

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

Daily paper 5¢ and Country paper 5 per ann.  
All advertisements appear in both papers.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1806

Just Received,

Per brig *Enrice*, Captain Foster, from Salem,  
27 boxes fresh Smyrna FIGS.  
6 do. Leghorn HATS Apply to  
JOHN BUFFUM,  
84, Bowly's-wharf.  
MAY 2 dbt

Campbell & Ritchie,

Have received by the United States, from London  
A PART OF THEIR  
SPRING GOODS;  
And expect the remainder by the next arrivals  
from London and Liverpool.  
April 11 d12t-co12t

John M'Kim jun. & Co.

HAVE imported in the ship *United States*,  
captain Bouds, 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 colm

Calhoun and Lamot,

No. 190 1-2, BALTIMORE STREET,  
HAVE RECEIVED by the United States and  
William Murdock from London, and Diana  
from Liverpool, a complete assortment of  
SPRING GOODS.  
May 5 d10t-co6t\*

Just Received,

1 case elegant plaid Italian SILKS.  
1 do. do. do. Striped Canton do.  
Also, cut into drawers  
5 cases cotton Cambric SHIRTINGS.  
6 bales shirting BATAFS.  
1 case rich 6-4 and 7-4 Damask silk  
SHAWLS.  
COPE & BROTHERS,  
No. 202, Market-street.  
MAY 5 d10t-co6t\*

Bolton Jackson & Co.

(Opposite the Columbian Inn, Market-street.)  
HAVE received by the ship *Abeona*, capt.  
Hobson, from Liverpool, a considerable  
part of their  
SPRING GOODS;  
Which having been selected at the different  
manufactories by one of the concern, it is pre-  
sented on inspection, will be found as reason-  
able as any offered for sale at this market.  
N. B. They expect the remainder of their  
spring importation, by the next arrivals from Li-  
verpool and London.  
March 25 d

M. Tiernan & Co.,

252 MARKET-STREET,  
Have received by the *William Murdock*, from  
London  
3 trunks cotton Hosiery,  
2 do. Chambray Muslins  
2 do. cambric Muslins  
2 do. book Muslins  
1 do. fancy Shawls  
4 do. Threads  
2 cases Pins  
6 trunks Carlinals  
ON HAND,  
India Nankeens,  
German Linens, Manchester, Stuffs, &c.  
Which will be sold, on their usual low  
terms. By the Diana and Fame, they expect  
the remainder of their  
SPRING GOODS.  
MAY 3 ST&T10t\*

Hazlehurst, Brothers, & Co.

HAVE just received by the ship *Der Friede*,  
Kendrick Dehan, Master, from New-Castle,  
(Eng.) the following merchandise, which they  
offer for sale.  
Patent Shot assorted  
Milled sheet Lead  
Bar Lead  
Pig Lead  
White Lead (Dry)  
Crowley Steel  
Alum  
Coppers  
Flint Glass  
Crown Do.  
Crates of Earthenware  
Tierces of Mustard in Bottles  
Porter Bottles  
Grind-Stones  
Coals  
April 21 d12t

Sale by Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY  
The 7th of May at 10 o'clock precisely, at the  
venue warehouse, at the corner of Second and  
Frederick-streets, will commence the sale, on a  
credit, of 34 packages of Merchandise, amount-  
ing to nineteen thousand six hundred dollars,  
being property conveyed to trustees, for the pur-  
pose therein mentioned.  
CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF  
French Goods,  
Among which are  
Men and Ladies' Silk Gloves,  
Silk and Satin Ribbons,  
Men and Ladies' Silk Hose,  
Satin Pelouses, Crapes and Gauzes,  
Elegant Lace and Edgings,  
Gold and Silver Spangles, Cords & Tassels,  
Velvet Bindings, Ladies' Elastic Garters,  
Gallon Bindings, Artificial Flowers,  
Elgant Fans, Needles, Pin and Pin Cases,  
Hanging and Ornamental Paper,  
Buttons, Beads, Ivory Combs,  
Pocket Books, Snuff and Segar Boxes,  
Walking Canes and double barrel Guns.  
ALSO,  
A gold set of elegant China, white and  
gold, &c.  
THOMAS CHACE, Auct'r.  
April 30

The sagacity and soundness of thought  
displayed in the following articles indu-  
ces us to adopt it—truth is ever the same,  
whether it concerns enemies or friends.

