## American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

TUESDIY, DECEMB/R 2, 1806 TWLNTY HOGSHEADS

Prime Richmond Tobacco, 5 hogsheads SPEMS, for sale by ROBERT GILMOR & SONS. Nov. 24

A' NEGRO BOY, about cleven years old. Enquire of the Printer.

Offers for saie the CARGOES of the Amelia and Caro ine, from the City of St. Domingo, consisting of

MAHOGANY, FUSTIC, LOGWOOD, and 2000 wt. of GUM GUIACUM.

John M'Kim, jun. & Co. LI AVE imported by the several late arrivals II from England, a part of their FALL GOODS,

Which will be sold on moderate terms by the piece or package to punctual men. September 18.

Philadelphia Beer and Honey. GEORGE SNAUBER

HAS for said, at the corner of Charles and Pratt street. Phila ielphia BEER, by the barrel a co. I'm asure; likewise, a quantity of fire que has his his EY, calculate for expectasetted of it of superior kind, suitand wast.

Bank of Baltimore,

NOVEMBER 28, 1806. THE President and Directors having this day eclares a dividend of thirteen dollars and fills costs, on each share of stock, the same will be pair to the stockholders, or their egat representatives, on or after Monday next, he 1st of December.

JAMES COX, Cashier .... Nov. 29

Henry & Lindenberger, .64, BALTIMORE-STREET,

TAVI received by the signs Diana, from 1 Liv. roool, and Six Sixues, from Bristol the ren sinder of their Fall importation of Finrdware, Cutlery, Saddlery, BRASS & JAPANNED WARES. Amongst which are,

TIN, in Boxes, ANVILS & VICES, CROWN WINDOW GLASS, SPADES & SHOVELS, NAILS, Ec. Ec. Ec. October 25

Wanted to Charter,



For the West-Indies. Two BRIGS or SCHOUNERS Of about 709 to 1000 barrels. D. L. THOMAS, Ship-Broker.

For Charletton or Savannah, The Sloop

ELIZA, Joseph M'Cleave, Master-Lying at Bowly's wharf. For freight or passage apply to the master on

Distribute not Partnership. Samuel Meeteer and morg, under the furn of S \* PES RONG, is this day dissalve by numbers of All persons having ciaims at ainst said firm are requested to present ther for s ttiement—and those personthat stand undebteil to them will please to make payment .. Thon . . Meeterr, our as ent in Bastim e, or to samuel Merteer, New-Ark. who are didy authorised to settle the consernof said firm.

SAMULL MEETEER. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Nov 29

Tilia. Public are a spectfully informed that the insiness will be continued by SAMUEL MEETLER, at the store formery occupied b Meeteer & Armstrong, No 8, Market-

He has now on hand Writing and Printing Paper, Books and Stationary-and has just received the following new publications: Ricketson on Health,

Polite Learning and Domestic Recreations.

Eswood's Sacred History,

S Meeteer has duly authorised T. Meeteer to act as the agent in Baltimore. Nov. 29

PROPOSALS

For publishing by Subscription Robert Frazer's Journal, From St. Louis, in Louisvana, to the Pacific

CONTAINING An accurate description of the Missouri and its several Branches; of the Mountains separating the Eastern from the Western Witers; of the Columbia River and the Bay it forms on the Pacific Ocean; of the Face of the Country in general; of the several Tribes of Indians on the Missouri and Columbia Rivers; of the Vegetable and Annimal Pro-

the Latitudes and Longitudes of some of the most remarkable places Together with a variety of curious and intriesting occurrences during a voyage of two years, four months and nine days conduct -

durtions discovired in those extens ve regions;

ed! Cajdains Lewis and Clark Published by permission of Captains Meriwether Lewis and Clark.

