

FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

MAY 3, 1808.

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BOSTON, April 26.
GOOD NEWS.

We were last evening favoured with a correct statement of the senatorial votes for the district of Cumberland, and we are happy to announce that the federalism of senate appears unquestionable.

The returns in all the towns, except Pejepscot and Dixfield are—

FEDERAL.	DEMOCRATIC.
LEWIS, 3052	MEANS, 2899
MITCHEL, 3034	HUBBART, 2896

Pejepscot gave last year a majority of 16 to Mr. Sullivan. and Dixfield a majority of 3 to gov. Strong.

It is also confidently stated that Theodore Lincoln, Esq. is elected in the county of Washington.

NEW-YORK, April 30.

A small plaster for a great sore.—I'll be hanged if Mr. Jefferson was't right when he called "great cities great sores." Yesterday we had the pleasure to give one specimen of the superior healthiness of the country in the triumph of federalism in King's, and we now add another in Queen's. The following is a copy of the sum total of returns there made last evening:

Federal.	Democrat.
Jones, 650	Coe, 598
Morris, 629	Gilbert, 588

SENATE.

Federal.	Dem. (split ticket.)
Blydenburgh, 875	Seaman, 679
	Sage, 121

Federal.	Democrat.
Townsend, 937	Mott, 784
Carman, 972	Monfort, 782
Kissam, 939	Lefferts, 804

Thus for the first time in twenty years the federal ticket has succeeded in Queens. Last year the democrats went in by a majority of 400; this has been overcome, and 98 added on the other side. We fear not to predict a similar evidence of returning good sense in most of our country towns.

The 100,000 dolls.—Our Federal friends in the country ought to be apprised of the use that was made here of the 100,000 dolls. fund lately voted by our legislature under pretence of fortifying the harbor. Some persons went round the day before the election begun, to pick up every needy fellow on whom they could lay their hands, and promised him employment according as he should behave himself. It is easy to guess how much a hundred thousand dolls. employed in this way would do.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.
March 11, 1808.

[While the orders in Council were under discussion, Mr. Gratan rose in his place and made a speech, of which we now give a sketch. It will be read with uncommon interest by every American.]

Mr. GRATAN, in a speech replete with sound argument and eloquent expressions, declared his decided hostility to the measure in discussion. He felt that, to Great Britain, her name, her principles, and her moral character, at all times necessary, were now indispensable; because whatever diminished the credit of her reputation, whatever rendered a disregard for moral principle the measure of her actions, however it might afford a temporary benefit to her interests must, in the result, prove degrading to her character, & consequently irrecoverably impair, if not destroy the source of her power. With such an impression fixed upon his mind, he deprecated the system which would force, by an impolitic and unjustifiable violence, a war, between this country and America. No measure could be more improvident, and no more precipitate minister could exist, than him who should propose it. It went to associate our cause with the views and principles of France, and carried in the fleets of England the spirit of domination across the waves of the Atlantic. Indeed, however highly it might be rated for immediate commercial profits, in its ultimate effects upon England, and the world, it was the extreme of insanity. The Right Honorable gentleman next proceeded to the consideration of this measure, as regulated by the public law of nations, he did not see that Ministers had attempted to prove the only justification on which their measures could be supported, namely, the acquiescence of America in the French Decree. It was true, they had recommended their policy with an abundance of zeal, only to be equalled by the deficiency of the argument. They totally forgot that paramount consideration, the manner in which it was administered. Had they afforded a single case where that nation had submitted to the requisitions of France? Surely in such an absence of reason, law ought not to be violated, and the character and policy of this great empire forfeited and disgraced, by its wanton imitation of French violence and French oppression. Had America such a system of conduct to expect from this country? On the contrary, did not the mild yet dignified, the forbearing yet determined dispatch of Lord Howick, declare to the American government, that as long as they abstained from an acquiescence in that Decree, so long would this country abstain from the adoption of the measures of a justified retaliation. To proceed otherwise was

