FEDERAL GAZETTE, AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

APRIL 2, 1808.

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All advertisements appear in both papers.

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,
The 4th inst at 1-2past 9 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of
A Stock of DRY GOODS;
Consisting of
Super Cloths and Cassimeres,
Irish and German Linens,
Manchestry and Dimities,
Pins and Threads,
Silk and Cotton Hose,
Waistcoating of various kinds,
Book and Cambrick Muslins,
Stuffs, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. &c.
R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs.
April 1.

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,
The 4th ihstant, at 12 o'clock, at the auction room will be sold on terms that will then be made known, for acconnt of whom it may concern,
TWENTY-SEVEN CASES of
English Sheathing Copper.
R. LEMMON & Co. Auct'rs.
april 1.

Post-Office, Baltimore,

March 28, 1808.

Letters for the British Packet Lord Hobart, for Falmouth, (via Halifax, N. S.) will be received at this Office, until seven o'clock, A. M. on Monday the 4th of April next. CHARLES BURRALL.
P. S. The inland postage to New York must be paid on all letters for the Packet.
March 28 d6t

Payson and Smith,

Have Just received by the ship Franklin, R N. Avery, Master, from Isle of May, and offer for Sale,
5000 Bushels (Isle of May) SALT.
March 31. d6t

W. & J. HOFFMAN,

No. 3, South-Charles street,
OFFER FOR SALE,
168 PACKAGES OF
FRENCH, GERMAN & ENGLISH GOODS
CONSISTING OF—
Lutestrings, Checked & Plain Florences, Sarsnets, Sattins, Florentines, Ribbons, Silk Hose, long and short Silk and Kid Gloves, Cambricks, Cambrick Handkerchiefs & Cravats, Cambrick Shirts, Fans, Crapes, Feathers, Dress Combs, Pearl and Silk Cord, Diadems, Garlands, Garnitures, Ladies' Capots & Hats, inspartery, moires, and embroidered do. superfine Black and Blue Louvre Cloths, Sewing Silks, Suspenders, Oil Cloths, &c. &c
Brown Rolls, best Hempen Oznaburgs, Hempen & Flaxen Ticklenburgs, Creas a la Moriaix and Dowlas.
Fancy Prints, Muslins, Cambrick Ginghams, Common and Cambrick Dimitys, Plain and India Dimitys and Jeans, White & Printed Marseilles Quiltings of the newest figures, superfine London Cassimeres, Cambrick Levantines, Cotton and Silk Hosiery, Chambray Muslins, &c. &c.——All of which they will sell LOW for approved paper at short dates.
March 22. eo5d25.

For Sale,

Belt Leather, Drumheads, white Welting, prime Buckskins, red, yellow, green & black Morocco, Hatters' and Saddlers' Wool, Deer's Hair, Hair suitable for plaisterers, and a general assortment of Leather of the best quality and upon the cheapest terms.
R. K. HEATH, No. 1, Cheapside.
August 24. eo

E. and T. Finley

Have received from the western country, a quantity of
FLAX, Flax and Tow LINEN, Twilled BAGS, &c which they will sell low for cash.
2400 bushels Coarse Liverpool SALT.
February 26 eo

Just Opened

And for sale, at No 24, Chatham-street,
A large assortment of LEGHORN HATS,
ALSO ON HAND,
CHIP HATS of the newest fashions,
FRENCH MILLENERY,
Fashionable SHAWLS, & other fine Goods.
March 26. eo

Sixth Regiment.

A meeting of the Officers commanding companies (including those who have not yet received their commissions) is requested at the dwelling house of major Wm M'Donald, on Monday Evening next, at 7 o'clock.
By order of the col.
W. G. D. WORTHINGTON,
Adjutant 6th Regiment.
April 1.

Washington Volunteers,

Are notified to attend Drill Meeting at the usual place on SATURDAY, at *three* o'clock The roll will be called at half past three and all absentees *positively* fined.
Those who do not attend will take notice, that Article X. of the Constitution, *will be strictly inforced.*
The company will be dismissed to meet at Wray's Inn, North Gay-street, at 7 o'clock, when business interesting to the company will be submitted, and new members ballotted for.
DANIEL C. HEATH, Captain.
April 1. 2t

The Independent Company,

are ordered to attend for Drill on Saturday Afternoon at 3 o'clock at Lindenberger's Lot.
By order.
S. STUMP, Sec'ry.
april 1.

First Balt Rifle Company,

You are particularly requested to meet at the Pantheon, on *Tuesday Evening Next,* at half past six o'clock, on important business. Punctual attendance of every member is expected.
By order of the Captain,
THOMAS EVERETT, Sec'ry.
April 1. d4t

BOLTING CLOTH.

