

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NORFOLK, January 27. Communicated.

Captains and owners of vessels beware of mistakes.

In the American pilot published by Capt. Lawrence Purlong, in 1804, in the appendix on restrictions on importations, an error is made, viz. "on distilled spirits, &c. to be imported in casks or vessels of less capacity than nine gallons wine measure," is inserted instead of ninety gallons.

Arrived, schooner Rising States, Gilbert, 4 days from New-York. Schrs. Sally, Rodas, 5 days from Rhode-Island.

Sloop Bowden, Williams, 22 days from St. Croix.—Left there on the second inst. the brig Enterprize, Lovel, and bound for Boston, to sail in 8 days—the schr. Venus, Gooden, of Boston, to sail for his port in 4 days.

Schr. John Ellis, Wade, 24 days from Guadalupe.—Left there on the 1st instant, the brig Henry, of Baltimore, to sail for that port in 5 days; schr. John and Eley, Murphy, of and for said place, to sail for the same, in 10 days; the brig Elizabeth, Paxton, of and for New-York, sailed in company with the John Ellis—also, the schr. Sally, Peterson, of and for Baltimore, and the schr. Union, Kees, of Washington, N. C. for Exuma.

Cleared, ship Highland Mary, Fraser Palmouth; brig Williams, Brown, Barbados; schr. Diana Talbot, Maxwell, Jamaica; Caroline, Garrow, St. Jago de Cuba; Hercules, Lile, Baltimore.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 30.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Wheat, 65 1/2; Flour, 3 1/2; Tobacco, 33; Corn, 24; Whiskey, 38; Hemp, 48 1/2; Flaxseed, 65.

FEDERAL GAZETTE. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

To the politeness of a gentleman, just arrived from St. Thomas, we are indebted for the latest intelligence from the Republic of Hayti. The papers furnished, contain an account of operations down to the 27th December, inclusive—on which day the new Republican Constitution was adopted. This constitution, and the spirited address, prefixed, shall be presented to the readers of the Gazette without further loss of time than is necessary for a correct translation. We have only time this evening to furnish the following.

On the 6th December, 1806, general Christophe appeared on the skirts of Port-au-Prince, with an army of about 10,000 men, to compel the body of people assembled together, to frame a constitution to appoint him emperor of Hayti. On his arrival there, he sent in a flag of truce, and desired to have a conference with general Pichon, commander at Port-au-Prince, who went out to meet him with what soldiers he had; and instead of a conference, as soon as Pichon came within gun-shot of him, his men were fired on by Christophe; when a short engagement ensued, in which there were some officers and men killed on both sides. Pichon got into Port-au-Prince, and kept Christophe from committing any material depredations on the town: As his army was but few in number, he thought it most advisable to act only on the defensive, and not pursue Christophe, after having driven his troops out of town, at the end of which they had entered it.

Dispatches were immediately sent by Pichon to all parts of the South, where they have dominions, for troops, arms, ammunition, and provisions, and on the day following, there was not a mule to be found, or scarce a man that could bear arms in the town of Jacmel—all had repaired to Port-au-Prince, to join Pichon's army, carrying with them provisions and ammunition for the occasion. Several skirmishes took place in the course of eight or ten days—during which time, Christophe's army was within two or three miles of Port-au-Prince, and had several times entered it, but was as often repulsed.

On the 10th of January, news was received at Jacmel, that Christophe had been defeated, and that the greater part of his soldiers revolted and joined the other side; that he had fled for his life; that Pichon's army were in pursuit of him, and no doubt prevailed, but they would overtake him—in which case, death would inevitably be his lot, as they were determined to head him and establish a federal or republican government.

On the night of the 10th January, Jacmel was illuminated on the occasion. The following vessels were left at Jacmel, the 10th January:

English schooners Porcupine and Parkinson; Swedish brig Elisabeth, Selas Caulkins, master; schr. Antoinette; Swedish brig Goody Catherine, and a schooner, both from Philadelphia. Passed in the Bay, brig Actress, captain Murphy, bound up.

