

ELEGANT LACES.

Miss LEVY,

Corner of St. Paul's Lane & Chatham-street, Has just received a new assortment of Rich LACES, and Cambric Muslin SHORT DRESSES, worked with Cotton. She offers the above for sale on reasonable terms. She has a variety of handsome FLOWERS, and other articles.

Ladies can, as usual, be furnished by her with EMBROIDERY in Cotton, Gold, Silver, and Colours, as well as MARKING with durable INK, and Painting on Satin.

M. L. Has a quantity of SUPERB WORKING COTTON, which she will dispose of to those who wish drawing time on any article they think proper to work.

Plain India MUL MUSLIN and French CAMBRIC can be furnished for CAP PATTERNS, &c. &c.

She continues to receive orders for Plain Sewing, which is dispatched with neatness.

MOURNING FOR LADIES. May 30. e6ct

German Linens and India Goods.

JOHN SPERRY, No. 55, SMITH'S WHARF, Offers for sale,

- 8 cases white Plait. 3 do. Bolting Cloths, las. 8 bales Beerboom- Gurrals, 10 do. brown ditto, 21 do. Cossas, 18 do. Britanias, 2 do. Jallapore San- naha's, 3 do. Checks and Stripes, 12 do. Jagdea Baftas, 3 do. Checks, No. 2, 4 do. Luckipore do, 1 do. Romas, 6 do. Chittabuly do, 3 do. Dowls, 2 do. Gilla Romas, 1 do. Crzas a la Mor- laia, 1 do. Cotton Checks, 3 do. Cotton Hose.

Coarse Mens' Hats, Cotton Stripes, Laces and Edgings, Black Silk Florintines, Cognac 4th proof Brandy, and 40 boxes first quality Havana Cigars.

N. B. Most of the above goods are entitled to deputation, which will be received in part payment June 1. d4t-2aw4w

Wanted to Purchase or Hire, A Cook for whom a generous price, or liberal wages will be given by D. HARRIS. May 3. 2aw

Isaac Burneston, No. 196, MARKET-STREET, Is now opening an assortment of SPRING GOODS.

Also, German and India Goods, A choice parcel of first quality white Tick- enburgs, Gurrals, &c. May 4. d36t

Best Russia clean Hemp. Russia Sheetings, entitled to drawback Sherry Wine AND 3000 bushels yellow Corn. For sale by SCHULTZE & VOGELER. May 13. d

Wm. & Jerm. Hoffman, No. 3, South Charles-street, Have imported a neat selection of IRISH LINENS. 44 7-8 5-4 SHEETINGS. Laces & Dowls, purchased in the Dublin market on short time, and received here by the ships Abena and John Adams from Liver- pool. May 11. d

Dividend.

The Commissioners named in a commission of Bankrupt, awarded and issued forth against Frederick Amelung, of Baltimore, merchant, intend to meet on Monday, the sixth day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of John Caldwell, esq. No. 18, North Calvert street, in order to make a Dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same or they will be excluded from the benefit of said Dividend. WM. M'MECHEN, Assignee. JACOB F. LEVY, d6th, 7y June 5.

Susquehanna Canal.

A special meeting of the proprietors of the Susquehanna Canal will be held at Bryden's Inn, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the 7th day of June, instant at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on business of great interest and importance to the Company. A punctual and general attendance in person or by proxy is earnestly requested and recommended. By order of the Governor and Directors, S. STERRETT, Secy. June 4. d15th, 7y

