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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1806

THE MEMORIAL OF THE. Merchanits & Traders OF THE City of Baltimore.

TO THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, And the Senate and House of Representatrues of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: (CONCLUDED.)

.. Her orders of the 6th November, 1793 by which the leas were swept of our vessels and essels, were, for the first time, announced by the thips of war and privateers, by which they were carried into execution. The late decisions of her courts, which are in the true spirit of this doctrine, and are calculated to reliore it in practice, to that high tone of feverity which milder decisions had almost concealed from the world, came upon us by furprize; and the captures, of which the Dutch complained in the feven years war, were preceded by no warning. Thus is this principle most rapacious and oppressive in all its bearings. Harth und engsterious in itself, it has aiways been and erer must be used to betray neutral merchants into a trade, supposed to be lawful, and then to give them up to pillage and to ruin. Compared with this principle, which violence and artifice may equally claim for their own, the exploded doctrine of confirmative blockede, by which beligerents for a estime infulted and plundered the flates at peace, is annocent and hannless. That doctrine had sinne-Thing of certainty belonging to it, and made fafety at least possible. But there can be no safety while a malignant and deceitful principle like this hange over us. It is just what the belligerent chooses to make of it-lucking, unfeen and unfelt, - or vifible, active and noxious. It may come abroad when it is at least expected; and the moment of confidence may be the moment of dellruction | may fleep for a time, but no man knows when it is to wake, to thed its baleful influence upon the commerce of the world. It clothes itself, from feason to season, in what are called " relixations;" but again, without any previous intimation to the deladed citizens of the neutral powers, these re laxations are suddenly laid alide, either in the whole or in part, and the work of countration com-

mences Nearly ten months of the late war had elapsed before it announc, d'itself at a'l; and, when it did fo, it was in its most formidable shape, and in its fullest power and expansion. In a few weeks, it was feen to lofe more than half its fubstance and character; and, long before the conclusion of the war, was scarcely perceptible. With the opening of the present war, it re appeared in a's, mildelt form, which it is again abandoning for another, more consonant to its spirit. Such are its expacious fluctations, that no commercial nudentaking, which it can in any was effect, can be readlidered as otherwise than precarious, whatever

may be the arowed frate of the principle at the umedi Ascommencement. It has been said that, by embarking in the colony trade of either of the belligerents, neutral nations, in some sort, interpose in the war, since they assist, and serve the beingerent, in whose trade they so embark. It is a sufficient answer to this observation, that the same course of reasoning would prove, that neutrals ought to discontinue all trade whatso ever, with the parties at war. A continuance of their accustemed peace trade, assists and serves the belligerent, with whom it is continued; and, if this effect were sufficient to make a trade unneutral and illegal, the best established and most usual traffic, would, of course, become so. - But, Great Britain supplies us with another answer to this notion, that our interference in the trade of the colonies of her enemies is unlawful, because they are benefitted by it. It is known that the same trade is, and long has been carried on by British subjects; and your memorialists feel themselves bound to state, that according to authentic information received, the government of Great Britain does, at this moment, grant licences to neutral vessels, taking a proportion of their cargoes there, to proceed on tradingvoyages to the colonies of Spain, from which she would exclude us upon the condition that the return cargoes shall be carried to Great Britain, to swell the gains of her merchants and to give her a monopo-This This great belligerent right, then, upon which so much has been supposed to depend, reinks into en musice of barter. It is used, mot as a hosule instrument, wielded by a warliko state, by which her enemies are to be wounded, or their colonies subdied; but as the selfish means of commercial aggrandizement, to the sunporerabment and ruin or her mender, as an engine by which Great Britain is to beilifted up to of neutrals crippled and crusted; and destroyed. Stich octsiare a most intellig Dis equimentary upon the principle in

question. They show that it is a hollow

and fallacious principle; susceptible of

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that in the hands of a great maritime

