

AMERICAN AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

Daily Paper 7, Gazette 5 Dollars per Annum
MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1804.

F. & A. Schwartz
Have imported from Eckwarden, in the brig Hope, John Wardel, master, An assortment of WESTPHALIA and SILESIA LINENS, in 137 Packages, which they offer on their usual terms.
October 22 e04t

Peruvian Bark,
A few seroons, for sale by
VON KAPFF & BRUNE.
October 2

George Price & Co.
246, MARKET-STREET,
HAVE received by the different arrivals from London, Liverpool and Hull, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL GOODS.
October 5 d

Just received and for sale,
By **VALLANI & CHAMBERS,**
No. 2, Bowly's wharf,
A quantity of KEEPING APPLES, of a very superior quality.
V & C have on hand their usual assortment of GROCERIES, which will be disposed of, wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices, but for cash or approved paper only.
October 24 d0t

Pursuant to an Order
From the orphan's court, of Baltimore county, will be sold for cash, at the subscriber's farm, about 9 miles from the city of Baltimore, on Saturday, the 3d November next,
A Negro Woman and Five Children, the property of the late Capt. Cæcilius Johnson, deceased.
T. OMAS JOHNSON,
Adm'r. of Cæcilius Johnson.
October 25 dts

Fell's Point Assembly.
THE FIRST BALL will be held on Tuesday evening, 30th instant, in COLONEL O'DONNELL'S house, near Mr. James Biays's, Thames-street. The Ball to commence at 7 o'clock. For tickets of admittance, apply in the city to Mr. Ducoudray, Water-street, between Frederick, and Gay streets.
October 25 d4t

Brushes, etc.
JOSEPH K STAPLETON,
No. 180, Baltimore-street, and directly opposite the Union Bank of Maryland,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
A general assortment of American manufactured
BRUSHES, &c. &c.
On the most reasonable terms.
October 22 e04t

Richmond Tobacco.
THE subscribers have a small parcel of RICHMOND TOBACCO of a very superior quality, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.
ROBERT GILMOR & SONS.
October 22. e04t

Brushes and Combs.
Shaffer & Littig,
No. 142, MARKET-STREET,
HAVE on hand a large and general assortment of American and European manufactured Brushes and Combs.
Also, a variety of other goods in their line which they will dispose of on their usual credit, or discount for cash.
October 20. d12

Hugh Thompson,
Has for Sale,
270 boxes white Havana Sugars } entitled to
150 do brown ditto. } drawback
150 tierces Rice, of the very first quality }
100 puncheons Antigua Rum, of the present crop }
A few do do. 6 years old }
Ditto do. Jamaica do. 4 ditto }
10 do. St. Croix ditto, new }
St. Croix Sugars, of very first quality, in large hogheads, calculated for retailing }
Ditto ditto, of second quality, in small do. }
entitled to drawback, and suitable for exportation }
An invoice of Lace and Jewelry }
One cask Glass Ware, consisting of a complete set of elegant cut glass } entitled to
A few bales St. Domingo Cotton } drawback,
Ditto, deep sea, lead and log Lines }
And to close the sale of a former consignment, consisting of }
A variety of the most fashionable Plate and Plated Ware }
A few warranted Clock and Gold Watches }
Low priced Silver ditto }
Will be disposed of considerably under first cost.
September 29 d

Printed Calicoes, Muslins, &c.
GUEST, ATTERBURY & Co.
No. 14, Calvert street,
HAVE received by the different arrivals from London, Liverpool and Hull, an excellent assortment of
7-8 and 9-8 fancy Calicoes and Chintzes
2-8 and 9-8 Furniture do.
Dimities
Cambric and Furniture do.
Jacquet and Bock Matisins
Tamboured and Lace do.
Satin worked and colored do.
9-8 and 6-4 Cambric do.
9-8 and 6-4 colored and figured do.
3-4, and 13-16 Bed Tick
Diaper Table Cloths
11-0 and 6-4 Linnen Checks
Cotton and Worsted Hosiery
Velvets and Fancy Cords
Roses and Duffel Blankets
Coatings, Frises
Flannels
Swansdowns and Toillates
Lancashire Sheeting
Carpets and Carpeting
A few casks best London Porter,
Which they offer for sale very low for cash, or on approved paper at short dates.
September 18 d

