American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1806.

For Sale—cheap, A SECOND-HAND STAGE and HAR-NESS complete, wit a pair of HORSES .-Apply at No. 17. North-street, Old-Town, to DANIEL STIVER & SONS.

A good riding Mare,

WITH Saddle and Bridle, will be bartered for MECHANICS' BANK STOCK, at par She may be seen at the Hansestic Hotel .-Apply at B. Chastellier's Broker's-Office, Bryden's

August 23.

Charles C. Egerton,

OFFERS FOR SALE, 1232 cases Medioc, Cantinac & Branne Mowton CLARET, of superior quality, 7 years old, 329 cases common CLARET, 153 do. WINE DE GRAVE,

20 do. CORDIAL, 4000 WE CARACAS COCOA, 22 half hhds. Graves' While WINE, 6 bales containing FLANDERS CHECK, NAPKINS, and 3 4 BRINS.

.108 hhds. Marvland & Virginia TOBACCO. August 16

Notice is hereby given, HAT I intend to petition the county court for Queen Ann's county, to be held the fourth Monday in October next, to extend to me the benefit if an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the selict of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session in the year eighteen hundred and five.

JOHN LEATHERBURG. Queen Ann's coun y, August 19, (23) d8t

Sale by Auction.

Is just arrived in the ship Tentacuo, from Operto. and the schooner Ethan Allen, from Trinidad. and will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'c.ock, on O'Donne.l's wharf, near the head of Frederick-street dock, on a liberal credit, 10 pipes

22 half pipes > 16 qr. casks) 6J boxes Lemons 32 bales Walnuts

of the very first quality PORT WINE.

59 hhds. of very prime Trinidad Sugar. THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

August 23. Claret Wine.

250 cases first quality Medoc CLARET WINE, entitled to debenture, is just received and offered for sale on accommodating terms, ISAIAH MANKIN;

Who has also for sale, Prime Green Coffee, Entitled to drawback

Holiand G:n, Cognac Brandy, Aloque Wine,

Imperial, and } TEA, Foung-Hi sim } Glanber Saltza Enler and white Wine Vinegar

Designa Prines,
Peticul Salmon in small kegs, Brieferel, in barrels,

Richmond Tobacco, &c. &c. in ust 25

Strayed Away

ROM the Susscriber some days since, a email black and white COW; her left horn bending in more than the right; her bag and this white; a small white spot in her face; she was bought of Adolph F. Plate, by the sabscriber, corner of Alisanna and Marketstreets, Fell's Point, who will pay a liberal reward it brought home.

August 23.

SARAH BRATTON.

Literary Notice.

This Day is Published, by WARNER & HANNA, THE HISTORY OF

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,

Emperor of France and King of Italy. In 1 octavo volume of 416 pages, printed on find paper, and embellished with 2 engravings, the first of which is, a view of the grand and decidive battle of Austerlitz, and the other a plate of the Bastile-Price handsomely bound to non-subscribers, \$2 50 cts

The subscribers will please to call for their copies an the Book-stores where they subscrib. est for tham. Augustit. 18

For Sale,

OLIVE MILLS, with about ten acres of LAND, on docterate terms if application is made before the first day of next month—the . said mills is sith te on the Herring Run, about 3 miles from Bakeinore, and in complete order for manafacturing wheat. Any person wishing to purchase, mey liew the property and know the terms by applying to

LARKIN READ. B mn. 18

A new arrangement for a pleasant; convenient and cheap RIDE, on the hest road, and to and from one of the

handsome retreats in the neighbourhood of Baltimore. HE public are respectfully informed that a STAGE will run regularly til the last of October next, between Peck's Inn. GOVENS TOWN, and Decoracy's sign of the Phoenix, opposite Christ church, and next to Baltimore street bridge : to Irave Baltimore Fat To'chick A. M. and Govens town at Mclock P All and again leave Baltimore at M. and lastly ou return, leave Govenstown ent 71P.M.

Price of fare, cach passenger, only 25 August 13

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

munication must speak for itselî. The editor has neither inclination nor ability forgetted. The coloss of popularity of the ciently known to all. These made it a to impart to it a higher interest than what. President seemed to mock at all opposi- duty to require from that government it intrinsically possesses.

