Schultze & Vogeler,

No. 45, S. Gay-street,
Have received per ship Severn, from Bremen, &
on hand from former importations, German LINENS,

Broad CLOTHS, superfine and common,, Garden SEEDS.
Which they offer for sale on liberal terms

February 25.

NOTICE. It being absolutely necessary to bring to a final close the business of the late house of Lemmon and Campbell, those still indebted are requested no longer to defer payment, as in such cases saits must be instituted. Any proper demands against said concern, will be pard on application to the subscriber, surviying partner.

ROBERT LEMMON.

March 18.

d12t

AUCTION . AND Commission Business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have formed an establishment in the AUChave formed an establishment in the AUC-TION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of R. LEMMON & CO. to be conducted by Robert Lemmon; who, with thanks for the support received while conducting the concern of Lemmon and Campbell, will endeavor by an unremitting attention to the present establishment to give satisfaction to those who may favor it with

The usual advances will be made on consignments; the Warehouse, the same for merly occupied by Lemmon and Campbell, at the head of Gay-street dock, is now ready for the reception of merchandize, and in a few days the stated sales will commence as formerly, on Mondays. Immediate attention will be given to sales of Vessels, Cargoes, Real Property, &c.
ROBERT LEMMON,

LEVERING & NELMS.

March 18 For Sale,

1 Case rich red Madras Handkerchiefs,
3 bales Flaxen (British) Osnaburgs,
1 do. assorted low priced Welch Flannels,
2 cases elegant French Damask Silk 6

and 7-4 Shawls. 1 bale Superfine Cloths, Received from New-York, will be sold low to close sales.

P. HOFFMAN & SON. d4t-eo6t

BASSETT,

DENTIST, RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he Cleans, Files, Plugs, and regulates Teeth in the most approved method, and makes and sets Natural and Artificial Teeth. He is in possession of Bruff's Patent Perpendicular Extracting In-

chased from him for the city of Baltimore.

N. B. He prepares Tooth Powder of an
excellent quaity for the Teeth and Gums.

He attends all orders left at his residence, No. 24, South-street, with his usual punctuality. March 21.

strument, the exclusive right whereof he pur-

To be Sold or Rented, A large two-story Brick HOUSE, with four rooms on a floor, forty-six feet front, with a complete cellar, fit for any kind of storage, large back building and piazza, large yard, stable and smoke-house, in fee.

Also to rent or sell, 20 Water LOTS on the Basin, 33 feet front each Lot, and as deep as may suit the tenant or purchaser.

Also, A PLANTATION, containing between 4 and 500 acres of Land, one half in wood, with a large proportion of meadow Ground, lying near the Philadelphia road, about 12 miles from Baltimore, on Middle-River-Neck, which place abounds in Fish and Wild Fowl of all sorts. For terms apply to CHIRSTOPHER HUGHES.

March 21,

Dividend. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of George Sears, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased, that a final dividend of the estate, in the hands of the administrators will be made on the twentieth day of April in the year 1807, at the counting-house of Stricker and Beatty, in the said city of Baltimore.

JOHN STRICKER,

HENRY PAYSON.

Administrators of George Sears d24t‡

March 2. A House Wanted. A good Tenant wan's a comfortable Dwel

ling House, at a moderate rent, situate on any street, or cross-street between Charles and South streets. Inquire at this Office. Dissolution of Partnership. THE articles of partnership between the

subscribers, under the firm of Bolton Jackson and Co. having expired this day, the same is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to either of us; and those having claims against the concern, will please render them for settlement. BOLTON JACKSON,

JAMES ROSS.
The business will be continued by BOLTON JACKSON.

Spring Goods & Earthen Ware, Received per ship Edward, capt. Lewis, from Liverpool and for sale b John Wood & Co.

No. 18, Calvert-street, 216 crates Earthen Ware, 116 packages Seasonable Goods, Among which are,
Fine and common Printed Calicoes,

Cambric and Narrow Dimities, 4 4 and 6 4 Cambric Muslins, Ditto Book Fancy Muslins, Ginghams, Nankeens, Grandereils, Braces, Cotton Hosiery, Velveteens, Printed Vel-

vets. Sewing Silks, Adelphia Thread, &c. &c. March 18. To be Let,

THE STORE & CELLAR, No. 221, Market-street; a good stand for any kind of business. For terms, apply to WILLIAM YOUNG LEWIS,

20, Calvert-street.

