

It appears to have been planned that the different bodies of volunteers should unite at Natchez the beginning of December. Should the proclamation and orders of the President reach that place in time, where we have two gun-boats, it is possible the scheme may be crushed in its embryo state. Should it however have previously passed on, or should its numbers enable it to proceed without a check, New-Orleans may be the point of attack, the shipping at which place may be seized to aid in carrying on an enterprise against Vera Cruz. At all events, however, what momentary triumphs may crown these treasonable schemes, they will soon and vigorously be crushed by the arm of government, and it will be seen that the western people will do their duty.

Our decided opinion is that there ought to be no reference on this subject. Treason and traitors are entitled to no reference; and the people of the United States, without being unnecessarily alarmed, ought to be enabled to appreciate the danger that menaces them. Under this impression we shall give publicity to every fact of importance that we can collect, and even to rumors of any conference, carefully separating the one from the other, to avoid doing injustice to those who may be erroneously implicated.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Meadville, Pennsylvania, to a member of Congress, dated November 26, 1806.

For some weeks past the rumour and appearance of emissaries through the Western country and particularly in the town of Meadville, excited considerable apprehensions among the Friends of Peace and of the Union here. But the improbability that any expedition or assembly of people would be attempted, led us to construe as favorably as possible, the rumours that were excited, and the designs that were manifested. We could not then believe that when a captain Davis and a colonel Smith appeared in this town, offering to engage as many adventurers as would accept their proposals of an expedition on the Ohio, and of embarking there under the secrecy, to be imposed on them by an oath, upon some private expedition under Col. Burr, that any seriously intended against the peace of the United States. Whether any such thing is yet intended, a few weeks will develop.

However, on the 24th instant, in consequence of the proposals of Davis and Smith, and their private agents, nine men, after disposing of their property and settling their affairs here, embarked from this town for Beaver, with the unexpressed intention of joining the secret expedition under Col. Burr. The names of the adventurers are, Frederick Haysmaker, coxswain, Luke Hill, Green Iron, William Davis, Hugh Allen, James Knox, James Kennedy, John Govin, a man of the name of Wheeler, and another of the name of Burnside. Samuel Lord, the marshal's deputy for this district, with three others, are preparing to depart on the same business in a day or two; Charles Reed, Stephen Wetherston, and a doctor, I think Mulholm is his name, from Erie county, have passed through this place on the same expedition, also a number to the amount of 3 or 40, from the western part of the state of N. Y. on their route thro' this place openly avowed similar intentions, and held nightly meetings with their brethren in enterprize here. The doctor is by his own account an agent in the transaction; he informed me that they had three large boats built on Beaver, under the direction of Comfort Tyler, of the state of New-York, who is now at Beaver, and that they would embark from thence on the first Monday in December next. Hugh Allen, after he had returned from Pittsburgh, whether he had been sent by his associates here, informed me, that he had been introduced to Comfort Tyler, and had arranged his plan with him. There are very flattering prospects held out to them, and the needy and the desperate embark in it with avidity. An oath, they say, will be administered them at Beaver, before they will be informed of the object of the expedition, and those unwilling then to go will be at liberty to return that injunction of secrecy. They calculate upon the information they receive from their leaders that the expedition will be supported by more than five thousand men, and if the information we receive from travellers be correct, they have accommodations provided for that number on the Ohio, in different places. A salt merchant of the Kibby, went through Meadville on the 23d inst. and said he had sold to the projectors of the expedition seven hundred barrels of salt for their use. It is said that some of the Wilkins' family in Pittsburgh are engaged in it, and though the expedition is kept very secret in Pittsburgh, many adventurers there are engaged to embark in it. What I mention from information may not be true, though it is derived from some of themselves. But I have seen these I mention of place, embark in canoes in French Creek, and heard them huzza a farewell to Meadville.—They are all federalists, and cordially unfriendly to the government. They even declared that no democrat, or man friendly to the government should be permitted to participate in the enterprise, as no such man could be trusted. The people here are much divided in their conjectures upon the expedition. Some believe that an attempt is projected to separate the western from the eastern states, and add them to Louisiana.

