sclieme, has been supposed inconsistent | dearer, which is a most pitiful adventage with the relations of neutrality which from; and treating inconveniencies to

their nation professes to maintain. It is in vain, the supporters of the belligerent rights contend, that England conquers the French marine, nay, reduces it alwost to annihilation. Her ships of war may be captured, but the commerce of France is safe. She may declare war when she pleases; and without a ship that can make head to our weakest ciuizer, she has a sure method of at once protecting her whole trade, more certainly than if she had the entire command of the seas. -She has but to suspend her Navigation Law, to admit the Americans into her colonial and coasting trade, and to fit out no vessel for sea under French colors. The English cruizers may domineer over the seas, and yet they are unable to touch a ton of her trade. She has millions floatng on the vessels of neutral nations, which no enemy can reach. She reaps the whole benefits of commerce & of colonies with out the risk of capiure or detention. She may fit out nothing but privateers or cruizers to attack our trade, and distress our colonies, while her own are beyond the efforts of our armed vessels. She unites the whole benefits of war with all the security of peace. The rule, it is contended which should guide us in this question, as the fairest measure of justice to all parties, is; that neutrals can only take part during war, in such branches of commerce as the domestic regulations of the belilg rentallowed them to partake in during peace. This doctrine was recognised, we are told, in the war of 1756, and has never since been disputed, though England has frequently departed from its rigour by voluntary concessions. Its - policy is as obvious as its justice, say the enemies of the neutr I claims. Were the present principle of unlimited neutral trade to be recognised, England mighgive over every pretension to naval power, abandon the hope of curbing French commerce, and despair at once of gaining nay thing by a continuance even of the justest war. Should the support of our maritim rights lead to a rupture with the nentral . which, however, is said to be most improbable, we can lose little by such an addition to the number of our enemies, in comparison of the vast detriment which we now sustain, from those neutrals tying up our hands against all the exemics we have to contend with. Better, say they, have America as well as Fra ce hostile. and exposed to our fair attacks, than France openly hostile, and America covertly protecting her from every effor: . of our enmity. This will give us a chance of speedily terminating the war, or at least secure the opportunity of rendering It both safe and lucrative.

ment, in favour of the justice as well as the policy of our reviving the rule of the war 1756. The chief point at issue the application of that rule to the colonail trade of the enemy; and without at all entering into the question of right, we shall proceed to offer a feu simple considerations, which may tend to shew thet the view of the case, in point of policy, taken by the supporters of the above doctrine, is by no means a correct one, and that the importance of the whole matter at issue in the dispute has been enormously exaggerated. The following observ .tions proceed upon the further admission, that the facts stated by the advocates of belligerent rights are accurately given, and also that wherever a neutral flag is assumed as a cover to the ship and cargo of a belligerent power, so evident a fraud is excepted from the argument. The points to be maintained are, that, what ever right England may have to present the interference of America in the French colonial trady during war, no material advantage of ld be gained from the enforcement of such a probibition; that the real difference between the former and the present method of carrying French colonial produce, and supplying the French colonies, is extremely trifling in its ultimate consequences; and that other reasons of a very positive nature enjoin a départure from such claims in the present situation of affirs.

To preventa supply of colonial produce from reaching France, if not directly, at least by a roundabout importation, exceeds the power of the British navy numerous and victorious as it is. ... Unless we can sufround every port of the French coast with ships, and the land frontiers also with troops and unless we are still further resolved to prohibit, neutral nrtions from trading with I rance in their own merchandizenorin merchandize of our colonies, the French people, must continue to be supplied with sugar and coffer, whether wears at war with them. or not. If we prevent those articles from being carried directly to Erunce from her colunies, a small increuse of the price vill enable neutrals to import them into their ourn countries, and then re-export them to France. Il we maintain that the mere importation and re-exportation; though, accompanied; with re-landing; of cargoes antimayment of Juties, is still a collusive transaction, and must be prohibited, as a continuation of the driginal voyage then a juriher increase of prices enables while same produce to reach Erance In differs contressels, while their essels that ion nortal and then choose to violativable rights of indivied.it. take other freights. ... IVe for lact only obling the neutrals to have two sets | which are absolutely certain of being of vessels, sone employed between their captured. French colonies and America, the other, with the continuency of the co bely ken America and France. The total in the Part of the Little of the Contract of the Contra gain of Englyod unon these prohibitory operation, is the cuising. Frenchmen la tinks their scottee spine sous a nound 1/2 5 Inne 10

