

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.
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31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE.
Daily paper 87 and Country paper 5 per ann.
All advertisements appear in both papers.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1805.

Charles C. Egerton,
82, Bowly's wharf,
HAS FOR SALE,
3000 bushels coarse Salt.
September 19 d3t-eost

John Buffum,
83, Bowly's wharf,
HAS Received per schooner Diadem,
Captain Rowes, from Boston,
100 bags black PEPPER, entitled to de-
benture,
10 casks Malaga WINE.
September 18 d3t-eost

Red Morocco Leather.
THE Subscribers have just received, and
offer for sale,
200 Red Morocco SKINS, of first quality.
JAMES & CHARLES ALLSTON,
No. 73, Smith's wharf.
September 18 d

Received from New-York,
Per schooner Philip,
100 barrels prime PORK,
15 pipes 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,
For sale by
C. GHEQUIERE & H. KUNCKEL.
September 18 d3t-eost

Calloun & Lamot,
No. 190 1-2, Baltimore-street, opposite the Glass
Lan,
HAVE received by the Ceres and Diana,
from Liverpool, and Perseverance from
London, a complete assortment of
Fall and Winter Goods.
September 18 d10t-e10t*

The Widow Paul
HAS Removed from her late dwelling in
Harrison-street to LIGHT-LANE, three
doors above Mr. Bayden's Fountain Inn, where
she and her daughters will continue to make
and REPAIR UMBRELLAS, and to carry
on the MILLINERY BUSINESS in its va-
rious branches. She only begs, the continuance
of that kind patronage of a generous public,
which she has already received, and hopes to
show her gratitude by the attention and dis-
patch to all orders committed to her care.
Oiled Six Hat-Covers and Bathing Caps
are constantly kept for sale.
September 18 d

Charles C. Egerton,
No. 82, BOWLY'S WHARF,
HAS just received per the ship Titson, from
Bordeaux, and offers for sale,
893 cases Medoc Claret, of the vintage
of 1799.
179 do. Mouton do. of superior
quality and of the vintage of 1799
Who has also on hand for sale,
5 chests best Hyson Tea
75 baskets Bordeaux Sweet Oil
131 hhd. Maryland Tobacco
August 31 d

Hugh Thompson
HAS now in Store, a cargo of St. Croix Su-
gar, of the first and second qualities, lately
arrived per brig Superb, calculated for home
consumption or exportation.
ALSO,
Antigua rum, entitled to drawback
Teneriffe Wine, do. do.
Medoc Claret, of first quality, in cases of
24 bottles, entitled to drawback
Rice, in whole and half tierces.
June 11 d

G. C. Muller
Two doors below the Custom-House,
Has received and offers For Sale,
Cress Bedticken
Dowlas Holland Gin 1st proof
Brown Holland Gin and liquor cases
Checks No. 2 Hollow glass assorted,
Checks and Stripes &c.
Brown & white rolls
Onaburgs
September 5 d24t

Small & Savage,
No. 75, MARKET-STREET,
HAVE received by the different arrivals, a
general assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Among which are, carpets and carpetings,
the patterns of which are superior to any impor-
ted this season; and a large assortment of
cloths, Cassimere, Velvets, Constitution
cords, Dimities, Muselines, Irish Linens and
Sheetings, Ladies' and gentlemen's Hose of every
kind; Calicoes, Cambric Muslins, India mus-
lins, extra long Silk & Kid Gloves, Checks,
Tickenburgs, and sundry other articles, all of
which will be sold wholesale or retail at the most
reduced prices for cash, or good acceptances in
town.
September 12 d

Henry Stouffer & Son,
RESPECTFULLY inform their customers
and the public in general, that they have
removed their store from Fayette, to their
house No. 25, North Howard-street, (opposite
to Mr. Deckers tavern formerly) where they
intend to carry on the FLOUR & GROCERY
business in its various branches, and solicit a
continuation of their favours in future.
September 14 c64t

For Sale,
312 barrels } New S. fine FLOUR.
67 half do. }
At a reduced price for cash.
ALSO ON HAND,
169 hhd. Virginia TOBACCO.
20 qr. chests Hyson TEA
20 do. Hyson SKIN (entitled to drawback
By Wm. MIDONALD.
Lower end of Bowly's wharf.
September 6 e64t

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

VINDICATION OF MR. JEFFERSON.
A. Q. F.