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Baltimore Library Company, held yesterday in the Library, agreeably to notice publicly given, the following resolutions were agreed to, viz:— 1st. That every member of the Library Company of Baltimore shall pay annually the sum of Two Dollars, additional to his present annual contribution, for eight successive years, which payments may be enforced in the same manner as is prescribed for compelling the payment of the usual annual contribution. 2d. That the Directors of the Library Company of Baltimore be, and are hereby authorized and enjoined to form a fund, to be composed of the additional annual payments of two dollars, together with such part of the accruing monies of the company, as they in their discretion may, from time to time, set apart for this said purpose, towards the purchase of a suitable lot of ground, and erecting a commodious building for the deposit of the Company's books, for the extension of the institution, and maintenance of the same. 3d. That the Directors, whenever they may judge it proper, shall apply to the general assembly of Maryland, for permission to establish a lottery or lotteries, to aid the said fund for the purposes and uses before mentioned. Ordered, That the foregoing be published in the Federal Gazette and American, for the consideration of the members of the company, who are hereby requested to meet in the Library, on Tuesday, the 9th of June next, at 7 o'clock, A. M. to determine on said resolutions, which, if then agreed to, will thereafter form a part of the constitution. By order of the Meeting, F. BEESTON, Sec. B. L. C. May 27. W&S4t

PARIS, March 17. GRAND SANHEDRIM.

LAST SITTING.

We have given our readers an account of a sitting of the grand Sanhedrim, held for the purpose of setting forth the religious principles of the Israelites on the infamous traffic of usury. In a preceding sitting, the assembly had taken into consideration the arts and trades, and converted into doctrinal decisions the duty and necessity of embracing them with alacrity; it was, in some measure, a consequence which preceded the principle itself; severe and industrious labors are to succeed amongst the Israelites to sordid and idle expectations. Establishments, which will lead the way to the necessary measures for spreading among the Israelites a taste for the useful professions and the social virtues, will realize the salutary results prepared by the decision of the grand Sanhedrim.

The last sitting of the Sanhedrim took place on Monday last, as we have already stated. A number of spectators of the highest respectability bestowed on it a new degree of solemnity. Deputies from the Israelitic community of Frankfort were admitted and presented their credentials: they consisted of Mr. Solomon Treve, rabbin, and Mr. Hildecheimer, a man of letters. The second made an eloquent and appropriate speech, in which he adhered formally, in the name of his constituents, to the doctrinal decisions of the grand Sanhedrim of France and Italy. He expresses in it the warmest sentiments of gratitude for the divine goodness which has vouchsafed to cast a favorable look on the dispersed remains of Israel, and of admiration of the hero, and the dread and love of the universe, Napoleon the Great. He also spoke with respect and devotedness of the enlightened and liberal prince under whom they had the happiness to live, the prince primate of Germany. He expressed the hope which his constituents entertained of seeing this sovereign, illustrious by his talents, his rank, and the esteem felt for him by Napoleon the Great; and still further occupy himself with every thing calculated to improve and change the lot of the Israelites, in a town that he governs with so much wisdom, and in which he causes to flourish so successfully the arts, sciences and letters, that he encourages and cultivates so gloriously in his own person. The Sanhedrim were extremely satisfied with this step, and the speeches of these deputies, who received from the most distinguished personage a flattering reception, proportioned to the importance of their mission. The deputies from Holland admitted anew delivered speeches, in which they expressed their sentiments of devotedness and adhesion. The president answered both in Hebrew, by congratulating them on the step they had taken, the assembly on seeing them form a part of it, and himself to have this opportunity of addressing such distinguished co-religionists, of a community known by the piety of its inhabitants, by the persecutions they have undergone, and who are governed at present by a just and liberal prince, from whom the friends of humanity may hope for every thing—he congratulated himself, in short, on addressing co-religionists of a country for which for a long time past, an equal participation in the common rights of all men has rendered the Israelites as useful and industrious as the other citizens. The president then delivered a speech in French which produced the liveliest impression on the assembly. In this speech the president expressed his sentiments of gratitude for the great man whom providence had chosen to be the instrument of his benefits and miracles—he gave himself up to all the effusions of hope, on the salutary influence that this august assembly, and the measures to which it will give rise will have over the future lots of its religionists. After having expressed the sentiments of eternal devotedness to all his colleagues who from the passage of the Pyrenees to the borders of the Maine, from the shore of the Adriatic to those of the Zuyder-Zee, have hastened at the voice of a great man to form a religious assembly of which there is no similar one to be found in the annals of modern history, and speaking of the talents of his too assessors, he paid, in the name of the whole Sanhedrim, a just tribute of applause to the commissioners of his imperial and royal majesty messieurs Mole, Portalis, Junr. and Paquier, whose cares, generous zeal and encouraging indulgence have so powerfully contributed to the termination of the common labors and wishes. The speech of Mr. Cologne, assessor to the Sanhedrim, which he had written in Italian, at the time of the installation, and to which was added a translation by M. Furtado, worthy of the original, was distributed as was also a religious speech, by the rabbin Cracovia, reporter of the commission of nine to the Sanhedrim, translated by Mr. Lyon Gandchaub, of Mentz. Mr. Furtado proposed that the assembly before breaking up should vote thanks to the president, for the manner in which he had discharged the important functions confided to him. This proposal was adopted without a dissenting voice.—The secretary Mr. Michael Reer, then read a report of this last sitting, drawn up during its continuance, after which the president announced that the sittings of the Sanhedrim was closed. The enlightened men who were present at this solemnity, carried away from it hopes founded on the reciprocal efforts which will be made to efface even the last traces of a prejudice which has lasted but too long. The ministers of the christian religion will no doubt, as has already been frequently the case, put their hands to this philanthropic work, equally wished for by justice and reason, and which it belongs to a great man to accomplish. Among men