America, Which is no advantage at ill. But suppose we go a step further, and prevent the Americans from exporting the French colony produce at all, upon the plea that his trade was not open to them during peace; let us consuler what consequences would follow: One of three things must happen if such a pjohibition is zigorously enforced reither the French will be compelled to carry their produce in their own ships-or the English will be allowed to purchase it, and then sell to neutrals in Europe, who will carry it to France-r the produce will be condemned to remain in the colonics. If the French venture at first to freight their own vessels with the produce, the British cruizers will infallibly take them, or at least the risk of capture, which made the French throw open this traffic to neutrals, will continue to be so enormous, that neither the planter nor the merchant can afford it. This expedient will therefore speedily be abandoned. If the English traders are allowed to purchase and carry the produce, it may be remarked, that such a proceeding, such an intercourse with the enemy, would be contrary to all the general rules of war, and would be a compromise of our character for the gain of trade. But, after all, what great national end would be gained by such a commerce? The French wo ld pay somewhat higher for the produce than it neutrals carried it; and a few English merchants would gain a certain commission upon the sale of it. The capital required to carry on this new and sud- i the editorial department. denly created branch of trade, would leave other branches, in which it had former y been employed; and those branches would be firled by the capital of neutral nations. At a prace, a new change would be necessary, the capital must partiy shift back again, and must in part be thrown out of the employment altogether --Such changes are rather upon the whole hurtful than beneficial in a general view. Lastly, if the produce of the French colonies is prevented from being exported, it must rot there, and the colonies must be ruined; the supplies of provisions must tail; the work of the plantations be suspenden; the Negroes revolt, and the whole be involved in ruin Besides the cruelty of such a pian, besides its tota repugnance to the practice of civil, zed warfare, which never attacks private proporty, except at sea; the evils of this system would be shared by ourselves, not only from the oss of customers, which we should feel when so much wealth and moustry was lestroyed in the country of our nearest ner thours, but a so from the incalculable danger of having scene, of rebellion and confusion in the in-mediate vicinity of our finest commies. The plan therefore of preventing all exportation of French colonial produce, though the only consistent one in those who attack neutral rights, and the point to which all their support a tile rule of the war 1756 necessarily teads them, is clearly objectionable on the most established principles, both of policy and justice There is, moreover, a very essential distinc-

tion to be made, between the ordinary branches of trade and that commerce which is employed in transporting the produce of the colories to the mother country; which is rather the remittance of their rents to the great body of non resident proprietors, than the exchange of colonial for European commodities. If Guadaloupe or Cuba were countries unconnected with France and Spain, except by the intercourse of traffic, if no turther relation subsisted between Such is the main body of the argu- them, than the West Indi. territories produged commodities, which the Laropean natious required, and must either purchase directly, or procure to a roundabout commerce—usen it might be of some in portance, according to the views with which maritime war is now carried on, for England to harrays this branch of Spanish and French trace, and to posit by taking it into her own hands. The reoph of Cuba and Guadaloupe would then be paid for their produce by Eng ish merchants, and France and Spain would be obliged to may, them circuitously from England But this is by no means the nature of the navigation between those isiands & Europe The proprietors of the colonies, reside almost entirely in the mother countries. The carriage of West Indian produce, is not on account of merchants, who are to sell it again after having bought it is the colony, but on account of absent landbolders, who have no other way of receiving their rents but by having the product of their estates brought over to them. They live not at their farm, but at the market; and their income is transmitted in goods, which they there aispose of.

· Now, by intercepting this communication, what would England effect? She cannot intend to stop it altogether, to prevent the colonial agents from sending any of their revenue to the proprietors, or to intercept it on the way. This would be a kind of warfare quite contrary to the spirit of modern customs; it would be more hurtful to individuals than the entire capture of the colonies where their estates lie, for in that case the conquerors never interfere with private property and only carry the rents of the planter round for them by a channel som what more circuitous. England, then, by interfering in the remittance of those rents, without capturing the enemy's colonies, can on y mean to trade with the planters, topurchase the produce and bring it home, where it will be sold again, and reach at last the consumer in the enemy's country, while the agents of the proprietors remit their rents, not in kind, but in money or hills. The same effect will be produced, it instead of buying the produce, we only cause it to be consigned to English merchants, who, for a certain commission, sell it, and account to the planter or his agents. . Is either case, the colonial proprietor loses absulutely nothin His produce is extried by English, instead of French or American, merchants ; the freight cannot be much greater, in the commission will probably be less; he is paid by bills upon London or Liverpool, instead of Bordeaux or Nantz, For New-Yerk; and a few mercantile houses in Eng and gain a profit woon the consignment instead of the same number of French or American limites. Sirely it is neither for the gain of these individuals, mor for the sake; felicating such a change as this upon the wealth of Erench colonial proprietors, that we are to insist on the exclusion of neutrals from he colony trace of nut enemies, ... IVe injure the enemy sufficiently by forcing those neutrals ito exity, the produce round by their own ports, nstead of allowing it to be transported directly from the colony to the mother country, as ing peace. IThis may raise the price of th groods to the consumersh the enemy's country to the planter, who is most interested in the traffic, ye can do no injury whaterer, funless we can take the colonics where his estate lies; dual proprietors tor until we discover a one

