

of these imported were consumed in the United States, and their prohibition would have the same effect on our revenue.

Of salt, which was imported from different countries, and which amounted annually to three and a half millions of bushels, not more than the one hundredth part was exported. By diminishing the quantity imported, we both increase the price of the articles, and decrease the amount of the revenue.

Mr. N. said that the course which seemed to him most proper, was to select among the manufactures of Great Britain such articles as we import from thence, and can supply ourselves with by our own industry, or obtain from other countries. This would present to Great Britain a plan that would at once be seen to be practicable. By laying a prohibition on the importation of all articles received from Great Britain or her colonies one of two effects must ensue. Either we shall be laughed at by Great Britain and the other European powers for adopting a system altogether impracticable, because we cannot adhere to it; or we shall furnish to her minister, whose character for decision is well known, a pretext for sweeping the ocean of every dollar of American property afloat on it.

If, on the contrary, we adopt a system which is practicable, to which we can adhere without injuring ourselves, and which will materially affect Britain, we may hope that measures will be taken by her government for the adjustment of our differences, and the rendering us complete justice.

Mr. N. then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after the day of next, the following articles, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, ought to be prohibited by a law from being imported into the U. States, or into the territories thereof, viz:

All articles of which leather is the material of chief value; All articles of which tin or brass is the material of chief value; tin in sheets excepted;

All articles of which hemp or flax is the material of chief value;

All articles of which silk is the material of chief value;

Woolen cloths, whose invoice prices shall exceed—

Woolen hosiery of all kinds;

Window glass, and all other manufactures of glass;

Silver and plated wares;

Paper of every description;

Nails and spikes;

Hats;

Coasting ready made;

Military of all kinds;

Playing cards;

Beer, ale and porter; and

Pictures and prints.

Mr. Nicholson concluded by remarking that he would not undertake to say that he had made the best selection of articles. It was with great diffidence he had made the selection. He would, however offer it at this time, that gentlemen might give their attention to it, and be prepared to enter on its discussion when the subject came before the House. He submitted the propositions at this time, to avoid any delay which might arise from withholding them till the House should have entered upon the subject.

This resolution was immediately considered by the House, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Campbell, certain resolutions offered on the 3rd of January 1794, by Mr. Madison, on the differences at that time subsisting between the U. S. and Great Britain, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Crowninshield said the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Nicholson) had offered several resolutions prohibiting the importation of sundry articles of British manufactures into the United States. Mr. C. observed that he had another project which he wished to submit, relative to our trade with the British West Indies. He did not mean at this time to discuss the subject, either so far as it was connected with the propositions of the gentleman from Maryland, or with that of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, which went to a much greater extent. But with regard to one idea expressed by the gentleman from Maryland, he thought it proper to say a few words. That gentleman has observed that the proposition offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania would affect the revenue to the amount of five millions of dollars; and therefore impressed upon the House the duty of being extremely cautious in taking such a step. Mr. C. said he did not believe the adoption of that proposition would affect the revenue to any such extent. He did not believe it would affect the revenue to the amount of a million of dollars. Because, although we should prohibit the importation of British goods, we could get most of the same articles from other countries. We get salt from Cadiz, and Lisbon, and from several other places. Rum could be got from every island in the West Indies; and if we should not be able to get a sufficient quantity of it to supply our wants, we could import from France brandies which will be a good substitute. We may also get woolsens from the continent of Europe, and every article on the list, perhaps at higher prices. It was not, however, Mr. C. said, his object at this time to discuss the merits of either proposition.

tion. His chief object was to offer his own project, which related to the West Indies. Every one knows that those islands are dependent on the U. States for the necessaries of life; that they cannot get many important articles they absolutely want from other countries. Every one knows that for fish, beef, pork and lumber, they are dependent on us, inasmuch as they cannot get them elsewhere. How is the trade carried on? Great Britain has adopted a curious commercial principle, bottomed on the principle of her navigation act; which in time of peace almost amounts to a prohibition to introduce into her islands any articles of ours; and which in time of war opens the ports of a few of her islands for the introduction of particular articles for three or six months. Mr. C. said he wished to see this trade permanently open to the citizens of the United States. He thought it probable this might be done by the adoption of his plan. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had offered a proposition which was calculated to meet in part the practices of Great Britain. The first resolution related to trading to the West Indies in foreign vessels and not in vessels of the U. States. Every one knew that in the trade between the U. States and the West Indies there were either none, or very few foreign vessels.