38 *PIECES* tobe sold at a reduced price.
Apply to
ALEXANDER, WEBSTER & CO.
Who have for sale,
24 quarter chests Hyson and Young Hyson TEA,
11 boxes China Pint Bowls.
March 24. eo4t†

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. eo6t

Ladies' Short Dresses.

TO MORROW
Miss LEVY
(Corner of Chatham-st. & St Paul's lane,)
Will open an elegant assortment of
COTTON CAMBRICK, AND CAMBRICK MUSLIN
Walking Dresses,
Rich White Lace VEILS & SHAWLS, Black Lace *SCARFS,* Leno *H'DKFS CAPS, &c. &c.* March 29. eo4t†

Gooding, Hutchins and Co

Have on hand, & offer for sale,

Kendal Cottons,	Do. Spider Net do.
Kerseys,	1-2 3-4 & 4-4 Tambored H'dkfs.
Stript Blankets,	Colored Silk do.
Coatings,	3-4 4-4 & 5-4 Tamored Veils.
Flannels & Baizes,	Silk and Cotton Shambrays,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,	4-4 5-4 and 6-4 Cotton Shawls,
Manchestry,	Common and Cambric Dimities,
Cambric Muslins,	Callicoes,
Ginghams,	Ribbons,
Cotton Shirtings.	Silk & Cotton Hosiery,
Cotton Net,	Seine Twine,
Single & Double Edge Vandyke do.	Pins,
Thread Lace,	Cotton Laces.
Figured Footing,	
Tambor'd Cap Crowns	
Do. do. Sleeves,	

ALSO,
Maryland TOBACCO,
Fine FLOUR,
And a few hhds. Old Antigua RUM.
March 12. eo

For Sale,

Spanish Hides and Tanners' Oil,
Green Coffee, fit for retailing,
100 tierces Rice,
250 boxes Sugar, first quality,
30 bales Cotton,
White and brown Sugars,
Red, green, yellow, purple, blue and black Morocco Skins,
Shoe Thread and Shark Skins,
Buck, shammey and white Welting Skins,
All kinds of Tanners' and Curriers' Tools,
Hatters' and Saddlers' Leather,
100 pair coarse } Shoes,
50 pair fine }
15 barrels Lamp Oil and Blubber,
A complete assortment of all kinds Leather.
JAMES BOSLEY,
No. 19, Water street.
March 17. eo6w

Country Seat.

The HOUSE & GROUND, belonging to the estate of John Steell, deceased, pleasantly situated about one mile from the city, adjoining the seat of capt Wignall, will be rented for one, or for a term of years, and immediate possession given.
ALSO
A new House, calculated for a small family with about four acres of Land, near to the first mentioned Lot, & will be rented therewith, or separately. For terms apply to
HENRY PAYSON.
March 22. eo8t

To be Leased for 99 Years

Renewable forever,
4 LOTS *on Hanover-street,*
5 *on Barre street,*
2 *on Charles-street,*
The Lots in Hanover-strreet, are 26 feet front pleasantly situated for Dwelling Houses, and may be had of any depth, so as to suit the tenant. The other Lots can also be made of any front and depth. This property will be advantageously Leased, by applying to
GEORGE A HUGHES.
March 31. eo12t

Frederick Straalstroom.

The friends in Holland of Frederick Straalstroom, who embarked as Carpenter, on board the American vessel Little Harry, captain Andrew Cazenowe, at Amsterdam, in 1800, are very desirous of receiving some information respecting him. Any intelligence left at this office, will be thankfully received.
March 31. eo4t†

To Let,

And possession given immediately,
The large three story Brick DWELLING HOUSE, No. 16, opposite the subscriber's Store. For terms apply to
JAMES STIRLING.
March 31. eo

Twelve Dollar Prizes.

Two Tickets in the TRINITY CHURCH LOTTERY and Twenty Cents given for Prizes of Twelve Dollars in the late St. Mary's College Lottery, at
G. & R. WAITE's
TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICE,
Corner of Charles and Market-streets.
The Trinity Church Lottery will positively commence drawing in this city on the first day of November next, and will be completed in nine weeks after.
The Prizes in that Lottery will be paid WITHOUT DEDUCTION.
Price of Tickets and Shares.

Whole,	$5	Quarters,	$1 37
Halves,	2 50	Eighths,	75

BANK NOTES, of every description, received in payment.
March 31. eo4t

From the Hampshire Gazette.

