

others. They moreover, foresee, in the prevalence of the principles and in the continuance of the practices alluded to nothing but the ruin of individuals, the destruction of their commerce, and the degradation of their country.

Could the judgment or even the charity of your memorialists, see in the new doctrines of the British Court, nothing but the revival and enforcement of an ancient and established principle, which friendship had relaxed, or favour permitted to slumber, they might regret the departed good, but could impute no injustice to the hand that withdrew it. They are struck, however, with the novelty of these doctrines, their unequivocal hostility to neutral interests & rights, their inconsistency with former declarations of their ministry, and decisions of their courts, and with the extraordinary time and manner of their announcements.

In the reflection, that the great code of the Laws of Nations presents, a system of reason and right, approved by the unimpassioned and disinterested judgment of the civilized world, neither tempering its provisions to the wants or demand of an imperious belligerent, nor yet giving aid to the crooked subtleties of unfaithful neutrality, your memorialists have conceived the rights of their nation, as a neutral, to stand upon unchangeable ground. These rights, they cannot but believe, extend to a free and uninterrupted commerce, with their own goods, in their own vessels, with other neutrals, if admitted by their laws, or with the belligerents themselves, subject to the received regulations relating to blockade and to articles contraband of war. The established restrictions on the points just mentioned, with the right of examination and search, have been reasonably considered as giving to the belligerent the most ample security against the infidelity or cupidity which would lend a covert assistance to his antagonist. The policy and interested views of a single state may call for severities against neutral commerce, which are neither commanded of right, nor sanctioned by usage; but the principles of public law cannot vary with the purposes of the politic, nor shift with the designs of the interested. That policy, not justice, that interest, not fair and admitted precedent have given birth to the principle, that neutrals should be restricted to the same commerce with a belligerent, which was allowed to them by that power in a time of peace, is conceived by your memorialists to be true. Incompatible with the general freedom of neutral commerce, this rule has the sanction of no common observance by civilized nations, and cannot bear that faithful test which every fair and righteous principle of the law of nations will abide. Against the soundness of the principle itself, it is also to be observed, that its advocates instead of tracing its currency from age to age, point to the war of 1756, as the era of its discovery; and instead of stamping its validity by the concurrence of the civilized world, indicate its fallibility by a laboured detail of their own relaxation and contraction of the rule.

The effect of this novel principle upon neutral interests is of the most serious and alarming character. It goes to nothing short of the destruction of neutral commerce, and from the well known neutral situation and character of the United States, to nothing short of inflicting a most deep and deadly wound upon their trade.

But your memorialists cannot but consider, that this principle has not the weight of a consistent and uniform support by the government which professes to uphold it. In 1801, the declarations of its ministry and the decisions of its courts were unequivocally, "that the produce of the colonies of the enemy may be imported by a neutral into his own country, and be re-exported from thence, even to the mother country of such colony;" and also, that landing the goods, and paying the duties in the neutral country, breaks the continuity of the voyage, and is such an importation as legalises the trade, although the goods be re-shipped in the same vessel, and on account of the same neutral proprietors, and forwarded for sale, to the mother country." In 1805, it is decided, that landing and paying duties, does not break the continuity of the voyage, and that the course of trade pointed out to the neutral, four years before, as legal and safe, is now unsatisfactory to the belligerent, and attended, infallibly, with confiscation. What clear and immutable principle of the laws of nations, can that be, your memorialists would ask, which supported by the High Court of Admiralty, and avowed by the Ministry in 1801, and which is prostrated by the Ministry and the High Court of Appeals in 1805? Such a principle must be considered as partaking rather of the shifting character of convenience, than of that of permanent right and established law.

The time and manner of announcing it accord with the principle itself. At a moment when mercantile enterprise, confiding in the explanations on this point, given by the British Ministry to our Ambassador, was strained to the utmost, a new decision of the Court of Appeals, is announced, and every sail is stretched to collect the unwary Americans who are unsuspectingly coming in what was the law of nations.

After this view of the principle itself, your memorialists would state, that it has received a vigorous and active enforcement

Under this pretence, many American vessels, with cargoes unquestionably American, have been carried into the ports of Great Britain, charged with a departure from neutral character in this important particular. Some have, indeed, been liberated after a long delay, and with great expence; but many are still detained without a clear understanding of the precise grounds of detention.

