

France, in the mean time, pressed for the cession of Anspach and Bayreuth. What then did the king of Prussia do? Certainly he could not expect that the French government would be able to negotiate between him and his Britannic majesty, that he should be allowed to retain Hanover; and therefore, he finally resolved to seize it without the consent of his majesty, and under the pretence of an equivalent for Anspach, Bayreuth, and those provinces which were ceded to France. It cannot then be said, that this treaty, and the proceedings which followed it, were altogether the effect of fear, for what was the necessity under which his Prussian majesty was placed? Was it merely the necessity of ceding Anspach and Bayreuth? This might have been a considerable misfortune, yet it was one which might be justified by necessity. But the sort of necessity claimed by the king of Prussia is different, he says, 'because I have lost Anspach and Bayreuth, I therefore feel myself under the necessity of seizing the dominions of some third power, not only of a third power, but of one that, from all times, and by every circumstance, I was bound to respect.' This is the sort of necessity claimed by the Prussian Court, and it is this which makes the case of Prussia much worse than that of any other nation in Europe. As for Spain (I do not wish to revive the differences of opinion with respect to the Spanish war) but Spain, I say, could comply no farther with the wishes of our enemies, than by giving a sum of money. Holland and other powers have been from terror, obliged to make cessions of territory to France, but no other power has been compelled by terror, to commit robberies or spoils on its neighbors. (Hear! hear!) It is in this that the case of Prussia stands distinguished from that of all other nations. We cannot help looking with some degree of pity and contempt, on a power that can allege that it is reduced to such a necessity that would be, in itself, a considerable humiliation or degradation to Prussia, to be obliged to give up those provinces to which it was so much attached, and which had been called 'the Cradle of the House of Brandenburg.' The degradation of this cession was still much increased by the conduct of the people of Anspach, who treated their Sovereign not to abandon them. Instead of lessening the ignominy of the cession, it was a great increase of dishonor, to sell a brave and loyal people for what was called an equivalent; it was an union of every thing that was contemptible in servility, with every thing that was odious in rapacity. (Hear! hear!) On the 26th of January, an official letter was written from Baron Hardenberg to Mr. Jackson, expressly stating it to be the intention of his Prussian majesty to take possession of Hanover only until the conclusion of peace between England and France. To this letter his majesty was pleased to answer, that he placed the utmost reliance on the friendship and good faith of the king of Prussia, but that he wished for a more explicit declaration of the views which he entertained with respect to Hanover.

A more explicit declaration has indeed been made! It is the last treaty made by Prussia with France, in which Prussia consents—as if she admitted that it was a French object; and not a Prussian one, to take permanent possession of Hanover! Sir, the house will easily see through all the pretences for arrangements said to be convenient and necessary for the ports of the North, and which produced a declaration from Prussia, followed by shutting up those ports. Prussia subsequently intimated, that British manufacture might pass through a part of the Prussian Dominions. Soon afterwards this channel of communication was cut off, and then came the monstrous measure which Prussia resolved upon of taking Hanover as a present from France, of which country it was asserted that by right of conquest France had the disposal. Is there an instance on record of a conquered province having been assigned over as a boon before the termination of the war in which the conquest was made? And still more confidently may I say it, is there an instance on record of such a transaction having taken place when the Prince of the territory assigned was in amity with the Prince to whom the assignment was made? Sir, to what extremity are we driven by this conduct of the court of Berlin! It would be idle in me to attempt to conceal, that the hostility of Prussia is a great augmentation of our calamities. Any increase in the number of our enemies must be an addition to our calamities, and this instance is a peculiarly severe addition. It is an aggravation, Sir, of those calamities, that what we can directly do to shew our just resentment of the perfidious conduct of Prussia must in some degree affect the interest of neutral nations, must in some degree affect the interest of nations in amity with us, must in some degree affect our own interests. But, Sir, there are points when it becomes the duty of a country to sacrifice inferior interests to the manifestation of principle. (Hear! hear!) This is one of those points. If we allow the conduct of Prussia to pass unnoticed, we must calculate on the complete degradation of the character of the country. I am far from wishing to insinuate any of the suspicions of the honor of other continental courts; but, Sir, how would the question between them

