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SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1806

(By Authority.)

To incorporate the trusters of the Presbyterian Congregation of Georgetown.

R it enacted by the senate and house of referesentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Stephen B. Balsa, William Whann, James Melvin, John Maffit, John Peter, Joshua Dawson, James Calder, George Thompson, Richard Elliot, David Wiley, and Andrew Ross, and their successors, duly elected, or appointed, in manner herein after directed, be, and they are hereby made, declared, and constituted a cornoration, and body politic, in law, and in fact, to have continuance forever, by t'e nome, stile, and title, of "the Trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation, in George town."

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted. That all and singular, the lands, tenements, rents, annuities, rights, privileges, goods, and chattels, heretofore given, granted, devised, or bequeathed, to the sai congregation, or to any person or persons, for the use thereof, or that have been purchased for, or on account of the same, b. and are hereby vested in, and confirmed to the said corporation; And further. That the said corporation may purchase, take, receive, and enjoy, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, rights, or privileges, or any georis, chattels, or other eff cts, of what kind, or nature soever, which shall or may bereafter be given, granted, sold, bequeathed or devised. unto them by any person r perso s, bodie pe i i , or cosporate, c pasle i makting such gift, grant, sale, or bequest; and the i property, real and personal, subject lightly, and to indulge thems. lvcs then, that deny their utility? Why, oblige your enemies to land; it is to keep day announces the appointment of James to rent sin convey, and confirm, or other- in pleasantries, on a question very seri- men, from the interior. Men, who, in wise dispose of, as fully and effectually ous to the commercial cities and to the one breath tell you they know nothing corpor te, may or can do: I rounded. That | may b. sport to you, gentlemen, but it is | judgment against the adoption of any the clear annual income fill such prose death to us. However well disposed a measures of defence. It is true, sir, to coll as, that no part of the ground now | wis bill ludicrously, it will fill great and | Hampshire, or the Blue Ridge of Virgiappropriated, and inclosed for a gysve influential portions of this nation with re- nia nothing can appear more absolutely y. el, be disposed of for any other pur- ry diff rent sentiments. Men, who have useless than appropriations for the depose, and that the aforesaid property, real | all that human nature holds dear-friends, | fence of the sea coast, | In this, as in all and personal, be considered as held in the fortunes, and families, concentrated in other cases, men reason very cooly and trust, under the management, and at the one single spot, on the sea coast; and philosophically concerning dangers, to disposed of said corporation for the purt that spot, exposed every moment to be which they are not themselves subject pose of defraving the expences incident | plundered and desolated, will not highly | All men, for the most part, b. a. R. to their mode of religious worship, of relish or prize at an extre ac value, the wonderful composur, the mistorium, sot inclosing and keeping in decent repair, withor the levity, with which this house other people. and, it called to contritheir grave yards, and other lots, with the | seems inclined to treat the dangers which | bute to their relief, they are sure to find buildings thereon, and of affording such relief to the poor, as their funds may to them of great and just apprehensions | enough apologies for failure in their

That the said corporation, by the name. I tilication of this or that particular city, ask, was there ever a nation which did stile, and title aforesaid, be, and shall be hereafter, forever, able and capable in law, | preferred a general appropriation, leaving | sits, by cith a land tortifications, or sea to sue, and to be sued, plead, and to be it to the discretion of the executive to up- | batteries? All history does not exhibit pleaded, answer, and be answered unto, ply it to those ports and harbors, which such an instance. Are we wiser, then, defen I, and be defended, in any court, or are either most exposed, or most import- than all other nations; or are we less excourts, or other places, and before any judge or judges, justice or justices, or cur in the course of the discussion, the the common lot of humanity? Can we other person whatsoever within the district of Columbia, or elsewhere, in all, and all manner of suits, actions, com- | hope the augmented appropriation will amid armed pirates, and in no danger of plaints, pleas, causes, matters, and de- be made in that form. It is to the gene- robbery or insult? I ask, again, sir, how mands, of whatsoever kind or nature they may be, in as full and effectual a manner. as any other persons, bodies politic, or corporate, may or can do.

purpose.

