

I hope we shall have no war. I view this measure as a peaceable measure, and entertain great hopes that it will have the effect we wish. When we consider the situation of Britain, we may be confident that she will not wish to increase the number of her enemies, and it will surely be good policy in her to avoid taking that ground which will have this effect.

But the gentleman from Virginia tells us, that the situation of England is different from what it was in 1793. Agreed—but that change is in our favor. G. Britain has at present her hands so full, that she will not wish to increase her enemies. The events of the present contest are extremely uncertain. If the emperor of France shall prove successful, and make a peace on the continent to the exclusion of G. Britain, he will undoubtedly shut out British manufactures from every part of Europe. The present therefore is the most favourable time for pursuing our measures.

The gentleman also requires what will England say of our conduct to Spain? he laments that his lips on this subject are closed. I too lament that mine are closed. I wish to God that every word said, while our doors were closed, and that every measure entered into, were known to every man, woman and child in America. I shall not, on this occasion, say more, but to express the hope that the day is not distant when the gentleman's statement will be rectified by a complete disclosure.

The same gentleman has avowed his hostility to a certain nation, and he is willing to go to war with her, because he considers her feeble, and because she has been guilty of aggressions on our rights. Mighty aggressions! Which is nothing more than what happened the other day at Detroit, where certain British officers seized a man, with the view of carrying him over the line. I hope such trivial things, the offspring of accident or personal resentment, will never be considered by us as cause of war. I hope the American people will never go to war when they can avoid it without sacrifice of honor or justice. For my part I cannot see what this measure has to do with our affairs with Spain. Have we not a right to manage those affairs independent of England? Have we got to this, that we are to consider England as a party to our transactions with other nations? In our affairs with Spain, we are doing England no injury, and she has no right to interfere with the exercise of our rights as an independent nation.

The gentleman asks will it be politic to strengthen the hands of France, to invigorate the power that threatens the subjugation of the world? How this topic has been brought into view, I cannot tell. I have no predilection to France—I have no attachment to any country but the one in which I live. I am willing to do justice to all nations, and to require it from all. But suppose Bonaparte should succeed in the conquest of Europe? It will be a long time before it can be effected; and if effected, it will be found that a fleet is not the work of a day. It will be found to be work of years, and years of peace too, before he can possess sufficient ships and seamen to destroy the British navy. And what are the dreadful terrors of the French government? There appears at the head of their affairs a man who transcends in talents and ambition the other potentates of Europe. But is there any thing permanent in this? Much, every thing may depend on his brittle life. On his fall, she may become as feeble as she ever was before. The nation we ought to fear, according to the gentleman from Virginia, is not that which has the actual command of the sea. No, the gentleman is not afraid of her, but of the nation which may have the command of it hereafter. I should regret to see any nation of Europe blotted out of existence. I hope that Bonaparte will never conquer England, or England conquer France. But I cannot attach much importance to distant, while I am menaced by present dangers.

The gentleman has also pourtrayed the great danger to the constitution from war. I agree with him. I too deprecate war. I consider it one of the worst evils that can befall mankind. But as I have already shown that this is not a war, but a peace measure, his remarks do not apply. I know that war is attended by numerous evils, that it not only exhausts our blood and treasure, but that it has still more fatal effect on our manners. Still am I not willing to prostrate the dignity, the interest and the honor of my country, even if war should be the consequence.

The gentleman has also sounded an alarm among us, because this is not a measure of the cabinet. That gentleman however knows full well that any member on this floor, without even consulting any of his fellow members, much less the cabinet, has a right to bring forward any resolution he pleases. But he said at the same time there was no cabinet. How then could he expect us to consult the cabinet when no such thing exists? My friend, who offered this resolution, showed it to me before he presented it. I concurred in it, I now advocate it, because I think it right, and the gentleman will not deny that every gentleman on this floor has equal rights.

