American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM PECHIN, (PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.) 31, SOUTH GAT STREET, NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper \$7 and Country paper 5 per ann. All advertisements appear in both papers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1806

The Cordial Preventive.

(WELL WORTHY ATTENTION.) ed times, the increasing liberality of the physical profession Few medical practitioners but experience among their patients the superlative efficiency of Dr. Solonon's Cordial BALM OF GILEAD—which is sold only in this duty in negociating; and that by passing city at the store of WARNER & HANNA.

It often saves those whom the whole faculty give over; and cures after every physician of tizens. eminence can do no more. This medicine, therefore, is now as frequently and regularly prescribed as any in the Materi Medica, in all ... complaints which it professes to subdue; and is likely to be soon so immediately and universally used in every case of deb lity, consumption, or relixation of the solids, by the whole medical world, as entirely to supercede the application of every other remedy.

Masters of vessels, seafaring men, heads of seminaries and private families supplied with a dent. warranted cordial preventing yellow fever, bilious fever, and fever and ague; it will be found a specific in the cure of the latter. From its restorative virtues it should be resorted to in relaxed, weak or decayed constitutions, in coughs, colds, astmas, consumptions and nervaous disorders, from whatever cause they may proceed ---- By its use will be removed all diseases of the first passages, accompanied with or proceeding from inactivity to the stomach and bowels, acidity, indigestion, vitiated bile, worms, putrid sordes and jaundice. It will be found capable of penetrating into every, part of the body and of gently stimulating the whole system; removing the most obstinate disorders dependent on or connected with scrofula or kings evil, indolent tumors, obstructions of the liver, spleen, kidneys, and mesentoric glandsadd to these all disorders of the skin, scaly eruptions, tetters, ring worms, lepresies, blotches, foul ulcers, &c. It would be impossible to enumerate the various complaints to which this excellent cordial is applicable: in a word recourse should be had to it in all complaints of infants as well as of grown persons, and it may be justly esteemed an universal restorative, in all decays, from age, intemperance or disease. In the use of it no peculiar restraint is required, and for the satisfaction of the public the proprietor avers that no metalic principle whatever is admitted into its composition. A number of respectable references to persons residing in New York, and certificates of its harmless and amazing restorative virtues, accompanies each bottle, with full direction for its use, the work. of an eminent physician. Price 3 dollars per

The following cases from a number of othersare submitted to the consideration of the

public: MRS. WELLS, 47, Ferry-street, in the 83d year of her age was for some time confined to her bed, and her relations in daily expectation of her d ath. She was quite deaf, and would frequently exclaim in great distress, "O! how sick I am!" At the request of her friends for something to comfort her, I sent her a bottle of the CORDIAL PREVENTIVE, and to the no small surprise of all who saw her, in three or four days after its use, she was able to get from her bed, was restored to her hearing; can ever since sit up from six to eighthours every day, and read with case frequently; she enjoys a wonderful state of health, and thinks her understanding as strong to-day as it was 40 years ago.

The following certificate is from her son-I certify the statement to be correct.

RICHD CUNNINGHAM. Clarissa Coles, two years old, and daughter of Mr Willet Coles, 45, Ferry-street, labored under a distressing illness for some months: she was brought very low, and apparently near death, but was completely restored by a single bottle of the Cordial, and is now a healthy thriving child.

I certify the above statement to be correct. WILLET COLES.

I am happy to state to you for the benefit of the public, that Mrs. Longworth having made trial of your Cordial Preventive, has received considerable benefit from its use. Your humble DAVID LONGWORTH.

Mary Delano, four years old, and daughter to captain Paul Delano, was seized with a sudden illness, accompanied by a considerable fever, was completely relieved by four tea spoonsful of the Cordial Preventive. I certify the above statement to be correct.

ANNE DELANO. The ortizens of this city (BALTIMORE) can well attest the extraordinary benefits they have received from this wonderful Medicine -Some speak in such terms of it, as to assert that they will never be a day, without it in their. houses; others that were they to want it they could not live.—All this can be well attested. Grocers, Tavern-Keepers, and the like, are informed that it is a delicious substitute for Bitters, or any other spiritous dram taken in the morning; and to those who may doubt this assertion, a week's trial is only necessary to prove the important truth. Oh! blessed Health,

thou art above all gold and treasure. N. B. The Guide to Health and Anti-Impetigines, with all the best London Patent Medicines sold by

WARNER & HANNA. February 26

W. L. & I. Barney TAVE imported in the brig Paragon, from II Leghorn, Marbled and White Soap Sweet Oil in Flasks and Bottles Capers

Anchovies Smyrna Figs Saffron Filberts Leghorn Hats, and Brimstone in Rolls March 3

TI KETS

In the Market House Lottery, for sale at this office. Niarch 3

Congress.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, February 13.

