

electioneering letter, and unworthy of credit. But reflecting afterwards on the certainty of detection, you concluded to keep out of sight the greater part of your letter, and particularly the part on which I am now commenting; hoping that, deterred by your extraordinary charges against me, comprehending those of exciting sedition and rebellion, I should not dare to publish it.

You suggest that I have perverted your invitation to the people to pray for a blessing on their enterprises by sea and land, and used (or to take your own word) "improved" it to urge them to sedition and rebellion against the government of the nation; that my letter appears to you to have been "a seditious, disorganizing production;" that it was designed "to disunite, divide and dissolve the union;" that "the sum of all my labors was to excite uneasiness, discontent and divisions in the nation;" that "if there ever was an attempt in its nature and consequences tending to rebellion and sedition, this is one;" that my "address evidently tends to the overthrow and dissolution of the United States as a nation;" and that, "let our national government be bad or good, we have nothing but that, under God, to save us from aggravated ruin; and yet your exertions appear to me to lead directly to its subversion."

These are heavy charges; and your excellency, though yourself a lawyer, would perhaps have acted prudently to have taken counsel before you advanced them. To answer and repel the whole—seeing you do not point to a single passage in my letter to support them, it might be sufficient to say, that they are all unfounded. If my letter were "seditious and disorganizing, and tending to excite rebellion," it is very wonderful that your excellency should have been the first and only person to make the discovery. If I need any authority of opinion against yours, I could quote that of statesmen and lawyers of the first distinction in the United States, who have honored me with their approbation and thanks. But however gratifying this unsought praise of highly respectable individuals, I need not stop here. My letter is before my fellow citizens in Massachusetts; it is indeed before the nation, and the decided approbation of the thousands who have read it, demonstrate not only the extreme anxiety of the public mind to obtain the information I gave; but that the facts stated carried conviction of their truth and importance, and justify my inferences. I say not these things boastfully, for I feel no other emotion than what every man must feel who aims to serve his country, and finds his labors have not been in vain. Your reproaches, sir, and the reproaches of other men like you, detract nothing from my peace of mind *improbis vituperari laudari est*. And let me assure your excellency that altho' this kind of praise will not make me vain, it will never make me angry.

I shall pass over your excellency's doctrines of passive obedience and blind confidence in our rulers; that the free citizens of the only remaining republic on earth, ought silently to submit alike to a bad government and a good one; and it would be waste of time to inquire whether the embargo is right or wrong; only remarking, that avowing such servile tenets, now alike fashionable in France and Turkey, in respect to their despotic masters, you characteristically pronounce my plain history of the embargo, an attempt "to disunite, divide and dissolve the nation."

I could fill a volume with just remarks on your excellency's letter; but I fear tiring those who may take an interest in our correspondence; and therefore pass unnoticed many subjects of animadversion. But there are two most prominent ones which I must not omit.

The first is a plain insinuation, of a nature to excite astonishment, that I was connected with Aaron Burr in the conspiracy with which he has been charged! I now understand your excellency's letter to me of the 24th of last January; which being remarkable for nothing but its absurdity, I had thrown by, and nearly forgotten—I had sent you the printed papers laid before the senate, in the case of John Smith, senator from Ohio, accused of having been concerned in that conspiracy. Among the papers was the report of the committee in the case, drawn up by my colleague, Mr. Adams, the chairman; which, I remarked, "could not fail to attract attention; especially of gentlemen [like your excellency] of legal information." And you must have observed, that it has attracted very great attention; as will every thing from the pen of Mr. Adams, whether it merit censure or applause.

After thanking me for the communication, which I thought would be interesting to your excellency, almost wholly on account of my colleague's report, you dash away in the following strain: "I have long been convinced that Burr's expedition was the land detachment of Miranda's; and both under foreign influence; that both were intended to dismember the union; and to place the northern part of the United States, either civilly or politically under the guidance of the British cabinet. There are many who co-operate in this project without knowing it. And I have no doubt but that a great part of it went from this northern hemisphere. The few who hate our forms of government have had address enough to conceal their principles from their followers."

On suchrodomontade, comment would seem to be thrown away. I certainly should never have noticed it, had not your excellency, in your letter of March 18th, presented me with a new edition, with additions.

