

and its power will be employed by the majority, emolument and power. Such a family popularity ever had, and ever will govern, in every nation, in every climate, hot and cold wet and dry,—among civilized and savage people; christians and mahometans; jews and heathens. Declamation against family pride is a pretty, juvenile exercise; but unworthy of statesmen. They know the evil & danger is too serious to be sported with. The only way God knows, is to put these families into a HOLE by themselves, and set two watches upon them; a superior to them all, on one side, and the people on the other.

"There are a few popular men in Massachusetts, my friend, who have I fear, less honour, sincerity and virtue, than they ought to have. These, if they are not guarded against, may do another mischief. They may excite a party spirit, and a mobbish spirit, instead of the spirit of liberty, and produce another Wat Tyler's rebellion. They can do more. But I really think their party language ought not to be countenanced; nor their Shyboleths pronounced. The miserable stuff that they utter about the WELL BORN is as despicable as themselves."

"Let us do justice to the people, and to the NOBLES,—for nobles there are, as I have before proved, in Boston as well as in Madrid. But to do justice to both, you must establish an ARBITRATOR between them."

(a) Monarchical or regal REPUBLICS! What can the man mean? "A republic is a free state without a king." Bonaparte's Imperial Republic is in point with John's Monarchical or regal. But who in his senses would think of calling the French Empire a Republic? John was so extravagantly fond of regality that he could not help applying it to all things.

When the people, who have no property, says Mr. Adams, feel the power in their own hands to determine all questions by a majority, they ever attack those who have property, till the injured men of property lose all patience, and recur to finesse, trick and stratagem to outwit those who have too much strength, because they have too many hands to be resisted any other way. Letter to Samuel Adams.

The contest between the United States and Great Britain was grounded on the principle that taxation and representation are inseparable. Because the U. States were not represented in the government which assumed the right to tax them, they revolted from it.

Now, wherever taxation and representation are practically inseparable, those who, in the language of Mr. Adams, have no property, will always, in the incipient proceedings of government, have in their own hands the power to determine all questions by majority. For whether taxation be direct or indirect, the many, who have not the kind of property meant by Mr. Adams, pay taxes, and paying taxes they have all the rights that appertain to those who have. According, therefore to that very principle of government for which the U. States contended with G. Britain, the many must have the power so deprecated and odiously slandered by Mr. Adams. And why not? Those, principally, whom Mr. Adams, abandoning the principles of the revolution, and taking refuge in the fortress of all that is most noble, would exclude from the pale of the elective franchise, achieved our independence. They are in fact the props and stays of every country, whether in peace or war. The merchant, to whom, perhaps, he would extend the right of suffrage, is of no national moment in comparison with the labourer, the artist, the mechanic, the husbandman, whom he would utterly exclude from it. In peace, the latter produced wealth by their labour; in war, they maintain government by their arms.

But thank God, in despite of Mr. Adams, we have a government in which those who "have no property" constitute an immense majority. What then do we set? The remark of Mr. Adams verified? Do they who have no property attack those who have? Experience contradicts him. The rapacious attacks which he represents as naturally and necessarily emanating from republican government, have never yet been made among us. The men of property have not been plundered, nor are they in the least apprehension of being rifled of their wealth. The great Bandit of a nation, of whom the wealthy have need to be afraid, is the monarch for whom he contends.

Samuel Adams had remarked that the love of liberty is interwoven in the soul of man. The opinion is correct, and worthy of the distinguished patriot. What says John in reply? So it is in that of a wolf, and I doubt whether it be more rational in one than in the other, until a man is enlightened by experience, and civil and political institutions, which are at first produced and constantly supported and improved by a few, that is, by the NOBILITY.

This is an odd comparison. The wolf and the man, not known, are placed by our late Federal President, upon a level. But where has the soul of man, not ennobled, been raised above its wolfish condition by the NOBILITY? View the poor in Great Britain, and on the European continent. See them, poor wretches, borne down to the earth by a NOBLE and intolerable oppression.

Are they not brutalized by this very Nobility? What would be their condition here, were a similar nobility established amongst us? Nothing better.

Declamation against family pride, says Mr. Adams, is a pretty, juvenile exercise, but unworthy of statesmen. They know the evil and danger is too serious to be sported with. The only way, God knows, is to put these families into a HOLE by themselves, a superior to them all, on one side, and the people on the other.

