

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM PRICHARD,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper \$7 and Country paper 5 per ann.
All advertisements appear in both papers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1806

Goshen Cheese.

12,000 wt. GOSHEN CHEESE, of a superior quality, just received and for sale by
A. RICHARDSON,
31, Market-Street
d4t

April 15

Just Received,

Per schooner *Roby*, captain *Wilson*, from *St. Jaco de Cuba*,
322 boxes best quality SEGARS.
For sale by
C. GHEQUIERE & H. KUNCKEL.
April 12 d4t

Hoffman & Baltzell,

201, MARKET-STREET
HAVE FOR SALE,
BOLTING CLOTHS, of the first quality
which they offer at reduced prices to close sales.

Also, just received,

Calicoes German Linens
Muslins Cotton Cassimeres
Dimities Bedticks
Linen Hose, &c.
With every requisite article in their line—
sold in their usual terms, &c.

I will sell or Lease,

A LOT of GROUND, in fee simple, lying
in Aisquith's addition, fronting on Potter-street
one hundred and eighty feet, and on Elder-
street eighty feet. The above property has a
good title, and is filed up ready for improve-
ment.—For particulars apply to
LEONARD FRAILEY,
No. 14, Bank-street, opposite John Aisquith,
Esq.
March 15. d4t

For London,

The superior fast-sailing Ship
FAIR AMERICAN,
Captain **DAVIS,**
Intended as a regular trader;
has the best accommodation for passengers, &
will sail in ten days.

This ship will be coppered in London, and
sail from there, the first vessel with full goods
for this port. Those persons residing here,
that order their goods particularly by her, shall
have a preference, and may expect them in ear-
ly season.

Articles of small bulk are wanted on freight.
For freight or passage, apply to the captain on
board, at the Coffee-house wharf, at the Point,
or to
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
Who has for sale,
New-Orleans Sugar, Green Coffee, Cocoa,
Patent Shot and Holland Duck.
April 10 e4t

John M'Kim, jun. & Co.

Imported in the ships United States,
Captain *Bounds*, from London, a part of
their

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be sold by the package or piece,
on the lowest terms to punctual men.
April 7 e4t

SPRING GOODS

Per ship *Aleona*, captain *Holton*, from Liverpool
JOHN WOOD & Co.

No. 18, CALVERT-STREET,
HAVE received and offer for sale,
62 packages Fresh Goods, bought with cash,
Amongst which are,
Cambric Dimities
Fine and common Printed Calicoes, newest
Patterns

9-8 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins
4-4 and 6-4 Jaconet do.
4-4 and 6-4 book do.
Elegant Grecian Dresses
do. Lace Lappet Leno Dice
do. Diagonal Muslins
9-8 and 6-4 colored Sarcenetted Cambricks
4-4 and 9-8 Embroidered do.
Shambray Muslins
Silk and Cotton Braces
Cotton Cassimeres and Grandereils
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas
Parasols, best Sewing Silks
Worsted and Gallon Bindings
Ferrets, Threads, Pins
Hats, Linings, &c.
Best Superfine Broad Cloths
do. do. Cassimeres
do. Drab and Mixed Woollen Sattennetts
Mixed Woollen Cords, Velveteens, &c.
March 26 d

A Young Woman

WANTS a situation as WET NURSE,
she has a good breast of milk, and can
come well recommended. Enquire at this of-
fice.
April 15 d4t

FOR SALE

FOR a term of years, a NEGRO WOMAN,
aged 1- years, and her child two years,
(from the country;) accustomed to House-
work, & sold for want of employment. Enquire
of the printer.
April 15 d4t

For Sale,

A STOUT Healthy NEGRO WOMAN
who has the term of 12 years to serve.
Apply at this office.
April 15 d

To be Rented,

AND possession given on the first of May,
or sooner, if required, that well known stand
and public house; it is pleasantly situated on
Market-street, adjoining the bridge, directly
opposite Christ Church with three large rooms
and a small one on the first floor and seven on
the second, with two good kitchens and good
dry cellars under the whole of the house.
Likewise good stables, sufficient room for thirty
horses, and a pump of the best water in the
city in the yard. The whole will be rented
low to a good tenant. For further particulars
apply to the subscriber on the premises.
—JOSIAS STEVENSON.
April 15 d4t

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 11.

