Anterican,

Commercial Daily Advertises

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SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1806!

(By Authority.) AN ACT,

To suspend the Commercial Intercourse between the United States, and certain parts of the Island of St. Domingo.

nate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all commercial intercourse between any person or persons resident within the United States, and any person or persons resident within any part of the Island of St. Domingo, not in possession, and under the acknowledged government of France, shall be, and is hereby prohibited; and any ship or vessel, owned, hired, or employed, wholly, or in part, by any person or persons resident within the United States, and sailing from any port of the United States, FACT. after due notice of this act at the customhouses, respectively, which, contrary to the intent hereof, shall be voluntarily carried; or shall be destined to proceed, purpose of encouraging a trading voyage whether directly, or from any intermedi- to South America. The capital to be ate port or place, to any port or place within the island of St. Domingo, and ed from the purses of the merchants; the not in possession and under the acknowledged government of France; and also are stated on the very face of the paper. any cargo which shall be found on board of such ship or vessel, when detected and interrupted in such unlawful purpose, or at her return from such voyage to the United States, shall be wholly forfeited and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That after due notice of this act at the several custom houses, no vessel or ship whatever shall receive a clearance for any port or place within the island of St. Domingo, and not in the actual possession of France: nor shall any clearance be granted for any foreign voyage to any ship or vessel, owned, hired, or employed, wholly, or in part, by any person or persons resident within the United States, until the owner or employer for the voyage, or his factor or agent, with the master, shall give bond to the United States, In a sum equal to the value of the vessel and of her cargo; with condition that the ship or vessel, for which a clearance shall be required, is destined to some port or place without the limits of such part of the Island of St. Domingo, as shall not be in the actual possession and under the acknowledged government of France, and during the intended voyage shall not be voluntarily carried, or permitted to proceed, whether directly, or from any intermediate port or place, to any port or place within such part of the island of St. Domingo, as shall not be in the actual posseson and under the acknowledged government of France: and in case of being forced by any casualty into any port or place hereby interdicted, shall not, at any such port or place voluntarily sell, deliver, on unlade any part of such cargo, except so much as may be absolutely necessary to defrar the expences requisite to enable such vestel to proceed on her intended voyage; and generally, that such ship or Yessel, whilst on such voyage, shall not be employed in any traffic or commerce, with cr for any person resident within any part of the island of St. Domingo, not in the actual possession, and under the acknowledged government of France.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by force of this act, and which may be recovered, shall be distributed and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage; passed on the 2d day of March, 1799, and may be mitigated or remitted in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "an act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accrumg in egrtain cases therein mentioned.; passed the 3d of marchittal and made bethemat par anact passed the I lth of February, 1800.

Sec. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for one year, and no lenger.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That at any time after the passing of this ect it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, if he shall deem it expedient, and consistent with the interest. of the United States, by his order, to remit and discontinue the restraints and pro-(Libitions on the commerce aforesaid.

ENATHE MACON: Speaker of the House of Representatives Vice President of the U.S. and President of the

Feb. 285 18065 APPROYER

From the (Richmond) Expulses.

COMMUNICATION

To the Editor of the Enquirer. Sin-I am not in the habit of making communications, either to the public or in private company, which are not supported on facts.—The short narrative, as to Mirauda's past conduct, I know to beperfectly true. I ought to have added that he was acquitted by a court-martial with honor-Mr. Barlow, who now resides in Washington, can bear testimony of it have been a witness to some very important things, both in France and England, in which he shewed talents, integrity and perseverance.

Lam sorry to see him represented as an adventurer in any papers of our country. The time however is approaching, when his character will be better known.

Your strictures, therefore, may rest uncontradicted; but that you may credit what I have advanced on this subject, I have left a letter with Mr. Hylton, the Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Se- clerk of the council, addressed to you, and to be delivered when it can do no injury to the cause in question; in which you will find the outlines of the design; the place of rendezvous, &c. &c. You must not blame my caution in keeping the port or place of destination from the publicfor the minister of Spain would gladly know it, and by express, might possibly prevent the design. Yours, &c.