Removal.
I. BASSETT, Dentist,
HAS Removed from Gay street, No. 25, to No. 24, South-street, where he still continues to clean, file, plumb and regulate Teeth in the most approved manner. He also makes and sets artificial and natural Teeth.
BLEEDING, as usual.
October 6 d

Fresh Drugs & Medicine.
M. Jambu
HAVING purchased the concern of M. Jambu & Co. Druggists, will in future carry it on, for his own account, and offers for sale, a general assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicine, Patent Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Perfumeries, Paints, Painters' Colors, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.
September 21 eo

M. Tiernan and co.
252, BALTIMORE-STREET,
Have received by the Fame from Liverpool, LANNELS, Coatings, Cloths, Halfhicks and Kendal Cottons, which will be sold on the usual low terms.
Also,
Blue Plains } Entitled to drawback.
Pulicac Handkfs. }
Madras do. }
October 5 e06t

Calhoun & Laramot,
No. 92, Baltimore-street,
Have received by the Diana, and Fame from Liverpool, and Atlantic from Hull, A complete assortment of
Fall and Winter Goods.
And by the Aeolus, from Bremen, Tickenburgs, Osnaburgs, Hessians, Rouans, Placillas, Listados and Dowlians, which they offer for sale on the usual credit.
Also, on consignment,
Six small bales of best London superfine Cloths, and one bale of superfine coatings, which will be sold very low.
September 25 d1et eo10.

Hugh and William Young,
No. 236, Market-street,
HAVE imported per Diana, Fame and Sally from Liverpool, and Eliza from London, an extensive assortment of
Dry Goods,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
In their usual line.
Also,
Irish Linens, Scotch Shirtings and Crowley Steel
They daily expect by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool, a further supply of general Goods.
Also,
Men's fine Hats, in small cases and a quantity of Fig Blue.
October 6 d6t mw5f12t

Mould Candles.
Just received per Brig Harriot, Captain Derby from Boston, and for sale at No. 3, Bowly's wharf,
150 boxes MOULD CANDLES.
NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS.
October 24 e04t
19 hhds. Jamaica Rum,
15 pipes Holland Gin
35 bags Feathers
8 do Hops
7 bales Herbeem Gurrals
2 do long Cloths, fine
1 chest Bandanna handkerchiefs
74 boxes Chocolate
Now landing from brig Harriot, for sale by
WALES & CLOPPER,
Who have on hand,
Brandy, of superior quality, Wines, &c. 100 barrels Boston Beef, No. 1 and 2
October 21 e08t

INDIA GOODS, &c.
Just received per schooner Eliza, Captain Smith, from Salem,
A complete assortment of well chosen CALCUTTA GOODS, of the latest importation—consisting of

<i>Gurrals,</i>	<i>Cubits</i>
6 bales beerboom	36 by 21-4
10 do mowchoud	22 17-8
<i>Buffas,</i>	
4 do jugdex	24 17-8
6 do luckipore	24 17-8
4 do chittabilly	25 2
6 do fine	25 2
3 do callipatty	25 2
2 do fine	28 2
<i>Coats,</i>	
2 do fine chandpoor	40 2
<i>Mamoodies,</i>	
6 do jalapore	40 2
3 do jannah	38 11-4
<i>Sannas,</i>	
6 do mar	22 14
4 do johnlaty	36 2
3 do fine mugga	36 2
<i>Bandannas,</i>	
1 trunk assorted	14 2

[The above goods having been selected at Calcutta by a person of good judgement, will be found of a very superior quality and charged low.]
Also received per said schooner,
200 bags } Calcutta Sugar, of a superior }
81 barrels } quality for retailing }
20 pipes Catalonia red }
50 hhds. Bordeaux claret } WINE
20 half quartes Casca Malaga }
100 pieces Russia sheeting }
20 do do duck, first quality }
40 jars fresh raisins }
All which will be disposed of on very liberal terms for cash or approved paper. Apply to
JOHN BUREFUM,
84, Bowly's wharf.
October 2 d4t e04t 2aw6t

