as "a favor to myself," should have occurred to me. The subject of the letter was mentioned in the first page—"A View of our National Affairs." And amidst the thousand perplexing and alarming rumors and reports spread abroad among the people, I hoped that the information contained in my letter might be acceptable to your excellency, to the legislature, and to the citizens of Massachusetts. Yes, sir, I did believe it to be extremely important to the CITIZENS, that *they* should know what was to be known, of the very "novel and extraordinary" situation of our public affairs. And I am yet to learn, that it would have derogated from the dignity of your excellency to have made the communication. It was not necessary for your excellency to bid me "recollect that the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth [of Massachusetts] were visible organic bodies; that the former has a president, and the latter has a speaker." It was because I believed them to be both "visible" and sensible bodies, that through you I addressed them. But until your excellency was pleased to inform me, I did *not* know that their "clerks," and the "secretary" of the commonwealth, were the proper officers to whom letters or memorials, to be laid before the two houses, were to be addressed. The "secretary," I knew, was, by long usage, the *official bearer* of the *governor's message* to the *legislature*.

while I have no disposition to question the "equal claims" of the Massachussett "members of the" national "House" of Representatives, to address to your Excellency any papers they may deem important to be communicated to the State Legislature; I confess there seemed to be a peculiar fitness in a Senator's adressing the Legislature from whom he immediately derives his appointment. And in the present case, seeing my letter embraced the highest concerns of our country, in which Massachusetts holds so large a stake, especially in a commercial point of view, I could not imagine that I was offending her Chief Magistrate, in presenting a view of those concerns to *him*, to be afterwards laid before the *Legislature*. I knew it was the duty of the Governor to watch over the welfare of the Commonwealth. And your Excellency in your late "proclamation for a day of public fasting and prayer," (which I have read with great satisfaction, and I hope with Christain delight,) has very seriously and strikingly called on the people over whom you preside, to unite in their solemn asemblies, in prayer to OUR FATHER IN HEAVEN, "that he will smile on the labours of our hands, and on our *enterprize* in business, prospering our *Navigation* and *Fisheries*." And it was because I saw those *Enterprizes* blasted by an Embargo—our *Navigation* prostrated—and our *Fisheries* permitted to no beneficial end —(seeing the fish when caught, not being suffered to be exported, must rot in the hands of the fishers)—that I presumed to address the Governor and the Legislature of the great Navigating and Fishing State; in the hope to convince them and the People of the necessity of looking *themselves* after those Essential Interests of the Commonwealth. I knew that, agreebly to long established usage, the Legislature of Massachusetts, and through them the people, had been accustomed to receive from the Governor information of *the things which belonged to her peace*—And at what period of her history did it more bohove her *to know them.*? In *very deed*, Sir, I should have deemed myself wanting in respect towards your excellency, if in an address intended for the information of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, I had omitted to present it, in the first place, to the Governor, as her political head. And still remaining satisfied that this is the correct course of *duty*, I must not omit, on every future occasion, to pursue it.

I have the honour to be,
very respectfully, Sir,
your Excellency's most o'bt. serv't,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

His Excellency *James Sullivan, esq. Governor of the commonwealth of* Massachusetts.