A bill from the Senate to regulate and
fix the compensation of clerks, and for
other purposes, was read and referred to
a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The amendments of the Senate to the
bill making appropriation for the support
of government were read and referred to
the committee of ways and means.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee
of claims, made a report on the memorial
of Amelia Eugene Baumarchais, which
was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to authorize the state of Ten-
nessee to issue grants, and perfect titles
to certain lands therein described; and
to settle the claims to the unappropriated
lands within the same, was read the
third time.

Mr. Alston moved to recommit the bill
to a committee of the whole, for the pur-
pose of introducing an amendment, de-
claring that nothing contained in this act
should be so construed as to impair the
cession act of North Carolina.

This motion was supported by Messrs.
Alston and Alexander; and opposed by
Messrs. Gregg, J. C. Smith, and G.
W. Campbell—and disagreed to—Ayes 28.

When the bill was passed—Yeas 63—
Nays 28.

A message was received from the Presi-
dent of the United States, transmitting
the returns of the militia of the several
states.

The bill to prohibit officers of the army
and navy of the United States from hold-
ing or exercising any civil office, was read
a third time.

We omitted in our last paper to state
that the blank in this bill was so filled as
to give it effect from the 3d of July
next.

Messrs. Stanford, Quincey and Eppes
supported and Messrs. Gregg, Smith,
Findley, and Sloan, opposed the passage
of the bill. The debate turned princi-
pally on the constitutionality of adopting
a principle which, it was contended, would
have a retrospective effect, by compelling
those persons, already appointed to both
a civil and military office, to vacate one
of them.

The question being taken, the bill pass-
ed—Yeas 64—Nays 34.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee
of conference, appointed on the disagree-
ing votes of the two Houses to the act to
repeal so much of any act or acts, as au-
thorize the receipt of evidences of the
public debt, in payment for lands of the
United States; and for other purposes
relative to the public debt—made a re-
port.

The house took up this report, which
recommended to the house the receding
from their amendment, to strike out that
part of the original bill which authorized
the appointment of an agent, with power
to make purchases of the public debt by
open purchase, and allowing him one
quarter of one per cent. on all purchases
made by him.

A short debate took place on reced-
ing—Messrs. J. Clay and Quincey support-
ed—and Mr. J. C. Smith opposed reced-
ing—which was disagreed to—Ayes 55
—Nays 53.

When on motion of Mr. J. Randolph,
the house resolved to insist on their
amendment.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee
of ways and means, reported a bill, mak-
ing appropriations for carrying into effect
the treaty between the United States and
the Chickasaw tribe of Indians—which
was referred to a committee of the whole
on Saturday.

The House took up the bill prescribing
the effect in each state of the records of
judgments, and decrees of the courts of
record of every other state.

A debate of considerable length arose
on this bill.

A motion made by Mr. G. W. Camp-
bell to postpone the bill indefinitely was
lost—when it was ordered to be engross-
ed for a third reading on Monday—
Ayes 63.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee
of ways and means, reported a bill to
carry into effect certain Indian treaties
which was referred to a committee of the
whole to-morrow.

The speaker laid before the House a
letter from the secretary of the navy,
transmitting, in obedience to the resolu-
tion of yesterday, an estimate of the mo-
nies necessary for repairs of vessels, store
rent, pay of armorers, freight, and con-
tingent expenses.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

A bill making appropriations for the
support of the U. States, during the year
1806, was read a third time—which on
motion of Mr. J. C. Smith, was recom-
mended to a committee of the whole House.
On motion of Mr. J. Clay, an item,
previously struck out, for completing
the marine barracks at the city of Wash-
ington, was inserted, and the blank filled
with 3,500 dollars.

Mr. D. R. Williams offered an amend-
ment, so to modify the provision, which
appropriates 411,950 dollars for repairs
of vessels, store-rent, pay of armorers,
freight, and other contingent expenses,
as to separate these items, connecting
with each item the sum estimated by the
secretary of the navy.

Messrs. D. R. Williams, Leib and
Bidwell supported, and Messrs. Conrad,
Dana and R. Nelson opposed this motion

—which was disagreed to—Ayes 52—
Nays 51.