After suggesting that the tendency of my letter was to overthrow the national government, you thus address me: "This dissolution you will deny to be an object with you; but you will not deny that there is in existence such a man as Aaron Burr. You will not deny Miranda's expedition, or Burr's plot. You will not hesitate to own that several millions of dollars have been by them expended, or that more than half of it was expended by Burr, who had no money of his own. I do not call on you to say where this money was obtained; you do not know. But this you know, that success in that plot would have been the destruction of the United States; and that his plan would have divided the nation, and placed the northern part of it under the dominion of the foreign power." All this your excellency advances with the affectation of profound political sagacity;

† A paragraph in the Chronicle of the 28th April, signed onto, fully confirms the truth of this opinion of Col. Pickering. [Coleman.]

and with as much apparent gravity as if you expected to be credited.

No one will be foolish enough to deny, what all the world knows, "Miranda's expedition"—unwarrantably commenced in this country, and defeated in the manner which is generally known; but not a man in the world, your Excellency excepted, will suppose that *Miranda's object in landing three or four hundred men in South America, was to dismember the United States.*

(To be continued.)

LONDON, March 25.

The sugar committee are expected to make their report in the course of next week, strongly recommendatory of a total prohibition of distillation from grain, in favor of a general distillation from molasses; this, however, is expected to be strongly opposed by the landed interest in the house of commons, as the annual consumption of 600,000 quarters of barley will thus be dispensed with, and the rears and value of land feel a consequent depreciation.

We understand that above 50 members of the house of commons have already obtained leave of absence on the plea of ill health.

Admiralty Court, Doctors Commons.

March 15.

Phoebe, Hampton, master.—This American vessel, laden with Batavian produce, sailed from thence to Baltimore, and was captured on a voyage to Amsterdam. It was contended on behalf of the captors, that this was a continuous voyage; on the part of the claimants it was contended, that under all the circumstances of the case, this was not a justifiable seizure, and that the claimants were entitled to compensation. The court restored the ship and cargo, and allowed five weeks demurrage.

NEWBURYPORT, May 6.

Two vessels laden with fish, at Bucks-town, Maine, parted their fasts (there being a high wind) and went out to sea, about three weeks since, without clearance or papers of any kind, and have not since been heard from!

NEW-YORK, May 10.

We have seen a gentleman recently from Vermont—He says the president's proclamation was not received very kindly—They deny that any attempts have been made to prevent the enforcement of the Embargo law, and they think Mr. Jefferson very much to blame for issuing a proclamation from *his seat* reports, by which he has fixed a stigma on the patriotism of that state. Mr. Jefferson's popularity, it is said, is gone in Vermont.

THE ELECTION still stands in favor of the Federalists. We have as yet no cause to believe that our opponents will have a majority in the assembly. The trifling majority which they claim (on mere conjecture) would not, were they to get it, afford any ground for exultation. They ought to recollect what they have lost; and what they are likely to lose, by the mad and dangerous policy which they are pursuing.

(N. Y. Gaz.)

The latest accounts from Albany are of Saturday afternoon 4 o'clock, a letter from which place says, "our hopes of [Federal] success remain unshaken; it now depends on the western district; correct returns from which quarter have not yet been received."

(Post.)

Our progress in the country has met with some partial checks owing to the dissemination of the story that the embargo was produced by *French influence*. We had accounts last night from the westward and northward of Oneida—They state that the republican tickets have prevailed in every county.—We may with certainty calculate on 64 [Republican] members of Assembly.

(Public Adv.)

A letter from Hancock County, District of Maine, says, "The situation of our part of the country is truly alarming. The people being deprived of the profits of their labour in consequence of the Embargo, our traders dare not trust them; neither can they possibly pay for those things which they must have, or they and their families suffer. At Frankfort the traders do not think it safe to have stores of corn and flour on hand. They cannot credit them, and the back settlers say they will have them at any rate, if they use force. Civil prosecutions are stopped in many places. Last Friday a sheriff was assaulted back of Frankfort—his paper demanded, with a cocked gun presented to his breast, threatening him with instant death if he refused; he complied—they searched his pocket book, took what they chose, and released him; threatening him with death if he ever came that way with precepts again. The took 5 or 6 writs in his possession. They say that two of the lawyer's offices in Frankfort must be destroyed. I think this will not be done though we have some reason to fear it. About 4 miles from Frankfort, there were seen 400 collected in one body, all in Indian dresses, ready for any enterprise that might appear for their advantage. The surveyors of land dare not attempt any business for fear of being shot. When or how this will end, none can tell, but him who rules the destinies of nations, and orders all things according to his pleasure—on his arms are we dependent for deliverance."