This Work will be contained in a volume of about four hundred pages octavo, and will be put to prèss as soon as there shall be a suffici ent subscription to detray the expences. IJ Price to subscribe a Three Dollars, not

A Book of Subscription is this day opened at the Store of CEORGE HILL, Baltimore, and proposits forwarded by him to the different Brukerliers throughout the United States, which will be kept open for forty fire days only, when the subscription will close, as it is expected the work will then be finished and in w

short time ready for delivery. Nov. 27 codilawdt For Sale,

A quantity New England CHEESE, of a superior quality. Apply at the store of BENJ. D. GALPIN, 61, Smith's whar,

en4°

Nov. 29

By Cole & I. Bonsal, Auct's On SATURDAY,

The 6th December, at our auction room, No. 174 1-2. Market-street, will be rold, by order of the Orphans' Court of Battimore county. ALI, the personal estate of the late Sophia Spurrier, deceased, consisting of Feather Beds, Tables, Chairs, a small quantity of Plate, &c.

A NEGRO GIRL, aged sixteen, to serve about te i years. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Nov. 28

Beef & New-England Rum. 50 bbls. Boston No. 1, Beef, and 16 do. New-England Rum, will be landed from the sloop Eliza, and for sale by

WILLIAM CHILD. Also in Store, Old Bordeaux Brandy, Imperial, Myson and Southong Teas, Shipping Cheese and White Soap. Apply at No. 88, Bowly's wharf.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Nov. 24

PRICE 18 3-4 CENIS. And will be ready for sale This Day, from the author's manuscript, the only copy in America,

We Fly by Night; Or, LONG STORIES. By George-Couman, Esq. author of the

Mountaineers, Inkle & Yariko, Heir at Law, John Bull, Sic. as performed at Covent Garden and the Hay-Marnet Theatres, London, with distinguished apprense. The United States of America.

District of Maryland, to wit: Be it remembered, that on the twenty-eighth day of Nevender in the thirty-first year of the independence of the United States of A. merica, George Dobb n & Thomas Murphy of to said District have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit: "We Fly by Night, or Long Stories, a Musical Entertainment, in two acts. By George Coleman Esq. author of the Mountaineers, Inkle and Yarico, Heir at Law, John Bull, Jc'

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States of America, entitled " An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charis and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned "-

PHILIP MOORE, Clerk of the District of Maryland. The above comical production, which met with decided approbation in representation in the Baltimore Theatre on Thursday night, before a crowded audience—with the new Comedy called A HINT TO HUSBANDS. may be hall of the publishers, No. 10, Baltimore-street, opposite Centre-Market

GEO. DOBBIN & MURPHY. N. v. 29

Bank of Baltimore.

1500 DCLLARS REWARD. TAT HEREAS it is ascertained, that a certain THOMAS H. JUDGE has, within the last two months, put into circulation seve-

ral counterfeit one hundred dollar bills and fifty dollar bills of the Bank of Baltimore, The Board of Directors taking the same into consideration, have this day resolved to offer a reward of Fifteen Hundred Dollars fir apprehending and securing him, the said The mas H. Judge, in any jail in the United States, so

that he may be brought to justice. The attention of the Public is particularly

called to the following circumstances: Thomas H. Judge is an Irishman, about : thirty years of age, five feet eight inches high, with a good complexion, pitted a little with the small pox on the upper part of his cheeks, the middle finger of his left hand crooked, rather knock-kneed, plump and well set, short dark hair, walks with his hands in his breeches pockets, is of a genteel appearance and generally dresses in black. Judge at every change of place assumes a different name-in New-Yerk he stiled himself Thomas B. Hum; in Philadeiphia, Denham; in Lancaster, Allibone, and in Baltimore, T. Jordan; he is a gambler, lies close in the day, and is to be sought after at the mid-night hour Judge is wonderfully active in his person and of ingenious mind, and should he be arrested uncommon measures must be taken to secure him; an instance of his dexterity happened not long since in New York whilst the police officers were forcing the door of the room in which he was concealed, he made his escape by jumping out of a window twenty feet high. Judge is well known in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg, Norfolk and Charleston, and in the latter place committed a fraud on his employer by forging his name.

JAMES COX, Cashier. The different editors throughout the United States are requested to insert the above once or twice for the public good. \*\*

Mov. 29 Wanted, a compleat Waiter. SUCH a one as can produce satisfactory recommendation of his abilities may hear of an

eligible situation by applying at the office of the American.

An Apprentice wanted in a Grocery Store—a steady Youth about 14 or 16 years of age-one from the country would be preferred. Apply at this Office.

