

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM PECHIN, (PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION) 31, SOUTH GAY-STREET, NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper \$7 and Country paper 5 per ann. (7) All advertisements as per both papers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1806

O & J. Fuller

HAVE received from their manufactory, in addition to their stock on hand, a fresh and extensive assortment of SHOES, adapted to the season, which they offer for sale at the most reduced prices for cash or approved paper

April 22 d10t eo10t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Charles & Ridgely, was on the 11th instant dissolved by mutual consent: all those who have claims against, as well as those who are indebted to said firm are requested to call on B. Claridge, No. 10, market-street—who is fully authorized to settle the business.

B. Claridge still continues the VERY and DRY GOODS business at the old stand, and Charles Ridgely has opened a Store at No. 27 Market-street, between Frederick and Gay streets, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Wilkins, where he means to keep an assortment of DRY-GOODS, which he will sell cheap for cash.

April 22 d10t eo10t

Post-Office, Baltimore.

THE public are informed that the Summer establishment of the mails, upon the main line, will commence at this office this day the 21st instant.

EASTERN MAIL

Will close every day (Sunday excepted) at 12 o'clock noon, and on Sunday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL

Will close as far as Petersburg and N. York, (Virginia) every day at 7 o'clock A. M.—Will arrive every day at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Mails for North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, will close every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Will arrive every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

CHARLES BURRILL, Post-Master April 21 d10t eo10t

H. Zehu it, Brothers, & Co.

HAVE just received by the ship Der Friede, from the East-India, Master from New-Castle, the following merchandize, which they offer for sale.

Patent shot assorted

Mills-Sheet Lead

Bar Lead

Pig Lead

White Lead (Dry)

Crowley Steel

Alum

C. papers

Flint Glass

Crown Do.

Crates of Earthenware

Tierces of Mustard in Bottles

Porter Bottles

Grind-Stones

Co. l.

April 21 d10t eo10t

Joseph Capperu,

No. 17, MARKET-STREET.

IS now opening an elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, which he has selected from the different late arrivals at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, consisting of

Plain and figured Moll, and Leno Muslin.

Fabric worked Do. Diagonal Tambored Do.

Lace Muslin Gauze and striped Do. Super

Satin spotted Leno, and Mulls, Pink dice Leno,

Plain and figured Cambric Muslin, Satin Tambored

Plain Super, do. Plain and Plaid, Silk & Cotton

Shambray, Pink, Blue, Yellow and Violet Ging-

ham, Jacquett Cambric, Leno Shavels of all

sizes, Lace Cambric Shawls, Crossbarred Leno

and Jacquett, do. Printed Do. Fancy Calico,

Furniture do. Tambored Lace Sleeves, do.

Caps, Leno Ladies' Habit Skirt, worked veils

and Cap crowns, Shirting, Cotton, Short and

Long Silk Gloves assorted: Kidd & Shamney

Do. Plain, figured, Black, Blue & White Silk

and Cotton Hosiery, Fancy Ribbons of all descriptions

and colors, Plain, Plaid, and figured

Silk Hks plain, and plaid Mantuas, green Do.

Gentlemen's Umbrellas, plain and figured

Crapes, Marseilles, Jean and Musinets

Waistcoating, Brown and Scarlet Bandannas,

Company Handkerchiefs, Nankens, short do.

mix. M. do. do. and Cotton Counter-

pane, do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

Bombazons, do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

The whole of the above goods being bought

principally for cash, will be sold at reduced

prices for Cash, or negotiable paper.

April 18 d10t eo10t

SPRING GOODS

Per ship Alcona, captain Hobson, from Liverpool

JOHN WOOD & Co.

No. 18, CALVERT-STREET,

HAVE received and offer for sale,

62 packages Fresh Goods, bought with cash,

Among which are,

Cambrick Dimities

Fire and common Printed Calicoes, newest

patterns

9-8 and 6-4 Cambrick Muslin

4-4 and 6-4 do. do.

4-4 and 6-4 do. do.

Elegant Grecian Dresses

do. Lace Lappet Leno Dice

do. Diagonal Muslins

Seno Tambored Veils

9-8 and 6-4 colored Surmnetted Cambricks

4-4 and 9-8 do. do. do. do.

