

Thos. & Sam. Hollingsworth,
HAVE FOR SALE,
100 hds. Muscovado Sugar,
200 do. Claved do.
Cologne Mill Stones, various sizes,
Boiling Cloths, different qualities.
January 24.

Charles Wirgman
Offers for sale,
Gold Watches,
London Jewellery,
Tin Plates in boxes,
Bell Iron,
Empty Bottles in hamper,
Venetian Red,
Spanish Brown,
L. on Potter,
Hollow Glass Ware in casks, and
A few tons Logwood and Fustic.
March 27.

Fresh Teas.
JUST RECEIVED.
50 chests Young Hyson, superior quality,
300 boxes Hyson Skin, 13 1-2 each,
30 chests very fine Souchong Teas,
15 ditto Imperial.
All the above imported in March, 1807.
For Sale by
JACOB & WM. NORRIS,
No. 64, Market-street.
March 27.

DANCING.
MR. DUPONT, respectfully informs his
friends and patrons, and the public in general,
that he proposes to resume his tuition on
his former terms; and that for the further ac-
commodation of his scholars, he will in-
struct them either by the month or quarter;
further particulars made known at Mr. Carr's
Music Store. March 27.

Nicholas S. & D. Jones,
No. 12, BOWLY'S WHARF
Have received by the ship Hercules, from Liver-
pool,
4 tons first quality White Lead, in Oil,
2 ditto Red Lead, dry.
And will receive per the Fame, daily expected,
3 tons Patent Shot, assorted from No. 1
to 8.
4 do. White Lead,
2 do. Red Lead.

ON HAND,
3 bales Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
1 do. Flushing,
3 do. first quality Sail Cloth.
ALSO,
Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Antigua and Jamaica Spirits,
N. E. Rum,
L. on and Madeira Wines, old and fit for
immediate use,
Patent Shot,
Best Flotant Indigo,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson
Skin, and Souchong TEAS,
With a general assortment of GROCE-
RIES, which will be sold on moderate terms.
ALSO,
900 Demi-johns.
March 27.

Ten Dollars Reward,
For apprehending and securing in any jail
in the United States, a certain person who
calls himself by the name of Wm. Graves, of
Albermarle county, state of Virginia; who
is a thief, and runaway from his creditors.
He is about twenty-three, or four years of
age. Light hair, light complexion, and down
look, his upper teeth arched. Had on when
he ran away, a half worn dark colored surcoat,
orange colored corded pantaloons, and rode
a saddle horse, with light mane and tail, and
one of her hind feet white, and blazed face,
about 15 and an half hands high, about six
or seven years old. If brought to this place,
twenty dollars reward will be paid by
ANDREW McDONALD,
George-town, March 27, 1807.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
George Hill,
Nautical Almanac & Requisite
Tables.
JUST PUBLISHED
THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC.
For 1807, 1808, and 1809, with some useful
additions, particularly the Moon's declination,
calculated for every sixth hour, for finding
the latitude at sea.
ALSO,
An American edition of DR. MASKELYNE'S
Requisite Tables:
To which are added the most useful Astro-
nomical Tables for Nautical purposes, with a
variety of new and useful problems, and meth-
ods of finding the longitude by eclipse of the
Sun, and occultation of the Fixed Stars by the
Moon, with an example from the last Solar
Eclipse observed by the editor at Kingsbrook.
March 27.

Red Clover Seed.
A large supply of excellent RED CLO-
VER SEED, of the growth of the late sea-
son, just received from Lancaster and York
Counties, and offered for sale by
GERARD & WM. HOPKINS,
No. 1, County wharf.
Second mo. 10.

Carriage Springs, &c.
Coach C and Upright Springs, in sets,
Chariot and Coach do.
Phyton and Cattle do.
Gig C and Telegraph do.
Coach Steps, double and treble,
Wheel-Hoops, Check Strap Loops, &c.
Just received direct from one of the first
Manufacturers in England, and for sale by the
subscriber, who will take orders for any ar-
ticles appertaining to Carriages and Harness
of every description, and can produce Pat-
terns of the most modern fashion for both,
with the particular quality thereof.
HENRY THOMPSON.
March 30.