The committee then rose and report-
ed the bill which was afterwards passed
without a division.

A bill prescribing the effect in each
state, of the records of judgment, and
decrees of the courts of record of every
other state, was read the third time.

Messrs. Kelly and Rhea, of Ten. op-
posed its passage; when the question
was taken, and the bill passed—Yeas 67
—Nays 18.

Mr. J. Clay, from the committee of
ways and means, reported a recommen-
dation to the House to agree to the first
amendment, and to disagree to all the
other amendments proposed by the Sen-
ate, to the bill making civil appropriat-
ions—in which report the House con-
curred, and appointed conferees.

A message was received from the Sen-
ate advising that they had considered the
bill to authorize the erection of a bridge
over the Potomac, and the bill to prohib-
it officers of the army and navy from
holding or exercising any civil office;
and had postponed the same to the first
Monday of December next.

A bill making a further appropriation
towards completing the south wing of
the capitol, in the city of Washington,
having passed through the committee of
the whole, was read a third time and
passed.

The sum appropriated is 40,000 dol-
lars.

A bill for the relief of Gilbert C. Rus-
sel, having passed through the commit-
tee of the whole, was read a third time
and passed.

The House went into a committee of
the whole—Mr. Gregg in the chair—on
the bill concerning the further safe-guard
of merchant vessels in the vicinity of the
United States.

The first section of the bill was read
as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate
and House of Representatives of the U.
States of America in Congress assembled:
That it shall be lawful for the President
of the U. S. whenever he shall deem it
expedient, to prohibit the exercise of hos-
tilities against merchant vessels in any of
the roads, or places of anchorage, near
the ports and harbors of the U. S. and
also in any of the tracts of sea within the
principal head lands on the coasts of the
U. S. and to require all foreign armed
ships, or vessels of whatever description,
to abstain from seizing, annoying, or mo-
lestation, any merchant vessel, within any
of the spaces and precincts aforesaid.

Mr. Crowninshield moved to amend
the section by extending the contemplated
protection to "American citizens or
other persons."

Mr. Dana considered the amendment
superfluous, as the section provided
against molesting merchant vessels; he
was of opinion that the impressment of
seamen would be a molestation.

Mr. Crowninshield held a different
opinion as to the construction of the sec-
tion—which only provided against mole-
stating a merchant vessel.

Mr. Ely expressed himself of the same
opinion with Mr. Dana.

After some further conversation Mr.
Crowninshield withdrew his amendment,
and submitted it under a new modification,
in which shape it was disagreed to, under
the idea that it was superfluous.

On motion of Mr. Jackson the section
was so amended, as to apply the provi-
sion to all vessels whatever.

After some other amendments, the
committee rose, and the bill as amended
in committee of the whole; was ordered
to a third reading on Monday.

Mr. Newton gave notice that he should
on Monday call up his resolution, propos-
ing an amendment to the constitution of
the U. S.

The House resolved itself into a com-
mittee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the
chair—on the bill to suspend the sale of
certain lands in the state of Ohio and In-
diana territory.

The bill suspends the sale of lands, on
which instalments are due, until the first
of October next.

A motion of Mr. Lyor to extend the
time till February 1, was lost.

The committee rose, and reported the
bill without amendment, which was read
a third time and passed.

Ayes 66.

The bill has passed both Houses.

A bill making appropriations for car-
rying into effect certain Indian treaties,
having passed through committee of the
whole, was ordered, without amendment,
to a third reading on Monday.

As was a bill making appropriations
for carrying into effect a treaty between
the United States and Chickasaw tribe of
Indians, after undergoing a small verbal
amendment.

The bill respecting the claims to lands
in the Indiana territory and the state of
Ohio, having passed through committee
of the whole, was without any material
amendment, ordered to a third reading
on Monday.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 7.
Mr. Wright communicated the following
resolution of the legislature of the state
of Maryland.

By the house of Delegates.

