VERTISER.

[*No.* 2183.

ll White & Sons,
nding for sale,

TEAS
of the latest importations
d

J. Fuller
arket-street,
rom their manufactory, in
ck on hand, a fresh and
t of SHOES, adapted to
hey offer for sale at the
s for cash or approved pa-
d10t eo10t

ck Hammer
the barque Unternehmung
America,
MORLAIX } entitled to
NEN, and a } drawback.
of other Ger-
d

. and D. Jones,
n this wharf,
he William Murdock, capt.
, from London
ER FOR SALE,
rn Stout, of a superior qua-
2 doz. each.
il,
ck, and Blue Paints.
ALSO,
f Charts, Quadrants, Tel-
asses.
d

Nankeens.
—
ceived per schooner For-
in Holmes, from N. York,
Skin
Hyson } TEAS
hong
er's cargo, lately arrived at
superior quality.
ALSO,
NANKEENS, short pieces.
do. long do.
do.
to drawback,
ERE & H. KUNCKEL.
d12t

ackson & Co.
mbian Inn, Market-street)
by the ship Abeona, capt.
Liverpool, a considerable
G GOODS ;
en selected at the different
ne of the concern, it is pre-
n, will be found as reasona-
r sale at this market.
ect the remainder of their
by the next arrivals from Li-
d

CEIVED
, arrived at Philadelphia,
WOOD & Co.
ALVERT-STREET,
ded Muslins
do.
d Calicoes
azetts
es, &c.
d

nd Brothers,
e, the following articles, en-
back:
Hose in cases,
Handkerchiefs,
do. assorted
do
uslins
, 1st quality
o.
s and Listados
ALSO,
y assortment of India Silks,
anderchiefs, yellow & blue
s, Sannas and several cases
ill be sold very low, to close
eo8t

to give Notice,
oscriber has obtained from the
urt for Baltimore County, let-
y on the personal estate of
ate of Baltimore County de-
ons having claims against the
re hereby warned to exhibit
e vouchers thereof to the sub-
re the twenty-sixth day of Oc-
nay otherwise by law be ex-
enefit of the said estate.
y hand this twenty-sixth day
n hundred and six.
INSEY JOHNS } Executors.
OHN JOHNS, }
2aw6t

untry Rum.
ste and flavour to West India,
at 55 cents per gallon first,
r gallon, fourth proof, either
ved 60 days paper. By apply-
JOHN BARON,
Near the Theatre.
eo

Spanish Dollars.
A PREMIUM will be given for Spanish DOLLARS, at No. 7, Bowley's Wharf.
April 16 d

To Let,
TWO BRICK WAREHOUSES on Smiths wharf. Immediate possession of one can be given, and of the other on the 1 June next. HOLLINS & M'BLAIR.
March 22 d

To Rent,
IN Saratoga-street, nearly opposite to the reverend Dr. Bend's a neat two story Brick HOUSE, at present occupied by Mr. George Bourne. Apply to
KENNEDY LONG.
February 26. d4t2aw

Wanted,
TO RENT ON FELL'S POINT,
A House (or part of a House) with a room large enough for a school of fifty to sixty children. Bond or Market-street would be preferred. Apply to
WILLIAM-ELVIN,
Watch maker, Fell's-street.
April 28 d4t

Wanted to purchase,
A likely NEGRO GIRL, about 13 or 14 years old, that has been accustomed to house work, and can come well recommended. Enquire at this office.
April 28 d4t

Was found
YESTERDAY, a Red Merocco Pocket Book containing two notes of hand. Which the owner may have by applying at this office and paying the charge of the advertisement.
April 28 d4t

A Ring
WAS found at the corner of Baltimore and Gay streets. On payment of cost for advertising, it will be delivered to the owner. Apply to the printer.
April 28 d4t

Fresh Goods
SUPERFINE black Bumbazeens, plain colored and plaide Silks, French Cambricks, and Cambrick Handkerchiefs; black, white, slate and rose colored Silk Stockings; elegant square and long Damask Silk and Cachimere Shawls; black Persian, Bandanoe and Fancy silk Handkerchiefs; one case fine Leghorn hats, with a general assortmant of other European GOODS, for sale by
SAML. WALKER.
April 29 eo6t

Fresh Teas.
The subscribers have just received,
100 whole and 100 half chests, superior quality, Young Hyson Teas; 100 chests fine Hyson skin, for retailing; 50 chests fine Hyson, do. which will be sold on accommodating terms, to close sales.
JACOB & WM. NORRIS.
April 29 2aw8ws