Sec. 4. And beit further enacted, That | the said corporation, still have full power and ambority, to make, have, and use, a common s al. with such device and inscription as they shall think proper, and the same to break, after, and renew, at their pleasure, to appoint a treasurer; secretary and such other officers, as they may deem necessary, and proper; to assign them their duties, and fix their of them, from office, appoint another, or mant to the laws of this district.

there shall be an annual meeting of the lance of a want of it, will fill them with cent.? Even at this premium six years members belonging to said congregation, no less discontent and dismay. In this of insurance, in time of peace, would retield on the first Tuesday of April, in point of view I ask the indulgence of the pay the expenditure of three millions. Every vear lièreafter, at the church or committee to a few observations on the A sum more than adequate to the desence Ushal place of public worship, at which importance of fortifications, their utility, of that city. In making this statement, time and place the said members, or such and practicability. them as may be present, shall elect, and choose by ballot, from their own which we ask a desence, it seems to me not asked. My object is to call gentle-

serve in their place.

the trustees shall keep or cause to be kept, | value was to be appreciated, and our duty in suitable books for the purpose, just and to defend them measured, by the annual proper entries of all the proceedings and product, they yield. This, it is true accounts of said congregation and corpo- makes a natural part of the estimate of ration, and have them laid before the their worth, but as I apprehend, by no the property of said congregation and tal of society, which they contain, are in corporation in good order, to their suc- a national vi w, standards, much more cessors in office, whenever required.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 28, 1806.

> APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 15.

MR. QUINCY'S SPEECH.

in the chair. The bill " for fortifying the and for building gun boats," under consi- far this is below the real estimate, but

deration. Mr. Masters, of New York, moved to admit my position. strike out 4159,000 dollars' for the purpose of inserting " 500.000." The question be defended will be admitted. But the was lost-Ayes 27 - He them moved a mility of fortific tions, as a means of denew section, viz. that a sum, not exceed. Ifence, and their practicability in certain

able the president of the United States to respect to the general utility of fortifi cause the ports and harbors of New Itions, I ask, by whom it is denied? By York to be better fortified and protected. | men interested in that species of defence?

Mr. Smille opposed the motion. the motion by inserting Charleston after turned their attention to the nature of New York.

Mr. Eppes moved to insert Norfolk. Mr. Early to insert New Orleans.

Mr. R. Nelson to insert Baltimore.

Mr. Magruder moved to insertGeorgetown on the Potomac. This raised a general laugh.

as any person or persons, 'this politic, or interests of these who inhabit them. It about the subject, and in the next pass party, may not exce a the sum of 3000 an dority of this house may be, to treat man, who inhabit the white wills of New threaten them; and which are sources in the cold sugg stions, of economy from time to time allow, and for no other | I do not rise, Mr. Chairman, merely to | social daties. The bist criterion of the support the motion made by the gentle- | utility of fortifications is the practice and Sect. 3. And be it urther enacted, man from New York. It is not the fir. experience of other nations. Now, which I mean to advocate I should have not defend their great com acreial depoant. And if by any thing that shall echouse shall be induced to change, what expect to be rich, and not tempt the at present seems to be its disposition, I opirit of avarire? To be defenceless ral duty which is incumbent upon this le- is the inutility of fortifications proved gislature to protect the commercial ci. Suppose, for the sake of argument, it ties, that I would call its attention. This | should be admitted, which however, I duty is so plain and imperious, that in | deny, that they cannot be erected, in sufmy opinion, an awful weight of responsi- ficient force to defeat very great armability rests upon this house. Every class | ments; yet is it nothing to prevent the and collection of citizens have a right to | piratical attempts of single ships? Is it claim from government, that species of nothing to deter an invader? Nothing, protection which their situation requires | even to delay an attack? Is it worth in proportion to their exposure, and to nothing to have the chance of crippling the greatness of the stake which society an assailant? The only argument I have has in their safety Our obligation to pro- | heard urged against the utility of fortifitect commercial cities does not result | cations, is that the whole coast cannot be from the particular exigency, which at fortified, so that, protect as strongly as commensation, and to remove any, or all present impends over our nation: but | you will particular points, the invader will from the nature of those cities. The du- | land somewhere else. Sir, this is the others, in their place, as often as they ty is permanent and ought to be fulfilled very object of fortifications. No man shall think fit, to hake, ordain, establish. by a permanent system. A regular ever thought of building a Chinese wall and execute, such bye laws, and ordi- course of annual appropriations may in a lalong all the indentations of our shore from nances of a secular nature, as may be very few years put all our capital cities | St. Marys to St. Croix. I ask then, deemed useful, for their own govern- in a reasonable security, and at no very what is it worth to insure this sum ment; and the same to alter, amend, or | distant period of time, without any ad- | against the risk of an invasion, not on abrogate at pleasure, to fill up vacancies | ditional imposition on the people, give | calculations on the great national scale, but that may happen in their number, between | every city on our coast an adequate de- | on a mere insurance office arithmetic?] two annual elections, and to determine fence. It is in t is light that I consider have been told that to insure that city apon, do, and transact all business, and I the question now before the com ittee against such a risk, for one single year of matters appertaining to the said corpora- to be important. Not that any sum which | war with any of the great maritime nation, and to the secular affairs of said may be inserted will be immediately suf- tions of Europe would be worth five per congregation, agreeable to the rules, or- ficient for all the objects for which we cent. That is the insurance for a single dinances and bye laws thereof, during have to provide. But that any augmen- year of war would repay the expence of their continuance in office: Provided, tation of the appropriation will be a fortifications, even should they cost five That rot less that five trustees be a quo- pledge to the nation of the disposition of millions of dollars. But suppose this calrum to do business; that no bye law, this house, to commence a system of de- culation extravagant, can any one doub, rule or ordinance shall be made repug- fence for our cities. Any evidence of that such an insurance in time of peacet which will give just satisfaction to great against the double risk of war and of at-Sect. 5. And be it further enacted, That masses of your citizens; as an appear- tack in case of war, is worth one half per

