

# AMERICAN.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20. 1805.

## TO THE HUMANE.

The Victims of the War, while they have the fatigues of battle, and 192 hundred and infantine diseases, principally women and children, have been temporally disabled by the horrors of the Slave-trade, & have been exposed to life, that a few numbers, who as they have not the means of subsistence, still are an almost naked and in the most indifferents, from the want of raiment to protect them from the keen and piercing blasts of winter's wintry. They therefore are soon earnestly supplied a further supply of adulterated substances, & especially of that kind adapted for women and children's use.

Notwithstanding the thus imprudently expressed in a late paper, relative to the fate of Captain William Fabens, of the schooner *Lily*, of this port, we are extremely happy to announce, that he arrived safe at Gloucester yesterday morning.—While we are confident captain F. has brought no "Virginia" *French* with him (except *Corn* and *Fitz*) we feel a hope that *E. C.* will continue to have such commanders.

*Salem Register.*

It is with sincere regret we find that the privateer, mentioned in our last as having been left engaged with the Ardent, has succeeded in capturing several of the homeward bound crew of merchantmen from St. Domingo, for Baltimore. Our informant is a sailor who was landed on Wednesday, from on board the privateer, at Cove Henry. He states, that he was on board the *Lily*, Anna-Maria Bryant, of Baltimore, which was among the vessels taken. The Ardent succeeded in beating off the privateer, who mistaking her guns (32lb corbonades) for wooden ones ran close along side and fired into her but received immediately a discharge of grape and musketry, which killed a great number of her men. After maintaining a short action she fled off, and went in chase of the other vessels. She was afterwards beat off by the *Lily* and *Felicity*. He says that the male *eight or ten prizes*, of which he recollects the names of only the *brig Hunter*, captain Williams, and *Philip*, captain Buffington. The ship Ardent he thinks either has foundered or will founder. She was extremely craggy and deeply laden; and must have been much injured in the action, if not by the fire of the privateer, by the weight of her own metal; she was very leaky when she failed.

The privateer is not a schooner, but a brig, called *Le Bonaparte*, belonging to Point Petre, Guadalupe, mounting 18 guns, and had three hundred men on board when she attacked the fleet. She was chased by the Cambrian frigate on Tuesday, but ran her out of sight in a few hours. She is now off the Capes, cruising for the remainder of the fleet, and for vessels bound outward for St. Domingo.

*Norfolk Ledger.*

There are many circumstances which induce us to doubt the veracity of the above.

*Herald.*

[As the brig *Hunter* has arrived in the Bay, and the Ardent and the *Philip* are the only vessels missing, we may safely pronounce the above a fabrication.]

From G. Dobbin's Check Book.

## Cathedral Church Lottery.

Twenty-Sixth Day's Drawing.

500 tickets drawn this day.

Prize of 200 dollars;

No. 18986

Prize of 100 dollars;

No. 2936

Prizes of 50 dollars;

Nos. 247 5590 12944

Prize of 25 dollars;

No. 6631

Prizes of 20 dollars:

Nos. 572 1162 1790 2662 3312 3487  
3769 3874 4129 4150 5178 5202 5540  
5667 6154 6395 6861 7562 10306  
0470 11084 12659 12960 12976 13484  
229 14392 14688 14744 14722 14896  
16187 16387 16458 16658 17433 17597  
17710 17889 18289 18350 18401 18590  
19035 19385 20185 20458 20691.  
And 52 of 15 dollars:

Gain this day 785—Total gain 12,005.  
The first drawn blank, on Thursday next, after 200 tickets will be entitled to 500 dollars.

The following prizes yet remain undrawn,

1	of	20,000
1	—	10,000
2	—	5,000
1	—	4,000
1	—	2,000
5	—	1,000
12	—	500
17	—	200
137	—	100
143	—	50
150	—	25
1772	—	20

AND

15

Whole, half and quarter tickets for sale by

GEORGE DOBBIN.

## FOR THE AMERICAN.

IN the various transactions of commerce, new evils are frequently brought before the judiciary, which require new laws; & thus too, in the intercourse of nations, new and varied relations may arise to require new regulations.

