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PRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1807.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

DIFFERENCE WITH AMERICA.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Though the present disserence between this country should terminate without breaking dut into open hostilities, yet as the point may be, at future periods, agitated not only with America but with other nations, it is of great importance to have a full and distinct view of the question and of the principles which apply to it. This is the more necessary, as the question is, in some measure, new. We have no direct authority among the most eminent writers on the law of nations. This is perhaps less to be regretted than some may imagine. With respect to the abstract right, their authority might have been valuable. But our situation with regard to the ocean is at present so singular that it imposes new duties and establishes new relations, and consequently the opinions of early writers, as to the point of policy, would not have much weight under circumstances which they could not have had in their contempla-

tion. They would only have served to - mislead that numerous and noisy herd who are for applying old and narrow maxims in all cases; and whose heads are impenetrable by the variation of times and circumstances. The few obzervations which are here submitted to vour consideration may, perhaps, be us fel to those who have not turned their attention to the subject; and, if they should be of no other benefit to those who have examined it, they will at least anord tilem additional reason to be satisfied with their own information.

There are two points here to be considered:-lst, Whether a nation whose seamen have gone over to another nation, has a right to have them restored? And 2d, In what manner ought the right, supposing it unquestionable, under all the circumstances, to be enforced? On the one point there will be a pretty general concurrence: on the other, opinions will be widely different.

It may be poper here to observe, that . in a question of right, whether it relates to sea or land, every nation must be considered as on a footing of perfect equality. It would be idle to waste time or words on those who contend for exclusive rights for as from the circumstance of our dominion over the sea that is, our superior power on that element. Tie dectrine would go to establish a symena of comple e despotiera, both in the internal concerns of perticular states, and between different nations. Power and region are ideas essentinky distinct, and those who confound them, can never arrive at just conclu-_siotis. Nations and individuals have often acted, and do uct. as il, according to the assertion of Hobbes, power were right, or at least the foundation of right - but neither the actions of men, mer the assertion of Hobbes, can after the

nature of things.

The question of abstract right then, lies in a very nairow compass. Natural justice is the same between individuals. If my neighbor has got possession of my property, or of my servants, for their services are unquestionably my proser y for whatever time I may have engaged them. I have a right by the law of nature, first to demand restitution, and next to enforce it if refused. The same thing holds with regard to nations, for they have a right to the services of their own subjects. Cicero has said, that a man has a right torremain in a society, or teare it or give up his privileges, as he away chuse, and reckons this one of the dirmest foundations of liberty.— Grotius, Pullendorf, and Vsttel, have accopted the same opinion with some limitation. Bu. however this may be, there care be no question that the state has a right to the services of its subjects, as long as they continue such—and the more necessary the services of any particular class may be to its interests and preservation, The more imporative flust be the motive to put this right in strict execution. The abstract right, therefore, to have our own scamen restored to us, admets of no dispute.

But a just right may be exercised in a very wrong manner; and the manner is here the chief consideration. If any of my neighbor's family or servants should, without his knowledge or connivance, have taken my property, I have no right in the first instance to take wim by the throat before I have explained the nature offiny claim, and allowed him to examine into its, mesits. I have a right to sull reparation-but he has a right to be allowed to make that reparation in the manner least offensive to him and least prejudicial to his interestive in doing tayself justice; Thave noriginated do lajustice to another.

upon and conceal my property in some of his warehouses; or if my servants should conceal themselves there, I have no right, in the first instance, to break open these warehouses andrummage them, till after I have represented the case to him. and demanded restitution-ifhe refuses, then my right to break open by force & search them commences, not coner. Upon the same grounds, if our seamen go over to any other nation, we have an unquestionable right to have them back; but we are bound in the prosecution of that right to have recourse, in the arstinstance, to the least offensive means that circumstances can admit of. We have no right in the first instance, to enter the ships of that nation by force; neither have we a right immediately to commence any hostilities The government, as the head and representative of the Society, ought first to be applied to, that it may have the opportunuy of doing'us justice, in the manner least off nsive and prejudicial to itself. It it refuses to make the proper reparation, then, and not till then, we have a right to use violence. This is the course which we should reasonably expect to be pursued towards ourselves, and it is, therefore, the course which we ought to pursue with respect to others.