assimilating your policy to that of a power, who respected no right, or admitted of no neutrality. Still, however fraught in the abstract, there were circumstances with respect to Ireland, which ought to have recommended a more safe and a more honest policy. That country depended upon the importation of flaxseed from America, for the raw material of its staple commodity, the linen trade. It depended upon America for a great consumption of that manufacture. In what way, then, was that manufacture, so vitally important to the interests and prosperity of Ireland, affected by these orders of commercial rigour? It had this effect, that at the last linen markets in the Metropolis of Ireland, not one fifth of the linens exposed for sale were purchased, & what were sold were at a depreciation of 20 per cent. for foreign & 10 per cent for home consumption. There were also a considerable want of potash for that branch of the Manufacture, as a considerable deficiency of staves, so much wanting for the South of Ireland. On every view, he knew of no greater addition to the calamities of the world than an American war. In the present circumstances of the distracted globe, that nation which yielded most to avoid such a state of hostility, was the nation of most understanding. In such a contest, victory and defeat were synonymous terms; as whatever, in point of success, each should obtain over the other, would be nothing more than the accumulated gain of France. Much had been said of the hostile zeal of the American congress, and of the warmth with which its members debated the nature of the relations existing between the two countries. Have we not had angry debates in the British parliament? Is it to affix an evil character to the warm contentions of this house? Let us, then, recollect, that America was animated by a spark of the same spirit, that the attack would be between the parent and the child. It would be worse because it would then be freedom arrayed against its kindred spirit. Depend upon it that such a war will give the title deed of inheritance to the dynasty of Bonaparte. It will place these two islands, the last resting place of liberty, between two hostile hemispheres, and ultimately sacrifice the last spot of that sacred soil where it will be possible for a freeman to trade. And for what purpose shall we realize such an evil on England, on the world, on the last resource and future hopes of mankind? Forsooth, to get a market for sugar—Mischievous policy! Can the British parliament so soon forget, that the imposition of a tea tax on America brought on a property-tax upon England? Be aware how you establish France in America, and by your frantic quarrel with that nation enlist the navy of England in the service of Bonaparte. The ocean protests against the calamity, and will an infatuated ministry proceed?

Mr. Banks argued ably on the same side, and conjured the house to pause ere it proceeded in that career of violence against neutral states.

Mr. Wilberforce supported the measure; & lord H. Pelty rose at 2 o'clock, when he entered into a most perspicuous statement of the consequences which would result from these measures, and cautioned ministers of their responsibility for the system of political empiricism which they were pursuing.

Mr. Secretary Canning conceived that the measure would ultimately tend to support the British commercial constitution and her naval superiority at sea. He entered at large into a refutation of the doctrines laid down by the noble lord, and concluded with strongly urging the necessity of the measure.

Mr. Whitbread answered Mr. Canning in an animated speech; he considered the principle laid down by the right hon. gentleman who preceded him, as totally subversive of the commercial policy of the country. He was anxious the house should vindicate its character by an almost unanimous opposition to the measure proposed by his majesty's ministers.

Mr. Rose explained; after which a division took place, when there appeared for the bill—

Ayes	163
Noes	63

Majority

100
The house adjourned at six o'clock this morning (Saturday) till Monday next.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

At a late hour last evening, arrived ship Lion, Capt. Jones, from Calcutta, which he left the 7th of January, and informs that the ship China Packet, Jewit, sailed two days before him for this port.

Capt. Jones on Saturday last, saw coming into the Capes, a ship which he from appearances, supposes to be the China Packet.

A French Government schr. from St. Domingo, is below.

From an English Newspaper.

The advices received on Wednesday from general Moore at Sicily stated the decease of Mr. SPARROW one of his Majesty's messengers, in which situation he had been employed for six and twenty years.—His death was occasioned by anxiety of mind in the exertion of his duty: he has left a disconsolate widow and large family to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and fond parent; in him the poor and needy always found a friend.

This is not the common-place encomium of affection to a departed friend, but a tribute of respect justly due to the merits of the deceased; the proof of this we have in the testimony of one whose fortune it once was, to be Mr. Sparrow's prisoner. Mr. Sampson (in his memoirs lately published

in New-York) tells us that he met with him in Hamburg and came with him to England; at the moment of embarkation they were subject to some difficulty and hazard; "this (he says) was but a short grief: the officers were kind to us, and Mr. SPARROW GAVE UP HIS BED AND LAD ON THE CABIN FLOOR." He was the person into whose custody Lord Spencer delivered Sampson, until he would be shipped for America, and the manner in which he discharged his duty does honour to his memory; hear what the prisoners says. "I had a port folio with some implements for drawing; and in Falmouth I made a portrait of my guardian in crayon, with his greyhound (the badge of his office), which at the same time served as an occupation for me, and a compliment in return for his civilities. He had it framed on his return, and hung up in his parlour.