The gentleman has also told us that France in 1793 was doing what England now does, that she was fighting the battles of the world. For my part I do not believe the world is indebted to either of those nations, much less do I believe that we are. But this some England can do wonders, and it seems we are not to contend for our rights with her, lest she

should get out of humor with us. I know the power of the English fleet, and I know we cannot contend with it. Debauched however as her government is, I do not believe she will go to war with us; but if she does not, it will not be owing to the caution we have observed in discussing this subject. Of this nation thus represented as fighting the battles of the world, I may perhaps have formed a wrong opinion, in the estimate I have formed of her humanity and justice. Go to the East-Indies—throw your eyes on Africa, look back on the American revolution, and talk of her humanity!—Applaud her for justice, when there is no nation on earth at this day so much disposed to be hostile to us. Sir, she will never forgive us for having achieved our independence. Her hostility is invigorated by another circumstance. She is the first trading nation in the world, we are the second. We interfere with her aggrandisement, and she has determined to crush us. She is proceeding step by step in the work of destruction, and if we are so pusillanimous as to submit, she will push on to our ruin and disgrace. The gentleman has told us that if we aid any power, in her efforts to destroy Britain, we shall endanger ourselves. Indeed, sir, so many evidences of the friendship of this nation are brought before us, that I only want experience to believe them.

We are also told by the same gentleman, that France will do us the honor only to make us the last nation she devours. Why all this clamor about France, when she is not injuring us, while we are so tame to other nations who are violating our dearest rights? I trust we shall know how to respect ourselves with whatever nation we have to deal, if France acts to us as England has done, that we will treat her as we are now for treating England. But till this time arrives these remarks are misapplied.

I come now to reply to one thing said by the gentleman from Virginia, which I am very sorry I am under the necessity of doing. The fate of this country is placed in irresponsible hands. Tom, Dick and Harry ought to be put into straight waistcoats. Whether this language is consistent with the respect due to this house, or to this nation, I leave the gentleman to judge for himself. I will grant that that gentleman has a right to the exercise of his opinion on all political subjects. I will even allow that he has a mind more luminous than belongs to most men. But I will also say, that the rights which he claims for himself he ought to allow to his fellow members. If I entertain an opinion which is wrong, and any man can convince me it is so, I am ready to acknowledge it; but how comes the gentleman to represent all the members on this floor as a set of fools? Why, sir, if I were to pretend to say that John Locke was a fool, that Milton was a bad poet, that Bacon was a miserable lawyer, whatever my intention might be, I should not derogate from their characters. I believe this will be the case with the members of this house, and that the character of no man in it will be affected by his charge. I can look through this body and see many of my fellow members, whose voice is never heard on this floor, on whose judgment I can place as high a reliance, as on those whose talents are the most conspicuously displayed. I beg the committee will excuse me for the large portion of their time I have consumed on points so little connected with the question under consideration. I will conclude what I have at present to say, reserving to myself the right of making some additional remarks before the question is taken.

American AND COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER WEDNESDAY APRIL 3, 1806

The ship United States, arrived below yesterday, after a short passage of 28 days from London; her accounts, therefore, are 14 or 15 days later than those heretofore received. Mr. Purviance (son of the collector of this port) with other passengers came up last evening in the Annapolis packet. The gentleman named politely forwarded us a number of London papers of dates 27, 28, 23, 21, and 20th of February—and others, irregular and not so late. Their contents claim but little interest—this our readers will necessarily calculate when we inform them that the following selections are the most important we could furnish.

LONDON, February 21.

CAPTURE OF MEDINA.—Last night a packet arrived at the India house from Mr. Barker, the company's resident at Bagdat, containing an account of the capture of Medina by the Wahabees, whose army, having been reinforced from the desert, has overwhelmed the adjacent country, and taken the city by assault, with infinite bloodshed and devastation. They set fire to Medina, in various places, destroyed the mosques, after having ransacked them of their valuable shrines and treasures, and completely demolished the tomb of the Prophet.

Some thousands of females of the first rank were carried off by the besiegers into the desert, with a number of the principal male inhabitants. A troop of camels were also sent away with jewels and other treasure to an immense amount.

Our letters from Holland continue to assert, that Bonaparte perseveres in his earnest entreaties to the king of Prussia, to induce his Majesty to shut his ports against the commerce of England, and it is feared that the implacable tyrant will ultimately carry his point in this respect. Much, however, will depend upon the result of the negotiations now pending at Berlin, in which the Danish minister takes a conspicuous part.

