

American
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser

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NEAR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

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All advertisements appear in both papers.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1806

To be Rented

For a term of years, from year to year,
A MILL, DWELLING HOUSE, and about
50 acres of LAND, about 16 miles from
the city of Baltimore, on the road to Liberty-
town. The house has 10 rooms and cellar, and
a kitchen. The mill is on a never-failing stream;
the mill house is 60 feet by 40, and has three
pair of stones, two pair of burrs and a pair of
colling; 2 water wheels; a Saw Mill, Cooper's
shop and stables; with every necessary
building, and well calculated for carrying on
Merchant's work; the stand is equal to any
within the same distance from the city for a
store. The mill has a great run of country
custom for grist and sawing. Apply to
SOLOMON ALLEN,
w38st
March 26

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans' court of
Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to public
sale, at the late dwelling of Thomas Rochford,
deceased, on the north side of Secon, on Tues-
day, the 1st day of April next, if fair, if not,
the next fair day thereafter.

ALL the personal estate of the said deceased,
consisting of two young negro men, one of
them is acquainted with the Shoe-making and
Tanning business. Also, negro women, boys,
girls and children, household and kitchen
furniture; among which are, some plate and
valuable bedding; horses, cattle, sheep, hogs,
bacon, lard, corn, fodder and plantation uten-
sils; a schooner, batteaux, canoes; a large new
saw, one hundred fathom in length, and a
number of other articles too tedious to men-
tion. Terms of sale, cash for all sums under
twenty dollars, all sums above, the purchaser
to give bond or note, with approved security,
payable in six months, with interest from the
day of sale. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock
in the forenoon, and to continue until the whole
is sold.

All persons having claims against said estate,
are requested to bring them in duly attested,
and those that are indebted, are desired to
make immediate payment to

GEORGE CONAWAY, Adm'r.
N. B. Any information wanted, enquire of
Mr. C. L. Smith, Baltimore.
March 11 eo

Information to Travellers.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the
public, that on the 1st day of April next,
a new, expeditious & convenient line of stages,
will be established between the cities of Phi-
ladelphia and Washington—to run in the fol-
lowing order of time and place:

A stage, with the mail, will leave Brenton's
tavern, in Wilmington, every Monday & Wed-
nesday at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Chester
Town, early in the evening on the same day.

A stage with the mail, will leave Chester-
Town on every Tuesday and Thursday at 5
o'clock A. M. and arrive at Rock Hall by early
breakfast.

A comfortable and fast sailing packet, with
the mail will leave Rock Hall on every Tues-
day and Thursday at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive
at Annapolis, with a favorable wind, in the
course of two and a half hours, at any rate, in
the course of the same day.

A stage with the Eastern Shore of Maryland
and Delaware mails, will leave Annapolis on
Wednesdays and Fridays, and arrive at Wash-
ington and George Town on the same days.

The stage will leave M'Laughlin's Hotel, in
George Town, and Stelle's in Washington, on
every Thursday and Sunday, at 5 o'clock A. M.
and arrive at Annapolis on the same days.

A packet will leave Annapolis on Mondays
and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at
Rock Hall on the same days, in time for the
stage to proceed on to Chester Town on the
same evenings.

The stage will leave Chester Town on Thurs-
days and Saturdays at 5 o'clock A. M. and ar-
rive at Wilmington on the same days; from
whence a stage runs to Philadelphia every day.

