American,

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Daily paper 87 and Country paper 5 per ann. TAll utbertisements appear in both papers. MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1805

For Sale,

116 hhds. Martinique clayed SUGAR, just landed from schooner Good Intent. Apply to LEMUEL TAYLOR, or VON KAPFF & BRUNE.

Dec. 6

A Young Woman

TX71TH a fresh breast of milk, wishes a sitution at Wet Nurse. She can produce the best recommendations. Apply at this office. Dec. 6,

The Subscriber has for Sale. 4-pipes London Particular Madeira WINE, 2 years old when shipped, imported here by Samuel Sterett, Esq. in April 1804, in whose possession it has been since—fit for immediate

Holland Gin, Cogniac Brandy, Sicily and Dry Lisbon Wines.

VAL. HAYLEY, Broker. At Mr. Sterett's, opposite the Custom-House's Who buys and sells all manner of stock, and procures money at a reasonable rate on good pa-

December 7

Amos A. Williams,

TYAS RECEIVED for sale, per the ship Monk, from Salem, 25 tons clean St. Petersburg Hemp 800 pieces Russia Sheetings, entitled to de-

benture. A LSO, Per the ship Bonetta, and will be landed thsi day at Bowly's-wharf,

50 hhds. Molasses suitable for retailing 21 filids, N. E. Rum

40 barrels' ditto 17 pipes 4th proof Brandy entitled to deben-

15 barrels Cherry Rum. ON HAND, .

One trunk Black Sewing Silk, Beef, Pork, Butter, Spermaceti Candles and Oil, Mould Can'lles, Brown Soap, Choice Lisbon Wine, Boliea Tea, Cogniac Brandy, and a good assortment of Anchors. December:7

Von Kapff & Brune, TTAVE received by the last arrivals, and on II hand-from former importations, the following LINENS:

Checks No. 2

Book Checks

Checks and Stripes

Rouans Estopillas Bretagnes Cholets French Bretagues Bielfeld Linen White Rolls Bed Bunts Platillas'

Creas a la Morlaix

Vries Bonten Hessians; Brown Rolls . Burlaps Osnahurgs Ticklenburgs Listados in whole and 2 and 3 bushel Bags half pieces Also, for Saie,

60 hhds. Maryland Tohacco; a quantity of Rice, at a very moderate price; 20 seroons Peruvian Bark : a few casks Crucibles ; a case with English Hats, Hat Bands : Back Crape ; Turkey Yarn : Looking Glasses ; Fowling Pieces Glass Beads, and a few rolls English Lead. December 5 d6t-eo5t

Jacob Wynard,

T. TAS removed his BOOT & SHOE MA. NUFACTORY, from the corner of Water-street and Cumberland Row, to No. 50, opposite the Jower Marsh Market, and next door from the opposite corner where he late resided. Where he has on hand as usual,

A large and general assortment of BOOTS and 15HOES, with which his friends and the pubaic in general, can be accommodated on the mo t pleasing terms. . Nov. 19

Notice to Farmers.

THE Executors of the last will and testament of John O'Donnell, Esq. late of Baltimore county, state of Maryland, will offer at Public Sale, to the best bidders, at NEVER Dir, in the barrens, and county of Baltimore, the usual country residence of the deceased, in his life time, on MONDAY, the 9th day of December next, a large and valuable stock of HORNED CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP and SWINE.

Among the cattle are several imported from Europe, some crossed with the imported breed, and excellent Milch Cows and Heilfers. The Horses are valuable for the farm and

The Hogs are in number about 30, Pigs 35, and Sheep 44, all of improved breeds.

From 6 to 10 Negroes, Men, Women, Boys

A great variety of Household and Kitchen | tory. Putniture; with Waggons, Carts, Ploughs and Parming Utensils of every description, too tedious to mention in detail. Sour Cyder in hhds. and barrels, set for Vinegar TVbeat in the straw, computed at 60 bushels; Rye in do. at 400 bushels, Dats in do. at 150 bushels T. Indian Corn; computed at 90 barrels; Fodder and Husks its crop of Wheat in the ground, 28 bushels'sowed a shout 52 tons of Hay, in several stacks and mows, 1 190 pounds of Wool Turkeys, Geese, Barn Door and Guinea Fowls.

bushels ground, &c &c. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue slay, after tlay, if necessary, until the whole is disposed of.

