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NEW-YORK, August 29.

We have received by captain Waite, of the Liverpool Packet, our regular files of Lloyd's Lists, London and Liverpool papers, the two former to the 9th, and the latter to the 11th, inclusive; which, though they afford very little political news, have furnished us with a valuable addition to our marine department.

Captain Waite, of the ship Liverpool Packet, who arrived this morning, informs us, that on the 14th instant, in lat. 43. 58. long. 49, spoke a brig, out 29 days from Bilbao, bound to Marblehead, the captain of which stated that he had spoken a brig which had passed through the combined fleets near Ferrol.

On the 26th inst. off the east end of Long-Island, captain Waite spoke the brig Sally, 16 days from Guadalupe for Newburyport. The captain informed that the combined fleets had given Lord Nelson the dodge, and had returned to the West Indies 5 days before he sailed.

Captain Latham, of the brig Neptune, arrived this morning from Bordeaux, also informs us, that he spoke the brig Sally, and received the same account of the return of the combined fleets to the West Indies, as above related. This account does not, however, appear to correspond with the first article received from captain Waite.

By the arrivals yesterday from Guadalupe, we learn that the French and Spanish combined fleet had not returned to that place.

LONDON, July 5.

The Loire frigate arrived in Cork harbour Thursday last, with the Vaillant privateer, of Bordeaux, of 30 guns and 240 men, which she captured on Tuesday last, off Cape Clear, after a chase of twelve hours. The success of the gallant Maitland on this occasion, seems to have been owing to his judicious management. After pursuing the enemy for four hours, he perceived that he gained nothing, upon which he ordered his guns to be run in, the shot to be removed off the gun deck, and sent all his people below. In this situation, as the seamen term it, he overhauled the chase in eight hours. The Melampus and Brilliant frigates were in sight just as the Loire was with in gun shot of the privateer.

July 6.

The Jamaica fleet are arrived in the Downs. Two are said to have run on shore at Crooked Island, and several are missing.

In our paper of Wednesday we mentioned an embargo having been laid on all ships in the Texel, and that the Dutch fleet was waiting an opportunity to come out. The Swan cutter, arrived at Yarmouth, reports that the Dutch fleet had come down as low as the fifth buoy of the Texel, but was prevented from sailing by the wind falling short.

It is added, that Government has received intelligence of the immediately expected arrival of Bonaparte at Paris, and from thence to Boulogne to put in motion the expedition so long meditated against this country!

The report of the Committee appointed to prepare Articles of Impeachment against Lord Viscount Melville, was yesterday distributed in the House of Commons.

The resignation of Lord Sidmouth, which we noticed yesterday, is, we believe, certain. Lord Buckinghamshire, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, also retires. Mr. Vansittart has likewise resigned the office of Principal Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and others expected to follow.

Earl Camden, will, it is said, succeed Lord Sidmouth, as President of the Council; and the Right Honorable Charles Yorke will be appointed Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, vice Lord Camden.

Lord Sidmouth's intention of resigning was, we understand, communicated to Mr. Sheridan, for the purpose of being conveyed to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Some of the morning papers have stated, that Mr. Pitt knew nothing of the resignation of Lord Sidmouth till he saw it in the public prints. We can state, on the contrary, that Mr. Pitt used his efforts to force his Lordship and friends to retire.

Star.

Yesterday a messenger was ordered to hold himself in readiness to leave town for the Continent, with dispatches from Lord Mulgrave: his destination is kept so profound a secret, that he is not to know it until his arrival at Gottenburgh.

July 8.

The following is, according to a private letter, the state of the naval preparations in the Duch ports:

At Antwerp, building, 6 ships of the line and 2 frigates.

At Amsterdam, 1 ship of 74 guns, just launched; 1 ditto gone to the Texel. At Rotterdam, 1 ship of 90 guns, to be launched in about three months, and 1 frigate of 32 guns.

In the Texel, 6 ships of the line, with several frigates; and from 40 to 50 transports, of from 400 to 500 tons burthen.

The manoeuvres of the Expedition Army, in the Dutch Camp at Zeyst, began on the 16th ult. in the presence of the French General Marmont.

