or 12 leagues to the southward of cape Spartel; on the 28th they lay-to till sun set; about 6 it came on to blow very heavy at S. W. with rain, when they entered the gut under double reeft top-sails, and were abreast of Ceuta about 12 that night, where the American lost sight of them in a squall. This vessel was bound to Marseilles; but falling in with the Hydra off Carthagena, was ordered to return to this port, in conformity with his majesty's late orders in council: as the Hydra had not seen the enemy's squadron, we think it probable thay have passed to eastward on the Barbary coast.

St. Sebastian, Jan. 11.

The Emperor is daily expected at Bayonne, where guards of honor have been formed, composed of 40 young men on horseback, 100 on foot with showy uniforms, and 50 Basques in their national dress. Neither the object of the French army, nor the day of the Emperor's arrival are known; but we shall shortly hear something positive.

Arrived,

Ship Charleston packet, Chase, 38 days from Algeziras, in ballast. Left, ship Ocean, Dodge, in a few days for New-York; brig Phœnix, Corning, of Salem, brought in by a Spanish privateer; schr. Washington, Benson, of do. do. but liberated ships Alpha, Sowle, of Philadelphia; *Eliza, Brown, of Baltimore; ship Monk, Lindall, from Baltimore, for Barcelona*; brigs Seamen, Lasher, from New-York; Augusta, Davis of Gloucester, for Lisbon; Cerberus, Lufkin, of Newburyport for Marseilles; Helen, Forker, of Boston for Leghorn; *Augusta, Lockwoo., from Baltimoee for Triest*; schrs. Washington, Whitting, of Plymouth, for Bilboa; Hannah, from Newburyport for Lisbon; ship North America, Harking, from Norfolk, ALL taken in by Spanish privateers for having their registers endorsed—schr. John, Stacey, from Marblehead for Bilboa, turned off, afterwards taken by the English for attempting to go into Lisbon, retaken by a Spanish privateer, and sent to Algeziras; brig Union Whing, of Marblehead for Malaga, condemned for want of sea-letter; ship Wells, Lamson, from Salem, blown out of Gibraltar Feb. 8, captured by a Spanish privateer, part of her cargo having been previously sold at Gibraltar; brig Farmer, Bedro, of Portsmouth in ballast, taken coming out Gibraltar, abandoned by the crew while the privateer was in chase, and arrived safe at the rock with specie they had on board; brig William, Taylor, of New-York, from Teneriffe for Sicily, put in in distrsss, and afterwards lost in Algeziras bay; ship Uncle Toby, of New-York, carried into Ceuta by a Spanish privateer, and her cargo taken out without trial. Vessels LOST and ASHORE at Algeziras Bay, in the gale February 8—brigs Phœnix, Corning, lost, one thousand fish and sails &c. saved; Seaman, Lasher, of N. York, lost, and one man drowned; Farmer, Brodet, lost, sails, rigging and crew saved; William, Taylor, of New York, do; Union, Whing, not much injured; Danish ship ——, Thompson, lost, most of the salt saved; British ship Euphrates, driven from Gibraltar, lost; British prize ship, 2 schrs. the guard ship, 9 or 10 cruizers, 20 coasters, and several Portuguese vessels, also went ashore, and many lives lost. The American ship T. o Brothets, from Leghorn, went ashore in Rosia Bay, and the crew saved by the boats of the Renomme frigate. The brig Minerva, of N. York from Barcelona, went to pieces at the back of the Mole, 40 or 50 pipes wine saved, and the crew picked up by the boats of the brig Redwing.—The British brig Commerciante, with rice, totally lost; a French Polacre, prize ship upset, and crew perished; English Xebec, upset, 2 women and one man drowned.—The brig Mary, of N. York, stranded under Zoca Battery, crew and cargo saved, & the vessel got off with the loss of her masts; not worth repairing. An American ship with W. India produce, drove out through the Gut, but since returned with the loss of anchors and cables. This gale was the most severe, and lasted longer than ever before experienced at that place. Sailed in co. with the Charleston Packet, ship Rose, Gardner, for Philad.; Madison, Lord, for Kennebunk; and Camilla, Warden, of Philad. for Tangier, but was captured in the Gut by an English brig, and ordered for Gibraltar. In lat. 30, 48, long. 7o, 30, saw a large ship standing to the Southward, supposed to be a ship of war. Passenger, capt. Taylor, late of the brig William, lost at Algeziras. Detained on the 9th Feb. at Gibraltar, brig William Tell, Jackways, 5o days from N. York, with provisions for St. Lucar, by the British.