JANUARY 26, 1806.
Resolved, That our senators in the
congress of the United States be instruct-
ed and our representatives be requested,
to take all legal and necessary steps, to
use their utmost exertions as soon as the

same is practicable, to obtain an amend-
ment to the federal constitution, so as to
authorize and empower the congress of
the United States to pass a law whenever
they may deem it expedient to prevent
the further importation of slaves from any
of the West-India islands, from the coast
of Africa, or elsewhere into the United
States, or any part thereof.

Whereupon he submitted the follow-
ing resolutions for consideration.

Resolved, By the senate and house of
representatives of the United States of
America, in congress assembled, two-
thirds of both houses concurring, That
the following article be proposed to the
legislatures of the several states, as an
amendment to the constitution of the
United States, which when ratified by
three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall
be valid, as a part of the said constitution,
to wit:

Resolved, That the migration or im-
portation of slaves into the United States
or any territory thereof, be prohibited
after the first day of January, eighteen
hundred and eight.

COPY.

THURSDAY, September 26, 1805.

PERSEVERANCE,

BLACKSTON, Master.

This ship sailed under American colors,
and was taken the 7th December, 1805,
when on a voyage from Wampoa near
Canton, in China, to Newcastle, in
North America and Embden with a
cargo consisting of tea, sugar and
nankeens, by the private ships of war
Lion, William Bell, commander, and
Diana, William White, commander, and
brought to Portsmouth.

1805, December 25. The captor's
proctor brought in the ship's papers and
preparatory examinations, and prayed
the usual motion against the ship and
cargo.

27. A claim was given of Thomas
Baring for the ship and part of the cargo
specified in the said claim, as the prop-
erty of Ralph Peters, of Philadelphia,
merchant.

1806, January 17. A further claim
was given of Thomas Baring, for the
goods specified in the schedule, annexed
to the said claim the whole as the prop-
erty of American subjects.

The cause came on for hearing on the
23d and 24th January. When the judge
admitted the claims, and pronounced
the ship and cargo to belong as claimed
and decreed the same to be restored to
the claimant, for the use of the owners
and proprietors thereof reserving the
question of damage arising from the
detention.

From the great length of the papers
the cause occupied much time in the
discussion, and the case of the captors
was principally supported from the
cargo being consigned to Messrs. Hope
and Co. of Amsterdam, who were pre-
viously apprised of the shipment, and
other circumstances relative thereto,
but the court thought this fully ex-
plained by the evidence. He held that
this circumstance and the master or
supercargo not having in the first instance
delivered up all the papers justified the
captors in their original seizure and
examination, but doubted whether it
did not in their subsequent detention
and bringing the case to an hearing
before the court, and therefore reserved
the question of damages arising from
detention.

Upon this point judgment has not yet
been delivered.

DOCTORS COMMONS,

Feb. 3, 1806.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The secret journals of Congress have
at length informed us of the result of their
discussion: but the whole information
which they contain, is little calculated to
gratify our curiosity.

1st: We are without those communi-
cations from the executive department,
which led to the discussion and shaped its
course. The President's Messages, of
the 6th of December, of the 17th of Janu-
ary, and the 6th of February, detailing
the state of our relations with Europe,
are not printed in the secret Journals;
though Mr. Randolph has moved for
their publication.

2nd: We have lost the whole of the
arguments pronounced during their secret
conclave.

3rd: We have not even the names of
the members who offered and seconded
the different propositions. In this respect
the Journals of Congress are kept in a
very different and a much less advan-
tageous form, than those of the Virginia
legislature. On the face of the latter is
to be seen the name of every member
who makes or who seconds a motion: but
the journals of Congress generally give
us the motion itself, without the names of
its authors.

Perhaps it would be improper to specu-
late upon this subject, until we had at
least all the documents fully before us.
We are ignorant of the course, which our
negotiation with France and Spain has
already pursued; we know not whether
France has attempted to cheat us out of
a part of Louisiana, made over to us ac-
cording to the treaty of San Ildephonso,
by having a secret article annexed to it
specifying and circumscribing the bound-
aries of Louisiana: We know not the
terms of compromise which have been
respectively offered and rejected by our

own government: and that of Spain; whether
Mr. Jefferson has tried to negotiate a
settlement of our differences by an ex-
change or by a purchase of territory; the
conditions which he offered, or those
which Spain required. We must know
these circumstances, however, before we
can pronounce with any kind of justice
upon the respective propositions laid
before Congress.—Let us then reserve
forming an opinion definitively on these
points, until we have all the materials for
forming a correct one. Mean time we
can do little more than advance a few gen-
eral reflections upon the course of the
proceedings which took place or the mea-
sures which were adopted.

