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THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1806.

Further extracts from London papers received at the office of the American.  
LONDON, February 20.  
CITY ADDRESS.

Yesterday, the right honorable the lord mayor, the aldermen, sheriffs and common council of the city of London, waited upon his majesty at St. James's, (being introduced by the lord in waiting) with the following address, which was read by John Sylvester, esq. the recorder:

"To the king's most excellent majesty.  
The humble, loyal and dutiful address of the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled.

"Most gracious sovereign,  
We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, most humbly approach your majesty, with the warmest sentiments of loyalty and attachment to your majesty's sacred person and family.

We beg to assure your majesty, that while we contemplate with the deepest concern and disappointment, the late disastrous events which have led in so rapid and extraordinary a manner, to the defeat and humiliation of the Austrian power, we cannot refrain from offering to your majesty, our sincere thanks and congratulations, on the formation of an administration, combining men of the highest consideration and talents, affording amidst these adverse events, the cheering prospect, that by such an union of wisdom and energy in your majesty's councils, a system of vigor, vigilance and economy will be adopted, which may support our public affairs, preserve and strengthen our national security, and prove most conducive to the honor and dignity of your majesty's crown, and the happiness and liberties of your people.

Viewing the high and distinguished characters composing your majesty's present government, we have perfect confidence, that under your majesty's direction, the national strength will be augmented, its resources improved and preserved, and the utmost energies of a free, loyal and united people will be called into action, so that, with the blessing of Divine Providence, this country may keep fast its liberties and independence, and may maintain its due rank among the nations of Europe.

Permit us to assure your majesty of our firm co-operation in every measure which may be deemed essential towards resisting any unreasonable pretensions on the part of your majesty's enemies, and for enabling your majesty to restore to your people the blessings of peace, on such terms as may be consistent with the honor, dignity and safety of these realms.

Signed, by order of the court,  
HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for this loyal and dutiful address. I receive with the highest satisfaction, your assurances of loyalty and attachment to my person and family; and you may rest assured that I can have no other object in view, in the measures adopted for the administration of my government, than to maintain the honor and dignity of my crown, and the union, the happiness, and the essential interests of my people."

They were all very graciously received and had the honor to kiss his majesty's hand.

A contribution of 4,500,000 francs has been most tyrannically levied on the city of Frankfort by the French, at the express command of Bonaparte, as stated in a short note sent to the magistrates by general Augereau, who was the severe instrument of the tyrant in this most unprincipled and oppressive transaction. The magistrates have sent a deputation to Paris, to supplicate the mercy of the Corsican on this occasion; and all is consternation and dismay among the inhabitants, whose trade is now entirely at a stand. Such is the ruinous consequence that never fails to attend the cruel domination of the upstart tyrant of France.

Some letters from Holland, of a late date, mention that the squadron which lately sailed from Brest under Jerome Bonaparte, is destined to the East Indies.

List of the Swedish vessels brought into the French ports, or destroyed, since the hostilities of Sweden:

- Fischlin, in ballast, at Boulogne.
- The Fidelity, of 140 tons, laden with salt, at Dieppe.
- The Neptune, of 115 tons, laden with wine, at Calais.
- Vanoushan, 233 tons, laden with salt, at Calais.
- The Tarbo, 200 tons, laden with salt, at Bampol.
- The Hoppet, with lemons and oranges, at Calais.
- The Egen Merit, of 100 tons, laden with dry raisins, at St. Brioux.
- The Charlotte in ballast, at Tarragona.

The Carin, with planks, and 800 casks of liquors, at Leghorn.  
The Appearance, fully laden, but not known with what, at Algiers.  
The Mary, fully laden, ditto, at Calais.  
The Fortune, of 60 tons, flax and corn, ditto.  
The Waskapen, laden with salt, at Calais.  
The Aurora, of 309 tons, in ballast, burnt at sea.  
The Iris, of 145 tons, sugar, leather, and oranges, ditto.  
Dumfrumschaft, sugar, leather, and wine, ditto.  
Waskapen, of 334 tons, with salt, ditto.  
With five other vessels laden, names unknown, taken into the ports of our allies.  
Stopped in the ports:—  
The Country, of 500 tons, laden with planks and posts.  
The Jason, of 800 tons, laden with wheat.  
The Charlotte, in ballast.  
The Erden, iron, steel, and deal.  
The Adde, and planks.  
The Enigheten, of 80 tons, laden with iron.  
The Saint Andrew, laden with wheat.