On this interesting point, your Memorialists refer themselves with confidence to the wisdom and the honour of their government. In the principles they have here submitted to your consideration, they feel all the confidence of justice, and all the tenacity of truth. To surrender them, they conceive, would derogate from the national character and independence of the United States. From the justice of government they hope for their avowal, from the spirit of government, they hope for their defence, and from the blessing of Heaven, they hope for their establishment.

The attention of government is also solicited, by your memorialists, to other embarrassments of their commerce, and to inconveniences deeply affecting the trading interest of the United States in a different quarter. With a forbearance seldom exercised under like circumstances, the Merchants of this country have expected retribution for the injuries imposed upon them by another nation. Instead of receiving this retribution, fresh injuries have been inflicted—and even during the existence of the present war, adjudications, which outrage every principle of justice have passed in the courts of Spain, on American property. From the government of that country, between whom and the United States there exists a treaty of friendship and commerce, we had the right to expect, within her ports and jurisdiction, perfect safety and protection. Instead of receiving them, it is too notorious, that we have experienced from the officers of that government when applied to, the most mortifying inattention; and that, in entire derogation of our treaty, we have been the pointed objects of their neglect and injustice. The severity of this case is increased by the consideration, that at the time of its occurrence, the very country, at whose hands this injustice has been experienced stood indebted to us for supplies essential to subsistence, and for giving currency and value to its products. Under this head, it deserves also to be mentioned as a point not beneath the notice of government, that in our own ports and under your own eyes, public officers of that nation have had the confidence to extort from our merchants fees and emoluments unprecedented and unreasonable.

In detailing the general distresses of our commerce, your memorialists must also remark, that the license of pirates and plunderers in the West Indies, has become almost unbounded: and that the defenceless and unprotected state of our shipping, exposes it to the most outrageous ravages of the daring and unprincipled. That our seamen should be exposed to the meanest insults and most wanton cruelties, and the fruits of our industry and enterprise fall a prey to the profligate, cannot but excite both feeling and indignation, and call loudly for the aid and protection of government. That a belligerent power should depart from the common and accustomed course of examining the ships of the neutral, on the high seas, as chance or vigilance should give the opportunity of search, and should station its vessels of war at the entrance of our ports and harbors to scrutinize every thing that enters or departs, must also be regarded as attaching reproach to the fairness of our neutral conduct, and is by no means compatible with our dignity or our rights.

Since your memorialists have directed their attention to government on the subjects herein submitted, they have seen with astonishment a proclamation issued by General Ferrand, an officer of the French government, commanding at the city of St. Domingo, in the island of Hispaniola, which they regard as declaratory of the most outrageous and hostile intentions. As an act of an authorized agent—an officer of government—it is considered as without a parallel. Taken in its obvious extent, it gives authority to vessels in French commission, to carry in all Americans they meet with, because the terms of the proclamation are so indefinite, as to leave every thing to the discretion of the cruiser. Experience has too fatally proved, that property once taken into their ports, is irretrievably lost.

If this proclamation has issued under the authority of the French nation, it can only be considered as a declaration of war. If it be ultimately disavowed by the government of this agent, it must be at a distant point of time, when mischiefs great & ruinous may have been done under its authority. It is to prevent these mischiefs that your memorialists solicit the attention of government, and respectfully suggest, that this extraordinary measure might be speedily counteracted by our national force.

Under the pressure of this state of things, your memorialists have thought proper, freely to make known to their government the injuries sustained and apprehended by the commercial interest of the country. They feel themselves bound to address to you their firm persuasion, that the amount of losses sustained by the merchants of the United States, from unjust and oppressive measures, would of itself be

sufficient to defray the expence of an armament adequate to the protection of their commerce. As citizens, they claim protection; and they conceive that the claim is enforced by the consideration, that from their industry and enterprise, is collected a revenue which no nation has been able to equal, without a correspondent expence for the protection of the means.

