FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

APRIL 7, 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.

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. at 10 o'clock, for cash, at the late residence of John P. Primmer, near Jacob Baker's Tavern, west end of Market-street.

Sundry Groceries, Crockery and Glass ware, Household and Kitchen Furniture.--Late the property of said Primmer, taken for house rent due Mary Irvin; and to satisfy a Casa against him at the suite of the state of Maryland.

JOHN HUNTER, Sheriff.

April 6.

Sale by Auction.

The sale of Groceries intended for yesterday morning was postponed in consequence of the weather, until FRIDAY NEXT, the 8th inst. at 12 o'clock, when will be sold,

22 hhds. and 250 bbls. St. Martin's Sugar
13 puncheons Antigua Rum
168 bags Green Coffee
56 boxes Havana Brown Sugar
22 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

And at Private Sale,

400 boxes White and Brown Sugar.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

April 6.

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY Next,
The 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The HOUSE and LOT in Church-street, opposite the new court-house, occupied by Mr. M. Brown. The Lot is 25 feet front and 100 deep, having the advantage of a 20 foot alley running east and west, and an alley of the same width running north from the rear of the premises; is improved with a well finished Dwelling, Carriage-House, Stable, Wash-House, Smoke-House, &c. and a Wood Cellar under the whole, communicating with the alley It will be sold in fee simple; terms, one fourth cash, the residue in equal payments of 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest from the 10th of next month, when possession will be given.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

April 6.

CHARLES WIRGMAN

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Sheathing Copper, Nails and Bolts, assorted
English & Swedish Bar Iron, adapted for Waggon and Carriage Tyre
English Round Iron
Do. Sheet Iron
Herring Seine Twine
4 casks Mustard Bottles
[illegible]'s Pork
[illegible]unting
[illegible] Watches and Jewelry
[illegible]ware assorted.
[illegible] and Wine Bottles in hampers
[illegible] Glass Ware in casks
[illegible]uality Havanna Goffee
[illegible] tons Logwood and Fustic
[illegible]anish Hides
[illegible]an Red and Spanish Brown

AND

10 casas Printed Calicoes.

Also,

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That commodious Brick Dwelling House, Store and cellar, situate nearly at the head of Market-street, at present occupied by Mr. Broome, the store and cellar lately by Messrs. Elie Clagett and Co.

April 6. d4t

G. F. & J. Lindenberger,

No. 200, Baltimore-street, opposite the Indian-Queen Tavern,

Have received by the John Adams, from Liverpool, a complete and general assortment of

CUTLERY, &c. &c. &c.

Also 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 quality,
Pinns, assorted in small boxes,
Cradling and Grass Scythes,
Syckles,
Guns in cases,
Mill, Cross-Cut and Pitt Saws, together with an extensive assortment of *Hardware, Saddlery, Brass* and *Japanned Ware*, which they will sell low for cash, town notes, or to punctual men at six months credit.

N. B. By the Dumfries, or Philip (daily expected from Liverpool) they will receive a further supply.

April 6. d

Spring Goods.

Received by the John Adams, and on hand from former importations, a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods

Among which are,

Chintzes and Callicoes
Cambric and Common Dimities
Ginghams and Chambray Muslins
4-4, 9-8 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins
Ladies Printed and plain Robes
Elegant fancy Muslins of the newest paterns
White India Jeans, and Marseilles
Men's & Women's Cotton and Silk Hosiery
Laced Gloves & Sleeves of Cotton & Silk
Coloured Cambric Sarsnets
Figured fancy Velvets
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
Mens fashionable London Hats
Rich Damask, and Cashmere Shawls
Thread and Cotton Laces and Veils
Fancy Ribbons, Velvet Bindings, Threads
French patterns Pullicat, & Madrass Handkerchiefs

AN ASSORTMENT OF WOOLEN GOODS,

India Muslins, Ticklenburgs, Rolls, Hessians
Platillas, Creas, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for Notes at 4 months date.

GEORGE HOFFMAN.

