### American,

# Commercial Daily Advertiser

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1806

#### A Fifty Dollar Note, N the Bank of Baltimore, the number not

recollected, was lost on Sunday afternoon,

it is believed in Howard-street. The finder will be doing an act of justice, besides being rewarded for his trouble, by leaving it with the printer. April 1

Jamaica Rum.

IUST arrived, and for sale by the subscriber, J 28 puncheons high proof and well flavored JAMAICA RUM, entitled to drawback. HUGH THOMPSON. April 1

> Just Received PER WALKER'S PACKET,

10 hhds, best retailing MOLASSES 6 tierces Honey, 361 gallons. . Also on hand,

15 pipes Lisbon WINE of superior qua. For sale by JOHN RANDALL.

95, Bowly's wharf. April 1

To Physicians and others.

This day received by WARNER A HANNA, The MEDICAL THESIS for 1805 and 1806, published by the authority of the FACULTY in Philadelphia; price 2 dollars per copy-for cach year.

W. & H. have on hand a variety of Medical works, also Books and Stationary in the utmost Fariety.

April 1

LIENRY TRAPNALL begs leave to inform his friends, and the voters of the city and county of Baltimere, 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.

### Information to Travellers.

HE 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 Philadelphia and Washington-to run in the following order of time and place:

A stage, with the mail, will leave Brenton's tavern, in Wilmington, every Monday & Wednesday 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 Tuesday 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 Washington 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 Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock A. M. and ar- there is the limitation of the territory; since rive at Wilmington on the same days; from whence a stag e r :ns to Philadelphia every day.

One of the subscribers, likewise begs leave to inform the public that he is now established at the antient and well known ferry, Rock Hall, and has prov ded 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 Ann polis) 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 conveyance 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 country, or to Chester Town, from whence they may be conveyed to the northward or southnard, by the regular line, of stages, and that the Amapolis packet will leave Annapolis on Wednesdays for Rock Hall, and will leave . Ruck 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 following the sea faring life, that he has a competent knowledge to keep his boats in good order, for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and that he shall merit the patronage of a preverous public, winch he hereby respectfulby 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 Chesapcake Bay. This affords a sure dry rowl. through a beautiful, level, and fertile country from the Delaware state, to the seat of government, 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 expence, but will avoid the danger of injuring their bealth, by not being exposed to travelling by night.

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

"March 19

From the Nutional Intelligencer. ed, captured vessels, and collected information about ships coming down the river, seeking It is with satisfaction that amidst the every opportunity to commit hostility. One case tlemands my particular atteution, I mean unjust decisions of the British tribunals; that of the Bilbox, which vessel they captured relative to neutral rights, we are able to at sea, and then sent the prisoners on shore lay before the public the following interwhich they had no right to do; they were priesting adjudication of Sir Wm. Scott, in soners of the king-they then came before the the case of La Anna, in which a becomcourt with their own officers, swearing the prisoners had escaped; this totally destroys all ing respect is paid to the violated terricredit to them. If the court relied upon them tory of the United States by outrages it would be relying upon a texture as loose as committed in her rivers and on her coasts. the earth of which these islands are described LA ANNA, A. LA PORTE, MASTER. to consist - and they by such improper means Minutes of the sentence in the high court have obtained a sentence of condemnation. their improper conduct evinced only in that inof admiralty, of England, on the 20th stance? I think it discovers itself also in this day of November, 1805, on the reservtransaction. They asserted that they brought ed question of costs and damages, the this vessel here at the request of the captain ship and cargo having been restored. it now appears they offered to set him on shore, but he very properly refused to quit his vessel. The right honorable sir William Scott,

knight, the judge, observed : " this ship

was taken with a cargo of logwood and

Main to New Orleans, she was seized as

expressed in the log book of the captor,

by reason that she had no clearance or

register. The master from the entries

ih his log book and depositions has given

a very fair testimony at all times, no dis-

position in him to aggravate matters;

this evidence ought to have satisfied the

captors. The papers are unusually nu-

merous and consistent, considering the

course of trade in which the vessel was

engaged, there is therefore no justifica-

tion of the scizure on these grounds. As

to what is stated of captain La Porte

commanding a privateer last war, he had

a right so to do as being then a Spanish

subject. The ship has been brought to

England and it certainly lies on the cap-

tor to exonerate himself for so doing; al-

though the instructions leave it to the dis-

cretion of the captor, yet they must be

cautiously executed; it is a most injuri-

ous thing for ships seized as this was, on

slight pretences, to be brought to the

bound on the public service, but cannot

apply to a Privateer; if the cruise was

expired and it was time to return home

he should have abstained from capture.