> On the foregoing communication it is unnecessary to make a single comment. It will be sufficient for us to state a single

It is then a FACT that a subscription paper is now in secret circulation among some of the inhabitants of this city, for the subscribed for, is principally to be collectpurposes for which it is to be subscribed, The whole capital is to be divided into 30 shares; each subscriber to contribute 1,000 dollars. Of course the whole capital will amount to 300,000 dollars. If a subscriber should find it inconvenient to advance his share in specie, he may throw in his goods to that amount. The whole of this fund, the entire management of it, the port of destination, and every as rangement connected with the voyage, is to be under the direction of a certain gentleman in this city. It is stated on the face of the subscription paper, that this project is to be no more than a legal trade to South America, the particular port of destination not being mentioned: and it is added, by way of encouragement, that the subscribers may expect to receive not less than 400 per cent. profit, from the adven-

Such is the general putline of the project itself; it is, incumbent upon un'to subjoin a few reports, which are ultimately connected with it. We have no inclination to deceive the reader, in a single iota; and it is on this account that we call them merely reports. They are such reports, however, as are entitled to respect, on account of the respectable authority from which they are derived.—It is then reported, that by way of additional incitement to an immediate co-operation in the design; it has been represented that similar adventures are now rapidly progressing in some of the richest northern towns, and that the certain profit of the speculation will quickly tempt other merchants to embark their capital in the adventure. It is reported, that three or four of our merchants have already consented to subscribe for shares. It is reported, who thence cross the country to Potosi, that one of the friends of Mr. Jefferson has been ridiculously and jesuitically requested to inform him of the plan, and ad- carriages, across the country to Peru. Bovise him to take a share under a fictitious

Our merchants should pause, before they determine to venture upon schemes, the profit and propriety of which are so extremely doubtful. They say that this is to be a "legal trade" to South America. But we ask what is this trade which is so profitable, and at the same time sanctioned by the law? Is it the customary trade which is carried on with the Spanish ports of South America? What then has made this usual trade so unusually profitable? Or whence comes it that a trade of such extraordinary advantage should so long have escaped the lynx-eyed vigilance of our merchants; that capital, which always seeks its most profitable destination should so long have shunned this particular branch of commerce ; and that the inland capital of Virginia should all at once have become the asylum of a commercial project, which has avoided the towns on the sea-board If it be said that these towns have already embarked their capital in the projects we would ask our merchants, whether there is no danger that the multitude of adventurers should reduce the profits of the adyenture

.. The legal strade here spoken of, may not, however, be the customary and limited trade carried on with the Spanish cospiles ; but a new and more extensive rade to be created out of Gen. Miranda's projects. This is in fact, the trade which is generally understood to be, the one alluded to in the project. It is said that when Miranda succeeds in revolutionizing some of the provinces of South America, I 964 piasters. On the other hand, there he will throw open their ports to our ressels; tonnage will be wanting; un indes- Tahips for Cadiz; ten for Barceloba, Malacribable mass of the produce of that coun- | ga and Allcante ; elevent for Cotupna;

ports : Happy the merchant, who reaps the hist daryest of Miranda's genius This picture is certainly a very glowing one, but let sober reason for one momen -ponder upon its correctness. If Afrandi succeeds; is this eyent probable? Have our merchants examined his resources. those which he has carried with him and those which he will next meet in his ofin country, the prejudices of the people whom he is to emancipate or the power of the government which he is to overthrow? Have all these details been satisfactorily explained to them? But suppose Miranda fails, what then is to become of their profits or their capital? -Why I this 400 per cent. adventure like the Mississippi or the South Sea bubble, may for a time captivate the observer by its dazzling colours, and like them, evaporate into "thin air."

GENERAL MIRANDA. Should it be the serious design of Miranda, to emancipate the Spanish Pruvinces of South America, and establish among them an independent government, there is no liberal man in this country who will not wish him success. The Spanish colonies of South America, are inferior to none in value of their soil, or their adaption to commerce, and they are inferior to none in the dependence which they sustain and the tyranny under which they suffer. Nature scarce ever did more for

any country: Man scarcely ever did less. The general population of South America being estimated at about 13,000,000, it is probable from the accounts of some geographers, that the Spanish possessions contain about 9,000,000. According to Baron Humboldt the latest and most correct traveller in that country, the province of Mexico contains 5 or 6 millions. The city of Mexico itself has 150,000 inhabitants. - According to this estimate Spain has under her sceptre in Mexico and South America not less than 14 or 15

