

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

Daily paper \$7 and Country paper 5 per ann. All advertisements appear in both papers.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1806

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to aggressions committed on our coasts by foreign armed vessels; to the building of seventy-four gun-ships, and to the preventing the exportation of arms and ammunition, have, according to order, had the same under-consideration, and beg leave to offer sundry resolutions, as a Report in Part.

- 1st. Resolved, that a sum of money not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, be appropriated to enable the President of the United States to cause our ports and harbors to be better fortified and protected against any insult or injury.
2nd. Resolved, That a further sum of money not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, be appropriated to enable the President of the United States to cause to be built a number of gun boats not exceeding fifty, for the better protection to the harbours, coasts and commerce of the United States.
3rd. Resolved, That a further sum of money not exceeding six hundred and sixty thousand dollars, be appropriated to enable the President of the United States to cause to be built six line of battle ships to be added to the naval establishment of the United States.

REPORT.

Navy Department, Dec. 21, 1805.

Sir, In answer to your letter of the 19th inst. I have the honor to state to you, Dollars. That a 74 gun ship will cost 328,888 89 That of the materials for 74's in point of cost we have on hand, 520,000 That we have in service 10 gun boats. That we have building 16 gun boats. That we have in service 2 bombs. That we have building 2 bombs. That the average cost of building gun boats, will be each, 4,625 That the annual expence of a 74 gun-ship in the service, will be 192,500 That the annual average expence of gun boats in service will be 7,000

It may be proper here to subjoin, that from the time congress shall authorize the building of 74 gun ships, it will require three years to prepare one for launching, but we could in the same period of time build six. I have the honor To be Respectfully, Sir your most obt servant, ROBERT SMITH. J. Dawson, Esq.

Navy Department, Dec. 16, 1805.

Sir, I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 8th inst. Paper (A) exhibits a view of all the timber, plank, thick-stuff, &c. belonging to the navy department and deposited at Norfolk, Virginia; at Philadelphia; at New-York; at Charleston, Mass. and at Portsmouth, N. H. Besides the timber, &c. mentioned in paper (A) we have a very considerable quantity at the city of Washington, which cannot however be precisely ascertained at this particular time, as we have lately been receiving and are continuing to receive supplies at that place of deposit. Of the timber at the above mentioned places there is live oak timber for the frame of 74's as follows, viz. At Norfolk, 19,343 cubic feet. At Washington, 4,885 - At Philadelphia, 21,052 - At New-York, 17,653 - At Charleston, 37,914 - At Portsmouth, N. H. 17,687 - There is also at the city of Washington 26,378 cubic feet of walnut and other timber, procured for the frame of 74 gun ships. As the cannon necessary for six 74 gun ships, are provided and paid for. A contract has been made for all the necessary copper-sheathing, bolts, nails, and spikes, and all other articles of copper required for six 74 gun-ships, upon which an advance of 30,000 dollars has been made. And independently of this contract, we have on hand manufactured for 74 gun ships, 44,900 wt. of sheet copper, 8,777 bolts, 19,165 spikes. I am respectfully, Sir, your most obt servant, ROBERT SMITH. J. Dawson, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Congress.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In animadverting on that part of the message of the President that relates to the condition of the aborigines of the country, we promised our readers some interesting details relative to the measures pursued towards their civilization, and the effects which have flowed from them. We now, in part, comply with our promise. We present a scene unparalleled, as we believe, in the history of nations; a scene honorable to humanity, honorable to the American character, honorable to the administration, and particularly honorable to the man, the best part of whose life has been exclusively devoted to ameliorating the condition of the savage state. Colonel Hawkins was a few years since translated from the Senate of the United States, by the discriminating judgment of general Washington to the station of Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The duties of this station, which could have had no charms for a common mind, were undertaken by colonel Hawkins with an enthusiasm and vigor, which have vanquished every difficulty, and crowned his exertions with a success, unexpected by others, if not by himself. To these same duties his life is still assiduously devoted. And so completely successful has his plan proved, that no man among the Creeks commands so large a portion of their respect and affection. He is emphatically denominated by them the beloved man, a title which blazes with a purer and brighter lustre than can be conferred by the imperial diadem. While our columns are filled with the sanguinary scenes of transatlantic ferocity, which would seem to urge with an impetuous hand the return of the savage state to the seats of science and civilization, we take peculiar pleasure in holding up to contrast the virtuous, though more humble efforts made by a just government, to elevate the native race of our soil to that dignity of character for which nature has so well fitted them.

