far from rendering the bill less efficient, will make it more so.

Mr. Macon (Speaker). I believe that on this subject there is but one opinion, which is effectually to prohibit the importation of Slaves into the U. States. This sentiment, I believe, pervades the interest of every member of the committee. The proposed amendment goes to make this description of persons, that shall be imported free; what will be its effect? What is to become of the cargoes of these persons when thus turned loose in my state? By what means are they, understanding nothing about the country, to be supported? Not even speaking the language of the country, what is to become of them? Are they to be maintained by the public or by individuals? This question is deserving of some consideration. It is a subject, I confess, on which there is some difficulty. For my part I wish the law to be made so strong as to prevent any vessel from bringing them into the U. States. But I believe the amendment contains a provision that some of the states will not like. In some of the states there is a legal provision that an owner of a slave may give him he freedom, on going into court, and giving security that the slave that is liberated shall not be a charge upon the county. Those persons who deal in this nefarious traffic will never carry their cargoes into a part of the union where there are no slaves; they will go to the states where slavery exists, and there smuggle them; and if we pass this amendment the situation of these states will be deplorable.

It does not appear to me necessary to insert this amendment in the bill, in order to carry it into execution. The great object is to prohibit the importation; and so far as relates to this end, the amendment will weaken the bill. Perhaps I may be under the influence of local prejudice: but there is no state in the union more opposed to the importation of slaves than the state which I have the honor to represent. It was proposed by her ten years ago so to amend the constitution as to give congress the power of prohibiting the importation of slaves. I believe the proposition passed by an unanimous vote; certain I am, it had my hearty approbation. But it seems to me, if you give these people their freedom, and turn them loose, they must perish. As, therefore, the amendment is not essential to the law being carried into execution, I am opposed to it, not wishing to pass a law that will be disagreeable to any part of the union.

[*To be Continued.*]

FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

ALTONA, Aug. 17.

The following letter has been writen to the Emperor Napoleon, by M. Jacobson, agent of the Court of Brunswick.

SIRE,

Penetrated with sentiments of the most profound veneration, and filled with that admiration which those extraordinary men always excite, who at different periods are chosen by the Eternal to ennoble the human race, I approach your majesty's throne with all that confidence the great actions with which you have caused the astonished world to rebound are calculated to inspire.

I have not the happiness to be numbered among the people for whose advantage you sacrifice all the moments of your life. I belong not to that happy country to which you have called back peace. I am one of the unfortunate Jewish people, against whom ignorance and superstition have leagued, in order to degrade them and render them the opprobrium of every other nation: but the Lord of Hosts has chosen you to give happiness to the world, and the Jews are a part of the world. I belong to that people, whose misery has for more than 1000 years in vain implored the compassion and the humanity of sovereigns—to that people who expected in you their saviour, and who in you, sir, have found him!

I have constantly endeavoured to promote the happiness of my countrymen by civilizing them; and my efforts have been crowned with the happiest success. I have at last been able to interest several German Princes in favor of the Jewish people. I have obtained for my unfortunate brethren the abolition of an infamous tax. I have established, at my own expence, an institution for the instruction of Jewish children, and in which there are at present more than twenty Christian children. Now, however, I place no limits to my hopes, since I have the happiness to raise my suppliant voice to the throne of your Majesty.

Deign, sir, to extend your beneficent views to the Jews who inhabit the countries adjoining to your vast empire. If you confine your benefits to that part of my brethren who are among your majesty's subjects, how much will remain to be desired? How will it be possible to surmount the obstacles which the difference of the French administration and that of other states will place between them and us? The commercial relations of France and Germany require a constant intercourse between the Jews of these countries, but what Jew, inhabiting your states, would degrade the title of a French citizen, by the humiliations and vexations which the system of administration in Germany would make him experience? Would he choose his spouse among a people rendered infamous by the laws of the country they inhabit?

How great and sublime is the enterprize of breaking the chains of a people unjustly oppressed? Who but a God can hearken to their complaints, and deliver them from an insupportable bondage?

The princes of Germany do not oppose the accomplishment of this grand work; on the contrary, it is the object of their wishes. They are anxious to ameliorate our condition. We groan under the operation of ancient laws dictated by barbarism, and which prejudice only could have maintained until the present day.