French Night School—
Ecole Francoise.
NOTICE is hereby given, That I, the subscriber, Teacher and Translator of the French and English Languages, intend to open the FRENCH SCHOOLS, in my common dwelling, on the 26th instant; and if 43 years experience, in giving tuition in this line, in different parts of the United States, will success, are not sufficient to entitle me to a share of encouragement, I beg those promising youths, who have a desire to become scholars, to apply to friend Philip Thomas, at the sign of the golden key, Baltimore-street, where they can be acquainted with my short, yet grammatical manner of Teaching.
AS I can devote some leisure hours in the day time, to the instruction of a few scholars, I should be happy to make an engagement.
JOSEPH PAILLOTET,
South Christ-street.
October 26. 6m-1

Luke Tiernan & Co.
Have received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Hull,
A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THEIR
FALL GOODS,
Consisting of cloths, cassimeres, swansdowns, coatings, flannels; rose, duffel and point blankets, fernaughts, kerseys, kendal cottons, manchester, muslins, shawls, pic nic gloves and mitts, silk shag, hardware, cutlery, &c. &c. which will be sold on their usual low terms.
Also by the package,
4 bales low priced blue cloths
7 do. assorted colors
6 do. do. cassimeres
12 do. do. swansdowns
3 cases dimities
12 do. manchester
60 bales rose blankets
12 do. point and duffel do.
6 do. bear skins
6 cases plated saddlery
6 trunks cardinals
Fine and coarse Hats, in cases
All remarkably well assorted in small packages and will be sold at a low advance for approved notes. They expect the remainder of their Fall assortment by the first arrivals.
On hand,
A good assortment of India muslins, &c.
Georgia cotton, hemp
74 barrels beef, Baltimore inspection
135 do. rosin
58 do. spirits turpentine
240 do. and 100 half barrels Flour.
N.B. They expect by the first vessel from Bremen, an assortment of German Linens.
September 17 mw6t30t

From COBBETT'S REGISTER of June 30. FRANCE.
In the Monitor there has lately appeared a paragraph, the object of which is to contradict the suggestion relative to a continental coalition against France, which suggestion, as the reader will recollect, appeared some weeks ago in many of the London prints. It was then stated in this work, that there was no ground for any such hope, and though the assertions of the French official paper do not amount to a positive confirmation of that statement, yet it is not likely that such assertions would be made if the government of France were at all apprehensive of a coalition. Indeed a coalition without the concurrence of Austria would be madness: it is impossible; and Austria is not disposed to stir. She will not and cannot stir without the assistance of British money, and that money Mr Pitt has not to give. The state of his finances is such that the very mention of an advance, to any considerable amount, to the emperor or any other power, would throw all into confusion at the bank and in every part of the country. Here we are then fairly at a stand. We have neither army nor money to send to the continent. We are reduced to a dead system of defence, and, according to the sentiment of the speech at the opening of the session, the glory of England is now made to consist in preserving itself from being a province of France. Upon this subject an odd idea has been expressed in one of the morning papers: it is this: that "in the present attitude of the British Islands, we wish that this country may appear, in the first instance, single handed; but when we have demonstrated to the world that we are able to repel every aggression, then indeed continental aids may be useful in chastising the temerity and circumscribing the power of Bonaparte!"
It were cruel to punish this writer for the reason upon which his wish is founded; but we may just ask him what he supposes would be the consequence if Bonaparte should persist in not giving us an opportunity of demonstrating to the world that we are able to repel every aggression? Persons who hold the language of this writer seem to imagine that the French will be obliged to attempt invasion, or make peace. Why they do so imagine it would however be very hard to guess, except we suppose them to have adopted the opinion of Sir Francis D'Alvernois, which opinion has lately been echoed in the ministerial papers that the French finances are in a shocking state. This is the sort of hope that the nation was deluded with last war, but which it will not be deluded with this war, and of that fact, the ministry may be well assured. The French are no compelled to attempt invasion. They can and will wait their own time. They can remain as they now are for ten years without any material inconvenience; that is to say, if we pursue the system of Mr. Pitt. But can we go on thus for three years? Must we not, if those systems are persevered in, sink down under the weight of our expence and disgrace, to say nothing of other more fearful and more swiftly-operating causes? What then becomes of the idea of "demonstrating to the world our ability to repel every aggression," as a preliminary to the availing ourselves of continental aid?—It is stated, with what truth one cannot say, that the French fleet in Brest harbor is very strong and fit for sea. From very good information it appears that this fact is not at all improbable; and, if our fleet should be blown off, the enemy might perhaps come out. But from every one of their measures, it is evident that the French intend to try what is to be done by delay; by keeping us in our present state; by harassing us, and disgracing us in the eyes of the world; not forgetting the copious chapter of accidents, which they cannot but see exhibited in the affairs of an enemy, the interest of whose public debt absorbs five sevenths of his revenue and who places his principal reliance for security upon men not under martial law, and having the right of laying down their arms when they please.

