FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

APRIL 6, 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.

The following gentlemen are recommended by a large number of Stockholders, as suitable characters for Directors of the Union Manufacturing Company

William Patterson	James H. M'Culloch
John M'Kim	A. J. Schwartz
William Jones	Robert M'Kim
Ludwig Herring	Benj. Ellicott
John Gill	Christ Raborg
John Trimbell	Thorndick Chase

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 Morlaix 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. eo5 d25

KID & THOMAS,

No. 226. MARKET-STREET,

Have just received an additional supply of *London* and *American publications*—among which are the following, viz.—

Belsham's History of Great Britain, 12 vols. 8vo.
Burke's Works. 8 vols. 8vo.
Life and Pontificate of Leo the 10th.
Homer Burlesqued, with engravings.
Leland's View of Deistical Writers
Beattie's Evidences. Knox's Essay's.
Johnson's Table Talk
William's State of France, during the years of 1802, 3, 4, 5 and 6
Campbell's Lecture's on History
On Pulpit Eloquence
Oddy on European Commerce
Commercial Dictionary, 3 vols
Dictionary of Merchandize, 1 vol.
Abbot on Shipping
Eccentric Biography, male and female, with Portraits.
Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered
Memoirs of R. Cumberland
Mrs. Dobson's History of the Troubadours
Ossian's Poems, with superb engravings
Dictionary of Polite Literature with do
Marmontel's Belisarius, with ditto
Scott's Ballad's and Lyrical Pieces
Lay of the Last Minstrel
Miniature Editions.
British Theatre
The Spectator, Rowe's Works
Pope's Homer, Dryden's Works
Ovid's Epistles, Ovid's Art of Love
Burn's Poems, Fordyces' Addresses
The Caledonian Musical Repository
Zimmerman on Solitude
Kisses of Joannes Secundus
Edgworth's Popular Tales
Fenelon on Education
The magic Lanthern; or amusing and instructing Exhibitions for Young Persons, with coloured engravings.
Original Poems for Infant Minds
Gleanings for the Memory
Mariners' Chronicle, with plates
An easy introduction to the Game of Chess, accompanied with a Board
Aikin's Geographical Delineations.
Walker's Geography
Caldwell's Medical Theses.
Boyer on the Diseases of the Bones
Henry's Epitome of Chemistry
Grenville Sharp's Essay's.
Holy Bible, in French.
Junius's Letters, various editions
Tom Jones; Roderick Random, in English and French.
The Italian by Mrs. Radcliffe
The Wanderer, or a collection of original Tales and Essay's
The Monk of Dissentes, a Romance!
Peregrine Pickle. Vicar of Wakefield.
Barton's Elements of Botany
The American Gardener's Calendar, by B M'Mahon
Constitutions of the United States
Bulius' Nisi Prius
Chitty on Bills of Exchange
The Federalist, on the New Constitution
Debates on the Convention of Virginia
Medland and Webly's Collection of Criminal trials, &c. &c.

ALSO,
A COLLECTION OF ELEGANT
Family Bibles,
In Morocco, gilt and plain bindings.
Just published and for sale as above, a new edition, (price 3 dollars) of
CLARKSON'S
Portraiture of Quakerism.
Also, (price 150 cents,)
A POCKET DICTIONARY of the LAW of BILLS of EXCHANGE, Promissory Notes, Bank Notes, Checks, &c.; with an Appendix, containing abstracts of acts & select cases, relative to Negotiable Securities, Analysis of a Count in Assumpsit, Tables of Notarial Fees, Stamps, Postage, &c.
By JOHN IRWING MAXWELL, Esq of the honorable society of the Inner Temple, author of Spirit of Marine Law, &c. with many additions for the use of the
AMERICAN MERCHANT.
A new edition of DOMESTIC COOKERY (price 87 1/2 Cents.)
K. & T. have also received an extensive assortment of BACKGAMMON TABLES, of a superior quality.
April 5. d2tim2t

PORTLAND, (MAIN) March 28.

GOOD BEGINNING.—We learn that the choice of *Selectmen* has just been declared. The FEDERAL TICKET succeeded over the democratic and embargo ticket, by a majority of 172! The highest number of the federal ticket was 408; on that of the democratic, 236. Let all the friends of peace, commerce and free trade throughout the district of Maine, go and do likewise; then shall the farmer find good markets for his produce; the mechanic, employment; and the merchant employ his ships in the promotion of his own and country's prosperity. "And let all the people say Amen."

