

philia or madness, and on the night of the 16th expired, with the excruciating pain, and all the disagreeable circumstances attending that dreadful disorder. Thus in the prime of life, has the community been deprived of an excellent mechanic, and a worthy good citizen, and five small children left without a guardian, in consequence of the mistaken opinion, that Mercant's pill was an infallible cure for this terrible disorder. In stating these facts, I declare I have no intention to injure the reputation, or to hurt the feelings of any person whatever; but as I believe, that if Mr. M-Camant had applied to a physician in time, his life would have been spared: I therefore think it my duty to state these facts to the public: Besides the circumstances attending Mr. M-Camant's death, will be very differently related in different parts of the country, as I have already heard several facts misstated even before he was buried. If then the publicity of these facts shall be the means of saving the life of any human being, the undersigned will accomplish the object he has in view.

JAMES MARSHAL.  
Brook County, (Virginia) Feb. 20.

NEW-ORLEANS, February 20.

The following recommendation of a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in order to arrest one man, against whom sufficient proof to support a civil arrest, it seems does not exist, could not appear during the present alarming times, in any point in this city—it is sent on by mail, in order that it may appear where something like liberty of the press exists. The people of the United States will, perhaps, make some comments on it, which, if made here, might subject the author to military arrest, court-martial discipline, a dungeon, or the more dreadful punishment of "deportation."

#### MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the legislative council, and of the house of representatives, We have been officially informed that the "reputed leader of the conspiracy," which has menaced our safety, and disturbed our tranquility, was "in the hands of the civil authority at Natchez," and it is now confidently reported, (although no official information upon the subject has been received by me) that many of his adherents have also arrived in the Mississippi Territory. Among them are two individuals, who are represented to have evaded by flight from the state of Ohio, that punishment which the law in justice and in mercy, would have awarded against them.

One of these persons I have most satisfactory information for stating, did, in September last, propose to a citizen in whose veracity entire confidence may be placed, "to join in a plan to bring about a dissolution of the union; and after pointing out the advantages which would result to leading men, from the erection of a separate government on this side the mountains, and observing that the people were ripe for such a measure, he said their plan would be to go on with an armed force to New-Orleans, to seize that place, and after getting the money in the banks, the military stores, and the French artillery there, to force the country to a separation from the Atlantic states, by operating on its commerce. In charity to human nature, I cannot suppose that all concerned in the conspiracy were prepared to support objects so horrible. On the contrary, I am persuaded many have been seduced into the association by artifice and misrepresentation; and to all such I trust a generous forgiveness may be extended.

I cannot, however, disguise from the two houses of assembly, how greatly I regret that the existing laws do not afford adequate means for the prevention of conspiracies of this diabolical nature, for the discovery of the parties concerned, and for their punishment. I have recently been advised (and from a source entitled to credit) of the approach to this city of an agent of the conspirators; I am informed of his name, and the route he takes, and have but little doubt as to the object of his mission. And yet I believe it is not in my power to address such proof as would justify a civil magistrate in committing him to prison. And should I arrest him upon my own authority, a writ of habeas corpus would most probably rescue him from my possession, and he might then be enabled to fulfil the treasonable duty with which he may be charged.

Assured of the fidelity and patriotism of the great body of the American people; assured also, that by the vigilance of the general and state governments, many of the adherents of the conspirators, with their boats and supplies, have been arrested on the waters of the Ohio, and that the arm of the nation is raised against them; I apprehend no permanent misfortune, nor can this territory, in the worst of times, experience other than a temporary evil. We however owe it to our immediate safety to continue for the present our measures of precaution; and in addition to those already adopted, the expediency of suspending, for a short time, (and under such restrictions as may be best calculated to protect the innocent) "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus," is recommended to your consideration.

(Signed)  
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

New Orleans, Feb. 10, 1807.

On the receipt of the foregoing message, the house of representatives thought it advisable to ask the opinion of the courts and the U. S. district attorney, as to the constitutionality of the measure. The following answer was returned:

New Orleans, Feb. 13th, 1807.

Sir, In consequence of your letters of yesterday, we have examined the writ of habeas corpus, and unite

in the opinion that the legislature thereof has not the power to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus.

We are with due respect,  
Your most obt. servts.  
DOM. A. HALL,  
GEO. MATTHEWS, jr.  
WM. SPRIG,  
JAMES BROWN.

