

stores requisite for the siege. This was done. The event is well known to every body. Lord Cornwallis and his army were made prisoners. This decided the fate of the war. In the succeeding winter, the British government, despairing of conquest, abandoned all offensive operations in America, and in November, 1782, articles of peace were agreed on.

From the year 1790 to 1794, I was charged by general Washington (then president of the United States) with several negotiations with the Indian nations on our frontiers: In 1793, in a joint commission with general Lincoln and Beverly Randolph, Esq. of Virginia, to treat of peace with the western Indians: And in 1794, I was appointed the sole agent to adjust all our disputes with the six nations; which were terminated with a satisfactory treaty.

In the year 1791, general Washington appointed me Post Master General. In this office I continued until the close of the year 1794; when, on the resignation of gen. Knox, I was appointed Secretary of War. In August 1795, Mr. Edmund Randolph having resigned the office of secretary of state, general Washington gave me the temporary charge of that department.

Some time before the meeting of congress, which was in December following, he tendered to me the office of secretary of state. At the same time he frankly told me the names of several gentlemen whom he had invited to accept it, but who had declined the office. They were men of the first abilities and distinction, and for whom I entertain the highest respect.

General Washington knew me well, and that I had not enough of vanity or ambition to be wounded or humbled by his preference of those men. I only regretted that they all declined the office. For myself, I objected that the duties of the department of state were foreign to my former pursuits in life; and I thought myself unequal to the proper discharge of them. He desired me to take the matter into consideration. When he again spoke to me on the subject, I observed, that although the gentlemen he had named to me, declined the office, yet, by a little delay he might find some other candidate to fill it. The session of congress was approaching. By inquiry among the members he might obtain information of a fit character not then occurring to him; and I requested him to postpone the matter till the meeting of Congress. The president acquiesced. But as soon as congress assembled—without speaking to me again, he nominated me to the senate to be secretary of state: and the senate approved the nomination. I continued in this office until May 1800; when I was removed by the late president Adams. On this act I should still have continued silent, had it not given occasion to add one more reproach to the former malicious slanders on my character. I am reproached for having been removed from the office of secretary of state (as I have just mentioned) on the supposition that this would not have been done but for some sufficient cause, honorable to the president, and dishonorable to me. On this I must remark, that I had held that office about a year and a half under gen. Washington, & three years and two months under president Adams, and until ten months only remained of his own term of office. For what did remove me?—He never told me. Was it for any dishonest or dishonorable act?—He will not say it. Was it for British attachments?—He will not say it. Was it for my incapacity?—If that were the cause and it be well founded, a statesman of his experience and discernment ought sooner to have made the discovery.—But without troubling myself about my dismission, which even at the time excited a scarcely sensible resentment, and after that little had ceased for years. I should not now have mentioned the subject had not the herd of libelers, and your Excellency's own insinuation, constrained me to exhibit this narrative of the principal incidents of my life. To my friends I am sure it will not be uninteresting; and I fondly hope that others of my fellow-citizens who may read it, will not think the time lost which shall be occupied in the perusal. I hope also, that to oppose a series of incontrovertible facts to general reproach, may not be deemed an improper mode of vindication.

At the close of the year 1801, I returned to live in Massachusetts. In 1803, the legislature appointed me a senator to represent the State in congress, for the residue of the term of Dwight Foster, Esq. who had resigned. In 1805, the legislature again elected me a senator, and for the term of one year.

Such, sir, is the public life of the man whom you have wantonly defamed and whose character your shameless advocates have attempted to destroy.

Being in debt for new lands purchased some years before, and by the appreciation of which I had hoped to have made an eventful provision for my eight surviving children; and having no other resources; as soon as I was discharged from office, in 1800, I turned my family from Philadelphia into the country, and with one of my sons went into the back woods of Pennsylvania, where, with the aid of some laborers, we cleared a few acres of land, sowed wheat, and built a log hut, into which I meant the next year to remove my family. From this condition we were drawn by the kindness of my friends in Massachusetts. By the spontaneous liberality of those friends (of whom some were then to me unknown) in taking a transfer of new lands (for my sake, not their own) in exchange for money, I was enabled to pay my debts, to return to my native state, and finally to purchase a small farm, in Essex, on which I live, which I cultivate with my own hands, and literally with the sweat of my brow. In this retreat, engaged in what with peculiar pleasure I

had always contemplated, rural economy, I have found contentment.

This long letter, sir, I shall send to the printer: it being the mode of communication which your excellency has been pleased to propose.