BOSTON, March 29.

Arrived, ship Pocahontas, Harris, Liververpool 30, salt & crates; schr Sally, Harding, Demerara 28, rum and molasses; Good Intent, Baxter, Alexandria 10; brig Patty, Pratt, N York, 48 hours.

Arrived at Gloucester, barque Mary, Jones, St. Croix, for Boston, with 145 hhds. sugar, 153 bbls. do. and 114 puns. rum.—Left March 14, brigs St. Croix Packet, for Philad. Louisa, Bird, for N. York 5 days.

Arrived, at Newburyport. Brig Alert, Horrick, Marseilles and Gibralter. Left, Marseilles Jan. 18, in co, with the Aristides, for New-York; Lydia, Bragdon.

March 30.—Arrived schr Isabella, Bliss, Cayenne 31. Left brig Delight, Pearse, for N. York next day; brig —, Maxwell, of Warren R. I. in 5 or 6 weeks. Spoke, South Shoal, Nantucket, schr James, 3 days from Boston for Philadelphia. Markets low—provisions being plenty on account of large quantities being on hand previous to the news of the embargo.

The schr Almira, Blunt, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday last, 15 days from St. Bartholomews. Left Ship Argo, Hunt, for Boston last of March—Ship Hussar, bound for N. York, bound to leeward—on the 11th the above ship attempted to get under way, but was fired at and ordered back by the governor—it was reported that the English had taken the Island Mariegalante, about the 1st of March.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability,
Dated Washington, March 22.

"In conversation, yesterday with a distinguished member of Congress, on the effects of the embargo, in reply to an observation of mine, that it had reduced many thousand of seamen to beggary, and that many thousand had gone out of the country into British employ;—his answer was perfectly in character, and so well represents the sentiments of a great majority of these planters, that I cannot refrain from repeating it to you. "As to their beggary; it is their own fault—there is land enough; let them take the spade. As to their going out of the country, I am d——d glad of it, and I hope they will never come back to it again. If we had no seamen, we should have no commerce—and if we had no commerce, we should not be getting into eternal quarrels with foreign nations."

NEW-YORK, April 4.

Arrived, brig Mars, Alcorn, 45 days from Cadiz, salt and fruit. Left ship Favorite, of Philada. for La Vera Cruz; brig Mary, Hunt, do. seized under the Milan decree; *ship Manchester, Reynolds, to sail next day for Baltimore*; schr. *Kite, Thompson, of Baltimore*, waiting an opportunity to slip out for Laguira, and supposed to have got out the night captain A. sailed; schr. Polly and Nancy, of Edgarton, discharging fish. Flour was 12 dolls. and raising.

Schr. Atalanta, Hoyt, 4 days from Charleston, rice, cotton and gin.

Schr. Hiram, Lovett, 13 days from St. Johns, N. B. plaister. Left brig Betsy, Ann, for New-York, in 4 days; schr. Hercules, Thomas, do. in 6.

The schr. Thomas, Larcom, 8 days from Salem, rum, brandy and dry goods.

Below last night 3 brigs and 4 schooners, including the Weymouth, captain Weymouth, from Richmond.

Cleared, ship Sophrona, Barber, Antigua, brig Osprey, Jubin, Havana; Eilza Hamilton, Davison, St. Croix; schr. Virginia Ann, Collier, Guadaloupe; Manchester, Storer, Norfolk: William, Pitte, N. Yarmouth,; Mary, Jennings, Halifax; sloops Hero, Robinson, Boston; Sarah, Hubbs, Portland; Warp, Brown, New-Bedford.

The ship Asia, Pierce, from Batavia; and brig Providence from Surrinaum, have both arrived at Providence.