BELOW last night, the brig Sally, Tracy, from St. Sebastians, in ballast.

A brig and schooner.

CLEARED, ship Holland, Nichols Jamaica; brig Alonzo, M'Donald, Havanna; sloop Mahala, Pryor, Richmond; Anselmo, Kitchum, Norfolk.

The British brig Jane, Disbrow, from St. Johns, after being ashore, at Blackwell's island, yesterday arrived here.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.

We understand upon respectable authority that such is the distress produced in the Floridas by our embargo, that a person high in office there has proceeded to New-Orleans and has had a conference with general Claiborne. He has demanded in a tone of menace, permission to obtain a a supply of provisions from the Mississippi. The governor not feeling authorised to grant it, it is apprehended some violent measures will be resorted to. Dispatches to this effect are received at Washington. Porto Rico and Cuba are in a state of great distress.

A terrible massacre of the Indian tribes on the Missouri, took place in January last. The Sacs and Foxes were the victims; the Ottos, Mahas, and Sieux, the perpetrators of the murders. "Men, women and children were nearly all destroyed," says the Washington Expositor. A few of the chiefs, however, have escaped, and taken refuge at St. Louis.

Arrived,

Schr. Malinda,	Segar,	New-York, 2
Venus,	Smith,	New-York, 4
James,	Randell,	Boston 9

Sloop Rhoda and Sally, Pedrick, N. York.

Ship Arabella, Little, and brig Sotuh-Carolina, Serril, from Cherleston are below.

FEDERAL GAZETTE

AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, *APRIL* 2.

The extract communicated for publication by "A Subscriber" is inadmissable. The sentiments in that speech, from which this extract is taken, ever have been and always will be opposed by this Gazette.

Died yesterday morning, of a pulmonary complaint, GABRIEL CHRISTIE Esq. collector of this port, in the 51st year of his age. The vessels in port honored his memory by wearing their colours half mast.

CONGRESS.

[*TAKEN for the FEDERAL GAZETTE.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

April 2.

Proceedings this day.

Mr. *D. R. Williams* offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved, that the committee on post roads be directed to report a bill providing for the transportation of the message of the President of the U. States of the 22d ult. and the documents accompanying the same, by mail free of postage.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying, that they had appointed a committee on their part, jointly with a committee to be appointed on the part of this house, to examine and report what further business ought to be done during the present session, & when it will be expedient to close the same.

Mr. *Randolph* said it would be recollected by the house, that during the proceedings of yesterday, two motions,* which he deemed of great importance to the public, had been crushed in embryo by a refusal to consider them. As this precluded all debate, it enabled a majority to clap their *imprimatur* on a motion, in the same manner as in a despotic government a prince puts his *imprimatur* on the press. This was contrary to the spirit of a free government, and at war with the constitution of the U. S. By this rule a member in the minority could never get an opportunity of having any question discussed. It was true, that the multiplicity of speeches this session was in some measure an evil; but as this could be remedied by preventing a member from speaking more than twice in committee of the whole, and once in the house, it ought not surely to preclude a discussion of the most important measures. He contended that this rule was a dangerous innovation, and he believed had been introduced during the present session. In former times the people would not have submitted to it. He therefore offered the following motion, as an amendment to the standing rules of the house:

When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be considered as in the possession of the house, and the question for considering it shall not preclude debate.

The *Speaker* said the rules could not be amended until after one day's notice.