I remain, sir,
Your humble servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

His Excellency JAMES SULLIVAN, Esq.,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

* Since writing this I have turned to Gordon's History (not twenty pages of which I had ever read) to see his account of this day's proceedings. My statement furnishes additional circumstances. I have recited what I saw and what I personally know.

† Here, again, I have since looked at Gordon's account. He mentions general Knox as the officer who said "it would be unadvisable to leave a castle in our rear."—It was general Knox—And it was to him (in the presence of general Washington) that I gave the answer above stated in my letter. Gordon puts the following words into the mouth of general Reed, in answer to general Knox—"What! call this a fort, and lose the happy moment!" But general Reed was not present. He had been adjutant general in 1765, but did not now [October 1777] belong to the army. Early in December afterwards, when general Howe marched from Philadelphia to Chesnut-hill, (the American army being then posted two or three miles farther off, on the high grounds of White Marsh) general Reed was with a party of Pennsylvania militia; and in a skirmish with some British troops, had a horse shot under him; an event which has furnished a subject for an historic painter.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

A letter from Quebec, speaking of the beneficial effects of our Embargo, concludes thus—"God grant that your embargo law may continue forever."

Last evening we received the returns of the election on Long-Island. Mr. Sage, the democratic candidate for member of congress has a majority of 20 votes.

A letter from Rotterdam, dated March 8th, says, "ships coming bona fide from America are admitted, even after having touched at a British port. Markets very high."

Another letter, dated March 22d, says, "the embargo is not yet raised, and it appears that the emperor has determined to detain all American vessels until the United States shall have declared for one or other of the contending powers. Six of the first merchants at Antwerp have been seized and sent to the temple for having held a communication with England. Similar measures have been adopted at Ghent. We hear this day that there has been an insurrection of the farmers in Prussia; headed by some Prussian officers, against the French soldiery quartered there. The particulars have not reached us."

The following prices have been established at Port Spain in Trinidad; by a resolution of a committee of the king's council, in order to avoid imposition upon the unfortunate inhabitants.

Cod fish, one real a lb. if fresh and good—if old, to be regulated accordingly, by the Regidor of the week.

Flour, 20 dolls. a barrel, and the wt. of bread to be regulated accordingly.

Lumber, 40 dollars per thousand.

Staves 60 if New-York—50 from the Eastern States.

Cyprus shingles, 14 dolls. per thousand.
Butter, Irish, 28 dolls. per firkin, 6 shillings a lb. by retail.

American, 14 do. and 3 shillings a lb. do.

Lard, 3s. a lb.

Beef, Irish mess, 36 dolls. a bbl.
American 24 do.

Pork Irish mess, 40 dolls. a bbl.
American, 24 do.

Candles, 3s. 6d. a lb.—Soap, 2s. do.

Claret, draft, 3s. per bottle.

Ordinary Madeira, 6s. do. do.

Ditto first quality, 10 dolls. a dozen.

But the embargo in our ports will prevent us from exercising this act of humanity.

A variety of modes have been adoped to elude the operation of the embargo acts. We have been informed, that some have adopted the following stratagem. A hull is selected, which stands in the boundary line of Vermont and lower Canada—On the top a slight building is erected in which barrels, pipes and other articles, are deposited. The construction of the house is such, that on the removal of a stone or a piece of wood, the whole edifice with its contents immediately falls on the British territory, by which means, although apparently accidental, the laws are evaded and speculations to a large amount made by the execution of the scheme [L'Oracle.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.

Private letters recently received from Holland state, that seven of the most eminent merchants at Antwerp, and four at Brussels, had been taken into custody for having violated the decrees recently issued for the prevention of all intercourse with Great-Britain. They are charged with having "contrived, sanctioned, and connived at the admission into the ports under the dominion of France of various goods, the manufacture of England, of having negotiated bills for the payment of such goods, and of having sent money out of the country, contrary to the tenor of the decrees of France." They have been forcibly taken from their families, and sent under a strong escort of gens d'armes to Paris.

We are informed that on Monday last the chamber of commerce of this city received an answer from the president of the United States to their application for permission to export provisions to one of the British West India islands. As the subject is interesting, it is expected that the address to and the answer from the president, will soon be published. We shall at present only state, that the permission to export has been decidedly refused.

Providential Escape!

During the violent storm of yesterday morning, at about half past ten o'clock, a Lombardy poplar tree, measuring 22 inches

in diameter at the but, which stood on the north side of Market-street, between Ninth and Tenth-streets, was blown down across the street. While the tree was falling, Mr. John Shaffer, of Providence township, Delaware county, was passing in a cart with his horse on a trot; the tree fell between him & his horse; broke off the shafts of the cart; & what is very remarkable, both Mr. Shaffer and his horse escaped unhurt.