millions of people. Mexico or New Spain, is divided into Old Mexico, which contains the audiences of Galicia, Mexico and Guatimala, which are subdivided into 22 provinces; New Mexico divided into two audiences, Apacheira and Sonora: and California on the west, a peninsula. The civil government of Mexico is administered by tribunals, called audiences. In these courts, the viceroy of the king of Spain presides, who continues in office three years. The priests, monks and nuns, are said to constitute a fifth of the white inhabitants, The capital of this country is the celebrated city of Mexico, the trade of which consists of three great branches, extending over the whole world. It carries on a traffic with Europe, by La Vera Cruz situated on the Gulph of Mexico; with the East Indies by Acapulco on the South Sea 110 miles Bi Woof Mexico; and with S. America by the same port.

"The Spanish territories are parcelled into various departments. The grand divisions are, the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres; that of Peru, which includes Chili; and that of New Grenada in the North: the capital of the first being Buenos Ayres, of the second Lima, and of the third Bogota, or Santa Fe de Bogota, N. lat. 4. 3

" Lima was founded by Pizarro, and is supposed to contain 54,000 inhabitants, scarcely more than a third part of the population of Mexico.

"Buenos Ayres was founded in 1535, receiving its name from the salubrity of the air. The population is supposed to be about thirty-three thousand. It is the great resort of passengers from Spain, there being an uninterrupted post road, with post houses, and relays of horses and toga is rarely visited by travellers, and is little known.

"Of the other chief towns, Carthagena contains 25,000 souls: and Potosi about the same number; Popayan above 20,000; Quito 50,000. The manufactures of Spanish South America are inconsiderable. Among the exports are, sugar, cotton, Peruvian bark and Vicuna wool. But the chief exports are from the mines. From the official registers it appears that the coinage in Spanish America, from the first day of January to the last day of December 1790, was as follows: In gold 2,476,812, and in silver 25,906,023 piasters."

We have no documents before us, by which we might ascertain the extent of the commerce of Mexico, New Grenada or Peru. The following statement of the trade of Buenos Ayres may suffice to explain not only the actual condition of that province but the comparative commerce

We shall be best enabled to form a correct idea of the prosperity and commerce of this country, by taking a view of the imports and exports. In the year 1796, there arrived thirty five loaded ships from Cadiz, twenty two Irom Barcelona, Malaga, and Alsaquez nine from Corunna : five from Santander (one from Vigo ; and one from Gijon. The Value of that part of the cargees which consisted of Spanish productions, amounted to 1,705,866 American piasters. The value of the foreign manufactures, &c: which were imnoned in the above ships, amounted to 1,148,078 : and sum total of both, 2,853,sailed from Buenos-Ayres, twenty-six Profit: Portugate then will be the vessel, I 1,425,701 plasters. The value of allyer I teat of the injury which in this case was

horse hides; 24,436 skins of a finer sort; reach of physical influence. 46,800 arrobas of melted tallow; 771 arrobas of Vicunna wool; \$264 arrobas of common wool; and 291 arrobas of the wool of Guanaco, or camel sheep; 11,890. goose wings ; 451,000 ox-horns; 3223 cwt. of copper; 4 cwt. of tin; 2541 tanned hides: 222 dozen of manufactured sheep skins; 2123 cwt- of salted beef; and 185 cwt. of salted pork.

Literary, Magazine, Jan. 1804.

Besides these vessels and cargoes employed in the European trade, there arrived two ships from the Havanna, with brandy, sugar, &c. to the amount of 123,562 prasters; and in the same year 14 ships sailed from Buenos Ayres to the Havanna, with cargnes amounting to 160,110 piasters.—Two ships from Lima and Guayaquil imported to the amount of 50,154 piasters. The value of the exports to the same places amounted to 67,150 piasters.-In the same year, 1350 negro slaves were imported in four Spanish, and five foreign ships. From this concise sketch of the trade of Bu-