Wanted,

Dec. 1.

generally. Liberal wages would be given to one who can bring good recommendation .-Enquire of the Printer.

HAVE received by the schooner Federal George, captain Field, from Boston, 100 hbls. No. 1 and 2 Beet,

10 hhds. N E. Rum. 300 boxes Mould Candles, and 100 brown Soap, No. 1, manufactured by Stephen Sampson and Co.

On Hand, Cod Fish in boxes, Spermaceti and Dipt Candles, white Soap, Sole Leather, Brandy, Gin, Sherry Wine, Molasses, Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea, Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Brabant Linens, Nankeens, Cotton and Wool Cards, &c.

AARON BURR.

From a Lexington (K.) paper of Nov. S. Motion in the Federal Court of the Kentucky district, against Aaron Burr, esq. late vice-president of the United States, for crink of high misdemeanors.

On Wednesday, about noon, on the 5th instant, J. H. Daviess, esq attorney of the United States for the above district, rose, and addressing the court, said that he had a motion to make of the utmost magnitude and extraordinary nature, and which regarded the welfare of the union at large. That the unhappy state of his health alone had prevented him from making it on the first day of the term. That he should ground his motion on an aiddavit, which he would pesent to the court. He then made oath to the following alli-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Kentucky District, Set. J. H. Daviess, attorney for the said U. States, in and for said district, upon his corporal oath, doth depose and say, that the deponent is informed and doth verily believe, that a certain Aaron Burr, esq. late vice-president of the United States, for several months past, hath been, and is now engaged in preparing, and setting on foot, and in providing and preparing the means for a military expedition and enterprize within this district, for the purpose of descending the Ohio and Mississippi therewith, and making war upon the subjects of the king of Spain, who are in a state of peace with the people of these United States. To wit : one the provinces of Mexico, on the westwardly side of Louisiana, which appertain and belong to the king of Spain, an European prince, with whom the United States

And said deponent further saith, that he is informed, and fully believes, that the above charge can be, and will be fully substantiated by evidence, provided this honorable court will grant compulsory process to bring in witnesses to testify

he is informed, and verily believes, that the agents and emissaries of the saig Burn. have purchased up, and are continuing to purchase large stores of provisions, as if for an army; which the said Burr seems to conceal in great mystery from the people at large, his purposes and projects; while the minds of the good people of this district seem agitated with the current rumor that a military expedition against some neighbouring power is preparing by said Burr.

Wherefore, said attorney, on behalf of the United States, prays that due process [ issue to compel the personal appearance | of the said Aaron Berr in this court, and | descend the said in of achieving a would do also of such witnesses as may be necessary on behalt of the said United States; and that this honorable court will duly re- feat his wews without expect g facts. He accordcognize the said Aaron Burr, to answer such charges as may be preferred against to mention Mr. Burr as a suitable person to conduct him in the premises; and in the mean time, that he deast and refrain from all further preparation and proceding in the said armament within the said United States, or the territories or dependencies

J. H. DAVIESS. A. U. S. Having read this adidavit, the attorney proceeded in the following words:

The prefent subject has much engaged my i mind. The cale made out is only as to the I tegrity and actuelment to the union of the people of expedition against exico; but I have informa- that country to admit an apprehension of the kind. tion on which I can rely, that all the western ! En farther concernation was bad bere on the subterritories are the next object of the icheme : | jest. But L. took leave, waite : on two or three | lerable oppressor to the House of Austria, and and finally, all the region of the Ohio is calcu- I gentlemen of congress, and detailed the whole plan lated as falling into the vertex of the new of Burr. They all agreed that the fellow described proposed revolution. - What the practicability of burging a but thought the project too chimerical, any progrets in it might cost our country much | the merit of, serious consideration. E. said nor blood and treasure to undo; and at the least, I heard no more of the affair till he was accidental. great public agitation must be expected.