A council of the cabinet ministers was yesterday afternoon held at Mr. Secretary Fox's office, in Downing-street. Rumor stated, that the deliberations related to the subject of peace; but we could not trace this rumor to any authentic source.

A private letter from Bremen of the 11th inst. contains the following article, relative to the sentences passed on the officers whose conduct produced the recent misfortunes to the house of Austria: "You have of course heard that the archduke Charles has caused a thorough investigation into the causes of the misfortunes of the imperial arms in Germany, and, astonishing to think, the undermentioned persons, so high in the confidence of his Majesty, are said to have had the following sentences passed upon them, for the criminal part they have acted in the late transactions—

Prince Auersberg, to be deprived of his nobility, his estates confiscated, and imprisoned ten years in the fortress of Spielberg.

Prince Lamberti, imprisoned for life, in the said fortress.

General Jell, sentenced to be shot.

Privy Counsellor Callenbach, ordered to quit the imperial states.

Counsellor Paszbender, to be dismissed from his office.

Field Marshal Kaunitz, and Field Marshal Aufenberg, have committed suicide while under arrest.

All the staff officers of the regiments of Kaunitz and Spork, reduced and disgraced.

Count Cobentzel, ordered to quit the country.

General Mack's plans to be submitted to a board of general officers.

Thirty generals dismissed, and many more under examination.

The trimming policy of the cabinet of Berlin is universally reprobated in the North of Germany. It has formerly acknowledged the mock sovereigns of Bavaria and Wirtemberg.

We received this morning American papers to the 16th ult. The Congress has been occupied in close sitting in the discussion of the differences between the court of Madrid and the United States, as well as of the grounds of complaint preferred by the mercantile interest against the acts of violence that have been so frequently imputed to our cruisers. None of the proceedings in either had, however been allowed to transpire. The merchants of New York are extremely indignant at the restrictions and vexations under which they assert their trade labors, from the conduct of British ships of war. Should their complaints be just, we sincerely hope that every explanation and facility will be offered by our government to preserve a good understanding with the United States.

The merchants of the city of London have drawn up a petition to government, praying that a more efficient protection than that hitherto granted may be offered to commerce. In this petition it is set forth, that, notwithstanding the heavy convoy duty at present imposed, the number of our merchant ships captured during the last three months, has been far greater than during the whole of the present war besides. As a remedy for a grievance so serious and alarming, the merchants propose to government, to commission an additional number of armed luggers, to serve as convoy, and to cruise in the channel, which now swarms with the privateers of the enemy.

We understand that a close blockade of all the enemy's ports is one of the measures determined upon by the new board of admiralty.

Accounts were yesterday received from Dublin, of partial disturbances having arisen in the county of Mayo, but wholly unconnected with any political question. They are stated to have originated solely in the vexatious manner, to the poorer classes, in which the tithes are let, and in which they are collected.

February 25.

The electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg were proclaimed Kings on the 1st day of this month, at which time Napoleon was at Munich. A report had prevailed on the Continent, that he intended making a visit to Berlin, where, it appears, the emperor Alexander is again expected.

February 26.

It is the general opinion in Spain, that they will be compelled by the French, to march an army against Portugal in the approaching Spring. We recollect an article to this effect, in the Monitor, some days ago, given as intelligence received from Madrid, but which, in all probability, came direct from the French Government.

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.

April 1.

Below, ship United States; Bounds, in 28 days from London, 3 or 4 of her passengers came this evening, in the Annapolis packet. She left London 1st March, but as neither the captain or letter-bag is up, we are unable to give any particulars.

Jamaica Rum.
16 puncheons 4th proof well flavored Jamaica RUM, are just received per captain Drummond, from Norfolk, for sale by
C. GHEQUIERE & H. KUNCKEL.
April 2 d6t

300,000 BRICKS
FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL MOORE.
No. 133, South Charles-street.
April 2 d4t

The Subscriber
OFFERS for sale, a quantity of CANADA MUSKRAT SKINS. Also, bay MUSKRAT SKINS; CAMELS HAIR; SPANISH WOOL, and sundry other articles in the hatting line.
JAMES GOULD,
No. 3, Water-street, head of Cheapside.
Who wants to purchase, from six to eight thousand Rabbit Skins.
April 2 d4t