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and honorable application. Th

all trade whatfoever with the parties at war, and, "if this effect were sufficient to make a trade usual traffic would, of course, become so. But Spain, from which she would exclude us, upon position, while it lasted, desexted. the condition that the return cargocs should be carried to G. Britain, to swell the gains of her its utmost strength. Independent of the commeror their colonies subdued, but as the selfish means | cally pursued by the people, and countenanced by of commercial aggrandizement, to the impover- | the government; by granting to France, early in ishment and ruin of her friends; as an engine by 1757, a free passage through Namur and Macsa most intelligible commentary upon the principle | borhood of the Law Countries-and by the indifin question. They show that it is a hollow and interence with which they saw Nicaport and Oftend and incapable of a just and honorable application. | enna, which Great Britain represented to be cona weapon of hostility, that it is prized, but rather of these grounds of diffatissaction, which undoubt-

upon which it is possible to rest it. other authority, her courts have made an appeal | general rights of neutrals | In the north, Russia & to her own early example, for the justification of | Sweden were engaged in the confederacy against her own recent practice. Your memorialists join | Prussia, and were of course entitled to no consiin that appeal," as affording the most conclusive & | deration in this respect. The government of Sweit is intended to support by it.

memorialitis propose to confine themselves.

the power, if the had thought fit to exert it, to exclude the neutral states from the colony trade of France and Spain, her high court of appeals deal cided that the trade was lawful, and releafed fuch vellels as had been engaged in it.

In the war which foon followed the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, G. Britain is supposed to have first acted upon the pretension, that fuch a trade was unlawful, as leing fint against neutrals in peace. And it is certain, that during the whole of that war, her courts of prize did condemn all neutral vessels taken in the prosecution of that trade, together with their carpoes, whether French or neutral. These condemnations, however, proceeded upon peculiar grounds. In the seven years war, France did not throw open to neutrals the traffic of her colonies. She established no free ports in the East or in the West, with which foreign vessels could be permitted to trade, either generally, or occationnally as such. Her first practice was fimply to grant special licences to particular neutral vesfels, principally Dutch, and commonly chartered by Frenchmen, to make, under the usual restrictions, particular trading voyages to the colonies.-These licences surnished the British courts with a peculiar reason for condemning vessels sailing under them, viz. " that they became in virtue of them, the adopted or naturalized veffels of France."-As soon as it was known, that this effect was imputed to these licences they were discontinued, or pretended to be so; but the discontinuance, whether real or supposed, produced no change in the onduct of G. Britain; for neutral vessels employed in this trade were captured and condemned as before. The grounds, upon which they continued to be so expeured and condemned, may best be collected from the reasons subjoined to the printed cases, in the prize causes decided by the high court of admiralty, (in which Sir Thomas Salisbury at that time presided) and by the lords commissioners of appeal, between 1757 and 1760.

In the case of the America (which was a Dutch ship, bound from St. Demingo to Holland, with the produce of that illand, belonging to French subjects, by whom the vessel had been chartered) the reason stated in the printed case is, " that the thip mult be looked upon as a French thip (coming from 5t. L'omingo) for by the laws of France, no foreign ship can trade to the French West Indies.

In the case of the Saip, the reason (14 signed by Sir G. Hays, and Mr. Pratt, afterwards Lord Caniden) is, " for that the Saip (though once the preperty of Datchmen) being employed in carrying provisions to, and goods from a French colony, thereby became a French flip; and at fuel; was jully

condemned. .It is obvious that the reason in the case of the America, proceeds upon a pre-uniption, that as the trade was, by the francing laws of France, even Brast height of prinsperity, and the trade but to that moment confined to French ships, any ship found employed in it, wull be a French ship; The realon in the other tale, does not rell upon this idle prelumption, but takes another ground; for it states, that by reason of the trade, in which the vellel waltemployed, the became a French velit is, man selt that, this is no other than the first idea of adoption of naturalization accomodated to the mange, attempted to be introduced into the state of things by the actual or pretended discontinuence of the special licences. What then is the amount, of the doctring of the leven years war, in the utmost extent which it is pellible to aleribe to it [-It is in fubilance no more than this -that; as France did not at any period of that war, abandon, or in any degree suspend the princibia of caloulal, monopoly, antho lattent stilling. out of it; a pentral reflet, found in the prefecution on of the trade, which, according to that princier and that lystem still continuing in force; could ouly be a French trade; and open to French religi either became, or was legally to be prefutored to French vellel. It connoc be necessary to thew