One of the subscribers, likewise begs leave
to inform the public that he is now established
at the ancient and well known ferry, Rock Hall,
and has provided good, safe, and commodious
packets, fitted up in the neatest manner for the
accommodation of passengers: that a large and
comfortable packet will leave Rock Hall, for
Baltimore, (on the same days that the mail
crosses to Annapolis) at 9 o'clock A. M. and
will leave Baltimore, from the lower end of
Bowly's wharf, on Wednesdays and Saturdays
at 9 o'clock A. M. for Rock Hall. Each of the
above packets are well calculated for the con-
veyance of horses and carriages. Horses and
carriages will always be in readiness for the
conveyance of passengers on their arrival at
Rock Hall, to whatever place they may wish to
proceed, in any neighboring part of the coun-
try, or to Chester Town, from whence they
may be conveyed to the northward or south-
ward, by the regular line of stages, and that
the Annapolis packet will leave Annapolis on
Wednesdays for Rock Hall, and will leave
Rock Hall on Sundays for Annapolis, besides
the regular day of carrying the mails, as above
mentioned. He also flatters himself, that from
his experience in maritime pursuits, and the
confidence placed in him by many of the most
respectable merchants in Baltimore, whilst fol-
lowing the sea-faring life, that he has a com-
petent knowledge to keep his boats in good or-
der, for the comfort and convenience of passen-
gers, and that he shall merit the patronage of a
generous public, which he hereby respectfully
solicits.

It is unnecessary to make any comments on
the advantages, which entitles this route to a
preference, to that round the waters of the
Chesapeake Bay. This affords a sure dry road,
through a beautiful level, and fertile country
from the Delaware state, to the seat of govern-
ment, whilst the other presents one continual
scene of hills and valleys, generally filled with
water and mire. Travellers on this route, will
not only derive advantage from good roads,
shortening the distance, and incurring less ex-
pense, but will avoid the danger of injuring
their health, by not being exposed to travelling
by night.

THOMAS HARRIS, Rock Hall.
DAVID WETHERSPOON, Middle Town.
March 19

HENRY TRAPNALL begs leave to in-
form his friends, and the voters of the
city and county of Baltimore, generally, that
he still continues to offer himself a candidate
for the office of Sheriff; and he again respect-
fully solicits their friendship—and suffrage a
the ensuing election.
February 12.

For Sale,
By **Alexander, Webster & Co.**
100 bags St. Domingo Coffee,
Received per schooner Vigilant, from Jac-
mel.
March 25 d4*

Notice is hereby given,
THAT I intend to petition the judges of
Baltimore county court, to relieve me
from debts I am unable to pay.
STEPHEN CULVERWELL,
d25tm
march 27

Molasses.
30 hlds. MOLASSES, just received and
for sale by
JOHN RANDALL,
No. 95, Bowly's w.
Also on hand,
Lisbon and Teneriffe WINE.
March 26 d4*

Balderston & Cornthwait,
HAVE received per schooner Hope, captain
Sadler, from New-Orleans, and offer for
sale,
20 hlds. prime Sugar
20 bales Louisiana Cotton
19 tons Campeachy Logwood
200 raw Hides.
Also, on board schooner New City, Capt. Meekins,
from North Carolina,
390 bbls. Tar } In nice order
50 kegs Lard }

On Hand,
250 bbls. Flour, Clover and Timothy Seed,
Castings, Nails, Hair Sifters, Cotton & Wool
Cards, Teas, Coffee, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger,
Nutmegs, Hoes, Straw Knives, German Steel,
&c. &c.
march 27 d6t-co10t

10 tons Russia Hemp
50 pieces do Duck
300 do Ravens Duck
2 bales Janna Sannas
7 casks Patent Shot
38 casks Bar Lead
30 sheets Milled do.
100 bags Pepper
25 pipes Brandy
40 quarter casks Malaga
10 pipes Teneriffe
7 pipes Lisbon
3 pipes Corsica
25 barrels N. E. Rum
30 boxes Cod Fish
100 do. Baker's Chocolate
100 do. Mould Candles
30 barrels Beef No. 1
150 kegs ground Ginger,
For sale by
WALES & CLOPPER,
No. 7, Bowly's wharf
eol2*

PROPOSAL,
By **Warner & Hanna, Samuel Butler, Mathew
Carey, M. & J. Conrad, Geo. Hill,
Anderson & Jegreud, and Dob-
bin & Murphy,**

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
IN one volume, of about 400 pages octavo,
price 2 dollars bound, 1 dollar 75 cents in
boards, to be paid for on delivery, the history of

NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE,
Emperor of the French, and King of Italy.
Embellished with an engraving of the GRAND
BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ, with an appen-
dix, containing a comprehensive view of the
FRENCH REVOLUTION,
UP TO THE PRESENT CRISIS.