The German Jew would be happy were he permitted to earn his bread honestly, to enjoy the common right of protection which governments owe to their subjects; and were there given to his worship a practical form, which without deviating from his own law, would accord with the exercise of all the duties of citizenship.

But to attain this object it would be necessary,

1. To establish a soverign Jewish council presided by a patriarch residing in France.

2. To class all the persons professing the Jewish faith according to the districts they inhabit, with a synod to each, which under the superintendance of the French government and the sovereign Jewish council, should decide on all affairs connected with worship and should appoint the Rabbies.

3. To authorise the said sovereign council to supply each Jew with the necessary expences for enabling him to fulfil the duties of a citizen in every country.

These means, Sire, appear equally certain and indispensable. Only break the political and ecclesiastical chains which confine the Jews to a state of slavery, and you will soon see them aspire to the dignified character of other nations. Then shall we emulate our ancestors who changed the barren rocks of Palestine into delightful gardens, and covered them with the richest harvests. Then shall we be worthy of bearing the same name as those heroes who planted their victorious standards on the banks of the river Jordan, with the same hands with which they guided the plough and shuttle.

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1806.

Extract of a letter from Washington, of the 27th December, 1806.

"Captain Shaw writes the Secretary of the Navy that General Wilkinson arrived at New Orleans on the 27th November, and had shewn him such letters and had given him such information as induced him to consider it his duty to make every preparation in his power to prepare for defence, as well against an attack from above as *from the sea*. That he had asked from the shipping a supply of 400 seamen—that he intended to arm such vessels in port as were fit for cannon—that he meant on the arrival of the boats with the descending troops to arm them, that weak as was his force, (consisting one of kerch and four gun boats) he should be under the necessity of dividing it, and sending a part to the Balize to meet the expected approach of vessels which are to appear Americans, but are in truth commanded by the officers of a foreign nation.

"General W. writes the Secretary of War that Col. Cushing is descending with the troops from Natchitoches, that the Red River was low, and his progress would be slow; that the agents of Col. Burr had declared that he would soon appear with a force of 5000 men, (at least;) that Burr had proceeded too far to recede; that his adherents had pledged their lives and fortunes in aid of his enterprize—and report says, that Col. Burr had had an agent at each of the courts of London, Paris and Madrid; that prior to the death of Pitt the plan was digested and agreed on: but that the same countenance had not been given to the project by Fox. Gen. Wilkinson writes that he was placing Orleans in a posture of defence; he expressed no fears for its safety—I understand that 1500 militia had been ordered some time past to assemble at Natchez and to take post there until further orders."

A handbill has been received from Frankfort, (K.) of the date of December 5, 1806, signed by the foreman and twenty-one grand jurors, who declare, from all the testimony that had come to their knowledge concerning Aaron Burr and John Adair, that there had been no testimony before them which does, in the final left degree, criminate the conduct of either of those persons, and that they cannot from all the inquiries and investigation of the subject, discover that any thing improper or injurious to the government of the United States, or contrary to the laws thereof, is designed or contemplated by either of them. There were seventeen witnesses, *mostly the intimate friends* of col. Burr. Among the witnesses were Street and Wood, editors of the "Western World."

The public will hardly know what to conclude from these circumstances. Have the contents of the handbill been fabricated in Kentucky, and sent to the eastern parts of the Union to lull the people into security while col. Burr is pursuing his plans? Were the witnesses, "*mostly the intimate friends* of col. Burr," *concerned* with him in his projects, and withheld facts that would have convicted their principal, on the ground of that rule of law which does not account a man perjured who refuses to reveal a fact that would criminate himself? Col. Burr cannot, it would seem, be innocent, and yet a grand jury, on their oaths, in the heart of the country where he is said to be carrying on his enterprize, declare him innocent! The vigilance of the administration is, let the result be what it may, extremely commendable.

The editor of the Norfolk Ledger, a very decent federal paper, makes the following remarks on the late report of the state of the finances of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury:—

"The situation of our finances exhibits a pleasing view to the people of the United States. It is not our intention to attempt to deprive the present administration of any merit which the most zealous advocates of it may allow, for the large portion of the public debt which has been discharged since it came into office. We certainly applaud the immediate redemption of that part of the debt, which bore an interest of more than six per cent."