April 6. d3t2aw3t

SAMUEL JEFFERIS,

Book-seller and Stationer, 212 Market-street,

Has for sale the following Works,

Portraiture of Quakerism,

Taken from a view of the Moral Education, Discipline, Peculiar Customs, Religious Principles, Political and Civil Economy, and Character of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

By THOMAS CLARKSON, M. A.

Author of several Essays on the subject of the Slave Trade

In three volumes--The second American, from the second London edition.

(Price Three Dollars.)

THE STUDENTS' CHYMICAL POCKET COMPANION

By W. S. JACOBS, M. D ——Price 1 Dollar

A COMPENDUIM OF THE ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN BODY,

Intended principally for the use of students.

By ANDREW FIFE.

In two volumes—Price two dollars.

The second American edition.

To this edition is prefixed A COMPENDIOUS HISTORY OF ANATOMY, and the Ruyschian art and method of making preparations to exhibit the structure of the Human Body, illustrated with a representation of the *Quicksilver Tray and its Appendages*, which are not in the London edition.

ELEMENTS OF MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

By J. MURRAY.

LECTURER ON CHYMISTRY, AND ON MATERIA MEDICA & PHARMACY.

Price two dollars and fifty cents.

ELEMENTS OF CHYMISTRY.

By M. J A CHAPTAL,

Formerly Chevalier of the order of the King, Professor of Chymistry at Montpelier, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.——The fourth American edition, with great additions and improvements

By JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D.

Professor of Chymistry in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.—two vols. 8vo.---Price four dollars seventy-five cents.

LETTERS OF THE LATE LORD LYTTLETON,

Only son of the venerable George Lord Lyttleton, and chief justice in Eyre, &c. complete in one vol ——Price two dollars in sheep, and two dollars fifty cents in calf gilt binding

A PLEA FOR RELIGION AND THE SACRED WRITINGS,

Addressed to the disciples of Thomas Paine, and to wavering christians of every denomination.

By the Rev. DAVID SIMPSON, M. A.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

THE MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE; Or, THE GROANS OF SAMUEL SENSITIVE & TIMOTHY TESTY:

With a few Supplementary Sighs from Mrs. Testy.——Two volumes: price 2 dollars.

SECRET HISTORY; Or, THE HORRORS OF ST. DOMINGO:

In a series of Letters, written by a young Lady at Cape Francois, during the command of Gen. Rochambeau.——Price one dollar

THE LAY OF AN IRISH HARP; Or, METRICAL FRAGMENTS.

By Miss OWENSON.

Price one dollar and twenty five cents, in elegant binding.

THE DISCARDED SON; Or, HAUNTS OF THE BANDITTI:

A Tale: By REGINA MARIA ROCHE,

Author of the Children of the Abbey, &c.

Two volumes: Price two dollars.

☞ Subscribers to the second edition of 'Clarkson's Portraiture' are requested to call or send for their copies.

April 6. d4t

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.

Sheathing Copper,

50 cases Sheathing copper, warranted of the best quality, assorted from 18 to 24 oz. for sale on a liberal credit by

JOHN GODDARD,

Also,

5 Bales superfine cloths.

April 6 d6t

CALICOES,
DIMITIES, Common and Cambric,
Coloured MUSLINS,
GINGHAMS,
BED-TICKING,
COUNTERPANES and QUILTS,

Imported in the ship John Adams, H. St John, master, from Liverpool, for sale by the Package, for approved paper, on the usual credits, by

THOMAS PARKER,
86 Bowley's Wharf.

april 5 d6teo

For Sale,

A valuable MULATTO WOMAN. For terms inquire at this office.

april 6 d4t

Washington Guards.

You are ordered to meet at the New Market-House on Friday next at half past 2 o'clock precisely, in common dress, each member to come provided with a firelock of some kind. The roll called at 3, and all absentees fined.

After parade you will assemble at Walker's tavern at 7 o'clock precisely, in order to ballot for new members and appoint your non-commisssioned officers

Gentlemen desirous of joining will please to attend or send their names by some member in order that they may be ballotted.

By Order

J. SHAW, Sec'ry.

April 6.

Notice to Volunteers.

