

conclusive, and he taken and held in every respect as the true construction of the act.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted, That no articles which shall be imported from any place beyond the Cape of Good Hope, on board any vessel cleared out before the day of _____ from any port within the United States or the territories thereof for the said Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond the same, shall be subject to the proclamation enacted by the act to which this act is a supplement.

The following judicious remarks on the late extraordinary proclamation of the British Cabinet, are copied from the National Intelligencer of Monday last.

The attention of our readers will be easily drawn to the British proclamation inserted in our preceding columns. However general in terms, they will view it as a measure *particular* as pointed at the U. S. and as closely connected with if not emanating from the posture of our affairs with G. Britain. When we compare the date of the proclamation with that of the remarks of the Courier, also given, it will be seen as if the one was but the text of the other and that but a feeble hope is entertained on the other side of the water of an amicable adjustment of our differences.

Our limits do not admit of entering into details. But it may be proper to notice first, that the proclamation contains nothing like a disavowal of the outrage on the Chesapeake, the instruction given being altogether prospective. *Secondly*, so far as goes, it upholds the right to demand, not merely deserters, but all natural born citizens of Britain's board, a national vessel. In the case of an armed vessel, the power to cause the delivery of such numbers is given to a subordinate officer; while in the last case it is reserved to the government.

If the right to coerce in the former case is considered as perfect, there can be little reasoning against being enforced in the latter; and it would seem that the instruction given is but a permission to quell against the inferior exercise of power subordinate officers. In the exercise of this power there will in all probability be an unavoidable collision of principles between the two countries; we considering our naturalization laws as conferring citizenship, and Great Britain altogether rejecting this principle.

Should her principle be admitted, thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens, we say, although they have resided among us the greater part of their lives, though their families and property are here, and although they have solemnly manifested their intention to become citizens by complying with our naturalization laws, will be subjected to a severe punishment for their turning to the service of their native country, and if a war should take place between them and us, will be treated as traitors if engaged in fighting our battles on the ocean. The allowance of such a principle would involve an abandonment of our right in case of a contest, however infuscated with Britain, to call into our service a large portion of the strength of the country, merely because those, who compose it, drew their breath in that country. Can such a principle ever be ceded?

Does a solemn act, enforcing such principles, at such a season wear the appearance of a pacific disposition on the part of Britain? Does it not on the contrary look very much like shadowing the door on all negotiation. It certainly furnishes abundant cause for preparing ourselves for a rupture, which will be the best means of averting it; (it to be averted) or of meeting it in case our wishes for peace shall prove illusory.

Interments in the different burial grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore; for the week ending yesterday morning, at sunrise, adults, 11; children, 7; total 18.

The following letter from General Eaton to the editor of the Northern Star, dated Washington, Nov. 17, breathes a sentiment which does him honor as an American, and which we hope will be cherished by every lover of his country's independence.

"It is enclosed intelligence to be founded in fact, been an ent to our soiled dreams of peace, or of our national dignity and independence. The tone of the British Cabinet is varied by every incidental change of war. Successful, they are insolent—unfortunate, they are equivocal—and in a medium, *nowhere*. If the allied capital of Denmark had been able to resist her practical invaders, unquestionably our commissioners would have succeeded in their negotiation. But, it seems, the die is cast—and we have only an alternative—once more to appeal to heaven and the sword; or sink into baseness, and *beg* *shame*. If the indiscernible right of search be asserted, who, in America can boast the proud eminence of giving birth to *free men*? How many of our children now groan in a state of hopeless slavery, in the British fleet, infinitely more barbarous than the captive in Barbary. To the common insolence of an English sailor's pride is added their contempt for *American rebels*! And our unfortunate fellow-citizens, who suffer in their chains, experience all the severities of naval service; but they are admitted to none of their privileges. There is *meanness* as much as *barbarity* in these outrages.

A death blow is given to one commerce, but, thank God, we have all the resources of life within our own shores—and know how to use them. War in its most dazzling aspect, is among the deepest curses to a nation, and the most to be deprecated. But if there be no other condition of peace left to us but degradation and slavery, who can long hesitate in his choice of measures?—If we have Tories among us, hang them—if luke-warm Americans, tar and feather them—and send cowards to work on roads and fortifications! But, in a *dernier*, it is believed, we should have few exhibitions, and few fatigues men from those classes. It is difficult to find an *American* who does not love his country;

or who will not indignantly repel any assailant of his rights. Our materials for war, though crude, are abundant, strong, and ardent. No country can boast so great a proportion of young men fit for hardy enterprise, and sensible to glory.—And we have still here and there a revolutionary veteran, who can brook much more patiently the idea of a haughty Briton walking on his grave than on his *honor*."