Sketch of the state of the Creek country. VILLAGES.

For several years the agent recommended to the Creeks to move out from their old towns and settle on fresh lands, for the convenience of raising stock, raising of corn, and fencing their fields. They resisted, and ordered the few who were out to return immediately into the towns—1796, and the two following years being very dry, the exhausted Indian fields with Indian culture yielded but a pittance of corn—this, together with the scanty products from hunting, as the game was gone, produced what was predicted—a famine; and several children actually died with hunger. During these years the Indians shewed a curious trait of character: The agent recommended to the Indians to plant early in the year; to begin by the middle of March, and finish by the middle of April; and he set the example. They would not plant until the month of June. The late planting and early frosts of those years proved to them the folly of their obstinacy; yet they were unwilling to attribute it to this source, but to the political change which had taken place in the United States.

The agent persevered in the plan of civilization, as well by example as precept. He kept an hospitable table, to which the women were invited; he purchased all the provisions that could be spared from the towns of this neighborhood, and paid for it in articles of the first necessity to the women. This made them attentive to him, and at length they began to relish the idea of settling out where they could make corn with facility. In the year 1799, a few moved out, and it became the theme of conversation generally; and expectations were entertained that in the course of this year settlements would be made from all of the lower towns. At this period William Augustus Bowles arrived. He gave out that he was under the auspices of the King of Great Britain. His having been a half pay officer, and coming in a royal sloop of war induced the Indians to pay attention to him; although from his former standing among them, they had named him Capataune Loruh, the prince of liars. His first act was to convene the chiefs of the lower towns, to report his mission to them, to appoint himself director general of Muscogee, and then to issue a proclamation, ordering the agent for Indian affairs and all under his authority to quit the nation at a given period. His next object was to decry every thing done or recommended by the agent. The thieves and mischief-makers, red and white, joined him. They had already discovered, that if the plan of civilization was once established, their calling would be at an end; and that while honesty would be protected and encouraged, thieving would be punished. They joined in the cry, "down with the plan of labor, and let us cleave to our old customs."

One of them, Istelecha, forgetting himself, and hearing from Providence that the Indians were to be visited by an agent from the British government, marched with an armed party, and insulted the commissioners of Spain and the United States at the confluence of Flint and Chatohoclie, on the 17th September of that year, by threatening to reb and drive them out of the nation, and actually plundering them of some property. As this man was greatly distin-

guished for his villainy, and was "the man killer," as his name imports, for the numerous murders he had committed, he appeared to the agent a fit subject to make an example of; and he called on the chiefs of the upper towns to convene at Tookabalche to order the warriors out, and to make an example of this man, "by cropping and whipping him, and destroying his property, and by whipping his associates." This was carried into effect. The mischief-makers were intimidated, and their leader for a while diverted the current which was likely to overwhelm him and his projects, by declaring war against Spain, and his friendship for the United States.

As soon as this man Bowles, had made his exit, the chiefs, under the pressure of fear for the consequences likely to ensue from his principles, put every thing relative to white people in the power of the agent, and recommended a serious attention to him as the real friend of the Creeks. Immediately the plan of settling out from the towns litted its head, went into operation, and progressed with such rapidity that the chiefs were alarmed by this new state of things, lest the families spread out from the influence of their old chiefs, would involve the nation in serious difficulties before they could devise a system of government suited to the new order of things. They urged the agent to suspend his pressure for a while. He said—"no, get your people to making farms, to planting fruit trees, to spinning and weaving; and while they are occupied in these things we will devise some mode to govern them."

