

AMERICAN AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1804.

McCulloch & Poor, No 197, Market street.

HARDWARE, And expect the remainder by the first arrivals.

For sale, FOR a term of years, a Negro man, about 19 years of age.

50 chests Hyson Skin Tea, 30 hds, N. E. Ru.

German Redemptioners, Of whom there are still on board the Bremen ship West.

Wet Nurse Wanted, ONE of a good character may hear of a place by applying to the printers.

William D. McKim, No. 221 corner of Baltimore and Liberty streets.

Russia Goods, Received per the Ship Harriet, from St. Petersburg.

India Goods, FOR SALE, on accommodating terms, at the Warehouse of Mr. Eperaim Whitney.

Removal, L. D. DUCODRAY, HAS the honor of informing his friends and the public in general.

Advertisement, A MAN who can teach the English language with peculiar propriety.

Twenty Dollars Reward, RAN away from the subscriber on the 14th inst. a German servant named MA.

Ben. and Geo. Williams, Have received per schooner William, capt. Cleveland.

An active middle aged woman, who can be well recommended, is wanted to assist in cooking and to attend to other household concerns.

Removal, J. BASSETT, Dentist, HAS removed from Gay street, No. 25, to No. 24, South street.

Jamer Biscoe, No. 21, Calvert street, HAS received by the ships Fame, and Sally from Liverpool.

For Charleston, s. c. The fast sailing brig NEUTRALITY, Captain West.

O. and J. Fuller, 87, MARKET STREET, (late Fuller & Brown) HAVE this day received from their manufactory.

Sherry Wine, 50 quarter casks of the best quality just received from New York.

Sperry and Barnes, 183, MARKET STREET, Offer for Sale on reasonable terms, for approved paper.

M. Tiernan & Co. I HAVE REMOVED to No. 252, BALTIMORE STREET, opposite where they formerly resided.

Cornelius and John Comegys, No. 176, MARKET STREET, HAS received by the late arrivals, from London Liverpool and Hull.

FALL GOODS, Amongst which are a beautiful selection of superline, second and coarse broad Cloths.

Isaiah Balderston and Son, At the sign of the Fan and Screen, 52, Front street, Old Town, Baltimore.

George Maris, Druggist, No. 143, Market street, HAS JUST RECEIVED, 500 wt. Glauber SALTS.

MAHOGANY, About 10,000 feet best Mahogany in the log, and about 10 thousand cut to different dimensions.

William Wilson & Sons, In addition to their supply of RUSSIA GOODS, have received by the Diana, from Liverpool.

Looking Glasses, FOR SALE, at No. 3, Calvert street, west side, next to D. For Mathews's an extensive assortment of Pier and Sconce Glasses.

Notice, THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken out a licence, and that the AUCTION & COMMISSION business will be carried on in the large and commodious warehouse.

Notice to the Public, THE great utility and convenience in the present mode of carrying the dead in a hearse, has been witnessed by the citizens of Baltimore.

FROM THE AURORA, SPANISH AGGRESSIONS! No. VIII. We have shewn that the author of the defence of Spanish aggressions, has either mistaken or wilfully confounded the conventions of 1800 and 1803.

But the writer not satisfied with the gratuitous arguments deduced from a supposed connexion of the French treaties of 1778, with those of 1803, but which have no real existence or connexion; resorts to an indirect acknowledgement, that Spain was at the period of the aggression in her ports and territory.

After drawing the conclusion from his erroneous premises concerning the treaties of 1778 and 1803, that the business being thus settled (which we have shewn was not the case) he says it is evident we cannot call upon Spain for retribution!

And he again goes on to repeat that by our last convention "we have relinquished and abandoned all our claims upon France—then Spain is evidently released in the same manner!"

We shall now undertake to shew, that the advocate of Spain is as unfortunate in his conclusions even if his premises were correct; as he has been throughout the whole of his defence.

The last convention with France, is that which relates to the security of the "payment of the sum due by France to the citizens of the United States."

This convention is of the same date as the treaty of cession of Louisiana, and instead of abandoning "without limitation" or modification our claims for injury;

Art. I. Declares that debts due by France to citizens of the United States, contracted before that date, 30th April, 1803, shall be paid with six per cent. interest, from the time of presenting the accounts and vouchers.

Art. II. Refers to a correlative estimate of the debts.

Art. III. Determines when and how they shall be paid.

Art. IV. That no debts shall be comprehended, but such as are due to citizens of the U. S. who have been or are yet creditors of France for supplies, for embargoes, and prizes made at sea.

Art. V. Defines more particularly the nature of valid and invalid claims.

1. Captures of which the council of prizes ordered restitution.

2. Debts contracted by the nation with individuals.

3. Prizes condemned not to be claimed.

4. Citizens of America residing in any other country or in foreign partnership can have no claim.

These we apprehend are something very different from an abandonment of claims without any limitation or modification whatever; we rather consider them to be definite and co-extensive with the principles of the law of nations; and considering the abandonment of the claims of the citizen by Mr. Adams's administration; we conceive that the conduct of France was liberal and magnanimous.

The remaining eight articles of the convention, are merely regulatory, and precautionary, against spurious claims. But the second paragraph of the tenth article merits quotation—it is thus—

"The rejection of any claim (by the commissioners) shall have no other effect than to exempt the United States from the payment of it; the French government reserving to itself the right to decide definitively on such claims, so far as it concerns itself."

It appears then, that so far from the United States having by the last convention, abandoned and relinquished all claims upon the French republic, express provision was made for every legitimate claim; and surely Spain cannot be said to be released from her obligation; because France magnanimously stipulated for the payment of every just claim against her.

We must consider Spain in either of two points of view—either as an independent and just nation; or as degenerate, abject and faithless!

That she holds pretensions to the character of an independent nation, her negotiations, her state, the very insolenence and meanness of her emissaries indicate!

What a miserable picture does this haughty and audacious scolding present, mixed with the mean and pitiful arguments drawn from the peculiar situation of Spain as the secretary of France!

Men who presume upon obtaining relief from alternate bravado and peccorum ake mankind, deceive themselves, and excite only the scorn or the pity of freemen.

The writer appears by the concluding portions of this first essay to have resorted to some wretched pettifogger to quibble out a case. If the "Citizens" to whom the defender of Spanish aggressions adverts, have furnished no better reasoning on the opinion propounded by the Spanish minister, miserable indeed must be the estimation in which he holds the "Citizens," and biting must be considered the irony of the accompanying expressions, altho' good and true Americans!

In fact the sophistry of the remaining part of the essay, appears ironical throughout; and whether intended to be serious or not, is perfectly ludicrous. Having set out upon erroneous premises, it cannot disappoint the reader to find a quantity of collateral absurdity taken in on the way.

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