One.ton.Plaister of Paris, in the rough, and 26

lise terms, by order of Opphans' court, are, 60 days Bloomed not exceeding 8200, & months Vill supported recurity,

the sale will commence the first fair day there-The chancery inspection to be furtished.

should the 9th of December not prove fair

Ment for the executors, No. 18, Calvert-street.

New York and Albany; and

Congress.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Taken for the AMERICAN.]

FRIDAY, December 6, 1805. Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering the act to regulate the duties on tonnage, and preventative check of the national will on to grant relief against bonds for certain

duties, where no fraud may appear. portation of various articles, bore hard the government acts, when the nation is upon our merchants. He mentioned unanimous, or when a common danger spiritous liquors, and malt liquor, as be- and an indivisible interest, give but one ing under severe restrictions. Loaf su- impulse to the people and the governgar, also, must be imported in vessels of a i ment. certain tonnage.

of commerce and manufactures be in- and salutary lessons on these principles; structed to regulate the collection of duties of imports and tonnage, so far as i ticing what has passed, it is not our purregulates the importation of malt liquor, distilled spirits and loaf sugar.

Mr. Smilie seared that it such a resolution should pass, that it would tend to encourage smuggling.

Mr. Crowninshield replied that it would be a strange thing, for a merchant to smuggle a cask of spirits. Fine muslins indeed, or jewelry, or plated ware, Ity useful end of history. might be some inducement. As the law now stands, he thought it a great hurt to | -a common feeling nor a common symcommerce; and he could not see, how it pathy in the promotion of common princicould, in any point of view, militate ples-neither hatred nor attachment toagainst the interest of the government, if wards any foreign nation—can now with

resolution passed.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. Varnum, that a committee be appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the better government of the army of the United States, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Referred to a committee of five. prohibiting, for a certain time, the exportation of arms and ammunition.

ammunition therein enumerated, which of policy, which while it illustrates our shall be attempted to be exported, shall I happy principles of government, assures be seized, the vessel forfeited, and the our security and lays the basis of that concaptain or master, liable to be indicted and | cord which it is time for Americans to as-

a subject to name, which had caused it is time that foreign nations, or soreign more noise, and created greater irritation | emissaries, no longer be suffered to dicthroughout the United States, than any tate to us our policy or our law—that we other, for a long time past. It cannot, stand upon the firm hasis of this vast concontinued Mr. Gregg, be supposed that | tinent intrenched in liberty, and prepared the claimants, will rest satisfied with the affair as it now stands. He meant, what | vernments of the old world, that we are is called the Yazoo business. He thought | " in peace friends, but in war enemies"that the repeal of the law on the subject | that though we may forbear much we canwas a proper step to be taken. He there- not suffer much. fore moved, in effect,

act regulating the grant of lands to the United States, south of Tennessee, for quieting any claim under any act or pretended act of the state of Georgia, &c. be repealed.

Resolved, and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Varnum-Resolved, that the committee of claims be instructed to enquire what further measures are necessary to remunerate the officers and soldiers who were wounded in the revolutionary war with Great Britain, and to report by bill or otherwise.

At half past 12, a message was delivered from the president, by Mr. Coles, his secretary, which Mr. Speaker declared, to be of a confidential nature. He ordered strangers to withdraw and the doors to be closed.

At half past 2, the doors were opened again, and the house adjourned. PETITIONS.

On motion, referred to committees in the house of representatives, on Thursday the 5th December, 1805.

Petition of James M'Clure, an old Soldier in the revolutionary war, stating that he was taken prisoner, on Long Island, and when a Serjeant wounded;

and praying for further assistance. Petition of Andrew Walker, late an officer in the army of the United States, in the same war; stating that he was wounded several times, and praying a donation of land in the Mississippi terri-

Petition of James Robinson ... Petition of David Lewis, presented last

Petition of Edmund Brook, do. do. Petition of Stephen Kingston, do. do.

