American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser

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

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1806

—REMOVAL—

LEVIN P. BARNES,

HAS removed his shop from No 9, to No. 48, South street, where he continues carrying on the Tailoring Business in its various branches, with neatness and dispatch. He also returns his most sincere thanks to his former friends and customers, and the public in general for past favors, and is in hopes that through a strict attention to business, to merit a further continuance of the same.

N. B. Two or three good boys will be taken as apprentices to the above business if immediate application is made.

July 17 d6t-eo2w

Wanted Immediately,

A WET NURSE that can bring satisfactory recommendations, will hear of a place by applying to the printer

July 17 d

LONDON

Porter and Port Wine,

Just received and for sale

100 doz bottles London BROWN STOUT, of very superior quality,
20 qr. casks PORT WINE,
30 boxes fresh PRUNES.

JACOB & WILLIAM NORRIS.

June 19 eo18t

Ben. and Geo. Williams,

No. 3. BOWLY'S WHARF,

Offer for sale, the cargo of the schooner Columbia, captain Eames, from Havanna,

CONSISTING OF

175 hogsheads Molasses,
40 tierces ditto
5 hogsheads Honey,
20 hhds Muscovado Sugar,
30 barrels do.
30 0 Herns?

July 3 d4t-eo4t*

For Sale or Rent,

A VERY convenient two story BRICK HOUSE, adjoining Job Smith's, Esq. For terms enquire of Wm FURLONG, or JOB SMITH, Esq.

June 21 eo1m

For Sale,

8000 weight of first quality COFFEE

NATHANIEL THOMPSON,
Fell's Point.

July 12 d4t.

Nicholas S. & D. Jones,

79, SMITH'S WHARF,

Have received per the William Murdock, captain Gerauld, from London,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

193 dozen old Brown Stout, (of a superior quality, in cases of 6 1-2 dozen each,)
White Lead in Oil,
Vermilion,
Yellow, Red, Black and Blue Paints.

Also, per the Fame, from Liverpool,

5 tons patent Shot, assorted,
5 do Paints,
10 sheets Milled Lead.

And daily expected, the Olive Branch from Bristol,

100 boxes Negro Pipes,
20 do—Tin.

N. B. We will barter 120 quarter casks best English Gunpowder and 16 tons Bar Lead, for Sugars or Antigua and Jamaica Spirits.

June 4 oe

Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership formerly conducted under the firm of SMALL & SAVAGE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having claims against the said firm will present them to John Small for settlement, and those indebted will make payment to either of the subscribers.

JOHN SMALL,
SEVERN E. SAVAGE.

N. B. The business in future will be conducted by JOHN SMALL.

July 15 (16) d4t

To the Voters of the City and County of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my friends in the city and county, to offer myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, and feeling a consciousness that I possess the necessary qualifications to discharge the duties attached to that office, I now come forward and respectfully solicit your votes and interest at the ensuing election; assuring you, that, if I should become your choice, I shall make every exertion to discharge the duties attached to the office with punctuality, integrity and humanity, as far as may be consistent with the interest of those whom I may have the honor to serve.

JOHN KERNS

William Merryman

Informs his friends and the voters of the city and county at large,

THAT he continues to solicit their patronage for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election.

June 19.

WE, the subscribers, of the city of Baltimore, do hereby certify, that Mr William Merryman has acted towards us, as his creditors, in an honorable and upright manner—and has settled with us, we believe, to the utmost of his ability; and much to our satisfaction.

We are convinced his failure in business proceeded not from his own misconduct, but from those misfortunes incident to trade.

And further, after the insolvent act was passed in his favor, he shewed no disposition to use it to our injury, but made us, his creditors reasonable liberal propositions as to convince us of his correct intentions towards us.

Peter Hoffman & Son — John Walraven
Lulls Tiernan & Co. — George Huffman
Cit. & John Conrges — Calhoun & Lanemot
Sold Levin Wickerd — Philip H. Fries,
Walter Jenkins, for — Jas. Chalmers, jr. for
W. Jenkins & Co. — John Chalmers and
Alex. R. Brown — Son.

February 13. eo

Stone Cutters.

THE subscriber offers to stone cutters generous prices for piece work, or one dollar and seventy five cents per day

GEO. BLAGDEN,
Capitol, City of Washington.