Madame JEROME BONAPARTE was yesterday morning safely delivered of a son, at her residence in Park-place, Camberwell.

July 9.

Bonaparte is visiting his Italian fortresses, Mantua has been carefully inspected, and the additional works have been ordered to be completed as soon as possible. He is now gone to Genoa to receive the submission of a people who formerly were the masters of that little Island that gave him birth.

We subjoin a letter from Plymouth, written by a most intelligent and respectable friend, to whom we have often been indebted for articles of intelligence on important occasions, and which we always found to be correct:

"PLYMOUTH, July 7.—His Majesty's ship Curieux, of 16 guns, captain Bettesworth, arrived here this day, 2 P. M.—By her we have the very pleasing accounts of the safe arrival in the West-Indies of Lord Nelson, early in June; the first Island he made was Trinidad, which had not been disturbed by the common enemy. Hearing nothing particular of the Combined Fleets, his Lordship sailed for Barbadoes, where he found Admiral Cochrane, with his Majesty's ships Spartiate and Northumberland, and from whom he learned that the French and Spaniards had, during their short stay, buried 5000 troops; and, from the state of the survivors, they apprehend great difficulty in being able to return to France, for which country they had taken their departure. Lord Nelson took the Spartiate & Northumberland with him, as far as the N. end of Antigua, when he ordered them to return, considering his own force a match for the enemy.—This was on the 13th of June, at which time not a single man was to be found on board his Lordship's fleet unfit for duty.—At the same time that the Spartiate and Northumberland were detached from the fleet, the Curieux, by which we have received this intelligence, was dispatched by his Lordship for England.

"On the sixth day after, viz. on the 19th June, the Curieux came up with the Combined Fleet, and kept company some time, to try their rate of sailing.—As her Commander found they sailed badly, and were miserably handled, there seems no doubt but Lord Nelson would overtake them, probably by the 20th or 21st of June!

"The return, or rather attempt to return to Europe, is reduced to a certainty, and must brighten the hopes of our planters, and the merchants connected with the West Indies in this country."

Dispatches to the above effect were received at the Admiralty at an early hour this morning. The news has diffused universal joy in the city, and stocks have risen in consequence, as our readers will see by looking at the prices.

Lord Nelson's dispatches are dated the 12th of June, off Antigua. His Lordship arrived at Barbadoes on the 4th, where he took 2000 troops on board. On the 8th the Combined Fleet passed Antigua on its return from Port Royal, Martinique, where they left between three and four thousand men sick. The epidemic disease still prevailed in the enemy's ships. Lord Nelson sent off the Curieux on the 11th for England, and was himself then in pursuit of the enemy. It was in lat. 22, N. long. 59, W. that the Curieux passed the combined fleet.

The enemy effected nothing by this expedition, except the capture of Diamond Rock, the small garrison of which was obliged to surrender for want of water, not however without a gallant resistance, in which the enemy lost a number of men and three gun-boats.

Yesterday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Whitebread brought an additional Article of Impeachment against Lord Melville, which relates to the sums paid in the hands of Mark Sprott, for other than naval purposes. This Article was agreed to. He also gave notice of his intention to move for a Bill to enable the Committee of Managers to proceed in examining witnesses, and arranging their proofs, notwithstanding any prorogation of Parliament.

Sir William Burroughs postponed the Resolutions of which he had given notice, respecting the conduct of Sir Home Popham, till the next Session of Parliament, but was desirous to read them, in which he was interrupted by the House and the Speaker.

In the House of Lords a warm discussion took place on the second reading of the Duke of Athol's Bill. Lord Ellenborough was particularly severe on the measure, and on the Ministers by whom it had been recommended and supported. Lord Sidmouth and the Lord Chancellor were also against the Bill. After a debate, which lasted till near one o'clock, the question for the second reading was carried by a majority of 25 to 11. None of the Peers who generally vote in opposition were present at the time of the division.

Mr. Mark Sprott has been examined by the Committee for Managing the Im-

peachment of Lord Melville; and his books have also been inspected.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock, Consols for July 60 1-8 1-4—Reduced 59 1-8 1-3—Omnium 4 3-4 5.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

FROM ISLE OF FRANCE,

May 18.