BRITISH AGGRESSIONS. Debate on the second resolution reported by a retect committee, as already gi-

[CONTINUED.]

Nir. KITCHELL observed that he was sorry to intrude upon the patience of the Senate at that late hour; but the observations of the gentleman who had just sat down induced him to beg their indulgence for a few moments—the gentleman in the course of his observations seems to have TT is pleasing to observe, in these enlighten- made two propositions as the ground of his objection, viz. that the resolution now under consideration contains a censure upon the President as not having done his it we are going to sacrifice the honor and nterest of the United States and its ci-

Mr. President, I would ask in what manner we shall do either. How shall we censure the President? He has negociated until there appears no prospect of obtaining that justice to which we are entitled; and he has now submitted the matter to Congress, to pursue such measures as shall appear to them pru-

And what are we about to do? Sir, we have already unanimously passed one resolution, in which we say that the capture and condemnation of the vessels and cargoes of our citizens is an unprovoked violation of our independence, and an aggression upon the property of our citizens. And if that declaration is correct what are we to do further? Are we upon the strength of that declaration to sit down and fold our hands together, and expect Britain to do us justice? Or are we to declare war-Sir, are we prepared at this moment to declare war? Will it be wise? Will it be prudent, without one effort to avoid it, with all its horrors of blood and destruction? Are the people now prepared to meet it without our making one more attempt to negociate? Will they say we have acted wisely? believe not-Sir, we are one component part of Congress, who have the sole power of declaring war; and by this resolution we are going to say to Britain; not by ourselves, for we are not by the constitution authorised to speak to foreign nations in this way; but we are about to request the president, in our behalf, and inour name, and in the name of the whole people of the United States, to say to Biitam, you have injured us by your unprovoked aggressions, and we demand satisfaction. We can bear these insults no longer; therefore make us compensation for past injuries, and do us justice in fur ture; and we are willing still to be friends, Wherein does this censure the President? He has pursued negociation until he fittls it unavailing. We now ask of him to make one last effort in our behalf before we appeal to the last resort of war, and I trust we shall arm him with power that will give energy to this last negociation. And wherein are we going to sacrifice the honor of the United States, or the interest of the citizens? Does it sacrifice our honor to endeavor to settle our differences in an amicable way, rather than to fly to arms and deluge the earth with blood? Will it fix a stigma upon us in the eyes of any rational men or nations? I believe not. And how are we going to sacrifice the interest of our citizens? Do we do it by demanding justice for them of Britain? I believe that they themselves will not view it in that light, when they see it followed by the third resolution, which' I hope will be passed. And indeed had it not have been for the expectations of that resolution being carried into effect, in such manner as to give energy to this, I should have withheld my vote from the first.' But under the full expectation that the third resolution will pass, and as I do not believe it contains any censure upon the President, and as I believe it will do honor to the U.S. and will have a tendency to secure reparation to our citizens, I shall cheerfully give it my

Mr. Smith, (of Ohio.) Mr. President, although the resolution on your table cannot impose a new obligation on the chief magistrate of this country in its present torm, yet, from its coincidence with the letter and spirit of his message at the opening of the present sessionfrom its presumptive influence at home, and its probable effect abroad, I am induced to believe that its unanimous adoption is important.

The resolution ought not to be construed into an imp oper interference with execusive prerogative, for it will not sustain that interpretation. It is the constitutional right and the daily practice of the Senate to advise the executive to adopt specific measures, as well as to call for information on diplomatic and legislative subjects. What is the object of the resolution? It is, that this branch of the legislature shall share in the responsibility of employing means to execute the measure proposed. This is magnanimous, as it is voluntary on the part of the Senate, for in adopting the resolution we attach a high-degree of responsibility to ourselves in the effects to be produced.

The object of the resoultion seems to be furt er illusterated on two grounds. "That the President demand the restora-

its being employed in a trade with the enemies of G. Britain, prohibited in time of peace; and upon the indemnification of such American citizens, for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations." What is there in this part of the resolution so objectionable to honorable gentlemen! Is it the restoration of the captured property of our lic. citizens? No! Is it the indemnificationof our citizens, for their losses and damages sustained by the captures of which we complain? It cannot be. To what then are exceptions taken? Two hon, gentlemen have given the answer. "The resolution if adopted will be an encroach-! repugnant to the law of nations and a gross violation of neutral rights.