July 8 d

Horses for Sale.

JUST arrived from N. Jersey, several young, sound, well broke GIG HORSES. Also, a few elegant SADDLE HORSES—Which will be warranted sound by the owner, to the satisfaction of the purchaser. Apply at Mr. Myers's Tavern, Market-street, near Frederick-street.

July 16 d4t*

Sale by Auction.

ON SATURDAY NEXT,

The 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold for cash,

A LOT OF GROUND, in fee simple, fronting 25 feet on Swan-street, near the centre Market, and running back 67 feet 3 inches, with a Brick Stable and Coach House erected in front, and a Frame Dwelling House on the back of the lot.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

July 17

A few Gentlemen

MAY be accommodated with complete BOARD, in a central and pleasant situation of the city. Enquire at this office.

July 17 d4t

Chesapeake Insurance Company

JULY 14th, 1806.

THE President and Directors of the Chesapeake Insurance Company, have this day declared a Dividend of Thirty Dollars on each share of stock in said Company, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 4th of August.

JAMES CALHOUN, President.

July 15 tu&f

For Sale,

A FEW boxes of old Medoc CLARET, of a choice quality, fit for immediate consumption; imported in 1805, by Lewis Du Bourg, (entitled to Drawback.) Apply to

JOHN BARON,
Near the Theatre

June 8 eo

Seize the lucky moment!

THE drawing of the Precincts Market-House Lottery is now rapidly progressing and will be finished with all convenient speed. Not one of the capital prizes is yet drawn; in consequence of which, the wheel has gained the astonishing sum of *Fifteen thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty One Dollars.*

TICKETS at EIGHT DOLLARS

May be had of the subscribers; who have divided a small proportion of the few remaining tickets into shares—Price for Halves, $4 25—Quarters, $2 25.

SAMUEL VINCENT,
No. 44, North Gay-street.
SAMUEL COLE,
No 3, Light-street
GEORGE DOBBIN,
No 3, Baltimore street

July 14

This day is published,

And for sale at Keatinge's Bookstore, 164, Market-street. Price 6 Cents,

AN authentic account of the trial of JOHN BANKS, for the murder of his wife MARGARET BANKS, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in New-York, with account of his confession and execution, July 11th, 1806.

The deep-rooted depravity of the man whose trial the above is an account, and his strange conduct since he was taken; his perfect indifference as to his fate, and his frequent confessions in a thoughtless manner, have led some to believe that he was insane.

This contains a just, true and impartial account of the trial, &c. with his confession before Theophilus Beckman, Esq. and also some other circumstances and conduct of the prisoner, correctly copied from the original, printed in New-York, and received by the mail, July 14, 1806.

Also may be had as above, neatly bound,

Curran's Speeches, best edition, neatly bound
Murray's Reader, new edition
Beauties of Poetry
American Nepos
Walsh's Arithmetic
And a variety of new publications.

July 16 d4t

50 Dollars Reward

FOR TOM JONES, A RUNAWAY.

ABSCONDED from Linvill's Comb Factory, No. 70, Market-street, on Sunday the 13th instant, an apprentice boy named THOMAS JONES, but more generally known by the before mentioned name; he is almost 18 years old; 5 feet 6 inches high; very slender built; brown complexion; grey or blue eyes; stoops when walking, in consequence of his right leg having been broken when young; down look, and very fond of the company of negroes, and much adicted to gambling with them. He is a great liar, and will occasionally condescend to steal, and sometimes get intoxicated. Had on when he went away, a coarse shirt and trowsers of German-Linen; an old hat with one or two holes in it; he has been accustomed to sail on board craft from hence to the Eastern Shore, particularly up the bay, until about 12 months since, during which time he has wrought at the comb making business, in my factory. I will pay any person who apprehends said boy, if in the city, 15 dollars; if in Baltimore county, 20 dollars; or, if out of the state, the above reward, with all reasonable expences to secure him in jail, or bring him home to the subscriber.

JOHN H. PRATT.

N. B. I have little doubt but he is lurking about the wharves, or the vicinity of the city—Masters of vessels and others, are forwarned against harboring or carrying off said boy at their peril. J. H. P.