What is this hole, to use the language of our late worthy President, and who are to be put into it? The hole is an hereditary house, and the persons to be put into it are the NOBLES, such as Mr. Adams says they have in Boston, ready made to hand. This, according to him, is to be a permanent branch of government; one of the Corinthian pillars of polished order. But then there must be a Superior to them all, on one side; that is, a King; and the People—poor creatures he sticks them any where—on the other. This is exactly King, Lords, and Commons! How egregiously has the country been duped! How admirably has the term federal, that master fraud, concealed from the public eye a rank monarchist! But enough of John. Let him live and repent. Let us, in future, beware. We should set it down as a maxim that the chiefs of the federal party are monarchists. In this we cannot be deceived. SAMUEL ADAMS.

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1806.

A Vermont paper, announces the failure of the election in that state by the people of a governor. The legislature, which commences its session this week, must therefore make the election.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. YUNDT & BROWN, Please to announce that T. JORDAN, the person who passed a counterfeit 50 dollar bill, of the Bank of Baltimore, in our city about 2 weeks ago; was on the 18th instant arrested and committed to prison, in New York. There were found on him, hundred, as well as fifty dollar counterfeit Bank Notes, of the Bank of Baltimore, of which the public will please take notice.

Yours, J. COX.

Method of cleaning silk, woollen and cotton goods, without damage to the texture or color: Grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clean water, and pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another vessel of water: let the mixture stand till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated, then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the fecula, and preserve the liquor for use. The article to be cleaned should then be laid on a linen cloth, on a table; and having provided a clean sponge, dip it in the potatoe liquor, and apply it to the article to be cleaned, till the dirt is perfectly separated, then wash it in clean water several times.—Two middle sized potatoes will be sufficient for a pint of water. The white fecula will answer the purpose of tapioca, and make a useful nourishing food with soup or milk, or serve to make starch and hair powder.—The coarse pulp that does not pass the sieve, is of great use in cleaning worsted curtains, tapestry, carpets, or other coarse goods. The mucilaginous liquor will clean all sorts of silk, cotton or woollen goods, without hurting or spoiling the color; it is also used in cleaning old paintings, or furniture that is soiled. Dirty painted wainscots may be cleaned by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and afterwards rubbing the wainscot with it.

Interments in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, from the 10th to the 17th inst.—Adults 23—Children 12—Total 35.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED, Schr. Victory, Campbell, St. Jago Packett, Scurr, St. Augustine CLEARED, Schr. Enterprize, Briggs, Curacao Polly, Bangs, Boston

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books. October 21. Arrived ship Virgin, Auld, 63 days from Amsterdam—ballast—Ogleby and Winchester. The brig Numa, Wilson, had arrived at Amsterdam 14 days before captain A. sailed, in 27 days from Baltimore. The day he sailed was boarded by an English brig, who pressed two of his men and treated captain A. very impolitely. Left a number of vessels before reported.

Also, ship Six Sisters, Snowden, 63 days from Bristol—tin, iron, glass, &c. Charles Wirgman. Left a number of vessels already reported, August 24, lat. 48, 37, long. 18; spoke ship Mary, from Norfolk, for Artwerp, out 38 days, September 4; lat. 40, 16, long. 22; ship Carlisle, Gibson, twenty eight days from Amsterdam for Baltimore. Off Nahant, schooner Betsy, 86 hours from Marblehead for Martinique, and

schooner Betsy, from Martinique for Boston.

Also, schooner Vigilant/Sloat, 18 days from Curr coa—Cocoa, Wood & Skins—William Taylor. Left brig Amazon, for New York, in 10 days, and sloop Patty of Philadelphia, just arrived. Off Patuxent, passed the barque Amelia, from the City of St. Domingo, bound up.

Susquehanna Canal Company.

THE proprietors of the Susquehanna Canal, are requested to attend the semi-annual meeting of the company, at Bryden's Inn, in the city of Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 27th day of October instant, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon.

By order of the governor and directors, S. STERETT, Secretary. October 22

John Campbell White & Sons,

ARE NOW LANDING & FOR SALE, 60 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy, 12 cases Bengal Indigo, 200 bags heavy black Pepper, 50 quarter casks Sherry Wine, 25 chests Imperial Tea, 131 chests Young Hyson Tea, 10 bags Pimento, 10 casks Bar Lead, 95 bales Cassia. October 22

John Wood & Co.