As to the importance of the objects, for to propose such an appropriation: it is mumber, nine trustees, to zerve for the either not junderstood or not realized. I men to consider what is the market worth

year ensuing their election, and until Almost all, who have spoken upon the others shall be elected, or appointed to subject have dwelt chiefly, if not altogether, on the amount of revenue drawn Sect. 6. And be it further enacted, That from the commercial cities; as if their members, at every annual meeting, pre- | means the most important. Their situvious to taking the votes, and shall always ation, the number of their inhabitants, the deliver the said books, together with all great portion of the active and fixed capijust and more elevated, by which to ascertain their value and our obligations. ask, sir, what is the a ount of the capital of this nation, which is invested in the single city of New York? The annual product it yields to our revenue, is three millions of dollars. Now suppose the average of import duties is only ten per cent. advalorem (a sum certainly below the real average) the annual amount of capital deposited in imports, is then thirty millions of dollars. The amount of value, in exports cannot be estimated i at less than twenty millions. If to these be added the capital of its banks, the amount of stocks always on hand, that of shipping and other personal property, all of which no one can rate below another The House, in committee of the whole | fity millions, the result is, that there is on the state of the Union. Mr. Varnum | an annual deposit, within the city of New-York alone, one hundered millions of the acports and harbors of the United States, live capital of this nation. I know how state this sum that no one may hesitate to

The importance then of the objects to be appropriated to en- ports and harbors are denied. With Mr. D. R. Williams moved to amend the necessity of whose situation has forcifications and their effic.cy? No. sir; these men solicit them. They are anxious for nothing so much.- They tell you, the safety of all they hold dear-their wives, their children, their fortunes, and lives are staked upon your decision. gentlemen seem disposed to treat this They demand them. Who are they, posed than they? Are we alone to escape

the monies they apply to these objectsas they seem willing to deem themabsolutely thrown away. This great despicable force. Two seventy-loar gun ships may, at this moment, lay that city under contribution, or in ways alter, ther with impanity. They might have to pay an amount equal to the whole anmual revenue, we derive from it, rather of bombardin at and conflogration. I' r. such case, the mere destruction of prohave no refuge in the country, but must make the pecuniary sacrific, however, great, appear triffing, in comparison. have used the city of New-York only by way of example. The same observations are applicable to every other commercial; city, in the United States in proportion to j its magnitude and the nature of its situ :tion. I'wo seven y-tours might sweep ! the coast from Savanna to Pordand, and | COMMERCIAL DAILLY ADVERTISER levy an amount equal to the whole an inal revenue of the United States. It would be better for any city voluntarily to pay; a contribution equal to its proportion of toat amount rather than to take a collernative to that desiruction to which, an this part were left at Cire Francis refusal, it would be obliged to submit. Is March 25: - Schrege Victory. Gariisuch a date of things as this a light and her; Mediator, White; Harr. Thorntuffing concern? Are such portions of ton; Mary-And Herrie; Ariel, Jinks, the wealth of the community to be left and St. M chael, Sho k. exposed to the caprice of every plander-By the inhabitants of cities? By those, | er; and are propositio is to protect them to be treated with contempt, or with ridicule? Can any duty be more solemn, or imperious than that which has for its object a rational degree of security, for those points in the United States, which are beyond all others exposed to hostile attack, at the same time that they com. prise within the smallest possible com-They do not so much ask fortifications as pass, immense masses of the national Mr. Quincy (Mass.) Mr. Chairman, a favor; they claim them as a right. wealth and population. Mr. PECHIN,