From our Correspondent at Washington, January 31.

The house of representatives did no business on Friday, most of the members attending in court, to hear the trial of Bellman and Swartwout; who, it is said, have been ordered to prison, to have their trial

before the circuit court of this district, in June next. Would it not appear, however, from the president's communication, that they are to be tried before the supreme court of the United States? "The presence of the highest judicial authorities of our country, to be assembled here within a few days," &c. render it desirable, he says, that they should be tried here. Quere—Will not congress have to pass a particular law for the trial of a thousand other persons concerned in this conspiracy, who may be brought here; as the constitution declares, that every man shall be tried in the place where the crime of which he is accused is alleged to have been committed?

Our Washington correspondent informs, that in the course of debate, in the house of representatives, on the bill from the senate to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, Mr. Randolph observed—that should this bill pass into a law, it will form a new era in the history of this country. One more such bill from the same source, said Mr. Randolph, and I will leave the country!

COMMUNICATION.

At a Concert of Sacred Music, in Christ church, performed by a number of ladies and gentlemen, under the conduct of Mr. John Cole, for the laudable purpose of creating a permanent fund for the relief of the poor, the citizens of Baltimore, and particularly the lovers of music, were, on Friday evening, presented with a rich repast. This entertainment, novel in its kind, excited no small degree of interest. The taste exhibited in the selections, and the excellence with which they were conducted, reflect equal honor on Mr. Cole & his worthy associates, and if we may judge from the decorum which prevailed, and the profound attention to the performances, with few exceptions (exceptions not honorable to the taste or good manners of the parties) we may reasonably conclude, that the auditory, which was numerous and respectable, left the church highly gratified with the treat. The vocal parts were executed with the most critical precision, and it would be unparadonable not to notice particularly the sweet effect, the uncommon excellence of the female voices. The concert closed with the celebrated "Hallelujah chorus" of the immortal Handel, a composition in style the most novel in music, and almost universally admitted to be the finest piece of harmony ever contrived. Of this chorus it has been judiciously said, that the incessant shout of triumphant praise in the "Hallelujah," the tones of unparalleled grandeur, in which the reign of the Messiah is announced as "king of kings and lord of lords" form a combination of unrivalled sublimity. Dr. Burney, in his account of the celebrated commemoration declares, this chorus to be the "triumph of Handel, of the commemoration, and of all musical art." In England, the audience all rise during the performance of this chorus: and the king, himself, when present, sets the example. Here indeed, numbers rose, to hurry towards the door in order to make good their way out, as it was the last piece, but even those guilty of this indecorum, were involuntarily arrested by the grandeur and novelty of the performance. If the concert should be repeated, in order to prevent the interruption here noticed, it is respectfully suggested that the close of the two parts be transposed, the grand chorus to be the end of the first part, and the Full Anthem, which does very great honor to the taste and musical talents of Mr. Meineke, end the performances.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Havana, dated 7th January, to a merchant in Philadelphia. "By a late order all invoices must be accompanied with the Spanish consul's certificate, or the goods are liable to seizure and confiscation."

The schooner Agenor, Driscoll, hence, has arrived at Charleston. The brig Ceres, Brown, has arrived at Charleston from Baltimore in 8 days. The ship Haleyon, Manby, from Havana has arrived at Annapolis. The schooner Meteor, Gardner, hence, at Nassau, N. P.

Judge alias Thompson, apprehended some time ago for forgery, on the Bank of Baltimore, we understand received his sentence on Saturday last; seven years employment on the public roads. It is stated that he pleads guilty.

An arrival at Charleston brings London dates to November 17. They confirm the intelligence by way of New-York; and state that Marshal Soult has been made Duke of Brunswick. The arrival is from Glasgow, and represents the cotton market as very unfavorable. Short staple was selling at 14d. and some good parcels had sold at 16 and 17d. but the demand was small; long staple at 22d. to 25.

We are inclined to believe that the rumor of new difficulties having occurred in our discussions at London, is erroneous; private letters from the most intelligent sources in England being completely silent on the subject. [Philadelphia paper.]