Nov. 27th.

There is something of moment and I apprehend of danger on foot. Since I wrote the above, Jabez Colt, Ralph Mallin, James Gibson, and Samuel Lord, have departed for Beaver; Colt and Mallin expect commissions—Israel Miller is also from Erie.

The following are documents which accompanied the report of the committee on that part of the President's Message

which relates to an invasion of our territory by the troops of Spain; and to the adoption of measures for the protection thereof.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

December, 15, 1806.

SIR, A greably to the request of the committee, expressed in your letter of the 10th instant, I herewith enclose such information on the subject referred to them, as is possessed by this department, in addition to what was communicated to Congress with the message of the President of the United States, at the commencement of the present session, viz.

A copy of governor Cordero's answer to general Wilkinson's letter of the 4th October, marked No. 1, and an extract from captain general Salcedo's answer to governor Claiborne's 1st letter to governor Herrera, marked No. 2.

To which I would beg leave to add the following statement and remarks.

The law fixing the military establishment of the United States, being under the eye of the committee; it may only be necessary to remark that of the force which it authorised, eighteen companies are posted as follows, viz.

One company in Portland and Portsmouth harbor.

One do. Boston harbor and at the arsenal Springfield.

One do. Rhode Island and Connecticut.

One do. New-York harbor.

One do. on the Delaware, below Philadelphia.

One do. Norfolk and Baltimore harbors.

One do. Charleston harbor, S. C. and in North Carolina.

Two do. frontiers of Georgia.

One do. do. of Tennessee.

One do. at Chickasaw Bluffs and Arkansas.

One do. at St. Louis.

One do. Chikago, south end of Lake Michigan.

One do. Detroit.

One do. Michilimackinac.

One do. Niagara.

One do. Fort Wayne, on the portage between the Wabash and the Miami of the Lakes. The remaining force is under the immediate command of the general in the Orleans and Mississippi territories.

The corps are nearly complete, including the recruits now on their passage for the lower Mississippi.

In addition to the regular force under the immediate command of the general, he is authorised to call on the Orleans and Mississippi territories for such reinforcements of militia, as may be thought expedient:

Arms for infantry, and pistols and swords for a due proportion of cavalry, have been forwarded to New Orleans, for the use of such militia as might be called into service.

The Spanish force which has lately been represented as amounting to 1500 men, principally mounted militia; there is, however, reason for believing that their numbers have been exaggrated. Their force at Pensacola, Mobile, and Bayou Rouge, amounts, probably, to from 500 to 650 men.

It is not possible to form any thing like a correct opinion of the force which Spain could bring into the field from her extensive western and southern territories, or from beyond sea. It may be presumed that the war in which she is at present engaged, and which endangers some of her valuable possessions, must render it difficult for her to draw a very considerable force to any point on our frontiers.

As to the protection of our citizens, I may be allowed to refer the committee to the Message of the president of the United States to Congress, of the 2d instant, in which he has expressed his idea of the means of protecting them at the commencement of a war, and until a regular army may be raised. But as the right of deciding on this, as well as other questions, rests with Congress, the President it must rely on the means they shall judge most expedient to provide.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

H. DEARBORN,

Camp of Nhoquoctles, Oct. 11, 1805.

SIR, I informed your excellency by my letter of the 29th of last month, that I had sent that of your excellency's of the 24th, of the same month to the captain general Brigadier Don Nemesio Salcedo, on whom I depend, because I was not invested with a competent authority, for its discussion, and as the answer belonged to said chief. I flatter myself that in consideration of the good of humanity which your excellency professed to wish, and of the good harmony which reigns between our governments, your excellency would have expected his answer to determine on your operations, because I am not at liberty not to carry into execution the orders which command me to consider the Houdorun as the boundary line of the province.

I see, by the letter of your excellency of the 4th inst. which I have just received, that against my hopes you have marched your troops towards the Sabine without any hostile views against the Spaniards, but with the intention only of maintaining the pretensions of the U. States to that side of said river.