It has been faid that, by embarking in the co- iple of the present day. But even if it were on form which the the neutral welled had appealed) lony trade of either of the belligerents, neutral | therwise, the practice of the war, whatfoever it and decreed freight generally, and me costs of the nations, in some fort, interpole in the war s, since might be was undoubtedly contary to that of the appeal. they affift and ferre the belligerent, in whose trade | war of 1744, and as contrasted with it, will not be | le is impossible that a judicial opinion could go they fore a bark. It is a sufficient auswer to this con sidered, by those who have at all afteored to more traclusively to the whole question on the coobservation, that the same course of reasoning the bistory of these two periods, as entitled to any long trade than this. For it not only disavows sels, taking in a proportion of their cargoes there, the operation which, the trace of the Dutch might to proceed on trading voyages to the colonis of be harraffed, or the advantages of their neutral

merchants, and to give her a monopoly of the com- | cial rivalry, existing between the two nations, the merce of the world. This great belligerent right | Dutch had excited the undifguifed resentment of then upon which so much has been supposed to Great Britain, by declining to surnish against depend, sinks into an article of barter. It is used, | France, the succors stipulated by treaty; by connot as a hostile instrument, wielded by a warlike stantly supplying France with naval and warlike state, by which her enemies are to be wounded, ftores, through the medium of trade, systematiwhich Great Britain is to be lifted up to a vast tr.cht, for the provisions, ammunition, and artil-

In the war of 1744, in which Great Britain had and moderation, The example afforded on this subject, therefore, by the first war, has far better titles to respect, than that surnished by the last.

In the AMERICAN war, the practice and decitions, on this point, followed those of the war of

The question siest came before the lords of apber 1780 and condemned in St. Kitts, in December follo a ing. The grounds upon which the capladen at the same time of the capture, with the | which would not equally well exist without itproduce of the French part of the island of St. Domingo, put on board at Cape Francois and both | to rett the decisions of the lords of appeal, in and ship and cargo taken, consessedly coming directly after the American war, apon any dependance from thence, must (pursuant to precedents in the like cases in the last war) to all intents and purposes, be deemed a ship and goods belonging to the French, or at least adopted and naturalized as such."

In the Copenhagen, the captors reasons are thus given: " First, because it is allowed that the ship was destined with her cargo, to the illand of Guadaloupe, and no other place."

" Secondly, because it is contrary to the established rule of general lazo to admit any neutral ship, to go to, and trade at a port belonging to the colony of an enemy. to which such neutral ships could not have freely traded in time of peace."

On the 22d of January, 1783; these causes came on for hearing, before the lords of appeal; who decreed restitution in all of them; thus in the most solemn and explicit manner, disavowing and rejecting the pretended rules of the law of nations, upon which the captors relied; the first; of which was literally borrowed from the doctrine? of the war of 1756, and the last of which is precisely that very rule, on which Great Britain now

It is true that, in these cases, the judgment of the lords was pronounted upon one thape only of the colony trade of France, as carried on by neutrals-that is to fay, a trade between the colony of France, and that of the country of the neutral shipper. But, a no distinction was supposed to exist, in point of principle, between the different modifications of the trade, and as the judgment went upon general grounds, applicable to the entire subject, we shall not be thought to overrate its esfect and extent, when we represent it as a complete. war, and of that modern principle by which it has been attempted to replace it. But, at any rate, the subsequent records of the same high tribunal did go that length Without enumerating the cales of various descriptions, involving the legality of the trade in all its modes, which were layorably adjudged by the lords of appeal, after the American peace, it will be sufficient to mention the case of the Vervagting, decided by them in 1785 and 1786-This was the case of a Danie thip, lacen with a cargo of dry goods and provinens, with which the was bound on' a voyage from Marfellles to but the caren, which was claimed for merchants fabilinence on the part of Great-Britain, from il la truth it was ! by the vice admiralty of Antipas | ed to claim, thill it could not be necessary to gi