"It has been said by the first of poets—"Seldom has the steel'd gaoler been the friend of man;" but there was one, however strict in the execution of his office, who had a tender heart. He once, with tears in his eyes, begged of me to accept from him a HUNDRED POUNDS, which he laid down before me; and in order to refuse without wounding him, I was obliged to assure him that I was nearly as rich as himself; and reminded him in the mean time, that the government was good enough to treat us both, and applied the words of the poet—

"He that doth the revens fed,
Doth cater for the sparrow and the dove."

A Liverpool paper of 21st March last says—"We have lately presented our readers with a statement of the estimated expenditure (185,776*l.*) on 489 American vessels which entered this port during the last year, and we now present them with some particulars respecting their cargoes: the gross value of the cargoes imported in the above vessels is estimated at a little more than four million—the net cost in America at 3,000,000*l.* The custom house and excise duties paid thereon with tonnage duty and duty on goods exported at 1,000,000*l.*—the merchants, brokers and bankers commissions arising from the sale and re-sale of the produce, the freights outward cargoes, shipping of goods &c. at 180,000*l.* cartage, portage and cooerage, at 45,000*l.* the value of the warehouses in Liverpool, solely occupied for the accommodations of property received from, and sent to the United States is probably 300,000*l.* the rent they annually produce at 21,000*l.*—fees paid to custom house officers, exclusive of discount, at 9,000*l.*—total, 4,265,000*l.* and adding the expenditures on said 489 American vessels, gives a grand total of 4,450,770*l.* pounds, shews the benefit and extent of the American trade to Great Briatn, particularly to Liverpool.—The value of British manufactured goods and produce exported from Liverpool to the United States last year is estimated at five millions sterling."

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TUESDAY, MAY 3.

Latest from England.

By the fast sailing ship Dumfries, captain Hancock, arrived yesterday in 35 days from Liverpool, the editor of the Gazette has received his file of London and Liverpool papers to the 25th March, inclusive.

It appears that the ministerialists in England count as confidently on our embargo operating in their favor, as the writers for government presses here are certain that it will starve the British.

While the French are said to be maturing plans for obtaining possession of the Barbary shore, the British are not inactive on their part. They are sensible of the necessity of gaining, if possible, possession of Ceuta. This strong hold on the African side of the Straits of Gibraltar, garrisoned by the masters of the latter, will render them less liable to sudden attack.

The French are collecting a considerable force in the south of Italy, whence the British expect an attack on Sicily.

The British house of commons were occupied great part of the 24th of March on the numerous petitions against the orders in council. No interesting speeches or important remarks are given in the papers before us. The house, in committee of the whole, Mr. Wharton in the chair, proceeded to the examination of witnesses. Among witnesses examined this day, was Mr. Pollock, late of Boston. The committee reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday (29th).

The London Courier (of March 25) speaking of the accounts received from America by the Norton packet, says some proposal from our government is expected by Mr. Nourse. They had not heard of Mr. Rose's departure, but hoped his mission would prove successful.

LONDON, March 25.

We understand that the Portuguese who made their escape from Flushing, mention that it was rumoured there that there had been a battle in the Mediterranean, in which the English fleet was victorious, and that Sir S. Smith was killed. Sir Sidney was not destined to the Mediterranean, but was at Gibraltar at the date of the last accounts, on his way to the Brazils.

The Sirius frigate is arrived at Plymouth, with part of a convoy from the Mediterranean. On the 17th W. of Sicily, the convoy was chased by two large French frigates, which did not dare to attack the Sirius, but attempted to cut off the convoy. A signal was made to disperse. A brig was seen to be captured, and it is feared several others have been taken.

Admiral Bekley arrived on Wednesday at Plymouth from Halifax, in the Triumph, with the Leopard.

In considering the probability of war or

peace with America, our readers will not doubt recollect that we have to contend with the known attachment of Mr. JEFFERS to France, an attachment however, for which we may find a set off in the operation and effect of the embargo, which has given the Americans a foretaste of what they may expect from a war with us, which has created the greatest ferment in every part of America, which seems almost equally to effect the Farmer, the merchant, the Mechanic, and the seaman. (Courier.)