To such of his republican friends as miy expect from him some apology for having lent his columns to its publication, his answerds fearless and ready. He has published this production:

Because he holds it to be a correct There was every thing to lose, nothing principle that the Press is free for the to gain. The minority had only to compublication of all opinions and statements, promise their principles, to berray their relating to fublic matters, which are duty to themselves, their constituents, subjects, and carried into Spanish ports, couched in decent and forbeating little and their country, in order to enjoy the gnage. Let the editor of a public jour- countenance of the administration, to etnal devote himself to whatever side it may sure the approbation of the public for . suit his conscience or his interest to sup- time, and their own contempt forever port, he ought to recollect that his haper. They had but to acquiesce in measure itself should be "opened to all parties, & which their conscience and judgmen i fluenced by none," with regard to any condemned, and swim in ignoble secu-Essays which are tendered to him for pub- rity with the corrent of the day. They lication:

common with his republican friends, the estimated the difficulty, they had the us, which however was soon retracted, temporary warmth and the petty schism fortitude to encounter it. Let it be ad- and the right confirmed. Then high ofof which such a communication may be mitted, for a moment, that these genproductive, he cannot but rejoice at the tlemen were mistaken in their views; | gress establishing a collection district on discussion itself, which it is likely to pro- still I pronounce, that he who does not voke. Aow all mustery may be expected applaud their independence and firmto be at an end. The secret mess ge of ness, is unworthy of the name of freethe President, the whole proceedings of man. They had the courage to assert Congress during clos d'doors, and it is to and maintain the deliberate convictions b. presumed, the main spirit and force of of their hones: judgment against the the argumenis employed by the republi- proudest, authority, and pref rred the can minority during these secret proceed- hazard of their popularity to the surings, will now be laid before the nation. render of their understandings and con-Nothing seems to be wanting to make the sciences. Let the people look to it. Is chain of History complete, but the argu- there any danger of a dearth of time-servments of the republican majority, and an ers, under any administration which errice view of the wishes and designs of has the power of rewarding them? that the administration. All the facts will due respect will not always be paid to the then be laid open to the people, and it loaves and fishes? The history of this plenipotentiary to repair to Madrid, and, will be in their power to form their own government, of every executive with regal in conjunction with our minister resident con-lusions; to censure or condemn ac cording to their unbiased and unsuspici- the members constituting the republican ous judgments. Vague surmises will no minority be dismisse I from the confidence longer pass for indisput ble truths; nor and employment of the people—can they can half-surpressed rumours about confi- look for any thing like independence in dential messages, be officred as sufficient | their successors? It would indeed be an grounds for condemning the administra- idle expectation. They must enter upon tion.

think that the confidential message of the President ought to have formed an exception to these principles, he has to reply; that he has published that message.

Because he can no longer hesitate to believe, that this confidential message himous sin in the political decalogue. has long since been in the hands of the very men, from whom alone it was im- Presidential project, however criminal? portant to withhold it; the ministers of foreign powers resident in our own coun

Because even admitting the supposi- A bouse of representatives so consitu co tion that it is now for the first time to be must dwindle into a mere clamber is: presented to the cabinet of Madrid, its enregistering ministerial edicts and of retribution. from the wrong doer, and same purpose. publication can have no longer any effect. whilst she loging of the constitution were upon our negociation with that cabinets | preferred, its substance would ranish. As long before the message can arrive in On the third of December, 1805, the Europe the pegocistion must either be pesi link stublic message was laid before proken off or successfully concluded:

Because he is well apprised of the fact, that this confidential message has already been exhibited to the eyes of several go isticus for a settlement of differenceindividuals, and he can see no satisfac. have not had a satisfactory issue. Spotory reuson whr the people at large shoul ! deciding on its merits:

that if Congress were at this moment in other claims in no wise connected with session, it would itself take off the in- them; yet the same practices are renewjunction of secrecy from its own mem- ed in the present war, and are already

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EAQUIRER.

