AMERICAN, AND

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

Ditte Paper 7 1. Conette 5 Dolle. per Annum

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1804.

Looking Glasses.

TOR SALE, at No. 2, Calvert-atreet, West side, next to Doctor Mathews's an extensive assortment of Pier and Sconce Glasses, in gilded, ornamented, mallogany and plain frames, with Tollet, Dressing and Stand do. Convex Minnons, Girandoles, and elegant Prints, Varnishes, Paints, Parnting Ink. &c. The whole of the above articles will be sold very low for cash, or approved notes, by ...

JOHH M'ELWEE. Old glasses repaired, and plates silvered or taken in exchange-Paintings, Prints, &c.

framed. october 5

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BILIOUS PILLS.

Just received direct from the Patentee, A large supply of those valuable Pills, and are for cale in the subscriber, who is constantly supplied immediately from the patentes. Druggists and retailers may be supplied on good terms, and a liberal credit. Certificates of their tues, from practitioners and others, may 'e seen at the subscriber's-No family sea medieine chert, or plantation, ought to be a day with-JAMES RICE. out them. Agent for Baltimore.

september 6

Patent Medicines.

Just received direct from the Patensee and for Sale Br GEORGE MARIS DRUGGIST, No 140. Market-street. DR. RAWSON's

Anti-Bilicus and Stomath Bitters. THERE perhaps never has been offered to the nual c, a composition of mer kineso efficacious a. a powerful, and yet so safe in the hands of all descriptions of people.

Crudities and indigestion, in the fist passages producing systematic debility, by denriving the system of that postion of neurishment so equisite to health; and producing that exquisite sensibility of the nervous system, the frequent effects of which are obvicus; such as pains in the head, fainting coldness of the limbs, numbness, dryness of the skin, cold sweats, lowness' of spirits, melancholly, loss of appetite, sickness of the stomach, vomiting, sour belching, hickuping, &c. we entirely cured by this medicine

They remove the acrit and super abundance of the bile, the consequences of which are, bi lious, yellow, slow, nervous, putrid fevers, intermittenis and gues.

These bitters stimulate and strengthen the coats of the stomsch, restore, o the nervez heir tone and firmness, producir g intensible perspiration; removing all those hypocondrical and nervous affections in men, and hysterical and eachedichabits in women. They dispose to brickness, those persons, who before taking them were melanchely low spirited, and trembling. They remove those sleepy, aull sensations, head achs, &c. Rheumatisms have in a few weeks been entirely removed; coughs, arising from a relaxed state of the lungs, are cured by repeate, dones of this exercient tonic pitters.

There are a great variety of other cases in which this me c'ee has been particularly useful terms. as set for hat large in the papers accompanying each box. Price;50 cents.

DR. RAWSON's

Antt-Bilious Pills, or Family Physic. These Pills taken once in 8 or 10 days, in cases of indigestion, costiveress, head aches, pairs in the stemach, bowels, &c. and the use of the Anti-Bilious Birers, in the intermed ate bas relieved patients, almost to a miracle. Price 25 cents.

> Dr. Rawson's itch Ointment. This Ointment is so generally known, it will be needless to say much in favor of it. Experiment has ascenained, beyond a doubt that it is als: fe and vertain remed, not only for the lich. buy for almost all kinds of cutaneous eruptions. -Price 42 cents.

Dr. i awson's Worm Powder. It is from the long and repeated experience of the infallible nature of this medicine, in completely destroying and expelling from the body all kilds of WORMS, that the author now of. fers it for general use, having a firm conviction that there is no medicine in circulation that can vie with it in diseases of this kind. - Price 50 cents per package.

- Dr. Thomson's Tooth Paste. For the Scurvey in the Teth and Gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth ; it like-ire takes all disagreeable smells from. the breath, which generally arise from sourlivic guars and had teeth. It is a safe application and much used by all those who value the preservation of their teeth. Price 50 cents per box

Dr. Lee's genuine (Windham) Pilious

الما المستعلقة المالي المتوافق المالية The great sale and increasing demand for these valuable Pills, for there le years past, be speak their intriusic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in bilious and yellow fevers. jaundice, head aches dysentaries, bilious cholics, daipsies: semule complaints, &c.

