

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM PECHIN... 31, SOUTH GAY-STREET, NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Bolt on Jackson & Co.

Having been selected at the different meetings... PRING GOODS; 62 packages Fresh Goods, brought with cash.

PRING GOODS Per ship... JOHN CAMPBELL, WHITE & SONS... For Sale, 550,000 lbs of Green Coffee... HENRY WILSON.

Jamaica Rum. JOHN CAMPBELL, WHITE & SONS... For Sale, 550,000 lbs of Green Coffee... HENRY WILSON.

William Matthews, 350,000 lbs of Green Coffee... HENRY WILSON.

REMOVAL. JAMES PIPER, HAS removed to the corner warehouse front on Pratt-street...

NO ICE. ASOBER, active, middle-aged man, who writes a good hand, and has a liberal knowledge of keeping accounts...

30 BIRDS Nevis and Montserrat Rum 9 bbls. MOLASSES.

Sale by Auction. O. SATURDAY, The 12th day of April, at 11 o'clock...

Lumber Yard. THE LUMBER YARD heretofore occupied by M'Quinn & Barron...

30 BIRDS Nevis and Montserrat Rum 9 bbls. MOLASSES.

30 BIRDS Nevis and Montserrat Rum 9 bbls. MOLASSES.

30 BIRDS Nevis and Montserrat Rum 9 bbls. MOLASSES.

30 BIRDS Nevis and Montserrat Rum 9 bbls. MOLASSES.

30 BIRDS Nevis and Montserrat Rum 9 bbls. MOLASSES.

TUESDAY, April 1. On motion of Mr. Thomas, the House came to a resolution to meet at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the residue of the session.

Mr. Early, from the joint committee of the two Houses, made a report of the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

Mr. J. Clay made a report on a communication from William Tatem, stating that he is possessed of various drafts, books and papers, which would be highly useful to the government of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. John C. Smith in the chair—on various bills relative to the Michigan territory.

Various amendments were made to these bills. Mr. Jackson moved to increase the salary of the governor from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars.

Mr. Jackson moved to increase the salary of the governor from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars. Mr. Early, from the joint committee of the two Houses, made a report of the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

Mr. Jackson moved to increase the salary of the governor from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars. Mr. Early, from the joint committee of the two Houses, made a report of the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

Mr. Jackson moved to increase the salary of the governor from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars. Mr. Early, from the joint committee of the two Houses, made a report of the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

Mr. Jackson moved to increase the salary of the governor from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars. Mr. Early, from the joint committee of the two Houses, made a report of the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

Mr. Jackson moved to increase the salary of the governor from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars. Mr. Early, from the joint committee of the two Houses, made a report of the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

Mr. Jackson moved to increase the salary of the governor from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars. Mr. Early, from the joint committee of the two Houses, made a report of the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

Mr. Jackson moved to increase the salary of the governor from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars. Mr. Early, from the joint committee of the two Houses, made a report of the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

Mr. Jackson moved to increase the salary of the governor from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars. Mr. Early, from the joint committee of the two Houses, made a report of the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

Mr. Jackson moved to increase the salary of the governor from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars. Mr. Early, from the joint committee of the two Houses, made a report of the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

Mr. Jackson moved to increase the salary of the governor from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars. Mr. Early, from the joint committee of the two Houses, made a report of the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

Mr. Jackson moved to increase the salary of the governor from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars. Mr. Early, from the joint committee of the two Houses, made a report of the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

Mr. Jackson moved to increase the salary of the governor from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars. Mr. Early, from the joint committee of the two Houses, made a report of the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

Mr. Jackson moved to increase the salary of the governor from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars. Mr. Early, from the joint committee of the two Houses, made a report of the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

Mr. Jackson moved to increase the salary of the governor from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars. Mr. Early, from the joint committee of the two Houses, made a report of the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

Mr. Jackson moved to increase the salary of the governor from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars. Mr. Early, from the joint committee of the two Houses, made a report of the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

ed in the constitution, they instanced the union of civil and military authority in the person of the chief magistrate, who was ex-officio commander in chief of the army and militia of the United States, and to shew the uniform construction given to the constitution, they appealed to the conduct practised under the government, and to the passage of various laws uniting civil and military functions in the same individual.

The friends of the resolution replied by maintaining the plurality of office, and the union of civil and military offices in one person, incompatible with the spirit of the constitution. They said that the spirit of the constitution required the military to be kept in strict subordination to the civil authority, and that it was for this reason that the president of the United States was commander in chief of the army and navy; not that it was intended except to give to the president the power to actually discharge the duties attached to this station.

This is but an imperfect outline of a debate which shall be given at length hereafter. From the Newburyport Herald.

DIRECTIONS For preventing accidents by FIRE. Recommended by the Massachusetts Fire Society.

- 1. Keep your chimneys and stove pipe clean by sweeping them at least once every month. 2. Never remove hot ashes in a wooden vessel of any kind, and look well to your ash hole. 3. After sweeping a hearth, see that the brush does not retain any particle of fire before you hang it up in any usual place. 4. Oblige all your servants to go to bed before you, every night, and inspect all your fire places before you retire to rest. For fear of accident, let a bucket of water be left in your kitchen every night.

years, be ascribed, in part, to the more general use of segars, by careless servants and children? There is good reason to believe, a house was lately set on fire by a half consumed segar, which a woman threw away, to prevent being detected in the unhealthily and offensive practice of smoking.

