George-Town, Ropes, Salem, 1st Dec.; Belle Savage, Ockington, Boston, 10th Nov'r; Prudent, Ford, do. 5th; Thames, Perry, New-York, 20 days; Samuel Elam, Champlin, do. 15 days. January 6, lat. 15, 30 long. 50, 20, spoke British Packet Windsor Castle 26 days from Falmouth, (Eng.) for Barbados. January 18, lat. 30, 30, long. 70, 14, brig Charlotte, from Philadelphia, for Guadaloupe, in a very leaky condition.

The ship Roboreus, Yearly, from St. Thomas, is in the bay.

Mr. Bowdoin, our ambassador to the court of Madrid, was at the period of the last advices, at Paris. Mr. C. Pinckney's functions ceased on Mr. Bowdoin's arrival, and he has resided for his health in the neighborhood of Lisbon since. Mr. Erving, our charge des affairs, is at Madrid, and thro' him, or through Mr. Bowdoin, only, can authentic information concerning our claims on Spain be expected to be communicated.

[*Aurora.*]

BALTIMORE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MONDAY, 3d February 1806.

At an election for thirteen Directors, held agreeably to charter the following gentlemen were duly elected:—

ALEXANDER M'KIM,
WILLIAM WILSON,
WILLIAM COLE,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
WILLIAM MATTHEWS,
WILLIAM LORMAN,
DAVID WILLIAMSON,
DAVID WIMCHESTER,
THOMAS TENANT,
JOHN CARRERE,
JOSEPH STERETT,
ISAAC M'KIM, and
JAMES DALL.

On Tuesday the 4th of February, the directors met at their office, and re elected Alexander M'Kim, president, and William G. Cochran, secretary.

By order of the Board,
WM. G. COCHRAN, sec'y.

From a Charleston paper.

COMMUNICATION.

Purchasers of cotton will do well to make strict examination as to the weight they receive, for several instances have recently occurred, where very considerable errors have been detected. One arose a few days since, where a difference against the purchaser was discovered by accident, and at the moment he was shipping his cotton, of *three hundred and sixty pounds*, in less than *forty bales*. It may be proper to observe that this cotton was not weighed in the "public scales." All other articles of our produce are weighed by persons totally indifferent as to any interest in the thing and who are sworn to discharge their duty with fidelity and impartiality: why this article should be excepted from that law or rule, it will be difficult to discover; and it is respectfully submitted to those who have authority to make provisions on this subject the propriety of taking it into their consideration.

A Merchant.

Extract of a letter from a member of congress to a member of the house of delegates, dated Washington 21st January, 1806.

"Nothing has happened here that I am at liberty to communicate worth your attention, except the conduct of the Spanish minister. The marquis, you know, has his residence generally at Philadelphia. His conduct has been so disobliging to the government, that his recall has been requested. This requisition met with due attention at the court of his Catholic majesty; but as he himself signified a desire to return home, his government wished, if it was agreeable to ours, that it might assume the shape of a voluntary act: to this there could be no reasonable objection, and it was consented to. Hearing he was about leaving Philadelphia for this place, it was hinted to him that his presence would not be agreeable. Disregarding this intimation, he came and upon his arrival, and official note was addressed to him desiring his departure. To this he wrote and answer full of insolenee and abuse, and continues here; his party declaring that he is vested with full powers to adjust all differences with us, and complaining of the conduct of the executive in not seeing him. This course he has undoubtedly adopted to render the government unpopular; for I cannot believe it is a fact, that his master would trust to his care such important negociations after the application for a recall—even it true, the dignity and honor of the government forbids his reception after what has passed. I believe it has been seriously deliberated whether it would not be proper, under his present conduct, to seize and ship him."

[*Richmond Enquirer.*]

ANECDOTE OF ADMIRAL TYRREL.

Samuel Fothergill, when at Scarborough, observed admiral Tyrrel attend several meetings of the people called Quakers, in that place, and took particular notice of the solemnity and reverence of his behavior during the meetings, especially in the time of silence. One morning after this, the admiral came up to Samuel (in the public room, before many of the nobility) saying, "Mr. Fothergill, I have a very high opinion of your people's principles and practice especially the inwardness and spirituality of your silent worship"—Samuel replied, "admiral, I think such a testimony rather extraordinary from thee, as a man of war, concerning us and our principles which are for peace, and against all fighting"—The admiral replied, "sir, I am of your principles in that particular also, and fully believe the time will come, when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither learn war any more; but as every dispensation of unerring Wisdom must have a beginning, so that has had amongst you, but has not reached us yet. And as to divine intelligence, I know by experience to what you hold of an union and communion with, that it is attainable in this age—one instance of which occurs to me, when I had the honor of commanding three of his majesty's ships of war as commodore, some time before the last peace was concluded.