The true object of fortifications is to reach your cities with their butteries, and would attack, they must come on as to the g neral opinion of the secreta- lol people. ry, I am willing to all wit, wantever weight any gentleman may choose to attach to it; but certainly it ought not to be conclusive in an affair of such immense importance; especially when it is ! contradicte ! by the tenour of the applications on your table, and by the opinions of other individuals, of as high military and scientific reputation as the secretary. Much less does this, his opinion claim from us an implicit confidence, since the only two facts he has chosen to adduce, are very far from being a sufficient basis for the broad opinion he has built on them. The first fact is one which occurred in the harbour of New-York, in 1776. A British ship of forty gans passed the batteries on the Hudson, under circumstances favorable to the effect of the batteries, and sustained " a tremendous cannonade," without being sensibly "incommoded." Allowing this fact its full force, it can weigh but little against the utility or practicability of fortifications. was the second year of the war. Our batteries were crected on a sudden emergency. Our artillerists had probably little experience.—Will it be pretended that the batteries of this nation, in its present state of affluence and experience, can erect, will not exceed, both in location and power, those which at that time protected the Hudson?-Besides, to draw from a particular instance, a general conclusion is contrary to all rules of just logic. Various circumstances altogether accidental. might have occurred to have produced that result, which might never occur

again. It this instance be a good argument against the validity of land fortifications, there is an equally strong argument in the history of our revolution, against the fashionable mode of defence by gun-boats. I take the fact only from verbal information, and if I am incorrect, there are gentlemen on this floor, who ca set me right. During the war a British frigate of forty guns, called the Roebuck, took ground in the Delaware, and though we had gun boats quantum sufficit, who pelted her to their heart's content, during one whole tide, she received no manner of injury, at least none of any importance. If I have this fact "correctly, it is just as strong against the efficacy of gun lmats, as

of security, and that they may not deem batteries. One were home and that of defence by grassinates; a many centrate di con madi a ferrors di l'accomentation and in have on first get an early one of the expense It is not denical to democration acceptains it agree mass of the national wealth, thus concerts siderable chief, or that in access that is trated on the bank of one of the most they are useful, or that, in and of other and exposed harbors in the world, is liable to hearly not rees, they may not some and the the insult and depredation of the most important. It is a firm described and the for matery contract of the contract on it was not properly the manner of the new part draw and the I de made d'attent des montes proprie are manifest for the prester, that if my a maintaining white it the make where we could be of emptermpt, or of the interest of the inhabitants of that city, donal. Now a days, so, pur what you will into the prescribe, which have at the severity-fires, or trigates, or lead but were, the result is the Saint action due sa iltravert in the lagesta esc than submit to the hazard and mineries france, there can sent a chiegina gentions. ! I sold the commendation and the contract of I make one will of and by his out mouth out the stage of and perty is but an ite a in the her out of the attendant that the entered by vasileunticipated misfortune. The say is to join in the said, in the said of first lave that the pure television I then expected to be credit, the universal stagnation of but is the a section of the mater, it is, that when ness, the terror spread torongh every there is not thing of a heavy on, good such as class, age and sex, the thous aids was off min the herow of New-York, gan on as are of very little entline v. It is true, in case of a take the fate and be buried under the have a great adverse; that is, if you can get ruins of their city; all these circumstant the birth stands all and two can put sale upces would enter into consideration and ear stat, you car each the had. But the worst of mis, that it is too commany for that .-The ship of the line chars soit, own time for the attack, and will always select that which is least favourable to its mivers tay. (To be continue t.)

