

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser

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31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

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All advertisements appear in both papers.

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1806

A Youth

OF the age of 14 or 15 years, who writes in a plain and correct manner, may be informed of a situation in a conveyancer's office, in this city, by applying at this office.
MAY 3 d4t

Nathaniel F. Williams,

Has received from Boston and for sale, at No. 15, BOSTON'S WHARF,
170 packages CASSIA
90 boxes CODFISH
40 barrels New England RUM.
MAY 3 d4t

For Sale or Rent,

A NEW two story brick HOUSE and kitchen, and a Garden attached thereto, running back to an alley with a one story brick house thereon—the two story brick house has 30 feet front, and runs back 150 feet, in fee simple, and adjoining the German Roman Catholic Church, in Saratoga street, No. 24. For further particulars apply to

FELIX WISE,
At Griffith's Bridge, No. 66.
MAY 3 d4t

Post-Office, Baltimore,

LETTERS for the British packet, Diana, for Falmouth, via Halifax, N. S. will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 5th of May next.

CHARLES BURRALL,
April 29 d4t

Hoffman & Baltzell,

201, MARKET-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
BOLTING CLOTHS, of the first quality which they offer at reduced prices to close sales.

Also, just received,
Calicoes German Linens
Muslins Cotton Cassimeres
Dimities Bedticks
Linen Hose, &c.
With every requisite article in their line—low in their usual terms, &c.

Baltimore Water Company.

Notice.

FIVE dollars on each share of STOCK held in this Company, are required to be paid at the Bank of Maryland, the 5th day of May next.

And, agreeably to the articles of association, on that day, being the first Monday in May, at 11 o'clock, an election will be held at the company's office for six directors, to conduct the concerns of the company for the ensuing year. A statement of the accounts will be laid on the table for the stockholders' inspection.

By order of the President and Directors,
SAMUEL A. CHEW, Sec'y.
April 5 a&w 10th

Luke Tiernan & Co.

HAVE received by the William, Murdoch, from London, Aberdeen and Oliver from Liverpool, a part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and expect the remainder by the first arrivals.
ON HAND,
Blue and yellow Nankeens; first chop, Dimities by the package; low priced blue Cloths assorted, in bales suitable for the West-India market; Manchester in cases, Hatts in ditto, one-trunk elegant Silk Shawls; red and white Claret, in casks and cases; Turkey Cotton; screw Augers and country made Spades, which are offered for sale, on the usual terms.

ALSO,
50 kegs Lard and 10 puncheons Jamaica Rum.
MAY 2 MW&F15t

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,
The 12th instant, at half past 10 o'clock, in the forenoon will be sold on the premises,
A NUMBER of beautiful lots of GROUND, part of the Oakly estate, and near the country seats of Mrs. Yellot, Mr. Robert Gilmore and Captain Stiles; some of the lots are in a high state of cultivation, and all of them are well calculated for country seats. Terms of payment made known at the time of sale.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.
MAY 3

For Sale,

A LOT of GROUND on the Hookstown Turnpike road, a short distance beyond the Seminary, containing upwards of 2 acres of LAND fronting 112 feet on the Turnpike road and running back 600 feet, whereon is erected a two-story frame HOUSE, and an excellent Garden containing the best Fruit-Trees, Shrubs, &c. in this state, to ether with a good Pump and a Spring of excellent water.

Like-wise,
ON terms which will be made pleasing to the purchaser, 2 Two-Story Brick HOUSES, situated on German-street; 25 feet front & 170 feet deep, running back to a 20 foot alley; likewise a Frame House and Lot on same street, suitable for a small family. The situation of this property is pleasant, healthy and convenient, for persons whose business may be in the upper quarter of the city. Likewise, a two-story brick House and Lot in Eutaw-street, 30 feet front and the depth 90 feet, with the privilege of a six foot alley in the rear; in fee-simple. Titles to the above property will be given free from every incumbrance. For terms apply at No. 30, Calvert-street, to

JACOB FOWBLE,
March 12 d6t

To Rent,

IN Saratoga-street, nearly opposite to the Reverend Dr. Bend's a neat two story Brick HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. George Bourne. Apply to