NEW YORK, October 25,
Captain Ogilvie, who arrived at this port yesterday from Cadiz, confirms the account lately published of the prevalence of Yellow Fever at Malaga. From 200 to 250 persons die daily, and all the physicians having fallen victims to it, twelve others and a supply of medicines have been sent thither from Cadiz. The inhabitants, as a measure of general safety, are prohibited from quitting Malaga; and are represented as being in a very deplorable situation, not only from the malignant disorder which prevails, but from the want of the common necessaries of life.—Flour at Cadiz was from 13 to 13½ dollars per barrel.
General Moreau and his lady continued at Cadiz, but would embark for the United States as soon as Madame Moreau's situation would permit.
The commander in chief at Gibraltar has prohibited all intercourse with Spain by sea and land, in consequence of the disorder which has made its appearance at Malaga.
A Rumor is circulating in this city, that an intimation has been given to the government of the United States, suggesting that the reception of Gen. Moreau with marks of peculiar distinction, on his arrival in this country, will give umbrage to the Parisian court, as it will be considered a censure on their decree of banishment. The authority for this rumor had not reached us.

The arrival of the ship Alexander, captain Vose, enables us to say before the readers of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, London news two days later than that which we had previously received by the Jupiter. Our file is extended to the 13th September, inclusive; and our Lloyd's Lists are of the 7th. But we are still unable to relieve the anxiety of the politician by the details of any event of importance. The following comprize whatever is interesting in the papers of the 11th, 12th and 13th.
London, September 11.

The Hamburg Mail of yesterday's date, that the notification made by the French Ambassador at Stockholm, of the assumption of the Imperial Dignity by Bonaparte, not the slightest notice was taken by any of the Ministers of his Swedish Majesty.

The Toulon fleet, when it lately attempted to sail, had 12,000 land troops on board, and were supposed to be destined for an attack on Corfu, in case they could have escaped the vigilance of our squadron!

A shock of an earthquake has lately been felt at Amsterdam, the Hague, Schiedam, and other places in Holland, but without any mischief being done.

The Foreign papers state, that some important changes of territory in Germany are shortly to take place, and that some propositions upon this subject are about to be submitted to the Diet.

The French papers announce the death of Admiral La Touche Treville at Toulon, and of the Cardinal de Boisgelin, Archbishop of Tours, at Paris, in the 73d year of his age.

Letters from Cleves, of the 25th inst. state, that Admiral Story, who once commanded the Batavian fleet, and was kept under arrest at that place, is now liberated.

Private letters from Paris state, that at the Coronation of Bonaparte, as Emperor of the French, a new Nobility will be instituted, under the title of Patricians, by a Senatus Consultum, to be proclaimed upon that occasion. This measure will include all persons, with their families and descendants, who, within the first ten years of Bonaparte's reign, have occupied, or shall occupy the first & great places of State, such as Field Marshals, Commanders in Chief, Generals of Division, Ministers, Cardinals, Grand Officers of the Legion of Honor, &c. &c.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.
A month of fine weather has enabled the farmers to get in their winter grain in good condition.—The wheat, though injured by the mildew in some places, is in better order than was expected. The late rains which fell on it will assist both the quantity and quality, and make it much easier to thresh. The crop may be deemed an average good one. The price of this grain has, in the course of the month, experienced considerable fluctuation. It averaged at Mark-lane, on the 6th instant, 60s. 3d. on the 20th, 63s. 4d. and on the 27th, 68s. 1d. The present average price of all England is 60s. 1d. Barley was much improved by the rains in the strong lands, and is an excellent crop. The Oats that were out in the wet are considerably discoloured, but on the whole there is no deficiency. The average of Barley is 32s. 3d. and of Oats, 26s. 3d. Beans are a good crop; they are now cut, and will be carried in a few days, if the weather continues fine. The crops of Peas are also good, as well as those of Tares. The rains have been very favorable for the Turnips, which have grown very luxuriantly, and are likely to make winter keeping plentiful. The Clovers have been equally benefited by the rain, and promise a very abundant crop of seed. In the stock there is little variation. Stores are rather dearer. Beef fetches in Smithfield-market, from 4s. 4d. to 5s. Mutton, from 4s. 4d. to 5s. and Pork, from 4s. to 5s. per stone of eight pounds.