Though the insinuation brought against Mr. Jefferson of his being actuated by personal fear be entirely of modern origin, yet there were not wanting men at the time of the Revolution who censured then as some men censure now, every act which does not exactly accord with their own opinions. Such opinions were at that time formed on a very partial knowledge of actual circumstances; and yet the censures of such men as Mr. Turner are nothing more than these opinions "half made up," and strained a little further beyond the limits of truth. Historians like Mr. Turner have indeed little claim to the merit of originality; and even this little consists in throwing a new and more deceitful gloss upon antiquated and refuted mistakes.

Prompted by men of this description, it was, that Mr. George Nicholas, at that time a very young, but at all times a very honest man, was resolute in bringing out some specific charges against Mr. Jefferson. He reduced the heads of these charges to writing; he communicated them through a common friend to Mr. J. who also conceived to writing the head of his justification on each particular charge. This paper is still in existence; and though it was framed, when every circumstance was still fresh in the memory of its author, yet does it not contain the slightest hint about Mr. Jefferson's flight from Richmond, or his refusing simply to encounter a whole troop of horse. The film which was spread over Mr. Nicholas's mind, was soon removed. Ashamed of the impositions which had been put upon him, he candidly relinquished the further prosecution of this enquiry. But not satisfied with this tribute of justice, he sometime afterwards embraced a conspicuous occasion of repeating his involuntary mistake, and retracting in a most public manner the erroneous opinions which he had advanced.

The reader may depend upon it, that all the preceding facts are substantially correct. They have been gathered by minute enquiries in various quarters, or from visible and authentic records. While such testimony was before us, there was no necessity of resorting to vulgar and ridiculous rumours. But whether these facts shall obtain the credence of the public, is a different question; and in the decision of which, we do not hold ourselves responsible. "Ma foi, on est de dire la Verite, et non pas de la faire croire."

We shall probably have all this statement rebutted by pompous appeals to testimony. We shall once more be reminded of the declarations of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Richmond. Perhaps when we demand a sight of these witnesses, we shall be introduced to certain foreign merchants who have come among us since our revolution with all their inveterate prejudices against the republican patriots of the country; or to those credulous listeners, who believe whatever they hear; or to certain high-toned federalists, who believe without evidence and propagate without belief, the most unfounded calumnies against Mr. Jefferson. If Mr. Turner wishes to establish his charges beyond the possibility of a doubt, he must seek for more substantial testimony than this. Let him produce his witnesses by name; let them be such men, as are entitled to our respect, who tell what they have seen and not merely what they have heard. Surely from these hoisted "thousands of living witnesses," it will be easy to collect the most incontestible proof. And yet this very obvious doubt at once rises before us. If these men are in existence now, were they not also existing during the period of the revolution? Why then did not these "thousands of living witnesses" lift up their voice against the character of Mr. Jefferson, at that moment when they would have been so much more powerful in "arresting the progress of vice" than they can expect to be at the present time? Why did not this host of witnesses arise to criminate and overwhelm Mr. Jefferson, before all those calumnies had befallen our country, which have flowed in such copious streams from the celebrated act concerning Religious freedom, from the docking of entails, from the revision of the Virginia Code, by which the chaos of the law was reduced to order; from the correspondence with Hammond and Genet, from a report on the American commerce, from a report on the fisheries, from the reduction of our national debt, the abridgment of executive patronage, and acquisition of Louisiana? Fortunately for the credit of their own patriotism; unfortunately for the federal cause; unfortunately for the justification of Mr. Turner; not one of these thousands was either sent into the Virginia Legislature, or into congress. For in the fall term of 1781, an enquiry into the conduct of the executive was instituted at the request of Mr. Jefferson, agreeably to their resolution of June the 12th. When the assembly met six months after Mr. Jefferson, who was a member from Albemarle, called up the subject himself. Still no charges were exhibited against him though that long period had elapsed. It was then that the House of Delegates, gave an unanimous vote for his acquittal. It was then that they passed a vote of

thanks for his patriotic services during the revolution, in the following strong, sincere and grateful language.

"In the house of delegates, Monday, November 26th, 1781. A motion was made, that the house come to the following resolution: That this house will on the 12th of December next, proceed agreeably to a resolution of the 12th of June last, to enquire into the conduct of the executive of this state for the last twelve months next preceding the said resolution; and that as well the information against the executive as their defence be heard on that day.—This motion being agreed to, a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Banister, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Southall and Mr. Morgan.—On the 12th of December 1781, Mr. Banister reported from the committee appointed to state any charges, and receive such information as might be offered respecting the administration of the late executive; that the committee did according to order, convene for that purpose, and no information being offered on the subject matter of the said enquiry, except that some rumours prevailed, which appeared to the committee to have been the cause of the original order of the 12th of June, directing the said enquiry; that the committee had come to a resolution, thereupon, which he read and delivered in at the clerk's table, where the same was read twice, and agreed to by the house as followeth:

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee: that the said rumors were groundless.—A motion was made that the house come to the following resolution: Resolved, that the sincere thanks of the assembly be given to our former governor, Thomas Jefferson, esq. for his impartial, upright, and attentive administration of the powers of the executive, whilst in office. Popular rumors gaining some degree of credence by more pointed accusations, rendered it necessary to make an enquiry into his conduct, and delays that "retribution of public gratitude," so eminently merited. For that conduct having become the object of open scrutiny, tenfold value is added to an approbation founded in a cool and deliberate discussion: The assembly wish, therefore, in the strongest manner to declare the high opinion they entertain of Mr. Jefferson's ability, rectitude, and integrity, as chief magistrate of this commonwealth, and mean by this publicly avowing their opinion, to obviate all future and to remove all former unmerited censure.—And the said resolution being read a second time, was on the question being put thereupon, carried to by the house. NEMINE CONTRA DICENTE.

Extract from the Journals of the House of Delegates.
JOHN STEWART,
C. H. D.

Signed in the presence of Samuel Coleman.

During the same session was also unanimously honoured, by the following resolution:

"Friday November 30th, 1781. Resolved, that Thomas Jefferson, Esq. be appointed a delegate to represent this commonwealth in congress until the first of January in November next, in the room of John Plain, esq. who hath resigned: he having been elected by joint ballot of both houses."

These honourable tributes were offered to the ability and integrity of Mr. J. tho' there were in the lobby of the house, "thousands of living witnesses," who respected the character of a firm and virtuous public officer, and who abhorred that obstinate traitor to the trust reposed in him! Reader, put the rein upon your indignation! And behold the repeated relations which have been given of this calumny, by the public tributes which have been offered to his merits.

Having remained for some time in congress Mr. J. associated with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams, on an embassy to Europe, the object of which is generally known (see Journals of Congress) This appointment he thought proper to decline. Soon after he was nominated foreign minister, but while preparing to set sail at Annapolis, he was stopped by certain events, which rendered his mission of no avail. Next he was appointed successor to the illustrious Franklin at the court of Versailles. In this difficult and delicate appointment, he exhibited a deportment highly honorable to his country and satisfactory to his government, while in those days, when certain stars shone madly from their spheres, he preserved his principles pure and unspotted, amidst the intrigues of the most corrupt court in Europe.

"Even at the footstool of the throne, he preserved the attitude of dignity and spoke the language of truth."
When he returned to his native State, the Virginia legislature was in session. Immediately it passed a resolution, congratulating him on his safe arrival, and thanking him for his services while he was abroad. But what makes this honorable tribute of affection and respect more worthy of remark is, that it was conveyed to Mr. J. by some who have since ap-
* It is worthy of remark that the committee were instructed to give notice in writing, if any charges were exhibited to the members which concerned the Executive: no violence is apparent, that this was not a PERSONAL attack against Mr. Jefferson.
† John Thompson's eloquent speech on the British treaty.

pared among the most inveterate enemies of his person and his politics; men, who have themselves apostatized from their ancient principles, and have forfeited all claim to our gratitude for their former firmness; men, who now effect to believe those very aspersions, which if they had been true, must have been well known to them, when the courtly and immaculate Henry Lee presented the following Resolution:

"In the House of Delegates, Monday December 7th 1789, on motion made: Resolved, that a committee be appointed to congratulate Thomas Jefferson, Esq. late minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the court of Versailles, on his return to his native country, and to assure him of the esteem which the House of Representatives bear for his tried character and public services." And a committee was appointed of Mr. Henry Lee, Mr. Zane, Mr. Edmund Randolph, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Corbin, Jr. Dawson, Mr. Ed. Curington, Mr. King, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Strother, Mr. Wm. Cabell, jun. and Mr. Nicholas. On the 29th, W. Lee informed the House that duty had been performed, and answer returned which was reported to the house.

Extract from the Journals.
JOHN STEWART, C. H. D.

Mr. Jefferson was not long permitted to enjoy the pleasures of retirement, when he was appointed by Gen. Washington secretary of state. In this office the most important and confidential under the government, he continued twelve months longer than he had stipulated, retiring at last against the wishes of that illustrious man. Of this fact the offer of and appointment to Spain in no long time after, remains an indelible proof. But the very bosom of his retirement, Mr. Jefferson was not forgotten by his friends, nor was he forgotten by his enemies. Even now the federalists boast, that he was afterwards excluded from the confidence of Washington. Even now they tell us in the proud spirit of contrast, that it was wholly transferred to their favorite Hamilton, to that pious and penitent christian, who after having been always represented "as pure as snow and chaste as ice," was compelled by the terms of a death-bed confession to acknowledge and abjure the infidelity of his life. But though exiled from the affections of this illustrious idol of his country, by the insidious intrigues of the N. Y. and Z's of the cabinet, though assailed by the clamorous hirelings of a docteric faction and a foreign cabinet Mr. Jefferson was neither shorn of the reputed merits of his life nor the merited confidence of the people. Like the three purified gold of the chemists, he passed through the fiery furnace of persecution more pure and effulgent than ever. At length he was selected by the Republicans of the union, to discharge the duties of the Vice President. During the four years in which he presided over the senate of the United States, he was not an idle observer of the scene before him. He established a laudable uniformity in the decisions of the chair; digested all the usages of similar assemblies, and compiled a manual of parliamentary practice which has been adopted in all the deliberative bodies of the union, which has become the basis of all their proceedings, and will remain an honourable and lasting monument of his learning, industry & unquenchable attachment to the institutions of his country. On the ensuing election, he was promoted to the high office of President of the United States, and so admirable were the measures of his administration so consonant to the interests and opinions of the people, that he was once more elected, and by a majority which no other citizen in the Union could possibly command. And yet will it be believed that these various pledges of public confidence would have been repeated, had Mr. J's conduct been dictated by "timidity," had he been a "castardly traitor to the trust reposed in him," had he been guilty of such "monstrous atrocities, such diabolical turpitude, of such extensive, continued, & deliberate villainy as defies the strangest language" even of Mr. Turner's "pen"? Can such ridiculous tales as these stand up against the common sense of the American nation? Yet with all these suppositions facts stating them in the face, with all this dreadful clamor thundering in their ears, they have committed the dignity of this beloved country to the auspices of Mr. Jefferson, and by him will it be restored in all its original splendor to the fountain from which it flowed.

Extract of a letter from the Editor's correspondent at Nassau, dated,

"NASSAU, August 27, 1805.
"By the schooner Three Friends, Gardner, for Philadelphia, I embrace the first opportunity of sending you the particulars of the trial of one of your vessels, supposing it highly interesting to you. It is the case of the sloop Brereton, and Mary Kinner, which came on in the Admiralty Court, the 20th inst. I was present, and was highly pleased with Judge Dyer's conduct. He is certainly a man of the strictest honor and integrity; & he may safely be pronounced an honor to himself and his country."

COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY,
August 20, 1805.

Before his honor, Henry Moreton Dyer, Esq. sole judge and Commissary.
Brereton & Mary Kinner, Claudius Besse, master.