KENNEDY LONG,
February 26 d4t2w

EXTRACTS
FROM MATTHEW LYON'S CIRCULAR LETTER, TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Washington, 22d April, 1806.
SIR—The first session of the ninth congress having closed yesterday, I hasten to perform that part of my duty as your representative, which directs me to give you an account of its proceedings, in doing which, as I have heretofore done, I will give you the opinions which have governed my vote. The precarious state of our relations with both Spain and Britain were exposed in the President's message. Early in January the committee to whom the subject of Spanish aggressions had been referred, reported, that the nation ought to be prepared for defence, and that additional troops ought to be raised. The report I approved of and voted accordingly. Since the addition of Louisiana to our territories no addition has been made to our army, consisting of no more than 3360 officers and soldiers.—The City of New-Orleans and the south western frontier is much exposed; and I am loath to see the western militia constantly subject to be called, some of them near 1000 miles from their homes and families.—Calls of the kind must make them trouble and expence, besides a derangement of their affairs. The report was not adopted, but, as a substitute, an act has been passed, making provision for defraying any extraordinary expence between the United States and foreign nations. This act appropriates two millions of dollars toward the purchase of the Floridas. The debates on the policy of the purchase on the one side, or the putting the nation in a state of defence on the other, were had with closed doors, for the purpose of keeping from the knowledge of foreigners our determination. After a majority of both houses had decided against my opinion on the appropriation of two millions of dollars, and considering the acquisition (by any means) of that territory, and of the navigation of the Mobile of too much importance to the nation, and to our country in particular, to cavil about the means, I acquiesced in the attempt to purchase, and would not assist the opponents of the measure in exposing the doings of the private sittings of Congress on this subject, lest it should have a tendency to defeat the negotiation. A majority have, however, given way to publish the proceedings, but not until after the vessel carrying the instructions for the purchase to our Ambassador had sailed, and I hope not soon enough to affect the negotiation. General Armstrong, from New-York, our Ambassador at France, is appointed to aid Mr. Bowdoin, our Minister at the Spanish Court, in the negotiation.

The next great object of our deliberations was the aggressions of the British in impressing our seamen and plundering the property of our fellow-citizens. We are the best customers of that nation; at least one million of them people are supported by manufacturing for us; after much debate, a large majority determined to pass a law to prohibit the importation of certain articles the growth and manufacture of Great Britain or her dependencies, after the 15th Nov. next. In this although by some called a war measure, I heartily acquiesced, believing that while it will not injure us, it will bring the British government to a just sense of the necessity of pursuing a line of conduct consistent with good neighborhood, and that regard for her rights which this nation deserves.

Thirty thousand dollars are appropriated toward the expence of making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio, crossing the Allegany Mountains, and those called the Blue Ridge, or Laurel Hill, in the narrowest place between the navigable waters of the river Potomac and Ohio. This road will be a great accommodation for the people who wish to move to the western country. To Fort Cumberland there is a good road to travel on to Redstone on the Monongahela, about 75 miles, will be of importance to us in many points of view. By this course the western merchants, may bring their goods to the waters of the Ohio, from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, for less than half what it has heretofore cost to transport goods from Philadelphia. From Alexandria and Georgetown, on the Potomac, the cost of transportation will not (when the road is done, and some further improvements made in the navigation of the Potomac) exceed one third of the present price of carriage from Philadelphia. This will very essentially reduce the price of heavy articles which are brought from the Atlantic ports to the western country at least four cents in the pound, which, in crockery, glass-ware, steel, copperas, allum, rosin, logwood, pewter, and many other kinds of goods necessary to our country, must be a considerable saving in the pockets of the western people. The obtaining the law and the appropriation for this road for the three sessions I have had the honor of being a western member, has been an object of my most earnest attention; it met with strong opposition from Pennsylvania on the one hand, and from the south of this on the other; it has happily been carried through this year principally by the aid of the northern members.