Subscription papers are opened at each of
the above bookstores, for the reception of such
person's names as wish to be in possession of so
interesting a work.
March 22 d4t

For Sale
ON board the sloop Hero, lying at Bowly's
wharf,
Cheese
Cider Vinegar
Cogniac Brandy
Molasses
Mess, Prime and No. 2 Beef
Saddles
Pickles
Tallow
Manufactured Hog Skins, and
Pressed Hay in bundles.
March 25 eo4t

Ben & Geo. Williams
OFFER for sale at No. 3, Bowly's wharf,
80,000 lbs. green Coffee
45,000 lbs. St. Domingo Cocoa
110 bales India Goods, consisting of
Gurrahs, Cossas, Lawns, Baftas, Sannahs,
Blue Gilla, Sooty Romal, and Fennelsy,
Handkerchiefs, Red and Blue Custahs,
Blue Gurrahs, Blue Guineas, Checks,
Persians, &c. &c.
600 pieces Russia Duck
400 do Ravens do.
200 bags Pepper
500 barrels Pork
50 do. Beef
300 kegs Lard
250 boxes Mould and Dipt. Candles
20 hlds. N. E. Rum
40 barrels do.
10 pipes Brandy
20 chests Hyson Tea
50 tons Pig Lead
50 tons Russia Hemp
February 27 d32aw9*

For Sale, or to be Let,
A SMALL country RETREAT, lately oc-
cupied by Mr. William Merryman, on the
new Belle-Air road, commonly called Gough's
road, a short distance from Old-Town. The
improvements are, a neat and comfortable
Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Stables, and other
out-houses; a Garden fenced in, a pump of good
Water near the door. The whole is in good
order, being only built about a twelvemonth
ago. The lot contains about one acre of ground.
Possession may be had immediately. For
terms apply to
HENRY SCHROEDER.
Also to be Let,
A two-story frame DWELLING-HOUSE,
in North-Gay-street, nearly opposite George
G. Presbury's, eq. at present in the occupation
of Mr. Askew. Possession may be had on the
1st April next. For terms apply as above.
March 13 d10ws

Congress.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 17, 1806.

Mr. Bradley, from the committee to whom
was referred the application of Hamet
Caramalli, Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli; sub-
mitted the following

REPORT—

The ex-Bashaw founds his claim on
the justice of the United States, from his
services and sufferings in their cause, and
from his having been deceived and am-
used with the prospect of being placed
on his throne, as legitimate sovereign of
Tripoli, and frequently drawn from
eligible situations for the purpose of
being made the dupe and instrument of
policy, and finally sacrificed to misfortune
and wretchedness. The committee, from
a full investigation of the documents
which have been laid before congress,
with other evidence that has come within
their knowledge, are enabled to lay be-
fore the senate a brief statement of facts
in relation to the ex-Bashaw, and the re-
sult of their deliberations thereon.

This unfortunate Prince, by the treason
and perfidy of his brother, the reigning
Bashaw, was driven from his throne, an
exile to the regency of Tunis; where
the agents of the United States in the
Mediterranean, found him; and as early
as August eighteen hundred and one,
entered into a convention to co-operate
with him, the object of which was to
obtain a permanent peace with Tripoli,
to place the ex-Bashaw on his throne and
procure indemnification for all expense in
accomplishing the same. This agree-
ment was renewed in November follow-
ing, with encouragement that the United
States would persevere until they had
effected the object; and in eighteen
hundred and two, when the reigning Bashaw
had made overtures to the ex-Bashaw to
settle on him the two provinces of Derne
and Bengazi, and when the ex-Bashaw
was on the point of leaving Tunis, under
an escort furnished him by the reigning
Bashaw, the agents of the United States
prevailed on him to abandon the offer,
with assurance that the United States
would effectually co-operate, and place
him on the throne of Tripoli.

