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BALTIMORE Price current.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, Quant., Value, D. C., D. C. Includes items like BREAD, BEEF, BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, CANDLES, CORDAGE, FISH, FURS, FLAXSEED, GRAIN, HEMP, HIDES, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAVAL STORES, OILS, PORK, PLAISTER PARIS, POTASS, RICE, SOAP, SNAKE ROOT, SALT, SUGARS, TALLOW, WAX, WHISKEY.

ADVERTISEMENT. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened shop at No. 92, Market-street, one door below his former shop, and in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. CALHOUN & LAMMOT, where he will execute with punctuality and dispatch, his business in the most approved style, and solicit the patronage of the public, his friends and former customers. Fashionable goods suitable to the season, kept on hand and will be disposed of on accommodating terms, by BENJAMIN YOE, Taylor.

Congress.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Taken for the AMERICAN.]

WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1805.

Mr. Dawson brought forward the bill prohibiting the exportation of arms, amended in the points, and ports, suggested and moved yesterday, as already mentioned in our last.

Mr. Varnum moved to strike out the words "pig iron." He observed that it would be highly improper, to restrain that article from going out of the United States; because vessels were often ballasted with that article. Agreed.

As the bill now stands amended, there is a penalty of one thousand dollars, for every offence, committed against it, either by land or water. And in case any of the prohibited articles, which are, all kinds of ammunition and warlike stores, as found on board any vessel bound to a foreign port, or in any waggon or carriage, with intent to convey them out of the United States, the vessel or carriage shall be seized and forfeited.

Ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Bidwell now rose and said, that in the late war between the United States and Tripoli, great services were rendered to our country, by the gallant and meritorious conduct of William Eaton, Esq. our late consul, to the states of Barbary. Mr. Bidwell thought that he and his little army, were entitled to every mark of gratitude, from this country. He therefore offered the following resolution.

Resolved, that the president of the United States be requested to present a sword, in the name of the senate and house of representatives in congress assembled, to William Eaton, esq. as a testimony of their approbation of his meritorious conduct in leading his army through the desert of Libya; and, in conjunction with the Ex-Basha and a small part of the naval force of the United States, defeating the Tripolitan army, and taking the city of Demis; contributing thereby to the successful termination of the war with that power, and the release of our fellow-citizens from slavery.—Agreed.

Mr. Varnum moved, that the resolution be now read a second time, which was accordingly done.

He then moved, that it be referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.—Agreed.

Mr. John Randolph stated, that by an act of 1803, the sum of three million five hundred thousand dollars was appropriated towards the payment of the claims of the citizens of the United States, for spoliation against France, which the government had assumed. The bill was now paying at the treasury, but the time limited for that purpose will expire on the 31st instant, when all the demands will not have been presented, and the claimants will be barred.

He therefore moved, that the balance of the sum of 3,500,000 dollars which may remain on the 31st December next, shall not be carried to the credit of the United States, but that the same shall stand, for the purposes contained in the act.—Agreed.

Referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday next. Mr. Sloan observing no business then before the house moved that the resolution presented by him yesterday might be taken up. (This resolution is upon laying a tax of ten dollars on every slave imported into any of the United States.)

Mr. Williams opposed the taking up of the resolution. He said the legislative body of South Carolina had the subject before them, and there could be no necessity of pushing the business in this house at present. He should therefore move, that it be postponed until Monday fortnight.

Mr. Sloan said he had no objection.—Agreed.

Adjourned.

Petitions and memorials presented to the house of representatives, on Monday the 9th December.

Petition of divers inhabitants of George Town, in the district of Columbia, members of the Presbyterian congregation there, signed S. W. Balch and others, praying an act of incorporation, and to raise 3000 dollars by way of lottery, to enable them to build a meeting house.

Referred to a committee of three, to report by bill or otherwise.

Petition of Simon Phillipson, presented last session.

Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Petition of P. Segan, late an officer in the revolutionary war, stating that he lost all his property at Camden, and praying to be put upon the pension list.

Petitions of Thomas Dennis; Ann B. West, by her agent John Pick; Jeremiah Biggan, and Jacob Barney, were severally referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Petition of Joseph Jackson and Charles Spencer, executors of William Carter, deceased. Referred.