HAVE received per the ship Diana, from Liverpool, and offer for sale at No. 18, Calvert-street, 57 packages of Cotton & Woollen Goods; Among which are,

Elegant Laces, Ditto Printed Dresses, Fine and Common Printed Calicoes, Ditto ditto ditto Furnitures, Cambric Mullins and Dimities, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Plains, Carpeting, Baizes, Flannels, &c. &c. October 22

Slater & Roy,

84, Market-street, HAVE received by the Diana, from Liverpool, and Six Sisters, from Bristol, The BALANCE of their FALL GOODS, making their assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, CARRIAGE MOUNTING & BRASSWARE, extensive and complete.

Also, 400 boxes Tin Plate, 4 casks Spelter, Spanish Brown, &c. October 22

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, 60 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy, 400 casks Claret, first quality, 10 do. do. Medoc, 7 years old, 200 seroons Royal Orange Jesuit Bark, 40,000 Porto Rico Green Coffee, 500 boxes best Spanish Segars, 78 cases White Sugar } Cuba 30 do. Brown do. } 20,000 bottles Red and White Claret, put up for the East India Market, 400 cases old Medoc, 12 bottles in each box, 60 baskets Sweet Oil, 12 large bottles each. The whole entitled to drawback. Also, 2 boxes superior Gatinos Saffron, 80 barrels Rosin and 50 of Pitch. P. A. GUESTIER. October 22

John Buffum,

No 84, BOWLY'S WHARF, HAS received per sch. Victory, capt Campbell, from St. Jago de Cuba, 18 hds. best retailing Molasses, 18 barrels Muscovado Sugar, 14 sacks, about 300 wt. Caraccas Cocoa, 250 Spanish Hides, 150 Goat Skins, 14,000 wt. Nicaragua Wood, 8 Anchors, from 800 to 1,400 lbs each. And by the Susan and William, capt. Luze, from Boston, 15 bales Beerboom Gurrals, 250 boxes Cod Fish, 750 Gunny bags.

In Store, 50 Bales and trunks Calcutta and Madras Goods, consisting of Beerboom Gurrals, Clittabily and Judea Bafias, Jannah Sannas, Murgungee Mamoodies, Muzzapore Chintz, Madras Handk's (standing colours) Ventipulam do. Blue and White Salempores, Supercannums, Punjuns, &c. &c.

Also, 20 pipes Corsica Wine, 25 half do. Catalonia Red do. 5 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy, 20 barrels Frankincense, 80 boxes Dipt. Candles, 30 do. Mould do. 200 bags Calcutta Sugar, 1st quality, 80 do. Heavy Black Pepper, 350 do. Allum., 80 pieces Ravens Duck, 2 trunks black and coloured Italian Sewing Silks, 1 box do. do. do. Crapes, 1,000 Gunny Bags.

The principal part of the above goods are entitled to drawback, which will be received in part payment. October 22

5 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the stable of Mr. Josias Pennington, Esq. near Baltimore, on Wednesday the 19th inst, a bright bay HORSE, about 10 years old, with a large blaze face; a small mark on his left ear; two or three white feet; newly shod before and only one shoe on behind, accustomed to the wagon and a good gig Horse. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber if the horse is brought home, near Hart's meeting-house. SAMUEL C. MUNT. October 22

A gentleman arrived yesterday, late supercargo of the ship Willing Maid; he was cast away on Bahama Island and was picked up by the Hope, Captain Wm. Sedler, and returned his thanks to the crew for their generosity. The owners of the Hope will be so good as to deliver up every thing that was delivered to them, for the good of the underwriters. JOHN M'GREGORY. October 22

SCHOONER JULIET, Adv. raised (for Philadelphia) in the 1st page, removed from Smith's to Frederick-street dock. October 22.

Sale by Auction.

This Day. The 22d instant, at 11 o'clock, at Nichol's wharf, Fell's Point, will be sold, the following articles saved from a wreck of a schooner at sea, in lat. 38, 40, long. 70, 20, and about 70 tons burden, apparently new, by the Danish brig De Erindshap, Peter Ones Former, master, of Altona, viz. 15 Puncheons Rum, entitled to drawback, 2 Pumps, 1 Iron Camboose, 1 Anchor, 1 Main-mast, cut in two pieces, 1 Main-boom, 1 Top-sail-yard, Some Sails, Running Riggings and Blocks VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING, The 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, at the vendue warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, will begin the sale of A General Assortment of DRY GOODS, on a liberal credit, and some damaged WOOLLENS, &c. for account of the underwriters, for cash.