Letter from mr. ELY, member of congress from Massachusetts, to one of his constituents, on the subject of our

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Washington, March 3, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

Your favour of the 17th ult. has been received. You call on me to communicate to you and your friends such information as I possess relative to our national concerns.—This would be pleasing to me, and much less difficult to be performed in a manner satisfactory, if I were possessed of the information which every member of the government might reasonably be supposed to have. But as the old maxim, that republics should have no secrets, is so completely abandoned, as a frank disclosure of national measures seems to be wholly laid aside, not only as it respects the nation at large, but as it respects the Legislative Bodies themselves; as the few fragments of information which the Executive condescends to communicate, are chiefly under injunction of secrecy; and as confidence, blind confidence, is the order of the day; to make any communication of these subjects, becomes a task disgusting as well as difficult. I am also the more impressed with the difficulty of the undertaking, by considering how much information your anxiety and alarm, just as they are, will prompt you to demand and expect; and how little, very little, I can communicate. But feeling, as I ought, the highest respect for yourself, as well as for the large body of my constituents, amongst whom you reside, and feeling conscious that the motives which impel to this inquiry, are in the highest degree virtuous, honourable and patriotic; feeling also the strongest assurance of the candour and liberality, with which any communications from me will be received, I shall most cheerfully comply with your request, to the utmost of my ability. You will readily perceive, that what I shall state must be rather *what I do not know,* than *what I do know.* But I need not assure you, that it shall be a candid disclosure of my ideas and impressions.

You cannot fail to recollect the call of congress, by the president's proclamation, to convene at an earlier period than usual, on account of the outrage committed on the Chesapeake. The president, in his message at the opening of the session, declared, that through our ministers, he had remonstrated on that subject to the British government, and that he was in daily expectation of information from them. We at length received from the president, a confidential message, which has not yet been published. It is, however, well understood here, that the British government disavowed the orders of admiral Berkeley, and the execution of those orders by the captain of the Leopard, as being the act of that government, and offered to make honorable satisfaction. It is also understood, that the negociation at the court of London was unfortunately broken off, because the instructions from our government to Mr. Monroe did not authorise him to adjust the affair of the Chesapeake, unless as a condition of such adjustment, Great-Britain would relinquish all right to search for her seamen on board our merchant ships, which she would not relinquish. And it is further well understood, that the British government declared, that they were willing to negociate on that and any other matters of controversy, but insisting that the affair of the Chesapeake was, in its nature, altogether distinct, and must be viewed so; and that as Mr. Monroe had not authority to adjust that dispute separately, the British government proposed to send an envoy extraordinary to the United States, to tender just and honorable satisfaction.

This envoy arrived at Washiugton some weeks since, and attempts are supposed to be making to adjust that matter of dispute. Nothing, however, has yet transpired, and I am not able to form a plausible conjecture, whether there will be an adjustment or not.

In regard to the old matters in dispute, such as the right claimed and exercised by that government, of searching our merchant ships for their seamen, as also the subject of the colonial trade, I have no hesitation to say, that they have both been insisted on by our government, as having an importance which they really did not possess; that they are matters of comparatively small concern, and for which our government could never be justified, in putting at hazard the peace of the nation.

The embargo is one of the measures under which the nation suffers most severely.—The motives urged by the executive, for the adoption of that measure, are not such as do, in my opinion, justify it, if they were in fact the real motives. The executive message, you will recollect, assigns reasons for that measure, of one sort—the expositions in the papers printed here, and which I consider as executive doings, set forth other and different reasons and objects; and to my mind, subsequent measures give cause of suspicion, that neither are the main reasons. The message to congress, which led to the measure, and in which it was recommended, contained but a pittance of correspondence between Armstrong and Champagny; not one word from Armstrong to our government, of a correspondence which we had reason to believe was very voluminous, and which, if our minister was not destitute of common understanding, or grossly and culpably neglectful of his duty, must have contained much that was momentous to this country; and this poor pittance, strange to tell! is communicated in confidence. We are only suffered to take, and read, and then return it to the executive; thereby countenancing and establishing the dangerous precedent, that the representatives of the people were not to be entrusted with documents, even though no negociation was depending upon them, and notwithstanding they were intended to be the basis of measures more momentous to this country, more ruinous to all its best interests than were ever transacted by any legislative body whatever. The senate, being a small body, soon passed the embargo by an overbearing majority. The house of representatives passed it, after three long days, in which the friends of the measure, without scarcely condescending to explain, voted down all opposition, all amendments, all applications for information and for postponement. The measure was opposed with great ability though with scarcely any hope of success. But the minority were treated with all the indignity and abuse, of coughing, shuffling, and calling for the question. The session on the last day was protracted until almost midnight, when the question was taken on the bill, and decided as you have seen. I need say nothing to impress you with a sense of the disastrous tendencies of this measure. The distress which is felt from it by all classes of the community, is in full view before you, and no description can equal the fact. Can this measure be in any way justified? I am free to declare, that nothing that then existed, or that has since taken place, does, in my opinion, show the wisdom or sound policy of the measure; much less show it to be necessary.