Account was brought that 5 large French men of war were bearing down towards us, all supperior in men and guns; a council of war was called, and whilst they sat, I retired alone into my cabin, and after getting into perfect silence, I heard in the secret of my mind a language as inielligible to my understanding as ever words were to my outward senses, "Go fight the French fleet, for I have delivered them into thine hand." I arose reverently thankful for this gracious intimation, & went to the council, letting them know that we would fight the French and that I was sure of victory—all was made ready, and we engaged. The event proved the certainty of divine intimation; we have gained a complete victory, as is set forth in the history of that war.

[In the year 1758, commodore Moore, while on the West-India station, detached captain Tyrrel after some privateers reported to be at anchor in Grand-Ance bay: he destroyed three, and took a fourth, though they had got close in shore under cover of a battery. This noble officer's reply to the sailors, who afterwards wished to attack and plunder an adjoining village, deserves remembrance—"*It is beneath us, my brave lads, to render a number of poor people miserable, by destroying their habitations and comforts of life—Englishmen scorn to distress even their enemies unnecessarily!*" Captain Tyrrel, in the same year, distinguished himself when cruising of St. Eustatia, against the superior force of the Florissant, of 74 guns, the Aigrette, of 38 guns, and the Atalante, of 28 guns, convoy to a fleet of French merchantmen: Capt. Tyrrel's force consisted only of the Buckingham, of 70 guns, and the Weazle sloop, of 16 guns.]

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, communicating a report of the secretary of state, respecting "new principles interpolated into the law of nations," made in pursuance of a request of the senate of the 10th inst.

To the Senate of the United States.

According to the desire of the senate, expressed in their resolution of the 10th inst. I now communicate to them a report of the secretary of state with its documents, stating certain new principles attempted to be introduced on the subject of neutral rights, injurious to the rights and interests of the United States. These, with my message to both houses of the 17th inst. and the documents accompanying it, fulfil the desires of the senate, as far as can be done by any information in my possession which is authentic and not publicly known.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Jan. 27, 1806.

REPORT.

The secretary of state, to whom the president has been pleased to refer the resolution of the senate, dateed on the 10th instant, has the honor to make the following REPORT:—

The most important of the principles interpolated into the law of nations, is that which appears to be maintained by the British government and its prize-courts, that a trade opened to neutrals by a nation at war, on account of the war, is unlawful.

The principle has been relaxed from time to time, by orders, allowing, as favors to neutrals, particular branches of trade, disallowed by the general principle; which orders have also, in some instances, extended the modifications of the principle beyond its avowed import.

In like manner, the last of these orders, bearing date the 24th of June, 1803, has incoporated with the relaxation a collateral principle, which is itself an interpolation, namely, that a vessel on a return voyage is liable to capture by the circumstances of her having on the outward voyage, conveyed contraband articles to an enemy's port. How far a like penalty attached by the same order to the circumstance of a previous communication with a blockaded port, would likewise be an interpolation, may depend upon the constitution under which that part of the order has been, or is to be carried into execution.

The general principle first above stated, as lately applied to re exportations of articles imported into neutral countries from hostile colonies, or vice versa, by considering the re-exportation in many cases, as a continuation of the original voyage, forms another interpolation, deeply affecting the trade of neutrals For a fuller view of this and some other interpolations, references may be had to the documents communicated with the message to congress of the 17th instant.

The British principle, which makes a notification to foreign governments of an intended blockade, equivalent to the notice required by the law of nations, before the penalty can be incurred; and that which subjects to capture vessels arriving at a port, in the interval between a removal and return of the blockading force, are other important diviations from the code of public law.

Another unjustifiable measure is the mode of search practised by British ships, which instead of remaining at a proper distance from the vessel to be searched, and sending their own boat with a few men for the purpose, compel the vessel to send her papers in her own boat, and sometimes with great danger from the condition of the boat, and the state of the weather.