The writer, however, contends that it would have been better policy in the administration to have paid less of the public debt, and appropriated more money to the naval and military establishments of the country. One reflection, it is thought, is sufficient to answer this objection, namely, the evils which have arisen from the British public debt, and the poverty, misery, and ruin of the great mass of the people of Great-Britain, notwithstanding her large navies and armies. If the people are free and happy, they will always defend their country in dangerous times—if they will not they do not deserve to have a country to live in. The histories of all nations have shewn that large standing armies are incompatible with the existence of public liberty—and that as the first have increased the last has invariably declined. Fortifications and naval forces, to defend the commercial interest of the nation ought and no doubt will be progressively carried on till they arrive at a state of perfection sufficient for their object. The present administration exhibits no backwardness in exertions for the purpose.

It is stated that an order has passed the House of Delegates for the appointment of a committee to inquire as to the best plan for the disposal or appropriation of the surplus money at present in the Treasury of Maryland, or such sums as may be therein received during the ensuing year. Messrs. Belt, Bowles, Bruce, Chapman, Harryman, Little, and Winder, were appointed a committee for the purpose.

The Senate of Maryland has negatived the bill which passed the House of Delegates, to change the place of holding elections in the first election district of Baltimore county.

The legislature of North Carolina rose on the 21st of December, after passing 20 public acts and 99 of a private nature.

Departed this life, on Sunday night, at 12 o'clock, MR. CHARLES MYERS, in the 45th year of his age.

His principal complaint was that of a Pulmonary Consumption, of long standing; but his sufferings were greatly increased by other painful disorders that accompanied its slow but certain progress unto Death. During the several years he was thus afflicted, his mind never abandoned a firm and manly fortitude, and in his last moments met death without fear, and sustained his embrace apparently without pain.

In the relations of father, brother and friend, his conduct was actuated and influenced by a liberal and generous mind, that rendered him beloved whilst living and regretted in death.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral This Morning at 11 o'clock, at his late dwelling on Hampstead Hill.

Interments in the burying-grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore, during the week, ending yesterday morning at Sunrise.

Drowned,	1
Worms,	3
Consumption,	1
Croup,	2
Still-born,	3
Fits,	1
Disease unknown,	1
Adults,	1
Children,	11
Total,	12

We are happy to state, that a respectable house in this city, has received a letter from St. Thomas dated on the 4th December, which makes no mention of the fire. Hence there is reason to hope that the report is unfounded.

[*Phil. True American.*]

Extract of a letter from Huntingdon (south, (Long-Island) dated Dec. 22.

"The bay has been frozen over for three weeks, but not hard enough to bear a person—On Saturday it ran off, so that boats crossed; when the wreck of a Bermudian built schooner was discovered, completely stove to pieces, her timber, &c. being strewed along the beach for three miles. Two trunks have been found, containing some money and wearing apparel, and another with letters and papers, which are all in possession of a wreck master. Three people have been found dead, one white and two blacks. The schooner's boats drove ashore. The jolly-boat has *Nereus, St. Vincent*, on her stern, which probably is the name of the schooner, though no name appears on her stern."

A letter from France, of the 7th of November, received in this city, repeats the intelligence which we stated yesterday, of a battle, subsequent to that of JENA, having been fought near BERLIN, in which the Prussians had suffered a severe defeat. *Philadelphia Register.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

ENTERED,

Ship Friendship, Pascal,	Hamburg
Brig Mars, Gardner,	Batavia
Sch'r Somerset, Nowell,	Guadaloupe

Philadelphia, Dec. 27.

Thursday last arrived, ship Favorite, capt. Lancaster, from Boravista and Isle of May. Left there, Nov. 4, ship Hope Capt. Jay, of Nantucket, for the South-seas; brig Merchant, of Sag Harbour, capt. Carlton, for Barbadoes. Left at the Isle of Mayo, the 5th Nov. ship President, of Wiscasset, waiting for salt. Left at St. Jago, the ship Mary and Eliza, White, of Salem, for Calcutta; sch'r Favorite, of Boston, to sail in 2 days for Santafino; his Majesty's ship Daphne, Mason, and a ship with troops for Buenos Ayres. Int. 36, long. 72, boarded the schooner Friendship, of Wiscasset, abandoned with 3 feet water in her hold; mast and rigging standing.

Norfolk, Dec 22.

