Revels the Chantres (as they call the new nursery of the Muses) seem to consider to be a great object. Never was a gloriously fertile country, the most populous countries upon earth, richly every material both of use and luxury, poured, and almost secret from the interception of his most dreaded rival; and hitherto unexplored and unimproved, would by this immense make the resources of wealth and strength to France.

Little do they know either of Bonaparte or the Jews, who think that gives them the promise of re-establishment in the holy lands. He had not such project in his head, the Jews would thank him for the civilizing influence the Turks, who have not the wish to see their collected, but dispersed. He (Bonaparte) indeed by plans aimed in France; is a skilful botanist possess a beauty in his garden, but the industrious colony may send forth its laborers in every direction, to spread the human thread, he engineer & stocks by their happy influence the objects that they collect, and scatter the seed while they extract the sweets. But he has no desire of accumulating them in France; he wants only nuts and honey; whose national opposite would sink in a tickets sinking, if placing them in a hive is desert, where they would only have to sit upon their thrones and gather.

The letter of Mr. Jacobson, which we inserted yesterday's paper, can hardly be genuine. We cannot believe that Bonaparte would permit his agent to transpire so classily; but undoubtedly that letter is sufficiently indicative, betrays the object which he has in view, and the means by which he hopes to accomplish it. The aversion of Europe, if independent sovereigns there are any left, may yet profit from the disclosure, and by the removal of projectors which are shy, and obscure, shew that one impost, constructed the Machiavelian project which he has devised to undermine the stability of their government in which the jews are opposed.

LONDON.

The free finance of Spanish America would be to this country equal to the amount of the national debt. What has enabled us to carry on the war so long, at the expence which thirty, may ten years ago, we must believed it possible that this country would, but our increase of colonies and conquest increase of commerce? It would should the public see to know the great riches we have derived from the Dutch colonies alone of Demarara, Berbice, and Surinam, which will probably be thrown away in a treaty of peace by our ministers as it has been remembered. Out of such fertile colonies, British industry and capital have extracted profit digious wealth. What might we not grow from Spanish America, having as we fill have, though lord Hawick is fill the ministry, the advantage of sovereignty of the feet? With the sources of the precious metals in our hands, we could command commerce, peace nearly as much as we do by our navy in time of war. With the monopoly of the sale of the richest, most extensive, & naturally flongest colonies in the world, our commerce and manufactures would rise with a rapidity would expand with a new vigor which would make our national debt be fill as light as our taxes. Ireland, we would be rapidly going on by means of the linking Spanish America, the industrious would also necessarily augment our maritime strength, and circumscribe that of the enemy. France, we feared, may one day reach our East Indian dominions overland with her armies; but Spanish America is not vulnerable; to detached from Europe, it would shewn belong to that nation which held the sceptre of Spain. From it we should derive new sources of wealth to counterbalance our new burthens, and be enabled to expand if it would more family establish us as a colonial & maritime power than any other Hep we could have any other security we could happen. There are not ordinary times. The revolutions in Europe are hard particle to fill greater events in other parts of the world. In a general view of society, a change of matters in Spanish America would be of far greater importance to the world than the changes which have already happened in Europe. The ministers hath be "drunken divinity" indeed, if they believe that Bonaparte delegate for the Bourbon family possess Spanish America, the richest colonies in the world, and the most important as a military point of view, especially with the views he entertains of universal empire. In France or in England, Spanish America specially null fill. Under other ministers we should look to be the subject of our serious attention; but we are under the Hoxters, who if the Pamphet on the State of the Nation be a fair index of their mind, idiotic, think this country holds itself up too highly, and that the only remedy for our difficulties is to lower the public spirit. We must give up our rights of search, we must reform the freedom of the fear, fit limits to our criminal aggrandisement, and throw our commercial greatness with Bonaparte, as the only way of repelling him. If this system of policy be pursued, England is undone.

TERMS
Granted to the Inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and its Dependencies, by the Commander in Chief of his Catholic Majesty's force by land and by sea.

ARTICLE I. The troops belonging to his Catholic Majesty, who were in the town of Buenos Ayres at the time of the last troops, shall be allowed to march in the territories of Buenos Ayres, at the head of the fort with all the honors of war, and shall then be dismissed, agreeable to the usages of war, but such officers as are natives of South America, or have contracted marriage in the country or regularly domiciliated shall be at liberty to remain, on condition, so long as they behave themselves as becometh good subjects and citizens, taking the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, or proceed to Great Britain with regular passports, but they previously passed the parole of honour, not to serve until regularly exchanged.

II. All bona fide private property, whether belonging to the civil or military, shall be considered as belonging to the magistrates, burghers, and inhabitants of the town of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, to the illustrious the bishop, the clergy, to the churches, monasteries, hospitals, foundations, and other public institutions of that kind which have been established by government.

