reason joined had taught them, that as to the affairs of nations it was right alone, in fact, that did constitute right; and this they would avow, without any fear of being thought the advocates of despotism? Upon various occasions, when I, for my part, have had to speak of the conquests of Bonaparte, I have always said, that he had in all cases, where not prohibited by a previous positive compact, to which he was a party, a right to make what conquest he pleased; and, that it was perfectly childish in us to rail against him for his conquering! He has now conquered the land of Europe. We have, long ago, conquered the seas. He may maintain his dominion, and we shall, I hope, always be able to maintain ours."

"In conclusion, suffer me once more to press upon your mind the important distinction between the rights of nations, as considered with respect to other nations, and individuals, as considered with respect to other individuals of the same nation. In the latter case all ought to be upon a perfect level in the eye of the law. The law comes in to the aid of natural weakness. It says to the strong man, "you shall have all the advantages which your own strength can give you, as far as the employment of that strength does in no wise bear down those who are weaker than you are." But nations acknowledge no law, and, though there are men, who have written upon what they call the law of nations, their writings are merely the opinions of individuals, and the history of what this and that nation has at different times done.—The fact is that, in the concerns of nations, from the very nature of the thing, it must be that power, in the end, under whatever show of law or usage, will have its way. It does not hence follow, that it is just for a strong nation to oppose a weaker one. The moral considerations of right and wrong are not to be left aside; but, the only check that can possibly be found to national ambition, accompanied with power wherewith to gratify it, is the combination, which, first or last, will naturally be formed against any nation, which uses its power for the purpose of oppressing other nations. The only question, therefore, for us to determine, in the present case, is, whether the exercise of those powers, which our real mastership of the seas enables us to exercise, being now exercised for the purpose of oppression or of self defence. I contend, that in the particular case, which has given rise to this discussion, they have been exercised for the purpose of self defence. There may remain a state of things, when we may safely forego that extreme; and then it will be proper to do it; but at the present time all men, I should think, must be convinced that if England be not to become an appendage of France she must maintain, with more rigor than ever, her rights of dominion upon the sea."

"But, although I am very willing to leave the Germans (aye, all of them) to the rule of the emperor of France and his brethren, I can discover a very sufficient object in continuing the war at present, especially as it may now be a war attended with, comparatively, very little expense, taking it for granted, that no more continental expeditions or subsidies, can now be thought of. The Morning Chronicle anticipates, as I anticipated months and months ago, that a maritime confederacy is forming against us in the north of Europe. How does he think, that this confederacy is to be got rid of? Or, does he wish us to "yield to the turn of affairs," and, "with the rest of the world, acquiesce" (good gentleman!) "in the decision obtained by an appeal to arms?" How, otherwise, I ask him, is this confederacy to be got rid of, except by a prosecution of the war? Would he really counsel us to yield to terms settled upon the principle of what is called the "liberty of the seas?" Mr. Pitt and Mr. Addington gave up, as far as they could give up, the honor of the flag, which honor had been maintained by England from the time that flags were first seen upon the European seas; and, would this gentleman advise us, not only to ratify that shameful abandonment, but also bind ourselves not to exercise the right of search, a right, which, it must, I think, be evident to all men, upon the exercise of which our maritime superiority depends.

Here then, is of itself, a quite sufficient object; but I am of opinion, that a war even now properly managed, would in a great measure, deprive France of the advantages she expects from her conquests; and would effectually deprive her of the advantages, which she would without war, employ for the subjugation of this country. Without a considerable maritime force, she never can effect that object, an object which, I think, every one is persuaded the ruler has in view and, by war judiciously conducted, upon the avowed principle of maritime dominion, we have it in our power to destroy, for half a century, the means of his obtaining that force. Not a ship belonging to any power, should be suffered to pass, but upon conditions prescribed by us.—Every sail upon the sea should, as in former times, be obedient to the admiralty of England. The continent Napoleon might rule at his pleasure; but the moment any one quitted the land, he should be under the dominion of England. Those principles I would openly avow as the only principles upon which I would settle terms of peace, and right of sea dominion I would exercise as well in peace as war, or I would make no peace with the ruler of the land of Europe. Now, is this object to be obtained, without a further continuation of the war? Will Napoleon listen to such terms of peace? How, then are we to obtain peace without; how are we to to "obtain every thing which we can hope for, in the present disorderly state of the world?"

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Washington, December 16.
Proceedings this day.

Mr. Dana presented a petition from the Journeymen Hatters of Newhaven, (Conn.) praying that an additional duty may be laid on imported hats. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill making further appropriations for the more effectual protection of our ports and harbors, and for building gun boats.

