

MAY 31, 1808.

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LONDON, April 18.

The great question is now resolving which France has wished to bring to trial; the question whether the Continent can do without Great-Britain.—Bonaparte flattered himself that by his Decrees against us he could so far humble this Country as to induce us to be the first to sue for Peace, and to accept of it upon his conditions. He thought that we should have not endured his commercial restrictions—that he should have shewn to all Europe that France possessed the secret of humbling the British pride, not only in this but in any future war—that by excluding her from the Continent—that by renewing his Berlin and Milan Decrees against us, he could make war intolerable, and peace desirable almost upon any conditions. And while he was making this experiment, and the world was looking on to see the event of so mighty a struggle, the clamourers for peace, the Roscoes would have us solicit peace, and thus have confessed that we had not the fortitude and the courage to endure the experiment, or at least have left it doubtful. It must not be left doubtful—it must be proved clearly and decisively that the Continent cannot humble us—that the attempt to humble us proves only its own impotence and tends to involve the nations of the Continent in that very distress and ruin which they would fain heap on us. The question must be decided, and if we have the firmness to persevere, as who that knows the British characters can doubt that we have? the question will be resolved, and resolved decisively in our favour. See what miseries have been accumulated upon the Continent by this tyrant's Decrees against England!—Every where distress and ruin distract the eye, and distress the heart—Cities groaning under exactions—Manufacturers starving—Commerce at a stand—Financial difficulties increasing—and Countries prevented only from falling into utter despair by the hope of Peace with England, the sole remedy, according to their own confession, for the evils under which they labour!—Look at the state of Portugal, her population wasting away by hundreds, and famine carrying on the work of death, faster even than the sword of the enemy!—Look at Spain on the eve of the same overwhelming misery!—“These are my works,” may Bonaparte say, as he contemplates them—the works of darkness and of death!—These are consequences of my attempt to humble the sovereign of the seas—Whist England herself, whilst this sovereign of the seas (“look here upon this picture and on this”) enjoys the sweets of plenty and prosperity—her ancient institutions revered—her Monarch beloved—her finances flourishing—and her people free.

We have learnt in addition to former particulars from Lisbon, that the French General, whilst he confessed in his message to Sir Charles Cotton that the people had not more than fourteen days provision left, added, that he had secured the subsistence of his army for six months—an assertion which we may be permitted to disbelieve.—He stated too, that if we refused to supply the country with provisions, the scandal and disgrace of starving a whole people would rest upon the British character.—Sir Charles Cotton probably replied to him, that for all the horrors and miseries in which the country was involved, the French alone were responsible. An offer is said to have been made by our admiral to raise the blockade, if the French army would evacuate the country. The French General reiterated his assertion that the French had supplies for six months, but that provisions were wanted for the people. The gentleman at the head of the deputation, which was from general Junot direct, and not from the Merchants, was a M. Setaro, who had been commissary to Lord St. Vincent's fleet, and who is at present commissary to the French army, which is 15,000 strong. The request of General Junot was treated as it deserved. The strict blockade of Lisbon can neither be viewed as inhuman or unjust.—If the French withdraw from the country, then indeed there could be no doubt of every relief being afforded by us to the people.

Proclamation issued at Barcelona.  
“As the measures adopted under the present circumstances do now in no respect obstruct nor alter the system of government, nor the arrangement of magistracies, superior officers, and courts of justice, neither do they disturb public nor private order; it is proper and necessary to preserve perfect quiet and tranquility. To promote this important object we will unite with one accord, superior officers, magistracies, troops, Spanish as well French, the allies of his majesty; with this view the subject having been discussed in the Royal Councils, we order all and every one of the house keepers and persons residing in the city, to co-operate by his conduct and carry into effect the intentions of Government with the greatest zeal, and we exert in a particular manner the heads of houses and the fathers of families to preserve that which principally contributes to the welfare of the community, tranquility; and in order that this may come to the knowledge of all, and that no one may plead ignorance, we command, that this edict be published and affixed to all the public

lic places of this city with the usual formalities.

(Signed)

The Count of ESPELETA, Cardinal.  
Given at Barcelona, Feb. 29, 1808.

LORD NELSON'S MONUMENT.

A magnificent monument is now erecting at Dublin, in memory of lord Nelson.—The base is a pyramidal pedestal, thirty feet in height, upon which is placed a Grecian Doric column, fourteen feet in diameter, and a proportionate height, having a stair case within leading to the top, which is to be surmounted by an antique gallery, in bronze.

A striking instance of the Portuguese hatred towards the French occurred last week. As gen. Junot was passing by one of the squares in Lisbon, in the prince's carriage, a Portuguese pulled off his hat. The populace observing it, their indignation was roused, and the man seized by some of them, and so roughly handled, that he died soon after.