SIR, THE events of the last session of Congress have furnished ample cause of speculation to the curious, and of regret to every true friend of his country. The mystery which enveloped their proceedings, and beneath which some of their most important transactions yet remain shrouded could not conceal from the most careless observer, that a schism had arisen in the republican party. But the causes | this hope we have now reason to lessen memorable occurrence, all is darkness, confusion and contradiction.-The public mind, impatient of suspence, and as if despairing of further information, seems to have out-run the evidence, upon which alone its judgment should have been bottomed. So far as their opinion can be gathered from the public prints, the voice of the people has declared for the administration. In this decision, perhaps, it might have been the duty of the republican minority, and of their friends, to acquiesce, had a fair view of the subject been laid before the public. But knowing, impelled to offer to the world some facts nd observations, which may enable them to form a more just upinion of the con-

dust of the republican minority, during and French privateers, fitted out princithe last session of Congress, and of the inctives by which they were probably actuated.

It'must be obvious to the most superficial eye, that etery consideration of u selfish or prudential nature, would have distunded any min, or act of men, among the Tepublicans, from an open opposition to any leading and lavorite measure of the Executive, at that juncture. The presidentof the U.S. kad just been re-elected by a great and impaining ma-

joint es the people. The acquisition of

a political idol, on whose alters, he where dated to question its infallibility, mus prepare 10 bleed. In this posture of affaire. all opposition was indeed a forlorn hope

powers, must answer the question. Let To such of his republican friends, who to lay aside the suggestions of their own understandings, and conform themselves in all things to the wishes of the cabinet The first lesson which they learned would the executive standard, as the most Would such men dare to oppose any From the very nature of their appointment, they must become the puppets of

liations during the former war, for which not have an equally fair opportunity of sehal famally acknowlalged hersel responsible, have been refused to be Because he cannot entertain a doubt, compensated, but on conditions affecting of great amount. Our commerce thro' the Mobile continues to be obstructed by ally delivered to us, and not go out of arbitrary duties and vexatious searches. Propositions for adjusting anticably th boundaries of Louisana have not been acceded to. . Whilst however the right is New Orleans are required to depart withunsettled, we have avoided changing the out further delay. It ought to be noted state of things, by taking new posts, or strengthening ourselves in the new territories, in the hope that the other power would not by a contrary conduct oblige us to meet their example, and endanger conflicts of authority, the issue of which may not be easily controuled. But in which led to this afflicting event are still our confidence. Inroads have been reburied in obscurity. In the history to this cently made into the territories of Orleans and the Mississippi. Our citizens have been seized, and their property plun dered in the very ports of the former, which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government. I have therefore found it necessary, at length to give orders to our troops on that frontier to be in readiness to protect our citizens, and to repel by atms any similar

the two Houses of Congress. The ag-

grassi as of Spain were specially n ticed

"Wit S ain, (says Mr. Jesserson) ne-

aggression, in future. It should be kept in mind that the " piratical acts" (mentioned in the second paragraph of the same message) "comes I do, from the most indisputable proof, mitted at the very mouths of our harbors, that facts have been mistated, opinions by private armed vessels, some without misrepresented-much truth suppressed, commissions, some with illegal commisand more falshood suggested; -approv- sions, others with those of legal form, ing at the same time, from my heart, the but transcending the authority of those course which they have pursued, I am | commissions, plundering and sinking our vessels, and exposing their crews in open boats or on desert shores," were nerpetrated chiefly, if not exclusively, by Spanish

> pally, from the Eastern ports of Cuba. In the third paragraph, Congress was called upon to make effectual and deternined opposition to the new principles interpolated into the law of nations:-In reserence, no doubt, to certain de cisions of the British court of admiralty. This address was re-echoed by a spirited (however precipitated) resolution of the

Virginia assembly. On the 6th of December, the following confidential message was received from the President i