The same engagements were renewed
in eighteen hundred and three, and the
plan of co-operation so arranged, that the
ex-Bashaw, by his own exertions and
force, took possession of the province of
Defne; but the American squadron, at
that time under the command of commo-
dore Morris, instead of improving that
favorable moment to co-operate with the
ex-Bashaw, and to put an end to the war,
unfortunately abandoned the Barbary
coast, and left the ex-Bashaw to contend
solely with all the force of the reigning
Bashaw, and who in consequence was
obliged, in the fore part of the year
eighteen hundred and four, to give up
his conquest of Derne, and fly from the
fury of the usurper into Egypt. These
transactions were from time to time, not
only communicated by our agents to gov-
ernment, but were laid before congress
in February, eighteen hundred and four,
in the documents accompanying the re-
port of the committee of claims on the
petition of Mr. Eaton, late consul at
Tunis, which committee expressed their
decided approbation of his official con-
duct, and to which report the committee
begs leave to refer.

In full possession of the knowledge of
these facts, the government of the United
States, in June, eighteen hundred and
four dispatched commodore Barron, with
a squadron into the Mediterranean, and
in his instructions, submitted to his entire
discretion, the subject of availing himself
of the co-operation of the ex-Bashaw, and
referring him to Mr. Eaton, as an agent
sent out by government for that purpose.

After commodore Barron had arrived
on the station in September, eighteen
hundred and four, he dispatched Mr.
Eaton and captain Hull into Egypt, to
find the ex-Bashaw, with instructions to
assure him that the commodore would
take the most effectual measures with
the forces under his command, to co-operate
with him against the usurper, his brother,
and to establish him in the regency of
Tripoli. After encountering many dif-
ficulties and dangers, the ex-Bashaw was
found in Upper Egypt with the Mame-
luks, and commanding the Arabs; the
same assurances were again made to him,
and a convention was reduced to writing,
the stipulations of which had the same
objects in view; the United States to
obtain a permanent peace and their pris-
oners, the ex-Bashaw to obtain his
throne. Under these impressions, and
with the fullest confidence in the assur-
ances he had received from the agents of
the United States, and even from commo-
dore Barron himself, by one of his
(the Bashaw's) secretaries, whom he had
sent to wait on the commodore for that
purpose, he gave up his prospects in
Egypt, abandoned his property in that
country, consulted Mr. Eaton, general
and commander in chief of his forces,
and with such an army as he was able to
raise and support, marched through the
Libyan desert, suffering every hardship
incident to such a perilous undertaking;
and with his army commanded by Eaton,
aided by O'Bannon and Mann, three
American officers, who shared with him
the dangers and hardships of the cam-
paign, and whose names their country
will forever record with honor, attacked
the city of Derne in the regency of Tri-
poli, on the twenty-seventh day of April,

one thousand eight hundred and five, and
after a well-fought battle took the same;
and for the first time planted the Ameri-
can colors on the ramparts of a Tripoli-
tan fort. And in several battles after-
wards, one of which he fought without
the aid of the Americans, they having
been restrained by orders, not warranted
by any policy, issued as appears by Mr.
Lear; the American consul, defeated the
army of the usurper, with great slaugh-
ter, maintained his conquest, and without
the hazard of a repulse, would have
marched to the throne of Tripoli, had he
been supported by the co-operation of the
American squadron, which in honor and
good faith he had a right to expect.

The committee would here explicitly
declare, that in their opinion, no blame
ought to attach to commodore Barron, a
wasting sickness, and consequent mental
as well as bodily debility, had rendered
him totally unable to exercise the duties
of commanding the squadron, previous
to this momentous crisis, and from which
he has never recovered; and to this cause
alone may be attributed the final failure
of the plan of co-operation which appears
to have been wisely concerted by the gov-
ernment, and hitherto bravely executed
by its officers.