The crew is stated to have been muti-

nous, but the person who takes a commis-

sion stipulates for the good conduct of

his crew; if they had not agents in that

quarter it is the fault of the owners who

ought to establish such, if they send their

vessels to cruize there: this has been

productive of much inconvenience: at

the best, for the captors it was a case

of further proof, but a case I think in

which the court of Vice Admiralty would

have restored. This vessel was on its

voyage to England exposed to every

danger, and I am of opinion the conduct

of the captors in that respect is liable to

every censure. I think the ship was ta-

ken not for deficiency in the papers, but

for what she had on board, several thou-

sand dollars; captors should not look to

value, but whether or not enemies pro-

perty. On being brought here a claim

is given of a very grave nature, by gene-

ral William Lyman, the consul of the U.

States under the authority of his excellen-

cy James Munroe, Esq. the embassador,

as being taken within the territory of the

United States; this has been much dis-

the mouth of the Mississippi, within the bounds

of the American territory—the general rule on

this subject, is, where power of arms is limited,

fire arms have been introduced, three miles is

considered as where the territory begins, but it

has been said the mouth of the Mississippi can-

not be considered as territory, being nearly mud

islands formed by trees-it is pretended these

form no part of the territory, argued to be, in

fact, no man's property, only occasionally re-

sorted to for the purpose of shooting birds,

their only inhabitants. It is urged that the ter-

ritory can only begin at the Belise, where of-

ficers were established by the Spaniards; I am

of a different opinion. Clearly these islands

are to be considered as a necessary and indis-

pensable part of the American territory-by

universal courtesy so allowed, be the consisten-

cy of the earth great or small, it must be con-

sidered as territory formed from thence, as ele-

ments from thence made. If the course of a

river carries away any part of the land the rule

of general law is that it still remains your ter-

ritory; it would be so even if such removal oc-

cupied the property of another, but in this in-

stance there is no other person to claim-if it

were not so considered any other state might

occupy, embark and build fortresses upon these

islands; in that case what a thorn jit would be

il the side of America, other nations might there

construct forts the same as at the Belise & the

passage of the river would be no longer in pos-

session of America—it must therefore be consi-

dered as within the American territory, no

consistency of earth being required. These

islands therefore being within the territory the

distance must be taken from thence, and this

vessel was captured as far as I can judge, from

the evidence within this threshold as it were of

the American states—it is said the pursuit be-

gan before, and that although you may not be-

gin within the neutral territory you may pursue

there, and I should be inclined to coincide with

that, if the captor had been out on a legal cruise,

and had legally summoned the resset to sur-

render, and the capture made without violence,

and I think if nothing could be previously ob-

jected to the captur, it would hold good. This

brings me to a part of the case which calls for

great censure on the captor. Causers have no

right to station themselves in a neutral river

and exercise the right of capture. That this

privateer did so, appears from her own log v

duct of king's ships, which I do not believe, if

it were so, it would call for equal censure on

them. It appears this captor chased, overhaul-

The vessel is said to have been captured at

cuesed and charts have been exhibited.

register on board, which if not explained violated rights of America as well as to those might afford some pretenc:. In this case of the individual, if I did not condemn the cap-I think both these prima facie irregularitor in costs and damages." ties satisfactorily explain. The ship The court pronounced the ship and goods to have been seized and taken in violation of the had been on the contraband trade and territory of the United States of America, and therefore could have no clearance, and had condemned the captor in costs and damages. been Spanish property, and therefore no

specie, on a voyage from the Spanish he has been guilty of a violation of territory Main to New Orleans, she was seized as connecting the place of capture with his con-

Proctors for the claimant. DOCTORS COMMONS, 8th January, 1106.

