

gangs used in Britain. Their writers acknowledge that a non-impediment act would be to them a serious calamity, but comfort themselves with the reflection that it could not be executed. Now I ask, what reason can be assigned why it could not be, as well executed now as it was in former times? Are we so subject, so degenerate as to submit to such national indignity, rather than forego the pleasure resulting from an indulgence in British luxuries? But it may give offence to the British minister, who will sweep the ocean with his cruisers. This, to be sure, is a sweeping objection, but how will it apply? What right has the British minister to take offence at any regulations we may see proper to adopt? We have a moral, and we have a constitutional right to manage our commercial concerns in our own way, provided we don't infringe, or violate the rights of other nations. This sacred trust has been committed to us by the people of this country, and I trust we will never feel disposed to resign it to any foreign minister.

But admitting that great man with all his decision, should let loose his cruisers; what will he gain? Is he not more at our mercy than we are at his? If he attempts to make a general sweep, self defence will justify reprisals. The debts owing to British subjects, the immense property owned by them in this country, will of course be laid hold of. I will perhaps be told here, that by the treaty of 1794 sequestration of debts is prohibited. True—but if one of the contracting parties violates the contract, the other is released from his obligation. If Britain violates nine articles of the treaty, she cannot consider us bound by the tenth. Besides, her provinces are quite contiguous and open to us, and by securing them we would make ourselves masters of the fur trade, from which she derives such important advantages. Even on the ocean I doubt whether she would be a gainer in the contest. And this is not mere theory. During the last war, our privateers captured more of their vessels than they took of ours with all their navy. Our shipping then was not more than a fourth of what we now possess, and the number of seamen about in the same proportion. And it is worthy of remark, that owing to the difference in the value of their cargoes & ours, the one consisting entirely of bulky articles, necessaries of life and raw materials for manufactures, and the other made up of these materials after they have received the last touch of art and industry; if we succeeded in taking one for their three, the balance perhaps would be about equal.

The resolution has also been called a war measure. Now, I would ask, what is there warlike about it? Sir, I before have said and I repeat it that I deprecate war. With me it will always be a last resort. Recourse should be had to every peaceable means to obtain justice, before an appeal is made to arms. The resolution I consider purely as a measure of that kind, and so it must appear to the British minister, unless he is determined on war, and then he will find some pretext. It is common for nations going to war, to publish a declaration stating their reasons in justification of their conduct to other nations. Let the British minister take the resolution and publish it at length, and will any other nation consider it as a sufficient ground for war? It merely states that we consider ourselves injured, and that in justice to ourselves, we must suspend our intercourse until we obtain redress. The British minister will never put his reputation and character at hazard on such a foundation.

Mr. Chairman, in every point of view in which I have been able to consider this subject, the propriety of adopting the resolution which has been read, appears to me equally impressive; and therefore although it may be opposed, I cannot but hope it will receive the sanction of a large majority of the house. In this hope I am confirmed when I refer to the journals, and see what was done by the house of representatives under circumstances somewhat similar to the present in the year 1794. The same nation of whose conduct we now complain, was then committing depredations on our commerce. She had on the 6th of November issued her celebrated orders, and it is worthy of remark, that these orders were first published by the cruisers which were acting under them. The late captures unauthorised by any public orders, but proceeding on a decree of their admiralty court, which it appears was to be considered as the signal for making the sweep, evince a fixed system of hostility towards our commerce, and an ungenerous mode of making its attacks. The unwary and unsuspecting fall a prey to their hidden designs. She was at that time also stimulating the Indians to commit hostilities on our frontiers, and the western posts were not surrendered agreeably to what we considered the true intent and meaning of the treaty of 1783. To counteract these hostile measures, a proposition was made in the House of Representatives, for suspending all commercial intercourse with that nation. That proposition was at that time adopted by a large majority. All parties united in giving it their support. The great political distinction, which has unfortunately prevailed too long in this country, did not on that occasion discover itself a great deal. The representation from the state in which I live, was at that time about equally divided between the two great contending parties, and yet on that question their votes were completely blended. The representation from the southern states, I observe, was generally in favor of that measure. The respectable state of Virginia in particular, which was represented by a constellation of talents, not only ranged itself on the affirmative side of the question by its vote, but also bore a very distinguished part in the argument in support of the measure. From a similarity of circumstances are we not now to expect a similar result? Although the evil complained of is in the first instance more severely felt in a particular section of the country, its effects will ultimately extend to every part of it. And so far as the honor of the government is implicated, a sensibility arising from that source must necessarily be experienced by all its citizens at the same time.