July 16 d6t

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on Sunday evening, the 6th inst. a small DOG; white all over (his ears excepted) being a light brown, lately cut in the form of a Lyon. Wore a brass collar, on which was engraved, "I am Ann Wood's beauty, and whose puppy are you." The above reward will be given to whoever brings said dog to John Thornton's schoolroom, or Mr. Fifer's, No. 107, Green-street, Old-Town, and no questions asked.

July 16 d1t

Observations on the Speech of the honorable John Randolph, Representative for the State of Virginia, in the General Congress of America, on a motion for the non-importation of British merchandize, pending the present dispute between Great Britain and America. By the author of War in Disguise.

[CONCLUDED.]

"But to return from this digression—If new considerations of justice, now arise to satisfy the people of the United States, that their demands are groundless in point of right; new and more powerful motives of policy, have also been furnished by the late changes in Europe, to reinforce the arguments of Mr. Randolph.

"What hopes, let me ask, can they now retain, of the moderation of France, and how truly alarming to them ought to be the prospect of a maritime peace in Europe.

"While a hope remained of a continental balance of power in the old world being restored, it was natural for the people of the United States to suppose themselves neutral in point of interest, in the event of the war, as well as in their actual relations. But which of their politicians will now be hardy enough to dispute the opinion of Mr. Randolph, that the navy of England is the sole bulwark of American commerce, and that our ruin would insure their own.

"This enlightened patriot (for though as an American addressing a republican audience, he says some things which an Englishman cannot approve, he fairly deserves that name) will I doubt not now further extend his views and discover more clearly the Trans-Atlantic projects of French ambition which the war alone suspends.

'Colonies are one of the favourite and avowed objects of Napoleon's views, and where are rich colonies to be obtained, so easily and so speedily, as in Spanish America? What! will the conscience of Bonaparte shrink from the guilt of despoiling another branch of his murdered master's family? or is it the patient character of his policy to wait for the slow restitution of agriculture in St. Domingo, when finally regained by exterminatory war, rather than possess himself at once of all the existing wealth and all the commerce of Cuba?

'His measures during the last peace furnish no argument to the contrary.—They were suggested by gross ignorance of the true state of St. Domingo, and he therefore began where he would otherwise have ended. Besides, he was then kept a little in check by the yet unbroken power of his late enemies, and by the difficulties of his domestic situation; but the next opportunities of sending armies without obstruction to the new world, will be better improved. Hayti may serve for a feint, or seen perhaps for a genuine, though secondary object; but Cuba will be occupied and ceded, and some of the feeble continental colonies of Spain will be next reduced. Louisiana will be resumed, and the southern states of the American union will soon experience the effects of their interior system, when opposed to the hostility of an insidious and unprincipled neighbor.

"But in these prospects, new perhaps to English eyes, and yet demonstrably of real probability, I am losing sight of my intended limits, and forgetting that I must not delay to give Mr. Randolph's important speech to the public at this very critical juncture.

"Without therefore extending further these views of colonial usurpation, I would ask the citizens of America seriously to reflect, that the maritime power of England could alone avert from them such evils, if France were disposed to realise them.

"Would armies be sacrificed in the work? What then!—Did the waste of human life beget remorse at St. Domingo? The tyrant has besides a horrible interest, in the deathful character of his Trans-Atlantic enterprises.

"Be it remembered that in the European countries which he has subjugated and in those which he still means to subdue, there are myriads of ardent spirits whom their conqueror would be happy to dispose of in distant military service, just as he basely sent the patriot Polish legions, to do his murderous work, and perish in St. Domingo.

"How copiously might the untractable spirit of this free country, if it were conquered, add to the miserable numbers of high minded victims. Brethern of America, the idea though strange and dreadful, is not beyond the range of possible events, that the volunteers of England may be sent to reduce the Spanish colonies, and to shed your kindred blood.

"But America might fall even before her parent. A brief period of peace would suffice to restore the marine of France, enormously as she has now extended her means of multiplying ships; for she has found that soldiers may soon be taught nautical skill enough to man her fleets, at least as well as they have been lately manned with French and Spanish sailors. In our own service a landsman is soon converted into an ordinary seaman, and there is no motives so strong with Bonaparte for desiring that peace for which he is now busily angling, as the present impossibility of sending his soldiers to sea for education, without risquing their captivity, and the loss of the ships that carry them.

