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THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1806

6 bales Beerboom Gurrals,

Of the first quality, just received and for sale by JOHN BUFFUM, 81, Bowly's wharf, d4t

To let,

A TWO story BRICK HOUSE, with convenient back buildings: a good cellar, and a pump of excellent water near the door. The situation is as pleasant as any in the city—it lies on the east side of Howard street, 3 doors south of Franklin street. For terms enquire within, or at No. 39, the same street to V-M. KEEN, d4t

April 8

6 trunks China Muslins, 3 cases Cassimere Nankeens, 4 bales Fine Cloths, 3 do Common Blue ditto, 2 trunks Gingham, for sale by GEORGE HOFFMAN, Who has also received by the different arrivals from London and Liverpool, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

Spring Goods,

And expects an additional supply by the next arrivals may 7 d3t eodt

John M. Kim, jun. & Co.

No. 108, MARKET STREET, HAVE imported in the Diana, from Liverpool, an additional supply of

Spring Goods,

Amongst which are, Calicoes, Cambric Muslins, Hair Cord Cambricks, Lace, Leno and Tarnored Muslins, Book and account ditto, 7 and 4 Irish Linens, Dimities, Hosiery, assorted in trunks, M's Fur Hats, in cases, Superfine and Second Quality Cloths and Cassimere, in bales; Coatings, Flungings, Flannels, Velvets, and Constitution Cord, Plain and Tailed Nankeens, best Crowley Steel, &c. &c. Which are offered for sale on the usual terms may 7 d12t-eodt

ENGLISH GOODS.

THE OHY WIGGIN & CO. Manchester, (England) & CHARLES H. APPLETON, have formed a connection in trade. Their business in Baltimore will be transacted under the firm of

APPLETON & Co.

APPLETON & CO. No. 16, South Calvert street, (late Hugh M. Curdy's store) have received by the Diana, from Liverpool, a few packages of CALICOES, DIMITIES and SUPERFINE BROADCLOTHS—blacks, blues, bottles and browns, suitable for merchant tailors. Expected by the Fines,

Cambric, Japan and other Muslins, 6-4 Gingham and wove Cambric, pink and blue Plaids; Grandvets, Cambric, Cassimere, Velveteens and Cord; Printed Furnitures; Cassinet Cambricks, of all colors; Printed Quilting and Calicoes, of every description. These goods will be sold either for cash or approved notes, at 60 and 90 days.

In store, a consignment of Gurrals and blue Sateen, per bale; French Fans, per case or groce. may 7 d

BENGA' GOODS AT PUBLIC VENDUE.

The 9th of May next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the stores of Jos. S. Lewis & Co. in Laurel street, leading from Spruce into Third street, and will be sold:

- THE CARGO OF THE SHIP SALLY & HERTY, FROM CALCUTTA, VIZ. 8 bales Emerties, 6 do Mowasaw, 33 do Jallapore do, 42 do various descriptions of Mamoodies, 37 do Beerboom Gurrals, 54 do Foolpore and other Cossaes, 10 do blue Gihals, 41 do Burroon Jergalea and other Baftas, 6 do Striped Custars, 2 do Chintz, 5 do Ecor, uzza, 21 do Checks, 1 do Hearth Carpets, 3 do Bandannoes, 1 do Chopna Romals, 16 do blue Gurrals and Emerties, 50 do Manabore Gurrals, blue Keer-nutiches, Tanah Sawns, Seersuckers, &c. &c. 2000 Gumy Bags, 73 bales of Twine, 360 bags Bagga and Benares Sugar, 62 chests of Indigo.

The goods may be seen two days before the sale, when catalogues will be delivered, and the terms of sale made known. Philadelphia, May 1 d4t

Sale by Auction.