FEDERAL GAZETTE

AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Herman Blannerhasset has been arrested and given bail to appear at Chillicothe to answer to the indictment found against him in January last for a misdemeanor.

From Leghorn. The ship Augustus, capt. Chever, arrived at Salem the 30th April, in 40 days from Leghorn—2 gentlemen who came passengers in her, inform that they had no accounts of the French and Spanish Fleets having arrived at Porto Farrago—nor was there any positive accounts of them; It had been reported that a large fleet had passed Sicily, where bound, unknown.—Off Cape de Gat, fell in with capt. Felt, who sailed in co. with him, and informed that he fell in with a British squadron off Majorca, who were watching a small French fleet, at Port Mahon, and had captured 4 store ships bound to supply them.

The Aurora has the following article, which bears the marks of one of its own clumsy forgeries: "We learn that orders have been issued to liberate all American vessels carried into the ports of France and her allies, excepting such as had taken out licences from Great-Britain." Our accounts from France contradict the above; and state that the American vessels captured in violation of existing treaties remained under sequestration. Were it true, what right has France to condemn an American vessel for having a British licence on board, any more than the English have to condemn a vessel for having a French certificate of origin? The British licences are nothing more than passports to preserve an innocent merchantman from capture, in case war should ensue before her arrival at a destined port. They are not forced upon any Americans; and are only granted upon application for them. We have now before us one of them granted for the ship Julius Cesar, belonging to Messrs. Weston and Son, of Duxbury; by which the British king directs the officers of his ships of war, and privateers not to molest or interrupt the said vessel, on her intended voyage from Liverpool to the United States, either on account of the existing war or of any other hostilities which may in the mean time take place. To condemn a vessel for this kind of a passport, shews how eager the French are for any pretence to plunder our property [Boston Centinel.]

The following is an extract from a book entitled "Military and Political Hints," just published in Boston written by col. Ir. Amelot De Lacroix, a French gentleman, and addressed to the present members of congress:

"Should the United States have differences with France; should Napoleon tell you, 'For sixteen years you enjoyed the trade of my colonies; France favored you; and in return for her good offices, as a proof of that gratitude to which she is entitled for aiding you in securing your independence, you have fomented the revolt of the blacks in St. Domingo; you were the indirect means of the massacre of her West India planters; there can exist no doubt that your avaricious merchants have at noon day loaded vessels with arms and implements of war, and that your custom houses sanctioned the foul deed. The loss which the empire and its unfortunate subjects have sustained, amounts to five hundred millions of livres. I claim this sum.' Would not these things furnish a pretence for differences of the most serious nature? Be assured a want of compliance would be followed by the most active measures. His majesty would not waste time in arguments, nor in an unfruitful naval war. The land is his element; and this hint ought to make you pause!"

COCKPIT WHITEHALL, LONDON.

THURSDAY, March 17.
Before the Lords Commissioners of Appeals in Prize Causes.

FIDELITY, PROVOST, master.—This American vessel, laden with a cargo of sundry goods, on her return voyage from Nantz to New Orleans, was captured on the 13th of March, 1805, by his majesty's schr. Flying-fish, lieut. Price, commander, and carried into Jamaica. It appears that the judge of the vice admiralty court of that island (after the usual proceeding had been gone through) restored the ship, and condemned the cargo. From this decree both the captors and claimants appealed. Their lordships in this case directed further proof to be produced within nine months, and dismissed the appeal with respect to the ship.

WASHINGTON, STEIN, master.—This American ship, with a cargo consisting of wine, brandy, and various other articles of merchandize, in the prosecution of a voyage from Bordeaux to New Orleans, was captured on the 31st of October, 1805, by his majesty's ships of war Hippomenes, Edward Woolcombe, esq. commander; and L'Heureux, George Youngusband, esq. commander, and carried to Antigua, where the usual proceedings were commenced, and the ship and cargo finally condemned by the judge of the vice admiralty court thereof (except such part of the cargo belonging to the master and another person) from which sentence the claimants appealed. In this case their lordships directed further proof to be produced.

Married last evening by the Rev. Dr. Rattoone, Mr. Nicholas Dubois, to Miss Agnes McKim, daughter of Alexander McKim, Esq. of this city.

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. may 10

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

CLEARED,

Schr. Hannah, Russell, Portland
Three Friends, Hawes, Norfolk

An American brig from Guadeloupe bound to N. York, was sent into St. Kitts two days before the Woodburn sailed, by a Liverpool Guineaman—she was cleared immediately. (Charleston paper.)