Shambray Muslins

Silk and Cotton Braces

Cotton Cassimere and Grandercells

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas

Parasols, best Sewing Silks

Worsts, and Galloon Bindings

Ferrets, Theads, Pins

Hats, Linings, &c.

Best Superior Broad Cloths

do. do. Cassimere

do. Drab and Mixed Woollen Sattennetts

Mixed Woollen Curds, Velveteens, &c.

March 26 d

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 17.

On motion of Mr. Ely, the following resolution was adopted. Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to take effectual measures to cause the south wing of the Capitol to be prepared for the accommodation of the House of Representatives by the commencement of the next session of Congress.

Mr. Varnum offered a resolution, for making provision by law for allowing the military commandants in the territory of Louisiana three months pay, from the period of the expiration of their appointments, to enable them to return to their homes, except in cases where such commandants shall have been appointed to some other office in the territory of Louisiana under the government of the United States.

This resolution was opposed by Mr. R. Nelson, and disagreed to, Ayes 15. Mr. Dana offered the following resolutions which he said it was not his purpose to press on the consideration of the House this session, if they should be found to interfere with other important business.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for the better protection of the commerce and seamen of the United States against aggressions and outrages in the sea of the West Indies.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for regulating the conduct of such merchant vessels as, by agreement of the respective owners, may sail in concert for mutual assistance and defence, in any lawful commerce, and also settling, according to the course of proceeding in courts of admiralty, the respective rates of contribution to be made between them on account of any loss or damage which may be thereby incurred.

Resolved, That for the encouragement and security of seamen of the United States, it is expedient to make provision for registered ships or vessels, which may be employed in voyages to foreign ports after the 1st day of

next, shall not continue to enjoy the benefits and privileges appertaining to ships or vessels of the United States, unless some proportion of the mariners on board the same shall be citizens of the United States.

Mr. J. Randolph from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for carrying into effect the treaty with the Cherokee tribe of Indians, which was referred to a committee of the whole House this day, and which, having passed through such committee, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Saturday.

Messages were received from the Senate stating that they had rejected the bill prescribing the effect in each state of the records of judgment, and decrees of the courts of record, of every other state—that they had passed the bill making a further appropriation towards completing the south wing of the Capitol, and the bill making appropriations for the day during the year 1806—and that they had passed the bill establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes with an amendment. In this amendment the House concurred; the bill has consequently passed both Houses.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. GREGG in the chair—on the bill making provision for the compensation of witnesses, who attended the trial of the impeachment of Samuel Chase.

Mr. J. Clay moved to insert after the word "summoned"—"and on behalf of the House of Representatives"—so as to limit the payment of witnesses to those summoned on behalf of the House of Representatives.

This motion prevailed—Ayes 44—Noes 39—when the committee rose and reported the bill.

The House concurred in the amendment made in committee of the whole—when the bill was read a third time and passed.

The committee, who were appointed on the 21st of March, 1806, to enquire into the conduct of Gideon Granger, Post Master General of the U. States, and report whether, in their opinion, the said Gideon Granger hath so acted, in his capacity as Post Master General, as to require the interposition of the constitutional powers of this house, submit the following

REPORT

That the committee, without loss of time, engaged in the duties assigned them and have made some progress therein. It was the sincere desire of the committee that the enquiry should be concluded during the present session, as well as the wish of the post master general; but from the distance and dispersed situation of the witnesses, whose testimony was deemed necessary, and the approaching close of the session, it is found impracticable. While the committee regret the situation of a public officer laboring under the suspicious appearance of a constitutional scrutiny into his conduct, yet, in a government like ours, where watchfulness of men in office is the surest guarantee of the preservation of the liberty of the people, the public functionaries must yield their feelings to the general benefit, and endure a temporary inconvenience as an

honorable sacrifice to the freedom of our institutions.

That a hasty and premature result is less to be desired on the part of an officer supported by a consciousness of the integrity of his conduct, than the suspension of an inquiry that may terminate in a satisfactory refutation of charges, which on the part of the accused, are affirmed to be without foundation. The committee have no hesitation in believing

Justice to the public as well as to the individual, requires a thorough investigation, which is found to be impossible before the final adjournment.

The committee, therefore, recommend a postponement of the farther inquiry until the next session of congress.