It appears from the face of these Jour-
nals that three different propositions were
before Congress, in regard to our disputed
boundaries: The 1st. was the resolution
of the committee to raise such "a number
of troops, not exceeding—as the Presi-
dent shall deem sufficient to protect the
southern frontiers of the United States,
from Spanish inroad and insult, and to
chastise the same"

The second was, to appropriate
dollars "towards defraying the expence
which may be incurred in the purchase
of the Spanish territories, lying on the
Atlantic ocean and gulph of Mexico, and
eastward of the Mississippi."

The third was, that the most advan-
tageous mode of obtaining these territo-
ries is by effecting an exchange: that is,
by securing to Spain an ample barrier
on the side of Mexico."

The resolution of the committee is
concluded in terms that will admit of two
constructions. By the southern frontier
of the U. States, did the committee mean
the frontier of the U. States, as it is actu-
ally settled; or to which Mr. Randolph
denominated the "good old territory of
the United States," or did they mean
that "southern frontier" which we are
said to have lately acquired between the
Mississippi, and the Perdido? Those
who recollect the history of the Kemper's,
lately seized in the Mississippi Territory,
by a Spanish party from the south of that
line; and who at the same time recollect
the strong indignation, which fell from
Mr. Randolph, the chairman of this com-
mittee, when in his speech he touched
upon the outrages committed upon "our
domicile," will perhaps be willing to
adopt the first construction. It would
follow from this construction, that the
only use of raising these troops would be
to repel and to revenge outrages similar
to those which were committed upon the
Kemper's. To those again who recol-
lect the indisputable title which we
seem to possess to the territory between
the Mississippi and the Perdido; the
long and unsuccessful negotiation which
we may have hitherto supported with
Spain on this very point, and the advan-
tages which we should derive from the
actual possession of that territory, in case
of a war with her; the latter construction
may seem by far the most plausible. It
was our own opinion when we first looked
at the resolution, that the first was the
construction intended; and hence it was
that we pronounced the three propositions
as by no means incompatible with each
other; and that there was no intention at
all in Congress to make war. We have
changed this opinion, however, since we
have examined the subject with more at-
tention; and the true spirit of the reso-
lution of the committee appears to have
been to recommend that the government
of the U. S. should take possession of all
the country to the W. of the Perdido
river.

If it was intended by this resolution,
merely to provide for the raising of fresh
troops to defend our established frontier,
the propriety of the measure can only be
determined by ascertaining these prelimi-
nary questions:

Is the standing force of the U. States
sufficiently large to furnish the necessary
detachment for that frontier?

Is the Spanish force to the south of our
established line sufficiently large to make
any very serious impression upon our
southern inhabitants?

Is there any serious danger of a rup-
ture between our country and Spain; and
if there is not, are the Spanish inhabi-
tants so hostilely disposed towards us as
in a period of peace to threaten a repeti-
tion of the same outrages which they
committed upon the Kemper's?

Were these questions truly answered,
we presume that they would lead to a re-
jection of the resolution according to the
sense in which it is here employed.—But
if it were the intention of the resolution,
as we think it was, to establish the limits
of Louisiana according to the treaty of
San Ildephonso, the propriety of the mea-
sure becomes still more difficult to be de-
cided.

Would not the expulsion of the Spani-
ards from the disputed territory be justly
considered a sufficient ground of war?
Is it not by far a more reasonable ground
than a non-importation act could possibly
be to G. Britain.

Ought we to go into a war, when it may,
cut short the resources of our revenue,
impede the redemption of our public
debt, and bring our very constitution into
jeopardy?

And when Spain, a short time since,
denied to us the right of deposit at New-
Orleans, did not the republicans contend
that a friendly negotiation ought in all
cases to precede war? We tried negoti-
ation then and we found it successful.
Why deviate now from a policy, which is
so strongly recommended by our love for
peace and our experience of its salutary