Mr. Crowninshield then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after the day of next,

no goods, wares, or merchandise shall be exported from, or imported into the U. States or the territories thereof, in any ship or vessel what ever, to or from any European colonies or settlements situated on the eastern side of the continent of America, or its adjacent seas, northward of the Equator, unless the importation of all articles of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States and their territories, in American bottoms, is at all times admitted into the said colonies or settlements; and unless the exportation of the productions of the said colonies, or settlements, is permanently allowed in American bottoms from the same to the United States and the territories thereof.

The resolution was considered, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to repeal in part the act relative to the grant of land to the French inhabitants of Gallicopolis, and for other purposes, was read a third time, and passed.

The bill to fix and regulate the compensations of the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, was read the third time and passed—Ayes 55—Noes 21.

The bill declaring the consent of congress to an act of the general assembly of the state of North Carolina was read the third time and passed—Ayes 49—Noes 29.

The bill declaring the consent of congress to the act of the legislature of South Carolina authorizing the imposition of a tonnage duty by the city council of Charleston was read the third time.

Messrs. J. Clay and Marion supported, and Mr. Crowninshield opposed the bill, which on the question being taken, was passed—Ayes 52.

The House went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Vanuim in the chair—on the bill to extend the time for taking the oath, and giving bond in cases of drawback, and for other purposes.

On the 2d section, which is as follows: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to extend the benefit of drawback, in cases which have happened since the passage of the act of March 2, 1799, entitled, 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,'" where the persons claiming such benefit have omitted to take the oath and give bond within the ten days prescribed by law: Provided, the secretary of the treasury shall be satisfied that such omission was caused by unavoidable accident, and that no fraud was intended thereby to be committed against the revenue laws of the U. S. and provided also, that satisfactory proof shall be exhibited to him that the goods, wares, & merchandise, on which the drawback is claimed, have been landed without the limits of the United States."

A long debate ensued, which continued beyond the usual hour of adjournment, in which Messrs. J. Clay, Lieb, Elmer, Nicholson, Crowninshield, N. Williams, and Sloan supported; and Messrs. Holland, Clark, J. C. Smith, Jackson, Bidwell, Conrad, Macon and Smilie opposed the section.

When the question was taken on striking out the section, and carried—Ayes 70.

The 2nd and 3rd sections, bottomed on the 2d, were also struck out.

The committee then rose and reported their disagreement to all the sections except the first.

The House immediately considered the report.

Mr. J. C. Smith spoke in favor, and Mr. Crowninshield against concerning it; when the House adjourned without coming to a decision.

TUESDAY, February 11

Mr. John C. Smith from the Committee of Claims made a report on the petition of Peter Landais, recommending its indefinite postponement.

Referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

Mr. Crowninshield from the Committee of Manufactures, made a report on

the petition of John M'Fadon and Francis Johnson, concluding with a resolution that the prayer of the petitioners so far as related to their exemption from debts due to the United States, is reasonable and ought to be granted.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Friday.

Mr. Crowninshield made a nearly similar report on the petition of John M'Fadon, which received the like reference.

The House took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the report of a committee of the whole House, to strike out the 2d, 3rd and 4th sections of the bill to extend the time for taking the oath, and giving bond in cases of drawback, and for other purposes.

On concurring in this report a lengthy debate ensued. Messrs. John C. Smith, Jackson, Beldinger, and Holland, spoke in favor of concurring; and Messrs. Lieb, Crowninshield, Newton, Bloom, J. Clay, and Elmer against concurring in the report. When the question was taken by yeas and nays, on concurrence, and carried—Ayes 71—Noes 45.

On motion of Mr. Lieb the further consideration of the bill was postponed indefinitely—Ayes 69.

A message was received from the Senate stating that they had passed a bill, received from the House, for the relief of the governor, secretary and Judges of the Indiana territory.