1. Do not open the door or closet door, where you suspect the fire to be, until you have secured your family and most valuable effects, nor until you have collected a quantity of water to throw on the fire, the moment a fresh supply of air expires it into a flame. Where water can not conveniently be had, try to smother the fire by throwing two or three blankets over it.

2. In case it be impossible to escape by a staircase, from a house on fire, shut the door of your bed chamber, and wait until help can be brought to secure your escape from a window.

3. If safety does not appear probable in this way, wrap your clothes in a blanket, hold your breath, and rush through the flames. If water be at hand, first wet the blanket.

4. To prevent fire descending from the roof or ascending from the first story, form by means of blankets, carpets, a kind of dam on each side of the intermediate stories, near the staircase, that shall confine the water that is thrown upon the roof or into the windows.

5. To prevent fire spreading to adjoining houses, cover them with wet blankets or carpets, or old sails.

6. To extinguish fire in a chimney, shut the doors and windows of the room. Throwing a quart or more of common salt into the fire, hold or nail a wet blanket before the fire place.

7. There is a method used in some countries of glazing chimneys, when they are built by burning common salt in them, which renders them so smooth that no soot can adhere to them.

8. The favours Mr. John Wesley, when a child, was taken out of a window in his father's house, whilst in flames, by one man standing upon the shoulders of another. This practice may be used to rescue persons from the first story of a house on fire, when other means cannot be had with sufficient convenience or expedition.

TRENTON, March 22. The bridge over the Delaware at this place, gradually increases in the toll receipts, altho' the weather and season of the year, have been extremely unfavorable to travelling, and few or no pleasure carriages are seen, owing to the badness of the roads.

The following is an account of the receipts for the last six weeks:—

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1806. FOR THE AMERICAN.

LITERARY NOTICE—There has just appeared in this city a pamphlet, entitled "Observations on the Impression of American Sentiments, with Remarks on some Opinions," the perusal of which has struck the writer of this number as peculiarly interesting. It is a candid and manly enquiry into the conduct of Great Britain in the practice of impressment, and exhibits in language spirited and judicious, the just grounds on which the American people are entitled to demand the redress of this national grievance.

The subjects of the pamphlet before us are highly important to all, who take an interest in the national prosperity and honor. They are here discussed in a candid, yet perspicuous and satisfactory manner. To the end is annexed a methodical list of our American flag vessels, who are hereby strongly and ardently exhorted to light for their defence. This little work is recommended as well worthy of an attentive perusal. The author is understood to be a young gentleman of talents and reading; of both which this performance affords us specimens.

Coleman in one of his last numbers of the Post, says a great deal about a recent report made to the United States senate, on the condition of Hamet Caramalli, ex-bashaw of Tripoli—the object of his remarks is to persuade that the government of this country, has behaved towards this pretender, in a cruel and deceptive manner, and after having played him into difficulty, has now abandoned him. It is undoubtedly true that the report alluded to, represents in glowing colours the distress of the pretender, and is by no means couched in such explicit terms, as relates to the administration, as we could wish—but it is equally true, that in this very document, there is the clearest evidence of the innocence of the administration, if the issue was really unjust or dishonorable. That Coleman should distort the correct meaning of the report, and give a colouring to the whole suited to his own jaundiced imagination, who is there that can be surprised, that has had any opportunity of marking the falsehoods and infamous insinuations the field marshal has ever employed to aid in his hostile attacks upon the government of the country. If he acted otherwise, 'twould indeed be matter for astonishment.

Our vessels were plundered and our countrymen were made captives, and the first wish of the nation and its executive was to obtain redress, and set them free—the object could be accomplished only in one or two ways, by the exercise of force or by the payment of enormous tribute for their release, and a yearly tribute afterwards—the sense of the country was in favor of the first, an armament was fitted out and set sail to the Mediterranean.

Hamet Caramalli, inferior in talents and spirit of enterprise to his younger brother, had been driven by him from the throne of Tripoli. The aid of Hamet in attacking Tripoli was obtained, and the agents of the United States, agreed to replace him on the throne in case of their united success. Under these circum-

Segars & Pickles. Just received and for sale, at 64, Market-street 200 boxes first quality Havana Segars; 100 half boxes do. 40 cases Capers; 40 do. Olives; 40 do. Anchovies, fresh and fine; 50 cases Oil, 50 flasks each; 5 bales India Cloves; 100 boxes fresh Malaga Raisins.

JACOB & WM. NORRIS. e09T

STRAYED FROM Mr. John M'Fadon's wharf on Saturday evening last, two HORSES coupled together with a small cord—one a black, with a white on his forehead one half of his mane was trimmed off; his fore top cropt, and about 14 hands high; the other is a bright sorrel, with a blaze face; his hind feet both white up nearly to his hams, with a mark on his right thigh, mixed with white hairs. Whoever takes up said horses, and brings them to Mr. Josias Stevenson's stable, shall receive five dollars reward.

JESSE PAVEY. April 7 d0