Mr. *Stanford* was proceeding to make some observations on Mr. Randolph's motion, when he was called to order by one of the members. He said if he was out of order when speaking on a point of order, he would give up. He then, after some introductory remarks, offered the following resolution, and called for the ayes and noes on it, which were ordered to be taken; but he afterwards withdrew the resolution—Resolved, That the committee on the district of Columbia be instructed to inquire and report to this house how far the present plan of the City of Washington, and the arrangement of the public buildings belonging to the U. S. can be so modified or altered, or other measures taken, as shall go both to promote the convenience of the government, and at the same time the future growth and prosperity of the city.

Mr. *Stanford* again spoke at considerable length on Mr. Randolph's motion. He was repeatedly called to order, but still went on. The Speaker said there could be no debate on the motion until the house had agreed to consider it. From this decision Mr. S. appealed, but afterwards withdrew the appeal.

Mr. *Randolph* also spoke at length in favor of his motion. He again referred to the motions which he had yesterday made in conclave, which he said, involved questions of the greatest importance to the people of this country, on a subject in which they were now plunged in UTTER DARKNESS.

Mr. *Smilie* opposed the motion. He said some gentlemen thought that many of the membess were not capable of voting until they were *instructed*; but he believed some of the most sensible men in the house never spoke at all. The gentleman from Virginia had no right to complain of this rule, as he was allowed and occupied as much of the time of the house as any member. The house had better be occupied in putting the country in a state of defence, instead of squabbling about their rules. There was too much talking already. He hoped the rule would remain as it was.

Mr. *Quincey* said there was no rule to prevent a subject from being discussed before the house agreed to consider it, although the practice of the house had been different.

Mr. *G. W. Campbell* would say nothing as to the propriety of referring to what had been done in private; but he would say that the house had not, while in secret, refused to consider any motion involving the interest of the country. He did not believe any possible benefit would have resulted from the success of the motions which had been alluded to. He supported the rule of the house as it stood.

A Message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States.

Mr. *Randolph* observed, that notwithstanding what had been said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) he had no wish to be reckoned among the number of those who testified their sagacity by their silence. And although it had been asserted that there was no motion made in conclave involving the interest of the nation, yet so different was his opinion on that subject that *he should continue to reiterate the motion until the house agreed to consider it.* Mr. Randolph was proceeding in support of his motion, when the speaker informed him that as the message from the president was CONFIDNTIAL it would be necessary to have the galleries cleared immediately. Mr. R. said he was just about to make a motion to that effect himself!

The galleries were accordingly cleared, and remained so until the house adjourned.

* *These are understood to be motions for taking off the injunction of secrecy on the late confidential messages and proceedings.*

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

Entered,

Brig Sumner,	Malcom,	Liverpool
Schr. Perseverance,	Nickerson,	Penobscot
Sloop Criterion,	Drinkwater,	Portland
Sincerity,	Cook,	New-York

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.

April 1.

Arrived, ship John Adams, St. John, 35 days from Liverpool—salt, crates, and dry goods—Harden and Wilson—and Appleton and co. sailed, 24th Feb. in co. with the ship Oliver Elsworth for New-York (arrived) Pocahontas, Harris, for Boston, Brutus, Smith, for do. Ceres Webber, for Charleston; Mississippi, Anderson, for do. and Charleston, for Savannah.

Kept company with the Ceres until the 2d March; fell in with and spoke her on the 10th. 20th, lat. 41, long. 64, spoke ship George, Jenkins, from Dublin for N. York. Left at Liverpool, ship Dumfries, Hancock for Baltimore in 5 days; Rodney, Curtis, for do. 1st. March; Philip, Williams, do. uncertain; Liverpool, Hamilton, for Philadelphia, 27th Feb. Halcyon, Read, do. 10th March; Golconda, Crooker, N. York, 5th March; Henrietta-Charlottee do. 2d March; Sally, Lewis, for Boston, 1st March.

The Othello, from Charleston, for Liverpool, and Ulysses, from Wiscassett, for do. were both lost on the coast of Ireland.

April 2.

Arrived, schr. Morning Star, Holland, 18 days from Matanzies, molasses, to order. Left nor spoke nothing.