The members of Uniformed Volunteer companies residing in the district assigned to the subscriber are ruquested to produce to him their Certificates during the present week which will prevent the necessity of attending the Court martial.

WILLIAM GWYNN.

April 6.

First Baltimore Troop,

You are requested to meet next Thursday afternoon near the Cathederal at 3 o'clock, in complete uniform, with Valisis, Halters and six blank Cartridges each. The roll will be called precisely at half past 3 o'clock when all absentees will be fined.

If Thursday prove to be wet the meeting will be postponed until the next fair day.

By order,

W. M. MAYNADIER, Sec'ry.

April 5.

FIRST BALTIMORE GUARDS

You are requested to attend a meeting of the company at Chamberlain's, near the New-Market, on THURSDAY evening, the 7th inst. on business of the company. Any patriotic young men, from 16 to 19 years of age, that wish to become members are requested to attend.

W. JESSOP, jun.

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

French Millinery.

Miss Muloniere

No. 3, LEMMON-STREET

Informs the Ladies of this city, she received from Paris and will open on Wednesday the 6th inst two boxes, viz:

Elegant Spring and Summer Bonnets,
A la Zophlora do.
Chip Hats,
Real Essence of Roses
Soft Sattin and lustring large Ribbons
Artificial Flowers
Extra long and short Gloves
Embroider'd and plain Shoes, and other trimmings

She will wash and set a gloss upon Military Feathers and Silk Hose.

Th Muloniere,

Teacher of the French Tongue,

Wil take one or two Scholars as boarders.

april 4. d4t†

City Commissioners' Office,

BALTIMORE, 5th April, 1808.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That proposals will be received by the City Commissioners, for building the Scow part of a new Mud Machine, for cleaning the navigation of the harbor of Baltimore, until the 18th inst. Those inclined to offer will please to call on William Jessop, who will give the necessary information as to the size and mode of building it.

April 5 d4t

Eighty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, some time in November last, a tall straight well made dark Mulatto GIRL, named NELLY, alias *Nelly Short*, about eighteen or nineteen years of age She has a large proportion of hair or wool on her head, which she sometimes wears over her forehead, but generally plaited or braided, high cheak bones, large mouth, a small scar on one of her arms, and large feet and ancles She is an excellent seamstress and a valuable house servant. Her cloathing I can not describe, as he has a great variety chiefly calicoe, and India cotton. I have reason to believe she has obtained a certificate of freedom from some of those who have been manumitted, of course will change her name and endeavor to pass as free.

Also a Negro WOMAN, named LETT, alias *Letty* (of the same complexion as the above described) about thirty-six years of age low and corpulant, has a small black mark across the upper part of her nose, a heavy sleepy countenance, extremely slothful and inactive, and turns her toes in, considerably when she walks. Her cloathing cannot be described, as she also has a variety. She has made use of the same artifice to obtain a certificate as the former, and endeavor to pass as free. The above reward will be given to any person who will secure the said negroes in any jail, so that I get them again, or in proportion for either, and reasonable charges if delivered to the manager at my farm, adjacent to Port-Tobacco.

DAN. JENIFER.

N. B. LETT absconded sometime in February.

Port Tobacco, March 10. 2aw6w

William Norris, Jun.

SIGN *of the* TEA CANNISTER,

No. 64, Market street,

Informs his customers and the public, that he has selected *particularly for retailing*:

Imperial, Gun Powder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson, Skin, and Black TEAS, warrant ed equal if not much superior to any in this city. The admirers of good Tea, are requested to call and try.

N. B. *W. N.* also informs his customers that they can now be supplied with first quality Brown Sugar; also very choice Madeira Wine, at the following prices, viz: 3, 3 1-2, 4 and 5 dollars per gallon; Port and Madeira, in bottles; 1 hhd. remarkably fine Rum (18 years old) price 4 dollars per gallon; Oat Meal; Ground Peppr and Mustard, by the pound; Poland Starch, &c.

February 18. 2aw8w

DOCUMENTS

Communicated by the President to Congress.

[SECOND SERIES.]

[Mr. Madison, to Mr. Monroe, Jan. 1085]

Observations by Mr. Madison, on the preceding plan,

OF A TREATY.