"But for such an enterprise as the conquest of the Spanish colonies, a large naval force would not be wanting; armies might be landed there without resistance, large enough to maintain, as well as to accomplish, the easy work. The mother country, far from protecting, durst not encourage them to resist, and I am persuaded that at this moment nothing averts a French yoke from the colonies both of Spain and Portugal, but the impervious barrier of our navy: nay, that nothing suspends the fate of those mother countries themselves, but the fear that their colonies would be lost, from the want of a fleet to secure them.

"Does America then hope that we shall sustain the war forever, under all the discouragements which her injurious conduct add to its other evils—that we shall protect her in spite of herself, and let her bear away all the best fruits of our naval empire, while we are at all the charge of its defence.

"Such conduct indeed, were there no other alternative except that of peace with France, at the present most disadvantageous moment, might be wise and necessary, for nothing could be more infallibly self-destructive, than our now throwing open the sea to Bonaparte.

"But every Englishman does not concur with the great majority of the nation in this opinion.

"There are writers among us, who even seem to regard the enormous aggrandizement of France by land, as a good argument for opening to her boundless ambition, and implacable hostility, the important passes of the ocean; who even magnify our danger from her recent territorial acquisitions, as reasons for allowing her to reap the full and immediate benefit of their commerce, and to combine with her former immense resources, the new means which they copiously afford for the restitution of her navy; who, because we cannot give back to the right owners, the territories she has ravished from other nations, would advise us to endanger our own; and who think that as kings have been the victims of our quarrel, our most honorable course is to ratify without delay, their constrained renunciations, and shake hands with the usurper over the ruins of their thrones. Such opinions too loud, though falsely I admit, of popularity, may even of ministerial patronage

"Let not then America, seeing perhaps our obvious interest better than these British politicians, suppose herself perfectly secure from that fatal event, a speedy peace between England & France; but let her beware, lest by further discouraging our navy, ruining our colonies, and baffling all our remaining hopes in the war, she should at length dispose us to that desperate expedient, to her ruin as well as our own.

"But I am forgetting that to the people of England, and to the British cabinet if necessary, not to the people of America, these pages are more immediately addressed. I am also again forgetting, that the purpose of this publication is urgent, and that my present object is only to deprecate a hasty and fatal decision.

"If the judgment of those whose determination would make controversy useless, does not shut out further argument, I shall find time enough perhaps to open in a better manner, the new bearings and relations of this momentous subject: and to maintain, if necessary, the ground I have already taken in defence of our national rights.

"I may then, perhaps, reply to my English, as well as my yet unseen American, antagonist. I may possibly make a convert of one of the former, who now imitates the practices which he defends, by engaging in controversial war under the neutral flag of a crait, for his opinions are founded on such erroneous premises, as may be easily corrected; and I may possibly even be able to reply with gravity to the chief argument of my other opponent, which courageously maintains that *it is our interest, to nourish the colonies, and protect the commerce of an enemy.*

"Meantime, I must leave these assailants to spend their cross fires on each other; for the one declining the question of right, denies that it is our *interest* to suppress the trade in question; the other admits the *interest*, but disputes the *right*.

"Let me for the present conclude, with a few brief suggestions to a British minister, on the supposition, that a statesman of this country can be really disposed to give way to the present claims of America. And I will further suppose that statesman to be Mr. Fox; not merely for the sake of enlivening the idea; but for that of professing that no difference of opinion on such a subject could diminish the unfeigned respect which I feel for his manly, generous, and amiable character; since its very virtues would sufficiently explain to me the source of our disagreement.

"Pause," I would anxiously cry to 'him, on a measure which if once adopted, can never be recalled.

"Reflect, that a stronger case for the operation of the rights in question, than 'that which now exists, cannot possibly 'arise. The present emergency, the 'new state of the war the new system of 'annoyance adopted by the enemy, at 'least in its widened compass, and increased practicability, nay the very evils 'experienced by former cocessions, might 'now, independently of their voluntary 'nature, clearly justify their entire revocation, much more the rejection of 'claims founded on a fraudulent abuse of 'our indulgence.

