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THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1805.

From the (Richard) ENGLISH.

SHORT DIALOGUES FOR THE USE
OF FEDERAL EDITORS.

Dialogue 1st: On Declaration of Independence. Between the editor of the *Baltimore & Annapolis Gazette* and a Democrat.

Rep: What an impudent! Was this instrument then be eternally attributed to the pen of Mr. Jefferson?

Dem: Truth is said to be eternal.

Rep: Is not imposture! An enlightened genius will always arise, to strip the visage from the imposter's face, and expose him in his native deformity.

Dem: You then are to be the enlightened genius, while we have been the infamous impostors. Perhaps the encomium is just as much merited as the reproach. Make good then your boasted pretensions; but beware that the same malignant genius, which has hitherto prompted all your virulent attacks upon the private character and public administration of Mr. Jefferson, does not like the Demon of Barsisa, mislead you in your present pursuit. You have strip Mr. Jefferson of every social virtue; you and your *infatuated senator from Virginia*. While the voice of Europe was sounding his public services in full chorus, you have assuredly attempted to sling in your discordant notes. And now as if unwilling to leave him a single merit or unable to injure him in any other way, you are attempting to rob him of his literary laurels.

Rep: Yes! I insist upon it that Mr. Jefferson is not the author of this celebrated declaration.

Dem: You admit then that if he was not the artist, the work itself would be worthy of commendation. You feel that it has considerable merits; and you are then far solicitous to rob him of his pretensions. You will admit then that if Mr. Jefferson be the author, he is entitled to all those laurels of which you are ambitious to deprive him? Why, then do you believe that he is not?

Rep: "Because I have in my possession an exact copy, verbatim et literatim, of Mr. J.'s draught of the Declaration of Independence, and had it been adopted without the many alterations it underwent, in some instances by retrenching largely, in others by considerable additions, I will venture to say, it would have been a very injudicious publication at the time and d would have reflected disgrace on the American Congress for ever."

Dem: You have then seen a copy? and d you assert an exact copy? How are you u certain that the impostor is not somewhere else to be found, and that even your enlightened genius is not made the dupe of his artifice? Which am I to believe? you or the correct editor of the *National Intelligencer*? You who only say the copy and he, who examined the original itself? You who attempted to magnify and wire-draw the many alterations which it underwent; and he who could discover no more than eight or ten alterations in the original composition; not one of which "materially varied" the spirit o the piece?

Rep: "But would any serious politician have made the existence of the African trade, a serious cause of going to war with the mother country?"

Dem: Mr. Jefferson then introduced his grievance into his original declaration and it was expunged by Messrs. Franklin and Lee? And you think such a complaint, so truly worthy of the uniform humanity of Mr. J., so honourable to the liberalised temper of the American Congress, would have reflected a disgrace upon it for ever"? On this point Sir, we differ, as I hope we do on most other political subjects. Had it been my good fortune to have been the associate of Mr. Jefferson on that occasion, I would have joined heart and hand with him in arresting the inundations of this African trade.

I would not have risen against the mother country, because she had tolerated this evil, but because she suffered it to exasperate. If there was no other way of stopping off this trade with Africa, I would at once have severed my connection with the mother country.

Rep: But how is it possible that Mr. Jefferson can be the author of this declaration? The works of every artist are not equal but they are uniform. Now show me any production of Mr. J. which breathes the same spirit, the astonishing *modus vivendi*, which animates this composition.

Dem: In most of the pieces of Mr. Jefferson, there was no occasion to introduce the same energetic style of sentiment. He has generally written on subjects that principally demanded comprehension and clearness of thought.—Hence he is rather a dialectic than an eloquent writer. But do you find no beauty or energy in his Notes on Virginia? In his de-

scription of the Potomac breaking through the Blue Ridge, and its remarks on various terrors? But I need venture no further from the present subject, to prove him competent to the work. Have you seen his "Summary View of the Rights of British America," you recollect, or presume to entertain a single doubt? The Declaration of Independence is in fact a mere text, on which that work is a most luminous and eloquent comment.

Rep: You argue in vain. You may change my convictions, but you can not confound us. It does not have reference to us, how can I expect to support the cause you and supports not?

Dialogue 2d: On the American Revolution. Between the Editor of the *Baltimore & Annapolis Gazette* and a Republican.

Rep: What an inglorious writer is our dear worthy President! In his first message to Congress, he asserts that the "other day taken by Spain to the validation of her title to the Country of Louisiana; and never been withdrawn"; its exact limits however remaining to be settled between us." Now let me ask, how those objections could have been withdrawn, when it is deemed necessary to dispatch a plenipotentiary minister to the Court of Madrid, to evacuate these objections; and when we know that the minister has actually talked in removing them?