The party, from whose grasp we wrenched the government between five and six years ago, have dwindled into insignificance. The rumours which have for a year or two past prevailed respecting a third party in national concerns, have had but little foundation; but this

year, when all the wisdom and magnanimity of the Members of the Legislature ought to have been called into action, symptoms of a third party have appeared. The famous John Randolph, for some cause or other, has, on the floor of Congress explicitly avowed his opposition to the present administration; and he has declared that his opposition shall cease only with his breath; he is followed by a few others. What degree of danger the nation will be exposed to by this party, or whether it will organize itself with the remnant of the federal party, it is impossible to foretell. From that quarter have the accusations and insinuations against the Post-Master-General been derived. A committee, appointed by the Speaker, consisting principally of his accuser and some others who denounced him fifteen months ago, and on the floor of Congress, declared the President ought to dismiss him, have been authorized to pursue an investigation of the official conduct of that officer. After 15 months research of his enemies, and their own official research for 27 days, that committee have not been able to substantiate any charge against him; they, however, recommended a continuation of the enquiry to the next session; their report has been postponed indefinitely, or in other words rejected unanimously.

The law laying additional duty on imported goods that pay duty ad valorem, that is according to their value, commonly called the Mediterranean fund, being about to expire, and the prospect of a war with the Bey of Tunis making it necessary to continue that fund, this third party took the opportunity to join the Federalists, who are ready to catch at every thing which can perplex or derange the systems of the present administration, and refused to continue the Mediterranean fund, unless the tax on salt, which was a permanent tax and pledged for the payment of the national debt, should be repealed. A rumour was circulated that the Secretary of the Treasury had said that the state of the finances would admit of the repeal. This I knew to be without foundation, and although in principle against the salt tax (which in no wise, effects my constituents) and willing to repeal it whenever, by a settled state of peace or the reduction of the public debt, it can be done consistent with the engagements and the necessities of the government. In the outset I almost alone opposed this effort of the third party to stop the wheels of the government. The bill however passed the House of Representatives by a large majority; it was checked in the Senate, and, after a conference, our House agreed by a majority of five only, to pass the bill, continuing the Mediterranean fund, without repealing the salt tax. So this formidable attack made on the government by the combined force of the old and new opposers of the administration has happily failed.

Besides giving my aid to the salutary measures which have been adopted, I have not remained inactive with regard to others which have not succeeded. Experience has taught me that good projects lose nothing by discussion, and the best seldom succeed the first time proposed. Since I have been your Representative I can say with truth that in every thing wherein the honor of the states, the sheet anchor of our national glory, safety and happiness, has been concerned, I have exerted all my powers in combating the adverse interests, and promoting every liberal concession from the representatives of those extreme of the nation to those of the other, in all which the interests of my constituents may never be lost sight of. I have endeavored to draw the attention of congress to the defenceless state of the mouth of the Mississippi, through which channel the whole of the produce of the western country must pass. A single line of battle ship of an enemy might, in defiance of our frigates, block up that pass and destroy the property of the merchants who buy our produce, leaving what remains unsold to perish on the hands of the farmers; I therefore favored the recommendation of the President to commence the building of some 74 gun ships, many of the materials for which are on hand. I am persuaded that in some future session the importance of defending the mouth of that river will be among the first considerations of the Legislature; so sensible am I that no part of the nation is more deeply interested in the protection of her commerce than ours is, I have given every measure of that kind my support. Believing that the laws for the disposal of the public land bear too hard on the settler, & desirous that every American farmer should be a land holder, I have lost no opportunity to attempt the amelioration of that system, and reduce the price of the land, and I have strenuously opposed the taking away the credit heretofore given for those lands, which has been attempted at several sessions.

NEW-YORK, May 2.

The British frigates Leander and Cambrian had signals up for pilots the forepart of yesterday; but as none would go on board, they came to anchor this afternoon at a short distance from the Hook.

Last evening lieutenant Coen, of the British ship Leander, with a flag or Truce, arrived at Fort Jay.

We learn from lieutenant Coen, that the British ships off the Hook, were entirely unacquainted with the death of J. Pierce, till Tuesday evening. The boat has come up to procure the release of two officers from their ship, whom they understand, are in confinement.