Corn Meal,
THE subscribers intend keeping a con-
stant supply of KILN DRYED CORN MEAL,
for sale.
TYSON & JAMES,
Edlicot's wharf.
March 30.

I want to Purchase,
A middle aged Negro WOMAN, who un-
derstands house work of all kinds; for one
that can come well recommended I will give
a good price in cash. One with a child or two
will answer, or without any. One from the
country will be preferred.
A line addressed to the subscriber, or to
John Boulkin, will be attended to.
JOSHUA TURNER.
March 30.

Sale by Auction.
TO-MORROW
At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 209, Market-
street,
ALL the remaining Stock in Trade, con-
sisting of QUEEN'S-WARE, GLASS, and
CHINA; also, an elegant assortment of JA-
PANED WARES—to be sold in small lots,
suitable for private families; the whole to be
sold without reserve, for cash; or purchasers to
the amount of 50 dollars will be allowed a cre-
dit of 60 days, for approved endorsed notes.
N. B. The subscriber solicits the company
of the Ladies in particular, as they may not
meet with another opportunity of supplying
themselves with so good an assortment of the
above-mentioned articles.
Sale to continue
Thursday, 10 o'clock, morning,
Friday, 10 o'clock, ditto.
JOHN PAWLEY.
d5f

Sale by Auction.
On THURSDAY,
The second of April, at 12 o'clock, at the venue
warehouse, at the corner of Second and Fre-
derick-streets, will commence the sale of
The entire CARGO of the Fair American,
consisting of
222 hds. of New-Orleans SUGAR, said
to be of a superior quality to any arrived this
season.
THOMAS CHASE, Aucr.
March 31.

Sale by Auction Postponed.
THE Cargo of Port Wine, Cotton &c. as
advertised for to-morrow afternoon, Wed-
nesday, the 1st April, is postponed until Thurs-
day afternoon, at half past three o'clock, on
O'Donnell's wharf.
THOMAS CHASE, Aucr.
March 31.

Sale by Auction.
On THURSDAY NEXT,
The 2d proximo, at the dwelling of Mr. William
Sollars, No. 51, Allanna-street, Fell's-Point,
will be sold at auction without reserve,
That handsome two-story frame HOUSE &
LOT of GROUND, now occupied by Mr.
Sollars.
ALSO,
A stout, healthy Negro Woman, about 19
years of age, well accustomed to all kinds
of house work.
And immediately after,
A handsome assortment of
Household Furniture,
Consisting of
Feather Beds, Bedsteads, and Bedding,
Mahogany Bureaus,
Do. Dining and Breakfast Tables,
Windsor Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Chi-
naware,
Brass Andirons, and sundry Kitchen Furni-
ture.
JOSEPH CLARK, Aucr.
March 30.

GERMAN LINENS.
The subscriber has just received 50 pack-
ages of
GERMAN LINENS,
Which he offers for sale on liberal terms for
approved paper,
Consisting of
Rouans, } Entitled to drawback.
White Platillas, }
Brown Holland, }
Checks & Stripes, }
Britannias, }
ON HAND,
Cress a la Moulis, Dowls, Britannias,
Platillas, Tichenburgs, Burdaps,
Chittabully Bafas, Sawas, Black Floren-
tine,
Black Hats, Cotton Stripes, Black Hose,
Laces and Edgings, Black Hair Ribband,
&c.
ALSO,
15 pipes high flavored 4th proof Cogniac
Brandy.
JOHN SPERRY,
55, Smith's wharf.
March 30.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION.
SPECTACLES.
THIS little work of four pages, intended
to be published every Saturday, will shortly
make its appearance. Subscriptions are at
present received at the different Book-stores
in this city, where the Prospectus has been
left.
Ye who delight in fun and frolic,
Or ye of temper melancholic;
Or who, of pinguid look and sanguine,
With nerves of nature Adamantine,
Come take a PEER—'twill clear your sight,
And bring strange things, indeed, to light.
March 28.