A Cantion-Each bill of directions will be signed by Samuel Les jun '(the patentee) in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Frice So cents a box.

Hinkley's infallible remedy for the Piles -Price sifty cents a box .-

Very particular directions accompany eath of there valuable midicines. TAUEUS 79

Runaway Negro. TATAS chamitu drest e gate of Frederick V.V. courty, on the 25th July last. Negro JOE -ahran 28 years old; 5 feet 8 inches high, 1 yellowism complexi-n, and seems on both of he bauds, with burns, perticularly on his left Thand athis clothes are tow linen shirt and trow. sers a blue great cial, uc. He says he belongs and ... William Winn, of Haiford county, North master about two years. If his owner does not sielesse him he will be sold for his gaol fees a.

> GEORGE CREAGER. Shariff of Frederick county.

Just Landing, And for sale by the subscribers, 350 barrels Susquehanna HERRINGS, iu

good order for shipping JOHN BARE & Co. No 19, Cheapside wharf. october 9

William D. M'Kim, No. 221. cornerof Haltimore and Liberty-treets Has received by the late arrivals from England

FALL Goods. Aiso, suitable for the West India Market, and en-

titled to drawback, Tow and Flaxen Osnaburgs Checks Calicoes Irish Linens, and Blue Cloths

october 6

John Barney, No. 1 South Liberty-street,

OFFERS FOR SALE, 9.8 and 6.4 plain & figured Cambric Muslins 9.8 dyed Cambrics, white an ! printed Marseilles, Dimities, Calicoes, Bandanna and Pellicat Handkerchiefs, &c &c which will, in older to close sales, be soil low, on the usual credit. september 22 d12t es 4t

John Bryan & Co.

AT the Warehouse of M'Culloch & Lannays, No. 13, Caivert-street, have just received and offer for sale, by the piece or package, an assortment of INDIA MUSLINS, viz:

> Baftas Sannahs Cossaes Gurrahs Mulmul handkerchiefs Fine Long CLOTHS for shirting

A sew pieces Trieste I.INENS Which will be sold on moderate terms for cash or good notes. Aug. 1

M. Tiernan and co.

252, BALTIMORE-STREET, Have received by the Fame from Liverpool, TILANNELS. Coatings. Cloths. Half hicks and Kendal Cottons, which will be sold on the usual low terms.

Blue Plains Pullreat Handkis. Sentitled to drawback. Madrass do. ei 61° october 5

Cornelius and John Comegys, No. 176, MARKET-STREET.

TAVE received by the late strival. from London, Liverpool and Hull, an extensive assortment of

FALL Goods,

Amongst which are a beautiful selection of superfine, second and coarse bread Clothe, Cassimeres, Coatings, Flannels, Plains, Kerseys, Fearmaughts, Halfthicks, rose, dussel and p int Prints and Fancy Goods, &c.

Also by the Package, Worsted Hosiery Scarlet Cardinals Manchestry, in small cases Irish Dowlass Brown Selesias Bed Ticken India Bandannas Nails. 6 8, 10, 12 and 20d Ha's, &c. All which they will dispose of on reasonable

october 4

INDIA GOODS, &c.

Jast received per schooner Eliza, captain Smith, from Salem,

A complete assortment of well chosen C.IL. CUTTA GOODS, of the latest importationconsisting of Cubits . Gurrabi.

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		JOHN BU	EFUM	•
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october 2 dit ent azwet Russia Goods. Received per the Ship Harriot, from St. Petere burg White and brown sheetings first quality Ravens duck Sail Cloth Broad and narrow_linen

84, Bowly's wharf.

Drilling , diapers, tickens Feathers, bristles Best clean hemp, and Cordage assorted.

For sale by WM. WILSON & SONS.