Also, brig Sumner, Malcolm, 40 days from Liverpool—salt, crates and dry goods, Stewart, Montgomery & Co. In lat, 49, long. 17, fell in with the French lugger privateer Active, who boarded and examined us—they put on board Robert Petit, first mate and three of the crew of the ship Mars, Henry, of New-York, from Savannah, bound to London, which vessel they had captured 5 or 6 days before and sent to Rochelle—Whilst the privateer was alongside the Sumner, a sail hove in sight which captain M. took to be a frigate; the privateer immediately made sail for her, but on discovering what she was, hauled her wind and stood off—the frigate in chase at 8 o'clock, P. M.—heard several heavy guns—capt. M. thinks she came up with her, the lugger being dull sailer.

"*Let him who hath no Sword, sell his Coat and buy one*" Captain Chambers.

Let him who hath no Books sell his coat and buy some. Our Own.

BOOK AUCTION

Will be held at our auction room, back of the Union Bank of Maryland, entrance from South Charles street.

WHERE A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

Will be offered to such gentlemen as may be inclined to attend.

Sale to commence at 7 o'clock.

In course of the sale some Elegant Pocket Books, and a few Second-hand Watches.

Cole and I. Bonsal, Auct'rs.

april 2.

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 4th instant, at half past 9 o'clock, at the auction room, will commence the sale of the

Stock of Dry Goods,

Already advertised.

After which at 12 o'clock,

32 hhds. Muscovado and Clayed Sugar,
129 bags } Green COFFEE
20 barrels }
18 chests Hyson Tea, to close sales,
27 tierces of Rice, &c.

R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs.

april 2.

Was LOST Yesterday,

The Outside CASE of a Gold Watch. The gold very fine: the case large and flat, with a secret joint. The owner had walked verymuch in the city, and had also gone out on the Frederick turnpike road about a mile, and returned, before the loss was discovered. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by leaving it at this office so that the owner may get it again.

Watch-makers and Jewellers are cautioned to stop it if offered for sale.

april 2. d4t

ENGLISH GOODS.

Appleton and Co.

By the John Adams, St. Johns, from Liverpoo

16, CALVERT-STREET,

HAVE received their regular supply of Goods calculated for the present and approaching season.

Cambrick and Common Calicoes
Plain and Striped Dimities,
Printed Marseilles Vesting
White Jeans
Furniture Chintz
Do Dimities
London Superfine Broad Cloths
Do do Cassimeres
Yorkshire fine Cloths and Cassimeres
Patent Nankeens
Cords
Grandurells
Cotton Cassimeres
6-4 and 4-4 Cambrick Muslins
Japan, Haricord and Check do
Plain and Figured Mull do
Leno, Victory, Riddle, &c. do
Colored do do do
4 4 Plain Book do
Ginghams
Silk do
Sattins, Persians and Sarsnets
Bonnet Silks
Silk Gloves
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Shows
Cotton Uumbrellas
Do Braces
Do Laces and Footings
Do Quiltings
English Kid Gloves
Cotton Hosiery
Handkerchiefs,
Fringe and Bed Lace
Cotton and Linen Checks
Buttons
Birmingham Ware, &c. &c.

In store, a few dozen gentlemen's best Beaver Hats, from Marseilles

These goods will be sold low for cash, or undoubted paper at 60 days.

april 2. d6t-mw9t

Allum Salt,

5,000 bushels now afloat, which will be sold on moderate terms if taken from on board For sale by

Hollingsworth & Worthington

Who have also for sale,

Clover Seed, and Seed OATS, of superior quality. april 2. d4t-eo4t†

State LOTTERY New York.

For the promotion of Literature, & for other purposes—Positively commences drawing on the FIRST TUESDAY IN APRIL NEXT

Payment of Prizes guaranteed by the state Legislature

HIGHEST PRIZES:

1	$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

THE TICKETS,

Are now offered for sale in a variety of numbers, at

G. and R. WAITE'S

Truly Fortunate Lottery Office in New-York at the following prices:

Whole	7 50	Quarters	2
Halves	3 75	Eighths	1

But will in a few days advance in price.—All prizes purchased of G. & R. WAITE will be paid by them, and every information relative to the Lottery will be given to distant adventurers gratis.