Petition of Thomas Avery, do. do. Petition of William Vineall, an assistant assessor for the state of Massachusetts; which stated, that he had commenced an action at law, against a citizen, for not delivering an account of his taxable pro-

bere-imbursed his expences, Petition of John Drew, for a drawback on playing cards, imported from Germany and exported to a foreign port. In opposit nary and abject emissaries. sition to this petition being referred, it was stated, that there was an act of congress, relising amongst other articles drawback on playing cards. It was how-

ever reterred. Petition of Stephen Brooks, for a com pensation for masts furnished the United

Petition of Jacob Boudin, for encouragement in divers philosophical, naval, and agricultural discoveries."

Petition of John Daw, for compensation. Petition of the inspectors, for the city of New York, praying an increase of salary.

From the Aurora.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

One of the chief blessings of representative elective government, consists in the the ambition or the sinister views of any few. Its greatest security and strength Mr. Crowninshield stated that the im- consist in the power and force with which

Short as has been the period of our na-He therefore moved, that the committee ! tional being we have had the most serious and we most solemnly declare that in nopose to revive old feelings, or to aggravate resentments, but at this crisis of affairs pointed out and laid before the national representatives by the executive magistrate -pointed out with so much force, dignity, truth, and magnanimity—to make that present use of past experience, which is the great end of all knowledge and the on-

Fereign influence nor foreign passions propriety or consistency, affect the judg-The question was then put, and the | ment, or interest the passions of any man really and at heart a friend to Americaor to the cause of liberty and of mankind.

The interests and the rights of America now, perlaps for the first time, since our national existence may be said to be sole, integral, and separated as remotely from the interests and passions of European nations as by our natural position—the mes-Mr. Dawson' brought forward a bill, sage of the president of the United States to congress, marks in our history perhaps its most solaring elocha-it fixes that The bill enacts, that all arms and principle of national dignity and that line sume—It is time that we should display Mr. Gregg then rose, and said he had one consistent rational, national character; to shew the desperate and the blind go-

What we advert to in our own history, That so much of the act, entitled an | we shall touch but lightly-we refer to those points of policy—those unfortunate periods of time, when the British treaty was carried thro' by means which it is painful, too painful to reflect upon, and with consequences which have yet scarcely ceased to operate, though we trust they will speedily be no more the source of domestic animosity or of national reproach

and wrong. The other point of time-the point of governmental policy to which we refer, is more recent, but not less to be deplored in our annals: proceeding from the same causes and matured by the same corruption, that series of measures which was embraced within the years from 1797 to 1799, ought to be to America a monument of precaution for every We shall not enter into the detailed history of either of those periods, because our purpose is not annoyance, but to call to the reflection of every man of every party, the situation in which the people of America stood at those periods—divided as it were into two hostile parties: and rallying as it were under the banners of two foreign nations; instead of the sacred banners of liberty, of which the founders had not yet entered

the tomb. It is not our wish to say who was the most in error—though in this we exceed the measure of a due indulgence; -we are disposed for the sake of harmony to bury the hatchet-on all past grievances, if we find a corresponding temper, a magnanimous disposition to shurn all foreign ties and predelictions, and influences, and to unite in a glorious assertion of the rights, liberties, and independence of Ame-

This is the temper of the chief magistrate, more happily and nobly expressed

in his message to congress. Let not foreign emissaries or papers paid directly or indirectly by foreign governments; any longer impose upon the minds of Americans. We have heard perty, and had failed therein ; praying to frequently from such sources, and from such sources alone, imputations on the executive—on various grounds—let the message be the answer to those merce-

The services of a whole life and the distinguished nature of those services. have not protected the executive magistrate from the pestilential breath of rentiles—those very services, their eminence and their efficacy, made his name, like I these are the words of a racobile song that of Franklin, hateful to all who hated I they formed the theme of a club which

here was at once the proof of their treas son and their ingratitude.