To Lease, for a term of years,

ABUT bacres of LAND, on Pratt-street, 1 about 4 of a mile from Baltimore-On the above land is eredied a good two-story frame House, and adjoining are a peach orchard, with abundance of fruit; a never-failing spring of water, with a small rivulet running through part of the land. For further particulars, apply on the premises, to

LIDIA RICHARDSON. september ?

JEU D'ESPRIT:

PAR les plus noirs complots le trone est A B C Nous voyons le royaume en lambeaux D P C Et sans aucun effort le parlement K C Du rang des livres saints la bible est F A C Et l'illustre clerge presque tout D C D Des mains des possesseurs tous les biens sont

La justice a l'intrigue a son bon droit C D Tous les honnetes gens n'ont plus qu'a se G I Et dans la France enfin le mal seul R S T Suffrant d'un tel desordre on devient E B T Mais finissons, lecteur, en voila bien A C Car si l'on me decouvre, on va m' X E Q T.

FROM THE AURORA.

SPANISH AGGRESSIONS! No. VI.

The author of the defence of the conduct of the Spanish government in relation to the wrongs and aggressione committed on the United States, has been for several weeks aiming to from Cad.z and Madrid" written by persons of " intelligence" and respectability; this course, by no means nevel in the annals of diplomatic skill. has been exhibited with suitable variations in form, in the newspapers of Norfalk, Blimore, New-York and this city. First it broke upon us with the lowering aspect of a north-wester, and menaced us with the thunder of of war; presently this storm graduaton at the peremptory demands of an American minister, who oveyed orders aid whose demands would not be granted; then it was an exceptionable delay of a convention; and at length it came out that there was no less than three several clus.s of dispate-1 Respecting the time of notic ti n specifieel in he convention. 2. The denial of claims for spol ations of America who may have a right to by the cruisers of another nation to- | demand compensation for the losses, lerated by Spiin.-3. A clause in a damages or injuries sustained by them law of the United States, authorising in consequence of the excesses committhe president of the U. States, at a luture time when the population would require it, to establish ports of entry on the Mobil-.

omatic dr ma were p'ayed off with the desired effect ime mu t determine; ably be doubted. however between the variety of incideuts, the public mind was for a time at a loss to determine the real objects of the Spanish court, or the real causes of dispute. The state of p: eparatien was seized upon with address, and forth comes a circumstantial and labored vindication of the conduct of the Spanish government.

We c uid have wished that the decorum which marks the first essay in behalf of Spain had not been violated by a scandalous and outrageous attack on the executive of the United States, in the Philadelphia Gazette, charging a mode by which the above mentioned the executive with no less a crime than descending to the lowest species of Italian int.igue to stir up msu-rection in the Spanish provinces. Indeed we know not how the attorney of the district can avoid bringing that libel before the tribe the production of any agent of Spain | it does by this convention) to itself, its in this country, it should be known, and it must be considered as coming from | rights which they now have, and under such a source unless the most formal denial is made, or the avowal of the real author published. It is not of the nature of our local concerns, in which the acts of public men are exposed to the scrutiny of their fellow citizens, it is a charge of that nature which involves the interests and the good faith of the government with those of other nations. We repeat, we cannot believe that the attorney of the

district can overlo k it. Satisfied of its fallacy, we shall proceed to notice the sober defence which has been issued with all the heavy formality and all the pompous obscurity of Spanish diplomacy.

We are told that a " thick weil covers the particulars of the existing differences it is to be necessarily inferred, that he who proposes to draw this veil aside, is possessed of a perfect knowledge o those weighty offairs that remain to be

developed. He assures us nevertheless, that tho' this thick veil covers the particulars, yet the "heads or points" of misunderstand. ing have been pretty " correctly stated in some Virginia papers, and two or three

others edited in this city." Those "heads or points" are the three which we have above noticed, and upon which at the period of their first sppearance as " letters from Spain;" and shall now take the opportunity of repeating what we then urged-and that the subject may be completely before the public, we shall here give the whole convention as it was agreed upon.