of different religions no other difference will prevail than that of belief, which it is the province of the Almighty alone to decide on.

LONDON, April 12.

It seldom falls to our lot to announce the arrival of two valuable convoys on the same day, loaded with the rich products of the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

Yesterday the purser of the Sir William Pulteney arrived at the East-India House, with the agreeable intelligence of the arrival of the India fleet, under convoy of his majesty's ship Sampson, off Portsmouth, on Saturday.

We are happy to add, that by letters received from Greenock this morning we learn that the whole of the vessels from Jamaica, belonging to the Clyde, have also arrived safe in that river.

Lord Granville Leveson Gower has been appointed to succeed the Marquis of Douglas as his majesty's ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg; an appointment which will probably prove highly acceptable to the emperor Alexander, as it was his lordship who negotiated the former treaty with that court. Several points of great delicacy and importance require to be adjusted at this moment between the two courts, points which will require all the experience and abilities of his lordship to bring to a favorable issue.

The court of common council was held this day at Guildhall, when Mr Deputy Birch, after a long speech upon church and state, moved, "That an humble and dutiful address be presented to his majesty, by this court, expressive of our gratitude for the dignified and decided support and protection given by him, at this critical juncture of affairs, to the established religion of the country, and the exertion of his royal prerogative to preserve the interests of his people and of the crown."

This motion was seconded by Mr. Samuel Dickson. A long debate is expected. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—LONDON.

Robinson v. Kidd.

This was an action brought by a seaman against the first mate of the City of London East-India man, for repeated assaults and ill treatment. The first alleged assault took place at Spithead, when the defendant caused the plaintiff to be dragged out of his hammock, where he was confined through illness, stretched upon the grating, where his body was smeared with filth, and then tarred and feathered, a fool's cap placed on his head, and a collar round his neck. In that situation the defendant called the boys to laugh and ridicule him, exclaiming,—"D—n him, I'll cure him sooner than the Doctor!" When at Bombay he was served in the same way, and afterwards flogged with a two inch rope. He was afterwards sent on board the Fox frigate, with a view to assist in the attack of some pirates who infested the Malabar coast, and because he refused to leave the ship in which he was chartered for the voyage, he was tied hand and foot, and in that way sent on board. The answer to all this ill treatment was, that the plaintiff was a lazy idle fellow, and what is termed a skulker. It was therefore contended, that the punishment he received was necessary to enforce the labor he had contracted to perform, and preserve the discipline of the ship.

The jury found for the plaintiff—damages 75l.

CONSISTORY COURT, DOCTORS COMMONS, February 9.

Kirkman v. Kirkman.