and us then stand, compared with the way in which it stands at present? Now, when those Courts are compelled to concede their possessions, one after the other, to the increasing power of France, however we may lament their situation we can feel against them no displeasure. We must say to them, 'Say yourselves as well as you can!' But if we permitted the conduct of Prussia to pass unregarded, is it not probable that these Courts would no longer be content to make cessions of their own territory to France, but would fall upon yours? (Hear! hear!) If so, Sir, then should we be exposed to the greatest of all evils (which God avert!) a war, with the exception of one great power, with all Europe. On the other hand, Sir, if the present case can be kept distinct and unimpaired—if an example can be made of Prussia, which in a great degree will depend on the exertions of other countries—but if a signal example can be made of Prussia, it may perhaps do more towards restoring a balance of power, and a just system of general policy in Europe than any alliance that has been formed, or that may be projected against France. I trust, and am convinced, that the house will see the propriety of acting upon this principle, namely, to shew a spirit of forbearance, where, on the opposite side is shewn, a spirit of justice and honor, but no longer to forbear when justice and honor are no longer remembered. Let the Court of Berlin take the consequence. (Hear! hear!) Sir, it is possible that the king of Prussia may be so deluded as to imagine that he has gained a great deal by obtaining possession of Hanover. French reasoning may, perhaps, assist in creating, or confirming, this delusion. What has he obtained? Every thing that can be wrung from Hanover is first grasped by the French, and they then permit the king of Prussia to gain a nominal possession of an useless country. In another point of view, Sir, Prussia has indeed lost. I cannot but look on her as more completely conquered by France than ever Austria has been. Austria was compelled by adverse circumstances to make a peace on conditions highly unfavorable to her; but, Sir, in ceding territory Austria at least took care to cede only her own. (Hear! hear!) The last instance of complete vassalage is to be the contemptible instrument of the injustice of a master. (Hear! hear!) And, Sir, can there be a stronger proof that the dominion which Prussia pretends to assume over Hanover is only nominal, than the mission of the French General Barou to that country with the avowed purpose of superintending the operations of the Prussian Ministers, and guiding them into the course most agreeable to France? Every body, Sir, has heard of the various insults which Prussia has received from France since this her complete subjugation. France has indeed treated her with as little ceremony as she d service. Her towns have been occupied by French troops. Her remonstrances have been unheeded. 'How all this will end, whether good or evil will be the result, I cannot pretend to say. But at least this country will avoid the greatest possible evil by refusing to sanction a principle so opposite to the welfare of society. (Hear! hear!) It will avoid the evil of appealing to an indifferent to the feelings of our gracious Sovereign, and to be insensible to the preservation of his rights. (Hear! hear! hear!) It will also avoid the evil, still of greater magnitude, of giving his consent and approval to a course of conduct which has been adopted, of transferring subjects from one Prince to another. Gracious God! I appeal to those who have felt the danger with which regular governments have been threatened by the mad opinions of visionary enthusiasts; can there be any thing found in the wildest scheme of the most daring speculator, so calculated to shake the stability of regular governments, as this power that has been assumed, whether in a republic or in a monarchy, is of no consequence, of transferring subjects, without any regard whatever to the character of those by whom they are to be governed; unmindful whether they are possessed of their attachment or their detestation! Exchange field for field, exchange stock upon your field, exchange cattle for cattle; but never exchange your people. (Hear! hear! hear!) Some attention and respect should surely be paid to the attachment of a government to its subjects, and some to the attachment of subjects to their government. This mutual attachment has ever, Sir, been considered by all reasoners on the social compact, as the fundamental corner stone of society. Truly has it been so considered.—How far the fabric has been shaken by this rude violence that has been offered to it, I leave to the judgment of gentlemen who have devoted their minds to the investigation of the subject. Feeling, Sir, as I do on it, I must avow, I felt peculiar pleasure in sending that note to Baron Jacobi, in which I informed him of his majesty's unalterable determination never to consent to the transfer of his faithful and affectionate Hanoverian subjects. (Hear! hear!) I do not know that it is necessary to make any further observations; but before I sit down, I must state, that there can be no doubt, but that the shutting the ports of Prussia to British vessels alone, is most clearly and unquestionably an act of hostility against this country.' Mr. Fox, then concluded, by moving an address of thanks to his majesty, which [as usual] was an echo of his message.

NEW-YORK, May 30.
Capt. Holmes, of the ship Conino from Surinam, informs us that on the 10th of May, in lat 18, long 61, he was boarded by a boat from three French 74 gun ships, and a frigate, full of men. They were under British colors, and said they were last from Jamaica. They did not permit him to proceed until they had robbed him of a considerable quantity of small stores.
Captain Ledet of the ship Polly, was boarded on the 12th of May off St. Martins, by a French fleet consisting of four frigates, one of them the Hermine, on a cruise.
Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the hold of the ship Robert Burns, lying at Pine street wharf, but was got under before it had done any considerable injury.

American.
COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER
MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1806

To-morrow, with the aid of a supplement, we will present our patrons with 'Articles of the Mechanics' Bank.'
The list of Letters shall likewise appear.
Several communications, on file, shall receive early insertion.