HAMBURG, Feb. 11.  
Letters from Hanover of the 8th inst. mention, that on the 7th, the regiment of the duke of Brunswick entered that city, and marched to Cell, where a Prussian field hospital had already arrived. The British troops have evacuated Bremen, and have for the most part, re-embarked. A great desertion prevails among his Britannic majesty's legion. At the last fair, 300 of the cavalry arrived at Brunswick, were they sold their horses and baggage, and then proceeded farther.

Some of the German papers contain an account, that the French army had actually entered the kingdom of Naples, and dispersed the combined forces in an engagement, in which the Prince Royal of Naples is said to have lost his life. These rumours, however, require official confirmation.

According to private letters from Paris, the Neapolitan ambassador Marquis De Gallo, had been ordered to quit that city within twenty four hours. Cardinal Ruffo was expected there from Naples, but orders are said to have been sent by Napoleon to the frontiers, not to permit him to enter the French territory. Their Sicilian majesties have returned to Palermo, and the king of Sardinia is returned to his island.

Since Bonaparte's return to Paris, the French bank has resumed its payments. Ninety six large casks, full of gold and silver, escorted by a considerable body of troops, preceded Napoleon's entrance, and have been deposited in the palace of the Thuilleries.

General Lauriston has taken possession of Venice in the name of Napoleon. The French boast much of having become such near neighbors of the Turks.

CASSEL, Feb. 1.  
Letters from Berlin contain some curious information on the subject of the negotiations between Prussia and France, particularly respecting Hanover. Even so far back as the 15th of December, an agreement was made between the Courts of Berlin and St. Cloud, containing various projects, one particular of which was, that Brunswick Lunenburg should be taken possession of by Prussian troops; that the fortress of Hameln should be evacuated by the French: that France should immediately treat with England for a peace, and should receive Hanover as conquered county for a compensation; and that she is to receive the same monthly contribution out of that electorate which she did when her troops were in possession of it.

FRANKFORT, February 8.  
Since the conclusion of the war, this city has experienced its disagreeable consequences in the highest degree. Besides the troops we have had to quarter, a contribution of four millions of francs has been imposed upon us. On the 4th the following letter was addressed by marshal Augereau to our magistrates:

GENTLEMEN,  
I am ordered by my Sovereign, the emperor of the French, and King of Italy, to demand a contribution of four millions from the town of Frankfort. As I have no doubt but that you will testify your readiness to comply with the desire of his majesty, I request that you will as speedily as possible place the said sum in the hands of the Treasurer general of the grand army. M. Garan inspector of reviews, who will deliver this letter to you, is instructed to be the interpreter of my sentiments to the Senate, in order that he may confer farther with them on the subject of his mission.

I have the honor,  
With high consideration, to be,  
Your's, &c

AUGEREAU.  
Darmstadt, Feb 4, 1806.

Immediately upon the receipt of this letter, the magistrates assembled to deliberate on its contents, and resolved to send three of their number to Paris, to beseech the Emperor of the French to relieve the city from this heavy contribution. The Senate afterwards addressed a Proclamation to the Burghers, to inform them, that if the half of the contribution was not speedily raised, a new garrison of ten thousand men would be sent into the town. On the contrary, if the sum was raised, it was not only hoped that the other half of the contribution would not be required, but that the number of troops in the town would speedily be reduced. The Senate has employed every means to raise the sum required. A call has been made upon all the inhabitants without distinction for two per cent. on the funds, merchandise, furniture and property of every kind. This tax was to be paid within eight days at the latest. Since this happened all pub-

lic amusements have ceased. The theatres are shut up, and no more concerts have been holden.

ITALY.  
MILAN, Jan. 24.

Marshal Messena, after arriving at Bologna from the Austrian states, soon proceeded on his farther destination. On the 17th of this month he joined the army marching to Naples on the Papal frontiers. On that day he arrived at the head quarters of the army at Spollette, where he took the command, and addressed the following Proclamation to the troops:

ARMY OF NAPLES—ORDER OF THE DAY.  
Head Quarters, at Spollette, Jan. 18.  
"SOLDIERS,

"His majesty the Emperor and King has confided to me the honor of conducting you to the new theatre of war. While his arms were employed in re-establishing the foundation of civilized Europe, a purjured court opened its ports to the English, those eternal disturbers of the Continent, and to those Russians whom he had conquered; he humiliated on the plains of Austerlitz.