## Congress.

CRESWELL & ADAMS,

I am of opiniou, therefore, that in every part of

this transaction there is misconduct on the part

of the captor and that of a gross kind, and that

duct in that territory, the property afforded no

justification of the seizure. I should therefore.

fore fall much short of that justice due to the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 28. Mr. Thomas M. Randolph, from the committee appointed on the memorial of the trustees of the institution for the education of youth in the City of Washington, reported a bill for incorporating an institution in the City of Washington, in the district of Columbia, for the education of youth, and the promotion and ! diffusion of learning and science; and granting to the same certain public lois within the said city; which was made the order of the day for Monday next.

other extremity of the globe; courts of Mr J. C. Smith, from the committee. Vice Admiralty are established for preof claims on the petitions of Spafford venting such inconveniences-this is there-Ames, James Armstrong, Edmund fore firina facie an impropriety; it might Brooke, Jacob however, be justified in a king's snip Barnitz, Brown, Abijah Cady, Robert Connelly, Ja es Cole, Philip Chaplin, Terrence Duffey, George Jacob Deagen, Samuel Dowdney, Jonathan Dunn, John Devoe, Peter D. Demarest, Daniel Eldridge, Edward Fitzpatrick, Richard Garette, Francis Gray, Joseph Huntoon, Thomas Holmes, John Hardyman, John Hopper, Reuben, Hosmer, John Lowry, David Lewis, John Little, John Maynard, day. James M'Lure, Simeon Noyes, William Petry, Nathan Putnam, Thomas Scotland, Thomas Snowden, Reuben Silloway, Frederick Segeran, William Stoker, John Tozen, Nathaniel Thompson, Rozaiel Woodworth, Robert B. Wilkins, Enoch Wills, Boyze Wells, Asa Ware, and Vassel White-made a report, representing that the petitions are either for pensions, or an increase of pensionsthat a bill has pasted the house, including many of these cases—that the others cannot be acted upon with success at this time, even if their merits entitled them to favor. The report therefore concludes with recommending a resolution that the further consideration of these petitions be indefinitely postponed, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their

Mr. R. Nelson, reported a bill supplementary to the militia act of the district of Columbia; which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Dawson reported a bill for fortify. ing the ports and harbors of the United States, and for building gun-boats, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made an Jonathan Merry, in which the house concurred. Mr. Crowninshield having previously declared himself against it.

The house took into consideration : resolution directing the post master general to cause the post office of the City of Washington to be kept at or near the capitol; on which a short and desultory debate ensued, which terminated in the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

Ayes 63. On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. J. C. SMITH in the chair, on the following resolutions, submitted some time since by Mr. J. Ran-

1st. Resolved, That a contractor under the government of the United States is an in a British parliament in which the public officer within the purview and meaning | thought themselves more deeply interested, or of the constitution, and, as such, is incapable of holding a seat in this house.

2d. Resolved, That the union of a plurality of offices in the person of a single individual, but more especially of the military with the civil authority, is repugnant to the spirit of the constitution of the United States and tends to the introducing of an arbitrary government:

3d. Resolved, That provision ought to be made, by law, to render any officer, in the army or navy of the United States incapable of holding any civil office under -the United States.

The question was taken on these resolutions without debate.

The first was agreed to-Ayes 54they are not justified by saying such is the con- Noes 37.

The second was agreed to-Ayes 75-

When the committee rose and reported their agreement to the resolutions. The house immediately considered the

On concurring with the committee of the whole in their agreement to the first resolution a debate of length and interest ensued, which shall be given in course at length.

nays, Yeas 25-Nays 86.

with taking at this time a concise notice of the mediate interposition of parliament." most prominent features of the debate.

point, to give a construction to the constitution (which they contended was the just construction) declaring the place of a contractor under | opened at home." the government incompatible with a seat in the House; and they insisted that the constitutional provision that " no person holding any office under the U. S. shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office," included contractors under the government.

On the other side it was generally conceded that it was . highly desirable that some provision, either constitutional or legislative, should be adopted to exclude contractors from the legislature. But that the members of the House were bound to support the constitution, and were not at liberty to give it a construction which it would not bear. They declared a con tract and an office to be distinct things. They disapproved going into a construction of the constitution on abstract ground; but declared th ir readiness to act upon any particular case to pursue Some gentlemen likewise expressed | cd: their willingness to unite in the passage of a law prohibiting any officer of the U. S. to enter into a contract with a member of either House. SATURDAY, March 29

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that they had passed a bill to carry into effect the provisions of the eighth section of the " Act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee."

This Lill relates to what are generally denominated the YAZOO CLAIMS.

The bill having been read a first time, Mr. R. Nelson moved to reject it. Mr. Kelly wished it postponed to allow time for considering it.

Mr. Clark supported its rejection. Mr. Gregg advocated the same course.