Mr. Mumford trusted that the good sense of the house would induce them to come to some plan to carry into effect the important subject now under consideration. He concluded by moving, that the blank be filled with 1,500,000 dollars.

Mr. Cook said that although the secretary at war had recommended 850,000 dollars for the purpose; he did not come there to obey the dictum of any department of the government, not even the executive department. He hoped the blank would be filled with 1,500,000 dollars.

Mr. Blount said the committee of aggressions had recommended the sum of 850,000 dollars, because they had received information from the proper department, and from the best engineers, that no more could be expended in the course of a year. The committee had no other source whence to recieve information. He was afraid the gentleman (Mr. Cook) wished to gain popularity by making large appropriations. He did not doubt the patriotism of that gentleman; but he would not be robbed of his claim to that patriotism which, as a citizen of the U. States, and a representative of the people he ought to possess.

Mr. Crandler thought it would be better in future, instead of tending to the heads of departments for information, to call on his colleague [Mr Cook]. He asked that gentleman whether he could tell the cost of fortifying a single port of the U. States?

Mr. Smith wished to know whether the gentleman [Mr. Cook] had made inquiries on this subject from Georgia to Maine? He thought it really improper in the gentleman to set himself up in opposition to the heads of departments, and say, in fact, that he was the only man in the house capable of judging on the subject. He believed it would not be prudent to exceed the sums recommended by the executive department.

Mr. Cook said, that if the doctrine contended for was correct, they might settle their accounts and go home; they had nothing more to do. He contended that the house were acting in the dark, for want of information, and that 1,500,000 dollars was the smallest sum necessary. He said he felt no contempt for the executive or any other department of the government; he preferred the present administration to any former one.

Mr. Gardiner spoke at considerable length in favor of a large appropriation. He said he hoped the house would not forget that they had pledged themselves effectually to protect the ports and harbors. Every view of our present situation, called upon the house to put the nation in a perfect state of defence, to meet any event that might occur. In case the threatened war with Great Britain took place, we should certainly have to mourn in the hour of trial; because the more we humbled her pride, by humbling her power, the more we should subject her to be humbled by the emperor of France; *and she was the only barrier between him and* UNIVERSAL DOMINION. But in case circumstances should render it necessary to vindicate our national honor, where would we assail G. Britain? We might, to be sure take Canada and Nova Scotia, send out privateers, and in time of war, prohibit all intercourse with her, which last measure would probably injure her more than all the rest; though we could injure her, we must not expect to escape unhurt. The first shock would undoubtedly be calamitous: Our commerce and cities would be at their mercy. The situation in which we should place her by a war, would render it necessary for her to make that war a predatory one. We should therefore be prepared to save what we have. He proceeded to speak of the different modes which had been proposed to defend the city of Newyork; of the great importance of that city to the nation at large, and of the necessity of acting, rather than talking. He remarked, that it must appear very strange to G. Britain, that those who were in the habit of supporting the administration, should be the least disposed to defend the country: it being usual in deliberative bodies of that kind for the minority to refuse supplies, in order to embarrass the government.

It had been said that no more than one million could be expended in one year on fortifications.—But in such an extent of country, with a population of 6 millions, and plenty of materials, he thought that ten times that sum could be expended. He hoped that although the house were not disposed to increase the navy; they would at least consent to defend the country in places where it was most vulnerable. It was true this could not be done without expence; but however alarmed some gentlemen might be to see the strong box empty, however, it might DERANGE the reports of the secretary, or however dissagreeable it might be to the administration, in being unable to tell the people how much money they had saved, he hoped these considerations would have no influence with the house. There was money enough in the country, if not in the treasury; and it was not necessary for the health of the political body that all the money should be in the treasury, any more than it was necessary for the health of the physical body, that all the blood should be in the heart. Mr. G. concluded by moving that the blank be filled with 2,500,000 dollars.

Mr. Holland spoke against large appropriations, and moved to fill the blank with 750,000 dollars.

Mr. Sturges spoke in favor of the large appropriations, and moved to fill the blank with 2,000,000 dollars.

Mr. Kelly, Mr. R. Nelson, & Mr. Witherall also spoke against large appropriations—and Mr. Quincey and Mr. Roan, in favor of them.

The question was then taken on filling the blank with 2,500,000, and lost—on 200,000, and lost; on 1,500,000, & lost; on 1,300,000, and lost; on 1,000,000; and carried, yeas 106.

Mr. Blount moved to strike out the second section (authorising the president to cause to be built a number of gun-boats) which was agreed to, nem. con.