I am de ermined to ute every effort in my power, as an officer and as a man, to prevent and defeat it Having made the affidavit myself, I shall !

make no commen's on its fulficiency. In cases of telmy the affinavit must be positive, as to a selony actually committed but in a mildemeanor of this nature, where the fole object of the law is prevention, such an oath cannot be required; the thing must rest

on belief as to the main point of guilt. I could eafily prove politively the purchase of supplies of various kinds, but this is no offence Mr. Burr may purchase supplies-he may import arms-he may engage men, which I am told is actually begun; yet all their things being proved make no offence; neither can proof of the declarations of his known confidants, of which abundance might be had, attach guilt to him; it is the delign, the intent with which he makes these preparations, that constitute his misse-

There must be a great exertion of supposition so imagine a cale in which politive proof of the illegal design can be had; it must rest in info ma-

tion and belief. The court ought, therefore, to issue a warrant or capius for the acculed, and examine witnesses, when the court will be able to decide whether Mr. Burr should be bound to good behavior on the premiles, or recognized to appear here and

answer an indistment. His honor judge Innes declined, on account of the importance of the question, to give an A MAID SERVANT to do house work, + opinion without taking time for consideration. This opinion he did not deliver until this morning about eleven, which opinion went to overrule the motion of the attorney for the United States, on the grounds,

1st, That the court was not invested with power:

2d. If the court were, that the evidence was

not fullicient. The attorney then moved for a warrant, to fummon a grand jury, before whom he was to preser an indictment against col. Burr. This the court immediately granted; and a warrant was given to col. Crocket, the marshal of the district, for that purpose. The judge ordered his opinion to be entered on the record. A copy of it, therefore, thall be obtained and published in an extra hait theet in the beginning it the week, with the farther proceedings of the court on this

important question. I o'clock. After the names of the grand ju-Jy were called, colonel burr entered, attended

by H. Clay, elq as his counsel, and after having I is not expected, that there is any in existence, seated himfelt a sew minutes, role and addretsed the court in concile and impressive terms. He flated that he had been upon the eve of his departure from Lexington, when he was informed that his name had been mentioned with re proach in the court; that he made it his buliness to haften to this place, and present himfelf before the court for investigation, with leveral other obtervations which we shall publish at that the grand jury were ordered to attend on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

INTERESTING.

Some further particulars of tol. Burr's treason. carous insinuctions have appeared concorning the movements of colonel Burra We have heard a statement flora gen-

Washington, colonel Buir opened to him | eleage, much left the retreat of his army, as c untry: separating it from the union; | confidence, reduced by death and capture, and establishing a monarchy there, of which | dispirited by the triblemete of deteat. It dehe was to be the head; organizing a folde on the Mississippi, and extending conquist to Mexico; and proposed to give him (Eaton) a distinguished military command. il. felt melignant at the proposition, considering it an insult to his henor; but thought better to concral his feelings than to mannest his resentwhole s home. Burr had the preceeding scann made a tour through the wes. tern committy; had procured accurate charts of every important position on the waters of the Mississippi, and of the country extending to Mexico; hadform dan intercourse with sundry influential freigners in the Spanish territory, and together with some persons of influence ! on the Ohio and Mississippi, had fixe.

en a plan of eparations Burr painted to E. the injury he had suffered from certain of servations, which had been made on the floor of the house of representhis claims for expanditures on the coast. Here was an oppositualty to indemnify himself. A. And the deponent further saith, that separation of the union would eventually take place and that country become independent of

the Atlantic states. It was a right they in er, ed from conscitution-and nature had I it. The present moment favored the measure There was no energy in the government to be dieaded—and the divisions of political opinions throughout the country was a circumstance of which he should praid There were very many enterpring men among us, who aspired to life, and who was liven teer in this project. turers, and the miles of Mexico would bring Strength to his stood or boromall quarters. He did not doubt but that in ancome the might be offered to the army to chinrk with him. Doutie pa, and detible rations—a prospect of ; lun-Through the garment to differ a Mr. Editon satisfied banisely that Burr was reso-