24,000 lbu of heat Chraceas COCOAL Appl

## American."

COM MERCIAL DALLY ADVERTISER

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1806

\_\_\_\_\_\_ GT A SUPPLEMENT accompanies this day's American, containing sundry advertise-

Mr. Pechin,

I was much pleased to see in your paper the nomination of Mr. Moses Brown, as one of the electors for the county, for the appointment of state senators-I beg leave to name cant-T. E Stansbury, as the other. He is a genuine '76 man, or democratic republican, and is offered with confidence, inasmuch as he is generally named by the voters of the ounty, and wil no doubt obtain unanimous suffrage.

Mr. PECHIN,

I have been a subscriber to the American ever since the establishment; have always conceived it to disseminate from time to the those principles that actuated our fathers in seventy six; and so far as I have been able to judg : they have been adhered to since you filled

Lhave taken it generally for my guide in political matters; and as I feel an interest in all elections wherein I am empowered to exercise the right of sufferage, and would wish not to be mistaken in the political opinions of those for whom l vote, N. R. Moore, our present representative in congress, shall again have my hearty support, and as I am to vote for two, I mean to vote for John Commegys, on the part of the city. He was proposed as a candidate to r.pres. nt toe town in congress, in the Evening Post a few days past which I now and then read, ever since then I have minutely perused your paper and was surprised you did not announce it. I was apprehensive he might not be of the right, way of thinking-I was determined to a.k my old friend the first time I went to town, to whom Lalways apply for information; he told me he was born in this country, and that he was a warm supporter of the present administration. Well then says I I will vote for him, and am sure my neighbors will also, if they but know this, and as there is no better way of giving them the information than through you; I was determined as soon as I got home to do it. You will publish my letter as soon as convenient, by which you will serve the good old cause, and particularly COUNTRYMAN.

The Tunisian ambassador, accompanied by James Cathcart, Esq late consulg meral for the Barbary States, arrived on Monday last in this city, where he will continue a few days, being on his way to Boston, where he is to abbark for Tuni. The Ambassader expresses himself much pleased with his reception and good accommodiation at the Winsion House Hotel, South Third street.

[Philadelphia True American.]

Masachusetts Legislaiure.—On Thursday last the Committ'e of both Houses, appointed to examine the returns of the Votes from the several Towns, Districts and Plantations in this Common wealth for Gov. rnor and Lieut. Governor, reported that they had carfully examined all the returns of votes from the several Towns, Districts and Plantations in this Commonwealth, after revising and correcting, a schedule herewith, reported, entitled Votes for Governor & Lieut Governor, or 27th Election, 1806, they find the whole number of votes contained therein for Governor to be 75 thousand 200 and sevent. en; and the whole number of votes. for Lieut Governor to be seventy three thousand five hundred and nineteen. That when said schedule shall be rectified and umended, the whole number of votes for governor will be 73410 and that 36706 will be necessary, to make a choice. That no person has a majority of vote's for Governor. That his excellency Culeb Strong, esq. who had 36,692; the Hon. James Sullivan, esq. who had 36031; J.Sujvan, jesq. who had 357 votes; and the Hohi Win. Heate, esq. who had 85 votes are the four persons who had the ingliest number of votes, are the candidutes for the office of Governor. And that when said schedille shalls be rectified and amended, the whole number, of votes for Lieut. Governor will then be seventy, one thousand eight hundred and seven.-Necessiry to make a choicethirty five thousand nine hundred and

That the Hon. William Heath Idemos cratic republican] has thirty six thousang eight, hundred and eighty, for Lieut: Governor, and is chosen.

The Report of the committee was takensinto concideration in the Senate the sime day, and, from the [General; tepor of the debate, together with the maner maintich several questions, arising from the report, where passed there are many reasons to expect that it will be confirmedeby the Senate.