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.  
Concerning the late coalition against Bonaparte.

No man ever excited so much specu-  
lation, or has been the author of so many  
great events as Bonaparte. He has been  
the subject of eulogy and invective—of  
hope and of fear—of terror and confi-  
dence—his enemies impute to him all  
the worst attributes of man, and his  
friends are influenced by a confidence  
which has no limits. Under such cir-  
cumstances, it is not a matter of surprise,  
that the public prints should occasion-  
ally exhibit him in all the extent of differ-  
ence, with the aids of hyperbole and ex-  
aggeration, each one being actuated by  
the passion which predominates in his  
own bosom.

The commercial and social intercourse  
which exists between the United States  
and Great Britain, and the projects of  
some Americans to strengthen these ties  
by a political union, have afforded many  
opportunities for the intrigues and delu-  
ded zealots to propagate opinions of dis-  
content and horror against Bonaparte.  
Unfortunately too for the cause of truth,  
there are but few editors of papers, who  
have been disposed to admit an icles of  
explanation or vindication—while on the  
other hand, publications, which, if belie-  
ved, could not fail to excite horror, have  
been circulated.

Even a few individuals who have been  
disposed to contradict these errors, have  
either been deterred by their fear of ex-  
citing indignation against themselves, or  
forfeiting the countenance and patronage  
of some popular men who were known to  
advocate different opinions.

While a powerful French army hovered  
on the coast of England, it was natural  
for all those who felt an interest in the  
welfare of that nation, or who feared  
that Bonaparte aimed at universal empire,  
to express such sentiments as were dic-  
tated by their hopes and fears—and it  
was a natural transition to extend the  
same feelings towards those who co-oper-  
ated with Great Britain. Hence it has  
happened, that a great deal has been  
spoken and published in different parts  
of the United States, shewing the best  
wishes for the success of the coalition—  
nor will it be here denied, if the previ-  
ous conduct of Bonaparte had given rea-  
son for such fears, that the opposition  
was improper. While these things were  
going on, there were a few who expres-  
sed and supported different opinions; who  
denied the existence of such projects, and  
foretold, not only, that the confederated  
armies would be overthrown, but that  
Bonaparte would be governed by his for-  
mer engagements made to the French  
people, and promulgated to the world.

The late events all shew that the em-  
peror of France, in this memorable war,  
forgot not this former promise—"that  
he had, indeed, contended for the repose of  
France and the happiness of the world,"  
and notwithstanding all his conduct be-  
fore the late successes, clearly manifest-  
ed that this promise was never forgotten;  
yet the enemies of France and the defam-  
ers of the emperor, pretended to be-  
lieve that his projects had for their final  
object, the conquest of Europe and the  
subjugation of the world. In conse-  
quence of these delusions, a yell was raised  
which passed from one to another; the  
impressions spread far and wide; a  
general prejudice was excited, and no  
voice which was intended to oppose the  
torrent of error was heard, and if heard  
was regarded; so far from it, there was  
a wish that he should be not only defeat-  
ed, but destroyed.

Let us now enquire who are they for  
whose benefit the accusers of Bonaparte  
desire his power to be destroyed, his pro-  
jects to be frustrated, and France to be  
dismembered? It is for the fugitive and  
paracidal Bourbons—And why do they  
cry aloud for the restoration of the Bour-  
bons, and desire once more to reinstate  
the ancient aristocracy, who have so often  
sheathed their swords in the vitals of  
their country? Do these politicians wish  
to see France once more covered with  
victims and drenched with blood; the  
inhabitants clothed in sack cloth and  
ashes; and whole hecatombs of human  
victims immolated, to make way for, and  
secure the reign of vengeance, tyranny  
and violence? Let their wishes be what  
they may, such surely would be the re-  
sults.