It is said, that Bonaparte proposed to Lord Lauderdale, that, provided peace should be concluded between France and England, he would find troops, and we should furnish ships, for the purpose of attacking America, and dividing it between us. The date of York to be made king!!! [London Times.]

Bonaparte has levied on the conquered Prussian territories 28,000,000 of dollars!

Bedford, (Penn.) January 20. Distinguishing Fire!

With deep regret we have to record the following melancholy circumstances:

About four o'clock of the morning of Thursday last, Michael Sprinkle and his wife, who resided at the mill about two miles west of this place, were awakened by the smook and fire of their own dwelling house. At that time the flames had encompassed every avenue of escape, except thro' the gable end of the back building. Thro' this they and their little daughter, got out: But recollecting the rest of the family, who slept up stairs, were still in the house—the father again entered to rouse and relieve them if possible—He returned with three of his sons through the flames, one of which he threw out a small window, whilst the other two escaped through the place where he had first got out himself. Still however two boys remained! The piercing shrieks of the mother, and the wringing heart of the father, urged him once more, at the risk of his own life, to enter the house; but, melancholy to relate! every avenue to his burning children was filled with liquid fire. With great difficulty and much personal injury, he escaped himself—leaving behind him, enveloped in devouring flames, not only all his personal property, but his two dear unfortunate sons, whose heart-rending screams were heard but for a moment—For immediately after the roof fell in—and, against day-light appeared, all were ashes—leaving not even a garment to protect the remaining part of his family from the inclemency of the season.

While viewing the ruins of this fire during the succeeding day, the sensibility of the spectators was excited on discovering, from the appearance of the boys that escaped, with what difficulty and danger they were preserved. The hair on each of their heads—their eye-brows—nay, their very eye-lashers were much singed. They were otherwise providentially uninjured.

The two boys, for whose cruel and untimely fate, their parents are now inconsolable, were both young: The eldest was about twelve years of age; the youngest, only four.

Interments in the burying-grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore, during the week, ending yesterday morning at Sunrise:

Table with 2 columns: Disease and Number. Consumption, 3; Croup, 3; Hydrocephalus, 1; Cancer, 1; Whooping-cough, 1; Billous fever, 1; Palsy, 1; Pleurisy, 1; Quincy, 1; Old-age, 1; Dropsy, 1; Asthma, 1; Fits, 1; Still-born, 1; Worms, 1; Disease unknown, 1. Total, 20.

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books. February 2.

Arrived in the river, schooner Phoebe, Malcolm, 14 days from Portland, with rum and plaister. The Francis, Merrill, has gone into Annapolis.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Saturday, January 31.

[TAKEN FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.]

A bill annexing certain shores & waters to the district of Mississippi, and authorizing the building of a custom house at N Orleans, was read a third time and passed.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the issuing of debentures in certain cases.

Mr. Eppes moved to strike but the third section, authorizing the comptroller to grant relief in cases which have already happened. He believed it would establish a principle never before acted upon in this country nor in any other. It not only contemplated to remedy an existing evil, but to provide that persons who had already suffered a forfeiture under the present law should be remunerated. Under the sedition law, which was thought to have been as hard and as unconstitutional a law as had ever been passed, numerous fines and forfeitures had accrued; yet no one had ever contended that those fines ought to be remitted. He was willing to make provision for any hard cases, but could not consent to vote away money of which he did not know the amount.

Mr. J. Clay said that there had been no breach of the law, but a mere omission in a particular form. The goods had been re-exported according to law, & yet the drawback of 31-2 per cent. had been retained. Would the house, because a man had neglected to call on a particular day at the custom house, subject him to a penalty of 8 or 10,000 dollars? By the law of the U. S. when a merchant has exported goods, and has not obtained the proper proofs in the time allowed by law, the comptroller of the treasury was authorized to allow a further rea-

sonable time for that purpose. The revenue laws had never been so rigidly construed, except in the single port of Philadelphia; & he did not believe the whole amount of forfeited debentures would be 60,000 dollars, very few instances having occurred in any other port but Philadelphia. This had been principally owing to the yellow fever which had raged in that city. He therefore hoped congress would not consent to catch the merchants in such a trap.