Louisians had given an eclat to the Ex- lie of The depredations which had been eculive and cast a splendor around the committed on the commerce of the United The importance of the following com- admitistration, in which every minor il - States during a preceding war, by persons fection the government was eclipsed and under the authority of Spain are suffition. Unmindful of past and dear bought indemnification for our injured citizens. experience, the republicans had erected A convention was accordingly entered into between the minister of the United S'ates at Madrid, and the minister of that government for foreign affairs, by which it was agreed that spoliations committed by Spanish subjects, and carried into ports of Spain, should be paid for by that nation, and that those committed by French hould remain for further discussion. Before this convention was returned to Spain with our ratification, the transfer of Louisiana by France to the United ed as disagreeable to Spain. From that moment she seemed to change her conwere not insensible to the danger of the first manifested by her protest against the Because however he may lament, in opposite course; but whilst they coully right of France to clienate Louisiana to tence was manifested at the act of Con-

le Mobile, althoughby an authentic declaration immediately made, it was expressly confined to our acknowledged limits; and she now refused to ratify the convention signed by her own minister under the eye of his sovereign, unless he would consent to alterations of its terms, which would have affected our claims against her spolittions by French subjects carried into Spanish ports.

" To obtain justice, as well as to rethere, to ende vor to procure a ratification of the former convention, and to come to an understanding with Spain, as to boundaries of Louisiana. It appeared at once that her policy was to reserve herself for events, and, in the mean time to keep our disserences in an undetermintheir legislative duties with instructions | ed state. This will be evident from the papers now communicated to you. After nearly five months of fruitless endeavor to bring them to some definite and satisfactory result, our ministers ended the teach them to consider any variation from | conferences, without having been able to obtain indemnity for spoliations of any description, or any satisfaction as to the boundaries of Louisiana, other than a declaration that we had no rights eastward of the Ibervillej and that our line to the west was one which would have left the administration, for the time beinge us but a string of lind on that bank of The river Mississi: pi. Our injured citias to boundary, each party was to take its own course. That which they have chosen to pursue will appear from the documents now communicated. They authorise the inference that it is their intention to advance on our possessions, until they shall be repressed by an opposing force. Considering that Congress alone is constitutionally invested with the power of changing our condition form peace to war, I have thought it my duty to await their authority for using force in any degree which could be avoided. have barely instructed the officers stationed in the neighbourhood of the aggressions, to protect our citizens from violence, to patrole within the borders actuthem, but when necessary to repel an inroad, or to rescue a citizen or his property; and the Spanish remaining at here that since the late change " in the state of affairs in Europe, Spain has ordered her cruizers and courts to respect our treaty with her.

" The conduct of France, and the part she may take in the misunderstandings between the United States and Spain, are too important to be unconsidered. She was prompt and decided in her delcarations that our demands on Spain for French spoliations, carried into Spanish ports, were included in the settlement between the United States and France. She took at once the ground that she had acquired no right from Spain, and had meant to deliver us none eastward of the Iberville: her silence as to the western boundery, leaving us to infer† her opinion might be against Spain in that quarter. Whatever direction she might mean to give to these differences, it does not appear that she has contemplated their proceedings to actual rupture, or that at the date, of our last advices from Paris, her governmen had any suspicion of the hostile attitude. Spain had taken here. On the contrary, we have reason to believe that she (France) was diposed to effect a settlement on a plan analogous to what our ministers had proposed, ‡ and so compresensive as to remove as far as possible the grounds of -future collision and controversy on the Eastern as well as Western side of the

Missis-ippi.

"The present crisis in Europe is favorable for pressing such a settlement and not a moment should be lost in availing ourselves of it. Should it pass, upunproved, our situation would become much more difficult. Formal war is not necessary, it is not probable that it will follow; advance the object of peace.

" But the course to be patsued will require the command of means which it belongs to Congress exclusively to xield or deny. To them I communicate every fact material for their information, and the documents necessary to enable them to judge for themselves. To their wiedom then I look for the course I am to pursue, and will pursue with sincere zeal that which they shall approve."

This message with the documents accompanying it was referred to a secret committee consisting of Mr. John Randolph, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. John Cotton Smith, Mr. Mumford, Mr. Williams, of S. C. Mr. Bidwell, and Mr. Brown.

