American.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1836

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having this day commenc-PANNELL. intend always keeping a very general assortment of

Dry Goods; Which they offer for sale wholesale or retail,

at No. 59, Baltimore-street. WILLIAM PORTER. JAMES PANNELL.

April 3

John M'Kim. jun. & Co. LI VE imported in the ship United States, La captain Bounds, from London, a part of

SPRING GOODS, " Which will be soid by the package or piece,

on the lowest terms to punctual men. April 7

> James Blair, No. 25 1-2, MARKET-STREET,

TIAS just received, and is now opening an II elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS.

Which will be sold at very reduced prices for cash or good paper.

70 barrels of LIMES, in good order and at a very reduced price. April 7

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 80'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 VIZ. Wednesdays and Fridaye, and action at weath 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 Thurs ay and Sunday, at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Annapolis on the same days. A parket 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 Tues. days and Saturdays at 5 o'clock A. M. and ar. rive at Wilm ngton on the same days; from whence a stag er ns to Philadelphia every day.

One of the subscribers, likewise begs leave to inform the public that he is now established; at the antienr 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 parket will leave Rock Hall, for Balt more (on the same days that the mail crossis to Annipolis) at 9 o'clock A. M. an will leave Baltimore, from the lower end of at 9 o'clock A.M. for Rock Hall. Each of the truly, the mighty sum of 231,934 dolls. ! above packets are well calculated for the convevance 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 | ing from G. Britain? Why, in France, proceed, in any neighboring part of the coun- no doubt! And what does it amount to? try, or to Chester Town, from whence they may be conveyed to the northward or southward, 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 confid nce placed in him by many of the most respectable merchants in Baltimore, whilst following the sea faring lift, that he has a competent knowledge to keep his boats in good order, 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 apreference, to that round the aters of the Chesapeake Bay. This affords a safe dry road, | with the surplus of our other exports to through a beautiful, level, and fertile country | Europe, is remitted to Great Britain to ment, whilst the other presents one continual -scene of hills and valleys, generally filled with water and mire. Travellers on this route, will | jects us to. Now, sir, who has the best not only derive advantage from good roads, abortening the distance, and incurring less expence, but will would the danger of injuring their health, by not being exposed to travelling by night.

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

Baltimore Theatre.

The public are respectfully informed that the Baltimore Theatre will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 14, with the admired comemedy of the

School of Reform; OR. HOW TO RULE A HUSBAND. To which will be added a Comic Opera, in two sets, called

The Romp. .: April 9

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATE

On Mr. GREGG's resolution.

(CONTINUED.) coffee, sugar, or any other W. India pro- tain. with some European goods, sell as they | mine this question.

consider that production entirely apocry- to the farmer and planter. much talked of covered property?

According to this report it appears, our cotton.

	that in 1804 we imported from	m the W
	Indiesin	
	Molasses, galls. 5,747	7,256 at 2
	cents, cost there	1,456,81
	Pimento, Ibs. 663,648 at	
	10 cents	- 66,36
	Cecoa, Ibs. 1,481.564 at 12	
	cents	177,78
	Ceffee, lbs. 46,708,089 at 18	
ı	cents	8,407,45
	Sugar, 113,434,400 lb. or	
	1.012 464, cwt at 7 dolls,	7,087,248
	Indigo, 282,503 lb. at 1 d.	
	25 cents	353.129
	Cotton, 2,055,704 lb. at 20	

21,371,311

And we exported to the W. Indies in the same year,

Rum, galls. 6 862,347 at 50

" Amusican pro duce to the a-

cents

cents

mount of dolls. 11.266.163 Foreign do. 7,387,620

dolls. 15,853,783 Freight & insu-

rance 33 1-3, 5,284,294 21,139,377

281.934 I hold it fair to include freight and insurance, for although a man may send vis own vessel, and stand his own underwriter, he will always make these calculations before he uncertakes an expedition: and considering the nature of the trade we have been carrying on there, this allowance is very moderate. And now, sir, let me ask, what is there left of masked property for the author of Warin Dis-Bowly's wharf, on W duesdays and Saturdays | guise and my lord Collingwood? Why,

But, sir, independent of this statement, where is this mighty sum about which so much fuss is made, that we are screenwill tell you, sir: Our whole exports to that nation in 1804, consisting of our own and foreign produce, amounted to 8,800,000 dollars. Now sir, I do suppose, that most of the coffee we have sent mither came to us from St. Domingo. would therefore ask the author of

"War in Disguise," or any one else, whether they really think the black nobility of St. Domingo have been sending their produce, masked under our flag, to supply their triends in France? The whole of this allegation is too absurd to merit a serious refutation. The fact is, that of this 8,800,000, we receive pay ment in French goods to the amount or a'.out 1,800.000, a.d the residue, together make up the balance of 12,000,000, which our trade with her annually subright to complain of us in this business? Certainly not England.