Mr. Quincy thought that the opposition to this part of the bill arose principally from a prejudice against the carrying trade. But the encouragement given to that trade, by allowing drawbacks, was not beneficial to the merchants only, but to the people at large; and for this reason, it induces the merchants to import a greater quantity of articles than is necessary for the consumption of the country, by which means the purchaser or consumer is enabled to procure them at the lowest market price. He tho't it would be unjust and dishonorable in congress to take advantage of the misfortunes of the merchants.

Mr. D. R. Williams said, that congress had uniformly refused to grant relief to the owners of stills on the same principle. He thought that the ten days at present allowed by law, proved amply sufficient. The gentleman (Mr. Q.) had said, that there was a prejudice against the carrying trade: for his part, he felt no hesitation in declaring that he was no friend to that trade, which he believed had been the source of most of the evils which had befallen this country.—The house had received a paper from Philadelphia, stating a few hard cases; he felt sincerely for the misfortunes of merchants; but this should not prevent his feeling for the people of the U. States.

Mr. Early spoke against striking out the section.

Mr. Quincy said that the case of distilleries consumed by fire was not similar to the present, that having been an application for a return of the revenue, on which the government had calculated.

Mr. Holland declared that the doctrine of the carrying trade had involved us in all our disputes and difficulties with foreign nations, who did not consider us as rivals, except when we were engaged in that trade. He also considered it as the principal cause of our expences, and therefore was of opinion, that it would be sound policy to check it as much as possible. He wished to see the provisions of the revenue law, on this subject, punctiliously adhered to.

Mr. Broom observed that he should not enter into a view of the carrying trade; he would only remark that it had raised us to that rank among nations which we at present held—second but to one in the whole world. The oath and bond required by law were only precautionary measures, to insure the landing of the goods in a foreign country; and he asked, if the proof of their having been so landed, were not better evidence of the fact, than the oath and bond? that they were intended to be so landed?

He contended that the revenue law was not intended to operate so strictly; and that, if it did, it ought to be ameliorated. The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Eppes) had said that it would be a new principle to remit fines, and had mentioned a law which had since expired. The gentleman, he said, was rather unfortunate in quoting that law; for under it, there was a provision made for the remission of fines, even for infamous and atrocious libels; and yet, when a man incurs a forfeiture, through misfortune, as in the present instance, he is refused relief. Mr. B. declared that the section was consistent with reason and justice, and hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. Sloan made a few remarks in favor of the motion for striking out, when the question was taken, and the motion was lost.

Several other amendments were made to the bill, when the ayes and noes were called for on engrossing it for a third reading. They were about to be taken, when a motion was made to adjourn, which prevailed.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As a suitable acknowledgment for the liberal patronage afforded to the Gazette, the present Editor will hereafter give four insertions for a DOLLAR, to the Advertisements (each square) of all persons who subscribe to his paper.

Notice.

The members composing the Deptford Fire Company, are requested to attend their annual meeting, to be held this evening, at Pamphilon's Hotel, at 7 o'clock, P. M. JAMES HAMMOND, Sec'y.

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING, The 3d instant, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-room, head of Frederick street dock, will commence the sale of

- A Variety of Dry Goods; After which at 12 o'clock, 57 bbls Muscovado Sugar, 33 boxes white Havana do. 52 bags Coffee, 20 chests Young Hyson Tea, 15 puncheons Rum, A few pipes Brandy.

The services of a negro Boy for 12 years; about 18 years old. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auc'rs.

Wanted Immediately.

A healthy Wet Nurse; a character will be required. Apply at this office. February 2.

For Sale.

14,000 lbs. of first quality JAVA COFFEE, At No. 10, Bowly's wharf, by EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq't.

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the real estate of col. Michael Gilbert, late of Harford county, deceased, on account of the inclemency of the weather, is postponed until the third Saturday in February, instant, when the same will certainly take place. JOHN MONTGOMERY, Trustee.