"Soldiers of Italy!—The recollection of so important a day will constantly excite in you transports of enthusiasm. Remember that you are now going to fight in the same cause. Your emperor has his eyes fixed on you. He will soon judge whether you are worthy of participating in the glory his brave troops have acquired in this campaign. You are now marching through a friendly country, where the duties of hospitality are known. I trust you will shew yourselves faithful to the rules of discipline, for, without that fidelity, no real honor can exist. When your arms shall open to you the territory occupied by the enemy, remember, Soldiers, that though it is your duty to punish a Government which has been unfaithful to its treaties, you are not at war with the people. The annals of our country present more than one example of union and good understanding between the French and the Neapolitans.

"MASSENA, Gen. in Chief,  
Marshal of the Empire."  
LYONS, Feb. 13.

Tuesday a most disgraceful scene was witnessed at Hull. A man named John Gowthorpe exposed his wife for sale in the market about one o'clock, but owing to the crowd which such an extraordinary occurrence had gathered together, he was obliged to defer the sale, and take her away. About four o'clock, however, he again brought her out, and she was sold for twenty guineas, and delivered in a halter to a person named Houseman, who had lodged with them 4 or 5 years.

**CONGRESS.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

**DEBATE**

On Mr. GREGG's resolution.

MR. JOHN RANDOLPH—Mr. Chairman—I did expect on coming to the house this morning, that the friends of the resolution, under consideration would have brought forward some arguments to shew (what they had studiously avoided) that the ability to coerce Great Britain, is within the compass of this nation's power; that this power ought now to be exerted; and that the proposed measure is equal to the desired effect. It behoves them to demonstrate all this, before they ask for our support. I did not come down to the house with the expectation of listening to a gross misrepresentation of my expressions yesterday—loose and desultory as I allow them to have been:—much less was I prepared to hear such misrepresentations from the lips of aged men, whom I have treated with invariable and guarded respect; between whom and myself there has long existed a political friendship—real on my part, apparent on theirs. I did not indeed expect to hear particular expressions, used by me in the ardor of debate, broken and culled from their connecting members, and mutilated and tortured into meanings which cold-blooded malice alone could have devised. Sir, in this way of proceeding (without intending any profane comparison) the Bible itself may be made to preach atheism—to declare that there is no God: "The fool saith, in his heart, there is no God." Taken together, it is inspired wisdom; dismember it, it is impiety.

It has not been denied by any member on this floor, that the carrying trade, that the commerce and navigation of these states, ought to be protected. The only question is, *quo modo?* Have you the ability to protect them by war, and are they of sufficient value to justify the expense of such protection? We say no; they cannot pay for so dear a defence, rich as they may be; but above all they cannot repay us for the loss of our constitution; it is above all price. We go farther: we affirm that trade is now protected by the most efficient means within our power, by discriminating duties; laid by the votes of southern men;—and yet, sir, we are threatened with schism, with a dissolution of the union, if we do not adopt particular systems, devised by chance, begotten of ignorance or imbecility. Are these the mild and conciliatory plans and ideas of which gentlemen boast? Is this mildness? Is this conciliation? Is this peace? The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) with a face of wondrous importance, tells you, that by the constitution we have power to raise and maintain armies, to build and equip navies; from which he draws the inference that (under whatever

circumstances, I suppose) we must actually do what the constitution allows. And yet that gentleman, in former times, voted with us against armies and navies! Let him justify himself, if he can, upon his new principles. I repeat it, if the unjust aggressions of a foreign nation, if indignity and insult, abroad, are always to produce war, the gentleman was criminal in refusing support to the administration in 1798. Yes, you were then compelled to drain the cup of humiliation to its very dregs. Did he put that cup by? Did he vote for fleets and armies, or a suspension of commercial intercourse with France? What was the French edition of the law of nations then? That a bale of British manufacture, (without any question of enemy's property) should be subject to seizure and condemnation. And what was the British doctrine in 1798? That France was (with one sweep of the pen) in a state of siege and blockade, and that American flour, &c. should not be carried there at all. And yet against these principles and practices, preposterous and injurious as they were, we did not go to war; at least that gentleman was opposed to such war (if war it may be called) as was waged.