Capt. Zenobio, who arrived in the last packet from Gotenbourg has been sent out of the kingdom by order from government.

A letter from the Continent contains the following singular correspondence, which arose in consequence of Madame the Countess de Ranzaw being accused of speaking disrespectfully of the French, on which she received the following letter:

ARMY OF HANOVER.
Asstelin, captain joined the staff, and commandant of the town, to Madame la Comtesse de Ranzaw.

Zell, 4 Thermidor, year 12.
Madame—I am credibly informed, that you have used language which is something more than indecent with respect to the French, and more particularly as it related to the generals who command them. If you observe such conduct in future, I forewarn you that I have orders to have you FLOORED at the four corners of the public market place. I salute you.

ASSELIN.
The Countess de Ranzaw, who had resided at Zell, during nine years, complained of this threat in a letter, which she wrote on the 6th of August, to Marshal Bernadotte, from which she received the following polite answer:—
Marshal Bernadotte to Madame la Comtesse de Ranzaw.

Head Quarters, Hanover, 24 Thermidor, year 12, first of the Empire

I have to acknowledge, Madame, the letter which you did me the honour to write to me on the 6th of August, complaining of the threats which had been employed by captain Asselin, who commands in the garrison of Zell. That officer's conduct appears to me deserving of blame, and I have ordered that he be punished.

If you had addressed yourself to general Drouet, he would have lost no time in rendering you justice. I thank you, Madame, however, for the confidence which you have placed in me—and in return I offer protection and safety.

Accept, Madame, the homage of those sentiments which are due to persons of your sex and rank.

E. BERNADOTTE.
September 12.

It is now pretty accurately ascertained, that Russia, Sweden, and perhaps Denmark, are to enter into an active alliance with us.

Some more Dutch papers to a recent date arrived yesterday afternoon, but their contents are of little or no importance. Admiral Verhuul, during his stay in North Holland, engaged 60 additional transports for the expedition against England, the expense of which, he said, was to be equally defrayed by France and Holland. He afterwards visited the Camp at Zist, from whence he returned to the Hague with General Marmont; and after having an interview with the Dutch Government, sent off an express to Bonaparte. Dispatches arrive almost daily in Holland from France, the subject of which occupies the constant attention of the Batavian Directory.

We learn from the coast that the Marchion of war returned to the Downs, with Lords Keit and Melville on board, after having stood over to the French coast, nearly opposite Dungeness. About one hundred of the enemy's flotilla continued on Monday arranged along shore, close under their batteries; but every thing remains perfectly quiet in that direction.

A pair of the Russian fleet, consisting of three ships of the line, two frigates, and a cutter, have passed the Sound, supposed to be destined for the Mediterranean; but it is expected to put into some of our ports for provisions.

A letter from Amsterdam repeats the report of barracks being about to be erected along the coast; but adds, that the expedition will certainly sail in a very short time.

September 13.
There were no papers received from the continent in the course of yesterday or this morning, but there were abundance of rumors in circulation respecting the intended operations of the French and Russian armies of the continent.

It was reported, on the authority of the masters of some ships arrived in the river, that a considerable body of Russians had landed on the northern coast of Holstein, and that the French had taken possession of all the principal towns & strong positions in the southern part of that Duchy. If any credit be due to information received in so vague and questionable a shape, the opposing armies have most probably measured their reciprocal strength with each other before this time. But we cannot attach belief to the first of those reports. We are persuaded that Russia will not proceed to a equal hostility until the departure of her representative at Paris shall be officially known at the Court of Petersburg; a communication which can scarcely be made before the middle of this month. The latter report is much more consistent; it is not unlikely but the French might, as a precautionary measure, have occupied some of the commanding positions in that Duchy; but that very circumstance contains in it the seeds of a war with Sweden, Russia and most probably with Denmark. Whether it has been done with the concurrence or without previously consulting that Court, the proceeding must be equally offensive to Russia and Sweden. They are bound to protect the Danish territory, if it shall be tyrannically violated; and if the occupation is continued, it is not to be expected that those powers tamely allow their enemy