would prove, that neutrals ought to discontinue peculiar veneration. The chosts of that practice | the pretended illegality of neutral interpolition in were almost wholly confined to the Dutch, who | that trade, even directly between France and her continuance of their accessound peace trade affills and had rendered themsalves extremely obnusious to colonies, (the most exceptionable form, it is said, serves the belligerent, with whom it is continued; Great Britain, by the selfish and pusilization ou po- in which that interposition could present itself) it licy, as it was falfely called, which enabled them not only denies that property engaged in such a unneutral, and illegal, the best established and most during the seven years war, to profit of the trou- trade is on that account liable to consistation; (in bles of the rest of Europe. In the war of 1744, as much as, after having reversed the condemna-G. Britain supplies us with another answer to this, the neutrality of the Dutch, while it continued, tion of the cargo, pronounced below, it proceeds notion, that our interference in the trade of the had in it nothing of complainne to France. They afterwards to condemn it, merely for want of furcolonies of her enemies is unlawful, because they are furnished, from the commencement of hostilities, ther proof as to the property) but it holds that the benefited by it. It is known that the same trade is, an account of the pragmatic sanction, succours to trade is so unquestionably lawful to neutrals, as not and long has been, carried on by British subjects; the confederates, declared openly, after a time, in even to put in jeopardy the claim to freight, sor and your memorialists seel themselves bound to favor of the queen of Hungary, and finally deter- that part of the voyage, which had not yet bestate, that, according to authentic information, mined upon, and prepared for war, by sea & land, gun, and which the party-had not yet put himlately received,' the government of G. Britain | Great Britain of course, had no inducement, in | self in a situation to begin. The sorce of this, & does at this moment, grant licences to neutral ves- that war, to hunt after any hostile principle, by the other British decisions, produced by the American war, will not be avoided, by suggesting, that there was any thing peculiarly favorable, in the time when, or the manner in which, France o-In the war of 1756, she had this inducement in | pened her colony trade to neutrals, on that oceasion. Something of that fort, however, has been faid. We find the following language infa vely learned opinion on this point.-" It is certainty true, that in the last war (the American war) many decisions took place, which then pronounced, that such a trade, between France and her colonies, was not confidered as an unneutral commerce; but under what circumstances? It was understood that France, in opening her colonies during the war, declared that this was not done with a temporary view, relative to the war, but height of prosperity, and the trade of neutrals lery, belonging to the army destined to act on a general permanent purpose of altering her crippled and crushed and destroyed-Such acts are against the territories of Prussia, in the neigh- colonial system, and of admitting foreign vessels, gravation-if of such an act there can be an aguniversally, and all times, to a participation of gravation. Upon such conduct there was but one that commerce. Taking that to be the fact, (Lowfaliacious principle, susceptible of the worst abuse, | put into the hands of France, by the court of Vi- | ever suspicious its commencement might be, during the actual existence of a war,) there was no They shew that in the hands of a great and ma- trary to the barrier treaty, and the treaty of ground to say, that neutrals were not carrying on ritime state, it is not, in its ostensible character of Utretcht. Without entering into the sufficiency a commerce, as ordinary as any other, in which ed, by the universal voice of the civilized world. they could be engaged; and therefore, in the as one of the means of establishing an unbounded edly had a great influence on the conduct of Great case of the Vervugting, and in many other succeedmonopoly, by which every enterprize, calculated Britain, towards the Datch, from 1757, until the ing cases, the lords decreed payment of freight to injustice and oppression-and your Memorialists to promote rational wealth and power, shall be peace of 1763, it is manifest that this very dif- the neutral ship owner. It is fit to be remember- have a strong considence that the late departure made to begin and end in G Britain alone. Such satissaction, little short of a disposition to open ed on this occasion, that the conduct of France e- from the usual course of her policy, ill be followacts may well be considered as pronouncing the war, and frequently on the eve of producing it, vinced, how little dependence