Port of Boston, May 9.

Arrived, brig Catharine, of Frankfort, Capt. Curtis, 90 days from Clarella, (in Sicily) Raisins, &c. Left no vessels. Packet, Pullifer, Newburyport.

Cleared, Ann Gardner, Snow, Richmond; Mary Ann, Luce, Richmond; Charles, Lincoln, Alexandria; Cyrus, Hewes, Norfolk; brig Louisa, Williams, St. Croix; schr. Louisa, Cook, Shelburne.

Port of New-York, May 11.

ARRIVED,

Ship Minerva, Burdick, Charleston 6
Washington, Christie, Guadeloupe 66
Brig Deborah, Doby, Alexandria 8
Julia Ann, Bissell, Edenton 4
Schr Grand Sachm, Holmes, Baltimore 8
Blazing Star, Crowell, Charleston 6
Fair Trader, Rhodes, Richmond 11

CLEARED,

Ship Magistrate, Kimm, Savannah; Moses Brown, Fletcher, Newburyport; brig Commerce, Little, St. Croix; schr Mars, Randolph, Piscataway; sloop Dolphin, Wood, do. Ann, Fourat, do Friendship, Kent, do Hope, Rogers, S. Amboy, William and Mary, Curtis, do Envoy, Sherman, Newark; Enterprize, Beaty, Powles-Hook; Pedlar, Pearlfall, Fairfield; Enterprize, McKenny, Stamford; Morning Star, Daskum, Norwalk; Sally, Gregory, do. Augusta, Bleeker, N. Haven; Rover Bird, Baltimore; Sally, Green, Providence; Two Brothers, Barlow, Falmouth.

Ship Washington, Christie, in 66 days from Guadeloupe, and 19 from Antigua, (where she was carried in, and part of her cargo laid over for further proof.) Left at Antigua, ship Cotton Planter, Chase, of Savannah for New York in 6 days; brig Delight, Pierce, of New York, from Cayenne, waiting trial; schooner Sally, Swaine, of and from Newburyport, bound to N. Orleans, sprung a leak, and was bearing away for the West-Indies, when detained and sent to Antigua, vessel and cargo condemned, on supposition that captain Swaine intended to go to Guadeloupe. April 21, the island of Bermuda bearing east distant three leagues, spoke the schr. Philip, —, of and from Alexandria, bound to Boston, with the loss of her mainmast, and intended to go into St. Kitts, as the nearest port. Provisions of all kinds were plenty at Antigua. Flour had been as high as 15 dollars, but was on the decline. There was 3000 barrels in store, and 1100 afloat. Passenger, captain Crafts, late of the brig Mary, from Marseilles, bound to New Orleans, detained and sent to Gibraltar, and liberated; afterwards detained and sent to Antigua, vessel and cargo condemned on supposition of having fallen under the penalties of the late orders in council of blockade.

Port of Philadelphia May, 12.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Minerva, Bird, New-York, 4
Two schooners below.

Liverpool Salt.

3000 bushels Ground Alum Salt,
3000 do Fine do.
For sale on accommodating terms by
KENT & BROWNE.
Who have on hand,
A quantity of Rye Whiskey, Apple and Peach Brandy, Country Gin, &c.
may 13. d6t-eo6t

A Young Widow,

(With a fresh breast of Milk)
Is desirous of having the child of a respectable family at her own dwelling to Nurse; but, suddenly deprived of usual and ample resources, will, if necessary, go into a genteel family as Wet Nurse. Satisfactory character will be given to inquiries. Apply at this office.
may 13. eo4t

By Virtue of a Decree of the

Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on SATURDAY, the 2d day of July next:
All the right, title, estate and interest of Joseph Pierpoint in and to a LOT or parcel of Land, containing 54 3/4 acres more or less, 10 acres of which are in wood, the residue arable land, and under tolerably good fence, with the improvements of a log dwelling-house, kitchen and garden, situate in Baltimore county, about 8 miles from Baltimore, and adjoining the lands of Daniel Carroll, esq.—lat. the property of said Joseph Pierpoint.
AMOS PIERPOINT, Trustee.
May 13. 1a: 4t

A Negro Woman and Girl

FOR SALE:
The former 26 & the latter about 12 years of age; they are both healthy and smart, were raised in the country, and have been accustomed to working both in the house and field.
Apply at this office.
may 13. eo4t

For Sale,

A likely healthy Negro Woman, about 20 years old, for a term of years. She can be recommended for any service except cooking, to which she has not been accustomed. Apply at this office.
May 13. eo4t

Notice is hereby given,

That I intend to apply to Baltimore county court, or some one of the judges thereof for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state.
HENRY WILLEY.
eo2in

Baltimore United Volunteers.