The ship George and Mary, of Newport, have arrived at Tarpaulin Cove, in 28 days from Falmouth.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Betsey,	Brown,	Richmond, 9 days
Dolly,	Williams,	Passmaquody, 9

CLEARED,

Brig Venoni,	Sheffield,	New-York
Brig Polly, and Betsey,	Selby,	Havanna
Grace Ann Green,	Savin,	Nassau
Eliza,	Dolby,	Savannah
Confidence,	Freeman,	Beddiford
Fox,	Dagget,	Boston
Schr. Emily,	Holbrook,	Porto-Rico
Fame,	Blanchard,	Portland
Peggy,	Lewis,	Newbern
Brothers,	Smith,	New-York
Fanny,	Avery,	do.
Hazard,	Burton,	Thomaston
Jane Earl,		Plymouth
Eliza-Ann,	Drinkwater,	Portland
Speedwell,	Baker,	Richmond
Sloop Favorite,	Miller,	Savanna
Jefferson,	Titcomb,	Portland
Mary Ann,	Smith,	New-York
Chancellor,	Storer,	Richmond.

We understand that orders have been received from Washington, not to launch the gun boats which have been built here and to stop the building of those which are not completed. Several of them are finished and were to have been launched to-morrow. This seems to be pretty much of a piece with the bill to raise an additional number of seamen, one day urged in congress and the next day withdrawn, with the information that the president wants no more seamen; and with the several bills for raising armies &c. [*U. S. Gazette.*]

It is very confidently stated that Mr. Gallatin has resigned his office, and that Mr. Duval of Maryland, will be appointed to succeed him as Secretary of the Treasury. Has Mr. Gallatin been forced to resign—or is this the manner in which he awaits the verification of his report to Congress, respecting the revenue, in the event of war?

We have heard of rats making their escape from decayed building!

France has commanded her cruizers to burn sink and destroy every American vessel, without exception, that may have had the misfortune to be brought within the hail of a British speaking trumpet—and various instances of rigorous infliction of this infamous and atrocious policy have been communicated to the people and government of the United States.—In what temper these acts of cruel and unprovoked hostillity will be received by Mr. Jefferson and his cabinet, we neither know nor care; believing, as we do, that the spirit of the American nation will no longer tolerate the time and placeserving maxims, which have heretofore submitted the dearest rights of our country to the arbritrary decisions of a power, every way her inferior on the occasion. [*Jackson.*]

NORFOLK, March 31.

Arrived, ship Destiny, Rogers, 6 days from Bermuda—ballast—Left there ship Bordeau, Gifford. of New-York from Marseilles; Swedish ship Sophia Magdelana, Johnson, from Boston bound to Cape Francois; ship Fame, Avarilla, of Hartford, from St. Croix—*all detained.*

Schr. Helen, Pearson.	Reedy Island.
Schr. George, Norton,	Philadelphia
Soop Amicus Dunn,	New-York.
Schr. Patmos, Coffin,	Philadelphia
Schr. Essex, Fabens,	Salem.
Sloop Jane Higgins,	Penobscot.
Schr. Dolly, Baker,	Rhod-Island.

☞ OFFICIAL DOCUMENT,
Communicated by the President to Congress.
[SECOND SERIES.]
Continued.

Observations by Mr. Madison, on the preceding plan,
OF A TREATY.

The first article relates to impressments from American vessels on the high seas.—The commanders of British armed vessels, have, as is well known, been long in this practice. They have indeed not only continued it, under the sanction of their superiors, on the high seas; but have, with impunity, extended it to our own coast, to neutral ports, and to neutral territory; and, in some instances, to our own harbors.—The article does not comprehend these latter cases; because it would not be very honorable in Great Britain to stipulate against the practice of such enormities, nor in the United States to recur to stipulations as a security against it; and because it may be presumed that such particular enormities will not be repeated or unpunished, after a general stop shall have been put to impressments.

The article, in its first from, renounces the claim to take from the vessels of the neutral party, on the high seas, any person whatever, not in the military service of an enemy; an exception which we admit to come within the law of nations, on the subject of contraband of war.

With this exception, we consider a neutral flag on the high seas, as a safe guard to those sailing under. Great Britain, on the contrary, asserts a right to search for, and seize her own subjects; and under that cover, as cannot but happen, are often seized and taken off, citizens of the U. States & citizens or subjects of other neutral countries, navigating the high seas, under the protection of the American flag.

Were the right of Great Britain in this case not denied, the abuses flowing from it would justify the U. States in claiming and expecting a discontinuance of its exercise. But the right is denied, and on the best grounds.