On Wednesday morning, seven Portuguese seaman landed at Dover from Flushing, having escaped from thence in an open boat on Monday night last, they had been detained ever since the embargo was laid on the ships of their nation, and a short time since were informed, that they must either go on board the ships of war to assist in fitting them out, or go to prison; they accepted of the former; but as soon as an opportunity offered, they took a Dutch boat and came away sans ceremonie.—There are eight ships of the line now ready for sea, besides frigates, at Flushing, but want of men to man them. Two Dutch frigates and two schooners made their escape from the Texel a few days since, and got safe to Flasing Roads, where they now remain.

Among the various letters received from Gibraltar, the following is one of those which has the most interest at the present moment:

Gibraltar, Feb. 19, 1808.

Our governor has received information of two French frigates being in a small bay in the neighborhood of Tangiers, waiting for a favorable opportunity to run through.—There are several ships of war upon the look out for them; and if the information received be correct, you may shortly expect to hear of their arrival here.

From the measures lately adopted by our governor, we have every reason to think a part of the expedition, not yet arrived has for one of its objects the taking of Ceuta; at present that place is blockaded by two brigs of war. The great advantage of taking this place would be, keeping the French out of Barbary; for should they establish themselves there, it would materially affect us here, as well as the fleet off Cadiz, since Ceuta is the principal place whence we are able to receive supplies: the possession of Ceuta by the enemy would also have a bad influence on the commerce of England.—The emperor of Morocco is fearful the French will pay him a visit, and he is of course very anxious for the British to be in possession of Ceuta: it is said he has offered the government every thing in his power to induce them to seize it. The fortress is well fortified, but the harbor is adapted only to small craft. It is impossible at certain times to prevent the Spanish gunboats from running over to Ceuta from Algeiras, and it is in their power in a short time to convey a number of troops thither."

Corn Market, March 25.—The supply of Wheat to-day is short, but waiting further arrivals, this trade is not quoted at any advance in price;—Barley and Malt are more in demand;—Peas and beans of two kinds are rather dull sale; Oats are likewise in short supply, and sales thereof are fully at last prices:—In the terms of Flour no variation.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 24.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL BILL.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the bill. Much discussion arose on the clauses of the bill. Amongst other things it was stated, by lord Hawkesbury, that the produce of St. Domingo was only to be subjected on re-exports to half the duty imposed upon the produce of the enemy's colonies.

An objection started by lord Grenville to the penalty of death contained in one of the clauses of the bill, gave rise to a conversation between lords Eldon, Redesdale, Erskine, and Holland, in which there seemed to be a common opinion, that it would be desirable to diminish the number of capital penalties, but from the difficulty of making any distinction in the present instance between it and others of a similar nature, the clause was allowed to stand.

Lord Auckland objected, that the goods upon which some of the duties were to attach could not be legally landed.

Earl Bathurst admitted that it might be necessary, in the course of the session, to bring in a bill of indemnity applicable to the landing of goods from American ships, in certain cases where these goods, by the existing laws, were not permitted to be landed.

Lord Holland contended that this clause was neither more nor less than a suspension of the navigation act.

The earl of Lauderdale proposed a clause to exempt vessels, under certain circumstances, from the penal enactment of another clause; to which lord Redesdale objected as inapplicable to the present bill. The earl of Lauderdale observed that this observation could only excite contempt in the minds of those who heard it: lord Redesdale replied that this was language which the noble earl would not use elsewhere. After some conversation of rather a warm nature, the clause was rejected.

On that clause which enacts that all East India goods imported into this country shall be warehoused in the king's warehouses, there to remain until re-exported and the duties paid thereon, lord Grenville moved an exception in favor of such as may be imported in the East-India company's ships; otherwise the clause would be an evident invasion of the East-India company's charter.

Lord Eldon objected to the amendment as unnecessary, it being clearly understood, from the general tenor of the bill, that the East India company's ships were excepted from the general provision of this clause.

The amendment being negatived without a division, no other amendment was proposed, and all the other clauses were agreed to.

After some conversation, it was agreed

that the third reading of the bill should stand for to-morrow (this day.)

GEN. WHITELOCKE'S SENTENCE.

CENTRAL ORDERS.

Horse-Guards, March 21, 1808.