The ship Delaware, captain Ferrier, is cleared in England, and the captors condemned in all the expences, as well as detention. The ship Amsterdam packet, capt. Sisson, is cleared in England, and would proceed immediately for Amsterdam.

BALTIMORE

Fire Insurance Company.

The transfer book of this Company will be closed from the 30th day of April instant, until the second instalment on the stock shall have been paid.

THEOP. F. DOUGHERTY, Sec'y, april 22. 2aw

## FEDERAL GAZETTE

AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Mr. Rittenhouse, late American agent in Holland for the transfer of stock, reached this city on Thursday last, and brought dispatches from general Armstrong for our government. Dispatches have also been received within a few days from Mr. Pinckney, and by Mr. Erskine from his government; but we have been unable to hear any thing of their contents. [Wash. Fed.]

The opinion of the Court Martial, in the case of Com. BARRON, is published at great length in the last National Intelligencer. The court pronounces *not guilty* on three charges—*guilty* on one. The following is the sentence:

That the said captain James Barron to be suspended from all command in the navy of the United States, and this without pay or official emoluments, of any kind, for the period and term of five years from this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

JOHN ROGERS, Pres.

WM. BAINBRIDGE,

HUGH G. CAMPBELL,

STEPHEN DECATUR, Jr.

JOHN SHAW,

JOHN SMITH,

D. PORTER,

JOS. TARBELL,

J. JONES,

JAS. LAWRENCE,

CHAS. LUDLOW.

LIEUT. W. TAZEWELL,

Judge Advocate.

The above sentence has been confirmed by the President of the U. States.

We understand that the proceedings in the other cases submitted to the court martial at Norfolk have not been yet received.

FROM THE AMERICAN.

To the Editor of the American

SIR, In order to encourage the orderly unfortunate victims to the roads, and to discourage the cruelties of their keepers, by publishing the following pardons, you will oblige.

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

[COPIES.]

THE STATE OF MARYLAND

To all our bailiffs and good people to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a certain Abraham Ledgrave was heretofore, in eighteen hundred and five, convicted in Kent County Court, for stealing certain articles of Malahy Miads, and sentenced to serve on the public roads of Baltimore county, and so forth, for seven years: And whereas he has served upwards of three years, and it having been represented to me that he was whipped by Madeira, the gaoler, with upwards of two hundred stripes, and the following day by Berryman, the supervisor, with thirty-nine stripes; I have therefore, in consideration of his labor, but more particularly on account of the cruel and unusual punishments above stated to have been inflicted, thought proper to pardon the said Abraham Ledgrave for the offence aforesaid, and do hereby order and direct that he be released from the residue of the service to which he hath been adjudged. Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, this ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and eight.

(Signed) ROBERT WRIGHT.

By the Governor,

NINIAN PINCKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

To all our bailiffs and good people to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a certain Richard Gould was heretofore convicted, in Kent county court, for stealing a small quantity of Indian corn, and sentenced to serve on the public roads of Baltimore county, and so forth, for a term of years. And whereas it is represented that he has a wife and several small children, and that he has served two years, during which time, it is certified to me, by Richard Choate, the supervisor, that he hath been "orderly, faithful and attentive," thereby furnishing evidence of his reformation, the primary object of such punishment: I have, therefore, in order to reward him for his good conduct, and to encourage it in others, thought fit to pardon the said Richard Gould for the offence aforesaid, and do hereby order and direct that he be released from the residue of the service to which he hath been adjudged. Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

(Signed) ROBERT WRIGHT.

By the Governor,

NINIAN PINCKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

By permission of Almighty God

There will be preaching in the new Methodist Chapel in the western precincts every evening at early candle light, during the present and ensuing weeks.

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

Arrived, barque Patriarch, captain Dawson, 6 days from Charleston—sugars, lignum vitæ and dry goods—Von Kapff and Brune, and others. Ship Minerva, for New York, and brig South Carolina, for Philadelphia, sailed 6 hours before the Patriarch. General MOREAU had arrived at Charleston.

Portland, May 5.

Arrived, schr. Hamilton, Lufkin, Jamaica, 29 days. Off Cape Antonio, was robbed by a Spanish privateer of a puncheon of rum, a barrel of bread, and some small stores. Also arrived, schr. Ambition, Small, Jamaica; brig Cockett, Denison, Havana. Cleared, ship Mary, Killigan, Havana.

Portsmouth, N. H. May 8. Arrived, ship Sally, Phillips, 60 days from Bordeaux.

Port of New-York, May 10.