The members of this company are requested to call on the secretary and receive their knapsacks and canteens, which are now ready for delivery.
J. SULLIVAN, Captain.
may 13. d4t

KID & THOMAS,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

No. 226, Market street,

Have this day published, a highly interesting

and much admired NOVEL

Entitled

A WINTER IN LONDON;

OR,

SKETCHES OF FASHION:

By T. S. SWAN.

..... "Truths like thee,

Will none offend, whom 'tis a praise to please."

It is not more than two years since the first appearance of this work in London, within which time it has passed thro' eight editions. This is newer printed than the London Edition, and sells at less than half the price.

For sale as above,

300 reams PRINTING PAPER,

250 reams Wrapping Paper, in bal.

Writing Paper and Stationery, &c.

Also a few PORTRAITS of &c.

Mr. COOPER,

Elegantly Engraved by Edwin of Philadelphia.

April 29. d2t-eo4t

First Marine Artillery of the

UNION.

The members of this corps are ordered to meet at Phamphillion's Hotel, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the captain.

JAMES CRAIG, Sec'y.

may 13.

Washington Guards.

Meet on Monday next opposite the captain's Office, at 3 o'clock, precisely, in full uniform, with arms, &c. in complete order. Roll called at 15 minutes past 3 and absentees fined.

By order.

J. SHAW, Sec'y.

N. B. Each man to provide himself, with six rounds of Blank Cartridges.

may 13.

Columbian Volunteers.

You are ordered to meet on TUESDAY

AFTERNOON NEXT, in South Ga. street,

at half past two o'clock, precisely, in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

J. WILSON, Sec'y.

N. B. Cartridges will be furnished on the ground may 13. St

The members of the Columbian

Volunteers, are requested to call on Richard Phillips, near the Bridge Market street for their Knapsacks and Canteens.

may d4t

East-India Cambric Short

DRESSES;

Just received by Miss LEVY.

Who will this day open at No. 10, Chatham-street, some handsome GOODS,

Consisting of

Lace Veils and Cap Covers, Superb Rides,

ready made, Rosina Hats of a superior quality,

Fans, Flowers, Parisels, Mill Musings,

Black Lace and Leno Long Shawls, Silk Oil

Cloth aprons. Also on hand, a variety of Dacca

Robes, British Jaconet and Cambric ditto,

Superfine Spunged and Plain India Mull Muslins

Elegant Worked Leno, Parinet, Leno

Handkerchiefs and Caps, Long and Short

Gloves, Otto of Roses, &c. &c. Miss L continues

to receive orders for embroidery of every

description—likewise drawing and marking

with durable ink, on ridicules, pocket Handkerchiefs

table linen, &c.

On the shortest notice, ladies can be furnished

with painted dresses, toilet cushions & watch papers.

N. B. P. in Sewing will be received as usual

may 11. eo4t

John and James Roberts,

230, MARKET STREET,

Have just received and offer for sale on reasonable terms,

20 bales India Goods;

Consisting of

Gurrahs, Luckipore and Juggon, Bafas,

Jamletty and Jallapore Mamoody, Checks & Caracaries.

may 6. d2ot

Union Bank of Maryland,

9th May, 1808.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDERS,

That an Election for Sixteen Directors will be held at their new banking-house, on Tuesday, the 5th July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board of Directors;

R. HIGINBOTHOM, Cashier.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

The Editors of the Eastern Star, the Fredericktown Herald, and the Elizabethtown Gazette, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts for payment.

may 9

ALL, etc.

The subscriber informs his friends, customers and the public in general, that he has on hand, in bottles (in good order), at his cellars, No. 17, Market street.

Imperial ALL, of a superior quality,

Albany do } of the same quality as

Philadelphia do } sold by him last summer,

London PORTER } Imported in the ship

Philadelphia do } Shepherdess, last June,

Philadelphia do } first quality,

Do. do } second do.

Cider in bbls bottles and on Draft

Philadelphia Beer in bbls. bbls and on do.

Vinegar in hlds. bbls and on do.

At the present time it is useless to say shipping can be supplied on very moderate terms, but all orders from the country shop keepers, merchants and Inn-keepers, shall be punctually attended to and executed with accuracy and dispatch—ever grateful to acknowledge past favors, he begs leave to tender his best thanks, and hopes from his study to please to merit a continuance of public patronage.

JAMES HOLMES.

may 3. T&F4t

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.