Notice.
THE subscribers will apply to the judges
of Baltimore county court, or to one of the
judges thereof, for the benefit of the insol-
vent law.
JAMES L. HAWKINS,
LEVI CLAGETT.
March 25, 1807.

Fifty Cents Reward.
Rakaway WILLIAM SMITHSON, about
5 feet 8 inches high, brown hair, dark com-
plexion. Had on blue cloth coat, white jack-
et, drab bennet's cord pantaloons; took with
him brown coating round jacket and trousers.
Whoever will bring him to the subscriber,
shall receive the above reward; no expenses
paid.
FRANCIS FORSTER, Hatter,
92, Market street.
March 30.

TUITION.
We whose names are here-
unto subscribed, having attended an examina-
tion of the Scholars of Mr. PATRICK ED-
WARDS, at his School Room, in M'Cle-
and's alley, yesterday, deem it a necessary
tribute to merit, to express our high satis-
faction at the proficiency they have made; and
to say that his plan, as novel to us as success-
ful 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'KEAN,
ARNOLD LIVERS,
MATTHEW BROWN.
Baltimore, March 23, 1807. (31) eodf

(BY AUTHORITY.)
AN ORDINANCE
To regulate the gauging of casks, and the
inspection of spirituous liquors in the city of
Baltimore.

I. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor
and city council of Baltimore, That two
persons be appointed Gaugers of casks con-
taining spirituous liquors within the city of
Baltimore, which said city shall be divided
into two districts, to wit: For the western
district, from the west side of Charles-street
to the limits of the city westward inclusive;
and for the eastern district, from the west
side of Charles-street, eastward, to the li-
mits of the city; and the said gaugers shall
interchange their districts on the Monday of
every second week: And it shall be law-
ful for either of said gaugers, under the di-
rection of the mayor, upon application be-
ing made for that purpose to assist the other
gauger when the quantity of liquors ready
for gauging shall render it necessary; but
such assistance shall not be given when the
gauger's services are required in his own
district: And it shall be the duty of each
of the gaugers aforesaid, to return once in
every three months, on oath or affirmation, to
the mayor, an accurate account of every cask
of liquor by him inspected and gauged,
distinguishing foreign from domestic distil-
led liquors, and the amount of ullages.
And before the said Gaugers shall en-
ter upon the duties of their offices they
shall give bond with security, to be
approved of by the mayor, to the mayor
and city council of Baltimore, in the sum
of one thousand dollars for the faithful dis-
charge of the duties of their office, And
the said Gaugers shall, on the first day of
May, annually, obtain from the mayor a
license under the corporate seal, and for
every such license that may be granted to
such Gauger, he shall pay to the register,
for the use of the city, the sum of one hun-
dred dollars; and in case the mayor may
at any time deem it necessary and ex-
pedient, from any cause whatever, he from
time to time may appoint a deputy, who
shall receive the same compensation for his
services as the gaugers may be entitled to
receive and be subject to the same rules
and regulations, except the payment of a
license as aforesaid. And the said gaugers
shall have and receive for their services
eight cents for every cask gauged, four
cents for ullages upon casks heretofore gau-
ged, four and a half cents for trying the
proof of domestic distilled liquors, inspect-
ing and marking the cask containing the
same, to be paid by the seller; and four
cents for examining and re-inspecting and
marking the same, when required by any
person offering to buy or sell such liquors,
to be paid by the person or persons purchas-
ing the same, provided the said domestic
distilled liquors shall come up to the proof
it is marked to be of; but if in the opinion
of the gauger so examining the same, the
said liquor is below the proof it is marked
to be of, then the person offering the same
for sale shall pay the expence of such re-
inspection.