Petition of John Hardiman, a disabled soldier. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Petition of the manufacturers of hats in Philadelphia, praying that the fur, received by the agent, from the Indians, may be sold at public auction, and the complaining memorial of Edward Topham, William Jenkins, of the conduct of the agent of the United States.

Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Petition of Simon Phillipson, George Jenkins and others.

Referred to the same committee.

From the National Intelligencer.

SPANISH RELATIONS.

The following comprises the most important documents laid before Congress by the President on Friday last. A necessary attention to other articles not admitting their entire insertion, we confine our statement to the prominent parts, and particularly of those transactions which have been as yet but imperfectly noticed in the public prints. In subsequent papers we shall give the documents at full length.

The first document respects the capture of the ship Hestress, the circumstances attending which are known.

The next papers relate to the detention of our gun boat at Algiers, which appears, on a proper representation, to have been released with many apologies.

Letters follow from Mr. Pinckney, relative to Spanish outrages and spoliations committed on the seas, with a number of affidavits respecting the treatment experienced by our vessels and seamen.

Mr. Pinckney says, in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated Sept. 22, 1805, "I had been busily employed with this court in endeavouring to arrest the numerous depredations of their privateers on our commerce, and their condemnations of our vessels, and that to do this my exertions have not only been unceasing, but that more than twenty letters have passed between Mr. Cevallos and myself on the subject. I have now the pleasure to send you the result, by enclosing the copy of a letter which I have just received from Cevallos and which I have received in such an unquestionable shape as to leave no doubt of its authenticity. By this it appears that my exertions have been efficient, and will probably prevent future captures on that ground."

The order of the Spanish court recently published is subjoined.

A letter from Josias B. Key, consul at St. Jago, in Cuba, to the Secretary of State, dated June 7, 1805, says,

"Since the last evacuation of Hispaniola, more than one thousand American seamen have been landed in this port, most of them without clothes, and all without any possible means of support, but such as they receive from their own government."

Another letter from the same gentleman, dated July 1, 1805, says,

"The scene of robbery, destruction, evasion, perjury, cruelty and insult to which the Americans captured by French pirates and brought into this and the adjacent ports, have been subjected, perhaps has not been equaled in a century past."

The following letters come next.

Extract of a letter from your Excellency to the Secretary of State, dated New-Orleans, Oct. 24, 1805.

SIR—I am sorry to inform you of the embarrassments to which the citizens of the United States are subjected who navigate the Mobile river. All American vessels passing by the town of Mobile, are brought to, and a duty of per cent. exacted both on imports and exports. These duties are even required on articles passing to and from the garrisons and factories of the United States. I have addressed on this occasion a letter to Mr. Morales, by whom it is said this proceeding was authorized, but in his answer, which was this morning received, he professes to be unacquainted with the particulars, and declines any interference until he should advise upon the subject with the governor of West Florida.

I have certain information of the arrival at Pensacola of four hundred troops from Havana; and that a much larger number is daily expected. I also learn from a source entitled to credit, that 300 men are ordered from Pensacola to Baton Rouge, and that 800 Spanish troops have lately been posted on the frontier of the Texas. It is a fact known to me, that a Spanish agent has contracted with a merchant of this city, for the delivery at the town of Mobile of 4000 bbls. of flour, and that this same agent, not being able to effect a contract for the delivery of 4000 pair of shoes at Mobile, has purchased a quantity of leather. The marquis of Cassa Calvo being absent from this city, it is my intention to inquire of gov. Folch an explanation of the object of these military movements. I flatter myself that hostilities between the United States and Spain may be avoided, and that an honorable adjustment of our differences may ensue. But I am inclined to think that the Spanish agents calculate on a speedy rupture, and are making all the preparations which their means permit to commence the war in this quarter to advantage. New-Orleans would unquestionably be the first object of attack, and with a view to its security, I should be pleased to see fort St. John repaired and put in a state of defence; that fort commands the mouth of the Bayou, and if strengthened, would present a great impediment to the passage of troops from Pensacola and Mobile by the way of the lakes to this city. The works are in ruin; but might readily be repaired and made defensible without any considerable expenditure.

Extract of a letter from Henry Tomlin, esq. judge in the Mississippi territory, to the Secretary of State, dated 6th June, 1805.