"The articles from America and from Europe, in general, continue very plenty here: of course very low, and the produce of the colony—besides the duty of exports, particularly when not carried to France, in which case, the custom house now adds thereto, the duty of entry in France, a most extraordinary impost indeed, and almost amounts to a prohibition.

Sugars of the colony 5 50 to 7 00 cwt.
Coffee 20 50 to 21 00
Cotton 27 to 27
Indigo 3 00 to 1 20
Cloves 65
Ebony Wood 1 50 to 1 00

Latest from Europe.

Yesterday arrived, the ship John and Alice, Taylor, 48 days from Liverpool.—Sailed the 11th of July, and brings London papers to the 9th inclusive.—The contents are quite uninteresting.—Subjoined are a few extracts from the latest papers.

LONDON, July 9.

We have received Paris papers to the 26th ult.—Bonaparte continues with undiminished activity to review his troops and to inspect his fortresses in Italy. The fortifications of all the principal places, particularly Mantua, are preparing and strengthening. He has probably made his centre into Genoa before this time.

The chief command of a division of the army of England has been conferred upon Marshal Lasnes, who was shortly to set out from Paris for the coast.

The incorporation of the petty Republic of Ragusa, with the Austrian dominions, is announced as likely to take place.—Is this intended as a set off against the consolidation of Genoa with the French Empire?

Letters from our squadron off Brest, state, that on Sunday week two corvettes, and 21 sail of frigates, got into Brest, through the Passage du Rux.—They were chased and fired at for some time by cur in-shore flotilla, but they stood in so close, that it was impossible to prevent their effecting their purpose.

A letter from an officer in the troops at the Cove of Cork, states, that a good deal of sickness prevails among the regiments there, in consequence of their being so long confined on board transports, or encamped at Spike Island.

Intelligence from Ostend contradicts the account of twelve sail of the line being on the stocks at Antwerp. There are but four there, not in a state of great forwardness.

Intelligence has been received of the Lively frigate having been chased by a Spanish ship of the line, which was cruising in the bay of Cadiz. The Lively manoeuvred so as to draw the Spanish ship to a considerable distance from the shore, and she was unable, from the adverse winds, to get back again. In the mean time admiral Collingwood arrived, and effectually cut off the retreat of the Spanish ship into Cadiz.—It was supposed that she had sailed for the Straits and a ship of the line was detached in pursuit of her.

It is now understood that Parliament cannot get through the business before them till this day week.

The precaution of doubling the guards at the Royal arsenal, at Woolwich, has been adopted, in consequence of another attempt to set fire to it, which was happily discovered and frustrated on Saturday morning.

Captain Parke, of the Commerce, detained at Liverpool, sailed from the Isle de Bourbon on the 13th March, and reports, that previous to his leaving that island, a large ship, with tea, under British colours, had been captured, and carried-in by the French.

The rumour that a congress would be held at Brussels or Ostend, for a general pacification, is mentioned in letters from Paris.

The Gottenburgh mail which arrived on the 6th inst. brought advices that the treaty between England, Russia, and Sweden, was finally arranged and concluded, in consequence of which the embargo was instantly taken off all ships bound to the Baltic.

By the Princess Charlotte Packet, which arrived at Falmouth on the 5th from the Leeward Islands, the agreeable intelligence was received of the safe arrival at Surinam, on the 6th of April, of a valuable fleet from London, without a single ship missing.

The rate of Exchange on Amsterdam, is 38.3 for the pound sterling—on Hamburg, 35.8—on Bordeaux, 26.7—on Dublin, 12 1-2 per cent. Portugal gold is at 4l. per ounce; silver, in new dollars, at 5s. 2d. per ounce. The Insurance to Bengal is at 12 guineas per cent.—to the Mediterranean, 25 guineas;—to America, two guineas;—to Africa, 20 guineas;—and, to Madeira, eight guineas.

Large quantities of cochineal, coffee, hides, sugar, and wood, have been recently imported into London.

Exchange Bills, to the amount of 11,500,000l. are to be brought into the money market, in the course of the year.

PARIS, June 26.