Prize Tickets in the New York and Baltimore Lottery taken in payment.

The following capital prizes were sold at their Truly Fortunate Lottery Offices, No. 64 and No. 38, Maiden Lane, New-York, viz.

Nos.	Dollars	Nos.	Dollars.
17199	24,000	16617	2,000
3929	20,000	1643	1,100
3639	10,000	31011	1,100
30356	5,000	3971	1,000
26135	5,000	20555	1,000
15298	3,000	22315	1,000
20885	2,000	12989	1,000
13904	2,000	7031	1,000
25595	2,000	23039	1,000
28573	2,000	31533	1,000
1736	2,000	16978	1,000

And great many of 500 dollars, 200 dollars, 100 dollars, etc.

Trinity Church Lottery,

BALTIMORE,

Positively commences drawing in City of Baltimore, on the

First Day of November next,

The Scheme consists of one prize of 5000 dollars one of 3000, two of 2000, two of 1500, three of 1000, six of 500, twenty of 200, thirty five of 100, seventy of 50, 175 of 20, and 500 of 10, and 5250 prizes of 6 dollars. Less than two blanks to a prize; and prizes paid *without deduction*

18,000 Tickets only in this Lottery, and Tickets but Five Dollars each

Tickets and Shares

In the Trinity Church Lottery, for sale

At G. & R WAITE'S

TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICE

Corner of Market and Charles-streets.

Prizes in any of the New-York or Baltimore Lotteries, and Eastern and Southern Bank Bills taken in payment for Tickets, and shares

Correct Check-Books kept at the above office for the examination of Tickets, free of expence.

The following Capital Prizes were sold at Waite's Truly Fortunate Lottery-Office in Baltimore.

Nos.	Dollars.	Nos.	Dollars.
6974	30,000	1788	1,500
15564	15,000	1525	1,500
7001	10,000	18702	1,000
6977	5,000	13227	1,000
14425	1,500	19578	1,000
19894	1,500	5338	1,000
7440	1,500	8321	500
20718	500	21076	500
13583	500	14424	500
16502	500	5744	500

And a great many of 200, 100 dollars, etc

Distant adventurers, by forwarding Bank Notes to G. and R. Waite, in letters post paid may have Tickets and Shares sent them to any amount with the strictest punctuality and perfect safety to any part of the United States, & the earliest advice sent of their success.

CASH ADVANCED FOR PRIZES AS SOON AS DRAWN.

April 2 eo4t

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Good Printing Ink,

(FORTY-FIVE CENTS PER POUND.)

IN SMALL KEGS.

Oranges and Lemons.

Just received per sloop Sincerity captain Cook, from New-York, & now landing at Smith's dock,

A CHOICE PARCEL OF

Oranges and Lemons,

In excellent order and for sale by

HENRY THOMPSON.

april 2. d4t

For Sale,

A Black WOMAN & her CHILD, 7 years old,

From the Country, recommended in warm terms, as a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, and said to be sold for no fault whatever. Apply to PETER HOFFMAN, Jun.

No. 53, Market street.

april 2. d4t‡

To the Public.

In again calling the attention of the public to the affair which lately took place between Mr. Middleton B. Magruder and myself, I think it necessary to make some appology. It was not my intention to engage in a newspaper controversy by noticing the answer to my former communication, being persuaded that my statement was substantially correct, and that the contradiction of a man, who, by his conduct had proved himself unworthy of being believed, would have little weight with that part of society, whose opinions were of any consequence. But strange as it may appear, it is certain, that no man, however incorrect his behavior, is so totally destitute, that persons will not be found who endeavor to extenuate his misconduct. Having learnt from my friends that many persons misunderstood and some misrepresented the subject of dispute between us, I am necessitated to come forward and declare that my first statement is correct in every respect; but as that statement has been contradicted, I beg leave to refer the public to the following certificates.

Having been the bearer of Mr. Murdoch's first note to Mr. Middleton B. Magruder, and being called upon by the former to certify to the public Mr. Magruder's answer, I conceive it a duty to state the following facts.