But it may be objested that this dostrine would go to overturn our right of learch in every inflance. If we have a right to fearch, in order to flop contraband goods, and to hurt the commerce and relources of our enemies, have we not a much clearer right to fearch for our own leamen? Those who reason in this manner have Looked but superficially into the subject. We have an unquestionable right to injure the commerce of our enemies, and to. prevent neutrals from a fording them assistance How is it to be exercised? From the natue of the thing, neutral governments cannot have fuch controul over their subjects as to prevent the violation of this right. No manner, then, of enforcing it remains, except that of learching, and an odious method is jultified by it. necessity. But with regard to our feamin, the cale is totally different. The power of the neutral government, our own vigilance, the attachment of men to their own country, and other circumstances, are fully sumeions to remedy the evil, or to prevent its ever readily ing fuch a height as to remier the method of fearch necestary. The necessity is at least problematical. It has not as yet arisen, and it is quite foon enough to act upon it when it ari-

The late attack on the American frigate, therefore, cannot be defende .. That we Lad u right to have our leamen, if they really were ours, is beyond dispute; but the method taken to entorce it was wrong, whether we refer the question to die law of nature, or to the estab lithed utages of nations; for even supposing the necessity of this method of fearch to have been clear, cuitom required a previous general notification from one Government to the other; and as the cale was in fome mealure new, the notification was the more nechizy. Our Government, it is faid, have disavowed the proceeding. If that be the fast, of course no imputation as yet or it reit upon them.

The situation of this country with regard to the ocean is unjuralelled. It we were to sift minutely every way in which the commerce of neutrals assilts our enemies, and to obstruct accordingly, our power is to fweeping that we would almost ruin the commerce of the whole wertt, and nearly deprive some nations of the necessaries of life. Policy, therefore, require, us to consider whether, for the lake of depriving war enemies of , a comparatively slight auvantage, we ought to lubject outlelves to the fracted and exectations of all the world. The gain would be trifting, the loss immente, and our policy, therefore, cannot be doubt-

At 2 time then when almost unexampled moderation is to peculiarly necessary, it is unfortunate that an ad thould have been committed no less outrageous in point of thrict juttice than in point of policy. It is to be withed that our Minillers may make every reparation in their power, and not ad with that intemperance wnich is lo often the attendant of weaknets and fully. The avowed opini ins of feme of diem however, authorife the most serious apprehensions. There are among them who which apon our acting up to the rigour of our audract rights. Let them follow up this principle if they can, and they will find that one unavoidable contequence results from fucia a policy, which is, that it would be the right and the policy of almost all nations to hance for the purpole of routing out from the earth a jeople who consider their interells as dirictly opposed to those of all the rest of mankind. Yours, &c.

CIVIS.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY. LONDON, August-21. - THE BRIG FRIENDSHIP.

This was the cafe of the American thip carrying a number of French minitary and marine officers and men from Baltimore to Bourdeaux, reported in our paper of yesterday, and which hood over for judgment this day.

&The Learned Judge, Sir William Scott, in

giving his judgment this day, observed, that this was the cate it a neutral thip captured on fulpicion of being hired as an enemy's transport; and the question was, whether, at the time, she was exerciting the fair and legal rights of a neutral ship, or violating those rights, by lending herself to the service of an enemy, for the purpose of transporting persons of a military charader and in the service of that enemy? The owner of this thip was a subject of the U. Sta es of America, and the master or commander a Frenchman by birth, but fince a naturalized American. The latter was inftruded by the former to proceed with the cargo of staves, he then on board to Baltimore, and there to take in as many pattengers as he could for Bourdeaux; and from this it was inferred by the learned gentleman for the claimant, that this was a mere mercantile transactions But the Court was bound to go farther, and fee the nature and amount of this cargo, and of what description of persons shole passengers were: and they were found to be perions of a military and naval character, returning (nath of them from St Bomingo) 40 their own country, and in the service of France, and invefted with that character the whole of the time. They were put on board by a fervant authorified by the Goy, rument of France, and a perion on board tuvelled with a command over the fett; all of whom, on their arrival at Bour-

It was nothing to the purpose that these persons were no; in the ad of proceeding upon any patricular expension, or immediately employed against this county, they were not once divetted.