Mr. Cook was in favor of a short postpone-Mr. Goldsborough was anxious to be allowed

a short time for considering the merits of the bill, and moved a postponement of it till Mon-The Speaker decided this motion not to be

in order. Mr. Goldsborough then asked that he might

be excused from voting on the bill. Mr. J. Randolph spoke at considerable length,

in favor of rejecting the bill. Mr. Fisk declared himself uninformed with regard to the merits of the bill, and said that if precipitated into a decision, he should be obliged to vote against its rejection.

The question was then taken on excusing Mr. Goldsborough from voting, and passed in the affirmative-Ayes 58-Noes 51.

Mr. Kelly then asked a similar indulgence. Mr. Thomas spoke against excusing M.

Mr. D. R. Williams spoke in favor of reject ing the bill.

On excusing Mr. Kelly the House divided-Aves 49-Noes 58

Mr. Conrad was in favor of a postponement, tho' hostile to the bill. Mr Smilie declared himself of the same

opinion. A motion was then made and carried, to reconsider the decision of the House relative to Mr. Goldsborough-Ayes 63-when the ques-

ting, and passed in the negative-Ayes 44-Noes 64 Mr. J. Randolph again spoke at considerable length in favor of rejecting the bill.

tion was again taken on excusing him from vo-

Mr. Sailly regretted the being obliged to give a vote without full information, which he said, would compel him to vote against rejecting the bill.

The Yeas and Nays were then taken on the unfavorable report on the petition of question, "shall the bill be rejected"-and were, Yeas 62-Nays 54-So that the bill is re-

> · Mr. J. Randolph moved that the House adjourn. He s id that a few days ago the House had adjourned on account of the death of General Jackson. He hoped they would now adjourn on account of his resurrection. For he had told him, that if he could give a death blow to the Yazoo business, he should die in peace.

Adjourned-Aves 58. (Dehate and other business transacted to-day hereafter.)

> WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5. DEBATE

On Mr. GREGG's resolution.

[MR. SMILIES Speech—Concluded.]

"There scarcely was ever any affair debated for the result of which they felt a more impatient anxiety than the present, nor was the rest of Europe, especially the commercial part, inattentive to the event.

" The second speech from the throne as well as the first, pointed out the American affairs to the parliament as the principal object of its deliberations: both houses by their addresses shewed that they looked upon them in the same

important light. " Petitions were received from the mer-. chants of London, Bristol, Lancaster, Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow, &c. and indeed from most of the trading and manufacturing towns and boroughs in the kingdom. In these petitions they set forth the great decay of their trade, owing to the new laws and regulations made for America,-The vast quantity of our manufactures (hesides these articles imported from abroad, which were purchased either with our own manufactures or with the produce of our colonies) which the American trade formerly took off our hands, by all which, many thousmul manufacturers, scamen, and labourers,

The third was agreed to without a di- | had been employed, to the been enert and encreasing benefit of the nation. This return for these exports the petitioners had received from the colonies, rice, indigo, tobacci, naval stores, oil, whale-fine, furs, and lately pot-a. .. with other staple commodities, besides a larg: balance in remittuices, by bills of exchanges and bullion, obtained by the colonists for articles of their produce, not required for P . tish market, and therefore exported to other

That from the nature of this trade, consisting of British manufactures exported, and Mesers. J. Randolph and J. Clay supported a of the import of raw materials from America. concurrence in the report of the committee; | many of them used in our manufactures, and and Messrs. Fisk, Eppes, Alston, Findley, G. all of them tending to lessen our dependance on W. Campbell, R Nelson, Early, Smilie, Sloan, | neighboring states, it must be deemed of the Bidwell, Rhea of Ten. Jackson, Kelly, Dawson, highest importance in the commercial system Elmer, and Southard opposed it, when the of this nation, that this commerce, so beneficial question was taken about 4 o'clock by year and to the state and so necessary for the support of muititudes, then lay under such difficulties and As we shall give this debate hereafter at discouragements, that nothing less than its considerable length, we shall content ourselves utter ruin was apprehended, without the im-

" At the conclusion of our last volume we The friends of the resolution advocated it on saw the nation involved in the most distressful the ground that the constitution, by giving to | circumstances that could well be imagined; each House of Congress the power of judging our manufactures at a stand, commerce almost of the returns and qualifications of their mem- tetally annihilated, provisions extravagantly bers, authorised them with a reference to this | dear, and a numerous populace unemployed, without the means of procuring a livelihood. Such, and so gloomy was the prospect that

> Vol. ix. Ann. Reg. Down to the beginning of the American war, this was uniformly considered as the most powerful instrument in our hands to oblige Britain to do us justice. - Since that time, it will be found that the same sentiment has been expressed by the house of representatives of the United States. By recurrence to the journais it will be seen, that on the 21st of April, 1724, thus resolution was adopted.