If we admit, for the sake of the argument, what I do by no means admit to be the fact, that our government could not, long ago, have had an amicable adjustment of differences with Great Britain, still we might, at this moment, have been carrying on a considerably profitable commerce.—Though it would have been in no small degree restricted, still it would have afforded us a revenue equal to the exigencies of the nation, in time of peace. It would have kept in employ a large proportion of our shipping, our seamen, and every class of the community related to commerce; and at the same time it would have enabled the laborious husbandman to realize his hard earnings by, at least, a tolerable sale of his crops.

What then were the motives for this measure? were they what was set forth in the president's message, to protect our prosperity? It is obvious that it must if persisted in only for a few months, sacrifice and destroy for the nation, ten times as much property as it could have saved. Was it intended, as was stated in the news-paper exposition sent out by our government, to operate by a pressure on foreign nations? The idea is, in my mind, absurd. For the pressure on ourselves, is incomparably greater than on any body else. Was it laid on in conformity with the views of any foreign nation? It bears a strong resemblance to the policy adopted by France and her vassal states, towards Great Britain. It was strenuously opposed in debate, as being accommodated to the views of Napoleon. The friends of the measure were challenged to show, by bringing forward the correspondence of our minister, that this suggestion was unfounded. They always had it in their power to bring it forward, or at least to call on the executive to exhibit it. They have not only refused to call, but have stigmatized with abuse, or sullen contempt, every proposition to obtain a disclosure.

But, whether the advocates of the measure had views like these or not, still there is one other solution of this question, which does not militate against the above supposition, and which to my mind, is a more satisfactory explanation of this business than any other; which is, that it is an experiment, which I apprehended has been long contemplated, and which is now to be made, to prostrate the navigating interests of the U. States; to adopt what the Virginians call the *Terrapin policy*; to draw the nation into its shell; to change this whole country, & especially the Commercialists at the Northward, into Agriculturalists & Manufacturers, and like the Chinese, to suffer foreign nations to come & take off our surplus produce. Many of the friends of the present administration express freely their predeliction for this system. They say it will bring the U. States more upon an equality; will keep us clear of collisions with foreign nations; and that if we have no foreign commerce, to excite the cupidity of other nations we shall have comparatively little to defend. It would be an insult on your understanding to comment on ideas like these. They are a violation of the principles of the constitution, which has for its express object the protection of commerce.—They betray gross ignorance of the human character, and in practice they go to the utter prostration of all the dearest and best interests of New England. On no principle, unless it be one or the other, or both of these last mentioned, can I account for this measure, and for what seems to be fully settled by the party, that this embargo is to be continued for a long time; and that they have been passing a second and third embargo bill, to prevent as much as possible, any kind of articles from being carried out of the United States, by sea or land. This system absurd and destructive as it is, is to be pursued until, as they express it, we have brought the European nations to our feet: I am firmly persuaded that they are not to be driven from their purpose but by the most urgent pressure. Nothing less than an audible voice from the sovereign people, the sources of power, will induce them to abandon a measure, of which they are so blindly fond, & which they have hazarded so much to support. I have no language to express my abhorrence of this measure. I have never, in all my life witnessed such a wanton exercise of power; such an useless destruction of property; such an unjustifiable desolation of the fair prospects of thsi whole people. But perhaps I may mistake as to the designs, and in some degree, as to the effects of this measure. Perhaps my apprehensions are unfounded and will never be realized. I hope that is the case—I shall most sincerely rejoice to find it so.

It is natural for yon to enquire—What will the end of these things be? Shall we have a war with either of these foreign nations? It is impossible to give yon an answer that is at all satisfactory to myself. As I have before stated, Mr. Rose is here, and to all appearance, attempts are still making at negotiation.

As to France, the excutive have never, since the session commenced, brought forward to congress one word of any direct correspondence, between our government and the minister Armstrong. There must, I apprehend, have been lengthy correspondences, especially when it is considered that decree upon decree has been enforced upon us by that government, and that too in direct violation of express treaty stipulations. If our minister has not corresponded largely with our government on these subjects, I should say withont hesitation, that he is unworthy of the confidence of the nation, and ought immediately to be recalled.