Of this new and odious principle, the President of the United States, has jutly complained, and I wish the Senate to unite in bearing testimony against it-and while we do this, let us resort to the means of emunerating our injured citizens. They have been robbed and plundered on the high seas, while sailing under the American flig and engaged in a lawful trade: I feel indignant at this outrage, and cannot silently and deliberately see our flag insulted, our seamen impressed, our citizens ruined, and our trade destroyed. But, it has been said, that if we adopt the resolution it will restrict the President to the strong attitude of demanding the restitution of our property taken by British cruisers, and condemnations. Be it so; he will not surely treat with them but on the ground of restitution. We have treated England as the most favored nation, in all our commercial and diplomatic regulations, she has requited us with the imposition of insidious duties, with predatory spoliations at sea, and illegal condemnations on land. Our nation will be avenged-and the greatest objection which I feel to the resolutions is, that they do not go far enough. I would make a provisional declaration of war, to be car-England but against Spain, and any other power who under circumstances so aggravated, refuse to redress our wrongs. Sir, I must honestly confess, that I dethat I should lament the necessity of involving the nation as much as any man; but, sir, I wish it avoided on honorable terms; for rather than see the honorand the rights of my country violated, I would wade through rivers of blood and fight rest, as far as this intelligence goes, upon the till doomsday in their defence the latter part of the resolution, and the following words, "To enter into such arrangements with the British governsubstitung between the two nations (and particularly respecting the impressment of American seamen) as may-be consistent with the honor and interests of the United States, and manifest their earnest desire to obtain for themaelves and their citizens, by an icable negociation, that justice to which they are entitled." Until this resolution came into debate, I flattered myself that the Senate would have adopted in unanimously. The object of the resolution is so very important that I could not imagine one hon, member of the Senate would be found refusing to sup-

port it. Sir, permit me to ask, can a true American be indifferent to the depredations committed on our neutral rights, and does not the impressment of our seamen deserve the attention of the Senate. Every member must avow it. In what then do we differ? Merely in the phraseolgy of the resolution. I did hope for unanimity in the Senate as well upon the form as the substance of this resolution. In this, however, I am disappointed, and as cannot prevent it I will sit down and re

From the Boston Centinel.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WE have been favored with a file of Connert's Political Register's to the 21st of Dec. This paper is now the most spirited and zealous anti-ministerial print, published in London. The editor does not appear to have confidence in any intelligence unfavorable to France; after endeavoring to lessen the faith of the public in the bulletin of the Britisli Government, dated on the 17th of Dec. (which tion of the property of their citizens, cap- has already been printed) he proceeds we isst heard of him, between the Archdute and from him by a professed highwaymen

tured and condemned on the pretext of to give mother Bulletin, from the same source, issued on the 19th of that month; and attacks it as he did the former.

From Cobbett's Register Dec. 21. The Government bulletin of the 19th was much of the same stamp as the former. All hearsay; but that hearsay sublimated into official authenticity by the manner of communicating it to the pub-

" Official advices from Hamburgh, of he 13th, state, that an estafette passed through that town on the 12th from Berlin, bearing the details of the battle between the allies and the French in Moravia. The event was accurately known to his Majesty's Minister at Hamburgh, but ment upon the executive branch of the he learned, that though the centre of the government." This I shall deny until Allies was defeated on the 2d, they had convinced of the impropriety of entering | renewed the battle on the 3d, and that it into any resolution which expresses to one lasted during the whole of the 4tin, and branch of the government the views and 'probably into the 5th; and that the tide desires of another. The freedom of of scccess turned completely in favour of communication, between the legislative | the Russians. Nothing could exceed the and executive branches of government, enthusiasm of joy at Berlin on learning, is sanctioned by the law and usage of all | that the Emperor Alexander was safe, afnations that are free. The resolution | ter displaying the most transcendant hedoes not assume the boldness of mandate, roism. Government have also received but the delicate form of a request. Having | advices from a respectable quarter, detailobviated this objection, I contend that the | ing many particulars, the sym of which seas are the high road of the world, and seems to be, that on the 2d the French atthat all nations have a right to use it. | tacked the allies on their march—that That we as a neutral nation have a right | they directed their whole efforts against to trade with all, who are free to trade | the centre, which not being formed when with us, except with a blockaded port & the attack commenced, they succeeded in in articles contraband of war. England | defeating after a bloody conflict of several has imposed a new restriction beyound hours, in which the centre lost the whole the cases of contraband and blockade. In of its cannon; that the Allies retreated her courts of admiralty, she has taken a from the field to Wischau, and did not and a trade in peace; and that a trade not | that the Emperor Alexander, who had permitted in peace is unlawful in war. displayed the most determined courage on I pronounce it an injurious regulation up- the 2d, renewed the battle on the 3d and on our commerce, and what I trust our 4th; and by his ardent fortitude and exgovernment will not submit to, as it is ample, turned the fortune of the contest in favour of the Russians. He rode thro' the most tremendous fire, calling out to the army, " Victory or Death" which was returned by exclamations from his troops that " they never would forsake their Emperor." The Russians having lost their artillery on the 2d, were during the following day ordered to fight with the sword and bayonet, and the final result was, that the Emperor recovered all his cannon, and the whole ground he had lost. The French were driven from the field, beyond Austerlitz, where the battle of the 2d commenced and afterwards retired behind the Swartz, with their left at Brunn, and their right at Nicholsberg. No details have been received of killed and wounded on either side."