Arrived ship Rodman, Wood, from Hamburg, and 33 days from the Isle of May—left there ship President, Barker, of Wiscasset, to sail in 15 days; brig Lezette, ———, of Portsmouth, N. H. uncertain.—Spoke Dec 6, in lat. 33, 00. long. 73, 30, ship Mississippi, Pierce, 2 days from Savannah, bound to Liverpool.

Sch'r Rover, Tinkham, 24 days from Antigua.—The brig Traveller, Devoll, of Newburyport, from Guadaloupe, was sent in the 26th inst. by the British frigate Melpomene, and was waiting for trial.

The ship Boaz, Cross, of and from Newburyport, bound to Norfolk, went on shore 10 miles to the Southward of Currituck Inlet, on Friday morning about 4 o'clock, and is supposed to have bilged, having 7 feet water in the hold.

A sch'r belonging to Mr. Billups of East River, is ashore to the southward of Cape Henry—she was from Baltimore bound to Fredericksburg with a valuable cargo of dry goods, coffee, &c. The little saved from the wreck is to be sold on Monday next.

In Hampton Roads—the United States brig Franklin, from Washington bound to New-Orleans, with a detachment of marines.

Charleston, Dec. 10.

On the 20th ult. the ship Hannah, captain Tittermary, of *Baltimore*, for Savannah, ran on Martin's Industry, and stranded; the crew saved, vessel and cargo lost.

The brig Caroline, capt. Washbourne, sailed from *Baltimore*, for this port, on the 1st. Nov. with a cargo of corn, &c. On the 7th, in a violent gale from south-east, was cast away a short distance to the northward of Ocracock bar; all hands were with much difficulty saved, but the vessel and cargo were totally lost.

The sch'r. Antelope, Rogers, from New-York for this port, was cast away at the same time—vessel lost, but a part of the cargo saved.

A brig from Monte-Christo, for Alexandria, with coffee and specie, was also driven on shore about 20 miles from Ocracock; the vessel lost, but a small part of the cargo saved.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock, at our auction room, at the head of Frederick-street dock, will be sold, the entire CARGO of the schooner Betsey, just arrived from Guadaloupe, consisting of

121 hhds. first quality SUGAR.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

Dec. 30

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY,

The 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-room, head of Frederick-street dock, will commence the sale of

A Variety of Dry Goods;

After which at 12 o'clock,

46 hhds. first and second quality Sugar,
22 puncheons Windward Island Rum,
200 bags Green Coffee,
20 chests Hyson and Young Hyson Tea,
6 pipes Brandy, Gin, &c. &c.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

December 30

For Sale,

The Schooner ANTELOPE,

Burthen 105 tons or 850 barrels of flour. She is a full built burthensome vessel, one year old, has good accommodations, and is well calculated for a New York or Southern Packet. If not sold soon she will take freight for Charleston, Savannah, or the West Indies. For terms apply to RICHARD DOWZICK, master,

On board at Bowly's wharf,

Who has for sale,

Beef, Cider, Apple Brandy, Potatoes, Onions, &c.

december 30 d6t*

Sweet Oil, &c.

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale at 64, Market-street,

150 cases SWEET OIL, 30 flasks each,
150 boxes ditto 12 bottles each,
50 bags old White COFFEE, for family use. The whole entitled to drawback.

JACOB & WM. NORRIS.

december 30 d3t-2aw3w

For Sale,

By C. DESHON, No. 57, Smith's wharf,

500 bags Green COFFEE,
56 chests Hyson Skin } TEA
32 do. Young Hyson }
2 do. Hyson }
40 pipes 4th proof White Spanish BRANDY,
10 tons FUSTIC.

december 30 eo12t

Cheshire Cheese.

JUST received direct from the town of Cheshire, in Massachusetts, from the neighborhood where the Mamoth Cheese was made, about 7000 lbs of the finest rich CHESHIRE CHEESE, and for sale by

WILLIAM WOODS.

december 30 d8t

A Cook Wanted,

TO hire or purchase, one that can be well recommended. Also, a GIRL about 14 years old, accustomed to house work. Apply to the printers.

A Carriage.

An old Family Carriage, will be sold cheap. It may be converted into a good Hack at a small expence. Apply to the printers.

december 30 eo6t*

STOLEN

ON Sunday last, a small yellow PUG DOG. Whoever will inform the subscriber who stole said Dog, shall receive ten dollars reward.