To these instances, without adverting to others of an inferior or less definite character, in the practice of Great-Britain, must be added the assumed right to impress persons from American vessels, sailing under the American flag on the high seas. An explanation of this practice will be found in the extract from the instructions to Mr. Munroe, communicated with the message of the president above referred to.

Among the interpolations introduced by the French government, is a decree, dated June 6, 1805, [18 Prairial, year 13] importing that every privateer of which two-thirds of the crew should not be natives of England, or subjects of a power the enemy of France, shall be considered as pirates.

Another is evidenced by the result of an application made by the deputy-consul of the United States at Cadiz, through the French consul to admiral Villeneuve, for the liberation of some seamen of the United States who were on board the French fleet under his command. The answer of the admiral, dated 29th August last, [11 Fructidor, 13th year] states, that "A decision of his imperial and royal majesty provides, that every foreigner found on board the vessels of war or of commerce of the enemy, is to be treated as a prisoner of war, and can have no right to the protection of the diplomatic and commercial agents of his nation."

Other unjustifiable innovations on the law of nations are exemplified in the decree of general Ferrand,* lately passed at the city of St. Domingo, a translation of which is annexed.

The irregular mode of search above described is also practised by the cruizers of France and Spain.

The cruizers of the two latter powers have harassed the commerce of the United States in various other forms, but as it is not known or believed that their conduct has been prescribed or sanctioned by the public authority of their respective nations, they are not considered as falling within the purview of the resolution of the senate.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MADDISON.

Department of state, Jan. 25, 1806.

* This decree which accompanies the president's message, will be found in the Federal Gazette of the 27th of December last.

NINTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 31, 1806.

Mr. Leib moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the report of a select committee in favor of the erection of a bridge over the Potomak.

Mr. Leib said his reason for this motion was to disengage the house from the tedious discussion of a local and comparatively unimportant question, that the house might immediately take up business of pressing and national importance called for by the great interests and anxiety of the people, and the interesting crisis of affairs.

Mr. Lewis opposed the motion. He considered the subject as of considerable importance even in a national point of view—and he trusted that, as so much time had been already consumed, and the stage of the discussion promised so near a termination, the house would not postpone a decision of the question.

Mr. Van Cortlandt advocated the motion, on similar grounds with those urged by Mr. Leib, and particularly under the impression that the state of public affairs loudly called for effectual measures for the defence of our ports and harbors.

The question being taken, the motion was disagreed to—Ayes 47—Noes 58.

Mr. Van Cortlandt, with the view of maintaining order and expediting the public business, offered certain resolutions amendatory of the rules of the house.

The first of these amendments prohibits a member from reading in the house any book or printed paper, or writing any letters; the second prohibits the serjeant at arms from keeping or stating the accounts of the members, or giving receipts in the house, and prohibits the door-keepers from coming on the floor to call out members.

These resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gregg said he had the honor two days since of laying on the table a resolution to prohibit the importation of British goods until arrangements should be entered into to render the continuance of this prohibition unnecessary. Mr. G. said he was of opinion that it was proper at the same time to adopt a permanent system of commercial regulations calculated to meet the measures of foreign powers. To throw light on this subject, Mr. Gregg moved that the report of the secretary of state on the commercial relations of the United States with foreign powers, made in the year 1791, should be printed.

This motion was agreed to.

The bill to repeal so much of an act as authorises the receipt of evidences of the public debt in payment for the lands of the U. S. and for other purposes relative to the public debt was read a third time and passed—Ayes 89.

Mr. Holland moved to postpone till the first Monday of March the resolution on the subject of the Potomac bridge.

Motion lost—Ays 45—Noes 74.

A message from the senate stated the passage of a bill making additional appropriation for the library.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole—on the resolution in favor of authorising the erection of a bridge across the Potomac.

Messrs Lewis and Quincy supported; and Messrs. Dawson, G. W. Campbell, Magruder, Varnum and Masters opposed the resolution.

When the question was taken & the resolution carried—Ayes 60—Noes 51.

The committe immediately rose and reported their agreement to the resolution.

The house took the report into consideration. On concurring in the resolution the Yeas and Nays were called; and were Yeas 61—Nays 50.

A committe of five members was then appointed to bring a bill conformably to the resolution.

Mr. Early moved that when the house adjourn, they adjourn till Monday.