John Watkins, esq. Speaker  
of the house of Representatives.

(The day after the above letter was received the following resolution was adopted with but three dissenting voices.)

Resolved, That the house of Representatives of the territory of Orleans, have examined with attention the constitution of the United States, and the ordinance of congress by which this territory is governed, and are of opinion that they cannot, without violating the constitution, suspend under any restrictions whatever, the writ of habeas corpus.

#### BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.  
Arrived, ship Dispatch, Bausli, St. Kitts 25 days; Agnes, Bunce, Charleston, 8; brig South Carolina, Serill, do. 10; British brig Elizabeth & Emma, Godfrey, Kingston, 60; sch's Jane, Pearson, Richmond, 5; Eisey, Sturdivant, Passamaquoddy, 9; sloop Farmer, Blanchard, do.  
Cleared, ship Woodrop Sims, Hatch, Canton; brigs Sally, Barry, Barcelona; Hope, Chandler, Portland; Unanimity, Harod, Charleston; sch's Milford, Hendy, Guadalupe; Fame, Sturdivant, Portland; Union, Sawyer, do.; William, Sturdivant, Salem; Sally, Griffiths, Newburyport; sloop Harmony, Ellwood, Alexandria; Liberty, Bobs, Savannah; Polly, Norris, N. York.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 30.  
LOUIS BORMON, Esq. is appointed commercial agent for the island of Guadalupe. We have received no authentic information of the particular circumstances attending the arrest of col. Burr. It is however rumored that he was apprehended by a plain countryman, who had not even heard of governor Williams's proclamation, and who, with a number of his neighbors, undertook to escort him to the seat of government.

Information from Fort Massac, dated Jan. 24, 1807, states the arrest and examination of two boats, which were bound up the Mississippi to St. Genevieve for lead. It appears that they were each to bring two loads to the mouth of Cash river, 30 miles below fort Massac, there to be put on board an Orleans flat, and sent down the river. Two of the witnesses declared that they understood the lead was for the public. The testimony was considered too vague for a prosecution; but as the owner of the boats was deeply involved in debt, and executions to a considerable amount were in the sheriff's hands, the sheriff immediately levied on the property, and the crew abandoned the boats.

#### TRANSLATION.

Edict of the Prince Regent of Portugal.

I, the PRINCE REGENT, make known to all whom this edict may come, that the consultation being presented to me, which I ordered to be made by my exchequer court, upon the space of time which ought to be allowed of Franquia in all the ports of my kingdom, to those vessels who might enter them, and request it with a view only to commercial speculations; and I wishing upon this particular to establish a fixed and invariable rule for all the custom-houses in general, and to avoid any doubts which may arise upon the construction of the decree of the 9th of September, one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven: I have thought fit to determine in conformity with my royal resolution of the 20th September, of this year, and which was accepted by the said consultation, toward the benefiting of commerce and enlarging the laws of the custom-house of the city of Lisbon, that the vessels which may enter the aforesaid ports can remain there under franquia for the term of ten days without extension; observing as it respects fruitous cases the same which is practised in the custom-house of Lisbon, and according to what is expressed in its laws; but having all possible care that there shall be no abuse or clandestine sales to the defrauding of my royal duties; by which I order the tribunal of the Desembargo de Paço—president of my royal treasury, council board and ultramar; royal board of commerce, fabrics and navigation, and to all other magistrates, and all other persons, whatever, to whom the knowledge of this may belong, that they fulfil it, and make it be entirely complied with, without execution being suspended in consequence of any laws, regimens, or any other dispositions whatever to the contrary, all laws which militate with this being annulled in as full a manner as if they were expressly mentioned in the body of this decree; notwithstanding any ordinance to the contrary, although it should continue in force longer than a year. And doctor Manoel Nicalao Esteves Negroa, chief judge of the court and head chancellor of the kingdom, shall have it published in the competent books, and registered in the Tower de Tombo, Palace of Musra, 13th of November, 1806. PRINCE.

#### For Sale,

A valuable LOT of GROUND, in fee simple, fronting on Lee-street, 25 feet, and running back to a 20 foot alley, with three dwellings thereon, with back buildings, and other conveniences, lying at the head of the Basin convenient, lying at the head of the Basin convenient, lying at the head of the Basin convenient. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.  
JOSEPH TURNER, eow35  
March 7.

### FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

#### THE TABLET.

We propose, in a paper, to be entitled The Tablet, to bring to the thinking part of the American people, a few truths, for their consideration and reflection.

Those who live under a republican form of government, are the people in the world the most exposed to flattery, and on whom it is likely to produce the most disastrous effects. We do not intend to flatter them, nor "set down aught in malice."

Flattery is the great instrument by which demagogues in republics have risen to power, and destroyed liberty. In this country, the people have already been taught to consider themselves as the most enlightened in the world: If they would preserve their liberty, it is time they should distrust those who tell them so, and seriously set about an inquiry into the truth of this assertion.

From whence have we obtained our superior knowledge? From our newspapers? Alas! in point of useful information, these are far behind the newspapers published in England, Germany, or France. From our essays? How few, if any of them, can pretend to enter into comparison with those elegant specimens which almost daily issue from the European presses. Are our divines more learned or more eloquent than those of France, Germany or England? Are our lawyers more profound than those of Great-Britain? Are our statesmen superior in mental qualities, or acquired knowledge, to those statesmen to which almost every nation in Europe has given birth?

Are our day-laborers better educated in this country? In many parts of Germany, the very peasant, besides his native tongue, can converse fluently in Latin. Do our artists and manufacturers here, exhibit greater powers of contrivance or genius, than the European? Perhaps not a single patent has issued from our secretary of state's office, for which there will not be found a counterpart in the register of English patents, or some foreign invention. Are our farmers superior to the farmers in England or France? No! they are far behind both, in almost every thing that respects agriculture.

The fool believes himself wise, and the vain man will learn nothing; because he thinks he knows every thing. The people of these UNITED STATES have been rendered vain, very vain, by the fine speeches and arts of demagogues, whose object, in almost every instance, has been to raise themselves to office or power. We trust, however, their vanity has not arrived at that height which admits of no cure.

We shall, in the following numbers, endeavor, 1st, to make the people acquainted with themselves; secondly, to shew them the danger of certain maxims and measures; and lastly, if we can find time, give them some wholesome advice.

As we write "currente calamo," we deprecate criticism, and solicit attention merely to our matter.

Mount Clear.

\* \* \* The first number will be given to-morrow.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Journal.

The honorable Simon Snyder's impartial selection of a committee to inquire into the official conduct of the governor, has had its effect. They have agreed to report their opinion that the governor has been guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors."

This impartial and liberal committee were Messrs. Leib, Leacock, Huston (of Fayette) Kerr (of Washington) and Mr. Shewell—all, except the latter, staunch "confusionists!"

BONAPARTE AND THE WAGGONER.

The following humorous circumstance took place about a fortnight ago near Darlington: A man driving a heavy loaded cart, was called to by a gentleman in a gig, to "give way," which he thought the cart did rather slowly. The gentleman was impatient, blustered a great deal, and at last exclaimed: "Get out of the way fellow; don't you know I am Bonaparte?" The cart was immediately stopped, and the driver turning round, said, with a broad grin, "Are you? I have long wished to see Mr. Bonaparte; I'll soon show you how I'll treat him." He then deliberately overturned the gig, broke it to pieces and gave the gentleman a hearty beating. The poor waggoner was seized and carried before a neighboring justice, who declared he knew no law to punish an Englishman for drubbing Bonaparte, or overturning his flat bottoms wherever he met them; the prisoner has acted for the good of his country, and the gentleman must take the consequence of his folly. [London paper.]

#### AN ACT

Confirming claims to land in the district of Vincennes; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the decisions made by the commissioners appointed for the purpose of examining the claims of persons claiming lands in the district of Vincennes, in favor of such claimants as entered in the transcripts of decisions which have been transmitted by the said commissioners to the secretary of the treasury, according to law, be and the same are hereby confirmed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the confirmations or grants of land, made in the said district of Vincennes, by the governors of the north west and Indiana