Your excellency's very well acquainted with the sacred duties of a soldier; I must in consequence declare to your excellency that though the result of the operations which your excellency has undertaken, ought not in any manner whatever to be considered as an act of hostility provoked by my government, I must oppose myself to it, in discharge of the obligation which I am under, to oppose myself to the aggressions of the U. S. and to preserve entire as far as lies in my power the tranquillity of my servants.

I take the proper means that your excellency may receive this letter, praying the Lord our God that he may preserve your life for many years.

I am, respectfully, &c.
(Signed) ANTONIO CORDERO.
His Excellency,
Gen. James Wilkinson.

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1806.

If the new carriers in the Old town Point rounds should omit serving any of our patrons, the editor requests that a notice will be given at the office; and the error shall be promptly corrected.

Extract of a letter received at Philadelphia, by a respectable gentleman of this place, dated HAVANNA, November 27th, 1806.

"We have just received the official news, by way of Carthagena, (S. A.) of the recapture of Buenos Ayres, which took place on the 12th August last—the loss of the English was, 500 killed, and the rest, including General Bessford, made prisoners of war."

COMMUNICATION.

It has circulated among some of the members of the Virginia legislature, that a resolution will be brought before them, to express their undiminished confidence in Mr. Jefferson and to censure the proceedings of the Republican minority of the last Congress. So far as the first branch of the resolution extends; it must obtain the cordial co-operation of every friend of the administration; but as to the latter part of the motion, there are many who would deem it unnecessary and injurious.

It would be right for the legislature to express their confidence in the administration of Mr. Jefferson.

Because, since the last session of the legislature, that administration has been attacked by a new set of men, and upon new grounds.

Because the same reasons which justified the address of last winter, as strongly recommend it at the present crisis. Our relations with Europe are not yet adjusted. England has not yet done us justice; and Spain while she has "pressed" her war on our western frontier, has only "protracted the negotiation" elsewhere. In this attitude of things it is right that the determined spirit of the country should rise from every commanding quarter, in support of our cause, and of the administration which conducts it. It is right because in republican governments the statements of the people will always produce a greater or less effect upon the conduct of their servants; foreign nations know and consult this barometer; and therefore should the natural determination to redress their injuries always be sufficiently manifested to foreign nations.

Among the other organs however for announcing it to the eye of public sentiment, the Legislature of Virginia holds not the least respectable or commanding place.

But to extend this resolution into any censure upon the republican minority, appears to me perfectly unnecessary; ultimately unjust, as the punishment, which it inflicts, may equally strike the innocent as the guilty; and because this is not the right method and politic course to be pursued by the republican party in the present posture of affairs.

It is unnecessary, because superfluous. The confidence which the resolution expresses in the administration, is a sufficient censure upon the men, who have attacked it. When it is known to the world, that the Virginia Legislature, in spite of all the artifices, which have been lately practiced upon the administration, are yet unshaken in their opinion of its integrity, its lens, what stronger illustration could be required of the little efforts which the opposition have made upon them?

It may prove unjust, because it is not possible to distinguish the innocent from the guilty. Grant that Mr. Randolph deserves to be censured for thus attacking the administration, does it therefore follow that every republican member who voted with him deserves a similar fate? Is it certain that they too would have opposed and attacked the administration? Mr. Randolph was open in his hostility; he did not quietly repose upon the soft cushion of his representative station, as they did; he spoke as well as voted. Instead of a simple YEA, or NAY, he delivered long and elaborate speeches. But by what means is their sympathy with Mr. R.'s attack upon the administration to be ascertained? Not by their votes because these votes were pronounced as to our foreign relations; and because many a man has conscientiously differed upon them, whose confidence in Mr. Jefferson was equally unshaken, Cato may conceive that it is Bonaparte's design to invade and colonise this country; Cassius may entertain a less alarming opinion of his policy and his interest. The one may suppose a non-impairment law, calculated only to provoke the resentment of Great Britain; the other may conceive such a measure to be the only expedient for bringing her to her senses. These men may therefore conscientiously differ about the policy, which we should pursue towards Great Britain and Spain; and yet both may be Republicans; both may have the fullest confidence in the virtues and talents of Mr. Jefferson.