In the year 1803, some settlements were made from every town of the lower Creeks, and from the most important towns of the upper Creeks. The agent, the year before, had planted six bushels of peach stones, and this year the villagers received and planted the whole of the trees. In the year 1804, the town of Cussituh, which contained 196 gun-men in 1796 had but 11. The remainder were spread over a country 60 miles in length; and of these 35 families settled on Flint river, and all of them fenced their fields and have planted apple and peach trees. There were six bushels of peach stones planted at the residence of the agent on Flint river, and 3 pints of apple seed the beginning of last year, and the whole of the trees are divided among and planted by the villagers.

The old towns generally in Chatohoclie have shared the fate of Cussituh. This people are spread out on the margins of the creeks; some on the west, but most on the creeks between Chatohoclie and Flint rivers, and all who form new settlements, fence their fields, and those who can get them, plant fruit trees.

AGRICULTURE. In the fall of 1796, the agent visited all the large towns of the upper and the 3 largest of the lower Creeks, and was surprised to find that both the red and white people seemed to have combined to let this go to the lowest ebb. There was not a vegetable in the whole country; nothing that deserved the name of a field among the white people, and not one fence rail among all the chiefs or Indians was to be seen. It was not uncommon to see among the whites as well as Indians, from ten to 20 stalks of corn in a large hill, and from 15 to 34 melon or pumpkin seeds left to ramble as they could, from the top of a high hill in this warm dry climate. The plough seemed to be useless and forgotten by some of the whites, who in their early days had been taught to use it. From the last of May to the middle of June was the season for planting, and not more than 2 acres to the hand where cultivation was in the highest perfection.

The reason assigned by the whites was, that the Indians would not suffer them to clear and cultivate their lands; but this was not a reason for the bad culture of the little they had. The Indians were advised to settle out in villages, to fence their fields, to plant fruit trees, and to attend to stock raising; and the white people were ordered to set examples, to move out from the towns and go to farming. The Indians ordered the few who were out to return and declare that the white people should not have farms in their land. The agent replied that on this head he had made up his mind, "not to meddle with the self government of the Indians, but to make the white people make provision to support their families, or to quit the Indian country." He called on the white people to exert themselves in support of this declaration, and co-operate zealously in aid of the plan of civilization. They readily promised; but have been as slow, in most instances, and in some slower, than the most uninformed of the Indians, in fulfilling their promises, although the agent furnished all of them with seeds of every kind, and most of them with implements of husbandry, free of expence, and repeated this for 2 or 3 years successively; yet hardly one of them saved the seed of wheat, cotton, peas, cabbages or turnips.

The agent fixed his residence at Cowetuh Talauassee, had a small farm in a high and productive state of culture, fenced in the town 320 acres of rich, level land, put five gates to accommodate travellers on the great leading paths, the worm of the fence he laid himself by way of example, furnished ploughs, horses and studs of various kinds in aid of the Indians, on condition that they would use them according to his directions. The potatoe seed they drew early in March to plant the first of April, at the season for planting, applied for more, some of which they received before this fact was made known to the agent, & in like manner eat them, applied again, and were refused, which they seemed highly to resent, and instead of planting their corn in time, they did not plant till the middle of June, and received seed to replant their fields when the agent had young corn in plenty at his table.

(To be continued.) From the London Morning Chronicle of Nov. 15.

It appears that the numerous armies assembled in the North of Germany, where the last harvest was uncommonly bad, has created a scarcity of the most distressing kind. By the letters received yesterday from Hamburg, the price of corn has risen to an excessive degree. Our Ministers have wisely sent stores of biscuit for the maintenance of General Don's army; but it would be well if ships were instantly taken to send a supply of corn, which we can very well spare. The wheat which has been imported from the

very countries which now want it, cannot find a market in this country at the price at which it was consigned; and yet not being entered for re-exportation, it cannot be sent back. Policy, as well as good neighbourhood, demand, that we should relax from the law to serve them in their extremity.

COMMERCIAL.

JAMAICA, Nov. 23.

The following are copies of letters from Edmund Pursey Lyon, Esq. Agent for Jamaica, and Lord Castlereagh, Minister for the colonies:

Copy of a letter from Mr. Lyon, to Lord Castlereagh, dated

LONDON, 26th Aug. 1805.