A Wet Nurse,

May hear of an elegible situation on application at this Office. March 23. d4t‡

From the NORFOLK LEDGER.

WILLAUMEZ'S LETTERS .- In tenderness to the editor of the Enquirer his respectable and some others who need not be named expose themselves by falsehoods and absurdities, we will inform the public of the manner in which these letters came into upon those whose folly and falsehood we are about to expose, as also upon the subject generally.

The contents of these letters had been more than once mentioned in our presence, and excited as may well be supposed, a curiosity on our part to peruse them; they were put into our hands on the 11th of January, but without permission to publish them. On the 12th, but too late for that day's publication, we were left to use our pleasure, and we determined for the reason we have formerly stated to publish them, which we accordingly did on the 14th, the next day of our publication.

We did not think that there was any thing more than a perusal of these letters requisite to satisfy any one (who was not determined to reject the truth) that they were genuine, and that was one reason why we did not state the manner in which they were intercepted. Another motive, we must confess, had some operation with us. We knew that the friends of France would be placed in a disagreeable situation, from which we wished to see how they would extricate themselves. There were but two ways, either to deny their authenticity or to defend their contents. The former appeared the more safe, and has been adopted.

First commodore Barney came forward; he did not indeed positively insist on their being forgeriers, but he endeavored to impress such an opinion. General Turreau authorised his name to be used to the same effect as the commodore had done. We endeavoured to bring the general and the commodore to a declaration that the defence should rest on the authenticity alone, but they were too cautious. Meanwhile the minor democratic papers (for we must do justice to the more intelligent papers of that party, such as the Aurora, Citizen, &c. to observe that they did not run into such folly) chuckled and crowed wonderfully upon the complete evidence farnished, as they were pleased to suppose, of the falsehood of

these letters.

Next came the Enquirer and his correspondent with a stupid story, in which they could not agree. Upon seeing our reply they amended the story, and in which they do not yet agree. In the first story Norfolk was said by Mr. Ritchie to be the place where the sugar box was landed, this is denied by the correspondent; the editor of the Enquirer being thus corrected, in his paper of the 6th insists that the box of sugar was landed at some other port in the U. States and sent to Norfolk, where it was opened, the correspondent insinuates that the box was landed at a port not within the Chesepeake, where the packet (containing the letters) directed to the French consol at Philadelphia was taken out and sent to Norfolk. Now which of these gentlemen are to be believed and answered? The editor or his correspondent? Fortunately the ingenious interrogacories and assertions of both can be answered, by which the one will appear as credulous as the other is false. The editor of the Enquirer has more then once insisted on the high respectability of his correspondent, and assured his readers that there was no

doubt of the veracity of this sugar box story. Before we finish we expect to oblige him to confess either that he is a party in the story, or that he is more credulous than discreet, and he may take his choice. And " now for the plain, round unvarnished tale," that demolishes at once this fine sugar box story, so happily invented, and so ingenious-

ly sustained. These letters were intercepted on the 25th November, by one of the British cruizers on this station, on board the schooner Merchant, John Bigby, master, from Havana, bound to Baltimore, Cape Henry bearing west about 5 leagues, directed under cover to a Mr. Williams of Baltimore. They must of consequence have been duplicates, as no French officer was on board the Merchant ; captain Bigby denied any knowledge of the dispatches being on board until they were shewn to him. As captain Bigby proceeded

he can if called upon prove these facts.* The American public, we considered was entitled to know the sentiments of a principal French officer towards our government, and people, and for that and other reasons we performed our duty in laying them before the public.

on his voyage and arrived safe, we presume

The editor of the Enquirer having made an indelicate allusion to the consular agent at this place, we declare solemnly that the British consul was not in Norfolk nor in this state, when these letters were published; that we never heard him or any person of his family, mention these letters until after their publication; and we do know that they were published without his consent or knowledge.

We now take leave of the subject, upon which we have said as re than we wished, but not less than was in our judgment requi-

We think that we have made out what we at first asserted, "That if these letters were forgeriess they were forged in Hava-

na." [* The following is the statement of captain Bigby :]
TO THE PUBLIC.