Dem: Frithie is it you or Mr. Jefferson, who mixes incongruities together? When a man sets before you wine and spirit, and you employ them both for the same purpose; who is guilty of incongruity? he who places them separately before you, or you who mistake one for the other? When Mr. Jefferson spoke of objections was it his fault or your misfortune, that your intelligent taste confounded all kinds of objections together, and made them appear as one?

Rep: I ask you, has not Mr. J. first declared that all objections were withdrawn, and are we not now told that objections are raised by the court of Madrid? How can you reconcile this presidential assertion with such a "diplomatic rebuff"? Am I to be indebted to the acuteness of your palate, for discovering this discrimination between things which are essentially the same?

Dem: It requires little acuteness indeed sir, to point out this distinction; and I am sorry by undertaking this simple

task to pay so poor a compliment to your understanding. The objections which Mr. J. mentioned were really of two sorts, though if you again turn to his message, you will find that he used this term only once; objections to the validity of the title itself and objections to the exact limits, covered by that title. Is it so uncommun a case even among individuals, for them to agree upon the purchase of a tract of land, and afterwards to differ upon its boundaries? Such disputes are even frequent though the courses and distances of the lines are even laid down by a written deed; how much more litigious then must be the controversy, where whole countries are transferred from one nation to another, where the boundaries have never been run by a surveyor, and where they are only to be ascertained by constructive clauses of treaties or a prescription that is eternally charging? You have been Major Jackson, the collector of the Port of Philadelphia?

Rep: I once had that good fortune.

Dem: Did you then never differ with a merchant about the exact amount of duties due to the government, at the very time when he admitted that he was the collector of the Treasury?

Dialogue 3d: Spanish affairs. Editors of *Philadelphia Gazette* and *United States Gazette*.

P. Gaz: Ten thousand shames upon our government! The mock and spite of the humblest and most pusillanimous nation on the globe! From the occlusion of the port of New Orleans down to the present moment, the catalogue of Spanish *monopolies* has been increasing in number and magnitude. One might be neglected or jettisoned; and now, as a new gravitation could not be too heavy, a righteous attack has been made on its regular friend.

U. S. G: In the mean time our government is silent. Notwithstanding our extensive commercial connections, our merchants knew not what steps to take, for the government keeps every thing a secret. Was there ever a people professing to be free, that has so small a share in the management of their affairs?

Dem: You put me in mind, gentlemen, of one of Virgil's pastorals; where two simple shepherds are setting up their pipes, and contending who should sing the prettiest and the loudest. But even your reward, I fear, will be worth less than a beechen bowl. One of you declares we ought to go to war because we have been injured by Spain; and the other that we may not be injured by sudden hostilities. One of you declares, we ought to break off the negotiation between our government and the Marquis d'Yrujo, by plunging into a war; the other, by divulging its details.

P. Gaz: I would not even have entered into a negotiation for Louisiana, but would have taken New Orleans by force.

U. S. G: And I have so much respect for the people, that I would not even have kept the negotiation secret.

Dem: And prithee what would each of you have got by your plans? You would have disengaged your nation by going into war before you had resorted to

negociation: You would have acted worse than a tyrant; for even with him, force is but the *ultima ratio*; you would have held New Orleans by a feeble tenure, and you would never have acquired Louisiana; while you would have lost it by divulging the negotiation.—It we must have a war with Spain, let us at least take care to begin with justice on our side. Depend upon it, our armies will meet it with a bolder spirit, when they find that it was impossible to preserve an honorable peace.

U. S. G: But as we trust to the energy of the president? Will you go to war if you cannot negotiate an honorable peace?

Dem: It is ridiculous for you, gentlemen, to usurp to yourselves all regard for the honor of our country. Our ancestors are no less patriotic than your own and not less valiant; and depend upon it, you will find us not less ardent in prosecuting war than we are in preserving peace. Not less ridiculous is it to seek to express a doubt of the energy of the president. For depend upon it, that man's reputation is too deeply involved for him ever to put it to hazard to a crowning of pusillanimous policy.

P. Gaz: But as such a Crisis as this, we think a forcible point of action for the benefit of our citizens might possibly tranquillize our domestic tumults and consolidate into one uniform system, the views of all good men of all parties.

Dem: An union of all honest men! Is this then one of your inducements for a war? Say rather then that you wish for hostilities, because they may possibly promote your own political interests.