Continued.

Whether, therefore we consult the law of nations the tenor of treaties, or the dictates of reason or justice, no warrant, no pretext can be found for the British practice of making impressments from American vessels on the high seas.

Great Britain has the less to say in excuse for this practice, as it is in direct contradiction to the principles on which she proceeds in other cases. Whilst she claims and seizes on the high seas her own subjects voluntarily serving in American vessels, she has constantly given, when she could give as a reason for not discharging from her service American citizens, that they had voluntarily engaged in it. Nay more, whilst she impresses her own subjects from the American service, although they may have been settled and married and even naturalised in the United States, she constantly refuses to release from hers American citizens impressed in it, whenever they can give for a reason that they were either settled or married within her dominions. Thus, when the voluntary consent of the individual favors her pretensions, she pleads the validity of that consent. When the voluntary consent of the individual stands in the way of her pretension it goes for nothing! When marriage or residence can be pleaded in her favor, she avails herself of the plea. When marriage and residence and even naturalization are against her, no respect whatever is paid to either! She takes by force her own subjects voluntarily serving in our vessels. She keeps by force American citizens involuntarily serving in hers. More flagrant inconsistencies cannot be imagined.

Notwithstanding the powerful motives which ought to be felt by the British government to relinquish a practice which exposes it to so many reproaches, it is foreseen that objections of different sorts will be pressed on you. You will be told first of the great number of British seamen in the American trade, and of the necessity for their services in time of war and danger. Secondly of the right and prejudice of the British nation with respect to what are called the British or narrow seas, where its domain would be abandoned by the general stipulation required. Thirdly of the use which would be made of such a sanctuary as that of American vessels for desertions and traitorous communications to their enemies, especially across the channel to France.

1st. With respect to the British seamen serving in our trade,, it may be remarked first, that the number, though considerable, is probably less than may be supposed. Secondly, that what is wrong in itself cannot be made right by considerations of expediency or advantage. Thirdly, that it is proved by the fact, that the number of real British subjects gained by the practice in question is of considerable importance, even in the scale of advantage. The annexed report to congress on the subject of impressments, with the addition of such cases as may be in the hands of Mr. Erving, will verify the remark in its application to the present war. The statement made by his predecessor during the last war, and which is also annexexed, is in the same view still more conclusive. The statement comprehends not only all the applications made by him in the first instance, for the liberation of impressed seamen, between the month of June 1797, and 1801, but many also which had been made previous to this agency by Mr. Pinkney and Mr. King, and which it was necessary for him to renew. These applications therefore, may fairly be considered as embracing the greater part of the period of the war: and as applications are known to be pretty indiscriminately made, they may further be considered as embracing, if not the whole, the far greater part of the impressments, those of British subjects as well as others.——Yet the result exhibits 2,059 cases only, and of this number, 102 seamen only detained as being Bsitish subjects, which is less than $\frac{1}{20}$ of the number impressed, and 1142 discharged or ordered to be so, as not being British subjects, which is more than half of the whole number, leaving 805 for further proof, with the strongest presumption that the greater part if not the whole, were Americans or aliens, whose proof of citizenship had been lost or destroyed, or whose situation would account for the difficulties and delays in producing it. So that it is certain, that for all the British seamen gained by this violent proceeding, more than an equal number who were not so, were the victims. It is highly probable that for every British seamen so gained, a number of others, not less than ten for one, must have been the victims, and it is even possible that this number may have exceeded the proportion of twenty to one.

It cannot therefore be doubted, that the acquisition of British Seamen by these impressments, whatever may be its advantage, is lost in the wrong done to Americans, ignorantly or wilfully mistaken for British subjects; in the jealousy and ill will excited among all maritime nations by an adherence to such a practice; and in the particular provocation to measuers of redress on the part of the United States, not less disagreeable to them than embarrassing to Great Britain, and which may threaten the good understanding which ought to be faithfully cultivated by both. The copy of a bill brought into congress under the influence of violations committed on our flag, gives force to this latter consideration. Whether it will pass into a law, and at the present session, is more than yet can be said. As there is every reason to believe that it has been promised with reluctance, it will probably not be pursued into effect if any hope can be supported, of a remedy by an amicable arrangement between the two nations. But such is the feeling through this country, produced by the reiterated and atrocious cases of impressments and other insults on our flag, that a remedy of some kind will ere long be called for in a tone not to be disregarded. A copy of the bill referred to is herewith inclosed.