Mr. William R. Smith means to dispose of his HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, by Auction, on Friday, the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the dwelling house, at the Rope Walk, on the Ferry Branch road, WHICH CONSISTS OF

- Mahogany Chairs, Dining and Tea Tables, Fancy Chairs and Settees, Side Board and Wash Stands, Bureaus, Dressing and Card Tables, A pair of large and elegant Looking Glasses, One set of blue and white Dining China, One do. white and Gold, Tea do., Two Mahogany cases, containing 8 dozen Knives and Forks, and 4 dozen Silver Spoons, (half Table and half Desert) Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses Window Curtains, Cornices, Wilton and Passage Carpets, Stair Rols, &c. Plated Candlesticks with Branches, Brass Fenders and Andirons, &c. &c. THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r. may 6

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

III. It has been said that the money appropriated for the purchase of Spanish territory is intended for France, and it has been insinuated, if not affirmed, that France has made such a demand, or that we have made a proposition to her to this effect; thereby passing by the rightful owner, and unjustly giving money to France for the property of Spain. Such a subserviency to what have been denominated the base views of France is represented as conclusive evidence of the disposition of the government to crouch to the power of France, howsoever it may be exerted in violation of moral principle.

How such an allegation or insinuation came to be made is to us a matter of extreme astonishment. On a point so serious we have thought it our duty to seek for the best information within our reach. And on this information we do not hesitate to pledge ourselves in saying—that no money has been directly or indirectly demanded by France of the United States; that none has been offered, or is now intended to be offered to France;—that no other intimation has existed, or any measure been taken by the Executive of the United States, except for the purchase from Spain of her possessions east of the Mississippi;—and that the only interposition which can be expected from France, must consist in the good offices she may tender, resulting from her general relation with the two countries, from her peculiar connections by treaty with Spain, and from her having been the party from whom we purchased Louisiana.

That this is the fair and honest path trodden by the government of the United States, appears indeed from those circumstances which have already been disclosed to the public.

If we examine the Journal of the secret proceedings of the House of Representatives, we shall find that the two resolutions passed, and presented to the President as indicative of its views, expressly recognise, one of them, "the purchase of the Spanish territories lying on the Atlantic ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and eastward of the Mississippi"—and the other "the exchange of territory between the United States and Spain,"—as "the most advantageous mode of settlement of existing differences between the United States and the court of Madrid. And so circumspect were the views of Representatives on this point, that as if not satisfied with the terms of these resolutions, pointed as they are, on sending their bill to the Senate they expressly say, "we transmit you a bill which has passed this House, entitled "An act making provision for ascertaining any extraneous expenses attending the interposition between the United States and foreign nations," and in which we request your concurrence. This bill has been passed by us to enable the president of the U. S. to commence with more effect a negotiation for the purchase of the Spanish territories, lying on the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and eastward of the river Mississippi." It is true that the bill making the appropriation in either specific territory to be purchased, or the power with whom the negotiation is to be conducted; but silence on this point probably arose from the expectation that, although the preliminary proceedings might be kept secret, the act of appropriation, would be made public, and might, if specified the object, frustrate a negotiation to the successful issue of which secrecy was then deemed essential. It is also to be observed that a similar course was pursued in the year 1803, on which occasion the resolution passed by the House was specific, and the bill general. This precedent may have had considerable influence. These facts sufficiently manifest the views of the legislature.

S. Couly.—The nomination of Mr. Armstrong and Bowdoin, who were named commissioners to negotiate with Spain, and not with France, furnishes equally exclusive evidence of the intentions of the executive.

We have remarked that the only interposition, which can be expected from France, must consist in the good offices she may tender, resulting from her general relative situation with the two countries, from her peculiar connections by treaty with Spain, and from her having been the party from whom we purchased Louisiana. Such an interposition might originate in either of the causes assigned without the slightest departure from the ordinary course pursued by independent nations. The general good understanding of France towards the U. States and Spain might naturally lead a government, even less powerful and active than the former, to offer her mediation to adjust her differences between her mutual friends and this is, in fact, an event which constantly takes place and is far from being an uncommon mode of restoring a good understanding between powers temporarily alienated from each other.

But, in addition to this consideration, the existing treaty stipulations between France & Spain require the interposition of mutual good offices. According to these—"The two contracting powers reciprocally guarantee, without any reservation, or exception, all the estates, territories, islands, and places which they respectively possess, or may possess," & if either power "finds itself under any

pretext whatever, menaced or attacked, the other promises, engages, and obliges itself to assist with its good offices." And lastly, France having been the party from whom we purchased Louisiana, it is natural to infer, as a large share of our controversy with Spain has arisen out of that purchase, and more especially that part of it which respects boundaries, not only that we should look to France for aiding us with her good offices in securing to us the undisturbed enjoyment of rights acquired from her, but that France herself would be solicitous to give validity to her engagements with us.