It is asserted, that Marshall Lasnes will proceed without delay to the coast, to

take the command in chief of a corps of the army destined to form a part of the expedition of England.

NORFOLK, August 27,

MORE DEPREDATIONS.

The following particulars of the capture of the ship Montezuma, was handed us by James Crawford, chief-mate.

"On the 9th inst. in lat. 32, 12, N. and long. 76, 20, W. the American ship Montezuma, captain Ives, from the coast of Africa & bound to Charleston, with a cargo of 348 prime slaves, was captured by the French schooner privateer Regulator, captain Savourin, carrying one brass 24 pounder, four 6s and 100 men, out three weeks from St. Jago, and which has been cruising off Charleston bar. They took the captain & crew out of the ship, to whom the privateer's people behaved with great cruelty, by throwing them into irons after plundering them of every thing, not excepting their clothes.—On the 12th fell in with the schooner Mary, from N. York for Charleston, which they plundered of provisions, &c. to the amount of some hundreds of dollars, and then made sail for some port in Cuba.—On the 19th fell in with the ship Canton, captain Bartley, from Tortola, to Baltimore, on board of which they put all the crew of the ship Montezuma, except the captain, who was determined to stay by his vessel as long as he could. The Montezuma belonged to Mr. Wm. Marine and Mr. Robert Mackey, merchants, Savannah. The crew of the privateer is composed of French and Americans, among the latter was Robert Ross, of Baltimore."

American.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2 1805

A letter from an American gentleman at Paris, whose information may be relied on, states, that the drawing of the bills for American claims, had been proceeded in to the amount of five millions of livres, and would be continued until the remaining fifteen millions were drawn for.

Mr. Skipwith was to transmit these bills to their respective proprietors—and it has excited some surprise, as the letter is dated on the 5th of June, that none of them have yet come to hand.

Phil. paper.

A letter from Tripoli, dated April 10, 1805, mentions, "By a vessel which Commodore Barron has sent to Tripoli with money, clothing, &c. &c. for our use, we all, this day, received letters from our friends in America. I expect we shall, in a few days, remove to the American house. The change will be for the better; and we consider our removal as a good omen."

Sir Alexander Ball, Governor of Malta, has sent a liberal present of wine, porter, cheese, and other articles to some of our prisoners at Tripoli." 16

By the arrival on Thursday last, at New York, of the ship Rhoda and Betsey, Capt. Terry, after a passage of 44 days from Liverpool, the editors of the Gazette have received London papers to the 14th July—4 days later than previous accounts. The following is a summary of their contents:

The Grand Signior, in answer to a letter from Bonaparte, notifying his accession to the throne of Italy, has given the latter assurances of his friendship, but refuses to acknowledge him either as Emperor of France or King of Italy.

A bloody battle between the insurgents of Servia and a body of Turks, has taken place on the borders of Moravia, in which the former remained masters of the field, though with considerable loss, their commanding officer being amongst the killed.

Sixteen thousand French and Dutch troops are encamped a few miles from Amsterdam, who are held in readiness to march at the shortest notice, supposed to be destined to embark in the expedition against England. The Dutch troops are said to rejoice at the idea; not from a wish to assist in conquering England, but to have an opportunity of deserting. The fleet in the Texel is extremely ill manned, but rigidly disciplined, and badly victualled.

On the morning of the 11th July, it was mentioned publicly by Mr. Erskine, in the court of king's bench, that advices had been received of Lord Nelson having fallen in with the combined fleet, had captured eight sail of the line, and was in pursuit of the rest. No official account had reached the government of this event.

Talleyrand is said to have died at Milan of an apoplectic fit.

The British parliament was prorogued by commission on the 12th. The speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor on the occasion mentions that his majesty had not yet been able to lay before parliament the result of the negotiations in which he is engaged with powers on the continent; but that no step would be omitted for promoting such a concert as may afford the best prospect of restoring general and permanent tranquility; or may, if necessary furnish the means of repelling with vigor the continued encroachments, on the part of the French government, which threaten every day more and more the liberty and independence of all the nations of Europe.