It is time that these deluded enthusi-  
asts should pause. Let them cast their  
eyes over the blood stained pages of eight  
centuries of oppression. Let them re-  
trace the sanguinary steps of their favor-  
ites, the Capets. Let them behold the  
vindictive swords of the fugitive nobles  
elevated by implacable arms, and direct-  
ed by a vengeance which had no limits,  
against a whole nation; a nation which  
had risen, claimed and enforced, in op-  
position to tyrannical usurpation, its ancient  
and long lost rights. Yes, rights, which  
emanated from those bold and enterpris-  
ing warriors which rescued the country  
from Roman bondage.—A moment's re-  
flection would teach any man of common  
sense, that a people who had fought and  
beaten Europe in arms, would not tamely  
ground their arms to a few helpless  
refugees, who had fled and taken shelter  
in the most secure corner of Europe.

Was it for this that Bonaparte and his  
army of heroes were doomed to destruc-  
tion, or in the delusion, that a wise, libe-

ral and beneficial policy might be expect-  
ed from the combined powers? But how  
can this question be answered? Who  
can tell that the combined powers would  
not, if they had destroyed Bonaparte and  
dismembered France, proceeded next to  
destroy every man who had borne a part  
in making France what it is? If the  
combined powers had been actuated by  
liberal, just and beneficent intentions, why  
did they not give examples of these sen-  
timents and designs in cases where they  
would be unopposed? Why did they not  
turn their eyes upon Poland, upon India,  
upon Ireland, and upon the ocean? In  
this wide scope, they would have found  
ample opportunities to prove to all the  
world that they honestly believed that the  
war which they waged against France  
was dictated by philosophy, justice and  
necessity, and, as they pretended, for the  
security and happiness of the world.

Far different was the conduct of the  
confederates. No ray of hope was afford-  
ed in any of these important relations;  
so that while this mighty project against  
France was going on, and ready to burst  
with a tremendous explosion, the chains  
of slavery and subjugation were forged  
anew, and the peaceful enterprises of the  
ocean were not only disturbed, but for-  
bidden.

It will be answered that the confedera-  
tion was formed, not against France, but  
against Bonaparte. Poor, pitiful subter-  
fuge!! What more is Bonaparte than an  
excited chief, whose distinguished talents  
and matchless achievements—whose pub-  
lic and private character produced for  
him the distinction and elevation which  
he holds?

How could it be otherwise? Late in  
the year 1793, Bonaparte, by the intrigues  
of traitors, was compelled to abandon his  
native island, Corsica, where he lived in  
retirement; he sought and received em-  
ployment in the French army; his talents  
and heroism soon gave him celebrity;  
rank ensued, & his deeds have surpassed  
all example. The popularity or power of this  
extraordinary character, has not, nor does  
not derive its support from any other  
source than the conviction which exists in  
the mind of every Frenchman, that he de-  
serves the nation's confidence and grati-  
tude. Nor is there a Frenchman who  
does not well know that the combined na-  
tions, though said to be against Bonaparte,  
were against France.

These things are known to all the world  
—and although every Tyro in history  
will be compelled to acknowledge them,  
yet they make a leap over all that is true,  
reasonable and just, and endeavor to de-  
stroy their victims with the talons of cal-  
lany; and to heighten the picture of  
injustice, they attempt to canonize some  
of the tyrants and oppressors of the pre-  
sents. Among these, Louis the 16th  
has been represented as a mere model of  
virtue and benevolence, and that, as a pun-  
ishment for his death, not only all  
Frenchmen, who then existed, but all who  
have borne a part in the subsequent events,  
and above all, Bonaparte ought to be de-  
stroyed. They say Bonaparte is a tyrant,  
and at the same instant declare that san-  
guinary and regicide France, as they are  
pleased to express themselves, deserves to  
be ruled with a rod of iron. If they are  
in earnest in these declarations, then Bon-  
aparte is the man of all the world whom  
they ought most to respect, and for whose  
preservation they ought to confederate,  
until the French people shall be suffi-  
ciently scourged; such is the paradoxical  
nonsense which is daily uttered and re-  
echoed.

Strange indeed, if Bonaparte is a tyrant,  
that among the mighty hosts whom he  
has commanded in different quarters of the  
globe in so many battles, and in all the  
stages and events of reviews, marches,  
and military operations, not one more su-  
perlatively wicked than all the rest, has  
been found to strike the foremost man of  
all the world, and thus enroll his mur-  
derous name high in the annals of infamy.