Capt. Gildea, of the Beaver, arrived here yesterday from C. Francois, he informs that Capt. Budden, of the brig Rover, of this port, having a dispute with his mate, one McGill, who used some insolent language, gave him a slight blow with his hand and ordered him forward. Shortly after Capt. B. having occasion to go forward, McGill took the opportunity, and knocked him down.—The blow was fatal: Capt. B. never spoke afterwards—he died in about 48 hours. McGill was arrested, and confined in irons on board the schr Mediator, Graves, of Baltimore. The remains of Capt. B. were interred at 5 P. M. on the 6th inst. in the burial ground at the Cape, attended by all the merchants, captains and supercargoes, and the colours half-masted by all the vessels in the harbour.
Phil. Inq.

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.
June 1.
Arrived, schooner Hetty, Holmes, 22 days, from Jaemel—coffee—J. McEadon. Sailed in co. with schr Mount Vernon, for Philadelphia; schooner Betsey, Fullerton, and Wilmington, Miller, for do. parted in lat. 25, long. 75.
Also, a new ship from Connecticut.
Also, schr Mary-Ann, Hayes, 14 days from Cape Francois—coffee & sugar—Jno. & Jas. Thompson. Sailed, 18th May, in co. with schr Mediator, White, for Baltimore, parted the second night after sailing, in the Canos Passage.—Left there schr Henry, Thornton, for Baltimore, in 6 or 8 days; Victory, Gardner, do. 5 weeks; Polly & Charlotte, Cox, Alexandria, 3 days; brig Lovely Lucy, Brown, Philadelphia, uncertain; Rover, Morse, do. do. Jolly, Dunlevy, do. do. schr John Wharton, do. do. Jolly Barclaus, do. do. schr —, capt. Hand, do. do. sloop Kising Sun, Sulger, do. do. brig Wealthy Ann, New-York, do. schr Mary Ann, do. do. The schr Aeriel, Jencks, for Baltimore, sailed this day before.

COMMISSARIAT
de l'Empire Francais.
Lecte ville et dans l'Etat de Maryland, qui se sont fait dernièrement inscrire pour partir pour France, sont prevenus que le Bâtiment qui doit être frété à Philadelphia pour les y transporter, partira le dix du mois prochain; en consequence, ils sont invités à se présenter du 2 au 5 inclus, au commissariat, pour obtenir leur ordre de destination.
Tous ceux qui se sont fait inscrire, soit antérieurement, soit postérieurement au dernier avis, qui ne se présenteront pas, pour profiter del Poivre qui leur est faite en ce moment par le Gouvernement, dans le delay préfixé seront rayés des listes dressées au commissariat jusqu'à ce jour, et tenu à se présenter de nouveau s'il arrive à l'avenir que pareille offre leur soit faite.
Nota. Le Bureau sera ouvert depuis neuf heures du matin jusqu'à deux heures après midi.
Baltimore, le 2 Juin, 1806. d6t

PROFILES.
TODD, last from Bond-street, Fell's Point, has taken an elegant room at No. 16, Baltimore-street, over the apothecary's store, formerly occupied by Mr. Sommerkamp, opposite Mr. Sterling's store, and nearly fronting the upper end of the Marsh market, where he will attend to those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish their likenesses in profile.
June 2 d4t

Alexander McIlvain,
INFORMS his friends and customers that he has been chusing out a few SPRING and SUMMER GOODS from the late arrivals from Europe, which are making up into wearing apparel; such as Cotton Casimere Coatees, Pantalons, Vests, &c. Also, Gunderilles, and Cindrilles, ditto, ditto. Likewise, Prussian blue Austerlitz top Jackets and Trowsers, Vests, Shirts, &c. suitable for the St. Domingo traders; besides, a variety of other articles in his line, all on the very lowest terms, for cash or bank notes, at No. 32, Calvert-street.
N. B. Nelson's patent Fancy Cord Velveret Pantalons, was omitted in the above.
June 2 d4t

By order of the Trustees
Will be sold at public Auction, on Monday the 2d of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following property belonging to the estate of J. Corrie, deceased, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months.
A three story brick HOUSE on Public alley on lease
A HOUSE & LOT No. 98, North Howard-street in fee simple
A HOUSE & LOT, No. 13, Hanover-street, in fee simple
A HOUSE and LOT, north-east corner of Sharp and Barr-streets, on lease.
LOT No. 804 in Howards late addition to Baltimore town with a frame house fee simple
A frame WARE HOUSE on wharf, on lease
A BRICK WARE-HOUSE head of Frederick street dock, on lease further particulars, at time of sale. Persons wishing to view the property previous to the day of sale will please apply to
G. and W. YEATES.
May 21