Every fresh article of intelligence from Portugal confirms the lamentable accounts previously received, and adds new circumstances of misery. A gentleman who escaped on board the Leyden frigate, from Lisbon on the 18th ult. and arrived at Portsmouth, states, that the sufferings undergone throughout Portugal for the want of bread and flour, are rendered more acute by the sad prospect of the future harvest. The lands had not been refreshed by a shower of rain for the last four months, during the whole of which time northeasterly winds have prevailed.

We have more than once predicted that Bonaparte's intentions were to possess himself of the northern provinces of Spain. Letters from Gibraltar state, that Murat has actually taken possession of Catalonia, Biscay and Navarre. He will soon find a pretext for adding other provinces to them, and the last vestige of the independence of Spain will soon be obliterated. This it is to be in amity and alliance with Bonaparte, whom the opposition are so eager to depict as animated by the sincerest desire of peace!

KINGSTON, (JAM.) April 21.

His Majesty's ship Melager of 30 guns capt. Boulton, arrived at Port Royal yesterday from a cruise, with the American schr. Meteor, from Baltimore bound to N. Orleans; laden with flour, which she detained off St. Jago de-Cuba on the 16th inst.

April 23.  
Arrived, brigantine William, Currey, St. Andrews, N. B. 23 days, flour and butter. The ship Fairy, capt. Matthews, in ballast, arrived at Falmouth from New-York, on the 21st inst. after a passage of 17 days.

BRIDGETOWN, (Barbadoes) April 12.

Sir Alexander Cochrane in the Bellisle, with the Captain, Intrepid and Defence, of the line, and Cerberus frigate, arrived here on Sunday morning from Marigalante.—The rear admiral was saluted by Charles fort upon coming too, which was returned soon after by the flag-ship. The Recovery transport ship arrived with the above, from Marigalante, having on board the following cargo from that island—

176 hds. Muscovado sugar  
80,000 lb. coffee  
77 barrels cotton  
19 barrels } Gunpowder  
22 half do.

being the “first fruits” resulting to the captors by virtue of their right of conquest; but which, we understand, is but a small part of what will fall to them, notwithstanding one half of the proceeds of the crops has been liberally conceded to the proprietors.

The small island of Descada, contiguous to Marigalante which has also been taken possession of by our naval forces is put under similar circumstances with the latter and capt. Sherree, R. N. appointed to the command of it. Some small batteries have been constructed at Marigalante for its defence, and a strong garrison of Marines remains there; but it is said, that there is no intention of permanently holding Descada, as it does not afford any fresh facilities in blockading Guadalupe! the ostensible reason of their capture.

While the squadron remained at Marigalante, a number of the most respectable inhabitants were entertained on board the flag ship and the ladies of the island also made partakers of the gallant hospitality of our seamen, being entertained with a marine ball given in honor of them.

We understand that although the ship of war appointed to take charge of our homeward bound trade to the first rendezvous will certainly proceed on Saturday next, agreeably to the original notice from the admiral, sir Alexander Cochrane intends, however to afford another vessel for their protection from hence, which will not sail until about the middle of the ensuing week; an accommodation which the admiral has readily granted, from the present backwardness of the trade in loading.

In our official circles here, both naval and military, we believe a rupture with America is thought to be inevitable.

The Hazard sloop of war, capt. Dilkes, has recently captured and sent into Antigua, the French privateer schooner Desiree, of two 5 pounders and one long 18 upon a traverse, with a crew of 50 men from Guadalupe.

One of the French brigs of war lately arrived at Martinique has, escaping the vigilance of our cruizers off that island, got into Point-a-Petre with eighty Artillery men, as a reinforcement for the garrison at Guadalupe.

Two Halifax vessels bound to Dominica (one a brig) with fish, have been taken by the enemy, and sent, the brig to Guadalupe and the other, supposed a schr to Martinique.

BOSTON, May 27.

STATE ELECTION.  
On Wednesday the legislators of Massachusetts, chosen for the current year, assembled at the statehouse in this town.

In the senate, the hon. Harrison Gray Otis was elected President, and Nathaniel Coffin, esq. Clerk. Immediately after his election Mr. Otis made his acknowledgments for the honor conferred on him, and took the chair. Mr. Davis, the late federal clerk, declined being a candidate at this election.

In the house, the hon. Timothy Bigelow was chosen Speaker, and Nicholas Tillinghast, esq. Clerk. In the choice of Speaker, the federal candidate had 252, and Mr. Morton 221.