Although Great Britain has not yet adopted, in the same latitude with most other nations, the immunities of a neutral flag, she will not deny the general freedom of the high seas, and of neutral vessels navigating them, with such exceptions only, as are annexed to it, by the laws of nations.—She must produce then such an exception in the law of nations, in favor of the right she contends for. But in what written & received authority will she find it? In what usage, except her own, will it be found? She will find in both, that a neutral vessel does not protect certain objects denominated contraband of war, including enemies serving in the war, nor articles going into a blockaded port; nor, as she has maintained, and as we have not contested, enemy's property of any kind. But no where will she find an exception to this freedom of the seas, and of neutral flags, which justifies the taking away of any person, not an enemy in military service, found on board a neutral vessel.

If treaties, British as well as others, are to be consulted on this subject, it will equally appear, that no countenance to the practice can be found in them. Whilst they admit a contraband of war, by enumerating its articles, and the effect of a real blockade by defining it, in no instance do they affirm or imply a right in any sovereign, to enforce his claims to the allegiance of his subjects, on board neutral vessels on the high seas. On the contrary, whenever a belligerent claim against persons on board a neutral vessel, is referred to in treaties, enemies in military service alone are excepted from the general immunity of persons in that situation; and tis exception confirms the immunity of those who are not included in it.

It is not then from the law, or the usage of nations, nor from the tenor of treaties, that any sanction can be derived for the practice in question. And surely it will not be pretended that the sovereignty of any nation extends, in any case whatever beyond its own dominions, and its own vessels on the high seas. Such a doctrine would give just alarm to all nations, and more than any thing would countenance the imputation of aspiring to an universal empire of the seas. It would be less admissible too, as it would be applicable to times of peace as well as to times of war, and to property as well as to persons If the law of allegiance, which is a municipal law, be in force at all on the high seas on board foreign vessels, it must be so at all times there, as it is within its acknowledged sphere. If the reason alledged for it be good in time of war, namely, that the sovereign has then a right to the service of all his subjects, it must be good at all times, because at all times he has the same right to ther service. War is not the only occasion for which he may want ther services; nor is external danger the only danger against which their services may be required for his security. Again, if the authority of a municipal law can operate on persons in foreign vessels on the high seas, because within the dominion of their sovereign they would be subject to that law, and are violating thst law by being in that situation; how reject the inference that the authority of a municipal law may equally be inforced on board foreign vessels on the high seas, against articles of property exported in violation of such a law, or belonging to the country from which it was exported? And thus every commercial regulation, in time of peace too, as well as of war, would be made obligatory on foreigners and their vessels, not only whilst within the dominion of the sovereign making the regulation, but in every sea, and at every distance where an armed vessel might meet with them. Another inference deserves attention. If the subjects of one sovereign may be taken by force from the vessels of another, on the high seas, the right of taking them when found implies the right of searching for them, a vexation of commerce, especially in time of peace which has not yet been attempted, and for which, for that as well as other reasons, may be regarded as contradicting the principle from which it would flow.

Taking reason and justice for the tests of this practice, it is peculiarly indefensible; because it deprives the dearest rights of persons, of a regular trial, to which the most inconsiderable article of property captured on the high seas, is entitled; and leaves their destiny to the will of an officer, sometimes cruel, often ignorant, and generally interested by his want of mariners, in his own decision. Whenever property found in a neutral vessel is supposed to be liable on any grounds to capture and condemnation, the rule in all casses is, that the question shall not be decided by the captor, but be carried before a legal tribunal, where a regular trial may be had, and where the captor himself is liable to damages for an abuse of his power. Can it be reasonable or just, that a belligerent commander who is thus restricted and thus responsible in a case of mere property of trivial amount, should be permitted, without recurring to any tribunal whatever, to examine the crew of a neutral vessel, to decide the important question of their respective allegiances, and to carry that decision into instant execution by forcing every individual he may choose, into a service so abhorrent to his feelings; cutting him off from his most tender connexions, exposing his mind & his person to the most humilating discipline, & his lifeitself to the greatest dangers? Reason, justice and humanity unite in protesting against so extravagant a proceeding. And what is the pretext of it? It is the similarity of language and of features, between American citizens and British subjects, are such as not easily to be distinguished; and that without this arbitrary and summary authority to make the distinction, British subjects would escape under the name of American citizens, from the duty they owe to their sovereign. Is then the difficulty in distinguishing a mariner of one country from the mariner of the other, and the importance of his services, a good plea for referring the question whether he belongs to the one or to the other, to an arbitrary decision on the spot, by an interested and unresponsible officer? In all other cases, the difficulty and the importance of questions are considered as reasons for requiring greater care and formality in investigating them, and greater security for a right decision on them. To say that precautions of this sort are incompatible with the object, is to admit that the object is unjustifiable, since the only means by which it can be pursued are such as cannot be justified.