Nicholas S. & David Jones,
No. 79, SMITH'S WHARF,
Offer for Sale,
27 casks Bar Lead
120 qr. casks English Gun Powder
A few casks of Nails, 3d. 4d. 6d. & 10d.
2 casks of Sad Irons
23 do. of Venetian Red
10 cases of mens and boys Hats
A few cases of Guns
Shot, assorted
5000 wt. best green Coffee.
Also,
A general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer by wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.
April 2 e6ft

Jacob & William Norris,
Have just received and for sale at No. 64, Market-street,
15 pipes real Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof
15 do 4th proof Bordeaux do.
11 pipes Amsterdam Gin
50 bags Pearl Barley
60 small bags Bottle Corks
15 bbls. old Peach Brandy
30 bbls. New-England Rum
3000 lbs. Bordeaux Almonds, real soft shell
100 small kegs fresh Split Peas.
April 2 d3t-2aw8t

Dividend.
THE President and Directors of the Union Insurance Company of Maryland, have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty Dollars per share on each share of stock in said Company, two-thirds of which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the twenty-first of April; the remaining one-third will be carried to the credit of stock, agreeably to the charter.
By order of the board,
HENRY COURTENAY, Sec'y.
April 2 dt21A

For Freight or Charter,
For Savannah or Charleston,
The good Schooner
ENTERPRIZE,
Edward Crowell, master,
A very substantial fine vessel, burthen about 1100 barrels; will be in readiness to receive a cargo in two days. For terms apply to the captain on board, at Smith's wharf, or to
ISAIAH MANKIN,
Who has just received,
32 chests Young Hyson } TEAS, fresh
3 do. and 4 boxes Imperial } and nice.
40 boxes Malaga Raisins.
Also,
A parcel of prime Maryland Tobacco.
April 2 d

For sale or rent,
And possession to be had about the first of May, A VERY convenient new two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with back buildings; containing eleven rooms, well finished; a good kitchen, and dry cellars under the whole; situated on the west side of Eutaw-street, between Fayette-street and the western market space. Also, a few unimproved LOTS, at the intersection of Eutaw and Fayette streets; as respecting its prosperous and healthy situation, the subscribers think it unnecessary to say any thing. For further particulars apply to
HENRY STOFFER & SON.
April 2 2aw1m

Lands for sale.
ABOUT 120 acres of LAND for Sale, of excellent quality, one-third in valuable wood; distance from the city of Baltimore five miles. Any one wishing to purchase may view the premises and know the terms by applying to
WILLIAM ROSS,
Marsh-market.
April 2 eo20t

New Biscuit Bakehouse,
ON SMITH'S DOCK.
THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have removed from that old stand in Water-street, to their new warehouse, head of Smith's dock, on Spear's side; where they now have, and intend as usual, to keep constantly a supply of the best bread for vessels' use, &c. Any orders in their line, will be thankfully received, and faithfully attended to, by the public's most obedient and humble servants,
SMITH & HOOPER.
They have to Let,
A new WAREHOUSE on said dock. Immediate possession may be had.
April 2 d

ADVERTISEMENT.
Notice is hereby given,
THAT I, the subscriber, will sell that message or tenement & LAND which I hold, being a part of Pimlico, containing 31 acres of Land, more or less, either together or in lots to suit the purchasers. The above land is situated about five miles from the city of Baltimore, on the Pimlico road, which bounds one side of it; opposite Hook's-town, and adjoining Mr. Philip Rogers' and Mr. Husselbach's property. On said land there is a square LOG HOUSE, and a frame kitchen adjoining it. Also, an excellent well of water, and from ten to twelve acres clear land, under a good fence. If said land is not sold before the 25th day of April next, ensuing, it will be offered, for public sale, at 11 o'clock on said day, where attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by
JOHN D. TAYLOR.
April 2 2aw4t

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEW young NEGRO BOYS and GIRLS Apply at this office.
April 2 d4t

Sale by Auction.
THIS EVENING,
At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 151, Market-street, two doors above the Indian Queen, will commence the sale of the entire STOCK IN TRADE, of a firm about to retire from the Book-selling business,
CONSISTING OF
An extensive and valuable collection of BOOKS on
DIVERSITY | LAW
HISTORY | SCIENCES
VOYAGES | ARTS
TRAVELS | ARCHITECTURE
PHILOSOPHY | MISCELLANIES, &c. &c.
GEOGRAPHY
With a variety of the Classics, School and Blank Books, &c. &c. And a variety of Quills and other stationery.
The sale will be continued from day to day, until the whole is disposed of.
SOWER & S. COLE, Auct'rs.
The articles are now arranged and ready for immediate inspection.