Sale by Auction.
The 2d instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. Cox's wharf, Fell's Point, will be sold on terms that will be made known at time of sale, The new Ship
V. S. N. E.
Burthen per register 302 tons or about 2200 or 2300 hbls. built at Washington, N. Carolina, of the best oak and pitched pine; her sails and rigging made in Baltimore of the best materials.—She has made one voyage to Guadalupe; only three months old, sails very well, and has excellent accommodations.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.
June 2

Sale by Auction.
ON TUESDAY,
The 3d inst. at half past 9 o'clock, at our auction room at the head of Frederick-street dock, will commence the sale of
A Variety of DRY GOODS;
A part of which are,
1 bale Baftis
1 do Saws
2 trunks Colored Cambric
1 do Cotton Hosiery
1 do Dimity
3 cases Cambric Muslin
3 do Fancy Shawls
1 do Carpet do
1 do Book Handkerchiefs
1 do Fancy Muslin Goods
1 do Brown Linen
And at half past 11 o'clock, on a credit,
3 cases Grandrills
Also for account of the underwriters,
1 case Irish Linen
1 bale Cloth
And at 12 o'clock,
75 hbls Muscovado Sugar
110 barrels first quality ditto
36 boxes White Havana ditto
20 pipes high proof, well flavored Bordeaux Brandy
19 punches Jamaica and Antigua Rum
30 quarter chests Young Hyson Tea
29 ditto Hyso Skin ditto
After which will be sold for account of the underwriters,
The Schooner
MARS,
With all her materials, as she arrived from sea, burthen about 500 barrels.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.
June 2

For Sale or Freight
To any port of the United States,
The Schooner
JOSHUA.
Burthen 45 tons; one year old, sails very fast.
For sale on board said schooner,
40,000 Cedar Shingles
100 barrels Rosin
6 ditto Bright Varnish. For terms apply to the capt. on board, at County wharf.
June 2 d4t

For Philadelphia or N York,
The Sloop
E. L. I. Z. A.,
Captain J. Norton;
A staunch, strong vessel; burthen about 500 barrels; will take freight for either of the above places, if immediate application is made to the master on board, or JOHN BUFFUM, No. 84, Bowly's wharf
June 2 d

Charles Marr
HAS imported in the different vessels from London and Liverpool, his usual assortment, among which are,
A complete assortment of SADDLERY, with a few FISH SKINS, for Saddlers' use
Flat-point Nails, from 31 to 20d.
A few casks Pewter
Spades, Shovels and Fryng Pans
Ball-metal Skillets, &c. &c. &c.
Which he will sell cheap to good customers
June 2 d6t

Just Received,
TWO hundred barrels PRIME HERINGS, in shipping order. Apply to JOHN & AARON LEVERING.
June 2 d4t

Teneriffe Wine.
THIRTY pipes of OLD TENERIFFE WINE, landing on board the schr. Harmony, from New York; will be offered for sale on Monday the 2d inst. on Smith's wharf, by
ROBERT GILMOR & SONS.
June 2 d4t

Fresh TEAS.
20 chests Souchong, } Entitled to drawback.
20 do. Hyson Skin, }
30 do. Young Hyson }
Just received from New York, for sale by
BIGELOW & PROUD,
Bowly's wharf.
ALSO,
10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of last year's importation.
June 2 d6t

Payson and Smith,
HAVE just received by the sloop Polly, Captain Turner, from Newport,
13 hbls. 11 tierces, and 13 hbls. N. E. Rum
2 bales Brown and 3 bales White Russia Sheetings
1 box Mens' Fine Hats
2 bales Black Nankeens
31 boxes Spermaceti Candles, and
4 pipes French Brandy, 4th proof.
June 2 d4t

Baltimore and Reisters-town Turnpike Road Company.
NOTICE.
AGREEABLY to the charter "for making a Turnpike Road from Baltimore, through Reisters-town to the Pennsylvania line towards Hanover; and through Westminster to the Pennsylvania line towards Petersburg, as shall be agreed upon by a majority of the Stockholders."
The Stockholders are therefore requested to meet at the Company's Office, on Monday, the 7th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in order to determine which rout of the road Westward of Reisters-town is to be made first.
By order of the President and Managers,
J. LEWIS WAMPLER, Secy.
June 2 2aut7Jy

Sale by Auction.
On THURSDAY,
The 5th June, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold,
Two two story BRICK HOUSES in Orange alley, between Gay and Holiday-streets, near the theatre. Terms made known at the time of sale.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.
June 2