But we are told, on this head, that the money for the purchase of Spanish territory will inevitably go to France; that France will have it; that we know this, and that under the cover of paying Spain money for her property, we are in fact bribing France to bully Spain out of it.

The whole force of this argument rests on the assumed fact that Spain is under the control of France. For if she is not, she is an independent nation, a free agent, and may consequently do what she pleases with the price of the purchase, or altogether decline acceding to it. But if she is thus completely under the control of France, and is consequently not free to act as she sees fit, are we on that account to remain eternally embroiled with her, and are our hands thereby tied against every effort to adjust our differences? To what absurd lengths would not this argument carry us? She does us an injury. But we are told she has no will of her own, and ought not to be answerable for consequences; that she is impelled by France. Are we then, passing her by, instantly to retaliate on France? When one nation menaces us, are we with more than Quixotic indiscretion to attack another? If the argument be sound, instead of proposing to repel any Spanish invasion on our frontier, we ought to have sent an invading army to France.

The true answer to such remarks is, that so long as Spain asserts the character of an independent nation, she must submit to all the consequences that follow in its train. If she commits outrages on others, she must expect retaliation from them; and if she is called on to make an arrangement which will greatly advance the interests of another, she has a right to expect a correspondent benefit. Having received the boon, it is with her either to keep it herself, to participate it with another, or entirely to part with it. Whether, in the last case, she receives an equivalent, must rest exclusively with her to judge. In the present instance, it is true that France has a control over her, whence can this influence arise but from the great importance to her of the protecting arm of France; and whether she pays for this in money drawn from her own mines, or from a purchase made by us, is altogether immaterial. We are bound to pursue our interests. Let her pursue hers.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, May 5.

The ship Hardware, captain Matlack, arrived at this port on Saturday evening in 39 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 18th of March; from which we have made some extracts.

Captain Matlack informs us, that a peace was soon expected to take place between Great Britain and France, a French flag of truce having arrived at Dover, supposed to be the bearer of Bonaparte's propositions. The British merchants were alarmed at the proceedings of our congress, Mr. Wright's bill having excited a considerable degree of agitation in London. The Earl of Selkirk was appointed Ambassador extraordinary to the United States; and it was expected he would sail immediately for the ship Science, bound to this port. The markets at Liverpool were getting better.

Bonaparte has announced his readiness to make peace with Great Britain, on the basis of the treaty of Amiens. This declaration had not made a very deep impression in England. It occasioned a trifling rise of stocks: But Mr. Fox did not seem eager to embrace the offer—Mr. Fox, the Minister, appears quite an altered man from the Mr. Fox, when in the minority.

INDIA TRADE.—The trade of neutrals—particularly that of the United States—with India, has been made a subject of debate in the British parliament. In this debate, Mr. Secretary Fox said, "Every body knew, that the question of the carrying trade, and the intercourse between the United States of America, and the East and West Indies, was a subject of a very delicate nature, and that representations therein had been made from the United States which were now under the most serious consideration of his majesty's government." Lord Castlereagh, in the same debate, hoped his majesty's ministers would proceed in his important negotiation with the United States, with all that temper and forbearance which was due to a country whose interests had been so long connected with ours; and at the same time with that firmness and decision which were due to the rights and interests of Great Britain." It was mentioned, in this debate, that the English East-India Company's charter had now only 7 years to run.

LONDON, March 17.