N: Y. Dally Advertiser:

Captain Ritchie, of the St. Andrew Prised, at Barbailoes on the 3d up. Informs, that on the 12th of April, he fell in with the brig. Union, 48 tlays from the Cape of Good Hope, bound home wit Dutch prisoners the master of which informed him that a French squadron was cruising off St. Helena, supposed to be that under the command of Jerome

A correspondent, having observed the T. T. T. T. T. T. publication of superprime to stop we progress of caterpill red by myans of plaister of Paris, submits, tuette public the following fact, which occurred within . his own knowledge about 30 years high. -A wheat field at the mouth of the Patuzent river was attacked by such quantities of caterpill is, just when in iull head, that after a few days few heads remained uninjured in some de ree; when it was be reed that the caterpilars daily left and returned to the field. This regular marching and countermer, hing j suggested an attempt to destroy them on their passige to and fro, by marking them bale is with beners in a small trench cut around the field, about a spade in depth, and as broad as a narrow spide at top, but rather wider at bottom, in order to detain them sets &c longer in the trench. It appeared evident that if the above experiment had been mr e on the first attack of the caterpillars, very considerable damage must have been prevented, as such numbers were quickly destroyed as to infect the air similar to carrion. No bail effects are recollected to have attended the putrid state of the sir. Nearly about the same time, a timothy meadow, just heading, was attacked, and was immediately mowed. [Telegrafihe.]

Extract of a letter from ... uba, to a merchant in Kingeton, Jan. dated 3d May, 1806. "The celebrated Miranda, a native of Caraccas, has arrived here with a large American ship, and two armed schooners, having on board 250 men, destined to kindle the torch of Revolution upon the Continent. They have a considerable number of arms and ammunition, 10 Colonels, all the Officers of a New Administration and Municipality. 'An embargo was immediately laid on here for 8 days. The greatest part or his people are Frenchmen, who seem to be pretty certain of their undertaking, and who begin here also as well as every where to grasp after the wealth and property of others. It is trul a very hazardous underaking, for it they make a Faux Pas, they will surely not be

" This morning arrived a schooner from Curracoa, with the intelligence that they are at anchor at the Island Bonare, from thence they have sent their Missionaries to preach the new propaganda and wait for answer, tifty thousand men are said to be already collected for this enterprize, which, it is not known yet, where it will begin."

Another letter from a gentleman of same date. " I have to acquaint you, dear brother with my arrival here yesterday. I am very sorry that I was not here a fortnight ago, else I should have had the pleasure of seeing the Conqueror of th Main, Don Miranda, with his Staff and Administration: He is convinced of the sucess of his enterprise, I wish it for Jamaica's sake with respect to the great commercial relation, which it will be furnished with -He is now at Bonare, from whence he has sent his deputies to prepare his party to receive him.-He intends to acquaint your government immedistely to open an intercourse as soon as possible. . He promises protection to all those that int nd to settle themselves in this country, citheir as merchants or as planters."

Married, at Warren, in Virginia, on Saturday, 31st May, Mr. John Patt rson o B lti more, to Miss Polly Nicholas, daugater of the Hon. Wilson Carey L Nicholas, E.q. of that state.

## Mechanics' Bank.

THE Commissioners appointed to receive Subscripi no for Stock in the Mechanics' Bunk of Bultimore, will open the Books for that purpose at the Court-House in the city o' Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 23d instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue them open until 4 o'clock, P. M agreeably to the Articles of Association .-Specie. Notes of the Banks of Alexandria, Columbia, Wilmingt n, of any of the Banks in Philaphia, and of this state, will be taken in payment.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

ENTERED, Sch'r Messenger, White, ... Vera-Cruz CLEARED,

Brig Martha & Mary, Coulson, Antigua Sloop Nancy, Rinsman, Martinique

From the Merchants' Coffee House Books.

Arrived, schooner Rosanna, Billups, 13 days from St. Pierres, Martinique-sugars-Levin Jones. Lest a number of American resselsn one of this port. Spoke nothing.

Of An advertisement respecting a check lost was handed us yesterilay—it was mislaid before the advertiser's name was noticed ; he is requested to furnish us with another copy, or call for the dollar which was left with it. June 13

TURTLE SOUP, WILL be served up from the hour of

11 o'clock, THIS DAY, at better ENOCH?BAYLEY's, Opposite Lower Marsh Market.

June 13\* \*\*\*

round. IN I vervant, yesterday morning, picked up LVL a small bundle of wearing apparel, on the Reister's town turnpike road, which the owner may have, by giving a proper description of it and paying the price of this publication, on application at 23, Water-street

O'A LOT OF THE TOWN HILLEN

HE Subscriber baving duly administered L upon the estate and effects of WILLIAM ASHIVELL, late of Baltimore city, deceased, agreeably to his last will & testament, requests all those persons to whom he stood indebed; a his discesse; to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, on or before, the 20th day of August hext, otherwise th will be excluded from all benefit of the saut estate; and all persons who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make I. Thomas Sprigg, Bagr. speedy payments

BIARY ASHWEDE EXTR.