The law of marine justice is individual armament in all instances, but it is also used in the support of illegal depredation, & punishment is inflicted on the guilty nation. Thus also, the law of war, of course, it punishes the armament of the wretched, should, in equity, not provide for punishment for the use of arms. This is a simple and reasonable position. But it may be urged that the mercantile marine already has by its own laws of nations, and is also inflicting upon the nation against whom this contraband or illegal trade is carried on;—and we occur the novel situation arising from the modern system of colonization.—France has few ships of war; indeed France one to prevent the illegal trade, therefore it is *qua* *risus a vox et pre terit milia*, a mercenary—for in the present predicament of France, armed ships may carry on the illegal trade as a robber may plunder a defenceless man, and how would robbery increase unless a punishment was annexed on discovery and conviction. But the merchants will very justly urge, that the strong French privateers can capture them for carrying contraband; and whilst this assumption of governmental power exists, I must confess that the government authorizing such practice, can with little justice complain of armaments. Privateers should certainly be restrained to the capture of enemy's vessels, and prohibited from all interference with neutrals—an article should be made by treaty to this effect; for it is evident that privateers, the *Burks* of the ocean, who avow'd and only object is plunder, will not be very delicate in the use of their power, or regard in their construction of the laws, against contraband. In my humble opinion, it would be just to establish a law to punish those at home who violated neutrality by carrying arms & ammunition to rebels, as our allies would prohibit and annex a penalty or punishment to the privateers who should in any way molest neutrals. (To prove to be by their vouchers) who ever their cargo may be or whatever their destination.—The desire of the government of the United States must be to have fair commerce, unfeared and whilst it is fair commerce is obnoxious to depredation, the government very justly and wisely permit their merchants to arm in self-defence.—But if nations, hereto fore, intent upon violence or self-defence than fair dealing, have not made a law to prevent the supply of contraband articles by their own subjects, why should not the United States magnanimously give an example to prevent the abuse of arms in forcing an illicit trade? He who acquiesces in the commission of a crime, becomes parties to a criminal.

The living government has remonstrated against the exportation of arms and ammunition to St. Domingo.—The French government complains that they were introduced by force. The question is: Will this government reject a proposition to pass a law, annexing a penalty to the use of arms? This law has passed the house of representatives, and it rejected in toto by the senate, what will be the probable reply of France? She may say, that although, according to Vattel, a people who have driven their masters out of an island and declaring itself independent may be acknowledged as such, yet the nation prevented by another enemy from retaking the island, may refuse such acknowledgement and that considering peculiar circumstances, her allies are in honor and anxiety towards her bound to prevent the conveyance of arms and ammunition by every means in their power.—When neutral maritime powers convoy their merchantmen, they either permit a search of them under the public faith & statement of their cargoes.—In the present instance the merchantmen if carrying on an illegal trade will oppose.—France has not a navy to compel them to submit.—Shall then this hostile trade by citizens not be counteracted by some prohibitory laws and penalties? Justice to the fair trader prompts such a law, as belligerent powers will be less hostile, and as such a law may prevent enmity and warfare; who can it injure? Only the dealer in contrabands.—If bonds are taken it is ab initio vexatious and many may be embarrassed by it; besides I cannot comprehend why such a measure of suspicion should be adopted against all—Let the government allow its citizens to arm as they please, but establish a penalty for the abuse of those arms—and unless such a penalty is fixed it is easy to foresee what combats will take place, what enmities will arise and what hostilities must ensue.—The right of search being a violent unjust measure, though admitted reciprocally by governments, will be constantly opposed by individuals, and this nation will precipitately agitate this point before it is powerful enough to enforce it.

The executive has now a fair opening and a fine opportunity to propose to every power the amelioration of the honest merchant's condition—by proposing a subsidiary article to treaties, and as kindred obtains a reciprocation of kindness, this is the period when the United States may shew their impartiality and love of equity, by checking, as far as lies in the power of government, all supplies of contraband to any

country. If it could be urged that the extreme importance of St. Domingo will render it necessary to consider whether no less than depend upon this country even required, and whether such a settlement is to be considered, it a general law applicable to all nations should be fixed—an oath may be preferred, a statement of each vessel's cargo may be required, and when the vessel returns from St. Domingo, a bond for payment of the cargo taxes may be required; in short, some arrangement should be adopted to prevent the just retribution of bold and wicked men.—Selling contraband profits by an immoral, unchristian & illegal use of arms and ammunition, should be counteracted by an upright nation.—This is the way to be esteemed and to avoid war. Had I the power and was I a sovereign, I should make it death to those who put on board arms to supply belligerent powers—I would protect my subjects, allow them to protect themselves in a fair trade, but prohibit and punish the unfair, dishonest supply of arms.

## Union Bank of Maryland,

24th JANUARY, 1805.

PROPOSALS will be received, until the 27th February next, for a suitable Lot of Ground wherein to erect a Banking House for this institution. A particular description of the property is required, and the price demanded for the same.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
R. H. GIBBON, T. H. C. &c.

January 25.

## SHIP-NEWS

New-York, January 23.