territories prior to the establishment of the board of commissioners aforesaid, and in conformity with the act entitled "An act for granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes and the Illinois country, in the territory north west of the Ohio, and for confirming them in their possessions," be, and the same are hereby confirmed, unless when actually rejected by the said commissioners; although the persons entitled to the land, may not have given notice of their claim, as required by the several acts making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory: Provided however, That no other claims shall be confirmed, by virtue of this section, than such as having been entered on the territorial records, have by the commissioners aforesaid, been inserted in their reports, transmitted as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several persons or the legal representatives of the several persons to whom or to whose assigns the several tracts of the tract of land near Vincennes, known by the name of the "Upper Prairie," have been heretofore confirmed, and they are hereby respectively confirmed in their claims to the respective tracts also claimed by them, and in their actual possession, lying in that tract of land containing two hundred and forty-four acres, which is known by the name of "Continuation," and is situated between the boundaries of the tracts already confirmed, and the river Wabash.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the several persons whose claims are confirmed by this act, and had not been actually located prior to the establishment of the board of commissioners, be, and they are hereby authorized to enter their locations with the register of the land office of Vincennes, on any part of the tracts set aside for that purpose, by virtue of the act entitled "An act respecting the claims to lands in the Indiana territory, and state of Ohio" and in conformity with the provisions of that act: Provided, That such location shall be made prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight; and the right of any person who shall neglect to locate prior to that day, shall become void, and forever be barred.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every person, or legal representative of every person, whose claim to a tract of land is confirmed by this act, and who had not previously obtained a patent for the tract, from the governor either of the Indiana territory, or of the Ohio, or of the Indiana territory, shall, whenever his claim shall have been located and surveyed, be entitled to receive from the register of the land office at Vincennes, a certificate, stating that the claimant is entitled to receive a patent for such tract of land by virtue of this act; for which certificate the register shall receive one dollar; and which certificate shall entitle the party to a patent for the said tract, which shall issue in like manner as is provided by law for the other lands of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the register and receiver of public monies in the district of Kaskaskias, be allowed till the first day of December next to complete the investigation of claims to lands in the said district. And each of the said officers, and the clerk of the board, shall be allowed an additional compensation of five hundred dollars in full for his service in relation to such claims.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the public sales of the public lands in the district of Vincennes may be continued six weeks, if the term of three weeks now prescribed by law shall not be found sufficient to offer all the land within the said district for sale.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That persons entitled to a right of pre-emption to lands in the Mississippi Territory, shall be allowed till the first day of January next to make the first payment of the purchase-money of such land.

NATHL MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 8, 1807—Approved.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Married, last evening, at Montpelier, the seat of Mr. Henry Didier, by the Rev. Mr. Hargrove, Mr. William Luckie, of Harford County, to the amiable Miss Jane Ward.

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

March 31.  
Arrived, the schr. Roby, Sorrensen, 29 days from St. Jago. Brig Sally, from Havana, and three ships, one of which is said to be the Philip, from Bremen, & the brig Joseph, Beard, from Matanzas, are in the bay.

#### Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY, The second of April, at 12 o'clock, at the warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, will commence the sale of The entire CARGO of the Fair American, consisting of 222 hhd's. of New-Orleans SUGAR, said to be of a superior quality to any arrived this season.  
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.  
March 31.

#### Sale by Auction Postponed.

THE Cargo of Port Wine, Cotton &c. as advertised for to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, the 1st April, is postponed until Thursday afternoon, at half past three o'clock, on O'Donnell's wharf.  
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.  
March 31.

#### A Gardner wants employment.

WHO has been regularly bred to his business in England, and has been engaged by a number of respectable gentlemen (whose recommendation he can produce) for several years, in the neighborhood of this city, in planning, laying out, & cultivating Gardens. Apply at this Office.  
March 31. law3t

#### Ship Chandlery.

An extensive assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY and HARDWARE, for sale by wholesale and retail, at No. 3, George-street, near the Market-space, Fell's Point, by

H. BORROUGHS.

Among which are the following:  
Brass and Wood Compasses,  
Quadrants, Sextants,  
Charts of all kinds,  
Log Glasses (patent),  
Deep Sea and Log Lines,  
Do. do. Leads,  
Bar and Sheet Lead,  
Nails (an assortment)  
Twine,  
Varnish (best English)  
Block Tin and Tin Wares,  
Carpenter's and Coopers Tools.