Before I sit down, Mr. Chairman, permit me to say, that although my opinion on this subject is formed on the most mature reflection, yet if a majority of the committee think differently, if they prefer something more energetic, or if they have any other system, which they consider more efficient to obtain the object, I may for the sake of unanimity be disposed to yield my opinion. Unanimity I consider as an important point. We are told by a document on our table, that the motion against whose conduct we complain, calculated on our divisions. Her hopes of being enabled to pursue her system, are built on an idea, that division among ourselves will prevent our adopting any efficient measures. In this hope I trust they will now be disappointed, and that we will yet in the end to the world, that however we may differ as to the administration of our internal affairs, on all great national questions, in which the honor and the interests of our country are engaged, the different governments are united, and we are united as people.

FRIDAY, March 7.
Mr. J. Clay presented a petition from Messrs. Nickling and Griffiths, representing the latter they have submitted, owing to the conduct of General Armstrong, in the case of the New Jersey, under the convention with France, and praying for indemnity, which was referred to the committee of Claims—Ayes 54—Noes 31.
Mr. Crowninshield moved a resolution, instructing the committee of Commerce and Manufactures to enquire into the expediency of amending the 18th and 77th section of the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, so far as to remove the disabilities and restrictions at present imposed on vessels arriving at several ports of entry of the U. S. from the C. of Good Hope, & from places beyond the same.

This resolution, after a modification suggested by Mr. Dana, making it more comprehensive, was agreed to.
The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.
Mr. Gregg's resolution still under consideration—Messrs. Sloan, Findley, and Elmer supported, and Mr. Early opposed it; when after a few remarks connected with several commercial details from Mr. McCreery, the committee rose, and the House adjourned about the usual hour.

SATURDAY, March 8.
Mr. Cook submitted a resolution, for the continuance of the duty of two and a half per cent. on goods chargeable with ad-valorem duties, commonly called the Mediterranean fund, on the condition that the same be exclusively applied to the augmentation and support of the naval force, and protection of our ports and harbors against insults and injuries.
Ordered to lie on the table.
A communication was received from the Secretary of State, transmitting a detailed statement of the impressment of American seamen.
The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.
Mr. Elliot supported, and Mr. D. R. Williams opposed the resolution of Mr. Gregg.
The debate was closed by Mr. Bidwell, who enforced the propriety of adopting efficient measures, without expressly declaring himself either for or against the resolution.

LETTER
From the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st day of December, 1804; together with an explanatory letter from the register of the treasury, thereon.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 20, 1806.

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st December, 1804, together with an explanatory letter of the register of the treasury.
It appears from those documents that the actual tonnage of the United States on the 31st December, 1804, might be estimated at about 983,100 tons, viz.

Registered tonnage,	672,500
Enrolled do.	252,800
Fishing do.	57,800
	983,100

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The hon. the speaker
of the house of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, Feb. 18, 1806.

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement to Dec. 31, 1804, of the district tonnage of the United States.

The corrected registered tonnage is stated in said abstract at	672,530 18
The enrolled and licensed at	317,536 57
The fishing vessels at	52,337 26
Amounting to tons	1,042,404 6

The tonnage on which duties were collected during the same year, amounted as follows:
Registered tonnage paying duty on each voyage, 1,132,709 00
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying an annual duty, 252,890 00
Fishing vessels the same, 57,857 00
Amounting to tons 1,443,456 00

The registered tonnage having been corrected according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, and as stated in the communication made by the secretary of the treasury to congress the 27th February, 1802, is considered the true amount, as near as may be of that description of tonnage, 672,530 18
The enrolled, and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1804, on that description of tonnage, as being the most correct, and may be considered nearly the true amount, 317,536 57
The fishing vessels the same, 52,337 26
The district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st December, 1804, is stated at 983,377 18
Of the registered tonnage, amounting, as above, stated, to 672,530 18, it has been ascertained that there were engaged in the whole fishery, 12,015 71
Enrolled & licensed tonnage also in the whole fishery, 323 40
Amounting to tons 12,339 11
It appears by the collectors' abstracts, that 103,731 95 tons new vessels were built in the year 1804, whereof 73,649 39 95 tons

were registered, and 30,104 52 95 tons were enrolled.
I have the honor to be, sir,
With the greatest respect,
Your most obedient,
And very humble servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.
Hon. Albert Gallatin, Sec. Treasury.