enos Ayres in the year 1796, which is the only authentic account that we possess of the commerce of any of the Spanish possessions in South America, the reader will at once perceive the wide scope which they lay open to commerce, and the artificial shackles which are imposed upon its exertions. He will see that nine years ago the amount of exports from Buenos Ayres alone amounted to 5,286,142 piasters; the piaster being a coin of about 5s in value. He will see also, that the whole exportation was confined to Spanish bottoms alone; all other vessels being excluded at that time from Buenos Ayres, unless they went freighted with negro slaves and hardware. We leave it to our readers therefore, to calculate what is the whole amount of the exports from all the Spanish colonies of America, and what that amount would naturally be, if the agriculturalists instead of being ruled by a privileged clergy and a temporary Viceroy, was placed under the benign auspices of a free and independent government; if commerce instead of being controuled by the monopoly of the Spanish merchants, was as free as the winds of heaven.

Our imagination is ready to take fire at the contemplation of a scene of things, which time is destined to realise, and which every friend of freedom must wish to see accomplished. We compare the situation, that we were placed in when we were British colonies, with that which we now enjoy as free and independent states. We cast our eyes upon the oppressed and popu lous provinces of Spain, and we demand why they also should not become equally free and independent? The rights of man are not to be defined by geographical boundaries. Whence does Spain derive its privilege of ruling the soil of South America! Or how is this privilege more sacred than the privilege of South America to rule her? We do not believe that the inhabitants of South America are as well qualified for the enjoyment of a free form of government as were the people of the British colonies; because we do not consider them to be so generally enlightened. Still we cannot presume to doubt that they are fitted for the establishment of an independent government, and that the experience of a few years will qualify them for a government of freedom. Itwe wish every success to the enterprise of general Miranda, if it be such a one as our cor respondent has suggested. May he become the Washington of South America! May he shake off the Spanish Yoke from the necks of his countrymen; and contribute to establish. among them a government that is independent of Europe, and as free as the habits of the people may permit! At no distant day may South America exhibit a confederated republic as free, as prosperous, as instructive to the despotisms of Europe, as the United States of North Ame-

But whilst we put up these prayers for his success, we merely express the feelings of an individual. We neither believe it to be the interest of our government to have co-operated in the expedition, nor are we convinced that "the powers and resources of general Miranda | his death. are equal to the labour which he has undertak-

The establishment of an independent government in America would not only promote the prosperity of the people, on whom it is to operate, but of the whole civilized world. From the data which we have already stated relative to the commerce of Buenos Ayres, the vast extent of South American trade may be easily conjectured. This trade would seek a new channel. Instead of being dragged through the storehouses and magazines of the Havanna and Spain, the exports would pursue that course, which would be productive of the greatest advantage. The flags of every carrying nation would be seen flying in their harbours. The vessels of the United States instead of plying a smuggling and a contraband trade, would lade and unlade their cargo in the face of day and under the very eye of the government The most profitable commerce which we have carried on with those colonies, was pursued during the year 1800, but observe the miserable shifts and expedients into which some of our merchants were driven, at that day; to put to aleep the jealousy of the Spanish dragen. An American vessel visited the South Sea, under the pretence of hunting the whale or the seal When it arrived off the coast of Lima, nothing was more easy than to damage a few boxes of goods or scuttle the Hull of the vessel. In this situation she put into the port of Lima under all the appearances of distress: The viceroy granted her the privilege of repairing her damages, and of selling as much of her Feb. 6. cargo as would be sufficient to defray the expences of reparation. In the mean time, the whole cargo was smuggled on shore. The cal tastrophe of this commerce however, was rai ther unfortunate. The complaisant viceroy was changed. Our yessels, were detained by his successor, their cargoes were confiscated, and our merchants were despoiled of the profits of this lucrative commerce. But let an independent government be established among them? and this contest between plunder and subterfuge will no longer exist. The dragon will be for ever put to sleep, and the golden fruit of the Hesperides will be within the reach of every

From the N. Carolina MINERYA.