We learn by several returns from the south side of Long Island, that the ship ashore near Islip, supposed to be the frigate Revolution, is a 20 gun ship, loaded in part with sugar—where she is from we have not learned. Her crew is composed of Spaniards and Portuguese. They had thrown overboard her guns, and about 80 barrels of sugar; but there was but little prospect of getting her off.

The brig Agenora, from Guadalupe, also ashore on the south side of Long Island, has been driven over the bar on which she struck, into deeper water, and has filled.

On Thurday last a ship was seen fast in the ice about twenty miles above Hellgate.

Captain Davis, master of the Schooner Joseph of Edenton, arrived in this city, via Baltimore, informs, that he was cast away the 26th November on French Key, vessel and cargo totally lost; that he with his crew effected a landing on one of the islands—and without any other subsistence than two barrels of fish, which floated from the wreck, they remained on the island fifteen days, when himself, his mate and two men, were taken off by the schooner *Northwind*, Bishay, from St. Domingo bound to Baltimore, leaving two of his men on the Islands, who were at such a distance as rendered it impossible for them to gain the boat in time, to get on board the Northwind.

Cleared, ship Enterprise, Thompson, Bordeaux; brig Prudence, Bunker, Dublin; schooner Lion, Sellick, St. Croix; sloop Sea Flower, Hathaway, Edenton.

Norfolk, January 19.

Arrived schooner Mohawk, Quattle, 20 days from Port-au-Prince. Sailed in company with the ship Leonard, Richard, and schooner Nancy, Alley, for N. York; schooner Eagle, Kemp, Philadelphia, and brig Flame, Young, for this port—parted with the Flame in the latitude of Charleston, about 6 days ago.—Left ship Hindostan, Lewi, New York; Louisiana, White, and Neptune, Taylor, Philadelphia; Lucy-Ann, Hamilton, Baltimore; and brig Dolly, Cowper, New York; Jane, Gardner, Baltimore.—A number of others—names not recollect.

Brig May, Louisa, Farrar, hence has arrived at Gonavas.

Sgt'r Ezra, Gilbert, from Nevis, went up East River on Thursday.

Entered, ship Tobago, Dunn, Jamaica.

Cleared, sloop Sarah, Brownrigg, Guernsey.

Savannah, January 10.

Entered, sloop Eagle, Suarez, St. Augustine.

Cleared, ship George and Mary, Graves, West Indies; brig George Washington, Barrott, Liverpool; Lucy, Bragdon, Liverpool; Georgia, Burnham, New York; schooner Sally, Haley, Jamaica, Neptune, Cate, St. Thomas's.

To Rent, in Market-street,

A THREE story Brick Building, in one of the best situations in this city for business—Possession will be given the 1st of April or May. Apply to the proprietors.

January 30.

east

BALTIMORE.

Amicable Dancing Assembly. THE subscribers are respectfully informed, that the Third Assembly will take place TOMORROW the 31st inst to which citizens can obtain admittance for Four, and strangers for Three Dollars the evening.

January 30.

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Advertisement.

THE advertiser offers his services to the public in the translation of the French and Spanish languages into English, or either of them into that of the other.

He is to be met with, on application, at the office of Mr. Jacob F. Levy.

January 16.

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To be sold at private sale,

By the subscriber, at their auction room,  
15 pipes first proof Bordeaux Brandy  
25 casks do Claret  
95 boxes do do Cordial  
20 do. superior do do  
8 hds. Cloves  
32 bales Cinnamon  
1 case Nutmeg, and  
A few lbs. first quality Muscovado Sugar.

January 4.

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For Sale,

40 pipes old genuine Cognac BRANDY, of fine flavor, and  
10 tons Campeachy LOGWOOD, by BENJ. & GEO. WILLIAMS.

December 31.

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## For Bristol,

The fast-sailing Ship

J. V. A.

With 200 tons, will sail on the opening of the navigation. For passage, on-tent, having excellent accommodations, apply to CHARLES WIRGMAN, No. 215 Market-street,

150 Broad-street,

200 gross of Paper Bottles

30 casks of Salt Irons

50 barrels of Spanish Brown

300 lbs. Negro Pipe

5 cases Hams

10 baskets of very best Double Gloucester

Cheese

6 doz. Iron Tea Kettles, assorted

A quantity of Iron Bolts, do. sizes

21 boxes Plates

1 Campana

An assortment of English Watches and fashionable London Jewelry, and an invoice of Plated Ware.

January 2.

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Robert Cary Long

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he intends to decline the lumber business as soon as the year, for which he occupies the stock on hand will be disposed of on reasonable terms, either by himself or Mr. Samuel Martin, who is fully authorized to collect the debts.....these in arrears are requested to make speedy payment—particularly those whose accounts are of long standing.