That they had passed a bill for the sale of a lot of land in Cincinnati;

And that they had also passed a bill for the payment of the witnesses on the trial of Samuel Chase.

Of these bills the second was referred to the committee on public lands; and the third to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

Mr. J. Randolph said he had a report to make which, according to the rules of the House, required the galleries to be cleared. They were accordingly cleared for a few minutes; when the House adjourned.

The British government, it appears, has relaxed its late orders with respect to neutrals, several American vessels, lately captured and sent into England, having been released.

[N. York Gazette.]

A letter from Washington states, that government has received dispatches from Mr. Monroe, dated in London 24th November, in which he mentions, that he expected to settle every thing amicably with the British government.

(Phil. True American.)

A noted offender, named Dougherty, made his escape from the wheelbarrow last week, and on Tuesday night last he was detected secreting himself in the stable on Mr. Vincent's country place, a short distance from the city. It is supposed he intended to steal a horse out of the stable; but two negro men, on the place, were alarmed with a noise he made in entering the stable, and with the assistance of some of the neighbors, they apprehended and lodged him in jail. The same night a horse was stolen in the same neighborhood, no doubt, by one of his gang.

It is said, says the N. Y. Mer. Adv. that Poland is in a state of interfection, the people wishing to embrace the opportunity of the present disordered situation of affairs in Europe, to regain their independence and restore the monarchy; or which business General Kofitko and several Polish officers have repaired to the French head quarters.

The Elector of Bavaria is about to assume the title of King, under the guarantee of France and is to have his territory augmented at the expense of the house of Austria.

The State of Hungary, it is also said, were disposed to elect a king of their own nation, and to conclude a treaty with France offensive and defensive.

Olmutz, it was reported, had surrendered to the Emperor Napoleon, who had made himself master of the whole of Moravia. The Emperor of Germany, thus deprived of his territories, has no asylum but in Russia.

Price of Stocks in London, Consols, 51 7/8—Omnium 7 3/4.

Passengers in the Hannah, state, that news had reached Liverpool, that the battle was renewed on the 4th December, and that on the evening of the 5th the French retreated back of Schwatz—that the whole loss on both sides was supposed to be 50,000 men, and that Bonaparte would have been taken prisoner, had he not been surrounded by his *Garde de Corps*, who saved him at the sacrifice of most of their lives.

The staff of the Swedish monarch had left Stralsund, and the camp equipage of the king of Prussia had been sent from Berlin the 3d, on its rout towards Franconia. Twelve days afterwards his Prussian Majesty was to follow.

(N. Y. paper.)

Deaths in the city of New York for the last week—Of decay 5, consumption 4, convulsions 3, cold 2, flux infantile 2, hives 2, inflammation of the lungs 2; of dropsy, dropsy in the head, scarlet fever, typhus fever, inflammation of the stomach, locked jaw, misadventure, old age, palsy, rupture, stone, sudden death, teething, of each 1—Men 7—Women 8, Boys 9—Girls 9—Total 33.

Two men, between the years of 40 & 50, and two women, of whom one was aged 34 and the other 45 years.

† A child aged 7 months, to whom an over-dose of laudanum was given by mistake.

Two Spaniards and a gentleman of Boston, arrived in town yesterday from La Plata, via Havana. By them we learn that the account published in our paper of Saturday, of the British being in South America was premature, as nothing was heard of the British fleet being in those parts at the time they left there (about the middle of December) nor was the enemy expected. (Telegraphic.)

Malancholy. The following accounts of a most distressing accident is extracted from a letter written by gentleman resident at Mareellus, dated Jan. 18, 1806.

Last night, about 12 o'clock, the house of Mr. Fowler, an inhabitant of this place, was consumed by fire. Mr. F. was not at home. His wife, who was asleep, did not awake, until it was too late to extinguish the fire, or save the lives of her children. Four children, the eldest 6 years old, and the youngest two months, perished in the flames. Mrs. Fowler is so burnt, as not to be able to attend to any business at present. Thus have two fond parents, as it were in a moment, been deprived of their children. In this awful event, we see the uncertainty of all earthly things, that there is nothing stable, nothing abiding beneath the sun. Thus providence speaks a language intelligible to the lowest capacity. It says to us all: "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not of, the son of man cometh."