Ordered to lie on the table.

FRIDAY, April 18.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to the act fixing the naval peace establishment.

Much discussion took place on the details of this bill, and particularly on augmenting the number of officers beyond the number fixed by the act of 1801. Various motions were made to reject the parts of the bill having this effect, as well as to make an appropriation for building frigates to replace the Philadelphia and general Greene; all of which were disagreed to—when the bill was read a third time.

Mr. Chandler spoke in favor of, and Messrs. J. Clay and J. Randolph against its passage, which was carried—Yeas 58. Nays 28.

SATURDAY, April 19.

The House concurred in the Message of the Senate, to amend the bill to carry into effect the treaty with the Chickasaw and Indians, by striking out those provisions which authorize a resort to military force to expel persons attempting to settle on certain lands in the Mississippi territory, without having received titles to the same from the U. States—and having disagreed to the amendments passed by the Senate—Yeas 37—Nays 35—resolved to adhere to their disagreement thereto.

A short time after a message was received from the Senate stating that they had resolved to adhere to their amendment. The bill is consequently lost.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the settlement of the accounts of William Eaton.

This bill provides for the settlement of these accounts by the accounting officers of the treasury, under the direction of the secretary of state.

After much discussion the committee rose, and the bill was ordered to a third reading on Monday.

SPEECH

Of the Hon. G. S. ALLEN, in the House of Representatives of the United States on the 19th March, on the subject of British Spoliations.

CONCLUDED.

Sir, I beg leave to call the attention of the committee to an important fact. Examine your treaty with Spain, your treaty with France, your treaty with Holland, your treaties with some of the northern powers; what do they say? "Free ships are free goods." What does Great Britain say? "You shall give up the goods of my enemies;" and you decide to it, reciprocally? Is it just? Is it not a formal and concession? Is this cause of war? What says that oracle, that celebrated pamphlet, on this occasion? "Not a word; silent as the grave. Who now has the greatest cause of complaint, Great Britain or her enemies? Her motto is—Universal Domination over the seas;" the common high road of all nations; and unless you assert your rights you will be swept into the general vortex.

We are told this is a war measure. If it be true and commercial regulations are of that nature, we are at war with Great Britain this very moment, for she imposes four per cent. on her exports to your country; you cannot impose any on your exports to her country; it is unconstitutional.

In the course of debate on this subject the honorable gentleman from Virginia said "Is there a man so credulous as to believe that we possess a capital not only equal to what may be called our own proper trade, but large enough to transmit to the respective parents the vast wealthy products of the French, Spanish and Dutch colonies?" I will not pretend to say how much of this wealth we do carry on our own vessels; I am sure we do not transport the whole of it; but the following statement of the capital employed in the carrying trade (so called) will show that we have sufficient funds to load our own vessels and that it is worth our while to give it protection.

Agreeably to the secretary of the treasury's report it appears we had the last year 672 thousand tons of shipping employed in foreign commerce, the net revenue of which has been called the carrying trade. \$850,000 Deduct this amount, to make it average with the tonnage of the last 13 years of neutrality, 105,000

745,000

550,000 tons of American shipping have been employed in foreign commerce, per treasury reports, will average for the last 12 years neutrality, calculating at the low estimate of one voyage per annum (some vessels make two voyages, and others are lost) it will leave an average of 14 dollars per ton net again to the United States for each year, is 770,000

ed States for each year, is 770,000

Freight to Europe average 20

East Indies, do 50

West Indies, do 15

87

Deduct wages, provisions, commission, insurance, &c. 45

14

Average per ton 14

Calculating 13 years of neutrality, from February 1793 to February 1806, on \$10,000,000 the average, as above stated, makes \$1,100,000 dollars net amount, gained in the carrying trade.

It must be understood that the freight is calculated on the produce of our own soil, as well as the foreign produce carried in our vessels. No reference to profit is made; it is uncertain, but may be presumed to be at least as much as the freight. 104,343,000

Add to this, about the actual capital of all the banks in the United States, 35,000,000

To this must be added 50 per cent as most of the Banks divide from 8 to 9 per cent per annum; and as they are only allowed 6 per cent per annum on the capital, they must of course loan out this amount to the merchants and others, which answers all the purposes of money, 17,250,000

Total 156,643,000

Is not this sufficient capital to export the produce of our own soil, and import that of other nations, at least so far as our own commerce extends? There may be some intricacies in the above statements, but I believe they are substantially correct.