As various opinions seem to prevail, respecting several letters published some weeks

since in a Norfolk paper, signed Willaumen, I deem it my duty to state to the public, that I took the command of the schooner Merchant, at the Havana, for Baltimore, at to the editor of the Enquirer his respectable and very veracious sugar box correspondent, and some others who need not be named —in order that they may not any longer board, which, without examination or look. ing over, I tied up altogether in a hanker chief: captain H. observed to me, that if I should be boarded by a British cruiser, I manner in which these letters came into our hands. We must, however, in the first place be indulged with a few remarks ed by an officer from the Melampus frigate, and taken on board; and all my papers were looked over, letters opened, and four of them retained; some of which, if not all, signed Willaumez; which were all in one package, directed to Mr. Williams, Baltimore. I demanded those letters of the offi-

> The foregoing is a correct statement of facts, which should have been published immediately after my arrival, had not circum stances intervened which prevented me.

cer, but he replied, that they were of such

consequence to them, that they must retain

I am the Public's humble servant, JOHN BIGBY. Baltimore, 24th March, 1807.

PETERSBURG, January 6. General Beningsen extols the courage of our gallant soldiers, and mentions that maor general Kosen, with the Cuirassier regiment of the Imperial body-guard, and two squadrons of Cargopol dragoons, charg-ed a detachment of the enemy, consisting of 3000 infantry, which were upon the point of cutting off major-general Baggayout, and notwithstanding the galling fire of the enemy's artillery, they were cut to

pieces to a man. The most enthusiastic joy prevails here in consequence of the late victory of the They have in Poland abundant Russians. supplies of every kind. The only thing wanting is money. A liberal subscription has been set on foot by the Russian nobility, and two millions of rubles have been al ready raised. The war is universally and cordially approved of. The British mer-chants here subscribed 15,000l. The emperor was much affected by this mark of liberality, and expressed his satisfaction in the most flattering terms.

LIVERPOOL, February 7.

NEW PLAN OF FINANCE. The following Sketch of the new plan of finance, submitted on Thursday to parliament, by the chancellor of the exchequer. is submitted to our readers, as calculated to explain any difficulty which may arise on a perusal of the parliamentary report.]

The new plan of finance professes to have for its object a provision of the means of maintaining the honor and independence of the British empire during the necessary continuance of the war; without perceptibly increasing the burthens of the country, and with manifest benefit to the interests of the public creditor.

The proposed measure is grounded on the flourishing state of the permanent revenue; on the great produce of the war taxes; on the high and accumulating amount of the sinking fund; and on some inferior aids to be derived from revenues set free by annuities originally granted for a term of years

and now expiring.

The plan is adapted to meet a scale of expenditure nearly equal to that of the year 1806; and it assumes that during the war, the annual produce of the permanent and temporary revenues will continue equal to the produce of the same year 1806. It is understood, that any further or unforeseen charge or any deficiency of revenue, shall be separately and specially provided for.

Keeping these premises in view, it is proposed, that the war loans for the years 1807, 1808, and 1809, shall be 12 millions an. nually; for the year 1810, 14 millions; and for each of the 10 following years, 16 millions.

Those several loans, amounting for the 14 years to 210 millions, are to be made a charge on the war taxs, which are estimated to produce 21 millions annually.

The charge thus thrown on the war taxes is meant be at the rate of ten per cent. on each loan. Every such loan will therefore pledge so much of the war taxes as will be equal to meet this charge; that is, a loan of 12 millions will pledge 1,200,000l. of the war taxes. And in each year, if the war should be continued, a further portion of the war taxes will in the same manner be pledged. And consequently, at the end of fourteen years, if the war should last so long, 24 millions, the whole produce of the war taxes, would be pledged for the total of the loans, which would at that time have amounted to 210 millions.

The ten per cent. charge thus accompanying each loan, will be applied to pay the interest of the loan, and to form a sinking fund, which sinking fund will evidently be more than five per cent. on each of the several loans as shall be obtained at a less rate of interest than five per cent.

It is well known that a five per cent. sinking fund, accumulating at compound interest, will redeem any sum of capital debt in 14 years. - Consequently the several portions of the war taxes, proposed to be pledged for the several loans abovementioned, will have redeemed their respective loans, and be successively liberated in periods of 14 years from the date of each such loan. The portions of war taxes thus liberated, may, if the war should still be prolonged, become applicable to revolving series, and may be again pledged for new loans.

It is, however, shewn by the printed calculations and tables, that, whatever may be the continuance of the operation, the property tax will not be payable beyond the period for which it is now granted by the 45 Geo. III. ch. 65, but will, in every case, be in force only during the war, and until the 6th day of April next after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, and no longer.

proposed loans being taken from the annuals produce of the war taxes, a deficiency equal to that charge will be created in the amount of the temporary revenue applicable to the war expenditure.