desiux, were to present themselves before the

Marine Officer of that place, and with its or-

ed, that neutrals carrying arms and military flores to antenemy's peri, were liable to condemnation, how much more so was a neutral carrying the very thing which alone could give effect to those arms and stores! But it was laid. that ther: was a cargo on board this vellet and that it was a well known fact that thins taken up astransports, both in this country & France. were never permitted to take any descripcion of cargo whatever on board; he admitted the fact; but it was an infult on the understanding to call this, which amounted to no more than ballall and tonnage, a cargo; and it might have happened, that there being no French transport convenient at that time over which the French Government might exercise an authority as to the sargo, they found it necessary to take this ship upon any terms they could get her. What the express terms were, the court could not lay, there being no contract before it; but the court would prefume a contract exilling between the owner of this velfel & the French agent who put those perions on board. The veiseis of the enemy could not carry troops in that way. Was it then he would ask, to be permitted to neutrals to step in and fill up the biank? Certainly not; and whatover might have been the contract between these perlo s, he was well convenced the Gove ument of the United States was totally ignorant of fuch pactices, and would as it ongly & as anxious condemn them as the Covernment of this country. If this ha been the cale of a ten defabled offices or in valided men returning to their own country to spend the remnant of rheir lives in peace and rethement, it would be another querion, and the court and the gover-ment would never proceed with handnels; quite the comraty. But there perfons were adually invelled with powers and authority under the French Government ; and formed, he would call it, part of the military marine of that country. Under all the circumitances, therefore, it was nie opinion, that time thip was as much a French transport in the Service of the French Government as it the had been built in a French port, and be onged to a French subjest. The judgment of condemnation was accordingly anomical.

NEW.YORK, October 19.

FIRE Wood.—It is a lact, that at no period within our recoilection, has inc wood been so high in the fail as at ton time. Walnut is from 28 to 30s. and oak from 18 to 20s. As it is probable that boatmen and those interested may be inclined to keep this fact as much as possible to themselves, we think it not amiss to publish it.

Hartem Race Course. - A match race, for lobe dollars alide, was run yeller by over the courle ut Harlem, be ween Mr. B. : '3 hor e Pill Consul and Mr. Terhane's Pip to Sultan. At hirting the odds were in favour of First Conful 20 to 15-after the firft heat, the bets were even .- Tippoo Sultan came off the victor, witning both heats. There was a very numerous, and tolerably fain snable, concourte of people on the ground.

PHILADELPHIA, Odober 20.

This merning an Election for Mayor of this city took place in the Common Council Chamber, when Robert Wharton, Eig. was unanimounty re-elected to that office.

The Calions throughout this Late, are generally much the fame as to the retalt as they were last year; the majority on the democratic side may be expeded to be encrealed about fourteen votes in the house of representatives and four in the senate,

JERSEY ELECTION. From certain information wescan ftate, that there will be a greater republican majority in both houses of the legislature than there has been any year heretofore. There will be 35 republican to 18 federal niembers an the floor

of joint mesting. The thips Affred and American Hero Lave been carried, by a Sicilian frigate, into Panza, a small illand on the Naples there.

PITTSBURGH, Odleber 13.

A sew days after James Homiton was murdered at William Foutk's farm, as men ioned a the Gazette of the 29th u.t. a young man of the name of Nathaniel Aithin was appreint i.d as being concerned in the murder, and after examination committed to the jailt lieur county for trial.

On Saturday night, the 31 init about thre o'clock, an armed party, contilling of endir or nine men, came to the jail, wo of ti.cm entered it, and presented a cocked gua ar the breatt of the jailor, commanding him to the door of the room in which in an rais confined, and fet him at liberty, fweeting that if he refuted they would put him to water and allo threatened to kill his wife if the make the least noile. The jailor, intimidated by their threats, opened the door, the priloher elcaped, and has not fince been heard ct.

A letter ha- been found, addire's d to Mr. Jams Fowler, (areiation of the girl that gave tellimony against Aitkin) advising them often i her out of the country, as nothing ie. can fave himself and property from dellruction. The following is a copy of the letter:

"Mr. FOWLER, "Str-Send immediately away that informer from your house, or im-sediate and complete devastation will come on your property and person-Send her out of the country; the fecret hand is too numerous and blord; to let you harbor her many days longer. - Aitkin appears to be made guilty: I am your triend, and have got a hint of the plot against you; nothing can lave you but clearing her out. Do as you may, I have warned you of your danger. I am clear of what may come on you by the blood flained hands of the new reared Moliawks and Shawanese Indians. Thy friend adds no more, but remains,

"TOM THE TINKER." Under the letter, is the representation of two guns, lying cross ways; indicating the kind of weapons that would be made ule of against Mr. Fowler, in case he did not comply with the threats contained in it. We have midershood that he was obliged to fend the girl away, being fully perfuaded that the threats contained in the letter would be put in execu-

In Chansery, Sept. 22, 1807. ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Doctor Michael Pue, deceased, made and reported by Edward H. Dorsey, as trustee, he ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the Wist day of November next: Provided a copy a this order be inserted three Tuesdays or three Fridays in the American, before the 21st day of October next

The report states that the amount of the sales was \$3127 77.