COBBETT'S REMARKS. This if true, is very pleasing intelligence; and, when so much of detail is given, one would hardly suppose it pos ible to be false, though coming out of Whitehall, had we not alrearly read the bulletin of the 17th, of the far better part of which this last bulletin contains a contradiction. Who would not have thought from the bulletin of the 17th, that the battle of the 2d had been fought at Wischau, and that the allies remained on the field of battle? It now appears, however, that the battle of the 2d was begun at dusterlitz, and that the allies retreated to Wischau, a distance of about ten English miles. The story of the 27,000 French killed, of Bonaparte's being wounded, and of his proposing an armistice, is completely contradictried into effect with vigor, not only against ed by the second official bulletin; and it is impossible not to receive even its contents with great distrust, when we find it acknowledging that the allies were defeated on the 2d, when the bulletin of the 17th had represented them to have obtained a victory. The battle of the precate the flames and ravages of war, 2d ended in "a victory;" but it being impossible to keep up the belief of that for any length of time, it is, in the next bulletin, allowed to have been a defeat: but at the same time, it is asserted, that the allies have now got a victo.

The account of the battle of the 3d and 4th report of an Estaffette, who in all likelihood, second ground of illustration appears in knew what would please the person to whom he made his report. But allowing his report to have been correct, I really cannot see, that much has been gained by the allies, exceptain reputation. That, indeed, is a great deal. To mert on this and all other differences have fought at last; barely to have fought at the end of a retreat, or rather running away, of five hundred miles, across rivers and through fortified places more numerous than are the battalions in the army of their enemy, is a good deal. They have fought, and renewed the fight with stiff wounds; they have, at last, drawn blood of their antagonist. This looks well, It is a rational ground for hoping that we shall hear of something more. But, here seems to be the utmost extent of the advantage; for us to having beating the French, there is, all the intelligence fairly considered, not the least appearance of it, the French army, according to this last bulletin of our government, being posted precisely where it was previous to the battle of the 2d. Not an inch have they retreated; and I must hear of something much more resemblin., a victory over them, before I shall expect to hear that they have made one step towards Vienna. Suppose however, that Napoleon were to be compelled to retreat? Must we, therefore, conclude that he is ruined? How would this reasoning suit, if applied to his enemies ? They, God knows, have retreated far enough in al conscience, and yet, we are told that their affairs are in a very promising way. Aye; but they have been retreating in their own territo. ry. So, then, Napoleon has only to get them to follow him into France, and through Paris, in order completely to annihilate them !-----Away with all the nonsense about his being hemmed in and cut off! Who are to hem him in? The "three great armies,", we are told; to wit; the Austro-Russian, the Prussian army, and the army of the Archduke Charles. As to the Prussian army, if it has really marched, there is Augereau ready to meet it in Suabia or Bavaria, or to follow him into Bohemia, if it marched towards Napoleon's position. Augerau has 60,000 men, and his army, from its nearness to France, is easily augmented. The Archduke! Where is he? The last we heard of him was in Croatia, more than 200 miles from the scene of action between Napoleon and his antagonists. He was then flying from Massena; and, if the Archduke has, as is reported, 90,000 men, how many must his parsuer have . "The Archduke will come upon the back of Bonaparte through Vienna!" Through Vienna. They are mad. These writers are mad. May-

