American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser

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31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1806

A QUANTITY OF
GREEN COFFEE,
In bags, calculated for retailers For Sale by JOHN S. HORNE.
June 19 6t

A Pew for sale,
IN the Episcopal Church in Market-street, near the Bridge. Apply at this office.
June 17 eo4t*

A House-keeper Wanted.
ONE who can come well recommended may meet with encouragement by applying at this office.
June 24 d4t

A Wet Nurse,
WITH a fresh breast of milk, may hear of a good situation if immediate application is made at this office.
June 24. d4t*

For Sale for Life,
A NEGRO WOMAN aged about 20 years: Apply to the printer.
June 24 d4t

Dinsmore and Moore,
No 78, HOWARD-STREET,
Have just received and for sale,
2 cases Romans
6 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy } Entitled to drawback.
10 pipes 4th proof and well flavored Bordeaux Brandy
18 pipes Holland Gin.
They have also on hand,
India Silk Romal Handkerchiefs
Calicoes and Chintz, and
Irish Dowlas Linens, which they will sell low, by the piece or package, to close sales.
may 30 d

Port Wine, Old Hock &c.
4 pipes and 126 boxes Port Wine of a good quality
A few boxes Old Hock
870 large very strong Bags
An assortment of Looking Glasses
An assortment of German Linens
Mock Russia Sheetings
100 tons Logwood
30,000 wt Island Cocoa, and
A quantity of Coffee,
For sale by
VON KAPFF & BRUNE.
June 24 d6t-eo6t

Sale by Auction.
ON THURSDAY,
The 26th inst. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the premises, on a credit which will then be made known,
THE highly improved place belonging to the estate of Peter Mitchel, deceased, situated and bounding on the west of the York turnpike road, lying between the seats of Robert Oliver, Esq. and Mr. Eichelberger, containing eleven acres and twenty-seven perches of rich LAND; on which is a handsome and convenient Brick Dwelling House, with out houses suitable thereto. The Land is divided into small fields, now in grass, oats, potatoes, &c. There are also, a handsome and productive Garden; an Orchard planted with choice fruit trees; a good spring on the premises, and a well of excellent water near the dwelling house. The healthy situation and agreeable neighborhood is equal to any about the city. A plot is lodged at the vendue office for the inspection of those who wish to purchase.
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.
June 21

Sale by Auction.
On THURSDAY,
The 26th inst. at Gale's wharf, Fell's-Point, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold,
The fine new Ship
ANNA,
Burthen, per register, 202 tons, or from 22 to 2300 barrels; built of the best post oak and pitch pine; her sails and rigging made of the best materials. She has made one voyage to Guadaloupe, sails remarkably fast and is only four months old She is now in complete readiness for sea, having been hove down a few days ago, and can be sent to sea at a trifling expence.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY Auct'rs.
June 24

Annual Meeting
OF THE MARINE SOCIETY.
ON THURSDAY, the 26th June, at 5 o'clock in the evening, will be held, the Annual Meeting of the Baltimore Marine Society, at Pamphilion's Hotel, Fell's Point.
As an election for the officers of the Society will take place, it is expected the meeting will be numerously attended, and that the members will come prepared to settle their accounts to that day.
By order of the President.
JOHN HAMILTON, Secretary.
June 23. d4t

Baltimore Equitable Society.
☞ A FIRE having taken place on the evening of the 15th instant, wherein was consumed the dwelling house and other contiguous buildings belonging to the widow Jones and her orphan children, which was insured in this office; in consequence of which loss, the members of the "Baltimore Equitable Society, for insuring of houses from loss by fire," (or their representatives) are hereby informed, that in order to raise the amount insured, one-fourteenth part of their original deposits, is required to be paid to the treasurer of said society, at the office No. 18, Baltimore-street, within thirty days after this date, agreeably to the fourteenth article of the laws of incorporation.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOS. TOWNSEND, Secretary.
June 24 d6t

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Among the literary reliques of the venerable George Wythe were found the following rare and curious papers in the hand writing of Mr. Jefferson. The first is a copy of the original Declaration of our Independence, as it came from the hands of its author: The other is a plan of a bill of Rights and of a Constitution for Virginia, composed by Mr. Jefferson. For the permission to peruse and publish these papers we are indebted to the politeness of Major Duval, the sole executor of the estate.

The federal assertion that Mr. Jefferson was not the author of this celebrated declaration, has long since been refuted, or else these papers would have furnished the most abundant refutation. What now will become of the no less unfounded assertion, that this paper as it was adopted by Congress, owes much of its beauty and its force to the committee appointed to draught it? The world will see that not only were very few *additions* made by the committee, but that they even struck out two of the most forcible and striking passages in the whole composition. For what reason, yet remains to be discovered.

The passages omitted in the original composition are printed in *Italics*.

This *Bill and Constitution* as we have them in manuscript, are without any mark to note the date of their production. It is presumed however, that they were written in 1776. The constitution written by Mr. Jefferson, in '83, is already published in the appendix to some of the Editions of his "Notes on Virginia."