"You are informed, no doubt, that all the vessels to and from this country, even though bound to Fort Stoddert, and clearing out from Fort Stoddert, are obliged to come to at Mobile, and to pay 12 per centum ad valorem on their cargoes, according to the estimate of the Spanish officers.

Such an exaction as this, you may well conceive, must be ruinous to this country, and is moreover the source of perpetual heart burnings and contention between our citizens and the subjects of his catholic majesty.

There are two vessels which have lately undertaken, as I am told, to pass without calling at Mobile, from this country, laden with cotton. I cannot but anticipate unpleasant consequences, but will inform you of the result when acquainted with it."

Extract from the same to the same, dated 8th August, 1805.

"I mentioned to you in a letter some time since, that I understood that a vessel then lying in the river was about to pass the Mobile without calling.—Capt. Schuyler, who is just now from Orleans, tells me that she passed the Mobile in the night; that the Spaniards were exceedingly irritated, and threatened to imprison the owner of the cargo on his return from Orleans, and to confiscate the vessel if she ever appeared there again. They also talked of building a gun-boat for the purpose of compelling vessels to stop."

Extract from the same to the same, dated October 11, 1805.

"Duties are still rigorously insisted upon at Mobile, cargoes unladen and inventoried as they are, in order to ascertain the duties to be paid. The schooner, Carol, which went down the river without calling, is still detained and will probably be confiscated, if not her cargo. I could not even get a few articles, belonging to the United States, from on board of her, which I had requested to apply for when there, in behalf of Dismore & Mr. Chambers. If they continue their exactions, this country must inevitably be ruined; I therefore think the settlements will be abandoned. Money and now money to go, some part of our other sons; but the greater part I believe on their return, and more who go will be the subjects of the Spanish government."

A correspondence between governor Claiborne and the Marquis de Casa Calvo respecting the Spanish officers resident in the territory of Orleans, follows.

One hundred and twenty miles from New-Orleans, August 26, 1805.

SIR, The report of the retrocession to Spain of the country west of the Mississippi had already prevailed in New Orleans.

The evening previous to my departure being on a visit to the Marquis of Casa Calvo, I asked him to know upon what authority that report was circulated? He answered in the negative, and said that he had understood the retrocession was suspended, and that Mr. Morales had left Madrid;—he further said that the minister of state (Cevallos) had informed him (the Marquis) that the desire of the court of Spain was to make "the Mississippi river the boundary, and in time it was expected that that object would be attained."

The Marquis delivered himself in the French language; from my imperfect knowledge of French, it is probable, I may have misunderstood some of his expressions, but I am sure I have given you the substance of what he said. The prospect of a retrocession of the west bank of the Mississippi, is now, and has always been the theme of the Spanish officers who remain in this territory; and many citizens seem to view it as an event likely to happen: An impression which I greatly regret, since it tends to lessen their confidence in the American government, and to cherish a Spanish party among us.—Next therefore to a final adjustment of limits with the Spanish government, I most desire to see every Spanish officer removed from the ceded territory. There certainly must be a power some where vested, to cause to be executed the clause in the treaty which directs "the Spanish forces to be withdrawn (within three months) from the ceded territory," and I should indeed be pleased to have it hinted to me, that in my character as commissioner or governor, I could on this occasion take, if necessary, compulsory measures.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your humble servant.

WILLIAM C. CLAIBORNE.

The Hon. James Madison, secretary of State.

We are next presented with detailed statements of the outrages committed in the Mississippi territory, only detailing more minutely circumstances already before the public.

The following correspondence exhibits the measures taken by governor Williams to repress the outrages, and to obtain an explanation of their origin and causes.

Governor of the Mississippi territory to his excellency Charles de Grand Pre, Town of Washington, Mississippi, territory, Sept. 6, 1805.

SIR, I was informed that a number of armed men, subjects of the king of Spain on the 3d inst. entered this territory, in the neighborhood of Pinckneyville, and

there with force and violence, seized three persons by the name of Kemper, abused them in an unhuman manner tied and carried them into your territory, and threatened considerable outrages to others in the same neighborhood. This conduct, sir, does not comport with that good understanding and friendly disposition, supposed to exist between our governments. Neither is such conduct to be tolerated by a government which is influenced in all its relations with others by a regard to justice and national faith especially one so ample in resources to do justice to itself and to command respect from others, as the United States.