can be placed upon ed by a like disposition to atonement and reparacondemnation of the principle, against which we takes away, in a considerable degree, from the explanations of measures adopted during the pres- tion. The relations, which subsitt, between Greatcontend, as withdrawing from it the only pretext | authority of any practice, to which it may be sup- | sure of war-for hardly was the ratification of the posed to have lead, as tending to establish a rule of peace signed, when she returned to her ancient Great Eritain does not pretend that this princi- | the public law of Enrope. It may not be impro- fystem of colonial monopoly." We answer to all ple has any warrant in the opinion of writers on | per to observe, too, that the flation, occupied by | this : that to refer the decision of the lords, in the public law .- She does not pretend, and cannot pre- Great Britain, in the feven years war, (as proud a Vervegting, and other succeeding cases, to the rea- the best reasons to expect a satisfactory answer to tend that it derives any countenance from the con- one as any country ever did occupy) compared for here alligned, is to accuse that high tribunal their complaints, and a spendy abandonment of duct of other nations. She is confessedly solitary with that of the other European powers, was not of acting upon a considence, which has no examin the use of this invention, by which rapacity is exactly calculated to make the measures which her | ple, in a singular incredible declaration (if, indeed systematized, and a state of neutrality and wer, are resentment against Holland, or her views against such a declaration was ever made) after the utter made substantially the same-In this absence of ail France, might dicate, peculiarly respectful to the falsehood of it had been, as this searned origin does itself inform us, unequivocally and notoriously ascertained. We have seen that the Ferosgting was decided by the lords in 1785 and 1786 at least dation; by which the security of our trade and two years after France had, as we are told, " reauthoritative reprobation of the practice, which | den, was, hesides, weak and impotent. Denmark | turned to her ancient system of colonial monopoly, it is true, took no part in the war, but she did not and when, of course, the supposed affertion of an It would be easy to shew, by the examination | susser by the practice in question. Besides, all these | intended permanent abandonment of that system, of the different treaties to which Great Britain powers combined, would have been as nothing, could not be permitted to produce any legal confe- necessary to alk, that the force of the nation should has been a party, from times long past, that this against the naval strength of Great Britain, in quences. We answer farther, that if this alledgdocteine is a modern usurpation It would be e- 1758. As to Spain, she could have no concern in ed declaration was in fact made, (and we must be qually easy to shew, that during the greater part | this question; and, at length, became involved in | allowed to say, that we have sound no traces of it of the last century, her statesmen and lawyers | the war on the fide of France. Upon the whole, out of the opinion above recited) it never was put uniformly disavowed it, either expressly or tacitly. in the war of 1756. Great Britain had the pow- into such a formal and authentic shape as to be the But, it is to a review of judicial examples, of all er to be unjust, and irrestable temptations to abuse fair subject of judicial notice. It is not contained others, the most weighty and solemn, that your it. In that of 1744, her power was, perhaps equally in the French arrets of that day, where it would great, but every thing was savourable to equity be proper to look for it, and we are not reserred to any other document proceeding from the government of France, in which is said to appear. There does not, in a word, feem to have been any thing which an enlightened tribunal could be supposed capable of confidering as a pledge on the part of France, that the had resolved upon, or even meditated the extravagant change in her copeal, in January 1782, in the Danish cases of the | lonial system, which she is said in this opinion to Tiger, Copenhagen, and others, captured in Oclo- have been understood to announce to the world. But even if the declaration in question was achually made, and that too with all possible solemnitors relied for condemnation, in the Tiger, as fet | ty, still it would be difficult to persuade any thinkforth at the end of the relpondents printed cale, | ing man, that the fincerity of fuch a declaration, were: " for that the ship, having been trading to was in any degree consided in, or that any person Cape Francois, where none but French ships are | in any country, could regard it in any other light allowed to carry on any traffic, and having been | than as a mere artifice, that could give no right