To restore the Bourbons, to reinstate  
the ancient privileges, and to cover aman-  
cipated France with new terrors and  
chains; these were the projects of the  
humbled coalition, and these are the things  
for which those who weep over the tri-  
umph of Bonaparte, the battle of Auster-  
litz, and the treaty of Presburg, give way  
to groans, sighs and tears. If the delu-  
ded enthusiasts, retailers and trumpeters of  
these errors and creeds, believed in an  
hundredth part of the miseries, to which  
the degraded and oppressed peasantry of  
France were formerly exposed they would  
turn away from these erroneous opinions  
with shame and mortification, and would  
consider, not only Bonaparte, but all o-  
thers who contributed to oppose or pre-  
vent the restoration of the ancient order  
of things, as the benefactors of mankind.  
As it does not fall to the lot of all who  
read newspapers, to be acquainted with  
the history of nations, a few examples  
illustrative of these truths will now be  
given.

"In the time of Louis the 14th, the  
count de Charolois was accustomed to  
shoot his peasants, by way of amusement,  
and instead of being executed for these  
assassinations, he was frequently pardon-  
ed by the king. The reply of the king  
upon one of these occasions, was worthy  
of a monarch who was indirectly an ac-  
complice, in all the murders after the first  
—"I will pardon you, but at the same  
time, promise like grace to any one who  
will kill you."

Again. "The inhabitants of Mount  
Jura were actually saved at the com-  
mencement of the revolution, being the

absolute property of the noble chapter of  
St. Cloud. Jean Jacob, one of the natives  
who repaired to Paris in 1789, solemnly  
declared, that in his time, M. de Beaufre-  
mont, Abbot of Clairveaux, was accus-  
tomed to fire at the peasants. This amu-  
sement he said was then to common,  
that it obtained the name of the chase of  
the slaves, or peasants, just as in this  
country we say, the chase of the fox."—  
Such were some of the atrocities of the  
ancient privileged orders. Such are the  
things which they who wish for the destruc-  
tion of Bonaparte, are willing to restore.  
Indeed—and was it for this, that Europe  
has been convulsed, that her potentates  
have confederated, her treasure has been  
exhausted, and her blood has been waste-  
d? Is it to allow to such as Charolois  
and Beaufremont, the privilege of shoot-  
ing poor people when they please!!!

But even admitting that the general con-  
duct of Bonaparte was as culpable as it has  
been represented, and that he was advanc-  
ing with rapid and gigantic strides to  
universal dominion, which all the pow-  
ers of Europe cannot stop, would it not  
be highly indecorous as well as impru-  
dent to irritate and provoke one to whom  
the mighty nations of Europe were about  
to prostrate themselves, as subjects or  
tributaries?

Every body knows that Great Britain,  
Russia, and Austria lately confederated  
against France and exerted all the means  
which they possessed for the purpose of  
destroying the French empire; they pre-  
tended to fear the projects of Bonaparte,  
while two of these powers were pre-  
paring chains for the inhabitants of Asia,  
and seemed to threaten every thing be-  
tween the Black sea and Indian Ocean,  
with subjugation. And although these  
things were known to all Europe, they  
denied to France the right of securing  
her own repose, by natural and reasonable  
boundaries.

Notwithstanding this powerful con-  
federacy, and the hostile attitude which  
Bonaparte was obliged to assume and  
support, it is universally admitted, that  
he has done more to assist arts, science,  
agriculture, manufactures and commerce,  
during his short and splendid course than  
was ever performed by all the Bourbon  
kings. New roads, canals, public improve-  
ments and institutions, like useful, neces-  
sary and ornamental every where ap-  
pear.

The reader is desired to reflect upon this  
picture; and if true, let him then say, whether  
it is good for the interest of the world, that  
this course of things should be changed; that  
havoc, desolation, carnage and depopulation  
should convert France into a howling wilder-  
ness, merely because the inhabitants have  
thought fit to elevate an enterprising and dis-  
tinguished individual to the highest station of  
human glory; or because the fugitive and pa-  
radical Bourbons pour out their puerile  
complaints?