A CONVENTION

treaty or the laws of nations.

arisen from the excesses committed of the Spanish government. during the late war, by individuals of the second member of this first head either nation contrary to the laws of or point is not of a Better character. nations or the treaty existing between | Had the Spanish government not been the two countries—his Catholic Majesty | notorious for the dilatory and processhas given, for this purpose, full powers | tinating character of its negociations, an the government of the United States of elective body, wearing part of the chaof the said states and their minister character, some appearance of candour plenipotentiary near his Catholic Majes-

一种,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是 第一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就

ty, who have agreed as follows: shall be formed, composed of five commissioners, two of whom shall be ap- which that government ought to have pointed by his Catholic Majesty, two | shewn for the United States; had we others by the government of the United | not sustained injury and moult—had we States, and the fifth by common consent; not during the very period when this and in case they should not be able to convention was before our government o cury public attention by " letters | agree on a person for the fif.h commis- | experienced the most provoking insults sioner, each party shall name one, and and aggressions, such as would have leave the decision to lot; and hereafter justified us in- making war upon the in case of the death, sickness or necessary | Spanish territory—had not these causes absence of any of those already appoint- all existed for some delay, perhaps the ed, they shall proceed in the same presumption on the part of Spain that manner, to the appointment of persons to replace them.

Second.—The appointment of the commissioners being thus made, cach one of them shall take an oath to examine, discuss, and decide on the claims which they are to judge, according to tion has been received as fact—and the ed into distant rumbling or growling; the laws of nations and the existing | newspapers in opposition to the governthen it was shewn to be dissatisfacti- treaty, and with the impartiality justice

may d'etate. Third --- The commissioners shall meet and hold their sessions in Madiid, where, with n the term of eighteen months (to be reckoned from the day on over for its ratification, which did not which they may assemble) they shall take place tell towards the last period of receive all clain. which, in consequence of this convention, may be made, as well by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty as by the citizens of the United States ted by Spanish subjects or American

Fourth.—The commissioners are authorised by the said contracting parties, to hear and examine on oath, every ques-All these little incidents in the dip- tion relative to the said demands, and to receive as worthy of credit all testimony, Blankets, Manchestry, Stuffs and Hosiery, suitable effect—whether or n t with the authenticity of which cannot reason-

> Fifth -From the decisions of the commissioners, there shall be no appeal, and the agreement of thice of them shall give full force and effect to their decisions, as well with respect to the justice of the claims, as to the amount of the indemnifications which may be adjudged to the claimants; the said contracting parties obliging themselves to satisfy the said awards in specie, withour deduction, at the times and places pointed out, and under the conditions which may be expressed by the board of commissioners.

Sixth.—It not having been possible for the said plenipotentiaries to agree upon brard of commissioners should arbitrate the claims originating from the excesses of foreign cruisers, agents, consuls or tribunals, in their respective territorie. whic's might be imputable to their two subjects or citizens, respectively, all the which they may hereafter bring forward their claims, at such times as may be most convenient to them.

Seventh .- The present convention shall have no force or effect until it be ra ified by the contracting parties, and the ratifi cations shall be exchanged as soon as pissible. In faith whereof, we, the underwritten pleaspotentiaries, have signed this coevention, and have affixed thereto our respective seals.

Done at Midrid, this eleventh day hundred and two.

PEDRO CEVALLOS, (Scal.) CHARLES PINCKNEY, (Scal.)

The first "head or point" of difference with the court of Spain," from whence is stated in the Spanish defence to beas follows:

First, that time be allowed to give notice to their subjects of the convention, which has not yet been done, as they considered totally abandoned by the A merican government.

This the author of the defence says " cannot be considered as a very important point, but inasmuch as it appears to be grounded on strict justice." We are ready to admit more than is asked-nay to assert that any thing required by strict justice, so far from being of little importance, is of the first importance.

But what are the real merits of this first " head or point," a reference to the third article of the convention will shew that under the very terms and conditions of the convention, 'time more' than adequate was allowed to give notice of the convention to Spanish subjects. The commissioners were to meet at Madrid. Between his Catholic Majesty and the and eighteen months from the day of their United States of America, for the Lifest meeting was allowed to receive indemnification of those who have claims; in the ordinary course of things weakness of the cause which tearsts to sustained losses, damages or injuries, six months at least must elapse be-: such frivolity and marepresentations for in consequence of the excesses of fore the commissioners could meet at individuals of either nation; during | Madrid; so that two whole rears were the late war; contrasty to the existing. in fact allowed. The first part of this, " head or point" therefore if at war with ahtwo .