But however unpleasant the task, the
committee are compelled by the obliga-
tions of truth and duty, to state further,
that M. Lear, to whom was entrusted the
power of negotiating the peace, appears
to have gained a complete ascendancy
over the commodore, thus debilitated by
sickness; or rather, having assumed the
command in the name of the commo-
dore, to have dictated every measure;
to have paralysed every military opera-
tion by sea and land; and finally, with-
out displaying the fleet or squadron be-
fore Tripoli, without consulting even the
safety of the ex-Bashaw or his army, a-
gainst the opinion of all the officers of the
fleet, so far as the committee have been
able to obtain the same, and of commo-
dore Rogers (as appears from Mr. Lear's
letter to the secretary of state, dated Sy-
racuse harbor, July 5th, 1805) to have
entered into a convention with the reign-
ing Bashaw, by which, contrary to his
instructions, he stipulated to pay him
sixty thousand dollars, to abandon the
ex-bashaw, and to withdraw all aid and
assistance from his army. And, although
a stipulation was made that the wife and
children of the ex-bashaw should be de-
livered to him on his withdrawing from
the territories of Tripoli, yet that stipu-
lation has not been carried into execution,
and it is highly probably was never in-
tended to be. The committee forbear to
make any comment on the impropriety
of the orders issued to general Eaton to
evacuate Derne, five days previous to
Mr. Lear's sailing from Malta for Tripoli,
to enter on his negotiation; and the
honor of the nation forbids any remarks
on the unworthy attempt to compel the
ex-Bashaw and general Eaton, to give up
and abandon their conquest, by withhold-
ing supplies from the army at Derne,
eight days previous to the commence-
ment of the negotiation; nor will the
committee condescend to enter into a
consideration of pretended reasons, assign-
ed by Mr. Lear to palliate his manage-
ment of the affairs of the negotiation;
such as, the danger of the American pris-
oners in Tripoli, the unfitnes of the
ships for service, and the want of means
to prosecute the war; they appear to the
committee to have no foundation in fact,
and are used rather as a veil to cover an
in-jurious deed, than solid reasons to jus-
tify the negotiator's conduct. The com-
mittee are free to say, that, in their opin-
ion, it was in the power of the United
States, with the force then employed, and
a small portion of the sixty thousand
dollars, thus improperly expended, to
have placed Hamet Caramalli, the right-
ful sovereign of Tripoli, on his throne;
to have obtained their prisoners in perfect
safety, & without the payment of a cent,
with assurance, and probable certainly
of eventual remuneration for all expense;
and to have established a peace with the
Barbary powers, that would have been se-
cure and permanent, and which would
have dignified the name and character of
the American people.

Whatever Hamet, the ex-Bashaw, may
have said, in his letter of June 29th, 1805,
to palliate the conduct which first abandon-
ed and then ruined him, the Senate cannot
fail to discern that he was then at Syracuse,
in a country of strangers to his merits,
and hostile to his nation and religion, and
where every circumstance conspired to
depress him, which, together with the
fear of starving, left him scarcely a moral
agent.

Upon these facts, and to carry into ef-
fect the principles of duty arising out of
them, the only remuneration now left
in the power of the United States to make,
the committee herewith present a bill
for the consideration of the Senate. The
committee are confident that the legisla-
ture of a free and christian country, can
never leave it in the power of a mahome-
tan to say that they violate their faith, or
withhold the operations of justice from one
who has fallen a victim to his unbounded
confidence in their integrity and honor.

Extract of a letter from captain Dent.
"It was generally believed, by the officers in
the Mediterranean, that Mr. Lear had a great
ascendancy over the commodore in all his me-
asures relative to the squadron, and from fre-
quent observations of Mr. Lear's intimacy with
the commodore during his debilitated state, I
am of the same opinion."

† I must here pay a tribute of justice to
commodore Rodgers, whose conduct during the
negotiation on board, was mixed with that

manly firmness and evident wish to continue the
war, if it could be done with propriety, while
he displayed the magnanimity of an American,
in declaring that we fought not for conquest,
but to maintain our just rights and national dig-
nity, as fully convinced the negotiators that we
did not ask but grant peace.

"You will pardon me if I here introduce a
circumstance evincive of the spirit of our coun-
trymen. At breakfast this morning, commo-
dore Rodgers observed that if the Bashaw
would consent to deliver up our countrymen
without making peace, he would engage to give
him two hundred thousand—instead of sixty
thousand dollars, and raise the difference be-
tween the two sums from the officers of the na-
vy, who he was perfectly assured, would con-
tribute to it with the highest satisfaction."
† Extract of a letter from commodore Rodgers
"I never thought the prisoners were in dan-
ger."