Baltimore Theatre.
THIS EVENING, JUNE 2,
Will be presented, a favorite Play, in 5 acts, called
The Virgin of the Sun,
Being the first part of *Spaniards in Peru, or the Death of Rolla.*
Ataliba, King of Quito, Mr. McKeuzie
High Priest of the Sun, Mr. Warren
Xaria, Mr. Taylor
Telasco, Mr. Jefferson
Zorai, Mr. Rutierford
Rolla, Mr. Wood
Don Alonzo Molina, Mr. Cain
Don Juan Velasquez, Mr. Cross
Diego, Mr. Blisset
Chamberlain, Mr. Durang
Priests of the Sun, Messrs. Seymour, Saunderson, &c.
Coro, Mrs. Wignell
High Priestess of the Sun, Mrs. Melmoth
Idali, Mrs. Woodham
Amazilli, Mrs. Wood
Priestesses and Virgins of the Sun, Mrs. Durang, Miss Hunt, Miss Mullen, Miss Scriven, &c.
Act 1. The stage represents a Wild and Woolly Country, in the vicinity of the Temple of the Sun; on one side the Cave of Rolla, on the other a Rocky and towering Hill. The outer wall surrounding the Temple is seen at a distance, through the trees, with a breach which has been made in it by an Earthquake. The Cupola of the Temple appears rising above the trees.—Tine evening.
Act 2. A Magnificent Apartment in the House of Stars. Palace of the Sun
Act 3. Inside of the temple of the Sun, displaying the magnificence of the Peruvian Worship.
To which will be added, a favorite Comic Opera, 2 acts, called

The Lock and Key.
Brummagem, Mr. Francis
Cheerly, Mr. Woodham
Captain Vain, Mr. Woodford
Ralph, Mr. Jefferson
Laura, Mrs. Seymour
Fanny, Mrs. Woodham
Selma, Miss Mullen
Dolly, Miss Hunt
The Theatre will close for the season on Tuesday the 10th of June.
June 2

To the Voters
Of the City and County of Baltimore.
GENTLEMEN,
THE subscriber having devoted several years of his life to obtain a knowledge of the SHERIFF'S business and duties, as Clerk to three gentlemen who have successively filled that office, and in that capacity endeavored to render every satisfaction to the public. He hopes his character and conduct on enquiry, will be found such as to meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, whose support he respectfully solicits at the ensuing election for SHERIFF should he be successful, he pledges himself to execute the duties of the office with industry, fidelity, and humanity.
The public's humble servant,
JOHN HUNTER.
June 2

80 Dollars Reward.
A NEGRO Girl named MARGARET, about 12 years of age, square built, very black, with much of the negro countenance. She was purchased of a Mr. Walsh, of Anne Arundel County; and is lately from the country. She was inviolated away on Tuesday last, the 27th ult. from the house of Mrs. Nicholson, in Charles-street.
From a variety of circumstances there is no doubt but a negro fellow who calls himself CHARLES LUNIS, and who passes for a free man, and his supposed brother, a fellow named WILL, were the persons who took her off. All persons are cautioned from harboring or concealing her at their peril. Fifty dollars will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to a discovery and conviction of the person or persons, who conceal or inveigled her away; and thirty dollars for the recovery of the Girl. Apply at No. 16, Pratt street.
June 2 eol2t

For Sale,
A NEGRO GIRL about 17 years of age; she has 10 years to stay from July next—the girl can do all kinds of house work, and is a very good nurse; the terms are 140 dollars. Apply at No. 5, South-street.
June 2 d

The members of the Baltimore Carpenter's Society, are requested to meet at the house of Mr. Fitch, on Monday evening next, at half past seven o'clock.
By order,
J. MORTON, Secretary.
may 31 d2t

Sale by Auction.
ON TUESDAY NEXT,
The 3d June, at 12 o'clock, at our auction room, head of Frederick-street dock, will be sold for cash,
10 shares of Maryland Bank Stock, with a loan of \$100 per share, paid thereon.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.
may 31

Sale by Auction.
ON TUESDAY EVENING next,
The 4th instant, at 7 o'clock, at our auction room and commission store, 3, Light-street, next door to the Coffee house,
Will be sold without reserve, all the remains of the Stock in Trade, of a Bookseller retiring from business; consisting of a variety of new Books, some articles of Stationary, &c. &c.
SOWER & S. COLLE, Auct's.
may 31

Earthen Ware.
102 crates EARTHEN WARE, imported in the ship Henschel, Captain Parratt, from Liverpool, for sale by
JOHN WOOD & CO.
No. 10, Calvert-street
may 31