We are also told that if this resolution be materially affected. Although the resolution does not go to prevent us from sending our produce thither, I will examine that part of the argument of the gentleman from Georgia respecting to

The whole of our exports of that artidle in 1804, was 83,000 hlids, and if you will take your pen sud calculate the po-

man: I am extremely sorry that the tion is exceeded, the price must fall; be, and hereby are repealed." get.tlem...n from Georgia, as well as ma- telecreas, if the supply is deficient, it ocny others who have spoken on this ques- casions a competitien in the market, vision would be to admit to entry vessels tion, should entertain an idea of the cat- which never fails to raise the article from or beyond the Cape of Good Hope rying trade so exceedingly erroneous as above its real value. It will therefore at any fort of entry in the U. States. it respects us. Do gentlemen suppose be highly advantageous to the tobacco that every American vessel which has planter that less of it goes to Great Bri- | tion.

duce on board is engaged in what is cal- On the subject of our revenue, we are which Messrs. Clark, Illy, D. R. Willed the carrying trade? If our vessels often exultingly told, that it comes ex- liams, J. C. Smith, Quincy and Dana engaged in the West Indiatrade, & which clusively off the former and planter, who supported, and Mr. Crowninshield oppoed business, under the firm of PORTER and | carry out American produce, together are the great consumers. Let us exa- | sed the motion.

back much more W. India produce than about 80 millions, whereof 36 millions and passed in the affirmative—Aves 73. come of the surplus? We must certain- how much is consumed by the farmer sellie of the section prevailed without a ly be permitted to export it; and altho' and planter? I compute the population division. it is not the produce of our soil, it under of our sea ports to be about one-eighth of Mr. Quincy moved a new section for niably is of our industry, and therefore as I that of the U. S. and from the luxury and I making Plymouth, in Massachusetts, a much entitled to protection as the other. | waste, the extraordinary consumption of | port of entry for vessels from or beyond But we are told, sir, that our merchants | liquors, tea, coffee, sugar, &c. &c. and | the Cape of Good Hope, which was disare covering belligerent property; and to | even of salt, which I do believe one ship | agreed to-Ayes 7.

always consider orthodox—here is the pear that of 35 millions experted, about the bill. report of our secretary of the treasury - | 25 go to G. Brit.in : and although I do this I have examined, and what does it | not know accurately, I believe that part they will find little difficulty in procuring

> I thought it incumbent on me to make these few remarks to the committee, because, although they may have occurred to some, I believe they have not to

> > SATURDAY, April 5.

6 resolution of the House directing them to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the acts of the United | the secret proceedings of the House and States, as authorise a credit on the pur- the propriety of publishing the message chase of public lands, made a report.

411,340 on Thursday.

A message was received from the Se-3,431,173 nate, stating that they had passed a bill received from the House of Representatives, to repeal so much of any act, or acts, as authorise the receipt of evidences of the public debt, in payment for lands | of the U. States, and for other purposes relative to the public debt, with sundry amend ::ents.

These amendments were referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole-Mr. Gregg in the chair -on the bill from the Senate, making provision for the compensation of with sses who attended on the trial of Samuel Chase.

The chairman stated that the amendment, under consideration at the timethis bill was before the committee, was to insert in the first section " on the part of the United States"-limiting the provision to the payment of witnesses on the part of the U. States.

On this amendment, the committee divided-Ayes 39-Nocs 35.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Smith a new section was introduced providing for the payment of any expences incurred by order of the managers.

The committee rose and reported the bill with these amendments. The House immediately took up the

On concurring with the committee in their agreement to the amendment restricting the provision to the payment of the witnesses summoned " on the part of the United States," the yeas and nays were token, after a few remarks made by Mr. M. Williams against the amendment, and were, Yeas 51 -Nays 54.

The House then concurred in the second amendment, when the bill was ordered to a third reading on Monday-Aves 62.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had passed the bill received from the House, emitled an act to continue in force an act entitled an act to authorise the secretary of war to issue land warrants, and for other purposes—with sundry amend-

Referred to the committee on public

Mr. Gregg from the committee on public lands, reported a bill respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and the state of Oilio, which was passes, our exports to Great Britain will referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

The House resolved itself into a com- tion." mittee of the whole-Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill to amend, in the cases therein mentioned, the "Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and