Died at Goree, (Africa) in December last, Dr. HAST. HANBY, formerly of the Eastern-Shore of Maryland.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Mr. WYDOWN, will preach at the Baptist Meeting House, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 14th instant, at seven o'clock.

Februry 14.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

THE CITIZENS OF PETERSBURG are requested to attend at the COURT-HOUSE on SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, to take into view the propriety of addressing the President and Congress, on the present momentous situation of our National Concerns, and to proffer the support of our blood and fortune, in preserving our public honor and security.

WILLIAM PRENTISS Mayor. Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1806.

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED, Schr. Fox, Mills, Warren, Washburn, Messenger, White, Laguyra, Lisbon, Havanna

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books. February 13.

Arrived, schr Eclipse, Wheeler, 16 days from Jeremie—coffee—Henry Wilson, & Henry Craig. Sailed from Jeremie 28th inst. in co. with schr's Meteor, Frazier, and Edith and Polly, Richardson, for Baltimore. Same day joined convoy with ship Mary, Bumbery, and schr Mohawk, both from Aux Cayes for Baltimore. Parted company with the Mary 5th instant, in lat. 23, all well; with Edith and Polly, in lat. 28. Left at Jeremie, brig Louisa, Maffet, of Philadelphia; Isabella, Craig, Baltimore; schr Nonpareil, Bishop, of Baltimore; Swallow, Murdoch, do. Edward, Venn, do. Buckskin, Henry, do. Fauly, Swain, do. Fly, Spicer, Philadelphia; to sail generally about 8 or 10 days. The ship America, Connecticut, and Neptune, were to sail from Port Au Prince for Philadelphia, about 5th Feb. The schr's Exchange, Nonsuch and Jane, of Baltimore were also there, and would take advantage of the convoy if ready. The schr Greyhound, of do. at L'Ance-a-Veaux. Passed in the bay, brig Brilliant, from Guadaloupe, and schr Meteor, from Jeremie (in sight.)

The ship United States, Bounds, from Bremen for this port, has put into Ramsgate with the loss of her rudder.

The ship Four Sisters, —, hence, to Amsterdam, arrived off Dover.

HERRINGS

FOR sale by the Subscribers, two hundred barrels HERRINGS, in good shipping order. WM. & JOHN EVANS. d4t

February 14.

Take Notice,

THAT on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Augustus Atkinson, Market-space, at 10 o'clock A. M. all the property of the late Benjamin Willard, deceased, consisting of a variety of Clock Works and Time Pieces, among which is the Clock made for congress.

MOSES P. LANCASTER, Executor. February 14

One Dollar Reward.

ABSENTED himself from the service of the Subscriber, about three weeks since, a Negro Lad named AUGUSTUS, the property of Mrs. Sarah Turnbull. He is about 19 years of age, five feet 6 or 7 inches high, has remarkably prominent eyes and is considerably knock-kneed. His clothes were, a blue jacket and trousers, yarn stockings, and a pair of fine shoes, all nearly new. The above reward without any incidental expenses will be paid for bringing him home. All persons are forewarned not to harbor or employ him at their peril.

ISAAC SUTTON. February 14. d4t

FOR Sale, 30 pipes LISBON WINE do. PORT do. 60 qr. casks LISBON do. 60 boxes LEMONS and ORANGES 200 frails FIGS 5 bales soft-shelled ALMONDS 15 bales Botling CORKS. ROBERT BARRY. February 12. d4t

Sale by Auction: Is just arrived and will be sold on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, on O'Donell's wharf, near the head of Frederick-street dock, at half past 11 o'clock, on a liberal credit, 40 pipes } first quality Lisbon Wine 60 quarter casks } of choice Port do 20 pipes } 20 quarter casks } all in excellent order 20 boxes Lemons & Oranges 200 lbs Figs 5 bales Almonds 20 bags Walnuts THOMAS CHASE, Auctr. February 12.