His Catholic Majesty and the govern- | common sense; and carries with it somement of the United States, wishing thing of a character not very consistent amicably to adjust the claims which have, with the professed elevation and lionor

to his excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, sobjection on the score of delay might counsellor of state, gentleman of the have worn a plausible countenance. bed chamber in employment, first secre- Were our government of that character tary of state and universal dispatcie, and which supercedes deliberation, and subsuperintendant-general of the post and stitutes the will of a monarch or a mipost offices in Spain and the Indies; and | nister, for the discussions of a numerous America, to Charles Pinckney, a citizen | racter of the legislative in its complex might be given to presences founded on delay; had the conduct of Spain, or of First .- A board of commissioners its officers towards the United States comparted with justice and the respect we had abandoned the convention might have worn an appearance of sincerity.

But there is a species of misrepresentation, in this part of the Spanish defence, that meri's particular notice, " Madrid and Cadiz letters," the decepment of the United States, have agreed upon it in support of the injustice of

The author of the defence says-"the convention was signed in 1802, and sent the last session of congress. What the mulives were with our government files w::ter pretends not be a Spaniard] to delay the ratification for near two years, it is not our intention to investigate."

Now here are either wilful omissions and perversions of fact, or the author quat be himself involved in that thick veil which he supposes covers the transachions. What are the facts? The convention was signed at Madrid on the 11th day of August, 1802, and received in the United States about Christmas

On the 18th of October, 1802, Don J. V. Morales, formally interdicted our deposit at New Orleans, und shut up the trade of the whole western c untry. On the 20th December, advice was received of the aggression at Washington city, and on the 22d, a communication was made by the President to Congress. Nevertheless, the convention with Spain was presented to the senate, in which the opinions of some members was, that war should be immediately commenced—it was declared in open senate -" Every part of the world furnishes cause of complaint against Spain, scarceiy a mail has arrived for a year past, that has not brought some account of her outrages. They insult our national flag, they seize our merchantmen-they plunder our merchants-they abuse our earnen-they shackle them and consign them to dungeons-and now they shut up our whole western country-and is this peace and good faith? If this be governments, they have expressly agreed | peace, God give us war!" A senator bunal of justice—If the audacious libel that each government shall reserve (as from Massachusetts moved for taking immediate passession of the Spanish. territory, considering the act of the Irtendant as an act of purposed hostility. During the remainder of the ses-

sion to the 24th of February, 1803, the serate was principally occupied by this subject. Was it surprizing that & convention so comparativaly insignificant in its nature and consequences, should be suspended that session, in order to take p the more stupendous injury and aggression of New Orleans?

It appears then that independent of the nature of our deliberative executive. there were other solem. and just ressons of August, one thousand eight for suspending any decision on that convention; and it is peculiarly unfortunate for the defender of Spanish aggressions. that he should in fact rely upon the injury which Spain had done us at New Orleans as an excuse for denying us justice for wrongs on the nigh sees and in her owa ports and harbors !

It appears also that the writer mistakes the fact, when he states that the delay of ratification on our part was near two years! The convention was dand 11th Augus', 1802. On the 6th of December. 1803 it was read a first time that acsson in senate; -- whether it was passed in the week or not, is uncertain and certainly immaterial; but in a question where delay is urged, the time that ought in justice to be calculated, is that between the first receipt from Spain and its first discussion in the senate when in order of ratification; at period three weeks short of a year! And taking it an possible that it ought to be considered as under consideration from its date to its ratification, the whole time instead of ... " near two years," dres not altogether

nieka a year and a half. This breach of the desence is of too'h silly, too puerde a character to merit io much et:ention, but at it masks the support, we have deemed it-proper to

examine it thoroughly.

We apprehend them, that we have