The letieraling goods, TITTLED to drawlax, ore officed for In sain, by the package on very reasonable terms for notes 4 han s unverfing blue and high Cloths 3 do. for priced de assortati, adoars 2 do Cassimeres Coatings, Plains and white Flannels by the 4 cases Grandurells and cutton Cassimeres 1 do, fire worsted Plush 4 do. Dime ies 10 do Constitution Cords, Velvets, Thick-9 pipes well flavoured real cogniac Brandy White and Red Claret in casks and cases 10 puncheons Rum June 13

Apply to LUKE TIERNAN & Co. FMW 10t

C. S. Konig,

Has received by the Joseph and Phiebe, from

24 boxes German Linen And offers for sale on the usual terms, the follow-

ing assortment, viz: 500 pieces Platillas,

do. Bretagnes,

150 do. Cholets, do. Dowlas,

do. Creas, do. Estopillas,

do. Listados, · do. Checks, No. 2. do. Checks and Stripes,

Hempen and Flazen Osnaburgs, 10 bales 2 bushel bags, and ti pipes French Brandy.

.The whose entitled to drawback.

For Bordeanx,

The new brig JENNIT. O. Coursel, master,

Will sail with all possible dispatch. For freight, having 3-4 of her cargo ready, or passage, apply to

P. A.GUTIER.

Just Received, AND FOR SALI, -

4 pipes real Holland Gin, of a superior qua-

6 puncheons 4th proof and well flavored Jamaica Rum. 10,000 wt. of Bacon, 1-4 of which are Hams,

and in nice order for shipping. Tamerinds in small p. ts, with a general asportment of Liquors and Groceries.

ROBINSON & SPRIGG, No. 68, Cumberland-Row. June 13 FXW4ta

Places are Wanted, For two smart LADS, of good comections. who are brothes. It is the wish of their mos. ther ito place one of them in a respectible Wholesale store, and the other in, a retail store. They have both had a tolerable school education, can be well recommended and will. be beund out as apprendens, provided autable

places offer. For further particulars, apply at this office. June 13

is 'ull whom it may concern. Notice is hereby giver HAT the subscriber will apply to the next Frederick equaty courts to be held in August next, for the benefit of the act of Assembly passed at the last ression of the ganeral assembly of Maryland, entitled an act for

the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. WILLIAM SMITH Woodsbury, Frederick county, ?

June 10, 1806: IAWBELY.

Stolen Stolen

I ROM the window of the subscriber on Frie L' viay evening, a single cased gold WATCH, newly repaired and in complete orders the hands excepted, which were only put on to regulate lief by thwith a gold chain, and seal, on the cornelian of which was the initials I. D. in cypher, over which a crest, an arm and dagger; makers name S. Johnston, London, No. 5666; the face not in the usual mode, having the figure twelve to the lest of the pendant and the joint opposite the pendant. 'A reward of S10 dollars will be paid for the return of the watch, on delivery, and no questions, asked, or 330 for watch and this on prosecution to con-

> AUGUST ATKINSON!

Mr. Rodrigues, FRENCH PHYSICIAN, AND THE STATE OF THE PHYSICIAN, AND THE PHYSICIAN 18: Wilkes-bricer Fell's-Point & French

RECENTLY arrived in this city, thick it. this method of acquainting the public, that its composes various medicines for the care of Venerial, affections, Cancers, Ulcers, Itche Seurvy, Ringworm, Gout, Fevers, Consumption and Dropsey. These medicines are innocent, not impairing the constitution, and inc. ways-disagreeable to the taste sas they lare capable of being kept a long time at sea, withour losing their virtues, they are very convenient for sea faring men. The ingredients he employs in his compounds are roots and berbs. without any mixture, whatever of Mercury From his experience of the mode, of treating the Yellow Fever in the West Indies, ha flate, ters himself, that he can effect a cure when sessonably informed of the symptoms indicative of that disorders. He composes also, a li quid to destroy bed bugs or chiatres, which is already known by several families of this ci y. This truly useful liquid may be had of Mr Alexander Romain, 147, Market street, and at the physician's about Baltemore L. Frederich Ibron Tanbile Road

HE President and Managers have the Last instal ment of Rive Dollars on each share of stock, be pald at the Bank of Maryland, on Tuesday Pers na residing in or near Frederick Town

the first day of July next may make payment to Toba M'Pherson George Bair, jun. Eag 71. and those residing to "IA reprudent conutal, was mare balment of

By order of the president and maharers. J. CENTS NYAMPLERE Sette