Campbell & Ritchie,
Have received by the United States, from London
A PART OF THEIR
SPRING GOODS;
And expect the remainder by the next arrivals from London and Liverpool.
April 11 d12t-eo12t

Just Received,
3000 pieces NANKEEN short yellow.
300 do. do. long do.
100 do. do. blue
200 do. Bandanna HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
Hyson and young hyson TEAS, fresh and said to be of a superior quality—all entitled to drawback.
And in Store,
A few cases colored THREADS,
Fine Broad CLOTHS, &c.
For Sale by
JOHN M. MINER & Co.
No. 66, Bowly's-wharf
April 29 eo6t

Carracas Cocoa
OF THE NEW CROP.
85,000 wt. of the best quality just received by the Schooner Hope, Captain Dawson, from Laguira, and for sale on a liberal credit, by
LUKE TIERNAN & Co and
GEO. F. and L. WARFIELD,
April 25 eo6t

John M'Kim, jun. & Co.
HAVE imported in the ship United States, captain Bounds, from London, a part of their
SPRING GOODS,
Which will be sold by the package or piece on the lowest terms to punctual men.
April 7 eo1m

To Let,
PART of the HOUSE and CELLAR of No. 1, Chesapside, well calculated for a Grocery Store or a Currying Shop. Apply to
JOHN CHALMERS & SON,
March 7 eo

Hoffman & Baltzell,
201, MARKET-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
BOLTING CLOTHS, of the first quality which they offer at reduced prices to close sales.
Also, just received,
Calicoes | German Linens
Muslins | Cotton Cassimeres
Dimities | Bedticks
Linens | Hose, &c.
With every requisite article in their line—old on their usual terms, &c.

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser

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.
☞ All *advertisements appear in both papers.*

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1806

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

REMARKS
On the measures of the last session of Congress.
[CONTINUED.]

EVENTS of subsequent occurrence have fully justified the opinions expressed in the foregoing report, by proving that so long as this country shall be held by a foreign government, the free passage of the streams that empty themselves into the gulf will be obstructed, as its sense of interest, however mistaken, shall dictate. There is one consideration which demonstrates the justness of the opinion of the committee that this country, at least so far as respects the free navigation of its great streams, must be ours either by purchase or force. Such will be the vast mass of interest at stake, and dependent on their free passage, when the population of the western country shall have reached but a small stage of that extension to which it is rapidly progressing, that no power, possessed by the government of the United States or by any foreign nation, can restrain the people from availing themselves of what they will deem, their natural rights; and hence, if the enjoyment of these cannot be acquired by amicable arrangements, they will inevitably be got by the exertion of physical power.

It is the province of a wise government to foresee events such as these, and to avert evils instead of waiting for their arrival.

It was on the basis of this report, and the resolution it recommended, that the purchase of Louisiana was made.

This measure has passed the ordeal of investigation, and has been sanctioned by a vast majority of the nation. If it was correct, can a measure *then* right be *now* wrong; for though the negociation that ensued issued in the purchase of Louisiana, the whole tenor of the report shows that the *real object* was the purchase of the Floridas.

Let us very concisely compare the circumstances attending the appropriation in 1803, and those attending the appropriation in 1806, to determine whether they are or are not sufficiently alike to justify the conclusion that if the first appropriation was correct, so likewise is the last.

In 1803 an undisputed right, a right actually possessed, was violated under circumstances of peculiar aggravation. An important right was taken from us, which we actually enjoyed. This was, therefore, an act of perfect hostility, and we should have been justified, so far as related to Spain, in applying force to force. But true to ourselves, and paying less regard to the usages of other nations than to our own interests, we determined to negociate——for what? For the purchase of the Floridas, *and New-Orleans.* We then considered it no violation of national honor, though our undoubted right to a deposit was violated, to negociate for remedying this evil, *in connection with the obtaining another important acquisition.*

Just so in the present instance. Spain had invaded our territorial rights—had kept possession of what *we deemed ours*, had violated what *she acknowledged to be ours.* For the redressing these evils, for the ascertaining disputed boundaries, for the amicable adjustment of differences, we say to Spain, we offer you a certain sum of money for the undisturbed enjoyment of what we consider ourselves *rightfully* entitled to, *in connection with another important acquisition.* Agree to a boundary to the north, and cede to us the Floridas, not merely West Florida, already in dispute between us, but both the Floridas, and we will pay you a proper price for them.