(No. I.)

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind require that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with *inherent* and inallienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing such powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence indeed will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes. And accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, *begun at a distinguished period*, and pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guides for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrained them to *expunge* their former systems of government. The history of the present king of G. Britain, is a history of *unremitting* injuries and usurpations, *among which appears no solitary fact, to contradict the uniform tenor of the rest*; but all have in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world, *for the truth of which we pledge a faith, yet unsullied by falsehood.*

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation until his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended he has neglected utterly to attend to them:

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only:

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, *and continually* for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people:

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise: the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within:

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has *suffered* the administration of justice *totally to cease in some of these states*, refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers:

He has made *our* judges dependant on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries:

He has erected a multitude of new offices *by a self assumed power*, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance:

He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies *and ships of war*, without the consent of our legislatures:

He has affected to render the military independant of, and superior to, the civil power:

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

for protecting them by a mock-trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

for imposing taxes on us without our consent;

for depriving us of the benefits of trial by jury;

for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

for abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these *states*;

for taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

for suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, *withdrawing his governors*, and declaring us out of his allegiance and protection:

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people:

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy unworthy the head of a civilized nation:

He has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions *of existence*:

He has incited treasonable insurrections of our fellow-citizens, with the allurements of forfeiture and confiscation of our property:

He has constrained *others*, taken captives on the high seas, to bear arms against their country to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian king of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce: and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished dye, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he also obtruded them: thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a people *who mean to be free. Future ages will scarce believe that the hardiness of one man adventured within the short compass of twelve years only, to build a foundation, so broad and undisguited, for tyranny over a people fostered and fixed in principles of freedom.*

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend a jurisdiction over *these our states*. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here, *no one of which could warrant so strange a pretension: that these were effected at the expence of our own blood and treasure, unassisted by the wealth or the strength of Great Britain: that in constituting indeed our several forms of government, we had adopted one common king, thereby laying a foundation for perpetual league and amity with them: but that submission to their parliament was no part of our constitution, nor ever in idea, if history may be credited*: and we appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, *as well as to* the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which *were likely to* interrupt our connection and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice, and of consanguinity; *and when occasions have been given them, by the regular course of their laws, of removing from their councils the disturbers of our harmony, they have by their free election, re-established them in power. At this very time too, they are permitting their chief magistrate to send over not only soldiers of our common blood, but [Scotch and] foreign mercenaries to invade and destroy us. These facts have given the last stab to agonizing affection; and manly spirit bids us to renounce for ever these unfeeling brethren. We must endeavor to forget our former love for them*, and *to* hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends. *We might have been a free and a great people together; but a communication of grandeur and of freedom, it seems, is below their dignity. Be it so, since they will have it: the road to happiness and to glory is open to us too; we will climb it apart from them*, and acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our eternal separation!

We therefore, the Representatives *of* the United States of America, in Congress assembled, do, in the name and by authority of the good people of these *states, reject and renounce* all allegiance and subjection *to the kings of Great Britain, and all others who may hereafter claim, by, through, or under them; we utterly dissolve* all political connection *which may heretofore have subsisted between us and the Parliament or people of Great Britain: and finally, we do assert* these colonies to be free and independent states, and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

From the Boston Chronicle.

The following is the letter of acceptance which the hon. Levi Lincoln, Esq. sent to the Senate and House of Representatives, on being informed of his election as Counsellor. Such sentiments, coming from such a source, must have great weight with the public.

To the honorable the Senate and the honorable the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

GENTLEMEN,

I yesterday received notice that I had been chosen by the joint ballot of both Houses a Counsellor of this State for the ensuing year. I should have been better pleased had the public attention been directed to some gentleman more disposed to public business, and more capable of transacting it. I am now in a situation for which I have been sighing many years; resident at my own home, engaged in agricultural pursuits, improving the fruits of thirty years' labor and fatigue; prosperous in the prosperity of our common country, happy in its unrivalled happiness, my ambition is, as it always has been, not offices, not their emoluments, but the humble honor of doing my duty, and serving my friends and the public in a private station. This, with the moderate means of rural enjoyments, accomplishes all my wishes in respect to myself. For the attainment of this, I have submitted to a separation from my family and near connections for more than half my life. But strong as are my motives and allurements to retirement, strengthened as they have been by observations and reflections which my own experience has furnished; fixed and devoted as have been my determinations to this line of conduct, they again yield, yield to the superior gratification promised from acting in concert with the public wish, in my native state, she harmonizing with her sister states in a dignified confidence and attachment to our national government under the administration of men, *whose integrity, ability, moderation, and ceaseless and solicitous exertions for the general welfare*, especially of its illustrious head, I have individually witnessed.

My grateful acknowledgments to both Houses of the Legislature, for a very distinguished testimony of their esteem and confidence, will be best expressed, regardless of personal considerations, by my acceptance of the office to which they have elected me, and by my greatest endeavors, *in the discharge of its constitutional duties*, to preserve and advance what my conscience shall tell me will be the best interest of our happy country.