Upon the whole, it is manisestly impracticable placed on this declaration, of which there is no evidence, that it ever was made, which, it is certain, was not authentically or formally made; which however made, was not and could not be believed at any time, far less in 1785 and 1786, when its salschood had been unquestionably proved by the public and undisguised conduct of its supposed authors, in direct opposition to it.

That Sir James Marriett, who fat in the high court of admiralty of G. Britain, during the greater part of the late war, did not consider these decisions as standing upon this ground, is evident;" for, notwithstanding that in the war of 1756, he was the most scalous, and perhaps able advocate for the condemnation of the Dutch thips engaged in the colony trade of France yet upon the breaking out of the late war, he relied upon the decisions in the American war, as authoritatively settling the legality of that trade, and decreed ac-

If, as a more plausible answer to these decisions, considered in the light of authorities, than that which we have just examined, it should be said, that they ought rather to be viewed as reluctant escrifices to policy, or even to necessity, under circumstances of singular dissiculty and peril, than as an expression of the deliberate opinion of the lords of appeal, or the government of .G. Britzin, on the matter of right, it might, perhaps, be fufficient to reply, that, if the armed neutrality, coupled with the situation of Great-Britain, as a party to the war, did in any degree compel these decisions, we might also expect to find at the same are some relaxation on the part of that country rejection, both of the doctrine of the seven years relative to the doctrine of contraband, upon which the convention of the armed neutrality contained the most direct sipulations, which the northern powers' were particularly interested to enforce. Yet, fuelt was not the fact. But, in addition to this and other confiderations of a fimilar description, it is natural to enquire why it happened, that if the lords of appeal were fatisfied that Great-Britain possessed the right in question they recorded and gave to the world, a feries of decilions against It, founded, not upon British or ders of council, gratuitoully relaxing what was fill afferted to be the fired right, (as in the late) Mar inique and Cape Francis, where; the, was to war,] but upon general principles of public law. take in for Europe a return eargo cale W. India | However prudence might have required (although produce. The thip was pot streezeded against : Libers is no reason to believe that it did require) a ce Odene, was condemned as exemp a property as l'extreme exercise of the right the had been supposubject to the payment of freight, pre rete ilmerity to the mere forbeatence of a claim, the flamp and or rather for the whole of the outward voyage. - etharacter of a formal allmillion, that the claim les On appeal, as to the eargoy the lords of specal felf was illegal and unjult. In the late war, as ofan the 8th of March, 1785 seversed the condem- ten as the British government willed to concede nation, and ordered further proof of the property, | and relax, from whatever motiver on the subject. to be produced within three months. On the ability of the colony trade of her opponents, an order of livels. March, 1786, no further proof bating been ex. Council was reforted to, letting forth the assuit of hibired, and the preder for the claimants declar- The cricellon of relatation upon which the courts! ing, that he bould, exhibit pone, the lords conf of prize were allerwards to found their lentences ? That this decrine differs ellentially from the print the decree below, giving freight, or rate itiserly. fair reasoning, he considered as deciding more than 13-4 Pebruary and and another than 13-4 Pebruary and 13-4 Pebruary and 13-4 Pebruary and 13-4 Pebruary another than 13-4 Pebruary and 13-4 Pebruary and 13-4 Pebruary and 13-4 Pebruary and 13-4 Pebruary another than 13-4 Pebruary and 13-4 Pebruary and 13-4 Pebruary another than 13-4 Pebruary and 13-4 Pebruary and 13-4 Pebruary another than 13-4 Pebruary another

that the order of council is obligatory on the courts whose sentences they are. But the directs of the lords of appeal, in and after the American, war, are not of this descript on, finee there exided no orders of council on the subjed of them; and. of course, they are and ought to be of the highest weight and ausmirity, against Greut Britain, on the questions involved in and adjudged by them.