Among the themes of incendiary revilings and reproaches, we hear reiterated the following:

The president is jusillanimous. He is a fac to the navy. He is a foe to commerce. His want of nerve suffers him to leave

our ships to the mercy of hirates. He is a fraid of England. He is afraid even of Spain.

And a friend to France. Are be to hear these common place themes repeated—or are we to hear new -or will the policy of those who hire and reward the propagators of such mean asperities be awhile silent or forever dumb.

agents, who are laboring for "statues of the experience of the revolution should gold"-and see whether they merit their reward.

sources the calumnies on the character of Mr. Jefferson proceed—to whom are they grateful, by whom are they foster-

A consideration of these points is very important to a right understanding of the calumnies themselves, and the purposes to be accomplished by their propagation.

Our commerce has been assailed and plundered by pirates of all kinds—by legal and illegal pirates ;—the law of nati- | themselves." ons has been changed with a flippant caprice, unexampled and preposterousthis is acknowleged on all hands-but it be, by hundred who have contributed to render redress impracticable for a time, and who countenanced this tyranny on the high seas by their support of measures which led to it, inevitably led to this consequence, as the commencement of one hour follows the lapse of another.

To whom are the reproaches grateful? By whom are they fostered? How are they propagated?

A single sentence answers all these questions-The commercial interest of the cities of the United States—this is the an-

And what has been the consequence? The government, sensible that the mercantile interest, has been the patron of its own injury—the promoter of its own losses-and the enemy of its own government, were at a loss how to act. The government of America, must look to the people for countenance and support; if any particular class of citizens is wronged, class at least for countenance and support

-it would be a strange occurrence, if the Indian tribes were to make inroads on our frontiers that the citizens of the frontiers were to applaud the Indians, nay, countenance and support them, and join in every measure that would weaken the efforts of the government and encourage the savage tribes—yet much worse was the conduct of the merchants in support of the civilized savages of the ocean.

The government could do nothing but negociate, and the agents of foreign go-"Vernments here, knew the real state of things. Yrujo is as conversant in the most minute details of American politics, as the most active politician in the United States. He could with truth and confidence assure his government, that the very merchants who were plundered by Spanish cruizers were among the most inveterate enemies of their own government-and that whatever resistance Spain might make to the claims settled by convention, that the American merchants would be powerful auxiliarirs of Spain; and to substantiate the general hostility, he superadded the lawyers—he furnished to his court the opinions—of Ingersoll, Rawle and Livingston, who had all been attorneys of the United States -of J M'Kean, attorney general of Pennsylvania—and he argued no doubt that as the most lucrative practice of the bar is derived from the mercantile body, that these two corps would act as auxiliaries of Spain. Whether he made such representations or not is, unimportant—as to the fact that they are and have been notoriously opposed to the government.

The British minister Merry is not so well acquainted with our affairs from personal observation-but it has been the nolicy of England to plant her political centinels with skill-she has selected her consuls with adroitness, and her principal consuls from natives of America—Mr. P Bond is a native of this city, he though | tober, 19 days later than any advices prenot as acute and capable as Yrujo, possesses advantages which the latter does not. The circle of governor M'Kean's friends might be contained in a stage coach Bond's connexions cover the whole mercantile floor of this city—the coffee house has been for years past a register office for the English consul. In New York, Barelay is also an American, as sir John Temple his predecessor was; in Boston, Andrew Allen, junior, is stationed, the son of Andrew Allen a refugee; this young man possesses uncommon talents, general knowledge of the country, numerous relations, and a furious zeal for monarchy, and a contempt for popular government like the jacobites of England who lost by the accession of the Dutch king, there is an hereditary. liopo nursed by jealousy. that things may once more change and fithe king may have his own again"-Coard inducta, and a nose auscuments were leafornated in this cita-in 1881 and 1884 as sailusted arotany and and the coard and t Car the Lexicellent nutility; for sele by 1971 | Petition of the merchants and copiains while their Hights and property were here? Ministerial of 210,000 | 1982 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | 1983 | not phasess there—and whose residence | powerful alixiliary to aggrevate the lerrer | forces in the Adige of They had retired

that was patronized by the administration of that day. Mr. Allen is now at Boston and my right hand has forgotten its office," clse the productions of his right hand and head are frequent in a paper called the Repertory, a paper which is a disgrace to the nation, 'a reproach upon the boasted religious character of that city, and a notorious monument of the existence of British influence in our affairs.