This bill establishes the town or land. ing place of Darien into a port of delivepulation where this tobacco is consumed, ry; and contains the following provision you will find they amount to about 83 | in the third section, viz. " That so much millions, which gives to G. Britain the of the 18th section of the "act to reguconsumption of about 14 or 15,000 hhds. late the collection of duties on imports Now, sir, you will find, that in 1803 we | and tonnage," as relates to the entry of states of Naples, the Ionian Isles, and the exported to that nation 50,000 hhds, and [ships or ressels arriving from the Cape I Island of Malta, the emperor Napoleon [

on an average we send them near 40,000 of Good Hope, or from any place be- shall transmit the her. The world. hhds. annually. What is the conse- youd the same;—and so much of the quence? That by sentling more than 77th sect. of said act as restricts the althey can consume, the price is kept be- lowance of Irawback to goods, wares, and low its intrinsic value; -- whereas, were merchandise, exported from the districts we wise enough to send them no more; of original importation, or from those than they do consume, the price would ports at which vessels from the Cape of be always good: for it is an axiom in Good Hope or any other place beyond the Mr. MAC CREERY .- Mr. Chair- trade, that when the medium of consump- | same, are permitted to make entry, shall

The effect of the first part of this pro-

Mr. Clark moved to strike out the sec-

On this motion a debate ensued, in

The question was first taken on strikoften do, for double the cost, and bring | Our imports amounted in 1804 to | ing out the first member of the section, can be consumed at home, what must be- were re-exported. Of the remaining 44, When the motion to strike out the re-

prove this, a celebrated pamphlet called commonly consumes as much as ten Mr. Blount offered a new section for "War in Disguise," is now quoted on framers—that these towns consume one- erecting a district to be called the district this floor as gospel. For my part, sir, I | third; which leaves 30 millions out of 80 | of Acacock, in North Carolina, into a port of entry, which was agreed to; phal; but, sir, here is a production which As to the article of cotton, it would ap- when the committee rose and reported

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. J. Randolph, after a short speech, say? If by his reports we shall find that | is re-exported the same as imported; | relative to the proceedings of the House the articles we import from the W. In- but if not, it is well known that G. Britain in secret on Spanish affilies, concluded by dies do not exceed in value the goods our | must and will have it; and when it is | moving that the message et the Fresi lent merchants send thither, where will the considered that they at this moment com- of the United States, of the 6th of De- | reigns are . i. allies and will be his slaves. author of "War in disguise" find this so mand Spanish wool and French claret, cember, which appears to have been the These are the advantages witch he has basis of the measures taken, should be printed; that it should be inserted on what was called the secret journal; and that a new edition of the journal should be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Jackson d. clared himself not only in fevore of printing this, but all the other documents on the subject; but he submitted to the chair whether it would not Mr. Gregg, from the committee on be more consonant to the rules of the public lands, to' whom was referred a House, that the deliberation on this point us: should be with closed doors.

After considerable deb te relative to of the President, enquiry was made of Referred to a committee of the whole I the Speaker whether the message was not a part of the journal, the injunction of secreey respecting which had been taken off.

> The Speaker declared it to be his of ipion that it was.

by Mr. Blackledge, and afterwards by another in miler.

Before this question, was taken a motion was made to adjourn, which was lost of aggrandizement, in the execution of --- Ayes 54-- Nays 55.

A similar motion was made a short time alterwards by Mr. G. W. Camp. bell on which the Yeas and Nays were

whole of tris delate.]

GLANCE AT THE TREATY OF PRESBURG.

From the Enquirer.

The treaty of Presburg has indeed dishistory. At the battle of Austerlitz, he seemed solici.ous to acquire, the merits of a humane conqueror. By the treaty of Presburg, he appears ambitious to interweave the laurel of political moderation with the wreath of his military vir-

Contrary to our expectations, Bonaparte has not stipulated for the possession of Ehrenbreitstein, Cassal, Kehl, and old Brisack on the right bank of the Rhine. They are the master passes and keys of Germany on the west, and yet he has waved the the possession of them.

Contrary to our expectation, he has not annexed the country of I yrol to his kingdom of Italy; for he has consented to transfer it to the king of Bavaria. The territories which he has annexed to it, are however in all conscience, extensive enough: for agreeably to the 3rd article of the treaty of Luneville, referred to in the 5th of the treaty of Presburg, these acquisitions comprehend "Istria, Dalmadependent upon those countries, the Bacca de Cattaro, the city of Venice, the canals and the country included between the hereditary states of his majesty the emperor and king; the Adriatic sea, and the be removed from his throng. Adige, from its leaving the Tyrol to the mouth of the said sea, the towing path of the Adige serving as the line of limita-

Contrary to our expectation Bonaparte has once more formally ratified bis promuse of resigning the crown of Italy, "so soon as the parties named in (his) declaration shall have suifilled the conditions therein expressed." These conditions are in the third article of the consultum of state of March 17th, 1805, in the following terms:

"On the moment when the foreign armies shall have withdrawn from the Italy to one of his ite famous in a chiedren, either natural or adoptive."