Late in the profest, and put bearies on capeties to beingly realited on the president, and used the rections our negociations at London or Madrid. The president seemed to express an apprehension that the confilence was too bigh. E. thought that Burr, when put on his boner, would act with fall ity-li, capacities were unmessionable—and signified that i, he remained in this country be would become dangerines. The president aid not wile stand this inch. ation. L. expressed himself plainly, that if Burr were not disposed of, we should, within eighteen months base an insurrection if not a revolution on " be but two nuch confidence in the information, inthis scheme is, I will not say; but certainly and Burr's circumstances too desperate to give it ly informed of Burr's movements on the Obio, when entirely cut off from the German fea, from the

be spece publicie of the facts. Within a few veets a letter was received by a young fellow : Brimfield from his friend at Marietta, stating that chonel Burr bal, by his agents. contracted for the building at that place of 15 or 20 boats constructed for the aveigntion of those waters -and that he bad ofered commissions to sundry enterprising soung men of that we inite, for a jecret expedition, which promised great advantages to shat country. As the foregoing statement was examined by Gen. Eaton before it went to press, the public will now be relieved from their juspence on

A friend of Gen. Eaton, on hearing this detail, asked him how Burr (in case he should extricate himself) would receive the exposure of these tads! He antiwered 'As he pleases. I never folicited urr's friendship nor his confidence. -He ought to have known me better than to inppole me ever fusiciently abject to become the instrument of his ambition. And he upit to have known himself better, than to flutter him felf possessed of capacities to seduce me to as act of treaton." Boston Revertory.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

It is our favorite maxim, that the press should be free, not only from all oppressive control on the part of government, but for all speculations, which are couched in a decent and liberal flyle. It is upon this principle that we give place to the fellowing Communica. tion on the affairs of Europe. As to the character and views of the imperor Napoleon; as to the probability of another war; as to the real designs of the present military arrangements of Europe; our own opinions are completely opposed to those of the author.

COMMUNICATION. A View of the continent of Europe in relation to a

fourth coalition. The continent of i urope appears to be once more on the eve of military convultion. The praspects of peace, agitated between France and Rusia, are succeeded by preparations for war. Alexander, the Emperor of Kussa, unmindful of the generous conduct of Napoleon, at, and after, the battle of Aullerliez, has affumed the character of a military Quixote, and appears disposed again to put his fortune upon the chance of battle. It is not yet possible to ascertain what will be the pretences for the ap proaching war; for, as to lubliantial cause, it

though it is easy to prejudge that the british policy and influence have prevailed.—The King of Prulla; 100, is in battle array-and the public prints tell us that he is about to uraw the Iword and try I is luck against the victorious and heretofore unvincible fortune of Napolion. All yet is connested with doubt and uncertainty: and we are, in this state of things, tempted to alk a very natural and plain queilion. Is length in our next. At present we can only say, this the same King of Prussia who stood by, with his arms folded, and patiently faw Napoleon destroy the pride of Audicia at Ulia and tho glory of Rutha at Amterlitz?

... Il who have impartially examined the fitu-

ation of the Ruffin army, after the battle of Authoritiz, and the then impending fare of the Emperor Alexander, will either applaud Napoleon for his gr. erolly and clemency, or condemn him for the inditercet confidence which eral E on, now in town, which he gave he gave to the perional honor of Alexander. It in a considerable circle with no injunc- l'is tine, that desauder was not actually a pritions of secrecy; as fellows: | fonce of war, but fuch was the helpict's weak That early last winter, at the city of differentiated fluation of his army, that it was not; Able to have infured his own perfoual project of resolutionizing the western | it was deprived of camen, of necessaries, of pended altegether upon the elemency of the viel r, to fay what fate thould be decreed to them.--- And what fate was decired !---Were drey massacred? No-Were they exposed to military destruction? No-Weie tley compelled to furrender at diferetion? No-Were they degraded by hard and dithonorable turms? Par different was the conduct of the victorious Napalcon. He was delirous to make a generous impression upon the baind of flexment : and he suffered Burr to betray his | under, and theref re permitted him, wall, the remains of his army, to return to their own country. Yes, this was his conduct, at a time, when, inflead of matching into their own country. he could have compelled this mighty Russian host to march into the interior of France. And, thus he could have alded splender to his achievments by expeling the emperor of the Rullans as his captive. Not to was the magn simpus conduct of Napoleon: And mark the my weful return! What fecurity, faid Alexander to General