True copy.

NICHOLAS BREWER,

American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1807.

RAMSAY'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON .-This work, which is now for sale at the bookstores in this city, is one that ought to occupy a place in the library of every man of tast and patriotism. No writer has been so successful as Ramsay in striking out the true lineaments of Washington's character. He has divested it of all unnecessory incumbrances arising out of the events of the ever-memorable revolution. You read, and the great chief rises upon your view, till, at the close of his biography, the strong and full likeness of the General stands before you, in the most vivid and impressive colors. Ramsay has done his duty. The incidents of the American hero's life are stat d with impartiality, and the volume is to ally free from the contemptible asmessity of party-spirit. The work is rendered the more valuable, by the contents of an appendix, which includes several important and interesting papers.

The first session of the terth congress of the United States will constitute at Washington City on Meany The President's Message is by ad for with anxiety. Mea in travel e premier expect it will all and them on h interestion as will enable them to produced in their business with more considence than at present.

The investigation of Burr's conduct has been drawn out to tach a length, and the drawl has bleometic infaterally tedeces to requery of al

most every determinant, but we have a meetive a u selve- i mined in nor sommir; the buti is et ugh all its minutiæ. We that, however, e or lete, in a day or two. Geo. Wilking o's tell turn ne, and the doctoren s, by him ref rred to we fhall do this more for the face of put ing them or record than any thing of er; for me man n w doubts of Hur 's guille, and very few indeed hav any hetitation in promounding Wilkinson fairly exculpated from centure.

The king of England has certainly weree fabjedts between the Highlands of Scotland and Land's End than the editor of the Boston Repertory. ... hillst every blave aid ginereus spirit in Lurope and America is mugna : at the Britith attack o the Danes. Doctor Paik judifice it! If Cobbet deserve a statue of gol., we pre tume the Doffor merits & monument of oronze at least.

LIFE BOAT.

We are happy to announce to the public the arrivale, the L'a B. at, from Nantucket, bui't at the extence of the Humans Society, under the intered on of Mr. Gideon Gardner; which will this day a exhibited in the harbour, and rowed sound in town, between 12 and 1 o'clock, for the fat station of the curious, and to give leafure to ... ver wish to lee a boar of this peculiar construction; and which is Anished in the most simple and be wiful man-

The invention of the Life Boat was thought to be of the much importance to the lives of fhipwrecked wariners on the coast of Great Bri tain, that Mr. Greathoad, of Spiekls, who devilled the plan, was rewarded with a prefent of recol by the British Parliament. The bow belonging to the Humane Society is confirmeded upon that model.

We understand that upon the recommendation of some of themost experienced and judicious mariners of the town of Bollon, the Truftees of the Hummine Switty have voted that it thall be stationed at Cohuseet, under the direction and care d' Elisha Doane, Esq. Boston suffer

I do not recolled any where in print, tecliave feen the following lines, to the memory of the galiant term er of the Society of United Infliences. Losnatch them from oblivio, we

Freedo it, the Nerve of every happy state, Tis that alone makes metions truy great. Nation, and flates, your boast, your glory

For now that nerve has lost its Tone.

The publication of the following decree of the French government will impreis on the Pierchants of the United States the necessity of king the precautions therein required. Decree of the Trench Republic, 13th Messider,

Art. 1ft. All foreignere are prohibited from bringing within the territories of the Republic lic, any black, minatto, or other perton of co-

lor of either iex. Art. 2d. All blacks, mulattoes, or other perfors of color of either fex who are not in fervice are equally probinited from entering the continental territories of the Republic in fu. ture under any caule or pretext whatloever, unless they bring with them the special permission of the magistrates of the colonies from which they came, or if they did not come from the colonies, without the ermilion of the min-

ilter of marine and the colonies. Art. 3d. All blacks or mulattoes who shall come within the Continental territories of the republic, after the publication of the prefent decree, wi hout bringing with them the permission pointed out in the pieceding article, shall be arreaed and detained until they are lent out of the country.

From the Intelligencer-

We give the following atticle, from the New-York Commercial Advertiser, as we find it. However true some parts of it may be, other parts of it-carry on their face the strongest evidence of absurdity. The language ascribed to Mr. Monroe is incredible.

"A mercantile friend has politely handed us the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston:-

" I have just seen letters from our friend in London to the 7th of September. He saw Mr. Monroe daily. Mr. Monree had not then sent any official note.—He and Mr. Pinckney are fully sensible if our folly in wishing for mar, and will do all they can to detay to give time for all parties to cool. Their inter-

views with Mr. Canning convinced them: t at he-was well disposed. The Reverze will poblishly not be dispatched until the first of October."

