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AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.
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NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.
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All advertisements appear in both papers.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1805

For Sale,
116 hhd. Martinique claved SUGAR, just landed from schooner Good Intent. Apply to LEMUEL TAYLOR, or VON KAPFF & BRUNE. ddt

A Young Woman
WITH a fresh breast of milk, wishes a situation at Wet Nurse. She can produce the best recommendations. Apply at this office. Dec. 6. ddt

The Subscriber has for Sale.
4 pipes London Particular Madeira WINE, 2 years old when shipped, imported here by Samuel Strett, Esq. in April 1804, in whose possession it has been since—fit for immediate use.
Holland Gin,
Cognac Brandy,
Sicily and Dry Lisbon Wines.
VAL. HAYLEY, Broker.
At Mr. Strett's, opposite the Custom House: Who buys and sells all manner of stock, and procures money at a reasonable rate on good paper.
December 7 ddt

Amos A. Williams,
HAS RECEIVED for sale, per the ship Monk, from Salem, 25 tons clean St. Petersburg Hemp 800 pieces Russia Sheetings, entitled to debenture. Also,
Per the ship Bonetta, and will be landed this day at Bowly's wharf,
50 hhd. Molasses suitable for retailing
24 hhd. N. E. Rum
40 barrels ditto
17 pipes 1st proof Brandy entitled to debenture
15 barrels Cherry Rum.
ON HAND,
One trunk Black Sewing Silk, Beef, Pork, Butter, Spermaceti Candles and Oil, Mould Cap-lies, Brown Soap, Choice Lisbon Wine, Bolica Tea, Cognac Brandy, and a good assortment of Apphurs.
December 7 ddt

Von Kapff & Brune,
HAVE received by the last arrivals, and on hand from former importations, the following LINES:
Creas a la Morlaix
Routans
Estopillas
Bretagnes
Cholcts
French Bretagnes
Bielfeld Linen
White Rolls
Bed Bunts
Platillas
2 and 3 bushel Bags
Also, for Sale,
80 hhd. Maryland Tobacco; 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 ddt

Jacob Wynard,
HAS removed his BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY, from the corner of Water-street and Cumberland Row, to No. 50, opposite the Lower 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 SHOES, with which his friends and the public in general, can be accommodated on the most pleasing terms.
Nov. 19 d

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 DIX, 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 HORNE D CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP and SWINE.
Among the cattle are several imported from Europe, some crossed with the imported breed, and excellent Milch Cows and Heifers.
The Horses are valuable for the farm and gears.
The Hogs are in number about 30, Pigs 35, and Sheep 44, all of improved breeds.
Also,
From 6 to 10 Negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls.
And
A great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture; with Waggon, Carts, Ploughs and Farming Utensils of every description, too tedious to mention in detail. Sour Cyder in hhd's, and barrels, set for Vinegar; Wheat in the straw, computed at 60 bushels; Rye in do. at 400 bushels; Oats in do. at 150 bushels; Indian Corn, computed at 90 barrels; Fodder and Htaks; a crop of Wheat in the ground, 28 bushels sowed; about 57 tons of Hay, in several stacks and mows; 190 pounds of Wool; Turkey, Getse, Barn Door and Guinea Fowls. One ton Plaster of Paris; in the rough, and 26 bushels ground, &c. &c.
The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue till after day, if necessary, until the whole is disposed of.
The terms, by order of Opphan's court, are, Not exceeding \$100, cash
\$100 and not exceeding \$200, 60 days
\$200 or more, 6 months,
with approved security.
Should the 9th of December not prove fair, the sale will commence the first fair day thereafter.
The chancery inspection to be furnished.
JOHN CALDWELL,
Agent for the executors, No. 18, Calvert-street.
December 2 ddt

GLN SENG
OP a excellent quality, for sale by
HENRY THOMPSON,
No. 43, South Gay-street,
December 3 ddt

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 to grant relief against bonds for certain duties, where no fraud may appear.

Mr. Crowninshield stated that the importation of various articles, bore hard upon our merchants. He mentioned spiritous liquors, and malt liquor, as being under severe restrictions. Loaf sugar, also, must be imported in vessels of a certain tonnage.

He therefore moved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to regulate the collection of duties of imports and tonnage, so far as regulates the importation of malt liquor, distilled spirits and loaf sugar.

Mr. Smith feared that if 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, might be some inducement. As the law now stands, he thought it a great hurt to commerce; and he could not see, how it could, in any point of view, militate against the interest of the government, if altered.

The question was then put, and the 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.

Mr. Dawson brought forward a bill, prohibiting, for a certain time, the exportation of arms and ammunition.

The bill enacts, that all arms and ammunition therein enumerated, which shall be attempted to be exported, shall be seized, the vessel forfeited, and the captain or master, liable to be indicted and fined.

Mr. Gregg then rose, and said he had a subject to name, which had caused more noise, and created greater irritation throughout the United States, than any other, for a long time past. It cannot, continued Mr. Gregg, be supposed that the claimants, will rest satisfied with the affair as it now stands. He meant, what is called the *Yazoo business*. He thought that the repeal of the law on the subject was a proper step to be taken. He therefore moved, in effect,

That so much of the act, entitled an 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 McClure, an old Soldier in the revolutionary war, stating that he was taken prisoner, on Long Island, and when a Sergeant 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 territory.