II. And be it enacted and ordained, That
it shall be the duty of said gaugers, when
required to gauge all wine, rum, molasses,
and other liquid merchandize (malt liquor
excepted) imported, brought or put into any
butt, tun, pipe, hoghead, barrel, or other
cask in the said city, and to mark and set
down the true number of gallons, according
to the English standard and excise of wine
measure, which each cask or vessel will
truly contain, with his own mark, all which
casks with the true marks and numbers,
with the owner or owners names, shall be
entered into a book to be kept for that purpose,
occasion may require; and if any cask or
vessel gauged and marked by the gauger
aforesaid, shall be found lacking or exceed-
ing one or more gallons in every quarter
cask, or two or more gallons in casks of a
larger size of the quantity so numbered and
marked on the casks or vessels as aforesaid,
the said gauger shall forfeit and pay two dol-
lars for each and every gallon so lacking or
exceeding the number or mark so set down
on each cask.

III. And be it enacted and ordained, That
the said gaugers shall carefully examine and
inspect all casks containing liquors, distil-
led from domestic materials which may be
brought to the city of Baltimore for sale,
and when in the judgment of the gaugers
any cask shall be merchantable, agreeably
to the provisions of this ordinance, he shall
mark the same with the letter B, with the
marking iron on the bilge near the bung of
such cask; and when the said inspector
shall judge any cask to be defective in the
make thereof, he is hereby authorized and
directed to condemn every such cask as un-
merchantable, and shall mark the same with
a marking iron on the bilge near the bung
thereof with a broad arrow, and all casks
containing any liquors aforesaid, shall be
made of well seasoned white oak, free from
sap, round at the bilge and heads, the staves
thereof shall not be less than half an inch
in thickness at the thinnest part thereof, and
not more than three quarters of an inch at
the thickest part thereof, and shall be made
tight, and secured with twelve good and
sufficient hoops on all barrels, and sixteen
good and sufficient hoops on all double bar-
rels and hogheads.

IV. And be it enacted and ordained, That
it shall be the duty of the said Gaugers to
examine and inspect the quality of all coun-
try distilled liquors, brought to the said
city for sale, and ascertain in the most ac-
curate manner the strength and quality
thereof, under such rules and regulations as
the mayor may direct, and to mark with
marking irons, the proof which in their
judgment it may be found to bear, on the
head of the cask containing the same, from
first proof upwards, except such liquor as
shall not come up to first proof, which shall
be marked with a round O, and with the
number of degrees under said proof.

V. And be it enacted and ordained, That
if any person or persons shall alter any
mark or number, marked and set down by
either of the Gaugers aforesaid, thereby to
deceive and defraud the purchaser of rum,
wine, molasses, or other liquid merchandize
so gauged, inspected, marked and numbered
as aforesaid, or shall put any false mark or
number on any cask or casks of rum, wine,
molasses or other liquid merchandize, every
such person or persons shall forfeit and pay
twenty dollars for every such offense. And
of all fines and forfeitures incurred under
this ordinance, the one-half shall be applied
to the use of the informer.