In regard to preparation for defence, congress have appropriated a sum of money for fortifications, and another for gun-boats. I have understood that the president had ordered only a part of the boats to be built. I should have been better satisfied, if he had determined to build none. For I am of the opinion, that they can be of very little use. We have had a great variety of propositions for raising, in one shape or another, an armed force, but none of them have as yet been definitively acted upon. The executive have manifestly no definite system of defence matured. On the whole, if I were to judge of the danger of war, by the preparations to meet it, I should be very easy on that head. But when I view the vast variety of embarrassing circumstances, under which we labour; when I consider the prejudices and partialities of men in power; and the little progress which has been made in preparing the nation to meet calamity; and above all when I see the servile submission of the representatives of the people to execute intimations, I confess I am not a little alarmed for the liberties of the nation.

Thus, my dear sir, I have endeavored to give you some information on several of the most important national objects. I have communicated by sentiments with freedom, as I thought I ought to do. If it affords any satisfaction, I shall be highly gratified.

I am, sir, with much esteem,
Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM ELY.

SALEM, March 25.

Arrived, ship Hercules, anton, 111 days.
Brig Catharine, Laguira. 40 Left schooner Sally, Towers, for *Baltimore* in 8.
Brig Republican, Havanna. No report.
Schr. Equality, Peabody, Baltimore.

NEW-YORK, March 31.

The ship Charleston Packet, Chase, arrived yesterday in 35 days from Algeziras. Capt. Chase informs that the Rochefort squadron passed up the Straits of Gibraltar the 28th of Jan. Other accounts say that it had arrived safe at Tonlon.

A Gibraltar paper of the 13th ult. mentions, that the Rochefort squadron are described as being wretchedly manned with respect to seamen, with the exception of two seventy-fours, which appeared to be very well handled; and were completely filled with troops.

On the 10th ult. rear admiral sir Richard Strachan, and the under mentioned ships composing his squadron, appeared at the mouth of the Straits, and passed up with a strong breeze at W. N. W.—Cæsar, 80 guns, sir R Strachan, captain Richardson; Superb, 74, captain M Leon; Cumberland, 74, hon. capt. Woodhouse; Spartiate, 74, sir Francis Laforey; Warrior, 74, capt. Spranger; Renown, 74, captain Alexander; Colossus, 74, captain Morris; and the Lavinia frigate, captain Hancock.

Meditated attack upon Gibralter.—Capt. Chase of the ship Charleston Packet, who arrived this forenoon, in 38 days from Algesiras, informs that a French army was hourly expected to arrive at Gibralter, of 100,000 men, with Bonaparte in person at their head, to lay seige to the Rock.

Extract of a letter from Algeziras, dated the 13th Feb. per the Charleston Packet.

"A letter from Gibraltar states 18,000 bbls. of flour to have arrived there agreeably to its destination, and about the same quantity sent in, and none of the vessels will be suffered to depart from thence, except to an English port. Several of the captains had asked permission to return direct to America, but were refused even that"

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated January 20, received by a merchant in New York.

"An embargo was laid in Leghorn on the last of January, on all vessels excepting French. The ship Grace, from Boston, is captured and carried into Porto Ferrajo; schr. Hope, from Philadelphia, do. and carried into the Gulph of Spenia; and brig Eliza, from Boston, boarded and captured in Leghorn Roads, after coming to anchor, by French privateers. These vessels were not boarded by any British cruizers on their passage.

"A retro-active power is given to the French decree of 17th December, and vessels are seized for having been boarded by English cruizers, before the decree could in the nature of things be known. Two American vessels have been confiscated at Marseilles under this plea.

"The interruption apprehended in discharging the Vermont did not take place; the whole of the cargo has been transported to Leghorn, under bond, by coasting vessels; the goods generally in bad condition, from the long detention.

"The Ann, Caldwell, and Maria, Rundlet, are detained by the embargo at Leghorn."

From Gibraltar.

The following account received by the master of an American ship from New-York to Marseilles, which arrived yesterday, may serve to spare us a multiplicity of conjectures.

On the 27th ult. in lat. 37, 0, long. 10, 30, he fell in with a French squadron, consisting of 1 three decker, four seventy-fours, a heavy frigate and a brig. From the frigate he learnt, that, taking the advantage of the late gales which had blown our cruizers off the coast, they had effected their escape from Rochfort on the 22d, and in doubling Cape Finisterre had steered to the southward in the long. 11, 0, to avoid our look-out frigates.——After examining the American ship, they continued a southern course until they reached the lat. of 35, 0 when they haulded to the eastward and fell in the with coast of Barbary about 10