American.

S.!TURDAY, APRIL 26, 1806

The following vends belonging to

A Proclamation has been issued by the Gsversion of the B hama Islands, permeting the imp radion of Cora, all sorts of Grain. Pulse. Flour, Brewl, Rice, every species of Salted Provisions, Cattle, and live Stock of all klads, and all sorts of Landber, from the Unit of St tes into the parts of Nassen, Exemp, Turks' 1sland, St George, and Crooke! Idend, as well in Neutral as British, vessels, the, and during the space of three mont s, to be computed from the 9th day of April, 1806.

THE Federal Gazette of yesterthem at arm's length. If they cannot Houston, and Robert Wright, E. qui. sthe first, a judge in the place of the deceased Mr. Windhester; the accont, atshore. They are then only a land torce toracy-general, in the room of Mr. Pinkand our militia will find no difficulty in [ney, appointed co-minister wit'. Mr. Mungiving a good account of them. The Proc. to adjust our differences with Great only remaining evidence in the posses. Britain—and at the end of each paragraph sion of this house, against the willity of has attempted a sneer by saving the gre fortifications, are the opinious of various | was "good," and the other " butter." It gentlemen, delivered on this floor; and I is believed the publishers of the Gazette -that of the secretary at war, as stated in I have not, themselves, any particular knowis report. As to the former, they core! helige of the dulities of those gentlemen; tainly do not merit a serious refuction, airly therefore, the presumption is, the because no gentleman who has spoken, I sheer came from other hands. Whoever has pretended to a practical or even theo- I it be that has been guilty of the ungentlere ical knowledge of the subject; but on meanly linion, I am not disposed to have the contrary, most, if not all of thom, have | any acq dintance with them; but merely ca didly confessed their ignorance. I is j wish to say, that in point of endowments of more importance to consider the epon- Mr. Houston is not interior to what Mr. ion of the secretary at war. That partor Wiscours's a might have been possessed his report which relates to the harbour of of when living-and Mr. Wright is fully New-York contains his general opin on, equal to the other said to have been given against the practicability of defending him. It is true, both the gentlemenare resuch a harbour by land batteries; and two | hubbleaus, and that may be an unpleasant facts in support of that opinion -Now, circumstance to a certain description CANDOR.

> James Houston, esq. has been appointed by the president and senate, district judg for the Maryland district, vice James Winchester, csq deceased-good.

> Robert Wright, we understand is appointed attorney general of this state, vice Mr. Pinck ney-better still. Fed. G.z.

Our city, in various parts, felt a sensible concussion about 6 o'clock last evening; and a report of some distant explosion was distinctly . heard from the north-west quarter by man persons, who were much at a loss to account for it—And shortly after, a cloud of a singular appearance advanced from the same point, exciting still greater curiosity. All doubts, however, were soon arrested by the painful tidings that the valuable Powder-Mills, belong in to Mr. Lorman and Mr. Donnell, about four miles

from the city had blown up. The loss of property is very considerable three houses, two of which were the mills, being quite demolished and another much injured. One of the workmen received a contusion on the head from a descending fragment of one of the buildings, of which he died this morning-another is so badly burnt as to leave no . hopes of recovery—and a third considerably maimed How the catastrophe originated, cannot be ascertained.

A Charleston paper of April 15, says, " We are informed by a gentleman from James' Island, that on Thursday and Saturday nights last, the frost was so severe as to kill the cotton. This is a very unusual occurrence at this season of the year."

The Theatre in this city has been pur chased by Messrs. John K. Beekman and John Jacob Astor, for the sum of 50,000 dollars. These gentlemen intend to enlarge the audience-part of the house and finish the building in a handsome manner. Mr. Cooper is engaged as manager.

A. Y. pap.

By captain Gamble, from Cape Francois, we learn, that the captain and crew of the schr. Martha, from this port to St. Jago de Cuba, which vessel foundered at sea on the 15th March, off Point Isabella, arrived at that post a few days before he sailed. The captain informed him, that he saved nothing of any value, and that the vessel and cargo was totally Phil. puper.

Some time since in making an excavation bethat produced by the secretary is against land I fore one of the gates of Stutgard, the workmen