So far the cases run parallel. In both we ask to be secured in an invaded right, and negociate for the acquisition of new rights, on the payment of a stipulated sum of money.

Other differences, it is true, exist at present between the United States and Spain; such as the spoliations on our property and the injury derived from the suspension of the right of deposit.

Similar differences, to a certain extent, however, existed in 1803; and as in the purchase of Louisiana, in which the negociation then issued, a part of the price paid for that country was appropriated to the payment of our citizens as an indemnity for the violation of their rights; so in the present instance, should the negociation succeed it is extremely probable a like reparation will be made in the same way.

By the measures pursued in 1803, *peace* was preserved. The same result will follow from the present measures, if they terminate in the like success.

This short view is a sufficient answer to the charge of pusillanimity brought against the administration. If the measures of 1803 were not considered pusillanimous, can those of 1806, so similar to them, bear this construction? The republicans in the former years said, let us in the first instance resort to negociation, and let us offer to make a bargain on the terms of fair reciprocity;—they say the same thing now. The result was then successful, and the administration received the thanks of their country. The result in the present instance may likewise be successful, & a grateful nation may be equally lavish of its thanks.

In making these remarks it is not our intention to criminate the motives of those who voted for measures different from those adopted. We know full well that on this point an honest difference of opinion may have prevailed. Nor are we insensible of the many strong arguments which might be urged in favor of strengthening our southern frontier against *possible* aggressions. We know full well that the maxims of justice are not the invariable guides of those with whom our foreign relations are conducted. But we are, nevertheless, firmly of the opinion, that in the first instance, in compliance with the policy of the United States, it becomes us to exhaust every means in our power to adjust our differences, without resorting to offensive operations, or incurring that great expence which would necessarily have attended the adoption of defensive measures on a large scale. We are the more strengthened in this opinion from the decided conviction that in case the aggressions of any foreign power shall hereafter be of such a nature as to justify retaliation, we shall have in our hands the means of resorting to it, and of inflicting a fatal vengeance. Should the property of our citizens be attacked by violence, our hardy yeomen, enured to toil and danger, will, at a moments warning, repulse the assailants. Can the government of Spain say the same thing? Is not every possession she holds vulnerable, and are not the seeds of dissolution sowed in all her institutions? Let us then patiently, though confidently wait for events, and not resort to extreme measures till necessity not less than justice shall demand them. By pursuing this course we shall follow the advice, so emphatically given us in the memorable report of 1803. In the language of that report we may say,

"The great question which presents itself is, shall we at this time lay the foundation for future peace, by offering a fair and equivalent consideration; or shall we hereafter incur the hazards and the horrors of war?—The government of the United States is differently organized from any other in the world. Its object is the happiness of man; its policy and its interest, to pursue right by right means. War is the great scourge of the human race, and should never be resorted to but in cases of the most imperious necessity. A wise government will avoid it, when its views can be attained by peaceful measures. Princes fight for glory, and the blood and treasure of their subjects is the price they pay. In all nations the people bear the burthen of war, and in the United States the people rule. Their representatives are the guardians of their right, and it is the duty of those representatives to provide against any event, which may, even at a distant day, involve the interests and the happiness of the nation. We may indeed have our rights restored to us by treaty, but there is a want of fortitude in applying temporary remedies to permanent evils; thereby imposing on our posterity a burthen which we ourselves ought to bear. If the purchase can be made, we ought not to hesitate. If the attempt should fail, we shall have discharged an important duty. War may be the result; but the American nation, satisfied with our conduct, will be animated by one soul, and will unite all its energies in the contest. Foreign powers will be convinced that it is not a war of aggrandisement on our part and will therefore feel no unreasonable jealousies towards us. We shall have proved that our object was justice; it will be seen that our propositions were fair; and it will be acknowledged that our cause is honorable. Should alliances be necessary they may be advantageously formed. We shall have merited and shall therefore possess general confidence. Our measures will stand justified not only to ourselves & our country, but to the world."

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, April 29.

Agreeably to the arrangements which were published in yesterday's Gazette, the body of Mr. John Pierce, who was killed on Friday by a shot from the British ship of war Leander, was conveyed to St. Paul's Church-yard, and respectfully interred. On this occasion, every possible respect was paid to the remains of this unfortunate young man. All classes and distinctions attended, and as many as could, joined the procession. The crowd in the streets and at the Church was very great; and it is with pleasure we observe, that there was not the least confusion or noise, as was, by some, apprehended.