Sale by Auction—Postponed. The Cargo of WINE and FRUIT, advertised for sale this day, on O'Donell's wharf, is unavoidably postponed to SATURDAY, the 15th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. THOMAS CHASE, Auctr. February 14

Money on Mortgage. TWO or three thousand dollars is wanted on mortgage, for two or three years. The property to be given as security, will be satisfactory; it lies in the city. Particulars may be known through application to the Printer. d4t

John Campbell white & Sons, HAVE FOR SALE, 500 hogsheads Virginia Tobacco, Petersburg inspection 100 hogsheads Trinidad Sugar } Entitled to Drawback. 100 chests Souchong Tea } 20 puncheons Jamaica Rum } 300 boxes Muscatel Raisins } 56 quarter casks Lisbon Wine } February 14. d

For Sale, A HANDSOME Three Story Brick Dwelling HOUSE and STORE, one of the best stands in this city. Enquire of the printer hereof. February 14. d6t

For Sale, The CARGO of sloop Resolution, captain Gray, co. sisting of 39,000 lbs. fat, sweet-scented James River Tobacco 35 casks containing 3000 lbs. manufactured do. 2,500 bushels Richmond Coal do. 330 barrels fresh mountain Flour. Just arrived and for sale by A. & R. BOUGHAN, Bowly's wharf d4t

Longitudes at Sea, FOUND, if not exactly, at farthest, within five miles, by a process, which, after ten days' instruction, may be performed, in about fifteen minutes.

The following are amongst the methods published in London, for the above purpose, since the beginning of the present century:—1st. A Lunar Chart, the only one in this city. 2d. A projection of two lines only 3d. Trigonometrical calculations. 4th. A variety of formulae, simplified by alphabetical order, and marginal references to rules.

Those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the above methods, or any one in particular, will please to apply at Mr. Bugeo's, No. 48, Charles-street.—1st. The price, including navigation double altitudes, the use of the sextant; Gould's patent log and Serpson's speculation, is ten dollars by the branch, one half in advance. No entrance. On the same terms will also be taught, mensuration of superficies, solids and lands (the last, as now used in the university and by the surveyor-general of Pennsylvania,) also gauging, dialling, geography, &c. by a graduate of Howard-University, for many years employed by government as mathematician in the navy, and now as tutor in a respectable academy in Pratt-street.

A Translator's office, (for the English and French languages) is opened at the same place, and every species of writing in both dialects, formed or corrected; in a style fit for publication. February 14. e04t

Peter Paul BEGS leave to inform his friend and the public, that he has opened his COOK-SHOP, and will give them a Breakfast for 12 1/2 cents; Dinner for 25 cents; Supper for 18 1/2 cents; Beds for 6 cents; Baltimore Porter 12 1/2 cents per bottle; Philadelphia Porter 18 1/2 cents; Philadelphia Beer 12 1/2 cents per quart; Baltimore Beer 6 cents; Table Beer 6 cents; Small Beer gratis, and the news-papers to oblige customers.

He will also accommodate them with the Dolphin No 1, the Flying Fish No. 2, and the batteaux, Low-Tide No. 3, to go from one wharf to another. February 14. 1aw4t

Sale by Auction. On SATURDAY, The 15th inst. at 10 o'clock at Biays' wharf, F. Point, will be sold on 3, 4, 5 and 6 months credit.

The entire cargo of the ship Rebecca, William Wyse, master, just arrived from Batavia, Consisting of 709,000 lbs. Java COFFEE 1,000,000 lbs. Java SUGAR 100,000 lbs. PEPPER. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.

(BY PERMISSION) The Mystery

IS now ready for Exhibition, which the citizens of Baltimore are invited to view as a curiosity, which surpasses every thing that has ever attracted the attention, or commanded the admiration of our Western Hemisphere. The scientific and mechanical will find ample field for speculation. The curious of every description, will find wherewith to gratify their curiosity, excite their astonishment, and command their attention. The proprietors intend, for the accommodation of the Ladies and Gentlemen, to exhibit from 10 in the morning till 9 in the evening, at No. 94, Market-street nearly opposite South-street.

Admittance for grown persons, 50 cents, Children half price. February 13. d4t

Wanted A WOMAN who is well acquainted with house-work, and can give satisfactory recommendation, will hear of a good situation by applying at this office. February 10. d4t