On Wednesday last Gen. Derby's brigade (excepting the Gloucester regiment) was parad d on Danver's plain for i spection and r vi w. The line wis to med a ten o'clock, composed of four regiments of the line, four companies of light infantry, and five companies of arille y, being abou 2000 in number. On inspection, self-ly an article required by law was found deficient. After inspection the line was reviewed by majorgeneral Beleket, to waom the marching salute was then paid: this was perio aced very correction and was a very sprendid exhibition. In the afternoon a south 15 it was performed, under the diansneld on the one part, and Col. Goodale on the other. It was conducted with ingenuity and spirit: the various evolutio s of the parties and st an inces ant roar from ten field pieces, mingled with an animate tilte of musketry, produced a scene of "regular confusion," which was behald with much interest. At the close of the day, in which much duty was performed without any unpleasant accident, the troops received the warmest thanks of their general for their excelicht con hict.

The batallion of artillery which was matched to a ugh this town on Weanesday, under Major Hovey, was a very nambonie body of troops, consi-tine of the Salera, Danvers and Sieucester companies, with two field pieces and a tumbeil to cach.

The Marbichend battallion of artillery. consisting of two companies, with four 6 pound is, was marched to the parade under captain Teder. The appearance and conduct of these new formed corps were very gratilying to every one. On the field they served their large guns. with great dixterity.

Salem Register.

Married, on the 1st instant, by the Rev Mr. Glendy, at the country residence of Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. Rezin Rowces, to Miss Catherine Wilson .- And, oy the same, on Monday evening last, Captain K. White, to Miss Ann Hull, all of this

From the Merchants' Coffee-house Book-October 22.

Arrived, ship Carlisle, Eldred, from Amsterdam, and 38 days from Cowes ballast-Wm. Taylor. Spoke nothing on the passage.

Ballimore Volunteer Artillery Company. The members are earnestly requested to attend a meeting THIS VENING. precisely at a o'clock, at Isatt's, North Howard-street, on business of importance to the company.

> By order of the Captain, THOMAS FINLEY, Sec'ry. October 23

The Baltimore Yagers. Tou are requested to meet at C. Kaninsky's on Saturday Evening the 34th inft, By order.

JOHN SCHMIDT, Sec'ry.

00.23

Of the Officers of the 39th regiment, on Tuesday evening, the 7th of October, the following resolution was adopted unanimously and ordered to be published:

Whereas i's exilience of all governments deferrig upon an enicient-military wifee torein enternal attacks and reprets internal mul, and faction, and the danger trom anding armies to liberty, renders a well organized mulitia the only fale defence for free

Resonant, therefore, unanimously, by the commissioned officers of the 35th regiment, that the committeed officers of the third brigade be invited to meet at the Pautheon, on Monday, the 28th day of October, at 6 o'clock in the evening, to take into confideration the most ed dual means to promote and perpetuate the mentary spirit which now prevails, and to devile the most effectual means of encreasing military knowledge.

By order, SAMUEL VINCENT, Sec'ry. October 9

Richard Appleton, ***

Wig and Ornamental Hair Maker, ... No 53, Market-street,

Respectfully informs the ladies of this city and the se of the country, that he has reseived by the Globa from London, fashionable Frizetts; Long and curled hair for Braids Wigs and Frizetts; Saponaceous, Rose, Cream, Italian, Jessumie, Violet, Palm, Chymical, Manhie and Windsor Soap: Gowland's Lotionis * Milk of Ruses; Lip Salve; Pearl Powders Court Plaster; Tooth Powder; Tooth, Hair, and Nail Brushes; Swan Puffix; Powder Boxes : Tortoise Shell : Dressing and Small Tooth Combs; Hair Netts; Double Pines Scissors, Silver Thimbies, &c. Hardhamie first quality Rappee Snuff, No.9, in Half pound canisiers; Lorrilard's & Maccobau's Rappee, in half pound bottles; Tonkay and Vanilla Beans, etc.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of the city of Baltimore, hash obtained from the Orphan's Court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, lefters of administration on the personal estate of Alexander Forinival, late of Baltimore county, decealed sall persons having claims against the faid deccased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the lubicriber, at or before the 18th day of Marchinext; they may otherwife by law be excluded from all benefit officiel estate. Given nader my hand this twenty eighth day of September, 1807.

WAL L. SCHMIDT, Adm'es September 30 ... 22w6w.

Of Mechanick's Bank Stack. From 100 to 200 Mares are wanted to tour