" Whereas, the injuries which have been suffered, and may be suffered by the United States, from violations committed by Great Britain, on their neutral rights and commercial interests, as well as from her failure to execute the seventh article of the treaty of peace, render it expedient for the interests of the United States, that the commercial intercourse bewhich might be presented to them, and their | tween the two countries should not continue opinion that this was the most correct course to be carried on in the extent at present allow-

" RESOLVED, That from and after the first day of November next, all commercial intercourse between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of the king of Great Britain, or the citizens or subjects of any other\_\_\_\_ nation, so far as the same resp. cts articles of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain Cr Ireland, shall be prohibited."

This resolution was decided by the year and nays, and I find there were for it 58 years, and against 38 nays. Among those who voted in favor of it, I find my quaname, associated with the names of men, with whom it has niways been my pride and pleasure to act. And among these I find the names of a Madison, a Baldwin, a Ni holas, a Clark, a Venable, a Blount and a Macon. It will be seen, too, that this resolution went much farther than that which is now proposed, that it went to the length of prohibiting all intercourse, while the present resolution is confined to prohibiting imports, and does not apply at all to our exports.

With regard to the effect of this measure upon the revenue, I believe it will have such an effect to a certain degree, but I am far from believing it will be to the amount talked of. I have no doubt that we will obtain from other countries what will suffice for our wants, without applying to Great Britain. But suppose there should be a greater deficiency in our revenue, and suppose we shall not get from other countries all the articles we want. Are wa to compare these privations with the sacrifice of our rights as a nation? I, for one, am of opinion, that if we were not to consume halfthe luxuries, and many of the conveniences at present imported, we should be as happy as we now are. This would have one excellent effect. It would revive that spirit of industry which our large importations, so far as relates to family manufactures, have almost annihilated. cannot see what is to prevent every family among us, manufacturing what is necessary for their own wear. 'Tis true, we might want the fine cloths we wear, and our wives he deprived of their silk gowns. But would this diminish our happiness? Are such privations to be put into competition with the preservation of our rights? I hope there still remains too much of that ancient virtue, which once glowed in the American breast, to consider this as an evil. I confess I was exceedingly surprised yesterday, to hear my colleague (Mr J. Clay) coming from one of the first commercial cities in the union, expressing his despair of the virg tue of the American people, expressing the opinion that our people could not hold out six or eight months against such a messure. Is it possible that such an idea can be correct? Is it possible that a few years have wrought such a change in the character of a people samed for their virtue, distinguished for the sacrifices they have made? Is it possible that luxury has made such inroads upon us, that all our ancient virtue is gone ? I, for one, cannot bu believe, that if the American people are placed in the same situation, they will not shrink from the danger. I shall be reluctantly obliged to believe so. I think better of them. I have seen them true to themselves, in worse times than these, and I never have yet seen them in any times, flinch from a performance of their

Another expression of my colleague a so surprised me. He said this messure would, in the opinion of every man, justify retaliation. This is pronouncing it a war measure, unless by rotaliation, he means commercial retaliation. If he means retaliation by means officets and armies, it is a most strange opinion, as there is not a feature in the resolution that points to

In order to get rid of the effect of the opinion, expressed by the legislature in 1794, the Gentleman assigns a most extraordinary reason He tells you at that time there was such an enthusiasm and attachment to the French nation, that the American people were ready to draw their swords in her favor. I am sure, however, that by a retrospect of opinions which at that time prevailed in the city, where that gentleman, as well as myself resided, he will perceire the incorrectness of his remark. I never yet met with any man who thought we-would be justified in interfering in the contest of France with despots of Europe. The enthusiasm felt for France I well remember. We considered her as contending for the rights of human nature, and our wishes were ardent for her success. Another circumstance heightened these feelings. We recollected the services she had rendered us in time of distress. With regard to entering into the war impher favor, I never knew a man, who I could say was in his senses.

carrying the resolution I have just read. The gentleman from Virginia-has told. us that in adopting this measure, we shall be gouded by commercial interests, into a contest with Britaio on the seas, For one,"

for it. This therefore could have no effect in