That oracle of some gentlemen, the celebrated book, "War in Disguise," asserts that we do not use Sugar in this country. How far that is true I will leave the committee to decide. I believe when the premises are rightly stated, we may conclude that very little sugar can be placed on the other side of the water. I believe, sir, this book was designed to operate a double purpose: first, to attack your commerce with one hand, and with the other the wide friendship between your agricultural and commercial interests.

Gentlemen may talk about a foreign war, and fighting for its very existence. I believe it; but, sir, I want them to look at home, see what this book and the emissaries of the nation aim to accomplish. Beware of them. I believe it is a deadly blow aimed our own existence, by promoting discord and dissensions among the clashing interests of your extensive country, the issue of which has human foresight can prevent.

After all this, shall we not believe our citizens held in slavery? Shall we let Congress protect itself? Shall we do nothing? Yet, sir, we will demand satisfaction. The honor of our country is not yet extinguished in the breasts of Americans: No sir, it is their birthright. It is inherent in their very nature.

We have heard a great deal about neutral rights among nations. There is no such thing at the shop, Sir, I consider them all alike. They are all alike. The following will show it—

The ship Little Comely, belonging to the district I have the honor to represent, was taken on, arrived into Great Britain.

The captain informed his owner she was likely to be condemned. The news of the capture of the ship arrived; the decree of the court of Admiralty is suspended. A few days afterwards Lord Nelson's victory is announced, and when the court met she was condemned, cargo and crew. You can no more depend upon the dictates of her courts of admiralty than you can upon her ministry. Witness the case, pending between your late minister, Mr. King, and H. B. Swinburne. Sir, there is a kind of logic in all this business, which you are out of your capacity, Sir William, to see. Private conversation of others is very much respected, as if I am correctly informed, one of the private confidants of the government, in the favorable or adverse news they may have received.

Sir, I will not pledge myself for this gentleman's relation, or that gentleman's relation; but, sir, I will agree to admit such of the measures as shall command respect. I will not touch upon such lawless aggressions. No, sir, I will not. We are not so far from legislation for any particular section of our country; we are sent to promote the general welfare. I hope, and do repose that confidence in this honorable body, that we shall unite in one common cause and rally round our constitution; give protection to the north, to the south, to the east, and to the west; and, as the storm threatens, place full powers in the hands of our political captain to guide the ship, weather out the storm, and conduct the barque to her desired haven.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

COMMUNICATION.

THE SECRET PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives having now taken off the injunction of secrecy from their late confidential proceedings, it appears that they related to the Spanish territories.

With Spain we have two important points of difference, resulting from our relations with France. One is the question respecting the extent and limits of Louisiana, which was ceded to us from France by a description referring to a prior cession, or accession from Spain to France, and also to the ancient French possession of the province. From a want of geographical certainty, a dispute has arisen, with respect to the south-western boundary; and, from a similar cause, together with the relative terms of the description, there has been a difference of opinion and claim, as to the eastern extent of the cession. While the territorial limits were thus unsettled, our government has abstained from taking possession of the disputed tract of country, or changing the existing state of things.

The other subject of controversy is the claim we make on Spain, for French spoliations committed within Spanish jurisdiction, previous to our treaty of settlement with her. If Spain is liable to us, France must be equally responsible to Spain. So far at least France is concerned in the dispute; and, being in alliance offensive and defensive with Spain, it is supposed, must, upon the principles of that alliance, in case of a rupture between us and Spain, take part in the war against us.

The territorial controversy not being settled, our vessels have been subjected to duties on their passage down the Mobile, and certain persons under the Spanish jurisdiction crossed the line of our acknowledged territory in a riotous pursuit of a family of the name of Kemper.

The President, after strengthening the adjacent posts, by a judicious arrangement of our troops, laid the subject before Congress for legislative consideration. Two leading measures appear to have been proposed. One was to raise such an additional standing army, as the

President might have been able to do so.

ing (No. 8) "to be on the frontier of the United States, and to be on the road and insult, and to massacre the inhabitants, as well as to destroy the property of the people, it seems to be similar to the proposition of Mr. Ross in the case of the violation of our right of deposit at New Orleans. It is considered as an object of the greatest importance, and one which should be attended to with the most scrupulous attention, and in an eventual case, with the most promptitude. A majority of the House rejected it.