LEXINGTON, February 13.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Orleans, to his friend in this place, dated 16th January, 1806.
We are in considerable expectation of a war with Spain. The governor has written a letter to Morales, the late Spanish intendant, that agreeably to the treaty of cession, he expects that he will leave the territory as speedily as possible—and a similar communication, I believe, has been made to all known to be in the Spanish pay. A dispatch has been sent to Major Porter, who commands our troops at Natchitoches, covering a letter to the Marquis de Casa Calvo, who is now somewhere on the river Trinity, or the Saline, directing the Marquis not to return to the territory, and directing the majority to arrest him, in case he attempts to pass our limits.

American,
AND
COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1806

The House of Representatives are still engaged in the discussion of Mr. Gregg's resolution; on which it is scarcely probable that a question will be taken for several days. The debate has assumed a character of the highest interest, and involves a full disclosure of our relations with Britain, connected with much allusion to our relations with other foreign powers.
Nat. Intel.

The following resolution passed the Senate of the United States on the 4th instant, and a bill was ordered to be brought in conformably thereto:
Resolved, That from and after the day of next, it shall not be lawful to import into the United States, on board any foreign ship, any goods, wares, or merchandise, other than such as are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ship shall belong, except on board the ships of such foreign nations who admit the importation into their ports of goods, although they are not the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, in the ships or vessels of the U. States.

FOREIGN NEWS.
Eighty-one days have elapsed since the date of our last Advice from London.—It appears by the subsequent statement, that we have not, at this season of the year, been so long without London Intelligence since March, 1800, when it was withheld ninety days.
Latest London dates at Philadelphia on the 10th of March of each of the following Years:—

London Dates. At Philadelphia. Difference.	
December 10, 1799—March 10, 1800—90 Days	
January 11, 1801	1801—58
January 4, 1802	1802—65
January 22, 1803	1803—47
January 11, 1804	1804—58
January 13, 1805	1805—51
December 19, 1805	1806—81

Phil. Paper.
"ST. CROIX, Jan. 26, 1806.
"The public mind is much agitated in consequence of a letter yesterday received by general MUCHELENS from Admiral DUCKWORTH, brought down by one of his frigates purposely sent, stating that he had heard from undoubted authority, that Denmark had joined the Northern Powers, and that he was authorised by his Court to tender his services with a part of his fleet for the protection of the Danish colonies. The English part of the community do not entertain a doubt of an alliance formed between Denmark, England, and the Northern Courts; but the Danish gentlemen who have received letters from Copenhagen, as late as the 29th November, rely much on the assurances therein given of a continued prospect of the neutrality of that country.—The pacific disposition of our nation evinced by an uninterrupted peace of near a century has until now made me feel security for the future which the present accounts begins to undermine."

THE BITERS BIT—AND REBITTIN.
A fraud.—It seems by accounts from New-York that an affair has lately transpired in that city which implicates the reputation of the directors of the merchants' bank in a very material manner.—One of the clerks, it is said, some months ago, defrauded the bank of nearly 150,000 dollars. The fraud was discovered—and the clerk retained in his situation, and his credit sustained by the bank, until he had procured good notes and endorsers to the amount of his deficit, when he was discharged, and the drawers or endorsers of his paper called upon for the money.—One of the gentlemen drawn into this business, Mr. Timothy Greene, we understand, has filed a bill against the company for collusion or connivance at the fraud. And no defence of the bank has yet appeared. (See.)
Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Doct. William Horaniche, to Miss Catharine Sutherland daughter of Mr. David Sutherland, all of Baltimore county.

Port of Baltimore.
CLEARED.
Schr. Spy, Lewis, S. Jago de Cuba.
Schr. Swallow, Murdock, W. India.
Schr. Redpoll, Warner, New York.

280 boxes Mould Candles,
4, 5 and 6 to the pound—Just received for sale by
JOHN RUFFIN,
84, Bowly's wharf.
d6t
March 12

For Sale,
40 puncheons of excellent third proof West India RUM, entitled to drawback. Apply to
CHAMBERS, VALIAN & CHAMBERS,
No. 2, Bowly's wharf.
e04t
March 12

Grocery Store.
THE Subscriber having rented that old established STAND, at the corner of Cheap-side and Pratt-street, formerly occupied by Messrs. George and John S. Yeates. Most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business, and has on hand and will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of the best articles in that line which from his resources he will be enabled to dispose of on the most accommodating terms.
JAMES LOWRY,
e04t
March 12