This letter, sir, is dispatched to you by a special messenger, in order that your excellency may be speedily advised of this unaccountable transaction, and provide against similar outrages and their consequences; as also to afford me some explanation of the one which has given rise to this letter.

I am, with great respect, yours, &c. &c.

R. WILLIAMS, His Excellency Charles de Grand Pre, Lieutenant Colonel to Governor Williams, Point Caution, Sept. 5, 1805.

SIR, I conceive it to be my duty to give you a statement respecting the rescue of the Kempers from a party of Spanish subjects. Information was given to me that Kemper and several Americans were taken by force of arms from their residence at Pinckneyville, by a party of Spanish subjects, and were on their way to Baton Rouge. I immediately manned the boat, and took the Kemper, Reuben, Nathan & Samuel, together with the guard, prisoners, who I have in confinement, and shall keep them so, until I receive orders from the proper authority for their release. I have had taken the depositions of the Kempers, and two of their guard, which I enclose you. My force is weak, and I expect an attack from the other side of the river. I shall, however, give them as hearty a reception as the situation of my force will admit of. As Governor Claiborne, I presume, writes you, I hope you will consult with him, and let me know, as speedily as possible, what is to be done. I have written Captain Sparks, at Fort Adams, to send me a reinforcement, as I think the good of the service really requires it.

I have the honor, &c. &c. (Signed) WILLIAM WILSON, Lieutenant Commandant

The Governor of the Mississippi territory, to Lieutenant Williams, commandant at Point Caution, Washington, M. T. Sept. 9, 1805.

SIR, I this moment received your dispatch, dated the 5th instant, informing me of your having taken and confined a Spanish party, which had, on the night of the 3d instant, seized three persons from this territory, the three Kempers, whom the party had in their possession when you took them. Your conduct, sir, on this occasion merits my approbation so far as I am informed of it.

I request that you will, with all possible dispatch, have conveyed to this territory the whole of the offending party, to be delivered over to a civil authority; also the Kempers. I request you will deliver them at Fort Adams, where further orders will remain. Captain Sparks has informed me the reinforcement he sends you, will act also as a guard for the above purpose.

I enclose for your information the copy of an order which I have this day issued in consequence of these outrages, and orders committed on the line between our territories.

I am, &c. (Signed) ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Extract of a letter from Robert Williams, Esq. governor of the Mississippi territory, to the Secretary of State, dated Washington, Oct. 1, 1805.

By my communication of the 14th ult. you were informed of some outrages committed within this territory near the Spanish line, and the steps I had taken in relation thereto.

I now have the honor to inform you further information, governor Grand Pre's letter in answer to mine of the 6th ult. and my reply to him, marked and numbered 1 and 2, also the documents marked 1, 2 and 3, which will inform you of the further steps taken in this affair.

The military patrol which I ordered out on the line, were organized and disbanded, on holding themselves in readiness, and places appointed to rendezvous, under a standing order to the officers commanding, to check any disorders that might appear.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that things in that quarter have become very quiet and settled, which I believe would not have been the case but for the measures which were pursued.

Some of our citizens were concerned in this business, and are bound over to court for prosecution.

ENCLOSURES ACCOMPANYING THE ABOVE. Governor Grand Pre, to Governor Williams.

MY DEAR SIR, I have received your letter dated the sixth instant relative to the extraordinary event that happened at Pinckneyville on the third instant, viz. the assault on the three brothers, Kempers, by persons unknown, and disguised it is said in black, who conducted them on that part of the territory which it has pleased his majesty to commit to my charge. The occurrence is singular and of which I had no information till the night between the seventh and eighth by one of the commanders of the patrols who, since the inroads committed by that turbulent banditti headed by the Kempers, have been stationed near the frontiers and within the interior settlement of Feliciana; the first gave me information under date of the fifth that by night he met with a party of men, disguised and armed, who were conducting three others, whom they immediately abandoned and retired with precipitation the same way which they appeared to have come without uttering a single word; his first care was to secure the persons of the three men whom he found to be the Kempers, and immediately had them conducted to Bayou Tomica, there to be embarked under an escort and delivered at my disposal; he acted thus on the way the escort was stopped by actual force on the river yet, near the eastern shore by capt. Wilson, military commandant at point Caution, where it is said the escort is detained and also the Kem-