"But if you now give way, and give 'way to an imperious demand, founded 'on an asserted right—if you lower your 'top-sails at the bidding of a state which 'has not a ship of the line, while above 'seven hundred British pendants triumphantly maintain the empire of the ocean—henceforth you can set up no fair distinction, you can alledge no duress of 'temporary necessity, to avoid the fatal 'precedent—a principle on which your 'belligerent energies greatly depend, is 'lost and abandoned forever.

"Reflect also, that by this retractation 'of a principle which our government as 'well as its supreme tribunal of prize, 'has strongly, practically and as I maintain, consistently, asserted; you will sink 'our credit in Europe, and give countenance to the foul charges of Bonaparte. 'We shall reasonably be regarded not 'only as the tyrants of the sea, but what, 'if not more odious, is at least more 'contemptible, as pusillanimous tyrants, 'who are insolent and audacious when 'unapposed, but sink back from spirited resistance.

"Nor is it in Europe alone, that we 'shall in our this infamy. America 'herself will despise us—Our friends in 'that country will be ashamed, and our 'enemies will triumph. Your tardy 'compliance will not be ascribed to a 'sense of justice, or a spirit of conciliation, but to commercial panic, and the 'dread of a non-importation law. The 'advocates for violent measures will exult in the success of that insolent policy, which has sent you menaces, 'instead of arguments, and non-importation resolutions, instead of embassadors. In a word, our concessions 'will purchase for us among our Trans-Atlantic brethen, not good will, but 'derision and contempt.

"Look next to the consequence to our 'navy, our colonies, and our commerce.

"Do you mean to make peace 'with France, are you sure of such 'terms as you are prepared to accept? 'Remember still, that you have no assurance, nay scarcely a rational hope, 'that any peace you may now make 'will last a single year; and that the 'concession now demanded will not lose 'its validity as a precedent, when you 'shall be compelled again to draw your 'naval sword, [illegible] as Mr. Randolph forcibly puts it, 'not for Quebec 'or Pondicherry, but for London and 'Westminster—for life.'

"But if Bonaparte will not give us 'peace, or if we are wise enough not to 'accept it from him at this juncture, then 'advert to the consequences of these 'concessions, even during the present 'contest.

"I will not detain you with a description of them; I have stated them elsewhere; and need only add, that if you 'consent to depart from the principles 'now acted upon in our prize courts, our 'planters, and West-India merchants will 'soon again be driven by an oppressive 'competition, from all the foreign markets 'of Europe. The ruin of our East-India 'company too, will be advanced with an 'accelerated progress.

"After all, to what would I persuade 'you? to quarrel with America? By no 'means. But treat with her more deliberately; to treat with her on her own 'soil, at the seat of her government, and 'in the bosom of her citizens; to treat 'with her, after the popular effervescence 'excited by self-interested men has had 'time to subside, and the voice of reason 'and justice has been deliberately heard; 'to treat with her, after she has been 'fully instructed in the recent measures 'of Prussia and France, and in the system now concerted for our ruin.

"The contrary course of a precipitate 'submission to the demands of Mr. Jefferson and his minister, would no doubt 'be more valuable to them, and to the 'party to which they belong. But though 'I feel high personal consideration and 'respect for those gentlemen, they are 'not precisely the persons with whom a 'British minister would wish to adjust 'this most important controversy. I may 'be mistaken in their public views, for 'I profess no great acquaintance with 'the interior politics of America; but 'it is certain that they are regarded in 'that country, as partial to the cause of 'France, and consequently not partial to 'England.

"The Congress of the United States 'alone can declare war, or alter the pacific relations of that country. There can 'consequently be no danger of being involved in a war by delay, before a British minister, can be sent across the Atlantic. The American ambassador can 'have no manifesto in his packet. The 'advantage therefore of treating under 'the eye and ear of a Congress, and of 'a people, among whom a very considerable minority, at least, are disposed to 'moderation and peace, is undeniably 'great.

"The only objection I can imagine 'possibly to arise against this expedient, 'is, from the passing of the limited non-importation bill, the fate of which is yet 'unknown, and which is represented as 'containing a clause making its operation depend either on the fiat of the executive government, or on that of its 'minister in this country; or as other accounts intimate, on the bare event of 'our refusing immediate compliance 'with the demands of the American government.

"Now such a bill either has, or has 'not been passed by the Congress.

"In the latter case, the difficulty will 'not arise, but in the former, I hesitate 'not to say, that it makes your compliance, consistently with any regard to the