Public Sale.
BY order of the Orphans' court of Baltimore county, will be sold at Fell's Point market-house, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, for cash, the personal property of Captain SAMUEL WASTCOAT, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Wastcoat, are requested to bring them in, duly attested, on or before the 19th day of June next; and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to
JOHN MURPHY, Admr.
No. 32, Shakespeare-street.
e04t
March 12

A Gold Watch Key.
LOST last evening, supposed near the corner of Baltimore and Charles-streets, a large gold watch KEY, with a flat swivel seal within, cyphered on each side of the conchoid with the initials I. C. The person who finds it shall be handsomely rewarded by applying to the Printer of the American.
March 12 d4t

Notice.
The Members of the COLUMBIAN FIRE-COMPANY, are requested to attend its first quarterly meeting, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of exercising the engine; on which occasion, the wearing of their respective badges is recommended.
By order of the President,
THOMAS SUTTON, Secretary.
March 12 2t

Mills, &c. for Sale.
THE subscribers offer for sale the following PROPERTY, situate in Baltimore county, about 20 miles from the city of Baltimore, and near the road leading from Baltimore to Liberty Town, viz.—About 150 acres of LAND, on which are the following improvements, a MERCHANT and GHOST-MILL, in good repair, a SAW-MILL, equal to almost any in the county, a DISTILLERY, ORCHARDS, DWELLING-HOUSE, BARN, STABLES, and other out-houses: as any person inclining to purchase will view the property, a more particular description will be unnecessary. For terms apply to
COOPER & ODELL.
March 12 e04t

Stray Cow.
CAME to the subscriber's dwelling, about 8 miles from Baltimore, on the Falls turnpike road, the 25th February, a small red COW, with a white streak along her back; has a bell on, with an iron collar, marked Andrew App of Balt.—From appearance she is about four years old; neither car mark nor brand visible. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
JOSEPH MILLER.
March 12 d4t

For Sale,
A LOT of GROUND on the Hooks-town Turnpike road, a short distance beyond the Seminary, containing upwards of 2 acres of LAND, fronting 112 1/2 feet on the Turnpike road and running back 600 feet, whereon is erected a two-story frame HOUSE, and an excellent Garden containing the best Fruit-Trees, Shrubs, &c. in this state, to ether with a good Pump and a Spring of excellent water.
Also,
Two two-story HOUSES in German-street, the one a Brick the other a Frame.
Likewise,
On terms which will be made pleasing to the purchaser, 2 Two-Story Brick HOUSES, situated on German-street; 25 feet front & 170 feet deep, running back to a 20 foot alley; likewise a Frame House and Lot on same street, suitable for a small family. The situation of this property is pleasant, healthy and convenient, for persons whose business may be in the upper quarter of the city. Likewise, a two-story brick House and Lot in Eutaw-street, 30 feet front and the depth 90 feet, with the privilege of a six foot alley in the rear; in fee-simple. Titles to the above property will be given free from every incumbrance. For terms apply at No. 30, Calvert-street, to
JACOB FOWBLE.
March 12 d6t

William Matthews
Has just received and for Sale,
175 barrels Pork, and
102 kegs Hogs Lard.
On Hand,
24 hhd. of James River Tobacco
50 kegs of manufactured do.
Also,
Turpentine and Rosin
March 11 d6t

To be Sold
And immediate possession given by the subscriber, DIFFERENT tracts of LAND, lying about 2 miles above Reister's-town, to the right and left of the M'Allisters-down road, namely: part of Copper-Hedge, Beech-Hall, Pork-Hall, improved with a two-story log dwelling, nearly new; three apple orchards, & other fruit trees, and possessing several good springs—the turnpike road from Reister's-town to Hanover runs through the above land; and my undivided half part of part of Nicholson's Manor, late purchased in Company with tenants in common & not as joint tenants, with Isaac Dickson, the whole about 350 acres. For terms or particulars enquire of the subscriber, living about two miles from the city of Baltimore, on part of Mount-Royal tract, nearly adjoining Mount Royal Mills, or to WALTER ROE, Broker, South-street, in the said city.
ABRAHAM LANSCH,
Of A. proportion of the above land will be numbered.