This solemn renunciation of the principle in

question, in the face of the whole world, by her

highest tribunal, in matters of prize, reiterated in

a tuccession of decrees, down to the year 1786, and afterwards, is powerfully confirmed by the acquiescence of Grest-Britain, during the first, most important, and active peried of the late war, in the free and unlimited profecution, by neutrals of the whole colony trade to France. She did, indeed, at laft , rohibit that trade by an inftruction, unprecedented in the annals of maratime depredation; but the revival of her discarded rule, was characterised with such circumstances of iniquity and violence, as rather to heighten, by the effect of contrast, the veneration of mankind for the past justice of her tribunals.—The world has not forgot the instruction to which we allude, and the enormities by which its true character was developed, produced in mystery, at a moment when universal confidence in the honour and integrity of her government had brought upon the ocean'a prey of vast value and importance-sent abroad. to the different naval stations, with such studied secrecy, that it would almost seem to have been intended to make an experiment, how far law and honour could be outraged by a nation proverbial for respecting both: the Heraldaby whom it was fiest annou ced, were the commande s of their commissioned cruizers, who at the same instant carried it into effect, with every circumstance of agopinion. It was condemned by reason and justice -it was condemned by that law which flows from, and is founded upon them-It was enndemned, and will forever continue to be condemna Great-Britain has made amends, with the good faith which belongs to her councils, for that act of Britain and the United States, rest upon the basis of reciprocal interests; and your Memorialitts see in these interests, as well as in the justice of the that fystem by which they have lately been harraffed and alarmed.

Your Memorialists will not trespass upon your time, with a recital of the various acts, by which our coast:, and even our ports and harbours, have been converted into scenes of violence and d preproperty has been impaired; the rights of our territory invaded; the honour of our country insuited and hun.iliated; and our gallant countrymen oppressed and persecuted .- They seel it to be unbe employed, in repelling and chastifing the lawless freebooters, who have dared to spread their ravages even beyond the feas, which form the principal theatre of their piratical exertions, and to 18fest our shores with their irregu ar and serocions hostility. These are outrages which have pressed themselves, in a peculiar manner, upon the notice of our government, and canno have failed to excite its indignation, and a correspondent disposition to prevent and redrefs them.

Such is the view which your Memorialists have taken, in this anxious crifis of our public affairs, of subjects, which appear to them, in an alarming degree, to affret their country, and its commirce; and to involve questions of nitional honour and interest, of public law, and individual right, which imperiously demand discussion and adjustment. They do not presume to point out the measures which these great subjects may be supposed to call for. The means of redress for the past, and security for the future, are, respectfully and considently, submitted to your wisdom. But your Meutorialist cannot serbear to indulge a hope, which they would abanden with deep reluctance, that they may yet be found in amicable explanations, with those who have ventured to inflict wrongs upon us, and to .dvance unjust pretensions to our prejudice.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Merchants and Traders of the City of Baltimore.

Robert Gilmor, Chairman, J. A. Buchanan, John Hol ins, James Calhoun. Alexander M' Kim. David Stewart, Samuel Sterett. William Patterson, John Dunnell, Hugh Thompson, Luke Tiernan, John Swan, William Lorman, William Wilson, Leinuel Taylor, Mark Pringle. Thomas Hollingsworth, Thomas Tenant, William Taylor. John Sherlock, Benjamin Williams, John Stricker. George Stiles. Henry Payson. Joseph Sterett, Slewart Brown.

The same are would retain in which as a part of which it is an expensive

Baltimore, January 21, 1806.

TIENRY TRABNALL begardeste to in-LL form, his friends, and the voters of the city and county of Haltimore, generally that he still continues to offer himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff ; and he ngain respectafully solicits their friendship-and suffrage at

Fille exhibition of the instructive and amusing Market of Jerwalem at Market be. No. 6, open from 10'A. M. till 9 at night. tance 25 cents Children half price?

equality of COCOA and SUGARITA bar