ALSO,  
New-York Prime Pork, Cargo Beef,  
Cannons and Naval Stores.  
March 21. eol2t

#### FOR JAUNDICE AND BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, WHEATONS

Genuine Patent BITTERS,

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS!  
Secured to him by Letters Patent from the President of the United States

A MEDICINE extremely useful and efficacious for curing jaundice and billious disorders, and removing that sinking, faint and distressed feeling at the stomach, difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite, and sleep, dull heaviness in the fore part of the day, weakness and trembling of the limbs, dizziness of the head, and yellowness of countenance, complaints so common to jaundice and billious people.

Also removing constipation of the bowels, obstruction of urine, and cholery complaints, purging and purgings, indigestion, sick head ache, rheumatic complaints, &c. which arise from a collection of sour, billious matter in the stomach, and at length restoring the constitution to strength and vigor.

They are also found very useful to carry off worms, and to cure ricketty children, and may be used with safety in all constitutions, ages and sexes.

The many cures that have been effected in New-England, by the above medicine, (as may be seen in the bills) prevent the necessity of further recommendation.

LITTLEWICK,

WHEATONS

#### Patent Itch Ointment,

PRICE ONLY HALF A DOLLAR.  
The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the ITCH, without having in it any thing either dangerous or disagreeable; it being composed mostly of ingredients never before discovered or used in that disorder.

One box cures a person, and there need be no washing after the use of it, as the skin is generally left clean and smooth.

The above MEDICINES, are sold by JOHN WANCE & CO.

No. 178, Market street, opposite the Union Bank.

AND,

WARNER & HANNA,

Corner of Gay-street.  
Who have on hand, a large assortment of BOOKS, STATIONARY,  
And a variety of articles which they will sell on pleasing terms.

N. B. THE CORDIAL BALM OF GILLAD &c. with all the Patent Medicines in Family use, to be had at the above Stores.  
March 31. eol4t

#### City Commissioners' Office.

BALTIMORE, March 31, 1807.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the City Commissioners will meet on Wednesday the 8th of April next, at ten o'clock, A. M. to establish the second line of that part of Lot, No. 78, leased by Thomas Harrison to George Frederick Brown, situated on Gay-street.

Also, the second line of that part of Lot No. 119, conveyed by Alexander Lawson to Gerard Hopkins. A. M. on Thursday the 9th day of April next, they will meet at ten o'clock, A. M. to establish the South West intersection of Charles & North West-streets, and also, the line of the South West side of North West-street, from Charles-street, to Forest-Alley.

Those who are interested in the above establishments, are requested to attend with the Surveyor, Land Marks and Papers, necessary for establishing the same.

By order,  
SAMUEL VINCENT, Clerk.  
March 31. d4t

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, having attended an examination of the Scholars of MR. PATRICK EDWARDS, at his School Room, in McClelland's alley, yesterday, deem it a necessary tribute to merit, to express our high satisfaction at the proficiency they have made; and to say that his plan, as novel to us as successful in its operation, appears well calculated to ground the young beginner in a thorough knowledge of Orthography, to strengthen the memory, to excite emulation, and to quicken and mature the judgment of the Pupil.

J. CARROLL,  
ASHTON ALEXANDER,  
GEORGE PRICE,  
THOMAS CALDWELL,  
LUKE TIERNAN,  
GEORGE F. WARFIELD,  
JOHN TAGGART,  
D. FULTON,  
JOHN M'KLEAN,  
ARNOLD LIVERS,  
MATTHEW BROWN.  
Baltimore, March 23, 1807. (31) eol4t

#### A Young Man,

Who has been engaged with a mercantile character in this place, of whom satisfactory references may be had, would go as Supercargo to the West-Indies—An interview he thinks would be satisfactory. A line addressed to N. N. and left at the post-office, will be attended to.  
March 31. eol4t

#### For Sale,

A two-story Brick HOUSE and LOT, 30 feet front on Market-street, Fell's Point, and about 200 feet deep.

One ditto and LOT, 30 feet front on Shakespear-street, about 107 feet deep.

One small Frame HOUSE and LOT, 15 feet front on Ann-street, running back about 160 feet to an alley.

The above property is subject to ground rent, and offered on very moderate terms, by the subscriber, who wishes to settle all his affairs immediately. If not disposed of previous to the first of April, it will on that day be sold at auction for cash. F. DAWSON.  
January 5. eol2t-law14t4p