This was a cause of divorce, or separation from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation, by reason of cruelty, promoted by Joseph Kirkman, musical instrument maker, resident in Broad-street, Carnaby-market, against Mary his wife. The material facts alleged in the libel were, that the parties had been married about 14 years, and there were nine children living by that marriage; that Mrs. Kirkman had repeatedly ill treated her husband; that she at one time struck him with a pewter quart pot; at another time scratched his face with her finger nails; that she had at other periods thrust a lighted candle in his face; threw a basin of boiling milk at him; and had frequently done acts of the like nature. In corroboration of these facts, several depositions of witnesses were read, particularly those of their children, who deposed to repeated quarrels arising between their father and mother. The court after hearing the council on the part of Mrs. Kirkman, was clearly of opinion that the wife had been guilty of very gross misconduct towards her husband, and, therefore, it had no hesitation in pronouncing, that the husband was entitled to the remedy he prayed, and accordingly decreed the same.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, June 4.

ARRIVED. The ship Atlas, Moran, 87 days from Belfast, and 38 from Londonderry. Passengers, S. Hamilton, of Boston, J. McMullen, R. Hamilton, and 53 in the steerage. Left at Belfast, ships Eagle, Duplex; and Montezuma, Smith, of Philadelphia, both from N. York. May 14, lat. 38, 49, long. 47, spoke brig Mary, Young, from Providence. 25th, lat. 40, 33, long. 60, Ophelia, from New-York, for Amsterdam.

The British brig Bittern, Landers, 54 days from Sunderland.

The British schr. Fame, Seymour, 12 days from Bermuda.

The schr. Exterprize, Patten, 9 days from Bermuda. Left British brig Adriana, in 4 days for New-York; schr. Driver, in 2 days for do.; and sloop Eliza-Ann, just arrived from New-York.

The schr. Little Joe, Fairweather, of Bridgeport, 18 days from St. Bartholomews. A brig had just arrived from Baltimore.

The schr. Cincinnatus, Ireland, 19 days from Point Petre (Guad.) Left brig Elizabeth, Paxton, to sail next day for N. York; ship Polly, Ledett, for do. in 10 days; ship Clothier, for Philadelphia, in 5 days; schr. Aurora, for New-York, in 4 days. Sailed in co. with brig —, Bellowe. June 2, off Sandy-Hook spoke brig Lydia, for St. Croix.

[All vessels arriving from the W. Indies, now perform a quarantine of four days, during which time they are completely ventilated, the seamen's cloaths and bedding washed, &c.]

Below last night, a brig and 2 schooners. Wind S.

Cleared, sloops Sally and Ann, Church, Bristol, R. I.; Mars, Beimet, Murriceborough; Eliza, Davidson, New-London; Hero, Sampson, Barnstable.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

Arrived, ship Richmond, Thackara, Calcutta, 107 days; Hamlet, Harding, Lisbon, 47; Hampden and Sydney, Kennard, Portsmouth, 14; Sally, Hineckley, Liverpool 47; Rising States, Bragdon, Boston, 10; schr. Minerva, Bird, New-York, 6.

Cleared, ship Herald, Sandborn, Tonningen; Hercules, Robinson, Kingston; brig Betsy, Saunders, Porto Rizo; schrs, Eliza, Rendols, Laguna; Milford, Sayre, Guadaloupe; Nelson, Caldwell, Spanish Main; Democrat, Etheridge, N. Carolina; Wm. Gray, Daniel, Do.; Ann, Grant, N. Bedford; Hope, Lincoln, Boston; Enterprize, Trefethen, Portsmouth.

Ship Young Elias, Morris, 53 days from Bordeaux; brig Lucy, Peckham, from St. Croix, and two brigs and several schooners names unknown, are below.

PITTSBURG, (Penn.) May 26

A letter from col. Abner Lord, owner of the ship John Atkinson, (and which in our last was stated to have been stranded whilst passing the Falls of Ohio) gives us the pleasing information, that she received but little injury, and sailed from below the falls on the 3d instant. Col. Lord also mentions, that the ship Thomas Penrose, and two Cin-Boats, sailed from the same place on the 5th inst. and that major Kirkpatrick's brig, from this place, crossed the Falls and sailed on the 6th for New-Orleans.