The prevalence of a vulgar efror that wounds of the brain aro, certainly mortal has made the following case the subject of conversation , and credence has no try will be repuly for exportation from and four for Santander. These carried been generally given to the reports which morchandize will produce an immense coined and uncomed gold of the value of lare in circulation of the pasture and ex-

whose cargo is lirst walted into their if exported amounted to nearly 2,356,304 & licing to that organ and lo the lungs. T's that of the other productions of the pro- case is now reported to correct the public vince, to 1,075,877 plasters. The value opinion in that particular, and to shew of all the exports consequently amounted. that the art of surgency may be made subto:5;088,882. I he goods exported, con- servient to the preservation of life in e sisted of 874,593 raw ox-hides; 43,752; ses that are usually considered beyond the

> A negro man named WAT, belonging to Mr. John M. Goodloe, ofthis city, was on the 3d November, accidentally shot. in the head and back. One large buck shot entered the most prominent part of the lest parietal bone, penetrating in a direct line through the head. A small partion of brain was discharged immediately. Another shot entered the thorax under the scapula (shoulder blade) of the right side, completely fracturing one of the ribs in its progress. For a few minutes after received the wounds, he was insensible, but in halfan hour he walked. several hundred yards with assistance; Our preceptor Dr. Jones saw him some hours after; he complained of great painin the right side of the head, neck and breast. His right side was swalled. which was attributed to the effusion of air into the cavity of the thorax, from the lungs. Dr. J. Immediately pronounced his case hopeless and attempted nothing for his relief.

Nov. 12. Continuing in the same situation, Dr. Webb of Hillsbro' was sent for (Dr. Jones being absent in Moore county) the Doctor applied the trephine to the scull and removed a piece of bone, making the fracture a part of its circumference; he then introduced his finger its full length and extracted several fragments of hone and lastly the shot; a large quantity of spetid pus was discharged, and some sound brain which adhered to the singer. Before the operation, he was in a continued paroxysm of rage, afterwards he became more calm. Two or three days after the operation a large fungus substance protrubed from the brain which was destroyed by the nitrate of silver. For 7 or 8 days he appeared to be recoering; was able to walk and made no complaint of the breast. On the 26th of November, (24 days after the accident) he expectorated bloody purulen matter: on the 27th complained of great distress on the breast, and that evening died.

On dissection, it was found, that the shot had penetrated to the falx or membrane, which divides the two lobes of the cerebrum; it passed about an inch above the cerebellum: The track of the shot could be distinctly traced by a slight discolouration of the brain, but it appeared healthy

The fifth rib was found broken within two or three inches of the spine. The right cavity of the thorax was filled with a bloody serum—that lobe of the lungs was nearly dissolved.

The dissection was performed by us in presence of Dr. Jones - It was his opinion that he would have recovered of the wound in the head, had there been no other, and that a paracentesis of the thorax had it been performed early, might probably have prolonged his existence. The affection of the head prevented a timely discovery of the full extent of the injury done to the lungs.

A long extent of the plamater on both sides the falx was found ossified and a white firm substance, two inches in length and half an inch in diameter was found in one of the ventricles of the heart, loosely adhering to it. These circumstances are not mentioned as having any connection with the immediate cause of

JOHN S. FALL, ? Medical ABRAHAM CROOM, Students. Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1805.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Feb. 10.

Passed through Morganton and Ashville, in this state, in November last, from South Carolina, on their way to the Western Country, a sather, mother, and twenty four sons, all in good health. What is very extraordinary, but no less true, is, that they were all born at nine births; twelve at three births, and twelve at six births. To the honor of the gentlemen of Morganton, we are told that a subscription was made up, and the twenty four sons clothed in uniform; the eldest not more than seventeen, and the youngest' not under six years old. It was said that: the government of the United States had? made them a donation of one hundred. acres each ; and that they were then on their way to enjoy it. The correctness of the latter we dobut, as we have seen no act of Congress making such a grant.

February 24. The following is an extract of a letter from gen. John Moore, dated Lincolinton.

"I have the pleasure to inform you and the public, that I have taken the notorious Abraham Collins once more, and shall send him on in a few days to Hillsborough, by those men who litst seized him, and hope they will be handsomely reward-

M. Allen Twitty has surrendered himself. to a deputy marshal, who was appointed to apprehend him; and the justices before whom he was carried, bound him and surcties in eight thousand dollars. If we can convict these two potorious offendtraithe counterfeit banking business in this country, will be at an end,"

では、おは、おは、これが、 FIIGKETS In the Market House Lotte rysfor fale at this office.

March 3