The Speaker, in taking the chair, addressed the members in the following manner:—

“Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

“I entertain a very high sense of my obligation to you for the honor you have just conferred on me. The only return at present in my power to make, is to assure you, as I now do, that I accept the appointment, and will discharge the duties of it to the best of my abilities.”

After being thus organised, the 2 branches, preceded by the executive, and escorted by the Independent Cadets, proceeded to the meeting house in Brattle-street, where the election sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Pittsfield.

“BOSTON, May 25, 1808.

“This day has decided the complexion of our new Legislature. Mr. OTIS is president of the senate by a majority of two votes. Mr. BIGELOW, former Speaker in Federal times, is chosen speaker by a majority of 31. When the senate shall be completed by the election of two more members by a joint ballot in the two houses to supply the vacancies in the counties where there was no election, the majority will be increased so as to stand Federal 22, Democratic 18. There are surmises that by a proper investigation of the votes, and by rejecting those from plantations, which the Federalists have always supposed to be unconstitutional, it will appear that Mr. GORE is elected governor. At any rate, as the council, senate, and house will be Federal, our governor will be deprived of the power of doing us any further mischief. Thus has Massachusetts, after a single year's experience of democracy, returned to the paths of Federalism and sound principles.—

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

Capt. Winn, from Marseilles and Gibraltar informs, that two days before he sailed from Gibraltar, a British sloop of war arrived there express and informed, that she had left a frigate watching the motions of a fleet of 17 French and Spanish ships of the line off Minorca, where it was supposed they were bound to join 4 or 5 Spanish ships of the line laying at that island, from whence it was conjectured, they would pass out of the straits, and the people at Gibraltar were daily looking for them: An express was dispatched from Gibraltar, to inform the British fleet off Cadiz, as it was suspected that the combined fleet meant to relieve the French and Spanish ships at Cadiz, where there were 13 sail of the line all ready for sea. Captain W. further informs that two days before he sailed it was reported at Gibraltar, that the prince of peace had made his escape from Madrid. He also informs, that a part of Bonaparte's army were arrived at a town, about 5 or 6 miles from Gibraltar, and it was expected that he would shortly commence the siege of that place, which the inhabitants expected must soon submit to him—the British have mined the Isthmus leading into Spain, with an intention of giving the French a hoist into the air.

The ship New-York, George, from N. Orleans to Philadelphia was boarded by a British sloop of war, capt. Dashwood, and had one man, (a Swede) impressed. The boarding officer informed that they had received orders, endorsed by the King of Sweden, to impress all Swedish subjects; that on their arrival in a British port, those impressed would have the choice of serving on board the British ships, or of being conveyed to Sweden!

FEDERAL GAZETTE

AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, MAY 31.

THE EMBARGO.—In common with the friends of rational liberty, we deem it an indisputable right to enjoy the privilege, after free discussion, to pronounce on the demerits of an unwise, or to applaud judicious policy. If the conduct of any administration be found incorrect and injurious, the men in power ought to be ousted at the first succeeding election: but no other revenge should be thought of; and the real Federalist, the firm and honorable advocate of his country, will frown on any Hotspur that dares to speak of “vengeance,” other than this, when animadverting on the misguided acts of a wrong headed ministry. The following paragraph, from a Vermont paper, concludes with a dangerous sentiment.

“The constitution expressly declares, that “the powers not delegated to the U. S. by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or TO THE PEOPLE.” And the people having never delegated to congress the powers assumed in the Embargo Laws—they are unconstitutional, and a dead letter. Will any one have the hardihood to say, because congress has “the power to regulate commerce,” that therefore congress has the power to annihilate it? To regulate, is “to secure, to adjust by rule or method.” Can this be construed to mean, to destroy commerce? If it can, then indeed there is no security in written Constitutions:—But, we repeat, the people never have delegated this power to destroy traffic between man and man; and the traffic is therefore reserved to them. The Embargo Laws are thus proved to be UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and all the blood shed by those who are

called to arms to execute them, will, like Abel's, call for the ground for vengeance.” [Vermont paper.]

The Wasp arrived at Passamaquoddy on the 18th instant, and landed 46 soldiers and 2 pieces of artillery; and it is said they have already commenced bringing vessels to for examination.

How sportive is nature, sometimes adding, sometimes diminishing! A sample of the former, we mention, that capt. John Simpson, in Pendleton district, S. C. has a daughter and son; the former, Eleanor Simpson, aged 10 years, in height 5 feet 2 inches, weighs 183 pounds; the latter, John O. Simpson, aged 4 years, is 4 feet high, and weighs 90 pounds! [Pend. paper.]