This is not the proper course to be pursued. The true policy is that of CONCILIATION. When we consider that the federal party are now "humbled into dust and ashes;" that they are impotent by themselves; that they can only derive confidence and strength from republican schisms; and that practicing upon the subtle maxim of tyrants, they must DIVIDE AND CONQUER; it is impossible to suppress the wish that these schisms should never burst forth, or that they should always be healed as soon as possible, where they do not emanate from any material difference of principle. Of some of the members of the republican minority, it is not even known that their confidence in the administration is impaired. Even Mr. Randolph himself has not avowed a de-

clared opposition to Mr. Jefferson. With Mr. Madison and Mr. Gauger he holds no terms all; but it is difficult to believe him the decided opponent of Mr. Jefferson. Decius has spoken of "the illustrious character by whom" (our government) "was administered," and the world have not for a moment hesitated in ascribing the essays of Decius to the pen of Mr. R. Does it not then become the friends of the administration, to rest for a time upon their arms; until they have once more seen Mr. R. and his Co-voters, on the public theatre where they now stand; to adopt no expedient which is calculated to widen the breach; to do nothing of themselves, but leave it to them to act? They have their own destiny in their own hands; and if they fail, let their ruin be upon their own heads!

Enquirer.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

December 23.

Arrived, fchr. Henry, Graves, 23 days from St. Thomas—Coffee—W. L. and J. L. Gray—Left, brig Antelope, Gray, ready to sail; fchr. Amazon, Phillips, for Baltimore in 3 or 4 days; fchr. Fatier and Sons, Hopkins, of Norfolk, for Baltimore in 2 or 3 days; ship George Dyer, Watts, of Baltimore, discharging; fchr. Margaret, Flammigan, of Baltimore, discharging; fchr. Saco, Kawano, Swan, of Salem, for Wilmington, N. C. 4 or 5 days; fchr. Happy Return, Tatem, for Philadelphia in 1 or 2 days; ship General Hamilton, of Portland, uncertain; fchr. Hope, Noble, of Portsmouth, N. H. do.; brig Sparrow, of Alexandria, just arrived from the windward. Dec. 22, lat. 70, 43, spoke the fchr. Nancy, White, of Snow, 31, 3 days from Guadaloupe, all well. Dec. 12, of Hatteras shoals, brig Dean, of New York, 4 days from Savannah; and hermaphrodite brig Agona, Pitman, 84 days from Leghorn, for Rhode Island. St. Thomas's was constantly blockaded by the Jalón frigate, a brig and schooner, and almost every vessel that was bound by them was sent into Tortola. The day before I sailed they appeared off the harbor with a large American schooner, pilot-boat built, bearing up to Tortola.

Also, fchr. John and Joseph, Manning, in 38 days from Faguir, (France)—Lallans—Wm. Patterson & Sons. Brings nothing new.

Philadelphia, December 21. Cleared, ship Jane, Bliss, London; brigs Almirata, Baker, Barcelona; Syren, Veacock, Jamaica; Ruth and Mary, Ruffel, Havana; Julia, Wilton, New-Orleans; Jane, Pearl, Guadalupe; fchr. Hazard, Connell, Kingston; John Wharton, Turner, Trinidad; Dolly, merchant, Portland; Hoop Unity, Hand, Alexandria.

The fchr. Sea Horse, Tully, from Charleston, ship Pilgrim, Drews, 52 days from Bordeaux, and ship Favorite, Lancaifer, from Ile of May, are below.

The brig Susan, Smith, failed from Havana the 20th Nov. and the fchr. Deborah, Smith, the 26th, both for this port.

Saturday arrived, brig Delight, capt. Pierce, 62 days from Lisbon. Left there, the U. States frigate Constitution, repairing. In lat. 26, long. 63, spoke brig Rebecca, rown, from Alexandria, for Martinico, out 8 days.