And at 12 o'clock, 64 hds. and 40 barrals Muscovado Sugar, 5 hds. and 33 boxes Clayed do. 20 puncheons Rum, 50 hds. Guadaloupe Molasses, 150 bags Coffee, and a parcel of the best Caraccas Cocoa, 50 qr. chests of very choice Imperial & Y Hyson Tea, being a part of the same cargo that was sold the last week, 15 pipes Madeira and Catalonia Wine, A few qr. casks of very choice Port do. 20 casks of the best English Gun Powder, in sealed pound papers, 200 bags Pearl Barley, and 4,000 lb. Gum Arabic. THOMAS CHASE, Auct'.

Holland Gin.

Now landing from on board the schooner Harmony, Captain Lockman, via New-York, A few pipes 4th proof HOLLAND GIN, of excellent flavor. For terms apply to HUGH THOMPSON.

Who has in store, Antigua Sugars, of good quality Jamaica Rum, 4th proof A few seroons of very first quality Flotant Indigo

A small invoice Rose and Duffel Blankets Rice, in tierces Claret of the very first growth of France, of the vintage 1801, in casks of one and two dozen each, calculated for family use, Ditto for exportation, entitled to drawback A few tons Logwood, and about 40 tons Tastic—which will be either sold low, or shipped on freight to Europe. October 22

Just Received,

And for sale at the Bookstore of GEO. DOBBIN & MURPHY, A collection of POEMS and Fugitive Pieces, written by a gentleman of distinction, at BALLSTON SPRINGS. LITERATURE. Additions to BALLSTON SPRINGS, Price 12 1/2 cents each. Also, A neat edition of MOORE'S EPISTLES, ODES, &c. In different bindings. October 22

For Sale,

TWO hundred white HATS, among which are fifty green unders, light, and neatly trimmed, from five to six inches in the brim, calculated for the West India market, will be sold on reasonable terms, for cash or approved paper on a liberal credit, by RUNYON HARRIS, No. 188, Market-street. Who has on hand, A quantity of mens' & youths' black HATS, which will be sold wholesale or retail. Shippers and country merchants may be supplied by the case or dozen, put up in the neatest manner to ship or send in the country. October 22

A Waggon-maker

MAY hear of a good situation for carrying on his business in a shop adjoining a blacksmith's shop, by applying to the subscriber on the Philadelphia Road, about one mile from the city. EDWARD STAPLETON. October 22

Wanted,

TWO or three apprentices to the Boot and Shoe making business, from 14 to 17 years of age. JOHN DUNCAN. October 22

A handsome stone,

BELONGING to a watch-key, was lost, it is believed, in the neighborhood of the Theatre, on the afternoon or evening of Monday last. A reward of THREE DOLLARS will be given the finder, if it is lodged with the printer. Should it be dishonestly offered for sale it is requested it may be stopped. October 22

A Teacher Wanted.

A CLASSICAL and French Scholar, who will undertake the tuition of a number not exceeding twenty pupils, is immediately wanted by the subscribers. He will be required to move to and from the vicinity of the city, as the subscribers move with their families, and he will be allowed an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. A school-house, &c. are provided for the summer residence, in an agreeable and healthy situation, free of rent. Enquire of SOLOMON ETTING, J. A. BUCHANAN, or JAMES SLOAN. October 22

Caution.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trusting any of the crew of the Bremen ship Jupiter, as I am determined not to pay any debts of their contracting. D. GATJEN, Master of the ship Jupiter. October 17

William Wilson & Sons, Have for sale, received by the Diana, and other late arrivals,

Irish Linens and Lawns, Rose Blankets, in small bales, Checks, Tickens, Tickenburgs, Rouans, Brown Plastics and Folls, Holland and Irish Canvas, Japanned Ware, Crut Frames, Nails and Spikes, Copper Bolts and Spikes, and 120 boxes Tin. Octo er 22



NEW LINE,

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE PACKETS for the accommodation of passengers and transportation of goods by the way of the old Court House Point, on Elk River, New Castle, on the Delaware.