† Extract of a letter of lieutenant Wormley, the
prisoner in Tripoli.
"I do not believe that there was not any dan-
ger to be apprehended for our lives, even if
general Eaton and Hamet Bashaw had have
marched under the walls of Tripoli."

From the Philadelphia Gazette.
PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

LONDON, January 10.
Your esteemed and obliging favor of
the 1st December, reached me some days
ago, and gave me great satisfaction—I
thank you much for the political informa-
tion it contained, and I am glad to find
our government, as well as our citizens,
feel as they ought to do the aggravated
and unblushing injury which is done to
our commerce, and the contempt which
is shown to our neutral rights, by bullige-
rents, and the barefaced manner in which
those rights are invaded. The President's
speech on the opening of Congress, ap-
peared in the different papers here about
a week since. I have been prevented
from going out since by indisposition, so
that I have not talked with many English-
men on the subject, but the few that I
have seen, (but whom you may suppose
are not of the ministerial party) have ap-
proved it much, and admired the resolute
tone it seems to take—One of these was
Mr. Este, (chaplain of the king) and well
acquainted with Sheridan and all the op-
position, thinks it will certainly have a
good effect; and I hope that the expose
that shall be made in Congress, will fully
and clearly point out this country as one
of the greatest depredators we have to
complain of; the greatest as being clothed
with more power and with equal inclina-
tion to do us all the injury it can.

It is truly disgusting and irritating to
listen to the specious reasonings with
which they attempt (both in and out of
their Courts) to cloak the nefarious and
unjust proceedings, they are guilty of
towards us, and the manner in which they
attempt to erect what they call their bel-
ligerent rights upon the destruction of all
neutral privileges, and thereby take from
it every thing that gave worth to its ex-
istence. To submit to proceedings so
arbitrary as these are, would be in our
situation the acme of pusillanimous deg-
radation—especially as we have in our
own hands, power more efficient than any
weapons to silence oppression, and estab-
lish our commerce on that just basis we
may think right. A non importation act
would strike terror here, were it hinted
at.—It would be the argumentum non dis-
tandum, and have the power of a host.
Were we to let these injuries pass by un-
heeded, we should indeed merit the opin-
ion the Spaniards entertain of us, and
which I had from the best authority.
They say our thirst for commerce is so
great, that it has destroyed every other
energy we possessed, we would now put
up with any insult whatever, rather than
resent it, if it might in the smallest de-
gree effect our commerce; in a word, that
our national spirit was extinct.

I am sorry the President has not been
a little more pointed in his address, and
left no room for doubt to what nations he
alluded, and with whom we had cause of
complaint. The Spaniards are openly
pointed at, but there is an ambiguity in
his other expressions, which leaves room
for question, whether or not this country
is hinted at. Some of the papers have
already taken up this ground, mention the
misunderstanding with Spain, and speak
of this government as not being in any
way alluded to.

The gentleman whom I mentioned to
you in the former part of my letter, and
who is intimately acquainted with many
of the leading members of the opposition,
and is himself a man of the first infor-
mation I knew in this country, gave me
the other day as his opinion, that propo-
sitions of peace with this country, if not
already made, would soon take place; and
that such propositions would come from
the victorious armies, not with the insult-
ing boasting and threats which would at
once put a stop to any conference, but with
the calm dignified respect which one na-
tion should pay another. As to the terms,
&c. &c. God knows what they may be.—
France may now, with reason on her side,
certainly ask more than she did at the
Treaty of Amiens. In the short period
of two months, she has astonished Europe
by the prodigies she has performed; and
verified to her that all combinations
against her were vanity. The story of
the last campaign, added to the Arabian
Nights Entertainments, would be regard-
ed as fanciful as any tale in the book, and
be read with as little belief.
* Mr. Monroe.

TICKETS
In the Market House Lotte-
ry, for sale at this office.
March 5