MY LORD,

I am informed that the lieutenant governor of Jamaica has been induced, by the advice of his council, to issue his proclamation, permitting the importation, in neutral vessels, of flour, corn, corn meal, bread, rice, peas, beans and lumber of every description, for six months, in consequence of addresses from a considerable number of the parishes of that island, stating the great scarcity which prevailed there of American provisions and lumber. I am instructed by my constituents, that this proclamation does not embrace many articles which are essentially necessary for the support of the inhabitants of Jamaica. They have desired me to apply to your Lordship for instructions to his Majesty's representative in that Colony, directing him to permit the importation of fish, beef, pork, butter and all other sorts of provisions, in neutral vessels, in the same manner as was the case previous to the receipt of Lord Camden's letter of the 5th Sept. 1804.

The indispensable necessity which exists for the permanent establishment of an intercourse between the United States of America and the Island of Jamaica, upon a liberal footing, and not to be rendered liable to the recurrence of an interruption similar to that which has recently been experienced, is established by referring to the authentic document which I had the honor to lay before Lord Camden, and which I placed in the hands of Mr. Cooke. The papers to which I have called your Lordship's attention, contain, amongst other matters an official account of the provisions imported from the United States of America into Jamaica, from the 30th September, 1801, to the 30th

September, 1804. These accounts will shew your Lordship, that very considerable quantities of provisions are required in the course of each year, for the use of this Island; and I beg leave to mention, that I am given to understand that the orders sent this year for Herrings could not be complied with, owing to the great scarcity of that article, which prevailed in Scotland and Ireland. I have to submit to your Lordship, that it is very desirable the instructions sent by his majesty's ministers to the King's representatives, on the subject of the intercourse between the United States of America and Jamaica, should be as precise and distinct as possible, as it would appear that the orders restraining this intercourse, unless in cases of real and urgent necessity, have received an interpretation different from that which they were intended to bear.

Constituents alledge, that the disinclination manifested by the Lieutenant-General of Jamaica to exercise the discretionary power vested in him, until some case of necessity was proved to exist, more urgent than the ordinary necessity which at all times exists, and the very narrow limits to which the Proclamation is confined, clearly demonstrate that he has considered his Majesty's orders as imperative, and that the direction left in him extended only to cases of actual want.—If the actual want must be felt, or if the evils arising from scarcity be endured before the intercourse shall be authorised, very injurious consequences will ensue.

The importance of the subject leads me to request your Lordship's early attention to this communication; and I have the honor to be, &c (Signed) "EDMUND P. LYON."

Copy of a letter from Viscount Castlereagh to Mr. Lyon.

Downing-street, 7th Sept. 1805.

SIR,

I have received a letter of the 26th ultimo, upon the subject of the intercourse between Jamaica and the United States of North-America.

The first object which you state is, that the inhabitants of Jamaica request permission to import Fish, Beef, Pork, Butter, and all other sorts of Provisions, in Neutral vessels, in the same manner as previous to the receipt of Lord Camden's letter of the 5th Sept. 1804.

The second object is, that the intercourse between the United States and the Island of Jamaica may be placed upon a permanent and liberal footing, and not liable, as the present, to interruption.

In answer to the first head, I have to observe, that no ground appears to me to be laid, nor do I believe, of a general proposition, that any can be laid, to prove that a full and adequate supply of the articles above mentioned cannot be procured upon very reasonable terms from our own Territories and Fisheries; if the orders are forwarded in due time to the proper markets; which precaution, however, there is great reason to believe the inhabitants of Jamaica have been wholly unmindful of, whilst they could hope to avail themselves of the competition produced in the market

of the Island, by the unrestricted introduction of these articles by Neutral Vessels. Under this persuasion, it appears to me that the Lieutenant Governor has judiciously drawn the line, in his proclamation of the 20th May, between such articles of Provisions and Lumber as may require the aid of Neutrals and a foreign market (more especially in time of War) to furnish an adequate supply to our colonies in the West-Indies, and those which can easily be procured in abundance, and on reasonable terms, from the Mother Country or other British Colonies, if proper measures are adopted in due time by the Planters, or by the Merchants importing on their account. I do not, therefore, feel myself warranted, under the present circumstances, in recommending to his Majesty any alteration in the instructions which have been given to the lieutenant governor of Jamaica.