Supplementary loans will be requisite to make good that deficiency.

Those supplementary loans must increase in proportion to the increasing deficiency, the war should be continued; but will never amount, even in a period of 20 years war from the present time, to more than five millions in any year, beyond the amount to which the sinking fund of that year will have been raised by this plan.

It is proposed that the supplementary loans shall be formed on the established system of a sinking fund of one per cent. on

the nominal capital.

The charge so created will be provided, for, during the first three years, by the expiring annuities; and during that period the country will have the benefit of an exemption from all additional burthens.

From 1810, and for the six following years, a charge must be provided for, amounting on the average of those seven years, to not more than 293,000l. annual-

And thus provision is made, on the scale of actual expenditure, for ten years of war, if it should be necessary, without any additional taxes, except to the inconsiderable amount above stated. At the close of that period, taking the three per cents. at 60 and reducing the whole of the public debt at that rate to a money capital the combined amount of the public debt will be 387,363,000l. and the combined amount of the several sinking funds then existing, will be 22,720,000l.; whereas the present amount of the whole public debt, taken on the same scale of calculation, is 352,793,000l. and the present amount of the sinking funds is no more than 8,335,000l.

If the war should still be continued beyond the ten years thus provided for, it is proposed to take in aid of the public burthens certain excesses to accrue from the present sinking fund. That fund, which Mr. Pitt originally proposed to limit to 4 millions annually, will with the very large additions derived to it from this new plan, have accumulated in 1807, to so large an amount as 24 millions sterling. In the application of such a sum, neither the true principles of Mr. Pitt's system, nor any just view of the real interests of the public, or even of the stockholder himself, can be considered as any longer opposing an obstacle to the means of obtaining at such a moment some aid in alleviation of the burthens and necessities of the country. But it is not proposed in any case to apply to the charge of new loans, a larger proportion of the sinking fund than such as will always leave an account of sinking fund equal to the interest payable on such part of the present debt as shall remain unredeemed. Nor is it meant that this or any other operation of finance shall ever prevent the redemption of a sum equal to the present debt in as short a period as that in which it would have been redeemed, if this new plan had been brought forward. Nor will the final redemption of any supplementary loans be postponed beyond the period of 45, years prescribed by the act of 1792, for the extinction of all future loans. While each of the annual wa loans will be successively redeemed in 14 years from the date of its creation, so long as war shall continue; and whenever peace shall come, will be redeemed always within a period far short of the 45 years required by the above mentioned act.

There will not be imposed any new taxes for 3 years. New taxes (less than 300,000l.) on an average of 7 years; from 1812 to 1816 both inclusive, are all that will be necessary to procure the full benefit of this plan, which will continue for 20 years, during the last 10 of which, no new

taxes whatever will be required. The American ship Dryade, capt. Grant, arrived here on Wednesday, from New York, was boarded by a French privateer, on the 30th ult. 17 leagues W. half N. from the Small Lights. The captain of her took away the letter bag, returned only the owner's letters opened, also the quadrants, sea men's clothes, and many other articles. He had captured a Scotch ship from this port bound to Virginia, the captain of which gave captain Grant, four letters, one of which was directed to Messrs. S. M'Dowal and Co. A few days before, captain Grant spoke the English frigate Acasto, about 19 leagues off Cape-Clear.

The George Washington, (a large Amer-

rican copper-bottom ship) with the officers, crew and stores of the Valeureuse French frigate, condemned at Philadelphia, was detained off Rochfort the 15th ult. by the Blanch frigate, and arrived at Portsmouth.

The Sally, Geddes, from America, for Dublia, put into this port on the 21st Jan. sailed again on the 27th, and put back on

the 1st inst. The William and James, Trefer, hence for North-Carolina, put into Kinsale the 22d ult. having carried away her main top. mast, jib-boom, and lost a man overboard in a gale.

LONDON, February 5.