III. All persons of every description belonging to the town and its dependencies shall receive every protection from the British government, and they shall be at liberty to exercise their religion his Catholic majesty's nor shall any person molested in the free exercise of religion, take up arms, or otherwise act inimical to his majesty's troops or government.

IV. The Cabildo, magistrates, burghers, and inhabitants, shall enjoy all their rights and privileges which they were enjoyed before, and shall continue in full and free exercise of their legal functions, both civil and criminal, under the laws and the constitution that can be afforded them by his majesty's government until his majesty's pleasure is known.

V. The public archives of the town shall receive every protection from his Britannic majesty's government.

VI. No different taxes and duties levied by the magistrates to remain for ever, shall not be collected in future in the same manner, and applied to the same purpose as heretofore, for the public good of the city, until his majesty's pleasure is known.

VII. The inhabitants shall be given to the full and free exercise of the holy Catholic religion, and shall continue to the most illustrious the bishop and all the holy clergy.

VIII. The ecclesiastical court shall continue in the full and free exercise of its rights, and shall be supported in the same footing as it was heretofore.

IX. The coining weapons in the river shall be given to the inhabitants, according to a proclamation issued the 30th inst.

X. All public property of every description, belonging to the civil or military Britannic majesty, shall be faithfully delivered up to the captors; and as the commander in chief is anxious to shew to see the fulfilment of all the preceding articles, he has made of South America, as do the Cabildo and magistrates will themselves to see that this last article is observed, and honestly complied with.

Given under our hands and seals, in the Fortress of Buenos Ayres, this 14 day of July, 1806.

(Signed)

W. C. BERESFORD,
Commander in Chief.

(Signed) HOME POPHAM,
Commodore, Commanding in Chief.

(Signed)
JOSEPH ION. DE LA QUINTENA,
Governor and Brigadier of Buenos Ayres, Commander in Chief.

(Signed)
FRAN. DE LESICA ANSELMO SAEM BALYETE.

Stop the Thief.

ON the night of the 4th inst. was stolen from my plantation, a BRIGHT BAY GELDING, 14 and an half hands high, 10 years old, with a small white star on his forehead, one of his hind feet white, which includes a remarkable high step, he carries a saddle, a dollar, forte white hairs under the fore top, a black leather saddle, long flap, which is a crack when galloped, is somewhat rubbed on his hind parts, accoutered by the wagon gears, round saddle bags, and one foot Whoever delivers said horse to me, living in Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Sampson, the Bars of Maryland, SHALL RECEIVE SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if carrying the thief to any gaolin the union, to that this may be produced to conviction SHALL receive FIVE DOLLARS, paid by THOMAS SOUTER.

Nov. 10—tf.

ATTENTION!!

A GENERAL MEETING
OF THE
SUBSCRIBERS TO THE TIBER CREEK,

IS requested at *Thorbe's tavern*, on F street north, on Wednesday evening the 12th inst. at 6 O'CLOCK, as the time of the present Managers is expired, they wish to lay before the subscribers their receipts and expenditures. The delinquent subscribers are requested to pay their balances to Thomas Tyrie previous to that date.

All Subscribers and Gentlemen friendly to the institution are requested to attend.

By order of the Managers.
November 7—3*

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

No mail having this week arrived from the Westward, no information has been received of the situation of affairs in that quarter.

We have the satisfaction of informing our readers that in consequence of instructions from the court of Madrid, Col. Morales, acting *ad interim* as Governor of Pensacola, in the absence of Governor Folch, has ordered the Spanish officers on the Mobillo to permit Americans to pass down the Mobillo river, without being charged with other duties than such as are chargeable on Spanish vessels carrying on the Mississippi.

We yesterday received the London Courier of the 15th of September, which is almost exclusively occupied with the debate attending the cession of Buenos Ayres, and accompanying reflections on its importance to Great Britain, and with remarks on the death of Mr. Fox. Our newspaper reports do not admit of the insertion of either of these interesting articles entire. Instead of doing the subjects of which they treat injustice by abridging them, we shall reserve them for our next paper.

We give the two articles as we find them, relative to the cession of Buenos Ayres, to the British arms, and to the Cabildo. There are no circumstances of importance in Chile & Peru, that renders it in the least probable.

We have received Prince's London Price Current of the date of Sept. 15, by which we collect the following items:

	STERLING.
Cotton, sea island,	2s. to 2s. 6d.
Gen. ord.	2s. 2d.
Bowed do.	1s. 6d. to 1s. 7 1-2d.
Flour American,	40s. to 46s.
per bbl.	
Pitch American,	15s.
per cwt.	
Rice, Carolina,	30s. to 32s.
new-crop	
old	31s. to 35s.
Tobacco Bonding, ord.	
Maryland, yellow pre.	8d. to 9d.
good color,	9d. to 10d.
fine do.	6d. to 7d.
Virginia fine black,	6d. to 7d.
part do.	5d. to 5 1-2d.
part black,	5d.
ordinary,	4 1-2d. to 4 3-4.
very low,	4d. to 4 1-2d.
Rappahannock,	4d. to 5d.
Carolina,	tenc.
Georgia,	tenc.