We enclose, with pleasure, says a London paper, that official accounts have been received of the difference which lately subsisted between the India Company's servants at Canton, and the Chinese, having been amicably adjusted.

A Court Martial has been summoned by the Secretary of the Navy, for the trial of Commodore Barron.

Capt. Cottin, of the brig Eliza, which arrived at Charleston, 30th ult. from Cadiz, reports, that fifteen days ago he was boarded by the *Lively* British ship of war, twenty days from England for Antigua, and treated with marked politeness. They informed capt. C. that there had been a very great probability of a war between Great Britain and the United States, but that it had been amicably arranged, otherwise he would have been a good prize. The seaman's protections were not asked for, nor the smallest trouble given. The *Lively* therefore has rendered herself conspicuous in her conduct towards the Americans.

A bill is now pending before the legislature of Georgia for the establishment of a new bank, to be called "The Planters' Bank" of the state of Georgia.

We understand that the General Assembly of this State, will adjourn in the course of a week, owing to the indisposition of the members. It is with regret we state, that it is very unhealthy at present, at Providence, the Seat of Government.

[See next page.]

N.Y., Nov. 12.—Capt. Henshaw, arrived last night, in 99 days from Cadiz, informs, that the French and Spanish fleets, consisting of eleven sail of the line and three frigates, were still lying at Cadiz, and making preparations for sea. Nine sail of British ships of war were blocking the port.

PORT CHARTER, Dec. 14.

Capt. Olmstead, in the Sydny, from Marseilles, a few days since took on board a Baltimore passenger and brought him with him, captain Tonley, and crew of the brig Commodore Barry from St. Ubes for this port. The brig was in a gale, however her beam ends, her mizzen mast carried away and water logg'd. In this situation the crew had been for 22 days before they were rescued.

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Washington, December 14.
Proceedings this day.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of state, relative to the claim of Eugene de Beauharnais, offered to the committee of claims.

Mr. Quincy presented 22 memorials signed by 100 merchants of Boston, praying that the non-importation law may be either modified, suspended, or repealed. Mr. Q. moved that they should be referred to the committee of the whole house, to whom was referred the bill to repeal the non-importation law.

Mr. Rehn spoke against referring the memorials. He said, that he considered them as fresh inputs to the dignity of the house.

Mr. Gardner said that the petitioners did not positively ask for a repeal of the law, but merely that it should be so modified, that the total cost of the law should not fall upon our own citizens; for it was evident, that if the goods now coming in were confiscated, the weight would entirely fall upon our own merchants. He thought that we ought not to suffer our merchants to be oppressed and ruined, by forfeitures incurred under this law. It was intended to injure Great Britain, and not ourselves.

Mr. Gardner said, he was sorry on a former occasion to see the house refuse to refer the memorial of the merchants of Philadelphia. He thought such a refusal was not consistent with the republican principle of our government. There was a clause in the constitution, securing to the people the right of petitioning; and that right was of no use, if the house refused to hear and consider these petitions. Since that petition was rejected, the house had formed a bill embracing the very principles embraced in it.

Mr. Crownfield said that the gentleman last evening was mistaken. The memorial of the Philadelphia merchants had not been rejected. It had been ordered to lie on the table. It was treated with respect. Considerable debate had taken place on it, and that was considering it. The grand object of the Bolton memorialists was answered by the *amendatory bill on the table*, which provided for the case of vessels coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope with prohibited goods.

Although he believed, it was not necessary to pass that bill, yet he believed it would be harmless so far as it went; but he conceived that the secretary of the treasury had authority to make the exceptions himself, under the general provisions of the revenue laws, and he had no doubt but he would remit any forfeitures which might occur under the non-importation law, where no fraud should appear, as he had done before.

Mr. Quincy, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Holland, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Macom, & Mr. Bacon, also spoke in favor of referring the memorials; and Mr. Cook, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Alston against it.

The question was then taken by ayes and noes on referring the memorials to the committee of the whole, and it was carried in the affirmative, ayes 79, nays 28.

A message was received from the senate, notifying, that they had agreed to the amendments made in the house to the bill for building 188 additional gun-boats.

ENTERED,
Brig Eliza Vickery, Vickery, Charleston
Cleared,
Brig Exchange, Nichols, St. Kitts
December 15.

Arrived, schooner Fly, Frazier, 13 days from Halifax, ballast, R. and J. Oliver.

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

Entered,
Brig Eliza Vickery, Vickery, Charleston
Cleared,
Brig Exchange, Nichols, St. Kitts
December 15.

Arrived, schooner Fly, Frazier, 13 days from Halifax, ballast, R. and J. Oliver.

ver. Left ship United States, of Baltimore and Hero of New-York. The latter had been named, but the judge had not signed his decision. No legal analysis from England, nor any prize brought in Spots nothing.