It may be proper to remark that this message, although deemed by the clerk. [as he stated to the House] to be a part of the secret journal, which had been or-States took place: An event as unexpect- | dered to be printed, was nevertheless omitted; nor has the omission ever been satisfactorily accounted for. The House inct and disposition towards us. It was | by a subsequent vote refused to make it The chairman of the committee to whom

the confidential message was referred, immediately waited on the president and informed him of the direction which had been given to it; expressing at the same time his willingness and readiness to cooperate, as far as his principles and judgment would permit, in such plens as the Executive might have devised for the cocasion. He then learned, not without some surprize, that an appropriation of two millions was wanting to purchase Florida. He told the president, without reserve " that he would never agree to such a measure, because the money had not been asked for in the message: that store friendship, I thought a special mis. he could not consent to shift upon his own sion advisable, and accordingly appointed shoulders or those of the house, the pri-James Monroe manister extraordinary and per responsibility of the executive, but that even if the money had been explicitly demanded he should have been sverse to granting it; because, after the total failure of every attempt at negociation, such a step would disgrace us sorever; because France would never withhold her ill effices, when by their interposition she could extort money from us -beeause, it Great Britain, with whom we had serious matters of controversy, did not consider our supplying her enemies with money & 's a breach of ourneutrality, it must inspire her with contempt for any attitude of resistance which we might assume towards her-that it was equally to the interest of Spain and of the United States, to accommodate the matter by an exchange of territory;" (to this mode of settlem ut the president seemed much opp-sed) "that the nations of Europe, like the Baibary powers, would hereafter refuse to look at the credentials of our ministers, without a prezens were thus lest without any prospect vious douceur," and much more to the

[TO BE CONTINUED.] * Coalition between Austria, Russia, and G Britain, it is presumed.

† Leaving Mr. Talleyrand "to infer," that it would afford him a second glorio soccasion of dipping his hands into our pockets.

‡ Our ministers had proposed to surrender our claims to compensation for the withholding of the right of deposit at New-Orleans, and for spoliations, Spanish as well as French, and to establish the Colorado as the western boundary of Louisiana. Although the Colorado is a vast distance to the west of the existing limit between the two nations, it was evident, from the face of the dispatches that our minieters, in agreein; to establish that river as the b undary, had been obliged to exceed the authority of their instructions; (the government of the United it tes claiming to the Rio Bravo.) This proposition (the ultimatum on our part) was rejected by the court of Madrid with disdain; and thus ended the negociation. Yet France, it seems, was disposed to a settlement on " analogous terms;" althong . Mr Talleyrand had, in the most dictatorial style, declared that our claim on Spain, for French spoliations carried into Spanish ports, " must be abandoned."

6 It is believed that the Louisiana treaty was antenated to obviate this very difficulty. If money,-why not warlike stores, or even fleets and armies!

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA COURESPOY-DENT.

RAISING OF SHEEP.

MR. EDITOR. -- I was, lately much pleased with seeing a wool carding machine in operation. It is one of thes: valuable. labor-saving machines that I e form the business completely, and much better than it could bedone by hand, and at a lower, rate-The rolls spin faster, make better yarn, & consequently will werve better, & more durable cloth, blankets, linsey, or stockings :- But more, wool will be wanted, it it can be so much easier manufaçtured. Sheep are profitable animals if. they are rightly taken care of and, the last winter being savourable, I believe the stock generally encreased, in number at the rate of 60 or 70 per cent. The farmer has stables, racks and mangers for horses, and gives them plenty of good. hay and grain; while not one out of ten provides for housing and feeding their sheep through the winter, in a manner. that merit description or imitation, it is therefore hoped, that some short direction on the subject will not be improper presuming that every farmer will make such or additions or deviations as may suit his own fancy.

The sheep house may be situate at the end of the barn, or at the leeward of some shelter; the back-side and ends should be built of stone sour feet high, und the Jength 30 to 40 feet by 10 feet wide but must be open on the front, which should face to the south cast. A small a but the protection of our citizens, the spi- trought should be set fast to the wall. rit and honor of our country require that the whole length of the building, but no force should be interposed in a certain sodder rack. Let the yard in front be degree. It will probably contribute to well closed in which set s small berrack, and fill it with fine bay, or corn fodder,