At a general court martial, of which general the right honorable sir Wm. Medows, K. B. was president, held by virtue of his majesty's special warrant, bearing date the 25th of January, 1808, at the royal hospital at Chelsea, on the 28th of the same month, and continued by adjournment until the 18th of March following, lieut. gen. John White-locke was tried upon the charges [preferred against him relative to the defeat at Buenos-Ayres.]

SENTENCE.

The court martial having duly considered the evidence given in support of the charges against the prisoner (lieut. gen. Whitelocke) his defence, and the evidence he has adduced, are of opinion that he is guilty of the whole of the said charges, with the exception of that part of the second charge which relates to the order that "the columns should be unloaded, and that no firing should be permitted on any account."

The court are anxious that it may be distinctly understood that they attach no censure whatever to the precautions taken to prevent unnecessary firing during the advance of the troops to the proposed points of attack, and do therefore acquit lieut. gen. Whitelocke of that part of the said charges.

The court adjudge, that the said lieut. gen. Whitelocke be cashiered, and declared totally unfit and unworthy to serve his majesty in any military capacity whatever.

The king has been pleased to confirm the above sentence, and his royal highness the commander in chief has received his majesty's command to direct that it shall be read at the head of every regiment in his service, and inserted in all regimental orderly books, with a view of its becoming a lasting memorial of the fatal consequences to which officers expose themselves, who, in the discharge of the important duties con'ded to them, are deficient in that zeal, judgment and personal exertion which their sovereign and their country have a right to expect from officers entrusted with high commands.

To his majesty, who has ever taken a most lively interest in the welfare, the honour, and reputation of his troops, the recent failure of South America, has proved a subject of the most heartfelt regret; but it has been a great consolation to him, and his majesty has commanded it to be intimated to the army, that after the most minute investigation, his majesty finds ample cause for gratification in the intrepidity and good conduct displayed by his troops, lately employed on that service, and particularly by those divisions of the army, which were personally engaged with the enemy in the town of Buenos Ayres, on the 5th of July, 1807; and his majesty entertains no doubt that had the exertions of his troops in South America been directed by the same skill and energy, which have so eminently distinguished his commanders in other quarters of the world, the result of the Campaign would have proved equally glorious to themselves and beneficial to their country.

By command of his royal highness the commander in chief.

HARRY CALVERT,

Major-Gen. and Adj. Gen. of the Forces.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 13.

As the most minute circumstances relative to the operations of the Rochfort squadron cannot fail to cause a lively interest among our readers, we have been induced to make some further inquiries relative to it from the American captain alluded to in our last number; and, from his log-book, we learn, that it was on the 23d inst. he fell in with it, when he was taken in tow by the frigate, two-seventy-fours keeping constantly on either side, and the brig a-stern, as he supposes, in case the tow-ropes should break. To prevent his escape in the night. On the 26th, about 6 P. M. they cast him off, and made all possible sail in for the land, being then in lat. 35, 58. Soon after they parted company, a signal was made from the flag ship and answered by the frigate, which immediately shortened sail, hove to, and spoke the American, ordering him to steer S. W. till they should be out of sight. He accordingly hauled his wind to the westward about two hours, and then bore away for the Gut. He learned from the frigate, that the squadron had been six days at sea when he fell in with it. The ships are described as being most wretchedly manned with respect to seamen, with the exception of two 74's, which appeared to be very well handled.—They were completely filled with troops, which material circumstance he omitted mentioning in his former declaration.

SICILY.

Extract of a letter from Melazzo, Dated January 28, 1808.

The French have penetrated in considerable numbers into Calabria, and their advanced posts are at present immediately opposite Messina; fortunately there are the Streights between us, otherwise I doubt not their threat of paying us a visit would be executed: indeed, from the preparations making in every quarter, the idea does not appear merely chimerical.

Our force at present on the island amounts to about 8000 men, including three foreign regiments, they are thus divided—at Messina, the head-quarters, are stationed the 21st, 27th, 58th, 62d, and 81st chasseurs Britanniques and Maltese regiment, the 81st forms a cordon from the Light-House at the Faro to Messina; at Augusta, under the command of Colonel Oswald, the 10th regiment, and part of De Rolle's are stationed at Syracuse; under brigadier-general Stewart, the 31st and remainder of De Rolle's; and at Melazzo, under brigadier-general Cole, the 35th and flank companies of all the numbered regiments on the island except of the 62d; a detachment of 300 of the 20th dragoons and some companies of the artillery compose the remainder of the force in Sicily.