ARRIVED,

Ship John & James, Briggs, Canton 180 Schr. Fair American Pritchard, Fred'burg 3 Unity, Mersereau, Norfolk 3 Sloop Amicus Dunn, do. 3

Richmond Cleared, schs. Eliza, Brown, Stamford; Two Brothers, Burns, Washington; Betsy, May, Richmond; Atalanta, Hathaway, Dighton; sloops Butter, Delano, New Bedford; Julia, Beer, Fairfield; New York, Williams, Providence; Eliza King, Skeel- ing, Stamford; Lydia, Whitteley, Hartford; Caroline, Childs, Falmouth, Mass.

Ship John & Jane, Briggs, 130 days from Canton (having been out 4 years) with teas, nankeens, china, &c. Sailed in co. with ship Chace, of Nantucket, for New-York. Left ship Hemstead, Porter, for Boston in 10 days. April 25, lat. 27, long. 63; was boarded by the Swiftsure, admiral Warren, of 74 guns, the Æolus frigate and Driver sloop of war in co. and treated politely. The vessels left at Canton were reported by the Hope.

Port of Philadelphia May, 11.

ARRIVED,

Pilot Boat Champlin, New-York, 2 days Cleared, Schr. Hannah Loreto, Morris, Antigua Brig South Carolina, Serrill, 5 days from Charleston, and schr. Regulator, Norton, are below.

The brig Susan and Betsey, Van Duyem, belonging to New-York, and bound from Barcelona to New-Orleans, was run down in the gut of Gibraltar, by a British convoy—the vessel was, with difficulty, towed into Tangiers, where she was run on the beach. It was expected the cargo would be saved.

Port of Charleston, May 3.

Arrived, brig Calliope, Records, New-York, 6 days; schr. Prudence Mary, Rock, Richmond, 5 days; schr. Catharine, King, Baltimore, 15 days; schooner W. odburn, Campbell, St. Kitts, 15 days; schr. Jeremiah, Catharine, Boston, 18 days; schr. Dolphin, Forbes, Pasquitan, 4 days; brig Trimmer, McCallin, New York, 7 days; schr. Alpha, Comstock, New-York, 10 days; schr. Sally, Towers, Baltimore, 44 days; sloop Polly, Franklin, Philadelphia.

Sale by Auction.

TO MORROW, FRIDAY,

The 13th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room, at the end of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of

A variety of Dry Goods;

Among which are,

Cambric and Fancy Muslins, Calicoes and Irish Linens, Cambric, Dinties and best Durants, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, and A variety of other goods.

ALSO,

An invoice of WOOLENS, on credit,

Consisting of

Coatings, Blankets, Flannels, Braizes, Negro Cottons, Kerseys, Half Thicks, &c. &c.

R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs. may 12.

Baltimore Theatre.

On FRIDAY EVENING, May 13. Will be presented a celebrated Comedy, in five acts, called

Town and Country;

OR, WHICH IS BEST.

To which will be added, a Comic Opera, in 2 acts, called

The Prize; Or, 2, 5, 3, 8.

Box one Dollar—Pit, three fourths of a dollar.

\* \* \* The Doors will be opened at six, and the performance commence at 7 o'clock precisely

Tickets to be had, and places in the boxes to be taken of Mr. Evans, at the office in front of the theatre, on days of non-performance from ten till two; and on days of performance from ten till four o'clock.

Gentlemen cannot be permitted to smoke segars in the theatre on any account.

On Saturday, Wild Oats, or the Striving Gentlemen—with Entertainments.

The new play of "Aurion and Orilla, or, a Mother's Vengeance," will soon be performed.

John Dorsey,

At his store on Bowly's wharf, has for sale, A large and general assortment of Country & Imported Bar and Bolt Iron, of all sizes neatly drawn and of first quality, also Wrought Nails from 8d to 30d; Sheathing Nails & Spikes from 4 to 8 inches; Anchors of all sizes and a quantity of German Steel. Iron drawn to Bills, as usual on the shortest notice.

Mount Hope Furnace,

Near Elk Ridge Landing,

Will go in Blast about the 1st June, where castings of all descriptions will be executed agreeably to orders left as above, where a general assortment will be kept for sale, on moderate terms.

may 12. eo

The partnership of Brown

and Moody, is dissolved by the death of William Moody: All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment, & those having claims against it to produce them properly authenticated to the subscriber: Who continues the Manufactory of Earthenware at their old stand, as also back of No. 32, Bridge-street, and is now ready to supply orders in all the variety of the business, having a large quantity on hand.