The public are respectfully informed, that on SUNDAY NEXT, the 14th instant, a new, convenient, and expeditious line of Packets and Stages, will commence running between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, where passengers will be accommodated in a very superior style.

A Packet, with elegant accommodations will leave Bowly's wharf, Baltimore, at nine o'clock every day in the week, Saturday excepted, and with a favourable wind, will arrive at the Court House Point in five hours, at any rate in the course of the same day—where good stages, with careful and experienced drivers, are provided for the conveyance of passengers to New Castle. A packet will leave New Castle, for Philadelphia, immediately after the arrival of the passengers, which, with a favorable wind, will arrive in three hours and a half.—And it is positively conditioned, that no unnecessary delay shall take place, to prevent expediting the trip.

A Packet will leave Paul Beck's wharf, the next below Market-street wharf in Philadelphia, for New Castle, every day in the week, Saturday excepted, and on the arrival of passengers at New Castle, they will be immediately sent on to the Court House Point, where a Packet will always be ready to receive and convey them to Baltimore. The subscribers have erected good and substantial wharfs and warehouses at the Court House Point and New Castle, for the reception of goods, and have appointed competent persons to receive and forward them as soon as possible; and they have established public Houses at the same places, where passengers can be accommodated with Fish, Crabs, and Wild Fowl, when in season, and every other delicacy which a rich, fertile, and highly cultivated country will afford—and need be under no apprehensions of detention from low tides in either the Delaware or Chesapeake Bay—the landing on Elk River is 7 to 8 miles below French-town, and the navigation to the wharf sufficiently good for ships of 300 tons; in New Castle they possess the same advantages, having 16 feet water directly along side the wharf.

The importance of thus shortening the distance on the Elk River must be obvious to every traveller.

The subscribers think it almost unnecessary to make any comments on the advantages of this line, over every other yet established—they flatter themselves that their packets will be found superior in point of accommodations and sailing, to any others in the United States. The four packets in the Chesapeake Bay, are commanded by the four old captains, that formerly sailed the French-town Packets, viz. Trippe, Taylor, Ferguson and Owens, who are all interested; and those in the Delaware, are commanded by careful and experienced men. The Road from the Court House Point to New Castle, is through a beautiful level country, and can be travelled at all seasons of the year in 4 hours or less. Passengers travelling by this route can frequently be landed in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, on the night of the same day, that they leave either place.

It may not be amiss to inform those unacquainted with this route, that a packet left Philadelphia on Sunday last, and arrived at New Castle in three hours and twenty minutes; the passengers were conveyed from thence to the Court House Point in four hours, and had they been disposed to come on to Baltimore, they could easily have arrived there in five hours—making the passage through in twelve hours and twenty minutes. It is not to be expected that impossibilities can be performed, such passages can only be made when the wind is favourable.—They have also provided waggons for the conveyance of goods to and from New Castle, and the Court House Point; and can always deliver them either in Philadelphia or Baltimore, as soon as any other line of packets. The subscribers do not wish to under-rate any other establishment of this kind, and their only wish is to do justice to their own—and by their assiduity and attention to merit a share of the public patronage. For freight or passage apply to the captains on board, or to

JOSHUA & GEO. WARD, No. 101, Bowly's wharf, Baltimore. GEORGE HAND, jr. ROWLAND ELLIS, or WILLIAM BETHELL, Philadelphia. October 22



Philadelphia Packets. Old Line,

VIA FRENCH-TOWN & NEW-CASTLE.

A Packet leaves the lower end of Bowly's wharf every day at 9 o'clock, A. M. (Saturday excepted). These boats have accommodations for passengers equal to any others in the Chesapeake Bay; and the proprietors will make use of their utmost exertions for the convenience, comfort and dispatch of passengers going in this line. The most careful and experienced captains are employed, and the proprietors consider this route as having advantages over any other that can be established for carrying passengers and goods, by water and land, between Baltimore and Philadelphia—the land carriage being only 17 miles; they are the more confirmed in this opinion, having themselves made trial of the other places, which they intended for that purpose.

The importance of thus shortening the land carriage, from 7 to 9 miles, must be obvious to every traveller.

For freight or passage apply to the captains on board, or to W. M'DONALD, No. 103, lower end of Bowly's wharf, N. B. The passage for the present will be lowered from \$3 75 to \$2 50, on the 1st of September 13.