The subject of the American claim, which was proposed and finally adopted, was as it is expressed in the journal, "to procure a cession of the Spanish territories eastward of the river Mississippi, by purchase, or by an appropriation of 4,000,000 of dollars, to enable the President, in adjusting such purchase, to secure to the United States, the most advantageous terms." It was similar to the act, which passed in the acquisition of Louisiana. In the policy of the same, and the final appears to have been taken from that case. It is proposed that the Federalists acted consistently with their opposition to that measure. The principal objection against the proposed purchase, seems to have arisen from another quarter, that France has an influence over our Spain, and by her mediation will endeavor to make the cession, in order that by some other arrangement between them the purchase money may be eventually secured by France. This has been presented to the public, and, by the aid of strong prejudices and a heated imagination, has been wrought to act as a very important and influential objection. It is even been named a bribe of France to bully Spain.

When as the simple truth is, that Spain is an independent power, it is as true, both in moral and political principle, that the interference of France in the purchase, is no more than a proper disposal of her money.

Regarding the propriety of removing the jurisdiction of the territory, there appears to have been a difference of judgment. The constitution and the rules of the House have provided for the cession of territory, whenever it may be necessary, as in the case of Florida and Texas. The reason is, any cession of territory to the United States, but from foreign nations, with whom we have occasion to negotiate. In the present case, the question was, whether the proper jurisdiction for purchasing the territory, should be vested in the President, or in the House. Some doubtless was not a very important question, to prevent the purchase, some one who was friendly to the purchase, was of opinion that it was not necessary to keep the President any longer from the purchase. Others thought that the best of all, by some other means, already provided for, and that there it could be found in the constitution. And perhaps, a wish to keep the territory, and to assume that the purchase, was a great and important question, to have the people know what they were doing, and to be satisfied with it, was the object of the communication. What effect its publication will have upon the negotiation, and what will be the result of the measure, must be left to the wisdom of the event. In the mean time, it is believed, an intelligent and patriotic citizen, has endeavored to investigate the policy is highly beneficial and important.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the National Enquirer, from a member of Congress.

II. of R. April 11, 1806.

You will observe, in the National Intelligencer of this day, a "communication" on the subject of "the secret proceedings of Congress," said by the editor of that paper to have been written by a member of this House. Many of these statements are extremely mean, and some absolutely false. There was no intention expressed, (as I believe) entertained by any person on this floor of invading the possessions of Spain, or acting offensively against her. In the case of the obstructed navigation of the Mississippi, three years ago, a treaty had not been concluded; the misconduct of the Spanish officers at New Orleans, was then deemed and expressed by this government to be manifestly justified by the court of Madrid—It was avowed; the fair experiment of negotiation had been tried and ignominiously rejected; every proposition for accommodation being insolently rejected.—Spain was collecting troops at the Havannah and pouring them into Penacola; she was also assembling forces on the eastern frontier of New Mexico. (The secretary of war's letter to the secret committee.) The battle of Trafalgar recalled Spain to the defence of her own W. Indian possessions; forbade the weakening of the Havannah; and effectually stopped all offensive operations on her part.

The conduct which France might find herself compelled to take in consequence of her "compacts" with Spain, was not the question under consideration. It was that France was the instigator and fomentor of the mischief, that she threw every difficulty in the way of a territorial adjustment of differences between the United States and Spain, a mode of accommodation mutually advantageous and convenient to the parties, in order to compel them into a monied accommodation, suitable to neither, for her especial benefit. It is well understood that the money was for her.

These statements will hereafter be fully substantiated.—Let not a false gloss and coloring be given to national proceedings. Let not the press, which should furnish the daily bread of free governments, vend only poisons for their destruction.

This letter, tho' pithy, is uncommonly pregnant with information, and speaking as it does from official documents, it is entitled to the most respectful consideration. It contains some facts which are not yet generally known.—That negotiation has already been tried by our government: That this negotiation had disgracefully failed: That it had embraced different propositions for accommodation: