

their followers would desert, so as to give their opponents a majority. The house adjourned without taking the question.

On Saturday the house met with closed doors. On the evening preceding they had informed the president of the miserable situation of their affairs, and the dismal prospect before them. If the executive leaders persevered, all other business would be at a stand; the secret might accidentally escape; the minority, imitating the Virginian example of old in Mason and Tazewell, might themselves publish the whole; and worst of all, the hearts of a number might fail, and throw the majority on the other side. As the best expedient, the president on Saturday morning reluctantly sent a message, in which he submitted to congress, whether as a means of promoting union and confidence among our citizens, it would not be advisable to remove the injunction as to certain parts of the secret documents. What think you was now done? The very men who had on the two days preceding, successively refused to congress the motions to take off the injunction of secrecy, now agreed to consider, and unanimously adopted the identical propositions which they had before refused. The triumph of the minority was complete.—The crop fallen satellites of the executive were humbled in the dust. Who will now venture to question the extent of executive influence? Who will deny that a majority of the house manifest a "servile submission to executive intentions?"

#### BOSTON, April 1.

Arrived, brig Pallas, Rice, Havana 17 days, molasses, coffee & sugar. DUTIES on the export of molasses at Havana, 22 per cent.

Barque Mary, Jones, of Hallowell, 14 days from St. Croix, sugar and rum. Sch'r Swift, Hilton, of Wiscasset, 10 days from Savannah.

The captain, mate, and two seamen of the ship Brutus, have made affidavit before Mr. HOMANS Notary Public, of the burning of that vessel by the French Frigates. Her cargo consisted of 155 tons salt, 12 tons coal, 100 crates crockery ware, 2 casks and two cases merchandize.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived at Newport R. I. ship George & Mary, from London. Passengers, Ad. Graves and Mr. Bating. By this arrival a Plymouth paper to Feb. 27 was received.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Papers respecting negotiation with America were last night laid before the House of Commons.

A petition for peace was presented. Mr. Canning voted for bringing up the petition, and said no fair opportunity would be neglected of concluding peace.

The report of a change of Ministry is revived. It is said the D. of Portland and Mr. Canning are to retire, and the latter gentleman to be succeeded by the Marquis of Wellesly.

We have reason to believe a difference existed in the cabinet as to the manner in which the affair of Copenhagen was to be justified.

An order has been issued to prohibit the exportation of Peruvian Bark to France, where a sickness is said to prevail (among the troops from Poland,) in which the bark is wanted. Mr. Whitbread censured the order.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Lord ST. JOHN has given notice that he shall to-morrow move an address to His Majesty to SUSPEND the OPERATION OF THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

TRURO, Feb. 27.

The expedition under Spencer sailed on the 20th. The troops amount to 9000. They are supposed to be bound to Gibraltar.

#### MIDDLESEX MEETING.

At a meeting of a numerous and respectable number of inhabitants from various parts of the county of Middlesex, on the subject of the approaching election.

Voiced, unanimously, that the distressing, ruinous and alarming situation of our country requires the united exertions of every friend to the Commonwealth, to rouse from their fatal lethargy, and extricate their suffering country from that fatal and delusive policy, which if continued, must end in total ruin and slavery.

Voted unanimously, that our exertions be strenuously used to place the Government of the Commonwealth in the hands of persons, whose principles and practice are fully known to be in unison, with Peace, Commerce, and honest friendship with all nations.

Voted unanimously, that the following persons have our utmost confidence for the offices annexed to their respective names, and that we will use our united exertions to procure their election on the first Monday of April next—viz—

CHRISTOPHER GORE, for Gov.

DAVID COBB, Lieut. Gov.

Senators.—Hon. Artemas Ward, Timothy Bigelow, Ebenezer Bridge, and Timothy Jackson, Esqrs.

March 30, 1808.

#### NEW-YORK, April 6.

Arrived, Schr. Mary, Bailey, Martinique 26 days; Margaret, Benedict, Richmond 9 days; Brothers, Smith, Philadelphia 4 days; Cleared, Ship Manlius, Jenkins, Hudson; Schr. Young Sea horse, Hillard, St. Jago; Industry, Edwards, Washington, David, L'Hommiedieu, Philadelphia; Fair American, Pritchard, Fredericksburg.

The brig Holkar, from New-Orleans, for New-York, with a valuable cargo of cotton, specie, &c. was last evening towed into the Hook, under jury-masts, by the pilot-boat Brothers. [This brig, notwithstanding the loss of her masts in a whirlwind, on the 22d ult. has completed her voyage in only 74 days.]

The brig Venus, Allen, has arrived at Newport, from Gibraltar, with her outward cargo—she was bound to Leghorn.

#### PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

ARRIVED	DAYS
Schr Wilnot, Rice,	Boston 7
Hides and Hemp	
Experiment, Sylvester, N. Carolina	9
Branch, Shackford, Passamaquody	11
Schr Silenus, Seldrum,	N. York —
Eliza, Marsden	do —
CLEARED	
Brig Betsey, Bradford	St. George
Schr Minerva, Bird	N. York
Dolphin, Thompson	Norfolk
Discovery, Ray,	Savanna

#### FEDERAL GAZETTE

AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

The testimony in the case of John Smith was closed on Wednesday, and the defence was opened by Francis S. Key, Esq. in a very eloquent and argumentative speech of four hours. It was expected to be closed yesterday by Mr. Harper.

At an election yesterday for Directors of the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, the following gentlemen were elected:

William Patterson,  
John M. Kim,  
John Gill,  
Robert M. Kim,  
A. J. Schwartz,  
William Jones,  
Ludwick Herring,  
John Trimble,  
James H. McCulloch,  
William Wilson,  
Benjamin Ellicott,  
Robert Gilmor.

#### CONGRESS.

[TAKEN from the FEDERAL GAZETTE.]

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

April 7.

Proceedings this day.

The bill from the senate, to punish certain offences against the U. States was read and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Bondley, from the joint committee appointed on the 2d inst. "to consider and report what further business ought to be done during the present session, and at what time it will be expedient to close the same," made a report, which, after recommending the passage of about 30 bills, concludes as follows: Resolved, That the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives be authorised to ADJOURN their respective houses on Monday, the 25th April. Ordered to lie on the table.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for raising an additional military force.

Mr. Randolph moved that it be recommitted to a committee of the whole house, & spoke about three hours in defence of the motion. He took an extensive view of our present situation, and of the state of our foreign relations. He said that if he wished the present administration of the country to be blown up from its foundation, he would consider this bill as the best engine for that purpose. But he was opposed to the bill because he feared that from a constant recurrence to a standing force in time of danger, the militia would never be organized, classed and armed. He deemed it of importance not to lull the people into a false security. Let N. York or N. Orleans be taken after the passage of this bill, and those that pass it would become politically defunct; they could not possibly survive an event. But it was said that all this clamor about a standing army was mere wind—that it was not a standing army. This was exactly the old Federal cry of '98. The other party insisted that it was a standing army, and carried their point before the public. At that time there was scarcely any opposition to the administration except in the old dominion and her eldest daughter, and even there, with a formidable minority; and yet in a few years there was a complete revolution in the political wheel. The standing army of France was at first very small; but it had increased by degrees to six hundred thousand men, the scourge of Europe and of their own country. The same causes might produce the same effect here.—He thought the constitution had unwisely omitted to provide against the appointment of members of congress to military offices, which seemed to hold out a sort of premium for creating armies. This was an influence which ought to be guarded against. No man ought to vote for this bill, who felt disposed to accept of an appointment under it. As to the enlistments under this bill being limited to 5 years, it was of no consequence: the enlistments in the present peace establishment was confined to the same term, and this was as much a peace establishment as that. But it was said that this army could be at any time disbanded—that this house held the purse of the nation, and could refuse to pay them. Look at the British House of Commons. They had the same check over the supplies as this house, in addition to which the mutiny bill, or in other words the rules and articles of war, was an annual bill. And yet the power of that house was a mere form; for a standing army was now not only in fact, but professedly a part of their constitution. It was not true that the opponents of this bill were unwilling to put the country in a state of preparation; but they wished to prepare

for it by arming the whole body of the militia, and by classing them. Put this sort of defence in the scale with that proposed by the bill, and see which will kick the beam. Either England or France would be ashamed to send such a force even to attack N. Y. as could be repelled by the portion of this army which would be allotted to that city.

Mr. R. then entered into a view of our differences with Spain in 1805, and of the proceedings of congress on that subject.—(He was called to order by Mr. Fisk, on the ground that these proceedings were still secret.) He said he wished to state a fact which he had stated at that time, which he understood had been denied, but never in his presence, and he called for an open denial of it. At that time he had called on the secretary of state to obtain passports for a young relation whom he was about to send to Europe. Until then, he was on the most intimate footing with that officer (Mr. Madison.) In conversing with him on the subject of our relations with Spain, he was informed by him, that France would not permit Spain to enter into any stipulations for an adjustment of our differences with her, unless such stipulations were accompanied by a sum of money from us, which money was to go to France. That France wanted money and must have it. We, said Mr. R. granted the money. Mr. R. said he had further stated at that time that the pulse of the secretary of the treasury had been felt, respecting the two millions of dollars for the purchase of Florida, before that bill had passed into a law; and he had mentioned, at the same time, that if the secretary of the treasury would deny this statement, he would believe him, although it would require all the exercise of all his faith. From this time his views of politics and politicians received a total change.

After making some animadversions on the president's proclamation, Mr. R. proceeded to speak of the embargo. This he said, which was at first supposed to be a shield and sword, turns out to be a sorry sort of defence; it must be bolstered up with 60000 men. The non-importation law was the point of the wedge, the embargo was the centre and the 6000 men were the butt. These were to be driven up to the hilt, and to break out in war. We go to war for our seamen and we give them up; we go to war for the colonial trade, and we give up even the carrying of our own produce—thus leaving G. Britain in possession of all the seamen and trade of the world. As to the fisheries, he hoped if these men were raised, they would be kept on a lent diet, and be made to eat the fish. The last reason he had to offer in recommending the bill was, that the house might have time to act upon the all important subject of organizing and arming the militia.

Mr. Eppes spoke at length in favor of the bill. He took a general view of the conduct of Great-Britain since the year 1793, and dwelt particularly on her proceedings in relation to the attack on the Chesapeake. He expressed his belief that this attack was an authorized act of the British government.

Mr. Randolph made a few additional remarks, in which he contended that congress had no constitutional power to lay an embargo.

Messrs. Key, and Dana, spoke in favor of recommending the bill, when the question was taken on the motion, and it was lost, Yeas 29, Noes 54.

A motion was made to adjourn—Lost, Yeas 24.

Mr. Clopton spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Stanford against it. Almost the whole tenor of their remarks was to shew the consistency of their present votes.

Another motion was made to adjourn, and lost, yeas 34.

The question was then taken by yeas and noes, and the bill PASSED, yeas 93, noes 16.

Mr. Blount moved to amend the bill so as to read; "an act to raise troops for the present defence of the United States."

Mr. Randolph spoke against this motion, and called for the yeas and noes on it.

Mr. Dana thought it more probable that these troops were for the future defence of the United States. He conceived it would be more correct to omit the "word present." An adjournment was again called for and lost, yeas 19.

Mr. Stanford moved to amend the proposed title, by adding after the word "raise" the word standing, so that the bill might show on the face of it, that these troops were intended to be raised on the peace establishment.

Mr. Blount then moved to add, after the words "United States," in his amendment, the words "against impending dangers."

Mr. Randolph moved to amend the bill, so as to read, "an act to raise a standing army." Lost, yeas 8.

He then moved to add the words "for an unlimited time." Lost yeas 6.

Half past 6, question not yet decided—as the mail is about to close, I must close my letter.

The yeas and noes are now taking on Mr. Blount's amendment.

#### PORT OF BALTIMORE.

ENTERED,	N. York
Schr Sarah Ann, Travers,	
CLEARED,	
Brig Gideon, Gerrish,	Newburyport
Schr Franklin, Ellis,	Boston
Eliza, Sever,	Norfolk
Lovely Lucy, Knowles,	Savannah

#### Baltimore United Volunteers,

You are ordered to meet at Lindenberger's Lot on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, at half past two o'clock, with arms and accoutrements. J. REINICKER, Sec'y.