Petition of James Robinson.

Petition of David Lewis, presented last session.

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 property, and had failed therein; praying to be reimbursed his expenses.

Petition of John Drew, for a drawback on playing cards, imported from Germany and exported to a foreign port. In opposition to this petition being referred, it was stated, that there was an act of congress, refusing amongst other articles drawback on playing cards. It was however referred.

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 preventative check of the national will on the ambition or the sinister views of any few. Its greatest security and strength consist in the power and force with which the government acts, when the nation is unanimous, or when a common danger and an indivisible interest, give but one impulse to the people and the government.

Short as has been the period of our national being we have had the most serious and salutary lessons on these principles; and we most solemnly declare that in noticing what has passed, it is not our purpose 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 only useful end of history.

Foreign influence nor foreign passions—a common feeling nor a common sympathy in the promotion of common principles—neither hatred nor attachment towards any foreign nation—can now with propriety or consistency, affect the judgment, or interest the passions of any man really and at heart a friend to America—or to the cause of liberty and of mankind.

The interests and the rights of America now, perhaps 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 message of the president of the United States to congress, marks in our history perhaps its most *selecting epocha*—it fixes that principle of national dignity and that line of policy, which while it illustrates our happy principles of government, assures our security and lays the basis of that concord which it is time for Americans to assume—It is time that we should display one consistent, rational, national character; it is time that foreign nations, or foreign emissaries, no longer be suffered to dictate to us our policy or our law—that we stand upon the firm basis of this vast continent entrenched in liberty, and prepared to shew the desperate and the blind governments of the old world, that we are "in peace friends, but in war enemies"—that though we may forbear much we cannot suffer much.

What we advert to in our own history, 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 ever. 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 *shun all foreignities and predilections, and influences*, and to unite in a glorious assertion of the rights, liberties, and independence of America.

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 frequently from such sources, and from such sources alone, imputations on the executive—on various grounds—let the message be the answer to those mercenary and abject emissaries.

The services of a whole life and the distinguished nature of those services, have not protected the executive magistrate from the pestilential breath of reptiles—those very services, their eminence and their efficacy, made his name, like that of Franklin, hateful to all who hated civil liberty, and whose attachments were to the opposite shore of the Atlantic, while their rights and property were here in a degree of security which they could not possess there—and whose residence

here was at once the proof of their treason and their ingratitude.

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

*The president is pusillanimous.
He is a foe to the navy.
He is a foe to commerce.
His want of nerve suffers him to leave our ships to the mercy of pirates.
He is afraid of England.
He is afraid even of Spain.
And a friend to France.*

Are we 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.

Let us take up a few of these general dogmas of foreign diplomatists, or their agents, who are laboring for "statues of gold"—and see whether they merit their reward.

It should we well considered from what sources the calumnies on the character of Mr. Jefferson proceed—to whom are they grateful, by whom are they fostered.

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 nations has been changed with a sly and caprice, unexampled and preposterous—this is acknowledged on all hands—but it is at length deeply felt, and as it should 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 answer.*

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, it ought to look with confidence to that 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 negotiate, and the agents of foreign governments here, knew the real state of things. *Yrjyo* 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 auxiliaries 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. McKean*, 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 policy 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 not as acute and capable as *Yrjyo*, possesses advantages which the latter does not. The circle of governor *McKean'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 hope nursed by jealousy, that things may once more change and "the king may have his own again"—these are the words of a *jacobite* song—they formed the theme of a club which subsisted in this city, in 1797 and 1798—called the *Anchor Club*; of which Mr. *Allen* was a member, and several of Mr. *Bond's* relations, and which acted as a powerful auxiliary to aggravate the terror

that was patronized by the administration of that day. Mr. Allen is now at Boston—"and my right hand has forgotten its office," else the productions of his right hand and head are frequent in a paper called the *Reperatory*, 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 emissary 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—the English hireling may threaten us with the whole navy of Great Britain—although the experience of the revolution should teach that country and its agents, that when we were in the ratio of civilization in Europe, 200 years behind our present condition, we determined upon a *non-importation agreement*, and set the whole navy of England at defiance—and beat her veteran armies, and captured her ablest generals.

The subject has grown upon us—we shall continue the animadversions, and we shall shew further who have been the real foes of our commerce—and that the "worst enemies of the merchants are themselves."

We know of men who are now very clamorous on account of their losses by British depredation, and who at the period of the British treaty were the most active in riveting the infamy 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 infatuation.

BOSTON, November 29.
FROM HAVANNA.

Extract of a letter from Havana, 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, 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 decree in question, translated and published that we may stand justified to our correspondents for the communication."

NEW-YORK, December 5.

Captain Tiffany, from Curacao, 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 Curacao 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 October, 19 days later than any advices previously received.—We are indebted for this to the politeness of Capt. Crossithwait, 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 barrenness of the papers and the late hour at which they were received, are necessarily brief.

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

The whole of the East India fleet which it was reported had been captured by the Rochefort squadron, have safely arrived in the British ports. The only vessel lost is the *Calcutta*, by whom the fleet were conveyed. Hostilities had not commenced in Italy or in Germany at the date of our latest accounts from those quarters. In the former the force of the French under Massena was estimated at 120,000 men, and on the Rhine they had embarked an army of 210,000. The Austrians had concentrated their forces in the Adige. They had retired