But whilst I acknowledge the carrying trade to be valuable to a certain extent, I must, unless I abandon every pretention to the character of a politician, act on existing circumstances, on things as they are, not as I believe they ought to be.—In casting about, the first thing, (or one of the first) to be considered, is revenue. Almost our whole revenue is derived from commerce; that is from the domestic consumption of imports from abroad.—How much comes from the carrying trade? Your statements I am told, say 800,000 dollars. But, if our whole consumption were imported in foreign bottoms the impost would exceed its present amount by 11 or 1200,000 dollars. I warn gentlemen against a misrepresentation of this fact. Am I therefore desirous to gain this increase at the expense of our navigation? Far from it. It would be to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. But what is this branch of the carrying trade, for which gentlemen would sacrifice not only our whole navigation and commerce, but the agriculture and constitution of the country? Look at this trade which is to be guarded at every risk and the men who follow it. Do they carry your products abroad and bring back goods for home consumption? No, they plunge their hands into your pockets for drawback—during this very session they threatened to plunder the treasury of millions, by a bill happily arrested on its passage. If our fair trade is not protected, how comes it, that it has grown with a rapidity before unheard of in any age, unknown in any nation?—That growth has been nourished by protecting duties, fostered by our neutral position. We are the real friends of your navigation. It has grown beneath the shade of discriminating duties and flourished in the sunshine of the neutral character, with the first blight of maritime war it dies.

I am accused too with stigmatizing the merchants of the United States. I deny the charge. Every profession and calling of human life is disgraced by unworthy members. The law has its pettifoggers, the church its hypocrites, medicine, and politics too, sir, have their empiries—and if there be two professions in the world, which can be selected for a tendency to develop the pre-existing germ of imperfection planted in our nature, they are the profession of the lawyer and the occupation of the trader. And wherefore? Because they open the widest field of temptation. The wisest prayer that ever was or can be devised for human infirmity, is that which teaches us to deprecate such trials: "We beseech thee, lead us not into temptation!" What is the fact? Whilst we boast of our honor on this floor, our name has become a by-word among the nations. Europe, and Paris especially, swarms with pseudo-Americans, with Anglo and Gallo Americans, and American French and English, who have amassed immense fortunes by trading in the neutral character, by setting it up to auction and selling it to the best bidder.—Men of this description, striplings, without connexion or character, have been known to buy rich vessels and their cargoes in Amsterdam and Antwerp, and trade with them, under the American name to the Indies. Neutral character has constituted one of the best remunerances for colonial produce, or the goods which purchase it; and the trade in this commodity of neutrality has proved a most lucrative branch of traffic. This it is that has sunk and degraded the American name abroad, and subjected the fair trader to vexatious seizure and detention. But I am asked, if we shall submit to a tame and dastardly abandonment of our rights? And by those too, who have made a cowardly surrender of our best interest and our honor when we were well able to have maintained them. I beg leave to reply to this question by asking another. Are you prepared to assert them? To go all lengths to enforce them? In what consists true dignity? In vapping in the newspapers? In printed handbills and resolutions? Or in taking ground which you can and will maintain, which no change of fortune shall compel you to desert? *Aut nunquam tentes, aut perferes.* Does the gentleman want a translation? Here is one truly American—"Stick or go through." This is true dignity; can he give a better definition? And what constitutes false dignity? Playing the part of a Bobadil—bullying England and truckling to Spain—I beg pardon, there is no Spain; bullying England and truckling to France. This you have done you know it. When gentlemen tell us of their willingness to publish our proceedings, why do they not clear the galleries and take off the injunction of secrecy? Let their private vote correspond with their public profession. And let me tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) that I would rather have his vote than his speech at any time. Who would suppose, if he had not averred it, that he held silence and good sense in such high respect, that he preferred the calm decisions of quiet wisdom, to the effusions of empty garrulity.

The gentleman from New-York has told us, that after the call of the executive to firm measures, he did not expect this opposition. And does he call this a firm measure? What