The Hamburgh mail, due on Wednesday, arrived on Saturday night, with

letters and papers to the 25th instant. The agitation and alarm continue to increase upon the continent, in consequence of the augmentation and activity of the French troops in Germany, which are now said to amount to 142,000 men. They have broken up in Suabia, and the western parts of Germany; and marching positions on the Inn and in Saltzburg. The troops which were drawn from Wurzburg, Aichstadt, &c. have resumed their former quarters, and are followed by reinforcements from France. Others have taken possession of part of the Hessian territories: while a force of 50,000 has occupied Anspach, and obliged the Prussian troops to retire to Bayreuth. It is said that the Prussian commander on the frontiers made dispositions to resist their entrance, until he was informed of the magnitude of the force opposed to him; and the civil, as well as military authorities of the principality have protested against this violation of their neutrality. We cannot credit this latter account, as it is known that Prussia agreed to surrender Anspach in exchange for the Electorate of Hildesher. At Vienna, these proceedings appear to have excited some uneasiness. Baron Thugut has been recalled to office. Such men as the archduke Charles and Baron Thugut, promise a vigorous government, and must infuse spirit and energy into the people.—As a proof of it, we are told that the Emperor has refused a demand for the passage of a French army through the Austrian territories against the Turks.—Bonaparte, it is said, meditates several new changes in Germany, among which are four new Electorates. The archduke Ferdinand is to be Elector of Cleves, the Duke of Brunswick, Elector of Westphalia, and the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, Elector of Paderborn.—There is to be an Elector of Fulda. All these new Electors will induce new territorial arrangements, the execution of which will require the presence and assistance of French troops.

LONDON COURIER, March 19, 2d edition.

We stop the press at 3 o'clock, to communicate the following letter, which we have just received by express from Dover:

"Dover, half past 8, A. M. Wednesday.—This morning, about half past six o'clock, a French boat appeared in sight, as a flag of truce.

"There was so little wind, that she could not fetch in, and a frigate coming round the Foreland, apparently for the purpose, the gall'y put off from her with a French naval officer and two other Gentlemen—they rowed on board the frigate, and are gone to the Admiral in the Downs. They are supposed to be bearers of a Pacific proposition to our Government."

LONDON MARCH 19.—Two Hamburgh Mails arrived this morning. They bring news of importance, though somewhat contradictory; whilst some of the German papers would persuade us that every thing is arranged between Prussia and France, others assert, that war between the two powers are inevitable.

The French have suddenly taken possession of Nuremberg.

The Austrian Ambassador at Petersburg has been ordered to declare, that the Treaty of Presburgh contains no secret articles.

The King of Sweden has been formally released by Great Britain and Russia, from his engagements to occupy the country of Lauenburg.

PLYMOUTH, March 15.—Sailed this morning, the Hibernia, of 110 guns, Ad. Earl St. Vincent, and the Ville de Paris, of 110 guns. His Lordship is to take command of the Channel fleet.

CHARLESTON, April 25, 1806.

GENERAL MIRANDA. Capt. Edes, arrived this morning from Barbadoes, informs us, that an Express boat from Trinidad, brought accounts two days before he sailed, that General Miranda had effected a landing at Barcelona, on the Spanish Main.—It was further stated, that he had been joined by two British frigates. This intelligence had excited considerable interest at Barbadoes. Reports fixed Miranda's force from three to five hundred men.

The British outward bound Jamaica fleet, consisting of eighty four sail, under convoy, had touched at Barbadoes, and sailed again, several days before captain Edes left that port. The British Admiral had called in all the armed vessels on that station—his reasons were not known.

April 26. Captain Fuller, of the Betsy & Sally, arrived last evening in 49 days from Bordeaux, has politely favored us with a file of the "Journal du Commerce," to the 2d March, printed at Bordeaux.

To captain Clark, (late of the ship Three Sisters, of this port) who is a passenger on board the Betsy & Sally, we are indebted for a file of the Paris "Argus."

These papers furnish us with nothing of importance. Extracts shall be given on Monday.

The Argus of the 22d February, concludes some speculations on the existing situation of Europe, in the following manner:—"If the war be still protracted between France and England, it will not be ascribed to the despotism of that power, who always attacked the first, always victorious, has left monarchies so powerful, which she might have subjected to whatever laws she pleased; who

has so loudly declared that she was determined to restore to all nations the liberty of the seas, their common property; the enjoyment of their natural substance; the development of their industry, and the equality of commercial rights. The emperor of the French can no longer acknowledge the maritime dominion which they still strive to represent as necessary to the existence; and hence the natural right, of England. It would be he who would undergo an abject submission; if after so much labor and glory, he should be unable to accomplish the solemn promise he has made to his people."

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1806

The ship Olive Branch, Glenn, of Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol, on the 7th of March, for this port.