The committee of the whole then rose, & reported the bill as amended but before it was taken up in the house, an adjournment was called for, and carried, yeas 7[illegible].

MARRIED, on Sunday evening last, at Fell's Point, by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, capt. *Samuel Gover*, to Miss *Mary Wilson*.

DIED on Friday the 12th inst. at F. Point, Mrs. *Elizabeth Henderson*, in the 67th year of her age. In the death of this respectable and excellent woman, society, and particularly her mourning relatives have experienced an abiding and irreparable loss. Distinguished for her irreproachable conduct, her amiable disposition and engaging manners, she conciliated the esteem and won the affection of all who knew her. As a christian she was unaffectedly pious, and ere this, "removed" to scenes, where love and bliss immortalreign."

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

From the Merchant's Coffee House Books.

Arrived, brig Hibernia, Thornton, 30 days from Surinam—molasses—Fell & Brown. Left brig Pilgrim, of Providence, and a sch. from N. York, just arrived; ship —, Baker, from Portland in ten days. Spoke nothing.

New York, December 11.

Arrived, ship Aurora, Atkins, 14 days from Havanna.

Ship William, Rawson, 30 days from New-Castle, via New-London. Passengers, captain Dove and his crew, of brig Betsey & Peggy, from the island of Trinidad for *Baltimore*, in ballast, which they left at sea nearly full of water, on the 29th November, in lat. 37, 30, long. 71, having sprung a leak, they were taken off by the brig New Haven, Harris, from St. Eustatia, for New-Haven, and were soon after put on board the William. Captain Dove left at Trinidad, October 19, ship Benjamin, Carr, from New York, and brig Iris, of Philadelphia or Boston. Sailed in company with brig —, Packard, of Boston, for St Thomas. Passengers with captain Dove, Mr. M'Faddon, an officer belonging to ship Margaret, Heard, from Batavia for *Baltimore*, laden with coffee, sugar and pepper, sent into Trinidad, and vessel and cargo condemned at Barbadoes; she had been out four years.

Norfolk, Dec. 10.

Arrived, ship Jane, Evans, 43 days from Rotterdam.

BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN HIGHLANDERS,

You are requested to meet the company at Mr. George Gray's, No. 70, Albemarle-st. Old-town, THIS EVENING, the 18th inst. when business of importance to the company will be submitted to your consideration.

Gentlemen wishing to become members, will please attend.

By order of the captain,
ALEX. MORTON, Sec'ry.
December 18.

Columbian Volunteers meet at the Globe Inn on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock precisely. Absentees will be fined.

JOHN COMEGYS, capt.

Gentlemen wishing to become members, will apply to some of the members of the company, previous to the meeting.

Sale by Auction.

THIS MORNING,

The 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, at our auction room, will be sold, for account of the underwriters,

8 boxes Listadocs,
2 ditto Dowlas,
3 bales Hessians,
2 ditto Osnaburgs,
1 box Cross a la Mortaix,
3 bales Paper,

AND

8 barrels Flour.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.
December 18

For Havanna,

The Schooner
REPUBLICAN,
Captain Samuel Newhall.

Will carry about six hundred barrels, having one half her cargo engaged, and now landing at Frederick-street dock. The remainder will be taken on low freight, if immediately applied for. A few passengers can be very comfortably accommodated. Apply to the captain on board, or

HENRY THOMPSON.
december 18 d6t

Will positively sail by Tuesday next,

wind and weather permitting, for New-York, the Ship
MERMAID.

Freight to the amount of six or seven hundred barrels, will be taken on low terms, if immediate application is made on board, in Smith's dock, or to

BENJAMIN D. GALPIN,
61, Smith's wharf
december 18 d4t

For Sale,

At Cole & I. Bonsal's Book Store, No. 174, Market-street, Baltimore.

A large invoice of GERMAN BOOKS, on Divinity, Medicine, History, &c. which will be sold very low for cash or approved paper at a short date.

The above are principally German editions, and lately imported.

december 18 d4t

I hereby certify that John

Cox, Tavern Keeper, at the sign of the Black Bear, High-street, Old-Town, this day brought before me, as a stray, a small bay MARE, eight or nine years old, thirteen and a half hands high, both ears cropped, a white star in her forehead, bobbed tale, her two hind feet white, and shod before, she is a natural pacer. When said Mare came to said Cox's she had neither bridle nor saddle.

Given under my hand and seal this 17th day of December, 1807.

JAMES WILSON.