Letters have been received in town as late as the third instant from Laguira, at which time the embargo was off, but it was generally supposed it would be laid again shoul Miranda make his appearance on the coast. There were no apprehensions of Miranda's succeeding, as they had called all the militia from the interior, and had fortified the principal points. Cocoa was from 22 to 24 dollars.— Coffee 18 to 21.—Dry goods a mere drug.

The schooner Nimrod, ordered for Halifax by the ships off the Hook, passed the General Hamilton on Su
about 60 leagues from the la
have no news of the boat that
pursuit of her.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In this critical posture of ou
affairs insulted and oppressed a
by the detested tyrants of the
have considered it my duty to
munity to inform them that the
Council have made an applicati
President for a naval force. T
ing memorial was unanimously
and transmitted to the seat of go
by this morning's mail.

TUNIS WORTMAN
of the City and County of N
April 28, 1806.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF
STATES.

The Memorial of the Mayo
men and Commonalty of the
York,

Respectfully sheweth—

That your memorialists re
confidence in the wisdom and
of the present administration o
ted States. They are sensible
general government is disposed
sufficient and adequate protectio
ry portion of the Union

A melancholy event has tak
This day consigns to the grave
mains of John Pierce, a fellow
inhumanly and wantonly mur
the British. Our port is block
vessels intercepted, our seamen
sed, our commerce interrupted,
jurisdictional rights most gross
ted. A British squadron is no
our Harbour, evincing a dispositi
new its outrages, and to perpet
tional enormities.

We therefore respectfully req
a naval force may be immedia
tioned at this port, and that three
American frigates may, witho
be sent for our protection.

DE WITT CLIN
By order of Common Coun
T. WORTMAN, Cit

THE MURDERED PIER

That which has long been an
by the Republicans has, at length
pily occurred, From insult "
jesty's Ships at the Hook, withi
ry waters, have proceeded to MU
The British government—British
British practice—British justice
magnanimity—and British valo
been the everlasting themes of
RAL eulogy. When British ship
have before come within the Ho
pressed our seamen—insulted o
try, and violated its laws, who h
RESSED the very officers th
committed these outrages? The
RALISTS! When during the
John Adams, Captain Jessup was
on the high seas, visited by a
Lieutenant and his gang, and,
quarter deck of his own ship, wa
ped, tied up, and deliberately,
and inhumanly FLOGGED, w
the apologists of the degrading a
cious act? The FEDERALIS
Capt. Jessup appealed to his cou
pealed to his government for justi
on oath, recited the humiliating fa
what was the consequence? Why
thy Pickering, a FEDERALIST
Adams' Secretary of State, wrote
miscreant who had FLOGGED
merican Captain, on his America
procured from him a half-way d
the FLOGGING, and then decla
FICIALLY, that the declaration
BRITISH OFFICER was to be
before the OATH of an AME
CAPTAIN! Are not these thi
membered? Can they ever be for

Well: what has been the more
conduct of the federalists? How l
since the Leander was here befor
very British ship Leander whose
have now committed the HO
MURDER! My readers will re
that the Leander, the Driver sloop
&c were at the Hook in June, Jul
August of 1804, and that then, in o
waters, they insulted our independ
violated the laws of the United
—resisted the authority of the M
in serving process, and heaped u
contempt upon contempt. Who
TED these pirates hither then?
SON, an OLD TORY, but a
ERN FEDERALIST—Neilson,
that very NEILSON who in th
1800, KICKT the virtuous COD
TON, the Cartman, out of his co
room because he would not pron
vote for the FEDERAL TIC
This man, this Neilson, so a TOR
so a FEDERALIST, wrote to the
ish Consul URGING him to ord
Leander, the Driver sloop of war,
our coast; they accordingly came.
Neilson's letter to the British C
Read it attentively. Here it is.

"NEW-YORK, 11th May, 1
"*Thomas Barclay, Esq.*
"SIR—We deem it proper to i
"you that there is a French crui
"the coast of Georgia and Carolina
"mitting great havoc on the *Britis*
"*merce;* she hath lately taken two
"insured in this office; the last th
"Chance, from Jamaica, for Char
"Should captain Douglass be bou
"the southward, he would do a ve
"ritorious act in looking after this
"for, should she be permitted to co
"on that station, she will entirely d
"that branch of *your trade.*
"We are, sir,
"*The Marine Ins. Com. of N.*
"By WM. NEILSON, Presid