Savary, thall I give for the performance of hele premites? Rone, replied the other: The nmterer Nap I-an affes only your word. I give it, replied Alexander—Andraow, he is about to give a firiking proof of Ruffian infidelity and atives, concerning his operations in Africa, and ingraturule. The fame foldiers who were thus from the celars of government in adjusting likerated and permitted to return to their country -- the fame stlesander, who owes life, liberty and experience the clamency of his conqueror, are about to be employed for the disturbance of him, to whom they owe every thing, and it they can, to the dettrustion of their benefactor. But what can Alexander do? Nothing. estir tod them populiarly for the enjoyment of wishour the aid of Frania and Audria. Coght either of these powers to enter into a quasiel with apoleon because Alexander is entier faithless or ungrateful? Does not Austria ros member that the lost every thing at Usm-and-Autierluz-that it was eafy for Napoleon to have given a new defliny to that whole emsome thing beyond the full pursuits of could pire? And is it likely that the Emperor of - minia will stake all that remains—knowing And the vast distance, when offered treatment in w much be owes to the clemency of his conque er, against the peace and security of his

> Let us suppose that Francis has forgotten his late ditaires, and finds fusscient inducements to engage in another war-what are his profpett.? Can be calculate, with the remains of the fame troops, upon better forme than he I cel experienced? Will he fo get that Ruffia had been in the courte of aggiandizement for more than a cen ur, -that Poland was divided a Turkey was differenthered by Carliarine, and that at this mement, Alexander is extending his power and I mpire into the heart of Aua, by conquelts from the Shah of Perlia?

Francis fullely cannot forge that it is the fame Alexander, who now quar els with Napoleon. who owes his perfonal liberty, as well as the prefervation of an imme stearmy, to the clemen-

cy of the fame Nep lean. What madnets then can tempt him to jeopardize all that remains in a quariel, the issue of which will depend upon the talenis and jutegrithe waters of the Mississippi. The president said | ty of one, who has proved himself equally incapable of great deeds—or of generous and grate-

ful fentiments? If credit were given to the London accounts. we should suppose that Napoleon is a most intothat he is now, by piece-meals, regaining all that he so lately acquired by war, and voluntarily reftored. But another, and very different view may be given to the future deligns of thefe

Austria, it is true, has lost a great deal ; she is Rhine, and from all concerns in the affairs of the German Empire. Indeed the German Empire exists no more. Authria is bounded by lurkith provinces, inhabited by people of the lame call and general habits, with the Hungarians and other tubjects of the Auctrian Empire, If the time has arrived, when the Turkith power will expire; if a new and more propinious destiny will be given to those depressed regions; if Napoleon is about to execute those deeds of justice and humanity in relation to oppressed mil ions; how easily can he make more than amends to the Emperor Francis, in Turkish

Yes, this can be done—and if we permit our reaton to supercede our passions and prejudices; if we ask for the motives, why the French armies have been kept up; why Austria is prepared for the field? This is the antwer: It is more likely that thele armies were preparing to act in concert with, than as foes to each other. They may render great fervices to each other, as well as to the caute of humanity and civilization; and although the writer of these sentences, cannot presend to fay what is the temper or what may be the detigns of thele mighty monarchs, yet reason and prudence forbid that they should be fees: the fame causes invite them to go hand and hand in the great and benevolent purposes. of rettoring civilization, arts, science and social happinefs, to Ancient Greece and its depend-

but Prussa is preparing for war; and the London prints announce that these preparations are made to oppole Bonaparte. To this no politive antwer can be given, because it is not imposible that the King of Prussa, after having perfevered to long and to fleadily, in a courte of wildom and prudence, will now engage in a war with the only power in Europe, from which he can expect a lubitantial guarantee. What may Prussia expect from Russia? Ceriain annihilation and deitruction whenever the Russan power is equal to the object. - What ought Pruffia to far from France ? No iuch designs : because, passing over the unreasonablenels of such a project, trance has prescribed and-fixed her own limits. Her boundaries are natural and reasonable; and France wants no-more. - She wants security and permanent arrangements with neighboring powers, such as will not only guarantee thole boundaries, but will likewife fecure the future peace of the continent. If Prusia is mad enough to obstruct these necessary arrangements, and will force France to draw the Iword, it will be the duty, as well as the policy, of Napoleon to ex-