Yesterday arrived, the ship South Carolina, Merrick, (captain Tubis died off Cape of Good Hope.) Left the Sand-Heads 7th August, at which time the ship China Packet, Hewitt, of and for this port, ready for sea lay at Calcutta, detained by an embargo on account of the English fleet being about to sail for Canton.

Same day arrived, brig Alexander, captain Hartwell, from Point Petre, Guad. and left there, Nov. 25, the Nancy White, Porter, of and for Snowhill, to fail in 2 days; brig Elizabeth, of New York, discharging; barque Mars, Kand, of and for Newburyport, in 10 days; Ann Martin, Rumie, for Newbern, N. C. in 3 days; ship Minerva, Baker, of Portland, for Philadelphia, in 10 days; brig Nabby, Drinkwater, of Portland, in 13 days; brig Mary and Sally, Brown, of Charleston, S. C. in 15 days; fchr. Polly and Sally, Woodthor, for Newburyport in 14 days; brig Relief, Williams, of Newburyport, in 20 days; fchr. Rover, Delaney, of Newburyport, in 15 days; ship I edford, Shaw, of Portsmouth, for New York in 8 days; brig Henry, Catter, of and for Portland, in 20 days; fchr. Cynthia, Ropes, of and for Salem, in 15 days; a Charleston ship to fail in 14 days. Dec. 21, lat. 25, 8, long. 67, W. spoke an hermaphrodite brig 78 days from Leghorn, bound to Rhode Island, all well. Cape Henlopen bearing N. W. 17 leagues, spoke the fchr. Sea Horse, 13 days from Charleston, bound to Philadelphia.

Arrived, fchr. Sally, Watson, Havana. Left there 1st inst. brig Polly and Betty, Selby, Philadelphia, just arrived; Savannah, Thurston, for Philadelphia, soon; Lydia, Lawton, of Philadelphia, for New-Orleans; schooner Ariadne, Smith, for Philadelphia next day.

Schr. Mildred, Hendy, sent into Antigua on her passage from Point Petre, for this port cleared after paying heavy charges. Left there, brig Olivia, and brig Traveller, from Point Petre for New York, and brig Deborah, Allen, from Point Petre for Philadelphia, all libelled.

Ship Hercules, Mayne, from Havana, failed the 28th ult.—The fchr. Deborah, Morey, failed 6 days before for this port. Captain Mayne, off the Capes of Delaware, on the 10th instant, spoke a fchr. (supposed the Richmond, Butler, from Leghorn, for this port.

NOTICE.

For the Benefit of those who are real Objects of Charity.

THE subscribers are now cutting up about 150 Hogs per day, and are desirous of bestowing on the Poor—The Hogs' Legs.

Any owners on us for a quantity in proportion to the wants of the family, from the Mayor of the City, as well as from the Clergy of all denominations; and Doctors of Physic having a knowledge of Objects of Charity, will be attended to by ISAAC PHILLIPS & Co.

The different editors by inserting the above will render a service to the Poor.

December 24.

Came to the Subscriber's.

ABOUT the 24th of September last, a Black COW, with a white face, some white under her belly, no perceptible ear mark or brand; appears to be about six years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property; pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM PEMBERTON,
Randall's Town

December 18

Sale by Auction.
By order of John Sloc, esq. superintendent of the Indian trade, will be sold at our auction room, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. on terms that will be made known, at the time of sale, A quantity of Furs & Peltry,
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctrs.

Sale by Auction.
THIS DAY,
At 12 o'clock, at our auction room, at the head of Frederick street, will be sold, the entire CARGO of the brig Betty and Peggy, from Trinidad, consisting of
76 hhds. and 15 barrels first quality TRINIDAD SUGAR.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctrs.
December 21

Sale by Auction.
Will be added to the Dry Goods Sale on Friday Morning, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, 11 bales of Muslins, just received by a packet from the eastward.
1 trunk of worsted Hosiery and Mitts,
and
1 case of Harry the 8th Playing Cards.
And in addition to the sale at 10 o'clock, 15,000 bushels coarse and fine Liverpool Salt, on a credit, and in lots of 500 bushels each.