AARON BURR.

Rumours, of which the name of Aaron Burr is made the subject, continue to swarm around us; many of them of a nature so improbable, that we cannot either to treat them with indifference, or to persuade ourselves that they are true. Under such circumstances it is our duty to record them: They will indeed, when collected, be interesting as a state of preparation for the events of future years. Let it not be imagined that we have any doubts of the virtue and patriotism of the Western States or apprehension of any enemy, nations to separate them from the Union. We have no doubt but they have the affection to the union and the admiration of the constitution of the Union, and there may be men among them who are deluded by their ambitious views, and who may form such wild and unreasonable projects.

We have heard as an unquelsced fact that a contract has been entered into with Congress for the furnishing, on the waters of the Ohio, about the beginning of October, provisions to the amount of twenty thousand men for *the highest market prices.* This is vouched for credable men, who declare they have the information from those who have seen the contract. The fact is likewise corroborated by several persons to whom officers of purchase were sent during the last winter, to explain the mysterious appearance of the hunter. It is difficult to understand, that during the last session of Congress, after general Eaton, a commission which the Senate rejected, was appointed to treat the latter gentleman, at an enormous expence, on the Mississippi, was present, gave a toast to this effect—" May the arm be withered, and the hand paralized, that would wrest, or mutilate, a separation of the states."

Josiah Quincey, federal is re-elected a representative in Congress for the district comprised of Boston, Roxbury, &c. in Massachusetts.

In Boston, Nov. 1st, 1806.

Mr. James Prince	902
In Charlestown,	
Mr. Quincey	169
Mr. Prince	274

The Assembly of Vermont have agreed to the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Kentucky relative to judicial power—Yeas 146—Nays 24.

ADVANTAGES OF UNION, WITH AN INQUIRY INTO THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT WITH AN EXPENSIVE NAVY.

[CONCLUDED.]

The general government possesses the exclusive power of collecting an impost. It is not necessary to go into any argument to demonstrate that this power is properly lodged in that government, as it universally allowed that the regulation of trade properly belongs to it, and as the power to levy a duties is a necessary incident of it. The utility, however, and efficacy of this power, will increase exactly in proportion to the extent of our territory. For the more extensive our territory, the less subject shall we be to the rivalship and collisions of neighboring states, and the more inconsiderable will be the hostile on our prosperity. In the violent rivalship of neighboring nations, hostile in resource and more antipathetic than ourselves, we might seriously apprehend a frustration of our measures for the collection of revenue from imports, which, arising from the same articles in greater abundance, and consequently accumulating a greater capital, they would have advantages over us even in a fair trade, and much greater arising from their proximity to a power so superior to our power to injure them. Put the case of a future liberation of South America, and the development of the vast resources of that fertile and extensive territory. How important is it for our permanent interests to possess a strong hold of present tobacco, an extent of territory that will enable us to defy all the competition with so powerful a rival, and by the assistance of our power to repress any disposition, which might otherwise exist, hostile to us. It is not easy to see that future time will be to repress governments will make use of their colonies adjacent to us as powerfulevers to subvert our institutions, prosperity, and our interests hold forth the prospect of success?

The general government is invested with the power of quelling insurrections. Most insurrections will be limited to the state in which they have their rise. The ability of the general government to put them down will be in exact proportion to the number of its resources, which will be in the ratio of its numbers and territory. The more extensive these are, the smaller will the *relative* force of the state be, and insurrections at effecting an unlawful end by violence, the more irresistible the energy of the whole will be, indeed, in proportion to the conviction of punishment. A small war is frequently by the wind, when the wide expanse of the ocean is but ruffled.

Our dependence on the foreign world will diminish in proportion to the extent of our territory; public and private prudence on us will increase with it. Already we have shown our power to chastise that supplies us with every important article that can minister to comfort or luxury, except, perhaps, the raw coffee plant; and the acquisition of Florida will give us this, if it should not, will soon lead us to raise every thing necessary, consumed, in a short, more natural and acquired facilities to foreign commerce than any people on the face of the globe. Nature has given us the hottest streams, approximated to each other, yet will not the time come when the general government secures the free and unrestrained intercourse of all our principal rivers, it will be the hourly toast derriving, as far as we can, a supply of our wants from each other, which neither the capital, ingenuity, or the wealth of Europe can counteract. This is a species of trade, which will require no navies to protect, no commercial treaties to negotiate, no sacrifice to pursue. It is a trade, in which which will every day be increased by the development of our resources, with the demand for foreign products will be diminished. It has been the destiny of other great nations to be at war to protect the rights of the agriculturist for the commercial interest, but it will be our fate, if we do this, in our unrivalled progress to grandeur, to become, after we have reached a certain point, every thing, a commercial and manufacturing nation, and an agricultural nation, in the same sense, and for the same purposes, and the other peculiar attributes of our government, will not indulge the hope that we may even for excursions continue to be exempt from the necessity of having a navy which is so fatal to Europe.

The more extensive the territory of the U. S. the lower will be the tax paid by each member of the community. The expense of government will be paid off, and we shall have additional revenue arising from the increase of revenue at present devoted to the debt which amounts to more than two millions of the U. S. It is only the balance which goes to the support of the army, the navy, the civil list, and pay the expenses of foreign intercourse and the interest of the national debt. The statement made by the Secretary of the Treasury during the last session of Congress on this point, is so satisfactory and illustrative of the object of our inquiry, that it is here subjoined.

"In order to give a more general and correct view of the receipts and expenditures of the U. S. during the 4 years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1801, and ending on the 31st day of March, 1805, than can be derived from the annual printed accounts, a statement marked (H. 1.) and (H. 2.) have been added to the which usually accompany this report.

"From the first it appears that a sum of 50,667,467 dolls. and 4 cents has been paid into the Treasury during that period, viz.

"From duties on tonnage and on the importation of foreign merchandize, 45,174,852 22

"From all other sources (including 1,596,771 dolls. and 46 cents, arising from the sale of bank shares and of public stocks), 5,492,629 82

50,667,482 04

"And that the expenditures, during the same period, have amounted to 49,662,270 dolls. and 92 cents which have been disbursed for the following purposes.

"1. Less than one third of the whole has been sufficient to defray all the current expenses of the U. S. viz.

For the civil list, and all domestic expences of a civil nature, 3,785,114 79

For the military establishment and ordnance department, 4,405,192 26

For the naval establishment, 4,842,635 13

For the expences attending the intercourse with foreign nations, 1,071,437 64

Amounting altogether to 14,105,380 66

"2. Near one third was necessary to pay the interest on the public debt, viz. 16,278,760 98

"Which shew that it may not be improper to observe, that a part of that sum, amounting to 9,160,000 dolls. was paid on account of the interest on the deferred stock, a charge which commenced only in the year 1801, and was therefore in addition to the annual sum wanted before that year for the payment of interest on the public debt.

"3. Near one-third, and which may be considered as the surplus revenue of the U. S. during that period, has been applied towards the reimbursement and extinguishment of the debt, viz.

On account of the principal of the public debt 16,317,662 98

In pay't of debentures deferred before the year 1801, & arrears of the British debt, under the French convention of Sept. 30, 1800, 2,963,782 63

19,281,446 37

49,662,577 56

From this statement it follows, that the whole annual expenditure for the last four years, was less than *two millions, comfortably incurred* for the discharge of the debt, are only three millions and half of our revenue; which is equal upon a population of eight millions, will be a tax of each individual of only 6s cents. But should we be so fortunate as to avoid clear of the navy, to continue to pursue the sound policy of a Republic, even this tax, small as it is, will be lessened in proportion. Already has the sale of public lands produced a revenue of upwards of a million of dollars; and there cannot be a doubt that this sum in the course of twenty years, under the present wise measures, thus recovering the annual taxes more than twice.

It may have occurred, said, that with the increase of our numbers, our expenses will rise. Additions this to be so, the real increase will be so inconsiderable, when compared with the population, that the impossible argumentation will arise. Our population, at the last census in Congress, the numerous branch of which cannot exceed 1 hundred members, and which cannot involve an increased expenditure of more than twelve dollars. All expenses, arising from increased expenditure cannot for a considerable number of years, be proved in equal sum. On the other hand, by recurring to the official statements of the Treasury Department, it will be seen that the government will be liberated from a tax of 3 millions arising from the extinguishment of the debt, viz.

Interest on the debt at the City of Washington	40,000
Of annuities, stocks, which will then cease to exist, at least	100,000
Making in the whole	260,000

And according the increased expenses of 12,000 dolls.

Here then we have presented to us one of the greatest elements of union, the citizen see why the protection of his person and property, and for the security of his rights and liberty, are called upon by his government to pay more than thirteen years, a sum which is less than a half a day, will be too enlightened liberty to embark in any scheme for its subversion. His predominant sentiment will be gratitude and veneration for the Union, and contemplating no institutions in the world comparable to those of his own country, he will cling to them as to the rock of his salvation. Fiction will not be able to make him believe himself oppressed.

For the advantage of our union is the share which every citizen has in the government. In most of the states this share is equal, and there is in most of them any of those baleful aristocracies which, according to a distinguished apostate, form the Corinthian pillars of