Upon the second head, I am sure the inhabitants of Jamaica are too strongly impressed with the value and importance of the navigation laws to the general interests of the Empire, and of its colonies in particular, to desire not merely a suspension of the principles upon which the laws are founded, and by which the intercourse between the mother country and its colonies is regulated under peculiar & urgent circumstances but to solicit their permanent abrogation in order to substitute some other system in their room.

As, however, inconvenience may occur to the inhabitants of Jamaica, if the time of the licence for importing articles enumerated in the lieutenant-governor's proclamation, in neutral vessels, shall be upon the point of expiring before the determination of the government has been declared, so as to enable the merchants and planters, by sending their orders to the United States and elsewhere, to make provision in due time under the indulgence so to be extended the lieutenant governor will be authorised and directed to renew his proclamation, for the admission of such articles as he may think fit from time to time to enumerate, six weeks previous to the determination of the proclamation then in force, provided he shall be of opinion that there is reasonable ground to suppose that the circumstances of the colony are likely to be such at the period of its expiration as to justify a further extension of the indulgence. I am, &c.

CASTLEREAGH.

To Let,

THAT highly cultivated GARDEN, with dwelling and out houses, lately occupied by Mr. Alex. Latley, situated near the Spring Gardens, and opposite the Widow Dorsey's place, in Charles street. From the many advantages the place has, it will be worthy the attention of any person wishing to rent a Garden, to make speedy application—the most distant part of the garden can be watered by means of spouts. It will be let for one, two or three years as may best suit the applicants. For terms apply to Henry Warner, at George Warner's on the Alexandria road, or at the Bookstore of Warner and Hanna, corner of Market and Gay streets. January 16

John J Martin,

No. 42, NORTH GAY-STREET,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

- 150 casks first quality Bordeaux Claret
150 boxes one dozen each Real Medoc do.
1 box plain and worked Lawn
1 bale Flanders Linen
1 bale ready made Shirts
2 do. Creas a la Morlaix No. 1
3 do. Real Bretagnes
1 box Perfumery
3 do. Artificial Flowers
1 bale Real Madras Handkerchiefs, first quality, and New Patterns
1 bale Mazulipatan do.
300 Coffee plantation Bags
1 bale Rennes Thread
1 box Dowlas
24 bales Jallap
50 boxes 1st quality German Window Glass 10 by 12

All this Merchandize is intitled to drawback on exportation, and will be sold at moderate prices for good paper. January 6

Just Imported,

And For Sale by the subscribers, London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes, & half pipes, fit for immediate use. 20 cases of one dozen each White Creaming Champagne 20 do. of 1 dozen each Pink Champagne, partridge eye A small cask Red-Verzenat ditto One do. Red Rilly Champagne, and 200 casks Bordeaux Claret They have also for Sale, Holland Duck of the first quality, and A few bales Tickenburgs. ROBERT GILMOR & SONS. August 30

Abner Tucker,

Now on a tour for his health, Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Baltimore, that he has brought with him A MODEL IN WOOD, OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF JERUSALEM. THIS ingenious piece of mechanism, so universally admired by every person who has seen and heard it explained, is laid out on a scale of sixteen by nine feet. The Lecturer upon it is long, and calculated to impress the mind with a solemn awe of the Deity, while we see before our eyes the trial and crucifixion of our Divine Saviour. Those who wish to examine it will do well to improve the present opportunity, by calling at No. 8, Market-space, where they will be admitted for the moderate sum of 25 cents, children for half price. He can with confidence invite all, and particularly the religious of every denomination to attend his Lectures. Among other objects worthy of notice, are the seven mountains in the vicinity of the city and several species of fruit on trees, six feet high. He informs the citizens, that his hours of exhibition are from 10 o'clock in the morning, until 10 at night. January 4