N. B. The owner is hereby requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

december 18 fmwf4t†

A Stray.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, about four miles from the city of Baltimore, near the road leading to Cromwell's Bridge, about the first of this month, a bay HORSE, 15 hands high, 14 years old, foretop and mane cut off, a blemish in the right eye.

The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOSHUA PRICHARD.
december 18 d4t

Sale by Auction,

THIS EVENING,

The 18th instant, immediately after the sale of the brig Dolly, advertised to be sold, at half past six o'clock, at the Coffee-House, will be sold,

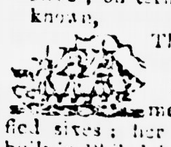
The British built Ship
ALLIGATOR,
Burthen 300 tons, with all her materials. She is copper-fastened and newly coppered to the bends, has two suits of sails; was built of the very best materials, and sails remarkably fast. Her inventory may be viewed at the auction room, and the ship at Desreaux's wharf, Fell's Point, previous to the sale. The terms will be on a liberal credit, for approved indorsed notes.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

Sale by Auction.

THIS EVENING,

The 18th, at half past 6 o'clock, will be sold at the Merchants Coffee-House, in South-street, on terms, which will then be made known,



The handsome and fast sailing
Brig DOLLY,

Formerly belonging to government, mounting 15 double fortified sixes; her burthen is 172 tons, was built in Philadelphia, about four or five years since, her timbers are teak wood and mahogany. She is coppered to the bends, and has every accommodation for a vessel of war, but from her construction she may be sent to sea as a merchantman, at a very small expence, being well found, with every material.

She is now at anchor a small distance from county wharf, Fell's Point and an inventory of her materials may be seen at the counting-house of Hugh Thompson, Esq. previous to the sale.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

Notice.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the orphans' court of Baltimore county, on the estate of his deceased father, *Daniel Bowly*, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to Mr. *Henry Thompson*, No. 55, Smith's wharf, who is duly authorised to receive the same; and all persons having claims are desired to present them, properly authenticated, to him for settlement,

WILLIAM L. BOWLY.

In virtue of the above notice, I particularly request that all debts and ground rents now due the estate of Daniel Bowly, esq. deceased, and as they hereafter become due may be paid without delay, as there is the greatest necessity for punctuality on the part of Lessees, I hope due attention will be paid to this request, otherwise compulsory means will be resorted to.

HENRY THOMPSON.
December 18 d3m

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court, of Cecil County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Dennis James Nowland, late of Cecil County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the eighth day of June next, causing the date hereof; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And all those indebted are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. Given under my hand this eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and seven.

MARY NOWLAND,
Ex'rx. of Dennis James Nowland, deceased.
december 18 f4t

CAUTION.

I hereby forewarn every body not to trust any person belonging to the crew of the Bremen ship America, myself, master, as I shall not pay any debts of their contracting.

JOHAN DUNKER.
december 18 d4t

In Baltimore-County Court,

October 27th, 1807.

On application to the Judges of the said County Court, by petition in writing of John Veazey, of said County, praying the benefit of the "Act for the Relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at November Session, 1805, and the supplement thereto passed at November session, 1806, on the terms mentioned in the said Act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said Act, being annexed to his petition; and the said County Court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Veazey, has resided the two preceeding years within the State of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said Act; and the said John Veazey, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said Court, the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said Act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, by the said Court, that the said John Veazey, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Baltimore, every other day for three months successively, before the twenty ninth day of March next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court, at the Court House in the said County, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said 29th day of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Veazey's then and there taking the oath by the said Act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed per order,

WM. GIBSON, Clk.
Nov. 9 eo3m

Baltimore and Reister's-town Turnpike Road.

The president and managers require the payment of the second Instalment of five dollars on each share of the augmented stock of company, to be made at the Bank of Baltimore, on the 1st day of January next.

By order,

JOHN F. HARRIS, Sec'ry.
November 3 eot1J

This is to give notice,

That I intend to apply to the judges of Baltimore county court, or to some one of them, as soon as I legally can, for the benefit of the insolvent law of Maryland, passed at November session, 1805, together with the supplement thereto, to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOSEPH CLARK, Sen.
november 11 law2m

Circuit Court,

District of Columbia, for the Court of Washington, June Term, 1807.

IN CHANCERY,

John Threlkeld, complainant, versus Henry Fisher, and Cæsar Lowry, defendants.