JAMES BROWN,

Survivor & Partner.

5th mo. 12. eo2w

All persons indebted to

William Moody, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit them properly authenticated to

MARY MOODY, Ex'x

To the last will and testament of Wm. Moody, deceased,

may 12. eo2w

City Commissioner's Office.

BALTIMORE, May 12, 1808.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the City Commissioners will meet on THURSDAY Next, the 19th instant, half past 9 o'clock, A. M. to establish the boundary line of Lots No. 22, 23, 24, and 25, situate on High-street, on the East side of Jones's Falls.

Those who are interested in establishing the above boundary lines, are requested to attend with surveyor, land marks and papers necessary to establish the same.

By order.

SAM: VINCENT, Clerk. may 12. d4t

The Copartnership of End-

ly and Pole, is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm are requested to make immediate payment & such as have demands against us, to present them for settlement to Thomas Pole, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

HENRY ENDLEY,

THOMAS POLE.

may 12. The Carrying Business will be continued at the old stand, No. 42, N. Howard street, by the subscriber, who will use every exertion to merit a continuance of public patronage.

THOMAS POLE. may 12. eo4t

To Tanners.

The subscriber wishes to undertake the management of a Tan Yard, or would have no objection to take a share in one, if applied to shortly.

JACOB STEIGER, Franklin-street.

Who has A few valuable lots to dispose of on Franklin-street, nearly opposite Messrs. Kent and Browne's Warehouse.

may 12. eo4t

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against a certain genteelly dressed Foreigner, who is in the practice, for candle light, of calling at the different stores then open, under pretence of hunting for American Dollars: when you are trying to accommodate him he will by some means or other, slip into his pockets one or two Spanish Dollars; and, if in the way, he is not backward in pocketing bank notes—This notice is given by one who has been an eye witness, and in order that the public may be upon their guard.

may 12. d4t

To Rent.

A large elegant three-story HOUSE, No. 4, King George-street, lately occupied by Wm. Y. Purviance, Esq. The house is in complete order for the reception of a genteel family. There is a good Stable, Carriage house &c. on the Lot. Possession may be had immediately by applying to

WALTER ROE, No. 46, South street. d4t eo8t

may 12.

Now in the Press,

And will be Published with all expedition,

By Cole and I. Bonsal,

BY WHOM, And the Booksellers generally, subscriptions are received,

POETIC TRIFLES,

By JOHN HENRY MILLS, COMEDIAN.

That sport best pleases that doth least know how;

When zeal strives to content, and the contents Die in the zeal of that which it presents,

Their form confounded makes most form in mirth;

When great things laboring perish in their birth.

Shakspeare, L. L. L.

Some rhyme a neighbor's name to lash,

Some rhyme (vain thought!) for needful cash,

Some rhyme to court the country clash,

And raise a din;

For me, an aim I never fash,

I rhyme for fun.

R. Burns.

Already eight hundred persons in Baltimore and Philadelphia have voluntarily entered their names to the subscription List; and as the publishers intend to print but a small overplus, those who may be disposed to possess this original work, should make early application.

may 10. d4t eo8t

Baltimore Volunteer Guards,

You will meet on Hampstead Hill To Morrow Evening, at three o'clock, in common dress, with arms and accoutrements complete.

You will also meet at Meyer's, at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of paying your monthly contributions, &c.—you will therefore come prepared.

R. MACKUBIN, Sec'y. may 12.

Washington Volunteers,

In consequence of the weather being unfavorable, the Uniform meeting intended for this afternoon is delayed until Saturday next at half past 3 o'clock, when a punctual attendance is expected in Howard's Park. All absentees will most assuredly be fined.

DANIEL C. HEATH, Capt. may 11.

First Baltimore Guards,

You are hereby ordered to attend a meeting of the company, on THURSDAY EVENING Next, at half past 7 o'clock, opposite the Lieut's quarters

By order of the Captain.

JOSEPH FOSS, 1st Sergt. may 9.

Harper's Artillerists.

The members of this company are requested to meet at the precincts market house, on Thursday evening next, at 4 o'clock, with side arms, in common dress. They will be exercised with Cannon.

By order

JOHN E. HALL, Sec'y. A Drummer and Fifer wanted.

Isaac M'Pherson,

No. 30, Fayette-street,

Has lately imported and now offers for sale, A large and good assortment of

BOLTING CLOTHS,