Frederick Hammer
HAS imported per the barque Unternehmung 1 and ship North America,
PRATTLES,
BEATONES,
DOWLAS,
GOWAS A LA MORLAIE, (Smoked & Cheeks)
SHIRTING LINEN, and
General assortment of other German GOODS.
February 26
March 11

Sale by Auction.
TO-MORROW
The 13th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the Venus Warehouse, corner of Second & Frederick-streets, will commence the sale of
DRY GOODS, &c.
Some Elegant PAINTINGS, &c.
And at half past 11 o'clock,
The two tracts of LAND in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, as advertised.
And at 12 o'clock,
350 bags of excellent Green Coffee, entitled to drawback
20 lbs. Muscovado Sugar
49 boxes white Havanna Do.
21 barrels
10 pipes Holland Gin
12 pipes Lisbon Wine
10 casks Malaga do.
6 pipes real Cogniac Brandy
29 hhd. Molasses
30 boxes Lemons
Also on account of those concerned,
3000 lbs. Carracas Cocoa, for cash
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.
March 12

INFORMATION.
MERCHANTS, Supercargoes and others, are respectfully informed, that the subscriber, Auctioneer, has rented one of the new three story Fire Proof Brick Warehouses, on O'Donnell's wharf, at the head of Frederick street dock; which is in complete order for the reception of all kinds of West India, and other produce. Those who may be pleased to favor him with their business, may at their option, have their Goods stored in the said warehouse, and sold on the wharf; or if more agreeable, their cargoes shall be hauled up to the large and convenient vendue warehouse at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets.
He begs leave to tender his grateful thanks to those who have patronised him since his commencement of the vendue and commission business, and assures them that every attention shall be used to merit a continuance of their favor & of the public generally, and is very Respectfully,
Their obedient servant
THOMAS CHASE.
W
March 12

PECK'S HOTEL.
Sale by Auction.
On SATURDAY,
The 15th March at half past 11 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold, on terms that will then be made known,
PECK'S HOTEL,
WITH the commodious wharf, warehouses, stables, and other improvements attached to the same. The beauty and advantage of this property is not exceeded (if equalled) by any in the city of Baltimore; being a corner lot, lying at the intersection of three of the most public streets on Fell's-Point, and on the high way from the town. The improvements consist of a large and commodious three-story BRICK HOUSE, now in the occupation of Mr. Heil Peck, as a Hotel and Coffee-house, a good kitchen, stables, billiard room, and other convenient houses, for an extensive tavern.—The wharf affords convenient berths for three ships, and runs into as deep water as any in the harbor; on which is erected a large three-story brick warehouse, conveniently situated to the wharf.—The lot fronts 69 feet on Fell's-street, and runs parallel with Bond-street, upwards of 200 feet.—The whole in fee-simple. A bond of conveyance will be given to the purchaser immediately after the sale, and an indisputable title, when the last payment is made.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.
March 1

Valuable Property for sale, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
On MONDAY,
The 17th instant, at half past 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the auction room, head of Gay street dock, without reserve, for approved negotiable notes, on 2, 6 and 9 months credit, TWO LOTS of GROUND, with the improvements thereon in Public-alley, opposite the county wharf, late the property of Mr. John Graham, on a lease of 99 years, renewable for ever, each lot being subjected to 20 dollars ground rent—viz.
Lot No. 1, fronting on Public-alley 16 feet 6 inches, and running back 44 feet 8 inches, to Dock-alley, whereon it fronts 20 feet 3 inches, with the benefit of a 6 feet alley in the rear. A brick dwelling and kitchen are erected on this lot, and the front is fitted up for a store.
Lot No. 2, 25 feet on Public-alley, and 15 feet 3 inches on Dock-alley, with the benefit of the above mentioned 6 feet alley. On this lot a substantial warehouse has lately been built.
The title to this valuable property is now indisputable, and may be examined on application at the counting room, of Messrs. Mayer and Brants, 28, Water-street.
LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct'rs.
The creditors of Mr. John Graham are requested to attend the sale.
March 11

W. L. & I. Barney
HAVE imported in the brig Paragon, from Leghorn,
Marbled and White Soap,
Sweet Oil in Flasks and Bottles
Capers
Olives
Anchovies
Smyrna Figs
Saffron
Filberts
Leghorn Hats, and
Brimstone in Rolls
March 3

Frederick Hammer
HAS imported per the barque Unternehmung 1 and ship North America,
PRATTLES,
BEATONES,
DOWLAS,
GOWAS A LA MORLAIE, (Smoked & Cheeks)
SHIRTING LINEN, and
General assortment of other German GOODS.
February 26
March 11

The Carpenters
OF the city and precincts are requested to meet at the Hall, on TUESDAY, EVENING, the 13th instant, at half past six o'clock, at which time a meeting of the committee appointed for the purpose of forming a constitution for the said city, will be held, and a resolution passed, which will be their business.
March 11