Blockading Decree. Perceval moved for a copy of the late order of council, prohibiting neutrals from passing from one enemy's port to another. He supported his motion by an able speech, and was followed on the same side by lord Castle-reagh and sir Thomas Turton, and opposed by the advocate-general, by lord Temple, and lord Howick. The motion was neg 2 tived by a great majority. The object of the mover appeared to be, to show that the order was not such as the spirit, honor, interests and rights of the country called for. the French for their decree; that that de-It is next to be observed, that the charge cree was indefensible on every ground; but take her shipping out of the operation of

for the interest and sinking fund of the | it was contended, that it might be for the interest of the British government to forbear, at least for a time; and that forbear-ance would indicate a conciliatory disposition towards neutrals, although they would, have no just cause to complain of a different course, as certainly, if they submitted, without resistance, to an extraordinary measure from one belligerent, they would naturally expect another belligerent to adopt the same measure, when not forbidden by treaty.--speeches:
From Mr. Perceval's Speech:

"The colonial trade was certainly that in which neutrals had the least right; and while he disclaimed every idea of glancing at the provisions of the American treaty, he could not help remarking, that the right of retaliation for such measures as may be adofted by the enemy, which the noble lord stated to be expressly reserved in that treaty, was of no use when it was not acted upon. Perhaps his majesty's ministers were fearful of offending neutrals, and forbore to act to the full extent, till they should have had communications with them. Without notification to neutrals, we may prohibit their ships from proceeding to the enemy's ports, but we may not seize them. He trusted government had not acted so weakly, upon the fear of offending neutrals; it was a motive of action which they could not avow. But when they negociated with America, with the non-importation act hanging over their heads; when they continued negociating after that insulting act was carried into execution; and when they concluded a treaty under such circumstances, whatever they profess, he feared they may have been guilty of improper concessions. From the Advocate General's speech. " Were we to press and crush unoffend-

ing merchants, by the actual execution of severities to the utmost extent of the enemy's menace? He believed that the house would not go with his honorable friend so far, but would rather prefer mild and modérate measures at first, if likely to be efficacious. The only powers that were neutral, were Austria, which had only the single port of Trieste; Denmark, which has no means of supplying its colonies, or of disposing of its colonial produce, if we carried a general interdict into execution; Portugal, which would feel the same disabilities; and America, with respect to which an inderdict would be the means of infinite distress. He could discover that a jealousy of America was at the bottom of all these complaints. (Hear! Hear!) His hon. and learned friend, (Perceval) was not correct in stating that the interruption of the coasting trade would be no great injury to France, or that the order of the council for that purpose signified nothing. That order was but one step and an important step of those that would, if necessary be resorted to for retaliation. In the year 1797, after the French had made peace with Austria, and the army which had been arrogantly called the army of England, had been collected at Brest, with a view to turn their whole force against this country; in that year, on the 20th Nivose, year 6, that is in christian language, on the 19th day of January, 1798, a decree was passed by the French government, making all vessels that should be freighted in whole or in part with English commodities good prizes. In order to shew what had been the feeling of the neutral on nations the subject of that decree, he need only refer to the speech of the president of the United States on the opening of the session of congress, on the 8th of December, 1798, in which he declared, that " as the decree of the 19th of the preceding January, was still in force, in consequence of the failure of the attempt to procure its repeal, he considered it an unequivocal act of war, and a breach of the independence and sovereignty of neutral nations, which was only to be met by a de-termined resistance." As the chief magistrate of America had expressed so strong a sense of the aggression in that instance, there was no ground to suppose that he would not act as decidedly on the present occasion. And this was another consideration why this country ought to abstain for the present, from any act which might prove grievous to the trade of America until it should be seen whether the American government would follow the same course now as in 6 98." From Lord Castlereagh's Speech.

"As to the period of our history, which has been alluded to, he should presently shew, that the time of the American government had been wasted in negociations .--Whatever might be the feelings of government towards America, whatever might be the principles on which the late negociations had been concluded, these were no reasons for delaying the adoption of more vigorous means of retaliation against the enemy. He contended that considerations of forbearance respecting America, should not induce the house to abstain from adopting, not an act of practical injustice, but the measures which the circumstances of the times required, namely, to warn American vessels in the first instance, against entering French ports; but not to capture them, unless bent on entering the ports of France. If they were to wait till the American government should insist upon those principles, by by which the law of nations is upheld, they Yesterday, in the house of commons, Mr. | might wait till doomsday, as whatever might be their feelings, the commercial people would attend to their commercial interests. Since the publication of this decree, which had been at first general as to all nations, some communication had taken place between the American ministers in this country, and the Federal government in consequence of which, some practical relaxation of the decree had taken place. This was one ground why we should look upon America with jealousy; and it was an aggravation tish nation had a right to retaliate in full on that she had, by a secret understanding with the French government, contrived to