Mr. Crowninshield hoped the motion would not prevail; but that the house would proceed without delay to the great national concerns that demanded their attention.

Mr. Quincy, Mr. Newton and Mr. Early hoped the motion would prevail, that time might be allowed for reading the voluminous documents presented, and for reflection on the important subject expected to come under view on Monday [the non-importation with Britain.]

The Yeas and Nays were taken on Mr. Early's motion, which was agreed to—Yeas 64—Nays 54.

When the house, about 4 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

Departed this life on Thursday evening last, in the 57th year of her age, Mrs. MARY BRICE, consort of John Brice esq. of Anapolis. She had been here but a short time, among her connections, when it pleased Divine Providence to take her from them, and remove her to everlasting rest.

We say truly that the domestic virtues, and relative duties, shone most eminently in this lady.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Brig Three Brothers, Fitch,	Martinique
Sch'r Nymph, Gover,	Guadaloupe
Mary, Truitt,	Havana
Dorchester, Jacobs,	Surinam

CLEARED,

Ship Flora, Stafford,	Hamburg
Bacchus, Groom,	Do.
Louisa Clackner,	Amsterdam
Schr. Mary Ann, Hains,	St. Jago

†‡† *The Rev. Mr.* WYDOWER *will preach at the Baptist Meeting-House on* WEDNESDAY EVENING, *the 5th inst. at half past 6 o'clock.*

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

The 5th instant, at half past 10 o'clock, at Chase's wharf, will be sold,



The Schooner
VICTORY,
With all her materials as she arrived from sea; burthen about 500 barrels. Her inventory will be shewn at the time of sale.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.

Feb. 4.

Garden Seed,

Imported lately from BREMEN,
AND FOR SALE BY
SCHULTZE & VOGELER.

February 4. d4w

Positively the Last Week

OF the exhibition of the instructive and amusing *Model of Jerusalem*, at the Market-space, No. 6, open from 10, A. M. til 9 at night.

Admittance 25 cents---Children half price.

February 4 eo

Imported

And for sale by the subscriber,

350 boxes and 15 hhds. of Newfoundland COD FISH, of the first quality, and in fine shipping order.

Holland Duck AA. L. AB. A. &c.
Raven Duck.

MARK PRINGLE.

February 4. d3t

COAL.

LIVERPOOL & NEW-CASTLE COAL, of a superior quality—For sale by

THOMAS BARKLIE.

The price 40 cents per bushel, deliverable in any part of the city.

February 4. eo3t§

A Fifty Dollar Bank Note

HAS been lost or mislaid, between Thursday and Saturday, if any honest person has found the same, and will bring it to me, at Mr. Sterett's, they shall thankfully receive twenty dollars reward for their trouble.

V HAYLEY.

February 4. 3t

Just Received and for Sale,

400 kegs first quality LARD, from 40 to 100 lbs each

100 barrels prime and Mess Pork, superior quality.

On hand,

300 do. Dipt Turpentine
200 do. Rosin,
All in fine shipping order.

JOHN TRIMBLE,
18, Cheapside.

2d mo. 4th. d6t

To Rent,

FOR a term of years, or shorter time, as may be agreed on, that very commodious two-story brick HOUSE, about half-way between the town and Point, formerly owned and occupied by Mr James Barry. The situation is extremely convenient for a merchant, who has business to attend at either or both places; there is a large, well inclosed garden; a lot of ground highly cultivated, stable, carriage-house, &c. a pump in the yard well supplied with most excellent water, and no place in the environs of Baltimore more healthy For terms apply to

HUGH THOMPSON.

February 4. eo7t§

Fell's-Point Book Auction.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

The 4th inst. at Mr. Peck's Coffee-House, Fell's-Point, will commence the sale of an extensive assortment of BOOKS, among which are a great variety of novels, chiefly London editions, also, a variety of Maps, Charts, &c &c

Catalogues may be had, and the books viewed any time during the afternoon preceding the sale, which will commence at 6 o'clock.

SOWER & S. COLE, Auct's.

February 3.

Just Arrived,

By the brig Three Brothers, D. Fitch, master, from Martinique,

117 hhds. first quality Clayed SUGAR,
3 tierces do.
21 barrels do.
26 tierces very green COFFEE
205 bags COCOA—For sale by

JOHN CARRERE.