After this fair and candid statement of the distress and exposure of the commerce of the United States, your memorialists cannot but feel and express extreme solicitude for the possible event. In perfect confidence that their foreign commerce was sheltered not only by the law of nations, but by existing treaties with some of the belligerents, and by the explanations given to the public law by another, they have extended it to every sea with no other security than a reliance on those treaties and explanations. It is of course, defenceless, and liable to arrestation by the most inconsiderable force.—It may then, be naturally supposed, that your memorialists look with anxiety to the remedies which may be applied to these pressing evils. To preserve peace with all nations, is admitted, without reverse, to be both the interest and the policy of the United States. They therefore presume to suggest, that every measure, not inconsistent with the honor of the nation, by which the great objects of redress and security may be attained, should first be used. If such measures prove ineffectual, whatever may be the sacrifice on their part, it will be met with submission. But whatever measures may be pursued by their government, your memorialists express their firmest faith, that every caution will be used to preserve private property and mercantile credit from violation.

With these observations, submitted with deference and respect, to the President and Representative Body, it remains only to add, the hope of your memorialists, that on subjects of such deep and extensive concern, such measures will be adopted, as consist with the honor and interest of the United States. Signed by the unanimous order, and on behalf of a General Meeting of the Merchants and Traders of the City of Philadelphia, convened on the 10th of January, 1806.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
Chairman.
R. E. HOBART, Secretary.
Joseph Sims, M. Eyre, jun.
James Yard, Abm. Kimzing,
John Craig, Geo. Latimer,
T. W. Francis, J. S. Lewis,
Thomas English, Philip Nicklin,
Robert Wain, D. W. Coxe,
Robert Ralston, Chandler Price,
W. Montgomery, L. Clapier,
S. Girard, AND
S. W. Girard, Jacob G Koch,
T. Allibone,

American, AND COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1806

The Editor of the U. S. Gazette of the 17th inst. complains bitterly that he and the people at large are not immediately made acquainted with all the diplomatic correspondence between our government and foreign nations—and especially that the notes concerning our trade with the West India blacks, were not forthwith published. There was a time when this editor and his friends allowed government to have some secrets; and an opinion once prevailed, with them, that there might be negotiations between states which it would be impolitic, hastily, to disclose. But now it seems Congress cannot occasionally close their doors, without giving offence to Mr. Relf and his "faithful" Washington correspondent—nor can Mr. Madison forward to, or receive from a foreign minister, a single note, but it must be made known, otherwise he draws down upon himself the ire of Mr. Bronson.—On the subject of the late Presidential communication, the latter editor thus unfolds himself—"It is not a little astonishing that a correspondence of this nature, some part of which is dated more than six months ago, should have remained to this time a profound secret, alike unknown to the people and to congress, and that even now we are left to conjecture what answer or whether any has been returned by our government to all this bullying and insolent rhodomontade."

List of Judges appointed under the law altering the Judiciary system of this state.

St. Mary's	1st dist.	G. Duvall
Charles		R. Sprigg
Prince George's		J. M. Grant
Cecil		J. Tilghman
Kenil	2d dist.	J. H. Nicholson
Queen Anne's		Postponed for the present
Talbot		J. T. Chase
Calvert	3d dist.	H. Ridgely
Anne Arundel		R. H. Harwood
Montgomery		W. Polk
Caroline		J. Done
Dorset, Somerset	4th dist.	J. B. Robbins
Worcester		J. T. Mason
Frederick		J. Buchanan
Washington	5th dist.	Postponed
Allegany		R. Smith
Baltimore	6th dist.	B. Rumsey
Harford		T. Jones

COURT OF APPEALS.
1. J. T. CHASE
2. G. DUVALL
3. R. SMITH
4. J. TILGHMAN
5. J. T. MASON
6. Wm. POLK

Extract of letter to the editor, dated Errata, January 10, 1806.
"A duel was fought here the 8th inst. between Tarleton Bates, esq. prothonotary of Allegany county, and Mr. Thomas Steward, merchant. Mr. Wilkins, esq. attorney at law, was the second of Mr. Steward, and major Morgan Nevill, Bates's. The first shot proved harmless; the second proved fatal to the existence of Mr. Bates. Mr. Steward's ball pene-

trated immediately below the left collar bone, which put an immediate period to the life of Mr. Bates. The surviving parties have flown. The cause was politics."