We are sorry to learn that the ship Tuscarora, owned by Mr. Jones, and the ship Rufus King, owned by Mr. Gilman, were not successful in their attempt to pass the falls, but were lying on the rocks. We, however, hope that the late and very extraordinary fresh in the river, will carry them over in safety.

SHIP WRECKS AT THE RAPIDS OF OHIO.

A spectacle so distressing to the generous heart, was never presented in the western country as that of this day, in front of Louisville. Four large ships, all new, and bound for New-Orleans, lay in a line in the basin above the rapids, waiting the rise of water, which was then on the swell; and promised a safe passage over the obstructions, so that all calculated on passing—Sunday was a boisterous day which prevented a possibility of managing a ship in so straight a passage—The water at a stand during the day began to fall in the evening—Monday the water had fallen two or three inches, and very little hope obtained of its swelling to that height again during the year. The owners of the ships, who were present, felt the consequence too sensibly to remain idle a moment if a possibility existed of passing—soundings were made and hope revived, colonel Lord owner of the ship John Atkinson, bore down for the head grand shoot, and passed handsomely by, rubbing the rocks two or three times, and anchored below. By this time the wind had increased a little, in a direction somewhat unfavorable, but not sufficient to prevent the attempt by the Tuscarora, who got under way and the Rufus King followed her wake. At this moment the shores, terraces, and windows were filled with anxious spectators, enjoying a doubtful pleasure, but in a few minutes their suspense was decided with the fate of the ships, which lay wrecks upon the rocks! until they filled with water, which was a short time after they struck. The apparent perilous situation of the crews and gentlemen on board was dreadful; in ships without rudders or keels, tumbling from rock to rock, and rolling from side to side, in a current which rates twelve or fourteen miles an hour, without a possibility of being relieved from the shore.—Fortunately for the lives on board, the ships filled on the rocks without going to pieces. The Rufus King endeavored by casting her anchors after the the Tuscarora struck, to avoid the like blow, but the strength of the current was too powerful, she struck near the same place, and drawing a few inches less water bounded past the bow, & carried away the head of the Tuscarora and part of her railing; lodged about her length below.

Col. Lord had returned from his ship with the pilot, and was on board the Rufus King. During this time, his ship, which had passed without damage, dragged her anchor or parted with it, and in spite of the exertions of the hands on board, stranded on Sandy-Island shoals, which will be perfectly dry in a few days if the water continues to fall at the present rate: 'tis presumed she may be got off the next rise of water, without sustaining any material damage; these three ships drew nearly the same depth of water. The Penrose, which draws more, made no attempt to pass, and now lies safely in the basin, where she has already weathered out one year.

To close the misfortune of those gentlemen, whose enterprise entitles them to the extreme reverse of what has befallen them, and to the best wishes of their countrymen; a large covered boat (a lighter) belonging to the owner of the Rufus King, and lying in the basin, laden with tobacco and cordage, took fire and was destroyed. The flame spread so rapidly that the only alternative was to extinguish it by sinking her; what part of the cargo was not entirely lost, is very much damaged. The place was crowded with small crafts, some of which received injury.

One solitary consolation is, that no lives have been lost—a man of the Rufus King was severely bruised with the tiller, perhaps mortally. [Louisville paper.]

Trial of Col. Burr.

From the Enquirer. Monday, June 1. Present, chief justice Marshall. The grand jury met at 2 o'clock: and were adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock.

Mr. Hay observed, that it was extremely disagreeable for him to detain the grand jury; but he knew of no better expedient under existing circumstances; that he had received no new information respecting general Wilkinson; and that the only new communications which he had received by the last western mail, was a mass of affidavits from Chillicothe, drawn up by persons who had descended the river with col. Burr, and that though their affidavits were extremely important, they could not be brought into court as evidence, there being no evidence that the person before whom they were taken was really a magistrate.

Tuesday, June 2. Present, judges Marshall and Griffin. The grand jury met and were adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock. There were no other proceedings connected with the trial. General Wilkinson has not yet arrived.