#### Sale Adjourned.

#### The sale of Beds, Bedding, and Furniture,

at the house of Isaac Caustin, Columbian Inn, adjourned at 1 o'clock, will re-commence at three o'clock THIS AFTERNOON.

COLE & I. BONSAI, Auct's.

April 8.

#### James Owings,

No 97 Bowly's wharf, Has just received and for sale, 41 casks of first quality coloured Coshen CHEESE.

In Store, 38 hds Clayed SUGAR, 9 ditto good Martinique SUGAR, 100 bags of Green COFFEE, 50 barrels ditto, 150 ditto CIDER. April 8. d6c

#### New Medical Works

JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE BY SAMUEL JEFFERIS, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, No. 212 Market street, Currie's Medical Reports, Bard's Midwifery, Henry's Chemistry, Romayne's Address, &c. ALSO, A handsome collection of Family Bibles, AND School Books. From 4 to 15 dollars. April 8. d4t

#### Richard Norris,

No. 197 1/2 Market street, Has received per ship John Adams, from Liverpool, AN ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY, Which, with an assortment of HARDWARE AND SADDLERY On hand, he will sell at the usual prices, for cash, or notes in town, wholesale or retail. Among which are,

Broad Virginia Hoes, in casks, well assorted Frying Pans, Anvils and Vises, Spades and Shovels, Guns, A handsome assortment Plated Ware, Also, a bale Sail Twine. April 8. eo15

#### Green COFFEE.

Just received per the ship Hamilton, from Havana, 120 bags first quality Green Coffee. In Store, 70 pipes Cogniac Brandy, 20 do. Bordeaux do. 20 hds New-England Rum, 250 pieces Ravens Duck, Salmon, Mackerel, &c. &c. &c. For sale by NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, No. 15 Bowly's wharf. April 8. d4t

#### Just Published in Philadelphia

AND FOR SALE BY GEO. HILL, Medical Reports ON THE EFFECTS OF WATER, COLD AND WARM, As a remedy in Fever and other Diseases, whether applied to the surface of the body, or used internally. (Two volumes in one.)

Including an inquiry into the circumstances that render cold drink, or the cold bath, dangerous in health; observations on the nature of fever; and on the effects of Opium, Alcohol, and Inanition; the author's experience of this remedy subsequent to the second edition of vol. I.; and important communications from others on the same subject; and on the effects of Nitrous Acid in Lues Venerea. By JAMES CURRIE, M. D. F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

Extracts from the Monthly Reviews, respecting the above work

"With the merits of the former editions of this work all medical men are sufficiently acquainted; the practice which it recommends is established on the firmest basis of experience; and the 'Medical Reports' can no longer depend on our commendation for the rank which they must hold among the productions of British genius. The quantity of new materials furnished for the third edition was so considerable, as to render it necessary to form it into a separate volume, under the title of Additional Reports.

"In adverting to the dreadful fever which has so frequently raged in the United States of America, he expresses a degree of surprise and regret, (sentiments in which every friend of humanity must cordially participate) that a remedy, which has proved so eminently successful in similar diseases, should have never yet had a complete trial in the yellow fever.

"The additions now specified are those which appear in the third edition; the fourth, (from which the above edition is printed) we believe was not published until after the much lamented death of the author, and is still further enlarged by an account of a typhus fever which broke out among the French prisoners at Stapleton, of a fever which occurred at Canterbury in a regiment of horse stationed there, and of the epidemic, which raged with so much violence at Gibraltar, &c.

"The author of these volumes is now no more. As a medical writer, he may claim the first rank among the moderns; and perhaps no instance can be found in any age, in which so much correct science is united to elegance and propriety of diction, as in Dr. Currie's Medical Reports." April 8. eo4t

#### Orphaline Charity School.

The contributors to this institution, heretofore known by the name of the Female Humane Association Charity School, and altered in their new charter granted at the last session of assembly, will be pleased to take notice, that an election of nine female directors, to continue in office for one year, will be held on Tuesday next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening, at the School House in Calvert street, North of the Court House. No person can vote unless he or she has paid five dollars at least to the support of the institution, within one year next immediately preceding the day of election. April 8. d4t

#### Blues,

You are ordered to meet at Lindenberger's Lot on Saturday Next, at 3 o'clock, in full uniform, with six rounds blank cartridges—The roll will be called, and all absentees fined according to law. HENRY MILLER, Captain. April 8.