Mr. Hewes,

A pardon granted by his excellency Robert Wright, Esq. to Abraham Sedgrave, was published in your paper of the 12th inst. In that pardon it is stated, that my inhumanity to Sedgrave was one motive with his excellency for the granting thereof. As soon as I saw the publication, I was perfectly satisfied that the governor had been imposed upon by misrepresentations, and I immediately took the necessary steps to undeceive him, and to afford him an opportunity of effacing any unjust impressions which the publication alluded to might have made respecting myself. The following statement of the governor, is a prompt reparation, on his part of the injustice done—and I hope, on your part, you will be equally ready to do me the same justice, by publishing this letter and his excellency's statement, and oblige your's, &c.

JACOB MEDAURY.

May 31, 1808.

Annapolis, May 24th, 1808.

In a pardon lately granted to Abraham Sedgrave, it was stated, that it had been presented to me, that he had served three years on the public roads of Baltimore county, &c. and that he had received two hundred stripes and upwards from Jacob Medaury. From the certificates of sheriffs Hunter, Baily and Wilson, and doctors Smith and Cromwell, I am satisfied that Mr. Medaury acted as a man of humanity towards the prisoners—and by the certificate of Mr. Green, the turnkey, that the said Sedgrave's case was misrepresented to me. This I feel gratified to acknowledge, and that my humanity in listening to the tale of woe, has led me to the expressions relative to Mr. Medaury, which I am happy to say, were not well founded.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

(True copy.)

The following information respecting the state of the Spanish navy has been transmitted from Falmouth. It was found in the packet, the capture of which we mentioned some days ago:

	A Cadix,	Feweh,	Carthagena,	Total,
Ships of the line,	17	12	13	42
Frigates,	13	8	9	30
Corvettes,	6	13	1	20
Xebecs,	0	0	4	4
Bombs,	2	8	5	15
Brigs,	16	23	11	50
Packet boats,	3	1	0	4
Small vessels,	36	13	15	46
				211

The letter of president Jefferson, authorizing certain governors to grant trading licenses to men in whom they have confidence, is now officially published in the National Intelligencer, and is there declared to be the “copy of a letter to the governors of Orleans, Georgia, South Carolina, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.” The copy thus officially published at Washington concludes in these remarkable words: “I trust too that your excellency will find an apology, &c. in that desire which you must feel, in common with all our worthy citizens, that inconveniences encountered cheerfully by them for the interests of their country, shall not be turned merely to the unlawful profit of the most worthless part of society.” Who are meant by the most worthless part of society, we pretend not to say; but it is evident that governor Sullivan supposed that certain persons were meant, whom it would not be prudent, at the present crisis, to characterize in such coarse and censorious language, and has therefore, in the copy officially published by him at Boston, altered the sentence so as to read thus: “turned merely to the unlawful profit of a small part of society.” We may infer therefore, that even a democratic governor in Massachusetts dare not make use of such opprobrious language towards the merchants, as a Virginia president has thought proper to apply to them; and has even ventured to alter an official state paper, rather than suffer the original and genuine expressions to be seen in his state. [U. S. Gazette.]

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

CLEARED,  
Schr. Anson, Morgan, Beverly  
Three Friends, Sears, Salem

Port of Boston, May 27.

No foreign ar. Sailed schr. Packet, Luce,  
Richmond; brig. Commerce, Bath.

Port of New York, May 28.

CLEARED,  
Ship Concord, Russel, Wilmington  
Commerce, Carman, Philadelphia  
Brig prudence, Crookes, Savannah  
Dean, Edgar, Savannah  
Stetson, Taylor, Wilmington  
Georgia, Jocelin, Savannah  
Holkar, Horn, New-Orleans  
Schr. Republican, Newhall, Havanna  
Franklin, Jenkins, Cape de Verd Is.

lands  
Enterprise, Westover, Plymouth  
Sloop Charles, Jones, Saybrook  
Henrietta, Wilson, Stonington  
Delight, Bishop, Stamford  
Astrea, Pryor, Richmond  
New-York, Williams, Providence  
And Forty-one schooners and sloops for  
harbors adjacent to this port.

Arrived this day, brig Osprey, 13 days  
from Havana, sugar and honey. Left  
there, brig Concord, Gibbs, of this port;  
brig Northern Liberties, Weeks, of do.;  
brig Maria, Drigs, of Charleston, in 10  
days from New-York; ship Gen. Eaton,  
Jewett, for Charleston the next day; brig  
Armed Neutrality, for Charleston, uncertain;  
—brig Eliza, Brown, for Norfolk, in  
20 days; brig —, Campbell, of New-  
York, for Charleston, in 10 days, and  
about 20 other vessels for various American  
ports, names not recollectcd. New-  
York Superfine FLOUR 28 d. ls. the barrel,  
and New-Orleans 18. Beef and pork  
low, and the market glutted.  
Below 2 ships and 2 brigs.