Letters from England, of the 20th of March, state, that Usland cotton, which had been down to 14d. had been lately sold for 17d. per lb. [Phil. paper.]

The impression made by the debates and resolutions in congress on the manufacturers of Great Britain, have been such as to occasion some of them to forbid the shipment of goods, which had been sent to the seaport towns for the United States. [Ibid.]

Married at Elkton, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Francis Hinckley, Mr. James Porter & Co. the daughter of this city, to Miss Hannah Holt, daughter of the former place.

Married at Annapolis, on Thurs. the 1st inst. by the Right Reverend Bishop Carroll, Robert Patterson, Esq. of Baltimore, to the daughter and accomplished Miss Mary Ann Caton, daughter of Richard Caton, Esq. of Brookland Wood.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated April 3, 1806, to his friend in this city.

"The port of New-Orleans has this season been crowded with shipping. Cotton has kept up, and is brisk, while the produce of the western country, say flour, pork, &c. has been a mere drug, and will at this moment not sell at any price.

"This country has been long on the tiptoe of expectation, believing the government of the United States fraught with resources, would assume a decided department, and not suffer any longer the violation of our commerce and our rights in other places to go unresisted. Perhaps, as I have myself been a great sufferer, I feel the violation too sensibly, and wish what I ought not.

"A few months since, I was compelled by the government of W. at Florida, to abandon an establishment I had in that territory. I wish to assure you has in a very sensible manner injured me.

"An officer at Fort Adams, yesterday received a letter from another at Natchez, stating, that captain Johnson, with six hundred men, had gone towards the Sabine river, to meet a party of four hundred Spanish cavalry, who were coming to take possession of and re-occupy a post near the Natchitoches, from which they have been recently driven by an officer and party of American troops, on the principle of its being within the American limits. It is confidently believed a fight will ensue, and be assured that no one wishes it more than I do."

A letter from St. Croix, received in Philadelphia, dated April 14, says "The Captain General of Carriacou has received information of Miranda's expedition, and had distributed arms to the inhabitants, cut ditches across the high roads, suspended all kinds of inter al business, put the mules and horses into requisition, embargoed all vessels, foreign and domestic, and in fine, taken every precaution to meet and repel an attack."

Marine Intelligence. PORT OF BALTIMORE.

- ENTERED, Ship Hannah, Warner, Guadalupe Brig Martha and Mary, Coulson, Martinique Sch'r Edwith & Nancy, Champlain, Jacmel Edward, Parrot, Guadalupe Nymph, Gover, do. Jane, Courwell, do. Fanny, Swain, Jeremie Spy, Lewis, do. Rolla, Davis, Aquin H. R. Baker, Passamaquody Delesdernier, Sturdivant, do. Polly, Man, Washington, N. C. Abigail Nickerson, New Bedford Elizabeth, Kelly, Barnstable Sloop Polly & Nancy, Gardner, Bristol, R. I. Nora, Booth, Charleston

- CLEARED, Brig Betsy, Spafford, Havanna Vigilant, Towers, Bordeaux Neptune, Patrick, Trinidad Sch'r Union, Avery, Boston Trial, Forbes, Edenton Farmer, Etheridge, do. Polly, Dowdy, Currituck Sloop Patty, Coarse, Philadelphia New-York, May 5.

ARRIVED, The ship Sally Mix, in 94 days from the Isle of France and Bourbon. Left, ships Orion, Arnold, of Philadelphia; Fair Trader, Hidelos, do; Belle Savage, Ockington, of Boston; Catharine, Woodward, do; brig Alknomac, do; ships Devotion, Noble, of New-York; Baer, do. coadmened; Brilliant, Minagh, do; Washington, of Salem; Boston Packet, Baudich; Brutus, Haley, N London; Eleanor, Brooks, of New-York. Left at Bourbon, ship Good Friends, Thompson, in 4 days for Philadelphia; ship Ocean, do. in 10; brig Eliza, Hatch, in distress, having lost her bowsprit off the Cape; Captain Page sailed for Calcutta Jan. 20. The brig Sukey, of Salem, arrived the 24th, and sailed next day for Manila. April 21, in lat. 29, long. 63, spoke the brig Mercury, Parker,