DEBATE

On the motion (MADE ON THE 23th) to commit Colonel Burr—continued. At this moment [at the conclusion of Mr. Wirt's speech, published in the Federal Gazette of Thursday last] the grand jury returned into court, and the names being called over, requested an adjournment. After some desultory conversation between their foreman and chief justice, respecting certain points of form, they were accordingly adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock. They immediately retired from the court, when Mr. Hay arose to proceed with the argument. He spoke in substance as follows:

I stand here, sir, engaged in the performance of a most serious duty. I appear here in a cause which involves the character of our government. I come here to charge Aaron Burr with high treason against the U. States; with "levying war" upon his country. Sir, it was natural to suppose, that such a serious charge would have made a most serious impression upon A. B.'s mind; that he would have roused all the energies of his understanding in his service; in vindicating himself against such charges, and not in casting imputations upon the government. Why then, sir, does he turn from himself against the administration? Why these complaints of persecution, which have fatigued our ears? I most solemnly deny the charge. I most confidently avow, that there is not a tittle of evidence to support it.—None can be produced, unless it be a perjury, that the government brings him before a legal tribunal, where his guilt and innocence will be impartially established. A. Burr stands accused of the highest crimes and misdemeanors; he stands charged with a deliberate design of involving his country in all the horrors of a civil insurrection, or of entangling her in a war with a foreign nation. This is the true question before the court; and instead of meeting this charge, with the energy and firmness which became him instead of confronting it with his evidence, he complains for sooth of persecution. And where, sir, is this tremendous persecution? "Because he was sent here by a military authority!" But could A. Burr have been tried in the country where he was arrested? Was Blennerhassett's Island in the Mississippi territory? Or ought he not to have been conveyed to that judicial district, which possessed a competent jurisdiction? But if A. Burr ought to have been sent here, by what number of men should he have been escorted? Was it by one man only; from whom he could have been so easily rescued, and whose vigilance he could most probably have eluded? Or ought he to have been conveyed, as he really was, by the energy of men, like Perkins, whose unshrinking firmness and whose humanity (in the presence of A. Burr himself, I avow it, let him deny it, if he can) had completely qualified him for the safe transportation of his prisoner? But, sir, when this cry and spell of persecution are once excited, it is not easy to set bounds to its fury? Not contented with inveighing against the pretended persecution of the government—a government which never did persecute—a government which cannot persecute, and which will forever stand firm in the affections of the people, from the integrity and intelligence which mark its measures—not contented with lavishing their complaints against it, the counsel for the prisoner have even turned against the humble instruments, who conduct the prosecution. They seriously complain, that we have given them no previous notice of this motion; and these are the very men, who have so often offered motions to this court, without the slightest intimation to ourselves. Sir, I most positively assert, that no notice in the present case ought to have been given. I shall not pretend to assert, that A. Burr was disposed under the present state of things, to effect his escape? But I say, that supposing such to have been the fact, and supposing that availing himself of the information which we had imparted, he should have taken to flight, I appeal to the candor of every impartial man; I appeal to the candor of the opposite counsel themselves, whether I should not have been guilty of a gross violation of my duties.

But they say, he ought not to be committed, because the presence of the grand jury suspends the authority of this court. But where are the precedents which justify this position? I have not made many researches into this case; because I did not suppose that there was a single sceptic at this bar who would deny the universality of the proposition that we have laid down; that it was the right of the court to commit in every case where they deemed it proper. They say that in this case the powers of the grand jury and the court are concurrent. Strange that they should forget the immense difference between their powers! There is a difference in the evidence necessary to convince them. We are not bound to submit the same testimony before the grand jury which we may produce before this court; much less before a petit jury. Affidavits may convince the court that it is proper to commit; but it is not yet perfectly certain whether it be proper to exhibit them before a grand jury. I am, however, unacquainted with the opinion, which the court entertain on this point; but I will boldly inquire, whether I should discharge my honest duty, were I to submit my indictments before the grand jury at this moment, when I have not all the material evidence which we may possess? Sir, these gentlemen may cast their groundless censures upon me; but in vain: all their clamors will never move me