Also,
1000 acres of LAND, in Randolph county, in the state of Virginia, patents of which may be seen at the Venue Office previous to the sale.
THOMAS CHASE, Auctr.

Dec. 24
50,000 lbs. Green Coffee,
AND 3,000 lbs. SUGAR,
RECEIVED per the schooner Henry G. Graves, master, from St. Thomas's, and for sale by
W. L. & J. BARNEY,
December 24.

Fresh Fruit, &c.
The subscribers have just received and offer for sale,
70 boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins, 30 Jars do. do.
25 Jars Grapes,
25 boxes soft-shelled Almonds,
45 boxes Mould Candies, Sampson & Co's. brand,
50 boxes Philadelphia and Castile Soap,
60 hhds. and kegs. Jamieson's Crackers,
70 boxes real Havana Segars,
15 cases Claret,
70 Demijohns,
190 wt. Fresh Claves,
With a general assortment of Spices and Goods in the above line, which will be sold wholesale and retail on the most liberal terms.
JOHN & EDWD. MCCLURE,
December 24

Bank of Baltimore,
December 24, 1806.
THURSDAY next being Christmas, the Bank will be shut—All Bills and Notes intended for Friday's discount, must be offered THIS DAY.
JAMES COX, Cashier.
December 24

Fresh Raisins.
Just arrived and for sale by the subscriber, 100 kegs FRESH RAISINS.
Also in Store,
Good Muscovado Sugar, in hogheads, 3s. tierces, and barrels; Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof; Holland Gin, 1st and 4th ditto; Jamaica Rum, and a few tierces Rce. A small inventory of Rose & Duffel Blankets will be sold twenty-five per cent lower than the usual advance, to close sale.

HUGH THOMPSON,
December 24

Was left on my table, by
some unknown person, on Monday evening or Tuesday morning last, a small Bag, containing a sum of MONEY. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.
No. 89, Wilkes-street, Fell's Point.
Dec 24

Loft or Millard,
A Tobacco Note, for one hog-head of second tobacco, of Elk-ridge landing warehouse, inspected in the name of John Yerrell, dated the 6th November, 1806; marks, number and weight as follows: 1 Y 1448 1118 97 1021. Whoever will deliver the above-mentioned Tobacco Note to the subscriber, shall be entitled to one dollar reward.
JOHN BOLTE,
December 24

Looking Glasses.
GEORGE SMITH,
CARVER AND GILDER,
No. 174, Market-street, Baltimore,
MAKES all kinds of Looking-Glass and Picture Frames, oval or square, from the plainest to the richest pattern; gilt Cornices; Girondoles; Pier Tables; rich Brackets for Clocks and Glass Lustres, &c. &c. and all sorts of Venetian Blinds.
Smith has always for sale, fashionable Looking Glasses and elegant Prints. Captains of vessels and others, trading to the West Indies, will find their advantage in taking ventures of the above goods; which they can have safely packed at the shortest notice, and on good terms.
N. B. Old Looking Glasses re silvered, and made equal to new, or taken in exchange—Prints and Needle-work neatly framed and glazed.
WANTED,
Two decent BOYS, as apprentices to the above business.
December 24

Mayor's Office,
22d December, 1806.
WHEREAS the evil custom of firing guns on Christmas-eve and on the eve of the year, has been heretofore practised by many idle and indistinct persons, in direct violation of one of the ordinances of the city of Baltimore, and to the great annoyance of the citizens thereof; I do therefore hereby especially enjoin the city constables, and city watchmen, to be active and vigilant in detecting and apprehending all persons committing so wilful a breach of law, and the citizens of Baltimore are earnestly requested to afford their assistance to the public officers, in order that all such offenders against the law, the peace, and the good order of the city, may be brought to punishment.
THOMPSON GOOD SMITH,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore.
Dec 23