A letter from Holland states that considerable bodies of troops were marching

to the Helder, for the purpose of being embarked. The differences between Schimmelpenninck and general Marmont had risen to a height, in consequence of an attempt made by the former to check the boundless profusion and extravagance of the French general.

A report was circulated at the Hague that Bonaparte had declared war against the Emperor of Germany; but it obtained no credit.

The Hibernia, Admiral Gardner, arrived at Portsmouth on the 9th. The command is given up to Admiral Cornwallis. The American ship William and Mary, from New York, with flour, arrived on the same day, detained by the Kent privateer.

Letters from London of the 28th June, mention that the king of Spain is dangerously ill; and this statement is corroborated by advices from Cadiz of the 18th, which also state that they have the prospect of a very plentiful harvest.

Price of stocks July 13, at noon—consols 59 1-2—Omnium 6 1-4.

London, July 13.

A letter from Paris, dated the 2d July, in a Dutch paper, says, "The troops on the coast are in motion, and their numbers are estimated from 150 to 200,000 men. No less than 2000 vessels are lying ready in the road and in the port. The flotilla consists of praams, being a large kind of vessel, having cannon and horses on board, of gun-boats, pinks, and chaloupes, carrying a 24 pounder.

Vice Admiral De Winter has been appointed commander in chief of the Texel expedition, with permission to hoist his flag on board whatever ship he may choose.

By the arrival of the Liverpool Packet, captain Waite, from Liverpool, we have received London newspapers to the 10th, Liverpool to the 12th, and Lloyd's Lists to the 6th July. Intelligence had reached England by the last sailing brig Curieux of the arrival of Lord Nelson in the West Indies and of the departure of the French fleets for Europe. The articles of impeachment preferred by the house of commons against Lord Melville have been laid before the house of Lords, and the proceedings were about to commence.

We learn by the ship Orion from St. Petersburg, that there was no prospect of any immediate hostilities being entered into between Russia and France, although the differences subsisting were not likely to be adjusted.

The ship Fame, from Bordeaux, brings nothing politically interesting. Bonaparte had returned from his tour to Italy, and the old tune of invasion was still in fashion.

[N. Y. Daily Advertiser.]

Captain Newman, of the ship Laura, from Liverpool, informs us that he was boarded upon the 6th of August by the French frigate Le Topaze in company with two other frigates. They informed him that a short time previous they had fallen in with the British frigate Blanche, captain Mudge, and after a smart engagement had sunk her. Captain Mudge and a number of the crew were on board the Topaze, from one of whom captain Newman learned that from the commencement of the action they were resolved not to strike, adding, that the Blanche was never destined to wear French colors. [Ibid.]

A vast body of rain has fallen during the last forty-eight hours. It has had the effect to render the air sultry and dense. We are concerned to learn, that its influence on the sick in Southwark has been rather unfavorable. The cases of previous sickness have become more violent and others have been rendered predisposed for disease. The Board of Health, watchful of these circumstances, have recommended the adoption of one of two measures: viz either a complete evacuation of the whole district, or the adoption of some vigorous regulations to prevent all ingress or egress with the infected neighborhood. On such an occasion, it is the duty of every well disposed citizen cordially to co-operate with the Board; and we fervently trust that their exertions will be so seconded by the community, as to avert a calamity so serious and awful in its consequences.

[Philadelphia True American.]

Extract of letter from a merchant in Liverpool, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated

Liverpool, July 6, 1805.

"Our cotton market is very unpleasant, and from the continued depression in the demand for goods, we fear likely to remain so, at least for some time. The stocks principally centre in this place, and the supplies of fine cottons particularly heavy; and it will be a long time ere they can be reduced, though the holders of them do not press on the market. If there be any chance for improvement it will be in low cottons towards the fall of the year. Upland Georgias sell 16d. a 17d. and some few prime ones rather higher. Superior Mississippi at 20d. but the middling and inferior qualities can scarcely be moved at 17d. a 18d. and manufacturers prefer good Uplands to them.

Thus situated, we strongly recommend caution in shipments. If, however, prime cottons can be shipped at New-Orleans, at 17 a 18 cents, and Tennessee at 14 a 15, we think they may be sent with safety. Also Uplands from the Atlantic States at