Dialogue 4: American Captives. Editor of *A. L. Day's Advertiser and Democrat*.

Rep: Let us ransom our countrymen. If you eminent will not, let us appeal to the feelings of the people. If they have lost all their sympathies, let natural affection no longer be suppressed. The father needs no appeal to contribute to the ransom of his children.

Dem: And would you then degrade your country? Would you rather see your brave countrymen delivered by the inspiration of gold than the force of iron?

If their ransom is not to be effected by the sword, depend upon it there is not an honest man in the union, who will not cheerfully open his purse. But even this would be a dangerous experiment: it would only serve to re-inspire immediate demands and future cupidity of these corsairs.

D. A. Are you then remaining enough to hope, that our arms will be successful? Many experienced men and some of our own officers have given a very different opinion.

Dem: As to this whether the experienced Prelie is a romantic visionary? "I have no doubt my successor will be able to effect their release, and establish peace on such terms as will reflect the highest honor on himself and his country." Remember too we have a new ally! Remember the destination of Eaton!

NORWICH, (Conn.) August 14.

Captain Sangar, who arrived here on Sunday, handed us a copy of the following protest for publication, to present another instance of British aggression on our unprotected commerce.

BARBADOES.

By this public act, or instrument of Protec. being made known and manifest unto all men, that on the day of the date hereof before me, *John Dotteren*, Esq. Justice, Deputy Secretary and Notary Public of this Island, personally came and appeared John Sangar, Master and Commander of the brig Minerva, now riding at anchor in Carlisle Bay in this Island, and John Winship, mariner, belonging also to said vessel, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, requested *me* the said Notary, to make or draw a protest for the reasons following, viz.—Forthat on the tenth day of this instant June, the said brig having arrived in Carlisle Bay aforesaid, and having come to anchor agreeably to the Harbor Master's directions, his Majesty's sloop Vigilant, in getting under weigh, ran foul of the said brig: and the commander of the said schooner, *John Henderson*, laying *grog* orders to his people to cut away the said brig's rigging, they immediately cut away all the head stays, with all the running rigging forward of the foremast, and also took out of the said brig her Mate, *Henry Andrus*, and another man, and carried them on board the said schooner; that he this appearance, *John Sangar*, soon after went on board said schooner in order to get his people released, when the said *John Henderson* delivered up the man, but absolutely refused to release up the mate, saying he had abused him, and that he would have his satisfaction by flogging him; and immediately ordered the said *John Sangar*, to quit the said schr. which he was obliged to do, leaving his said mate behind him, and the said schr. proceeded to sea with the said mate on board her—

Wherefore, I the said Notary at the instance and request aforesaid, did even so do by these presents publicly and solemnly protest, as well against the said *John Henderson*, commander of the said schr. Vigilant and his people, as against all others concerned for all costs, losses, damages, hurts, detriments, prejudices, and inconveniences, whatsoever arising

to these appearers, or to the owners or insurers of the said brig Minerva, and the shippers of her cargo for or by reason or means of the circumstances hereinbefore mentioned and set forth.

JOHN SANGAR.

JOHN WINSHIP.

In faith and testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office, this Twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and five.

JOSEPH DOTTEN HUSBANDS,

D. Secy and Notary Public.

It is with pleasure we are enabled to state that Mr. Andrus, was released at Antigua 6 days afterwards; where he was set on shore in a strange country, without employ, and finally obliged to work his passage to this country.

NEW-YORK, August 29.

A late letter from Cadiz says, "A Spanish boat lately took an American brig, captain Bayley, with a valuable cargo from New York for Naples; under pretence that she had no Spanish Consul's certificate. She is now under trial."

On Tuesday night the 6th inst. 5 persons confined in the State Prison near Trenton made their escape by cutting a hole through the floor of their room and forcing the door of the adjoining apartment. The whole, however, we learn, have been retaken and re-conducted to prison.

Brig Quantibay Cook, captain Jenney, from Sligo, bound to this port, with 200 passengers, put into Broad Haven in distress; after putting to sea again was captured by a Cutter and arrived into West Port, Ireland.

TARDTON, (Ker.) July 25.

Mr. Basil Beckwith, merchant of Shepherdsville, a young gentleman of the highest respectability, on Thursday the 11th inst. was killed by lightning in Livingston county on his return home. The horse which he was riding was killed at the same moment. Several dollars were found cemented in his saddlebags.

American.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1805.