In two or three days, so soon as some private concerns can be disposed of, rendered indispensable by previous arrangements, I will attend the call of the public at the seat of government.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient and very humble servant,

LEVI LINCOLN.

Worcester, June 15, 1806.

CHILICOTHE, May 24.

It is feared that ere this a battle has been fought between the Americans and Spaniards at Nachitoches. What will be the result we know not—but have understood great preparations are making by the citizens to aid and succour the efforts of their countrymen against the Spaniards.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

Arrived at New Castle, the ship Eugenia, Sturges, from Canton, mentioned on Saturday. At the Bocca Tigris, was boarded by three armed boats crews from the British ships of war Blenheim, of 74, and Hughee, of 50 guns, who brought the Eugenia to anchor, detained her during the night, broke up the stowage of all articles on the gun deck, and in the gun room, and put every thing in confusion and disorder, under pretence of searching for deserters; not finding any, they pressed the ships steward and 2 American seamen, one of whom had an American protection—on application being made to captain Bisle, the commodore, for their release, he refused to give them up, declaring "that he wanted men for his majesty's service in India, and should take them wherever he could find them, without paying any regard to American protections, which he could purchase in the U. S. for 50 cents per dozen.

The above statement of the treatment we received from captain B. is simply a narrative of facts, on which the public will make their own comments. I will only observe, that we were very weakly manned in the first instance, the loss of three of our best seamen, compelled us to stop at Mocha and there procure several Chinese to assist in navigating the ship to America, and eventually to proceed with a very unpleasant prospect. In a conversation I had with captain B. on the subject, he treated the idea of the American government's protecting their seamen with the utmost contempt.

From the style of the following letter we suspect it to be a communication of Yrujo's, the *intriguing* ex-minister of Spain—particularly from the solicitude to have it appear that the expedition originated in the U. States.

[*Aurora.*]

Miranda. In addition to the contents of the following letter, we learn by the Resolution, that the two schooners were carred into Porto Cavello. *Phil. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from Caraccas, dated 15 May.

"Ever since the departure of the traitor Miranda, from New-York, we have watched his motions and observed all his operations at Jacquemel. On the 24th of March he appeared on the coast with the corvette Leander, two schooners, the Bacchus and the Bee. He landed five emissaries, and on the same day he was attacked by our vessels of war—he sustained the attack with courage, for a moment, but observing our vessels preparing to board, he fled in a dastardly manner, after throwing over part of his military stores.

"The two schooners were captured after a slight resistance. Three of the persons on board threw themselves into the sea—but two of them were immediately picked up, the other was drowned.

"We have taken 50 of these brigands, who will soon have their trial. We have also taken the 5 emissaries who were landed with their commissions, uniforms &c guns pistols, saddles, military stores, and a number of proclamations headed with *liberty*, and printed by *your firm ers* to revolutionise this province. In a word we have captured all but the Leander, and there is little doubt she will soon be brought in by our vessels who are in pursuit of her. A great reward is offered for capture of her and captain Lewis"

Sale by Auction.
By order of the orphans' court, will be sold, on the premises, immediately after Mr. Job Smith's property, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant,
Two large and valuable Lots of GROUND, fronting on Hammond and Cove-streets, nearly opposite to Mr. Henry Schroeder's country seat, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. John Hammond.
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.
June 24.

Will be Published
At 10 o'clock THIS DAY,
And may be had at Fryer & Clarks, printing office, corner of Market-space and Second-street; Messrs. Samuel Butler, Warner & Hanna, Geo. Keatinge, C. J. Byrne, Pratt-street, and James M'Henry, at the office of the American
THE CELEBRATED SPEECH
OF
Mr. Henry Grattan,
ON THE MOTION OF MR. FOX, IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT,
FOR THE
Irish Catholics.
Correctly printed from the Dublin copy, comprising 28 octavo pages.
Price 18 1-2 Cents.
From the DUBLIN EVENING POST.
Many of the members belonging to this country who spoke in the debate, distinguished themselves in a manner highly honorable to their characters as patriots and Legislators. The speeches of Colonels Hutchinson and Dillon excited uncommon interest in the House, and the Empire at large must ever peruse with awe and admiration the eloquent appeal of *Henry Grattan*, delivered with an ardour not abated by years, nor disconcerted by a Legislature, new to him, but of whose body he should continue to form a distinguished & leading ornament. The silence, the attention, and anxiety evinced when he rose to deliver his sentiments, are described by the London Editors as unrivalled—"His eloquence" says a ministerial Print, "is of a distinct species from the eloquence of any other man—he stands alone—and he is able to stand alone."—This honest acknowledgment (from an adversary) of Mr. Grattan's stupendous talents demand no comment—it is incontrovertable
June 19 d

To Let,
A Capital STAND for the GROCERY BUSINESS—Enquire at No. 6, Bowly's wharf.
June 6. d4tlaw4t