Port of Philadelphia, May 30.

Arrived  
Ship Fair American, Fraily, Savannah, cotton, &c. 7 days  
Rebecca, Parkinson, London, ballast, 37  
Brig Brutus, Michaels, Newbern, naval stores, 8  
Ship Andrew, Wing, Marseilles, ballast, 50  
Lovely Matilda, Huggins, Marseilles, ballast, 50  
Union, Clasby, N. Orleans, cotton, 24  
New-York, George, N. Orleans, cotton, salt &c. 19  
Cabinet, Bessom, Havannah, sugars, 10  
Brig Susannah, Newman, Lagaira and Kingston, cocoa, hides, —  
Schr. Philip, Williams, Charleston, rice and cotton, 10  
Cleared,  
Ship Wonolancet, March, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Orleans, Harding, New-Orleans  
Brig Betsey, S. Sneed, Savannah  
Schr. Minerva, Bird, New-York  
Ruby, Woodman, Wilmington, (N. C.) do.  
Betsey, Girdler, do.  
Sloop Favorite, Miller, Savannah

Ship Rebecca from London brings no accounts so late as before received.—List of vessels at London April 15—Ships Corn Planter, Giltes, for Philadelphia in 6 days; Jane Bliss, for do. in 10 days; Union, Jacobs, for do. in 6 days; Montezuma, Smith, uncertain; Edward and Charles Cushing, uncertain; Glory, Moor, uncertain; Daniel and Frederick, Myers, Sweden; Betsey, Otto of Philadelphia, at Sheerness, expected up to London to discharge; brig Ann, Williams, of Newburyport, from Malaga; ship Amc, of Duxbury; Neptune, Friends, of Baltimore, Williams; at Plymouth, ship Volunteer, Martin of Philadelphia, and brig Dispatch M'Keever; arrived at Sheerness, ship —, Gardiner with 68 American Seamen, that were discharged from the American ships, at Amsterdam that were detained.

Ship Andrew, Wing, from Marseilles, and Gibraltar, sailed from latter April 15. He left at Marseilles, ship Packet, Fisher, seized; Cados Bunker, of N. York do.; Fame, Foster, of Boston, do.; Peace and Plenty, Small, do. do.; Felicity, Boyd, of do. at quarantine; Henry & Francis, Ware, of do. seized; Topaze, Knight, of and for Newburyport, in 10 days. Left at Gibraltar, April 15, Shepherdess, Doan, of N. York; schr Ann, Hasket, of Newburyport, detained, ship Camilla, Warden, of Philadelphia, do.; Ocean, of New-York, condemned; and several others names unknown; brig —, Rogers, of N. York, detained.

Sailed in company, Erin, of Boston, for London; Alexander, Harrison, of Beverly do.; George, of Boston, do.; Albattross, Arnold, of Weymouth, do.; Father and Son, Wyan, of Baltimore, do.; Flora, Anderson, of do. do.; brig Neptune, of do. do.; Ann, of Boston, do.; and several others, names unknown.

Brig Susanna, Peter Newman master, 89 days from Kingston, Jamaica, originally from Lagaira, with coffee, cocoa and hides. Sailed from Ligaira, for Philadelphia, the 10th of Feb. On the 22d was boarded by the British sloop of war Nimrod, treated politely, and permitted to proceed—on the 27th was boarded by a French privateer schr called the Lavois le Massena, capt. De La Rochandiane, and treated with the greatest politeness—on the 4th of March, off cape Nichola Mole, was boarded by the British frigate Daedalus, Frederick Warren, commander, ordered for Jamaica for adjudication.—On the first of April was tried by a court of vice Admiralty, vessel and cargo acquitted with paying cost—sailed from Port Royal on the 7th of April for Philadelphia, on the 20th of May, was boarded by an English man of war brig, called the Mount Fortune, had the peoples protections examined and permitted to proceed, being then off the Isle of Pines, south side of Cuba. On the 11th of May, lat. 24, 9 N. long. 84, 30 W. was boarded by a British man of war brig, in company with a frigate treated polite and permitted to proceed, the brig had on her stern the Polly of Baltimore. May 25, lat 28, 20, long 74, 30, spoke the schr Whim, capt. Henry Burghimer five days from Charleston, bound for New-York originally from Havanna, supplied us with some provisions. On the same day spoke the ship Swiss, capt. Keney, from N. York bound for N. Orleans.