That would have been a firm measure? An embargo. That would have gone to the ruin of the evil. But that, sir, would not have suited your proteus politicians. There would have been no evasion of that. But your slippery mercantile coils can slide over or under this provision, and leave the whole burden of suffering to fall on the planter, the farmer and the real American. The whole revenue (we are told) is derived from commerce. Who pays it ultimately but the consumer, and with as large a profit—the merchants' advance of the duties (often a mere advance of credit) as he receives from any other part of his capital. These new ideas of firmness are either above or below my comprehension. And because we are anxious to see the public debt paid off and the true interests of the nation maintained—because we will not abandon the plough, and struggle to restrain executive influence, we are charged with hostility to all commerce, with insensibility to the honor of our country. When our doors were shut—this is no breach of confidence—one of my colleagues called for the reading of a message from the president, soon after he came into office. It was the most severe and cutting satire that ever man listened to. I say it was a bitter satire on your proceedings then and now. It recommended the application of our resources to a speedy discharge of the public debt, a rigid adherence to specific appropriations—tying down executive officers to the letter of the law, restricting them to the literal objects and amount of our appropriations. What is the commentary? In time of peace (for I trust no one will call this wind-mill attack on Tripoli war) the expenditures of the navy department (so far from each item of expence being limited by the specific appropriation for that object) have exceeded the gross sum appropriated for that branch, of the public service sixty per cent! And if this is a specimen of the yearly cost of the bulk rotting in the mud, what estimate can you make of the disbursements in time of war against a powerful maritime state—when your 74's are ready for sea! This is naked truth. It rests on figures—if it be not true, how comes it that we have passed two appropriation laws, to the amount of 600,000 dollars during the present session, to cover the navy deficiencies of the last year—almost the only bills that we have passed? Yes, sir, I am for paying one debt off (the cost of a former war) before I enter into another and score up a second. I confess myself to be among the number of those politicians (gentlemen may stile them visionary if they please) who hailed the president of the United States as the political Messiah, sent to convince an unbelieving world that a debt once founded, might be paid off, without the intervention of a sponge. If in this I was visionary, at least I was not alone. The promise has been large, the nation calls for its performance. Look at the measures of the government, and when you reckon the Louisiana debt, that created under the British treaty and some others, it will appear that you have nearly scored up as much new debt as you have paid off the old. I speak of principal; paying the interest of a debt is not diminishing it—and my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. J. Clay) must have taken the interest into his large account of yesterday. The amount of principal redeemed is less than 12,000,000. If gentlemen deny this, let them refer to the treasury statements laid before us at the opening of the session, or call upon the head of that department to state the amount of debt paid and created, within the last five years. But you will be told, for your money you have value received, at least. This I freely acknowledge. I would have given the sum for the Delta of the Mississippi, if it could not have been honorably acquired for less. Of whom did we purchase—from Spain, who had wrongfully withheld our right of deposit? So far from it, that we tell her she has yet to make satisfaction for that injury and insult; we bring it into account against her. No, sir, we purchased from France, the rightful proprietor, against whom we then had no subject of complaint.

To be continued.

**NEW YORK, March 31.**

The United States brig Hornet, captain Dent, sailed from this port for France on Saturday morning. FURWAK SKIPWITH, Esq. went passenger in her with dispatches from Government.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Acolus, from Canton, has favoured us with the following interesting extracts from the journal he kept on his passage from that port to New-York:—

"We sailed from Canton on the 13th of July.

On the evening of the same day we had a hard squall from the eastward, which obliged us to anchor a little to the southward of Lintin. On the morning of the 14th, at 5 A. M. a hard gale came on from N. N. W. which rendered it impossible to return within Bocca Tigris, or even to get up to Anson's Bay. Bore up for the Nine Islands, which are about eight miles to the northward of Macao, under the lee of which we came to anchor at 10 A. M. At 2 P. M. the wind hauled to the south west, and increased in violence, attended with a short and heavy sea, and the ship pitched in such a manner as rendered it almost impossible to get down the topmasts. At 5 P. M. it was the opinion of captain Mather and his officers that the ship would soon part her cables unless her topmasts were cut away; and if she parted we could not clear the Nine Islands; or if we did—we should soon be driven on some of the others. At 6 P. M. there being no prospect of the gale's abating our topmasts were cut away; the foretopmast in falling carried away the foretop and trussel trees. At 10 P. M. the gale began to abate, and by 12 it became moderate. July 16th, got under way to proceed to Anson's Bay, where we anchored on the 17th. On the 19th obtained permission from the Chinese government to carry the ship inside Bocca Tigris to repair.

"The ship being refitted, on the 11th of August we took our departure, and passed Bocca Tigris on the 12th, in company with brig Two Friends, Coffin, of Hudson for New York, and three country ships.

"Left at Canton the ships Ganges, Phillips, of and for Philadelphia; Rebecca, McEvers, do. New Jersey, Cooper, do. Mandarm; Mance, for Boston; Montezuma, Isaacs, do. Hancock, Dorr, do.; Catharine, Woodward, do.; and True American, Conklin, for New York. The ship Ploughboy, Jones, of Philadelphia, was at anchor in Macao Roads, bound up to Canton. August 16th, in lat. 20, 41, long. 113, 8, lost sight of the Two Friends, capt. Coffin.

"The Ladronees have become more numerous and bold this season than before. They have taken a Portuguese ship on the coast of China, and massacred the crew. About the first of August four Ladronee junks entered Macao Roads, and attacked a Portuguese armed brig. A grab ship, then in the Tyra, got under way to assist the brig. Three of the junks escaped; the other was taken, after having about 50 of her men killed and wounded. On the 11th August sixteen Ladronee junks entered Bocca Tigris, took many fishing boats, hauled in several places, and it was reported carried off