Vienna! There too was Marmont with !. division. "Cut off!" Why Bemaparte had, in the army of Massena and in the divisions of Marmont and Ney, a hundred thousand menwithin seven days march of the spot where the last battle was fought, and he was complete, nay, the civil ruler, of all the country between him and them. By what or by whom is he to be cut off? He is only about 50 mines to the north of the Danube, and, to the south of the-Dinube, westward from Hungary, there is not one inch of territory, upon the Continent of Europe, of which he is not master. If I were to hear that he had recoiled as far as Vienna, I should be very much, and, indeed, very agreeably surprised; but, I should not thence derive much hope of his final failure. He must stop somewhere. It is ridiculously unreasonable not to allow him to be victorious until he has hunted the enemy quite out of the world; and; if it would be a disgrace to him to fall back upon Vienna; what, at this time, must be the reputation of his enemies! They fell back up." on Vienna; and they quitted it much more readily than, I fear, he will. At Vienna he would, indeed, see 500 miles distance between him and France; but, he would, in the whole 500 miles, see not a single hostile fortress or battalion in his way. The ferocious gentleman of the Courier must excuse me; for, this is really the light in which I see the situation of Bonaparte. I see him with 300,000 soldiers, real soldiers; not upon paper, like my Lord Castlereagh's army, but in the field; actually fight. ing or marching; and, I do not see that his enemies, all put together, have so many. Ave hear talk of them before the battles, indeed, but we do not see them in the battles.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 25.

Hypropuosta-A fatalinstance of this horrid malady has backy occurred in this city-A son of Mr. Edward Grannis, about 6 or 7 years of age, was bit by a dog (supposed at the time to be mad) about six weeks ago. No unfavorable symptom however appeared in the lawless distinction between a trade in war seem to have been followed by the French; | child until wir in 9 or 10 days, when the discase began to show isfelf, and rayed with such violence, that he expired on Wednesday last, under the operation of those affections which are its usual dreadful appendages.

We are sorry to state that the apprehensions which have for several weeks, existed in this & some of the neighboring towns, from canine melness, are in no degree diminished, but on the contrary there is too much cause for increasel alarm. In addition to the melancholy insi mee before recited, we are informed of several persons who are now in a state of awful incertific to for their fite, having been litten by dogs that were inequivocally mid. Among these, two care immortants of North Haven-and two of Willingfor L-report also adds several

longing to a citizen was parsued through several of the streets, and in the outskirts of the city for theo or three hours, when he was finally shot. This animal had been bitten an I sympto as of madaess began to appear) by the same dog that communicated the fatal poison to the son of Mr. Granniss. We feel it to be the duty of every citizen,

As rate as Saturday morning last, a dog be-

who is the owner of a dog, either to kill it without delay, or secure it in such a manner that it cannot possibly endanger the community. Any negligence at this time, and in a matter of such moment, is little short of criminalty, and would merit severe apprehension

[Con. Her.]

·NEW-YORK, Feb. 28.

Captain Tripp, of the sch'r Mary, who arrived this morning, in 18 days from St. Kitts, states, that a British squadron of 7 line of Battle ships, and 2 frigatus, had tonched at St. Kitts, and proceeded immediately to the Mona Passage, having learned that a French fleet of 11 sail of the line had entered the Passage.

The Brest Fleet again. - A respectable mercantile friend has obligingly handed us the following article, which, in some degree confirms the correctness of the intermation furnished for the Commercial Advertiser of vesterday, by capt. Matthews, who fell in with the British squadron, under Admiral Duckworth, off the City of St. Domingo, on the 13th inst. Extract.of a letter from Curracoa, dated

23th January. "By the arrival yesterday of a Charles--ton sloop, capt. Brewster, we have received intelligence that in coming out of St. Domingo, he fell in with three line of battle ships and a corvette, and was boarded by the latter-that they were a part of the Brest fleet, out 45 days-that the rest of the division consisting of 8 or 10 ships, were to leeward of St. Demingo, beating

" From St. Thomas, we hear that Admiral Duckworth had arrrived at Barbadoes, in pursuit of this fleet."

COMMERCIALLY INTERESTING. Extract of a letter just received from an intelligent and respectable correspond-

St. Jun, Porto Rico, Jan. 20, 1806. The opening of the ports of this Island . to neutral vessels, was, at the time, regarded by the American merchants, ever-toocager to grasp at any thing that seems to offer an extended field for commercial enterpriz:, as a very favourable circumstance. Those, however, who have had much to do here, have been completely undecived. Whatever benefit the voyage might otherwise have produced, has, but. too generally been absorbed by those in whom their ignorance of characters, united with the unfair preferences of the government, induced or compelled them to place confidence. Whether our vessels come here voluntarily, or are brought in by cruizers, little is to be met with but delay, vexation and loss; unless, in the former instance, the shipper is aware of the regulations of the port, and provides against them before the vessel sails. For my own part, I would prefer being at once a prize to one of their piratical privateers, whose business is open and barefaced robbery, than to be, by the force of the present regulations, thrown into the power of a scoundrel factor, who, by repeated larcenies, filches from one the property it is his duty to protect. A man is less chagrined at having his purse taken