After stating the above circumstances, our correspondent requests our "own comments"—Instead of complying with his request, we would beg leave to refer him and our readers, to a "Sermon on Duelling" delivered in New York, lately published in this city by Messrs. Fryer & Clark, Corner of Marsh market and Second-street, of whom it may be had.—It is, we conceive, one of the best discourses upon the evil practice of duelling that has ever come within our knowledge. The arguments are plain and demonstrative, and cannot fail to edify all who wish to see the subject discussed.

The Boston papers, received this morning announce an arrival at Halifax from Liverpool, bringing intelligence that Sir John Moore had suddenly embarked 12,000 troops, joined Sir Sidney Smith, disembarked at Boulogne, attacked and carried the batteries; (Napoleon having only left 4000 men to defend them) that the guns were spiked, and Sir Sidney Smith, pushing his squadron into the Harbor, *entirely destroyed the whole vast Flotilla!!*

As the vessel which arrived at Halifax left Liverpool on the 13th of November, the above information cannot be correct. Our file of London papers to the 23d state that on the 22d Sir Sidney Smith and his squadron lay at anchor near Boulogne waiting for a favorable wind to make the proposed attack.

N. Y. Com. Adv.
On Tuesday last the bill for withdrawing the funds from Washington and Saint John's College passed the senate of this state.—The yeas and nays were as follows:
Affirmative—Messrs. Brown, T. Johnson, McCulloch, Partridge, Ringgold, Shriver, Thomas, Whitely, Williams—9.
Negative—Messrs. Harwood, president, Christie, Duckett, Hayward, Houston, J. Johnson—6.

Nathaniel F. Williams,
No. 15, BOWLING-WHARF,
Has received per schooner Ann Gardner, from New York, and for sale,
50 barrels prime PORK
50 do. MACKEREL
100 kegs HOGS LARD
100 boxes CODFISH
50 do. No. 3, CHOCOLATE
50 do. RAISINS
Wanted from two to three thousand bushels good RYE. Apply as above.
January 18 d8t

3,000 bushels ground Allum SALT,
10 pipes Holland GIN,
JUST received per schooner Ann Gardner, Captain Murray, from New-York, and for sale, low, if immediate application is made to
HENRY STOUFFER & SON.
January 15 d4t

Public Sale of INDIA GOODS,
AT NEW-YORK.
On TUESDAY, the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock, will commence the sale, by Hoffman & Seton, of the cargo of the ship *Allegany*, David Joyntmaster, just arrived from Madras.
CONSISTING OF:
Company's and private Punjums, Salampores; Vizagapp, Maddepollam and Ingeram Long Cloths; red Cloths, blue long Cloths Succatoons; Camboys, Naccannas, Checked, and Manilla Ginghams; Book Muslin, Chintz, and Madras, Vanapolland and blue; handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
The goods may be viewed, and Catalogues will be delivered previous to the sale. The terms of credit will be liberal. Applications may be made to the auctioneer, or
J. LENOX & W. MAITLAND.
New-York, Jan. 11 [J. 16] d2t

100 Dollars Reward.
WHEREAS some malicious and disorderly person did on or about the 31st Dec. 1805, at night, much damage the dwelling house wherein I now reside, in Bond-street, Fell's-Point, by shooting a load of shot through one of the windows of said house, and I having not been able to discover who was so nefarious as to try to do me so much harm—Therefore offer the above reward to any person or persons who will inform me of and prove a fact against the person or persons who committed the same. And then by the laws of the country, we will "try who can do each other the most harm."
GEO. PETERSON.
January 18 d4t

40 Dollars Reward.
FOR discovering the villainous perpetrator of a robbery committed on Thursday evening, (the 16th inst.) in the printing office of the subscriber. From many circumstances, it appears, that the villain secreted himself in the building, and was fastened in by the workmen, who quit the house at the regular hour. After which he proceeded to unlock one, and break open another desk, from which he took upwards of sixty dollars, and escaped by the store door which he left open. The bold audacity of this hardened candidate for the halter, it is hoped, will meet with its due reward. Any information sufficient to discover the thief, shall be entitled to the above sum; and if the money is recovered, to ten dollars in addition, and the thanks of
JOHN W. BUTLER.
January 16 d7t