FREDERICK KONIG.

december 30 d4t

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, living near Cambridge, Dorchester County, Maryland, on the 6th instant, two young negro men, one named SAM, the other named HARRY, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high—Sam is of a yellowish complexion, and a very ugly fellow, and tolerably well made—Harry is a black fellow and rather slender made, and his upper lip turns up towards his nose, his clothes are not recollected; Sam had on a new suit of grey clothes, consisting of a jacket and trowsers. Whoever will take up the said negro fellows and secure them in any jail, so that I get them again, shall receive 100 dollars if taken up out this state, and if taken up in this state 60 dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ELIZA STEWART.

december 30 eo4t*

Adjourned Sale.

IN consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the sale of that valuable property, advertised by James Mowton for Thursday, the 18th of December instant, was postponed to FRIDAY next, the 2d of January, at 11 o'clock; when it will peremptorily be sold on the premises, nearly opposite the residence of Robert Stewart, esquire.

This valuable improved property is in fee-simple, fronts 45 feet on Duke-street, and is 118 feet deep. On it are erected, two comfortable two story brick dwelling HOUSES; a large brick Stable, Smoke House, &c. The houses will be sold together or separately, as may best suit those inclined to purchase.

Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

COLE & I. BONSAL, Auct's.

december 30 d4t

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent, on the capital stock thereof, for the half year ending the 31st instant, and the same will be paid to the stockholders, or their representatives, on or after Friday, 2d January, 1807.

By order of the board,

R. HIGINBOTHAM, Cashier.

december 30 d4t

Notice.

THE Ticket No 10,977 in the German Evangelical Reformed Church, was purchased last evening after it was drawn a prize of one hundred dollars—this is therefore to notify the public that the money will not be paid to the bearer thereof.

december 30 4td

George W. Field,

No. 157 1-2, BALTIMORE-STREET,

HAS FOR SALE,

by the package or piece,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandize,

Amongst which are,

Blankets, Rose, Duffle and Point,	Ponts, Threads,
Flannels, red, white, and yellow,	Hosiery, Silk, Cotton and Worsted,
Cloths, fine and super-fine,	Irish Linen, 7-8 and 4 4, some very fine,
Plains, blue, drab and mixed,	Platillas,
Baize,	Drogheda Linens,
Coatings,	Dommies,
Bennett's Cords,	Handkerchiefs,
Hunter's ditto,	Gloves, Silk and Leather,
President's ditto,	Laces and Edgings,
Moleskins,	Silk Shawls & Veils
Fancy Prints,	Long Lawns,
Mohair Plush,	Flushings, &c.

INDIA GOODS.

Gurrahs,	Cossees,
Sannahs,	Lutestrings,
Bafias:	Taffaties,
Mysapore Chintz,	Sinshaws,
Checks,	Sewing Silk,
Mamoodies,	Madras Handkfs, &c.

The above goods will be sold at the usual credit, or very low for cash.

C. W. F. has received invoices of sundry goods from England, which are now landing in Philadelphia, and will be forwarded to the city, without delay.

December 15 law

By his Excellency

ROBERT BOWIE,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been stated to me by the petition of a number of respectable persons, inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that a murder has been committed on the person of CHARLES NEVITT, junior, late of Prince-George's county, by a certain negro man, slave of Basil Soper, called WALL, who has since absconded and fled from justice: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice; I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said negro WALL in any gaol in the United States, so that he be brought to justice.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis under the seal of the state of Maryland, this sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & six.

By his excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published once in each week, until countermanded, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, American and Evening Post, at Baltimore, the Frederick-Town Advocate, and in the National Intelligencer, at the City of Washington.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.
Clerk of the Council.

N 11 S

To Merchants and Dealers IN HARDWARE.

AN old established Manufactory House at Birmingham, offers its services to supply merchants and dealers in hardware, who are disposed to embrace the opportunity of having goods direct from the manufactory. The quality of the articles may be relied on, & the prices and terms such as will be advantageous to the importer. The chief articles here alluded to are plated goods of all kinds, connected with coach and carriage furniture, saddlery, &c. Gilt and plated buttons; silvered and dipped do.; gilt toys, &c.

For further information, please to apply to Messrs. John M'Vickar & Co. New-York.

JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE & SONS

October 20 2aw2m

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Capt. *William Barnes*, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of June next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of December, 1806.

SARAH BARNES, Adm'x.

december 25 W4,8t