This vessel, sailing under American colours, on a voyage from Baltimore to New-Orleans, with a cargo of pitch and tar, was captured near the coast of Cuba, by the Mayflower, privateer, George Johnson, commander, and brought into this port. Vessel and cargo were claimed as the property of H. Davis of Baltimore, merchant.

The King's Advocate, and Mr. Matthews, argued for condemnation, and Mr. Kerr for restitution.

JUDGMENT.—This vessel sailed from Baltimore with a clearance for New Orleans, but was captured on the supposition that she was really going to an enemy's port—in which case the noxious nature of the cargo would subject it to the penalty of condemnation. The proofs of property are perfectly full, and the fact of the destination is really the single point of the case.

Looking, in the first place, to the documentary evidence, I find, that, by the whole of it, whether in the shape of bills of lading, invoices, letters, or the manifest, there is made out, in the fullest manner, a destination to New Orleans.—I will not here minutely pursue the arguments, which were used to prove the contrary, but will content myself with simply saying, that all the ingenuity of the Learned Advocates, though much exerted, has not succeeded, according to my apprehension, in throwing any discredit upon these papers.—This fact of destination so appearing upon the papers, is in the fullest manner verified by the master, and all the other persons examined—and is likewise sworn to in the claim.

Upon the evidence, therefore, furnished by the papers and depositions, there is nothing to affect the case. But a fraudulent destination is attributed from extraneous matter.
One material circumstance it must be observed, which usually exists in these cases, where a fraudulent destination is

ST. PETERSBURGH, July 3.—For some days nothing has been talked of here but an approaching war. A courier has been sent off to M. Novosiltzoff, with orders to discontinue his journey. It is said that a considerable body of troops are assembling on the frontiers of Prussia and Galicia.—Notwithstanding all this, however, we see no military preparations, nor any indication to confirm these reports of war.

VIENNA, July 6.—The preparations for war still continue with great activity, and transports of artillery and ammunition are daily passing into inner Austria. The regiments in garrison here have received orders to be ready to march by the 26th inst. There is now in Inner Austria, in Italy, and the Tyrol, an army of from 180,000 to 200,000 men.
On the 3d arrived here, a courier from St. Petersburg, and the next day one from Berlin. In general the exchange of

couriers between Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg, is extremely frequent.

We are assured that, in the course of the ensuing month, there will be an extraordinary levy of recruits to complete the army.

His imperial majesty has been pleased to appoint field marshal lieutenant count Heilegarde to be commandant of Venice; field marshal lieutenant Simbeecken to be commandant of division at Padua; field marshal lieutenant Auffenberg, to be commandant of division at Vicenza; and field marshal lieutenant the count of Lusignan, to be commandant of division at Brunn.

They write from Italy, that a report prevails there, that letters between persons in a high station have been intercepted, which appear to have been written with intention to excite commotions in the country.

LEGHORN, July 8.—Yesterday arrived a vessel at this port from Algiers, after a passage of three days, with an account that the inhabitants of the mountains of Calabria, situated about thirty or forty miles from that capital, rushed unexpectedly and with great impetuosity upon it, and made themselves masters of it, in spite of the resistance that was opposed them. Their first act was to seize the person of the Dey; after which they plundered all the houses of the Jews, and murdered all the Christian slaves. The banditti wear no other covering than cloaks, and cords wound round their heads, in imitation of turban. About 700 persons, who were so fortunate as to escape the slaughter, although in the utmost distress, having scarcely a rag to cover them, are expected at Leghorn.

Another account states the arrival of 170 Jews at Leghorn, from Algiers, who were so fortunate as to escape the slaughter, although in the utmost distress, having scarcely a rag to cover them.

COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1805

The United States frigate Adams, capt. Murray, on a cruise, arrived at the bar of Charleston, on the morning of the 5th inst.

The schooner Mary Ann, from Baltimore for Havana, was spoken August 26, in lat. 34, 14, long. 75, out 3 days, and all well.

Schooner Vigilant, from Aux-Caves, for Baltimore, was spoke the 31st Aug. off Cape Florida.

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