The bill states that the complainant was seized in fee simple of a certain lot of Ground, in George Town, that he sold the same to the said Henry Fisher, one of the defendants, for a valuable consideration, on the payment of which, the said complainant by his bond of conveyance, agreed to convey the same to the said Fisher—that said bond was executed in November seventeen hundred and ninety seven, at the time the said Fisher passed his bond to the said complainant, for the payment of one hundred pounds, being the consideration of the said property—that the said Fisher has never since paid any part, either principal or interest—that said Fisher hath assigned his interest in the said bond of conveyance to Cæsar Lowry, the other defendant—that neither Fisher nor Lowry hath paid any part of the same, altho the said complainant hath offered to convey the same to the said Lowry, on payment of the purchase money aforesaid, which the said Lowry refused to do. The object of the bill is, to compel a compliance with the contract aforesaid of the said Fisher. It is represented by the said complainant that the said Fisher hath eloped or absconded from the District of Columbia, to some distant part of the United States, out of the jurisdiction of any process of this court. It is therefore ordered that the complainant procure a copy hereof to be inserted in the American, in Baltimore, for six successive weeks, requiring the appearance of the defendant, Fisher, in this Court on the fourth Monday in December next.

By order,

WM. BRENT, Clk.
november 11 law6w

Just received and for Sale,

2500 Spanish Hides, from Laguira,
67 barrels Tanners' Oil first quality.

ON HAND,

Red, Green, Yellow and black Morocco Skins, all kinds, Tanner's and Currier's Tools, Shoe Thread and white Welting Skins, with a general assortment of Leather.

Also,

65,000 lbs. of Green Coffee, entitled to drawback.

JAMES BOSLEY,
No. 19, Water-street
december 12 stuth10t

India Goods, &c. &c.

BENJ. AND GEO. WILLIAMS,
No 3, Bowly's wharf,
OFFER FOR SALE,

186 bales India Goods,

Consisting of

Gurrahs, Mamoodies, Cossas, Sawns, Mow, Sannas, Baftas, Emeries, Long Cloths, Checks, Custas, Green, Checked, Striped and Orange colored Seersuckers, Kharadarys, Bandanne H'dkfs assorted, Sooty Romal, Blue Gilla, Choppa, Romal, Lungee, Palicat and Pattern Madras H'dkfs.

40 hhds. N. Rum,
10 pipes Cognac Brandy,
10 pipes White Spanish do.
10 do Catalona Wine,
55 kegs Raisins,
10 casks Currants,
30 do. Cheese,
20 chests Souchong Tea,
20 hhds Muscovado Sugar,
00 boxes white and brown Havanna do.

November 21. d3t3taw4w†

Hugh Thompson

Has in store, and offers for sale, the following Articles:

Muscovado Sugar, of the 1st and 2d quality, in hhds. tierces and barrels
Clayed do White and Brown, in hhds.
Havanna do. do. do. in boxes
Coffee of the first quality, Green, in barrels and bags for home consumption
Do. Saint Domingo quality for exportation, 2000 bags
Carracas Cocoa
Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof and fine flavor
Real Holland Gin, of 1st proof
Claret, in cases, for family use and exportation
Upland Cotton in round and square bales
Raisins, in kegs
London Particular Tenerife Wine, in quarter casks, very fine
Ground Allum Liverpool Salt
800 Dried Hides
Logwood

december 10 thstu8t

To Rent,

And immediate possession given,

The Dwelling part of the House at present occupied by the subscriber No. 4. N. Howard-street.

CHARLES C. EGERTON.
december 10 thstu

By Order of the Orphan's

COURT OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

ON the 10th day of December next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the land of the late Nicholas Hopkins, dec. about 6 miles from Baltimore near Gorsuch's-town, will be exposed to public sale, all the personal property of the deceased, consisting of Negroes, Furniture, Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Waggon, Cart, &c. &c. Terms to be made known at the time of sale.

MARY HOPKINS, *Adm'r.*
November 24. tths6t

For Sale,

By the subscriber, No 6, Commerce-street,

An invoice of HARDWARE, as follows:—

Plated Saddlery,
Brass Cabinet Furniture,
Japanned Ware,
Razors, Pocket and Pen-Knives, on cards,
Curry Combs,
Pad Locks, fine and double bolted
Bright Kent Hammers,
Gilt Chains, Seals, Keys, and Pins in variety,
200 sets five and seven glass Plated Castors, various patterns,
Plated and Silver Pencil Cases,
English double cased Silver Watches.

Also,

A few packages well assorted DRY GOODS, consisting of Ginghams, Calabrias, Muslins, and Printed Cottons.

THOMAS M. POWERS.

Dealers will find the above Goods lower than they could be imported.

N. B. Liberal credit for good paper.
december 14 stuths4t‡

Nutmegs and Mace,

For sale by
S. SMITH & BUCHANAN.
december 1[illegible]