To those who wish to impose upon France  
such great changes and misfortunes, a few  
questions are propounded. Do they know any  
thing of the history and half depopulated,  
and enslaved countries which are situated be-  
tween the Indus and Ganges? Have they ever  
heard of the fertile plains, and once peaceful  
inhabitants of Indostan? Do they ever reflect  
upon the wide difference between peace, happi-  
ness and national independence, and war, mis-  
ery and subjugation? Do they believe if mili-  
tary depredations should be organized between  
the Rhine and the Po, that a host of Clives,  
Rumbolds, Hastings, Allilas, Alarics, Odo-  
acers, Suwarrows, Korsakows and Kut sows  
would not every where spread terror, dismay  
and death—would not literally, cry havoc, and  
let slip the dogs of war?

Fortunately for the world, these scenes of  
imaginary woe have been prevented by the  
capture of Ulm, the battle of Austerlitz, the  
treaty of Presburg, but above all, by the genius  
of Bonaparte; so that now he has before him  
an illustrious opportunity of proving that he has  
indeed contended for the repose and security  
of France, and the happiness of the world.

To those who ask why these things are pub-  
lished, it might be sufficient to reply, "they  
contain the truth?" but the writer chooses to say  
more. Such publications appear, at this time,  
to be particularly necessary, not only to coun-  
teract groundless prejudices, but to caution the  
Americans from suffering either fears, hopes or  
dislike to entangle them in the wars, projects  
and disputes of Europe.

AN AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, May 3.

The Tunis Ambassador arrived in town yes-  
terday from Washington.

The Lark, brought us Halifax papers to the  
24th ult. The Princess Mary Packet, Pocock,  
arrived there the 15th, from N. York.

GERMAN PAPERS.

The papers by the ship *Silenus*, from Am-  
sterdam, have been returned by the Translator  
—though they are as late as the 22d of March,  
they contain but little news. The following ar-  
ticles, however, are deemed worthy of inser-  
tion.

*Augsburg, March 3.*—The head quarters of  
the Grand French army left this city to-day.  
Marshal Ney is expected here the day after  
to-morrow.

*Munich, March 3.*—Yesterday Marshals Ney  
and Davoust arrived in this city.

The French have taken possession of Wilt-  
sburg, in the name of the King of Bavaria.

*Frankfort, March 3.*—On the 31 inst. the  
Grand French army arrived in this city from  
Augsburgh, and the next day this city was  
taken possession of for the king of Bavaria. The  
head-quarters of this army was lately at Ulm.  
All the French troops in Bavaria, and those  
that were stationed at the Leck, are all draw-  
ing through Swabia back towards the Rhine.  
The corps of Gen. Marmont is marching to-  
wards Istria Dalmatia, where France is col-  
lecting a considerable body of troops, on ac-  
count of its contiguity to Corfu, where there  
are a number of Russian troops.

The French are now busily employed in trans-  
porting the spoils taken from the Austrians,  
through Swabia to Strasburgh.

*Naples, Feb. 24.*—Since the occupancy of this  
city by the French, all correspondence with  
Sicily, as well as Calabria has been prohibited.  
The post, however, goes regularly.

We have seen a letter from Capt.  
Charles Gorton, of the *Ann Ballard*,

dated St. Domingo, April 6, to his own-  
ers, in Portsmouth, Virginia, in which  
he states, that on the 21st of March, in  
lat. 22. 8. long 72. 34, he was brought  
to by the French privateer Jean Estelle,  
Capt. Galestary, (An American) and  
the Servilante, Capt. Roges, who sent  
their boat to the *Billard*, took the Cap-  
tain and crew on board the privateer;  
but before Capt. G. got up the side,  
this American Captain as he calls him-  
self, struck Capt. G. on the head with a  
speaking trumpet, which was repeated  
after he got on deck, and was ultimately  
knocked down by the Lieutenant and his  
head much cut. After this, and every  
other species of insult, Capt. G. was or-  
dered into the boat, and suffered to return  
to his vessel; where he found his trunk op-  
ened, and all his cloths taken out as well  
as those belonging to the seamen. They  
even robbed the cook of the clothes off  
his back, who was then dying, and who  
survived but a few days after. Having  
done this, prize-master as put on board,  
and the vessel ordered for Samana  
where she arrived on the 26th  
of March. Here she was again plundered  
of her sails mainboom, all the spars, canvas  
cordage, &c. Capt. Gorton left Samana  
on the 2d, and arrived at the city of St.  
Domingo on the 7th, where he made  
application for satisfaction, and was in  
hopes of getting clear.