That paper has repeatedly impeached the president of pusillanimity—we shall be glad to hear what this emiseary hireling of England will now say? Peradventure, , the president will now be deemed too energetic—and as the Spanish minister menaced us with six ships of the line-Let us take up a few of these general | the English hireling may threaten us with dogmas of foreign diplomatists, or their | the whole navy of Great Britain--although teach that country and its agents, that when we were in the ratio of civilization It should we well considered from what | in Europe, 200 years behind our present condition, we determined upon a non-importation agreement, and set the whole navy of England at desiance--- and beat her veteran armies, and captured her ablest

The subject has grown upon us---we shall continue the animadversations, and we shall shew further who have been the real foes of our commerce--and that the worst enemies of the merchants are

We know of men who are now very clamorous on account of their losses by British depredation, and who at the periis at length deeply felt, and as it should od of the British treaty were the most active in riveting the inlamy of that measure upon the country-but who now feel in their purses the effects which were then predicted to them as the necessary consequence of their cupidity or infatua-

> BOSTON, November 29. FROM HAVANAA.

Extract of a letter from Havanna, to the Editor, dated October 22, 1805.

" Since our last advices, this market has undergone no material change, except that the late interdiction of neutral commerce by the British, has caused a temporary depression-our produce is consequently at a stand, and the season is now so far advanced we do not think the prices

will look up again. " Provisions, excepting flour, continue in steady demand; the quantities which have been imported of beef, pork, fish, it ought to look with confidence to that lard and (blue marbled) castile soap, are not equal to the consumption, which is

very great of these articles. " It is currently reported, that the importation into this port, in neutral vessels of every description of cotton goods, will be prohibited after a stated period, when they will be subject to seizure, although they should be reported and manifested on arrival-We shall more particularly inform ourselves on this point, and give early advice for the benefit and government of our friends.

" We consider our communication under date of the 1st of June, respecting the indulgence offered to neutrals introducing into this port Spanish products and manufactures, perfectly correct; but since then, that article of the decree has been differently construed, and we are now told that such property must bring proof of being bona fide Spanish to be entitled to the privilege then promised. Please to have that clause of the secree in question, translated and published that we may stand justified to our correspondents for. the communication."

NEW-YORK, December 5.

Captain Tiffany, from Curracoa, informs us that the British blockading squadron had not been seen off that port for several days previous to his departure. They had taken the small island of Aruba, from where it was supposed that they had proceeded to Jamaica, and that they intended to make an attack upon Curracoa on their return.

The new ship Science, burthen 314 tons, built for Messrs. Thomas Harvey & Son, expressly for the London trade, will be launched at 9 o'clock this morning from the ship-yard of Mr. C. Bergh.

November 6. POSTSCRIPT. We have the pleasure of laying before the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser. European Intelligence to the 25th of Ocviously received. We are indebted for this to the politeness of Capt. Crossthwait, of the ship Ardent, which arrived at this port last evening in the short passage of 38 days from Greenock .- Our selections, from the extreme barenness of the papers and the late hour at which they were

received, are necessatily brief. Peace is concluded in India between Lord Lake and the Rajah of Bhurtpore. This event occurred on the 10th of April, and the intelligence of it reached England by an overland dispatch Transition

The whole of the East India fleet which it was reported had been captured by the Rochefort aquadron, have safely afrived. in the British ports. I ho only ressel lost is the Calcutta, by whom! the licet were convoyed. Little Land Land Land Library 1993 Fistilities had not commenced in Italy. or in Germany at the date of gurdalest accounts from those dustrer in the lormer the force of the preuch, mutet ofthe to the opposite shore of the Atlantic, bealled the Anchora Club x of which Mr. on the Rhine they had embodied an army