Also, brig Eliza Vickery, Vickery, fr. Charleston. Cotton & Rice, master.

Saturday last, 10 schooners, some by 2 Two Brothers, from Boston, for Savannah. Passed in the bay a schooner from the Havana and a deeply laden sloop bound up.

Also, schooner William Wilson, 22 days from Havana via Norfolk—St. George.

The brig Anna, 55 days out from Amsterdam, for Baltimore, was spoken off on December 10, W.

The schooner Eliza, of Baltimore, was to sail from Annapolis about the first of next month.

The screw-schooner Lucy Fairing, from Baltimore for Hayti, has been sent into the City of St. Domingo.

The brig George, Jacobs, arrived at N. York on Saturday last, from a voyage of the Caps of Vergina saw a captured pirate boat schooner standing in for the last place, with the loss of her bowsprit.

Also, brig Havana Park, 10 days from Havana Park, Franks, in 13 days from Havana. Indigo, Wine, sugar, White, of Baltimore, to sail in 2 days.

Also, schooner Clarissa, Homewood, 20 days from Cadiz. Leiting Charles, of Baltimore, uncertain when to sail.

Capt. H. reports that the day previous to his sailing a number of Spanish troops had embarked from Cadiz, destination a secret.

Portuguese, Dec. 14.

Ship Sydney, Olmstead, Marseilles, 74 days, brig Eliza, Cohen, Savannah, 7, Mervier, Sisters, St. Ubes, 24, schooner Eliza, Fowler, Turks Island, 14.

Brigs Mary, Hunt, Algiers, 5, Molly, Holt, Curacao, schooner Favorite, Oliver, Martinique, Frigates, Toulon, Ports mouth, N. H.; Two Brothers, Burden, R. Land, ship Betsy, Cunis, N. York.

Ship Columbia Dixon, from Rio, via a Line of France, and ship Havana, Robeson, from Amsterdam via Plymouth, and several other vessels are following.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY,

The 16th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Lee dwelling of Mr. W. B. Barney, in South Green-street, near the head of Smith's dock, will be sold, a quantity of

Household and Kitchen Furni-

ture;

consisting of
Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs,
Scribner, Locks, Glass, &c. &c. &c.

VAN WICK & DORSEY, Auctrs.

December 15.

For Hamburg,

WILLIAM WILSON,
Captain G. G. Wilson.

Will sail on all possible opportunity. The greatest part of her cargo is being engaged, the remainder will be taken on moderate freight. Apply to

N. LEVERING, or
JOHN BOLTER.

December 16.

For Charter,

The elegant new Ship

CONGRESS,
Burthenabout 450 bushells, is

expected she will remain remarkably

so long as no ready to receive a cargo.

Liberator,

The fast sailing Ship

INDIAN CHIEF.

Just off her first voyage, burthen

then 400 bushels, ready to receive a cargo.

Liberator.

The Brig

A. N. N.

A good strong vessel, burthen

1200 barrels, ready to receive a cargo.

FOR AMSTERDAM,

The Ship

BASHAW,

Captain George Mooney.

Being nearly loaded, will be dispatched without delay. A few goods of small bulk will be taken to fit up. For terms apply to

JAMES BIAYS.

December 16.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The Schooner

MASON'S DAUGHTER,

Lying at Bowly's wharf, burthen

then about 700 barrels, only

three years old, her sails and cables new, and

is in every respect an excellent vessel.

Apply to the master on board, who has for sale, 100 bags Pepper, 35 coils of Corlidge, different sizes, 3 or 4 hundred bushels of Potatoes, 3 or 4 hundred Cabbages, Cherry Bounce, preserved Cherries, Codfish, &c. Also, a second-hand Mainsail, and a few pair Shoes.

JOHN WILLETT.

December 16.

'TEAS.

27 chests and boxes Imperial, 3 TEAS,

50 small boxes Hyson Skin,

Just received from Philadelphia, and for sale by

EUTUM & GOODHUE,

No. 16 Bowly's Wharf.

December 16.

At Private Sale,

110 small boxes Imperia, 2 TEAS.

Hyson and Young Hyson, 3 TEAS.

R. LEMMON & CO.

December 16.

To Hire,

A smart, likely Negro Boy, thirteen years

of age, strictly honest and well disposed, who

has been accustomed to wait in a genteel private family. Enquire of the printer.

JOHN WILLETT.

December 16.

Wants a Situation,

In a respectable counting-room, or a whole-

sale dry good store, a person who can come

well recommended, and writes a fair hand.

Enquire at No. 82, Bowly's wharf.

JOHN WILLETT.