Letters from Philadelphia state, that dispatches have been received by government from Spain, of a very unpleasant nature.

Dec. 29, I was spoken by a King's brig, but not boarded. The officer who hailed, asked me where I was from and where bound—and when told from Boston to Leghorn, wished me a pleasant passage and I left me. The next day I was boarded by the frigate Euryalus; the officer treated me with the greatest politeness; and made his examination as brief as possible, for fear, as he said, of detaining me unnecessarily. The next was passed by three frigates, within half a mile, who shewed no inclination to molest me. January 1, fell in with a British fleet of 17 sail of men of war, and was boarded from a frigate, and informed it was admiral Collingwood's fleet; and that a Russian squadron of 6 ships of the line was off Carthagena, watching 6 Spanish ships of the line, which were ready for sea. I was boarded from three of Collingwood's fleet. The officer from the last vessel which boarded me, said, he knew, by the telegraphic signals which had been made from the vessel that previously met me, where I was from and where bound, although that vessel was at least four miles off. January 2, was boarded from the cutter brig Scout, and again politely treated. Thus did I receive good treatment on being boarded from several vessels, from the Britannia, of 100 guns, down to the last mentioned brig. If they had been American ships I could not have had better usage. No paper was asked for, but my register and clearance—and no enquiry was made among my seamen what countrymen they were, or whether they had protections or not."

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COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1806

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 21st April, 1806.
HON. J. TURNER,
Chairman of a Committee
of the Senate.

I HAVE this morning received your letter of this morning requesting my sentiments of the navy peace establishment bill now before the senate, and proposing to me these questions, viz. "Is it correct?" "Are any alterations or amendments requisite? and if so, what?"

Without presuming to judge of the correctness of a bill sanctioned by the house of representatives, I would only take the liberty of sending to you here with a copy of a note this day transmitted by me to the president.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. SMITH.

COPY.
The Secretary of the Navy to the President.
Navy Department, 21st April, 1806.

SIR,
HAVING obtained a sight of the bill now before the senate, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled, "An act supplementary to the act providing for a naval peace establishment and for other purposes." I lose no time in informing you that under the restrictions of such an act of congress, the Chesapeake, as contemplated by you, cannot be sent to the Mediterranean. The proposed act, among other regulations, contains this proviso, viz. "That the whole number of able seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys, shall not exceed 925." As we have at this time in actual service, 1299 able seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys, if this bill should be passed into a law, we cannot consist with its restrictions put in commission another frigate. Instead of encreasing the number of men in service, we shall be under the necessity of reducing the number to 925.

If congress will, agreeably to the recommendation contained in your message of the 14th April, 1806, revive the Mediterranean fund and appropriate a part thereof to the purposes of the navy, and will moreover augment the number of seamen that may be employed to 1591, then the frigate, the Chesapeake, may be put in commission and sent to the Mediterranean under the authority of law—we otherwise shall not be able to send out this frigate until the return of the vessels ordered home by my letter of the 12th October, 1805."

The Mediterranean fund has been revived; but congress did not deem it expedient to appropriate any part of it to the purposes of the navy; neither did they perceive the necessity of authorising the president to employ more than 925 men. The Chesapeake of course cannot be manned until 666 men of the Mediterranean squadron shall return to the United States. It is to be lamented that a greater latitude of power had not been entrusted to the President, so as to have enabled him to send out not only the Chesapeake to the Mediterranean, but a competent force to protect our harbors from the humiliating aggressions to which they are at present exposed.

The following was pronounced by Mr. McKenzie, as the PROLOGUE to "THE FOX CHASE," a new comedy, of Philadelphia origin, and represented in that city, for the first time, on the last evening of the company's performance there.

The play is said to be a handsome production, and if it possesses all the merit ascribed to it we may calculate, that the

managers' disposition to please, will insure its representation in this city."

PROLOGUE
TO THE COMEDY OF THE FOX CHASE
BY A FRIEND.