February 4. eo3t

Employment Wanted.

A CLERK in one of the public institutions in this city, thoroughly acquainted with accounts, would accept of afternoon's employment, either in a counting house or public office, for a moderate compensation.—Enquire of the printers.

February 4. d6t§

John H. Heidelbach,

No 39, SOUTH-STREET,

Has received per ship N. America from Bremen,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

4 & 5-4 White Rolls	2 & 3 bushel bags
Brown do.	Coarse ready made Shirts
Dessians	Diapers
Burlaps	Table Cloth and Napkins
Hempens	Striped Cotton
Bielfeld and Wahrendorf Linen in 12 bale assorted	Bed Ticken
Home-made Shirting Linen	Ladies Straw Hats assorted.

Feb. 4. eo3t

The Subscriber

Has this day received from Amsterdam, per ship Industry,

A most beautiful assortment of Hyacinths, of the finest kinds produced in Holland Also, Ranunculus, Anemonies, Polyanthos Narcessus, and a variety of other kinds, together with a few Moss Rose Trees, which he offers for sale at his house near the French College; but immediate application must be made, as the season is far advanced and the roots are now in prime order. He has also received by the same vessel, and offers for sale at the store of Mr. John Bacon, druggist, No. 181, Market-street, a large and well-selected assortment of Garden Seeds, warrented fresh and of the best quality, among which are, Early York and Early Sugar Loaf Cabbage, Cauliflower, different kinds of Peas, &c. &c.—They may be had in any quantities

JOHN HENRY HOSKYNS.

February 4 d1t

CASH WILL BE GIVEN
For a few shares of
UNION BANK STOCK.
Enquire of the printers.

For Sale,

150 casks Bordeaux CLARET, of a superior quality, with four Iron hoops, and in nice order for shipping.

2000 pieces blue and long yellow NANKEENS---Apply to the subscriber, No 14, Harrison-street. JOHN A. CUENET.

February 1. d8t

WAR IN DISGUISE;

OR,

THE *FRAUDS* OF THE *NEUTRAL FLAGS*,

ONE VOLUME 8VO.

IS THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

ANDERSON & JEFFERIS,

66, MARKET-STREET.

THIS is the celebrated work just published in London, which is in point of style, inferior to no production since the day of Junius. The contents of this singular book is no less interesting than its style—as the work is acknowledged to be written at the instigation of the English Ministry, and involves principles of the utmost commercial importance, to this as well as every other maritime neutral country. In short, no person who has an interest, either direct or indirect, in commercial pursuits should omit the perusal of this publication.

January 27 d6t

For Boston,



The Schooner
EAGLE,
Samuel C. Gerrish, Master,
Burthen six-hundred barrels---

For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or to

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,
15, Bowly's-wharf,

Who has received for sale,

60 tons Plaster of Paris
50 bbls. New-England Rum
11 do. Tanners Oil
30 qr. casks Malaga Wine, entitled to drawback
15 bags Pimento
1 sack Almonds.

February 1. d3t||

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50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 31st of January last, from the subscriber's plantation, in Anne-Arundel county, a negro man named *Frank, alias Frank Brice*, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, two of his upper front teeth out, a well-looking, smart, well-spoken fellow, rather slim made, has a variety of cloathing, particularly a dark red coatee; he plays the fiddle. I purchased the fellow of Mr. James Brice, who resides in Farley hundred in Kent county. He was accompanied by his wife named Henny, and her child, Nelly, who are free; she is a remarkably short, fat, likely woman; the child about 7 years old, well grown of that age. They stole and went off in an old batteau, and took with them some kitchen furniture, cloathing, blankets and provisions. The man has worked in Mr Price's ship yard at Fell's-Point, as a sawyer.

Whoever takes up said negro man Frank, & secures him in Baltimore jail, shall receive, if taken in Baltimore city or county, 20 dollars; if out of the county and in the state, 30 dollars; and if out of the state, the above reward.

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES.

Feb. 3. d1w:co9t

For Sale,

TWO very fine *Geldings*, well broke to either Saddle or Harness; young, spirited and remarkably active. Also, a Gig, with Top and Apron. They will be sold low as they are the property of a person leaving the country; and good approved notes at 4 months, will be taken in payment. Apply to

DAVID BAILEY,
At his Stable in Liberty street.

January 25. d4t§