On the 23d of March, the day preceding the rencounter between them, I delivered Mr. Murdoch's note, and received as an answer from Mr. Magruder, that he would make no further explanation than he had made the evening before. When I was coming away I asked him if he had any communication to make to Mr. Murdoch, he replied that he had not. Upon asking him whether I should inform Mr. Murdoch that he would be ready to give him satisfaction, he replied, "Yes sir, I am going up the street and I will give him *satisfaction.*" The word satisfaction *I recollect perfectly*, and I am almost equally certain that the words *any satisfaction* were used. From Mr. Magruder's conversation, and from *his positive refusal to make any explanation*, I could be under no other impression than that he was ready (when he said he would give him satisfaction) to meet Mr. Murdoch on equal terms and settle their difference in a honorable manner. I further declare that *I saw* the whip in Mr. Murdoch's hand during the affray between them, and that Mr. Murdoch struck him once or twice.

RICHARD B. MAGRUDER.

April 1.

Being present when the rencounter between Mr. Murdoch and Mr Middleton B Magruder took place, and being called upon by the former to state what came under my observation, I hereby certify that I saw Mr Murdoch standing at his boarding house door, observing Mr Magruder, who was coming up the street with a whip in his hand, and that upon Mr. Magruder's making a halt before the door at which Mr. Murdoch was standing, *I saw* Mr. Murdoch step out at least two paces to meet him. After some conversation, which I did not hear, Mr Magruder struck him; Mr. Murdoch made all the resistance which his disabled situation permitted, and during the struggle *I saw* him get possession of the whip.

DENNIS F. MAGRUDER.

April 1.

Before I insert the next certificate, it will be proper to remark, that after Mr Magruder's attack, Mr Heath was so obliging as to call on that gentleman, as my friend, in order to obtain a meeting with him. This, however, he thought proper *again* to decline.

I hereby certify that I had a conversation with Mr Middleton B. Magruder, relative to the dispute between Mr. George Murdoch and himself; that Mr. Magruder acknowledged that he had promised to give Mr Murdoch satisfaction. The idea conveyed to me by the word *satisfaction*, and by Mr. Magruder's general conversation, was, that he had agreed, in case Mr. Murdoch was not contented with the explanation given on the evening of the first dispute, that he was ready to meet him in case he was challenged. In consequence of this acknowledgment, I remarked to him, that he corroborated Mr. Murdoch's statement, and asked why, as he had promised to give satisfaction, he refused to fight when challenged. His answer was, that his situation would not suffer him to fight. I then remarked to him that he should be cautious how he wounded the feelings of any person. Mr. Magruder further declared that he was sorry for what had passed and acted from the impulse of the moment. He appeared conscious of having insulted Mr. Murdoch, and regretted that he did not give the explanation required by his first note.

JAMES P. HEATH.

April 1.

From these certificates it appears that two of the points which Mr. Magruder denies are established, viz that he had agreed to give me satisfaction, in case I was not content with the explanation given on the evening of the dispute; and that I got possession of the whip during the rencounter which took place between us. I regret that no person was present when I informed Mr Magruder that my hand was in such a situation that I could not with any satisfaction attend the ball, where the dispute happened. At that time I was intimate with him, and did not think it necessary to call a witness to the conversation; the other facts which Mr. Magruder denies, have been proved by other persons to be strictly true, and as that gentleman, besides his disregard of truth, has evinced a want of courage in refusing to give satisfaction for the insult offered me, I think I may safely place my assertion of the fact that he was acquainted with my disabled situation, in opposition to his denial of it. Admitting this to be true, when the public consider that after having loaded me with the most insulting and contumelious language; when they consider, that after promising me satisfaction, instead of giving it he relied upon his superiority of strength & size, and took the opportunity to assault me when I was in a disabled and almost defenceless condition—When all these repeated and agravated wrongs are duly weighed, there is no man of sense, honor or courage who will not frown upon such villainous conduct, and view it with the utmost detestation.

GEO. MURDOCH.

April 2.