Maryland Insurance Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I agreeably to charter the Stockholders in the Maryland Insurance Company, are called upon to renew their notes in the present month.

Likewise, that an election for thirteen directors will be held at the office of the said company, on the first Monday in March next, JOHN HOLLIBROOK, President.

N. B. No transfers will be made from the 4th instant, until after the election of officers. February 2.

Notice.

THIS is to caution any person from receiving an endors'd note of mine, dated November 1st, at six months, for 2000 dollars, given for the use of Richard Williams, and which is now in the hands of his agents, as the said note, by an error, exceeds the real amount of goods received, and of course the just amount will only be paid.

HENRY WILKINS, d't.

To an impartial Public!

Various reports having been spread to the detriment of my character, tending to make an impartial public believe, of my being concerned in the failure of Charles Morneweck, I hereby declare that I never was, nor am at present in the most distant connection with him, neither have I had any thing belonging to him, in my possession. The furniture in the Hansatick Hotel, is my sole property, and the business carried on by me is for my own account. Whoever should doubt this assertion will please to call on Mr Peter Arnold Karhaus, merchant, of this place, who will fully convince them thereof.

I flatter myself to give entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their patronage, by a prompt attention to the fulfilment of their wishes, and by the moderation of my charges. F. W. HENCKE, Hansatick Hotel in Gay near Market-street.

Sale.

By order from the orphan's court of Baltimore county, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday next, the 11th February, at 10 o'clock, at his dwelling in South-street,

ALL the personal estate of Joseph Haskins, Jun deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture; Copper and Tin Wares; a quantity of old Copper, &c. and a number of Tools, for the Copper and Tin business.

Terms of sale: All sums under fifty dollars cash, and all above, six months credit on note, with approved endorsers. All persons having claims against said deceased, are desired to bring them in legally authenticated; and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to WM. M. MAYNADEER, Adm'r.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

Will be sold at public sale on Monday, the 16th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

ALL that tract, or parcel of LAND, lying near Creswell's Ferry, within sight of Havre de Grace, in Cecil county, state of Maryland, called the Lucky Mistake; containing 271 acres, more or less, with the improvements. It bounds upon the Susquehanna river, and embraces a good Shed and Herring Fishery. The improvements are two dwelling houses, one of stone, the other of logs, a fish-house, and an apple orchard, together with peach & cherry trees. The situation is remarkably healthy and the water good. Herring run passes through one corner of this tract, on which there was formerly erected a saw Mill.

The terms of sale will be one-fourth of the purchase money in cash, one-fourth in 6 months, one-fourth in 12 months, and the residue in 18 months, for the day of sale. The purchaser or purchasers to give bonds on interest, with approved security; and on payment of the whole, an indisputable title will be given.

GEORGE HIGSON, 2av

For Freight

To Europe, or the West-Indies, The Schooner PHEBE,

Captain Wm. Mulcahy's, Burthen 135 tons. She is new and well found, and supposed will carry about 1150 bbls. A freight to Europe would be preferred. For terms apply to PAYSON & SMITH.

Who have received per said schooner, and offer for sale, 72 bbls. N. E. Rum.

February 2. d't

50 Dollars Reward.

ON Saturday night the 21st ult. the subscriber's cellar was broken into, and between 15 and 20 pieces of Flannel stolen therefrom. They were principally red and yellow, and the greater part from the manufactory of William Rawson & Co. whose names were stamped on the lead, attached to each piece.

The above reward will be given for the delivery of the goods, and the apprehension and conviction of the thief, or thieves; or two dollars for each piece of Flannel recovered and delivered to RICHARD SEABROOK, North Howard street.

INDIA GOODS.

Just received 40 bales consisting of Mamoodies, Emerties, Cossas, Samahs, Bafras, Currahs, Sawns, Guzzehs, Checks, Blue Emerties, &c.

Also, 5 cases Banlanna Hankerchiefs, mostly scarlet and yellow, of a superior quality.—For sale by JOHN M. MINER & CO. No. 66, Bowly's wharf.

October 30. 68