Port Wine.
JUST landing and for sale by the subscriber,
30 qr. casks Port Wine
130 boxes Malaga Raisins
20 jars Malaga Cherries
40 boxes Melchior's Fir Blue.
JACOB & W. NORRIS.
December 20 d12 now

Auction
For the sale of Books, Maps, Charts, Prints, &c. 3, Light-street, next door to the Coffee-House.
THIS EVENING.
January 20, at 6 o'clock, will commence the sale of a large and valuable collection of NEW BOOKS, many of which are London editions. Catalogues may be had & the books viewed at the place of sale any time during the preceding day.
SOWER & S. COLE, Auct'rs.
The stated nights of sale Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, every week.

Sale by Auction.
THIS MORNING,
The 20th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of
DRY GOODS,
Consisting of
Cloths, Shawls, Pocket Handkerchiefs white rolls, Creas, &c. &c.
After which at 12 o'clock,
29 hhd's Muscovado Sugar
487 bales of green Coffee
78 tierces of Rice
4 pipes 4th proof Brandy
Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas, &c.
LEMNON & CAMPBELL, Auct'rs.

Sale by Auction
THIS DAY,
The 20th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Nipole's wharf, Fell's-Point, will be sold,
The Brig
HUNTER,
Five years old; built of live oak and cedar—She has lately had a thorough repair, and newly sheathed—Her inventory may be seen on board, and terms made known at time of sale.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

Sale by Auction.
On WEDNESDAY,
The 22d inst. at 12 o'clock, at Capt. Cole's wharf, will be sold,
The Ship
STAFFORD,
Burthen about 265 tons, with all her materials as she arrived from sea, her inventory to be seen at our auction room any time previous to the sale.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.
January 20

Sale by Auction.
TO-MORROW MORNING,
The 21st inst. at 10 o'clock, at the auction room, at the head of Frederick-street dock, will commence the sale of
A VARIETY OF DRY GOODS.
And at 12 o'clock,
43 hhd's Muscovado Sugar
221 boxes White and Brown Sugar
21 puncheons Rum
321 bags coffee, &c. &c.
Also,
The materials of a ship, consisting of Cables, Anchors, Running and Standing Rigging, Sails, 4 pair Cannon, a quantity of old Iron, &c. &c.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.
January 20

Sale by Auction.
By virtue of an order from the Orphan's court of Baltimore county, will be disposed of at public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 20th inst. at the late residence of Richard Cole, deceased, about 3 miles from Baltimore, on the Harford road, ALL the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, Cows, Horses, Hogs, Farming utensils, &c. Terms are cash—sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
RICHARD COLE, Adm'.
January 20 M&Wd

Exchange on London (direct)
For sale by:
Wm. & HUGH NEILSON.
January 15 e6t

John H. Heidelbach,
39, South-street,
Has received and offers for sale,
White Rolls
Brown ditto
Hosiery
Best Ticken
Diapers, Fustians
Ready-made Shirts
2 & 3 bushel Bags
4 boxes Ladies' Bonnets
Also,
20 boxes Havana Sugars
30 ditto Segars.
January 3 e6t

TO BE SEEN
Two Dromedaries,
FROM ARABIA.
THESE are the first of the species ever imported into this country. The value of them is such, that the Arabian, possessed of his Dromedary, has nothing either to want or to fear. They will travel at the rate of a hundred miles in a day; 2 or 3 days together, without either eating or drinking. They are part like the horse, cow, sheep, and the rabbit, and are the most docile animal in the world. They kneel down, take on their load, and wait the pleasure of their keeper to rise. They arrive at their full growth at 6 years old, which is about 20 hands high, and live to the age of 40 or 50 years. The oldest of the above is forty years, and the youngest 17 months.
These astonishing Animals are to be seen at No. 36, opposite the lower Market-market. It is to be hoped the Ladies and Gentlemen of Baltimore will not lose this favourable opportunity which may be the only one (at least, the many years) of viewing these surprising animals, so much spoken of by naturalists and Historians.
Admittance 25 cents, children half price.
January 14

PRINTING
JOHN LINE,
Executed neatly in the Office of the
AMERICAN
Custom House and other Blank
Print constantly on hand.
d12 now