By captain Ferguson's Packet, arrived yesterday morning from Norfolk, the editor received, from his correspondent the Norfolk Leader, of the 16th instant, from which he extracts the summary of the protest of captain Evans, of the ship Eliza, of that port, against the conduct of the Spanish government in the Island of Cuba, inserted in the succeeding column—which, with a few marine articles, is all he could select from its pages.

In the Register of Friday last, [copied in the American of Monday] we stated, on authority which we then deemed correct, "that the matters in dispute between the United States and the Government of Spain were amicably adjusted."—This information we now believe to be incorrect.—A letter from Cadiz, of the 22d of June, to a respectable merchant in this city, says "that the negotiations were broken off, and that the Ministers had separated in very ill humor."

[Phil. Pol. Register.]

The regulations lately adopted by government for the reception and delivery of the salt made at the Great Saline, near the mouth of the Wabash, have answered the most sanguine expectations. Salt is now made in greater quantities than the ordinary supplies of the country require, a large quantity has been on hand for some time past. From the quantity and quality of the water—the extent of the works—and the regulations that have been made for carrying them on, we have most flattering prospects, that the greater part of the western country will hereafter obtain a constant supply of salt at these docks.

[Ind. Gaz.]

Capt. Lark, of the schr Sally, on the 27th July, in lat. 22° 11', long. 63, at 4 p.m. fell in with the mainmast of a large ship, which he supposes had been blown up, as part of the rigging and sails were much burnt, picked up part of an English pendant, and a number of blocks, stamped with an arrow, the customary mark of blocks belonging to a king's ship. Saw another mast about a mile distant, with all the yards and other spars attached to it, and one of the bower anchors, with the cable to it, hanging under the main-top. There being a very heavy swell, and the weight of the anchor keeping the mast nearly upright, capt. Lark could only save a few spars and blocks. On one of the top-gallant yards, "BLENNHEIM, o. n." is cut with a pen knife.

His majesty's ship Blenheim, of 74 guns, was commanded by capt. Bland; she does not appear to have been attached to the fleet under lord Nelson; nor, from the list published, to that which sailed from England under admiral Collingsworth; neither do we find her name among those last stated to have been on the Jamaica station. From the circumstance of her having her colours flying (which capt. Lark could plainly discern under water) it is conjectured that the ship must have been in action when the accident took place.

In lat. 31° 50', capt. Lark was boarded by the French privateer Regulator, detained him one hour and plundered him of spun yarn, blocks, &c. put on board one man, and a letter directed to Mons. Salomon, of this city, inclosing the bill given by capt. Scosfield, for the ransom of the ship Benjamin. Left the privateer at the outer edge of the Gulf, standing to the southward.

[Chas. Cour.]

We are sorry to have to state that several cases of yellow fever have appeared in the southern extremity of the suburbs.—The disease has proceeded directly from the same source as that from which the two men sent down some time ago to the Lazarus—the younger Mr. Bickham, died on Saturday—it was on his case the differences arose in the board of health; since that Mrs. Krist, who had been removed to the hospital, has died; and other persons have been since carried to the hospital, and we heard last evening of a daughter of Mr. Isaac Hovey being taken ill, so that unless that part of the city sick and well is immediately evacuated, we may venture to say there is danger of its extension over the city—on this subject we shall say more presently—at this time, we do not apprehend that there is any danger on the north side of South-street.

[Journal.]

NOTTAWAUG, August 15.

Yesterday arrived here from Batabao (a small port in Cuba) the ship Eliza, Captain Evans, of this port.

The capture, plunder, and detention of this ship and cargo, says a letter from a respectable character in Cuba—"will give you some idea of the abuses and impositions upon our trade in this port, and, which are beyond conception, and no person can have a just idea of them, without being here."

We have had the perusal of captain Evans's protest, and the American consul's protest, of which the following is a short sketch, and in which it will be seen that it is not the lawless depredations of pirates, that are complained of, but the acts of the officers of the Spanish government, from the chief to the lowest.

The Eliza was captured on the 27th February, in prosecution of a voyage from Jamaica to this port, the captain and part of the crew were put on shore, upon an uninhabited island, from whence they got to Havana, after experiencing many hardships, and being exposed to the danger of perishing for want of food. The ship and the remainder of the crew, were taken into the above mentioned port of Batabao.

A few days after captain Evans got to Havana, he met the person who was put on board his ship as prize master; this person informed, that the master of the privateer, convinced that the ship could not be made a prize, had, to avoid prosecution, gone off; and that his ship was in possession of some Frenchmen and Spaniards. The prize master, at the same time, gave up to captain Evans, the ship's papers, that were in his possession.

Upon this information, captain Evans presented a memorial to the captain-general of the island, in