Sale by Auction.
THIS DAY,
The 2d of April, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, without reserve,
A large and spacious three story BRICK HOUSE, elegantly finished, with good cellars under the whole; fronting on Granby-street between King George & Duke-streets. There is also a 20 feet lot adjoining, which will be sold with the lot on which the house stands—there is likewise a pump with excellent water near the house.
The terms are:
One third in 2 months, and the residue in 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest on the three last payments. Negotiable notes with approved indorsers, will be required, and a bond of conveyance will be given to make a good and sufficient deed, when the notes are all paid.
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r

Sale by Auction.
THIS DAY,
The 2d of April, at 11 o'clock, at the Coffee-House wharf, Fell's-Point, will be sold, on 2, 4 and 6 months credit, for approved endorsed negotiable notes,
The Ship
TWO FRIENDS,
CAPT. HENRY LANTHAM,
With all her materials as she lately arrived from a burthen 263 tons, carrying about 3,000 barrels; was built for a London trader between that port and New York; her bottom partly secured with composition bolts and spikes, and is coppered to high water mark.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

Sale by Auction.
TO-MORROW MORNING,
The 3d April, at 10 o'clock, at the Vendue Warehouse, corner of Second & Frederick-streets, will begin the sale of
Dry Goods,
AMONG WHICH ARE;
1 case Calicoes
1 box Irish Linens
1 trunk Laced Muslins
1 do. Crmbrick do.
1 case Chintz
1 do. Marselles
1 do. Manchester Goods
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
And at 12 o'clock, precisely,
The Cargo, 120 hbls. of New-Orleans SUGAR, superior to any that has arrived at this market
18 hbls. Trinidad do.
200 bags Green Coffee
16 quarter chests of Imperial and Young Hyson Tea
8 pipes old Lisbon Wine
1600 bushels best Liverpool Blown Salt
Also,
36 hbls. Molasses and 30 casks Gun Powder.
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.
April 2

Sale by Auction.
ON THURSDAY,
The 3d April, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, at the Vendue Warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets,
The CARGO of the brig John, capt. Martin, Consisting of
120 hbls. of the first quality New-Orleans SUGAR.
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.
N. B. Previous to Thursday, it is expected the real tare on the ship Comet's cargo will be ascertained, so that the tare on the above may be regulated accordingly.
April 2 T. C.

Sale by Auction.
At Mr. Minick's, No. 27, Centre Market, at 11 o'clock this morning, April 2d,
A LARGE assortment of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, viz. 10 Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Cots; Blankets and Bedding; four suits of Curtains; four sets of Chairs; four Beaucares (or chest of Drawers) four Looking Glasses; one set of large Dining Tables; a quantity of Fine Tables; one Ten Plate Stove; one Franklin do. both complete. Pots, Kettles, And-Irons, Grid-Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Plates and Dishes, Knives and Forks.
A complete BILLIARD TABLE, with balls, maces, cues and every thing necessary to the same.
ROCHE & McLAUGHLIN, Auct'rs.
April 2

Wanted to Hire,
A SERVANT MAID, to do the work of a small family. Enquire of the printer.
April 2 eo

To Let,
A NEW two story BRICK HOUSE, on Union-street in the Western Precincts, a few minutes walk from the new market; adjoining Owen Dorsey's, Esq. It will be let on reasonable terms to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or at No. 122, corner of Calvert and Baltimore-streets.
April 2 eo

Notice.
WRITTEN proposals will be received at the Company's office until the 15th inst. for levelling and stoning or graveling Pratt-street from the pavement of the city to the intersection with Market-street Turnpike Road. On application to me at the company's office, more particular information may be had, as to the manner this work is required to be done.
By order of the board of Managers,
J. LEWIS WAMPLER, Sec'y.
April 2 tu-10a11t