THE wish exhib'fates, and the hope beguiles,
For native efforts to engage your smiles,
For them to wake your patriotic zeal,
And thus embolden'd to your taste appeal;
If not for praise, at least for mercy, sue,
A tribute surely to the motive due.
Will you re-use—'tis heav'nly to dispense—
The fostering aspects of benevolence!
Which can, like solar rays, lend vital force,
Shine forth forever, and ne'er waste their source!
He means no harm who warns you to beware
Against men rever'd but for the names they bear;
Shows vengeance doom'd the clinging shaft to
wrest,

Ere she discharge it, from her own torn breast;
Then with wild torture o'er her purpose brood,
And the barb poison with her own heart's blood.
Nor he who'd sketch untill'd virtue's face,
And give to rustic life an honest grace;
Or mark their faults, who, for no end designed,
Throw cob-web toils around the insect mind,
And goad the jade Philosophy to death
O'er rocky mountains or a barren heath.
Nor he who'd prove what those mild glances
plead,

That fashion oft but tampers with the head,
And spite on all her fraud and all her art,
From nature cannot always steal the heart.

Do not against your noble nature sin;
All that we ask—be what you e're have been;
Let not the sun that greets exotic worth,
Be overcast when native shoots put forth;
And ah, expect not in the germe the pow'r
To shed a fragrance only in the flow'r;
Indulgence sure the tender state demands,
To be repaid when e're the bud expands.

ELECTION.—Last night the election closed. The Republican ticket has UNDOUBTEDLY SUCCEEDED; by what majority we are unable officially to state; probably, however, by FIVE HUNDRED. The votes were not all canvass'd when this paper went to press. The election has been as warmly contested by the Federalists and as virulently, as in 1800. We have however triumphed; triumph gloriously. [A. York Amer. Citizen.]

The following details* are taken from the New-York prints of Monday— There is no American who will not feel indignant, in common with the citizens of New-York, at the injuries and insult thus inflicted upon our rights as an independent nation; and who will not wish that it were in our power, without committing the peace and the great interests of the nation, to hurl on the heads of the offenders a condign vengeance. These lawless acts, we have no doubt, will be met, as they ought to be, with spirit; and the best measures pursued for vindicating our rights.

While, however, we join in the honest sensibility of the citizens of New-York, we cannot refrain from the expression of our astonishment at the wanton attack made by men, who profess themselves to be federal republicans, on the conduct of the federal administration. Was this an occasion, when unanimity ought to have been cherished, to light the torch of discord, and carry it into the ranks of those whose common interests should have led them to the adoption of vigorous measures? Was this a time to propagate slanders, which those who diffuse them do not, cannot themselves believe? Is it for this that certain men, high in consideration, have hitherto worn the mask of moderation and candor and friendship? Where is the proof that the present administration have consented to pay money to avoid foreign insolence, or to prevent the violation of national rights? Where is the proof that the administration patiently permits foreign armed ships to station themselves off our harbors, and there to stop, search, and capture our vessels, and to impress, wound and murder our citizens? Where, we demand are the proofs of these charges? We deny their existence. The whole nation knows them to be false. We ask again why the propagation of these falsehoods at this time? An adequate answer is only to be found in the state of the local politics of New-York. The papers from which we take these proceedings are dated on Monday, and the election for members of Congress and state representatives was to take place the next day. We are justified then in saying that it was for this paltry purpose, that these atrocious libels, which are unworthy of any men, and much more so of those men whose names stand most prominently at their head, were thus promiscuously published.

[* The resolutions, &c. of the Federalists at N York, relative to the death of Pierce, published in the American of Thursday last.]

New-York, May 1.
At a Special meeting of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, convened by order of the Grand Sachem, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased republican fellow citizen John Pierce, on Monday, the 28th April 1806, at 11 o'clock, pursuant to public notice.

1. Resolved, That this Society will proceed at 12 o'clock, in a body, to the funeral of our deceased fellow citizen above named, who was Murdered by the British in our own Harbor.

2. Resolved, That this society view with the strongest sentiments of indignation, the conduct of the British stationing their ships off our Harbor, and violating our lawful commerce—