#### Lemons & N. England Rum.

40 boxes Lemons, large size, and in good order.

40 hds New-England Rum, For sale by JOHN RANDALL,

95, Bowley's Wharf.

Also on Hand,

Port and Claret WINE, Russia HEMP, Green COFFEE, Madeira WINE, and BURR STONES. April 8. eo4t

#### Notice.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of a HOUSE and LOT adjoining Messrs. Raborg and Taylor, opposite the New Market. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. ANTHONY HITZELBERGER. April 8. 2aw4t

#### Comb Manufact ry.

THE subscriber recommends himself to the custom of those country merchants who visit our city with the wish to be supplied with COMBS. To please my customers, all kinds of Combs, as Turle Shell, Mock Shell, Crooked Combs, &c. &c. may be had of Mr. Frederick Hammer, Market street.

Gentlemen wishing to give an order for Combs, will be so good as to call. I shall punctually attend to contract for any quantity To gain custom, I will endeavor to make the Combs good, neat and cheap; and hope to please such as will honor me with their commands.

JOHN P. SPIES, Brandy Alley, near Howard's Hill Market. April 8. d2m

#### Harper's Artillerists.

The Members of this Company are informed, that their officers having at length received their commissions, they may now be furnished with the Certificates which are necessary to exempt them from further fines for not parading in other companies.

It is expected that every member will appear in full uniform on SATURDAY, the 16th instant.

By order, J. E. HALL, Sec'y.

A skilful DRUMMER and FIFER wanted. April 8. finwth4t

#### A LAD

OF respectable connections, that can write a good hand, and has some knowledge of Accounts will be taken as an Apprentice to the Book Selling Business. Apply at this office. april 7. d4t

#### Wants a Situation,

A Young MAN, well acquainted with the dry good business, who writes a fair hand and calculates correctly, who can bring satisfactory recommendations from several gentlemen that he has lived with in this city; will accept a situation in a wholesale or retail dry good store, or as an out door clerk. April 7. 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-commissioned officers. Gentlemen desirous of joining will please to attend or send their names by some member in order that they may be balloted.

By Order J. SHAW, Sec'y.

April 6.

#### Notice to Volunteers.

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

WILLIAM GWYNN. April 6.

#### Baltimore Juvenile Pikemen,

You are ordered to assemble at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 9th inst. in full uniform, at half past one o'clock, with Pikes in complete order. The roll will be called precisely at two and all absentees fined.

By order of the Captain, R. W. GILL, Sec'y.

April 7.

#### First Preparatory Meeting

OF THE THIRTY NINTH REGIMENT. The respective Companies attached to the Thirty Ninth Regiment, are ordered to assemble, without uniform, but with arms and accoutrements in complete order, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, punctually at two o'clock, on the regimental parade ground, in Hanover street.

By the Lieut. Col. Com. J. MEREDITH, Adjutant. April 7. d4t

#### Columbian Volunteers.

You are ordered to assemble at Lindenberger's Lot on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 12th instant, at three o'clock, with arms, accoutrements, and six rounds cartridges. JOHN COMEGYS, Captain. April 7. d4t

#### First Balt. Rifle Company,

You will meet at the Engine House, Liberty street, on MONDAY next, the 11th inst. in full uniform, with arms in good order, and four blank cartridges each. The roll will be called precisely at two o'clock, & all absentees fined according to law.

By order of the Captain, THOMAS EVERETT, Sec'y. April 7. d4t

#### Riflemen—Attention!

The Baltimore Independent Rifle Company is ordered to meet at the New Market House next MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, without their uniform, but with arms and accoutrements. An universal and punctual attendance of the members is requested, as the thirty-ninth regiment meets at that time.—Persons desirous of joining this company, will furnish their names to some of the members.

THOS. B. DORSEY, Captain. April 7. d3t

#### Eagle Artillery Company.

The members of the Eagle Artillery Company are ordered to meet at their usual place, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at three o'clock, in common dress, with side arms.

By order, JOHN TYLER, Sec'y.