BALTZER SCHAEFFER,
President of the first branch of the city
Council.
JAMES CALHOUN,
President of the second branch of the
City Council.
APPROVED, March 26, 1807,
(L. S. C.) THOROWGOOD SMITH,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.
THE TABLE.—No. I.
The United States is called a young
country, and its inhabitants a new people.
Such, however, is not the case. This
country, strictly speaking, is as old as Egypt,
and its inhabitants neither more nor less
(with the exception of Indians and Africans)
than a motley collection of Europeans and
the descendants of Europeans.
Such is the simple and unadorned fact:
and when the vast extent of territory yet to
be settled is taken into the account, several
centuries must roll away, before the country
can be so filled with inhabitants as to give
to it a people, one and homogeneous.
Another whim has been broached, and
is fondly cherished. Expressed in plain
and intelligible terms, it amounts to this:
"An European, settling in the United
States, becomes thereby a better man, and
his race, born within the United States, (in-
cluding Louisiana), a better race, than if he
had continued in his native soil, and they
had been born and remained there with him.
This is a flattering hypothesis; but how
is it supported? Is there any thing in the
soil or climate of the United States, or in
their laws or institutions, capable of making
an European better, or his descendants a
better race of men?
We confess that there are not a few
facts, whose bearing is to establish a con-
trary hypothesis.
The inhabitants of Massachusetts, Vir-
ginia and Delaware, consist almost wholly
of descendants of Europeans, born and
educated in the country which they inhabit.
Here then, if any where in the United
States, we may expect to find the American
character, in its most improved state, and
under its most imposing form.
To a late address by the legislature of
Massachusetts, praising the wisdom of his
measures, Mr. Jefferson returned a gracious
answer. "This letter or answer being
read from the chair, by the speaker of the
house of representatives—(we use the words
of the house employed on this occasion)
It is thereupon ordered, that the same be
deposited among the archives of the house,
and printed in the paper, in which are pro-
mulgated the laws of the commonwealth."
Let us turn our attention for a moment to
the commons of the parliament of England.
Among the answers of their king to
their addresses, approving of his measures,
in trying or critical occasions, we do not
find a single instance in which these
commons have been guilty of such abject
flattery, as formally to direct any one of
them to be preserved in their archives as a
precious relic, and copies thereof promul-
gated to the people, in like manner as their
laws.
An act, against which the blood of Eng-
lishmen would rebel, has been done by the
representatives of the state of Massachusetts,
the descendants of Englishmen.
Is this act characteristic of high-minded
republicans?
It was not till the evils inseparable from
democracy had destroyed liberty in Athens,
and debased the sentiments of its once cele-
brated citizens, that they were guilty of si-
milar prostrations to their supposed bene-
factor. (1.)
The house of delegates of the state of
Virginia affords another example no less
striking, and, if possible, more disgraceful
to the republican character. In an address
to Mr. Jefferson, the following reasoning is
substantially used, to induce him to become
a candidate for the ensuing presidency:
"We acknowledge that the republican
principle requires a rotation in the higher
departments of government, as essential to
the preservation of liberty. But a man
cannot be said to violate a principle, un-
less he intends its violation. Now it is not
your intention to violate the principle of ro-
tation. Your fixed intention we are assur-
ed is, not to serve the republic for the next
four years. This intention, therefore, is
equivalent to your having been actually out
of office during that period of time; con-
sequently, the principle of rotation, so dear
to all true republicans, will not be affected
or impaired by your acting as president for
the ensuing four years."
It is thus the commons of the ancient
dominion, that portion of the United
States first settled by Europeans, whose
planters live in palaces, assume the post of
princes, and are waited upon by a train of
slaves, assert the dignity of freemen, and
rise superior to their English ancestors.
"At a meeting of certain descendants of
Englishmen, sitting themselves delegates of
New-Castle county, in the state of Dela-
ware, held conformably to a recommenda-
tion of the grand jury of said county" Mr.
Jefferson is addressed in the following lan-
guage:
"Through various sources we have ob-
tained information that puts it beyond a
doubt, you have declared your intention, at
(1.) See Plutarch's life of Demetrius.