There is a further consideration which ought to have weight in this question. Although the British seamen employed in carrying on American commerce, be in some respects lost to their own nation, yet such is the intimate and extensive connexion of this commerce, direct and circuitous, with the commerce the manufactures, the revenue and the general resources of the British nation; that in other respects, its maritners on board American vessels may truly be said to be rendering it the most valuable services. It would not be extravagant to make it a question, whether Great Britain would not suffer more by withdrawing her seamen from the merchant vessels of the United States, than her enemies would suffer from the addition of them to the crews of her ships of war and cruisers.

Should any difficulty be started concerning seamen born within the British domions, and naturalized by the United States, since the treaty of 1783, you may remove it by observing, first, that very few, if any such naturalizations can take place, the law here requiring a peremptory residence of five years, with notice of the intention to become a citizen entered of record two years before the last necessary formality, besides a regular proof of good moral character, conditions little likely to be complied with by ordinary sea-faring persons. Secondly, that a discontinuance of impressments on the high seas will preclude an actual collision between the interfering claims. Within the jurisdiction of each nation, and in their respective vessels on the high seas, each will enforce the allegiance which it claims. In other situations, the individuals doubly claimed will be within a jurisdiction independent of both nations.

2d. The British pretensions to domain over the narrow seas are so obsolete, and so indefensible, that they never would have occurred as a probable objection in this case, if they had not actually frustrated an arrangement settled by Mr. King with the British ministry, on the subject of impressments from American vessels on the high seas. At the moment when the articles were expected to be signed, an exception of the 'narrow seas" was urged and insisted on by lord St. Vincent, and being utterly inadmissible on our part, the negociation was abandoned. Mr. King seems to be of opinion, however, that with more time than was left him for the experiment, the objection might have been overcome. This is not improbable, if the objection was not merely an experiment for evading a relinquishment of a favoritie practice.

The objection in itself has certainly not the slightest foundation. The time has been indeed when England not only claimed but exercised pretensions scarcely inferior to full sovereignty over the seas surrounding the British isles, and even as far as Cape Finistere to the south, and Vanstaten in Norway, to the north. It was a time however when reason had little share in determining the law and intercourse of nations; when power alone decided questions of right and when the ignorance and want of concert among other maritime countries facilitated such an usurpation. The progress of civilization and information has produced a change in all those respects, and no principle in the code of public law, is at present better established than the common freedom of the seas, beyond a very limited distance from the territories washed by them. This distance is not indeed fixed with absolute precision. It is varied in a small degree by written authorities; and perhaps it may be reasonably varied, in some degree, by local peculiarities. But the greatest distance which would now be listened to any where, would make a small proportion of the narrowest seas in question.

What are in fact the prerogatives claimed and exercised by Great-Britain over the seas? If they were really a part of her domian, her authority would be the same there as within her other dominions. Foreign vessels would be subject to all the laws and regulations framed for them, as much as if they were within the harbors or rivers of the country. Nothing of this sort is pretended. Nothing of this sort would be tolerated. The only instances in which these seas are distinguished from other seas, or in which Great-Britain enjoys within them any distinction over other nations, are first, the compliment paid by other flags to hers; secondly, the extension of her territorial jurisdiction in certain cases to the distance of four leagues from the coast. The first is a relic of ancient usurpation, which has thus long escaped the correction, which modern and more enlightened times have applied to other usurpations. The prerogative has been often contested however, even at the expense of bloody wars, and is still borne with ill will and impatience by her neighbors. At the last treaty of peace at Amiens, the abolition of it was repeatedly and strongly pressed by France, and it is not improbable that at no remote day it will follow the fate of the tittle of "king of France" so long worn by the British monarchs, and at length so properly