Captain Norris, of the ship *Adventure*,  
arrived a few days since, from Batavia,  
was boarded, in lat. 10, long. 41, 30, by a  
British ship commanded by captain Little,  
who came on board the *Adventure*, with  
the Doctor, boatswain and six men, and  
overhauled the ship's papers. Captain N.  
requested him to make all haste possible,  
when captain Little got up in a great  
rage, collared captain Norris, upset the  
writing-desk, called his men who came  
down with cutlasses. "Damn you (says  
Little) go on deck, and I'll be the death  
of you." Captain N. was dragged on  
deck, Little followed, threatening him  
with instant death, with the point of a  
rusty cutlas to his breast, if he did not  
immediately get into the boat. Into the  
boat he was forced. He then placed a  
centinel over him, and Little returned in-  
to the *Adventure's* cabin, took captain  
N's trunk and desk, broke open letters,  
and turned the cabin upside down.—  
After four hours detention, he began to  
extort every thing from the ship by ber-  
guing, and as it was useless to deny him,  
gave him a variety of stores, &c. After  
six hours detention, he returned, and  
sent on board two men who belonged to  
the ship *George Washington*, from the  
Isle of France, which vessel she had  
ordered for Liverpool. She had also  
captured three other American vessels,  
and a Swedish brig from the Isle of  
France. Such rascally treatment captain  
Norris says he never before received, and  
without the least provocation.

Captain Norris was boarded off Ber-  
muda, by the *Leander*, and off the Isle  
of France by the *Pitt*, and treated politely.  
It is with regret we learn, that the ship  
*Thetis*, Groat, from this port for Am-  
sterdam, is lost on the coast of Holland.  
The captain and part of the crew perish-  
ed, and but a small part of the cargo  
saved.

The pilot boat *Patriot*, captain Josiah  
Burnham, which went out on Saturday  
last, with volunteers, in pursuit of the  
ship *Aurora* and schooner *Nimrod*, which  
were captured off the Hook, returned  
yesterday Soundwise; and we are sorry  
to observe, that they were not fortunate  
enough to fall in with either of the cap-  
tured vessels. On the 28th ult. off  
Montog, captain Burnham spoke the ship  
*Levant*, from Cadiz for Newport; and  
brig *Betsy*, of Norfolk, from Havana  
for Boston. The next day, spoke the  
brig *Rising Sun*, 24 hours from Provi-  
dence.

American,

AND  
COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1806

We are happy to state, that the mer-  
chants of our city are daily furnishing them-  
selves with goods by the various spring ar-  
rivals; and, as at this season of business, many  
of our country patrons may be visiting the city,  
the editor respectfully requests that such as  
may be in arrears for subscription will favor  
him with a call.

The ship *Margaret*, Eldra, from Liver-  
pool for Baltimore, was spoke April 20,  
lat. 41, 10, long. 57, 30 days out.

Joseph Bonaparte was on the 15th of Febru-  
ary made king of Naples and Sicily.  
Bavaria is soon to be made a kingdom, in  
order that Murat may be a king.  
The emperor of France is prescribing some  
nauseating pills to the king of Prussia. And  
loathsome as they are, he will be obliged to  
gulp them. The temporising policy of Prus-  
sia, it seems, is to be enduring no longer.

A letter from Amsterdam of March 23, says,  
"I have this moment heard and have to com-  
municate the loss of the ship *Ann*, captain  
Smith, from Baltimore, on the Island of Goree.  
There was a prospect of saving some part of  
her cargo. The weather in February has been  
the most tempestuous ever known.

*New-York Election.*—The returns of votes  
were not from every ward made yesterday at  
the clerks office; we are therefore unable to  
give them. The majority for the republican  
ticket is however greater than we yesterday  
stated: it is between six and seven hundred.  
Staten Island had two Republican candidates  
—Mr. Merserai, and Mr. Dunn: Mr. Merserai,  
we are informed, has succeeded by a ma-  
jority of about 17.

The Congressional and Senatorial tickets  
have a decided majority,  
(N. Y. Am. Citizen.)