the end of the presidency, to decline a re-
election, and retire from the arduous duties
of first magistrate, to the repose of private
life. Although we honor the disinterested-
ness of such conduct, a variety of circum-
stances impress us with the apprehension
that even this virtuous example might be
hazardous at so critical a moment.
"Clouds of danger hang over our com-
mon country, which threaten to burst in
deep laid treason and open violence. At
such a crisis the canvassing and cabals con-
sequent on the change of a president, might
we apprehend, be dangerous.
"We therefore intreat you, sir, not to
withhold your name at the next presidential
election, but, once more, permit the public
good to outweigh personal considerations.
At the end of four years more, we hope there
will be no impediment or restraint to your
laudable ambition of setting a glorious ex-
ample for future chief magistrates.
"We will not take up your time with
professions of regard and admiration of your
public conduct. All America, and we be-
lieve, all the world, are ready to approve
the ground of our confidence. But we de-
clare, that by according with our ardent
wish and expectation, which we sincerely
believe is the hope and desire of our repu-
blican fellow-citizens, you will add addi-
tional obligations to the numerous blessings
which, under the smiles of Providence, with
grateful hearts, we are at all times ready to
acknowledge, as the result of your happy
administration."
We cannot peruse these many acts and
solicitations of the descendants of English-
men, and drive from our recollection the
accounts given by Dio Cassius and Suetonius,
of the flattery and humble intreaties employ-
ed by the Roman senate and people after
they had lost the dignity of freeman, to in-
duce Augustus to continue at the head of
affairs.
Augustus having arrived at supreme pow-
er, affected a great degree of moderation and
respect for the rights of the people, by main-
taining most of the ancient forms of the
republican constitution, and pretending to
consider his own functions as merely a tem-
porary administration for the public bene-
fit. As consul, he went through the usual
process of the periodical elections, and at
the end of the seventh year of his govern-
ment actually announced to the senate his
resignation of all authority. This feigned
annunciation was followed by a general sup-
plication of the senate and Roman people, that
he would not abandon the republic which he
had saved from destruction.
Overpowered by their solicitations; "since
it must be so (said Augustus) I accept the
empire for ten years, unless the public tran-
quillity should permit me before that time to
enjoy the retirement I passionately long
for."
Augustus, we are told, repeated the same
mockery five times in the course of his gov-
ernment, accepting the chief magistracy,
sometimes for ten and sometimes only for
five years.
No doubt it would be perceived, without
our mentioning it, that the parallel here sug-
gested is not between Augustus and Mr.
Jefferson, but between the degenerate Ro-
mans, in the days of Augustus, and citizens
of the United States, the descendants of
Europeans in the presidency of Mr. Jeff-
erson.
Is the enthusiasm of liberty banished
from our shores? Is the spirit of indepen-
dence evaporated? Is the ardor of patri-
otism dead? Is it our climate, is it our soil,
is it our republican institutions, that have
brightened the descendants of Englishmen to
solicit for a ruler, like the corrupt and deg-
enerate senate of Rome?
Where now shall we look for the advo-
cates of principles not men?
Where meet with respecters of the rights
of their fellow citizens?
Where discover men satisfied with that
degree of consideration, they can procure
by their abilities, fairly measured, against
those of an opponent?
Where find men who labor for the public
without hope of profit?
Where seek for men, who reject every
attempt to create personal dependence?
If already become imitators of the deg-
enerate Romans, in the days of Augustus;
if already our elections, which every citizen
should approach free and unbiased, are in-
fluenced by the addresses of legislatures and
presidential letters; if already oaths and
obligations are dead letters in our constitu-
tions; if already all love of country is
swallowed up in a love for office; if already
patriotism and the heroic virtues are sup-
planted by hypocrisy, selfishness and can-
dour; if already the cry of liberty is heard
loudest amongst the most profligate and
degenerate—we may boast of the name, but
we are no longer republicans.
When some neglected fabric rots beneath
The weight of years, and totters to the tempest,
Must Heaven dispatch the messenger of light
Or wake the dead to warn us of its fall,
JOHNSON'S IRENE
Mount-Clear.

From the New-York Evening Post.
It has been the custom of European
writers to decry all literary productions that
appear on this side of the Atlantic, and to
represent America as a climate unfavorable to
the culture and expansion of genius—Some
of our authors have followed their example,
and even one has joined in this illiberal ac-
cusation who may himself be designated as
an instance of its falsity.
"In the cold shades, beneath those shift-
ing skies,
Where Fancy sickens and where Genius
dies;
Where few and feeble are the Muse's
strains,

Mount-Clear.
JOHNSON'S IRENE
Mount-Clear.

Mount-Clear.
JOHNSON'S IRENE
Mount-Clear.

Mount-Clear.
JOHNSON'S IRENE
Mount-Clear.

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JOHNSON'S IRENE
Mount-Clear.