Some time, it is true, in y yet elapse, before Rusaia by the abandonment of the Ionian Isles may call upon him for a relinquishment of Italy; and it is also true that when that relinquishment is made, Bonaparte will assume the right of nominating a successor, devoted to his interest. But these were pet'y advantages in comparison to what we believed his irresis ible force and inordinate ambition would have induced him to claim. We expected him to claim nothing less than the perpetual and unconditional jurisdiction of Italy.

Such in fact was the predominance which we thought him to have possessed and the lust of power which has apparently influenced his whole lift, that we expected him to place no limits to his views and requisitions. Was it too little to expect that such a man as this would place his faithful ally of Bavaria on the throne of Austria itself, or that he hi uself would rete in the conquered country in his hands, and, in imitation of the great Charlemagne, would unite Germany and France under the same sceptre?

No doubt-Bonaparte hazgained considerable advantages from the treaty of Presburg. He has out down Austria to the rank of a second rate power in Europe; . Instria. which was for several years the ally of Britain, a drawback upon France in her disputes with that nation, and a counterpoise to her power on the contiment, He has erected the Electorates of Balen, of Wistemberg and Bavaria into more respectable powers, he has enlarged the kingdom of Italy; in fact he has estabil chan many little states, whose soveobtained by the treaty of Presburg, but toev. still come far short of our previous expectations of his reputed ambition.

It is not impossible however that there ment be a secret treaty, which may secure much greater advantages to Bonaparte.

To what cause then are we to abscribe the apparent moderation which he has thus unexplortedly displayed? Three te solutions only present themselves before

1st. Either that Bonaparte did not possess that decided preponderance over the allies, which the French Bulletins, and his apparent successes had announced.

2d. Or that Box ap rie is not in reality that ambitious conqueror, which his encmies have conceived.

3 l. Or that in spite of the decided preponderance which he possessed, he has abandoned some of his favorite schemes; he has suffered the emperor of Austria to From it is decision an appeal was made | retain his throne and most of his resources; only to gratify more completely his inordinate ambition. May he not have formed some new & more favorite scheme which he is to find the emperor of Austria a useful auxiliary, or a scheme, which would call for all the troops which would be necessary to govern Austria as a contaken, and were Yeas 59--Nays 56- | quered province? Is there in fact any when the House adjourned until Moneay. | scheme too vast, for the ambition of Bonn-[We shall in our next paper, give the plane to planer his genius to accomplish?

As to the first solution, we may ask, what force had Bonaparte to fear? Alexander of Russia had retired and with all his troops immediately after the armistice of Austerlitz. Prussia would scarcely have departed from her neutrality at that period of the campaign when she saw all appointed our expectation. If we reason | the allies driven from the field; Prussia, from the relations which it establishes be- who no doubt has been secretly plotting tween Austria and France, we can no lon- with Bonaparte, and may expect to reger contemplate Bonaparte under that crive Hanover or Pomerania as the recharacter of daring ambition, which we | ward of his neutrality. The only army have for a long time extracted from his | in fact which was left to oppose the French was that of the Arch Duke Charles, which is stated to contain 90,000 men, and to have been posted at Eidenberg, four posts from Vienna; a force which might have been sufficient as it is said to produce some little but certainly no very great effect upon the negociations. To some other source therefore must we look for an explanation of this phenome-

But it must not be to the unambitious, unaspiring temper of the French emperor: for the whole history of his life would disprove the supposition."

To some mightier scheme of Bonaparte therefore, must we ascribe the unprecedented moderation which he has shown. Our mind fluctuates in deciding whether this scheme i, the conquest of Britain or the conquest of Turkey. If it was the invasion of England, Bonzparte would rather have restored Austria to her independence, than detach as many troops from his great enterprise as would tia and the Venetian Isles in the Adriatic, be necessary to preserve it in the condition of a province. If it was the conquest of Turkey according to the London prints, the emperor of Austria would have been found too useful as an ally, to

It would seem equally the interest of Austria and of Bonaparte to attempt the dismemberment of Turkey .-- The emperor of Austria has sustained an immense injury by the present war in Germany; not to speak of the loss of his Venetian territories, his losses in Bavaria and Suabia must have been very considerable, as will appear from a certain list, which has been published to show the recent acquisitions of Bonaparte's

Cabbage Plants for sale. T ARLY TORK, and sundry other kinds of. Cabbage PLANTS, for sale by the subscriber at Mr. Henry Schreeder's country place. J. JOHANNES, Gardiner.