The evil takes a deeper die when viewed in its practice as well as its principles. Were it allowed that British subjects should be taken out of American vessels on the high seas, it might at least be required that the proof of their allegiance should lie on the British side. This obvious and just rule is however reversed, and every seaman on board, though going from an American port, and sailing under the American flag, and sometimes even speaking an idiom proving him not to be a British subject, is presumed to be such, unless shewn to be an American citizen. It may be safely affirmed that this is an outrage and an indignity which has no precedent, and which G. Britain would be among the last nations in the world to suffer if offered to her own subjects, and her own flag. Nor is it always against the right presumption alone, which is in favor of the citizenship corresponding with the flag, that the violence is committed. Not unfrequently it takes place in defiance of the most positive proof, certified in due form by an American officer. Let it not be said that in granting to American seamen this protection for their right as such, the point is yielded that the proof lies on the American side, and that the want of it in the prescribed form justifies the inference that the seamen is not of American allegiance. It is distinctly to be understood, that the certificate usually called a protection to American seamen, is not meant to protect them under their own, or even any other neutral flag on the high seas. We can never admit, that in such a situation, any other protection is required for them than the neutral flag itself on the high seas. The document is given to prove their real character, in situations to which neither the law of nations nor the law of their own country are applicable. In other words to protect them within the jurisdiction of the British laws, and to secure to them, within every other jurisdiction the rights and immunities due to them. If in the course of their navigation even on the high seas, the document should have the effect of repelling wrongs of any sort, it is an incidental advantage only, of which they avail themselves, and is by no means to be construed into a right to exact such proof, or to make any disadvantageous inference from the want of it.

Were it even admitted that certificates for protection might be justly required in time of war from American seamen, they could only be required in cases where the lapse of time from its commencement had given an opportunity for the American seamen to provide themselves with such a document. Yet it is certain that in a variety of instances, seamen have been impressed from American vessels, on the plea that they had not this proof of citizenship, when the dates and places of the impressments, demonstrated the impossibility of their knowing, in time to provide the proof, that a state of war had rendered it necessary.

(To be Continued.)

FEDERAL GAZETTE
AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, *APRIL* 6.

Documents.—The *second series* of state papers shall be laid before our readers as we find room.

CONGRESS.

[*TAKEN for the FEDERAL GAZETTE.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

April 5.

Proceedings this day.

The *speaker* and Mr. *Barker*, presented memorials from sundry inhabitants of the state of Massachussetts, concerned in the fisheries, stating the losses they suffer in consequence of the EMBARGO and praying that they may be allowed to export fish as usual, referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. *Gardner* offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for an adjournment of congress to some earlier day then the first Monday in December, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Isley* offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved, That a committee be appointod to enqure into the expediency of authorising the president of the United States to exchange the present scite of the fortifications of Portland harbor for land more suitable for a fortification to protect said harbor; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Holmes*, from the committee of claims reported a "bill authorising the secretary of the treasury to pay to the comptroller of the treasury, in trust, the amount of certain bills drawn by John Armstrong, minister from the United States at the court of France, on the treasury of the United States" Referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

Mr. *Stanford*, from the committee appointed on the president's message relating to the public buildings, reported "a bill to make good a deficit in the appropriation of 1807, and to appropriate a further sum for finishing the south wing of the Capitol; and for other purposes.

When it was about to be read a second time as usual,

Mr. *Randolph* said he hoped the bill would be rejected, at a time when the revenue of the United States was in fact suspended, when it behoved the house to husband every cent, a case had occurred which never had occured before under this government, which, if sanctioned, would entirely destroy the control of the house over the public money. If they sanctioned the unauthorised expenditure of 50 thousand dollars,