

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1805.

From London papers, July 10 to 13.
July 11.

Government has received advice, we understand, of the capture of the Hannibal, which was severely handled in her action with the Lively, struck to a frigate of 44 guns, the Illustrious being at the time in sight. The Hannibal was formerly a British 74, and was taken about five years since in Algeiras Bay, where she grounded within the reach of the Spanish batteries.

Hardly any thing is talked of but Lord Nelson's pursuit of the Combined Fleet; and as is generally the case, when intelligence does not keep pace with the unreasonable impatience of the public, numbers of unfounded reports are circulated almost hourly.—Letters were yesterday pretended to have been received from Holland, stating that an action had taken place between Lord Nelson and the Combined fleets. To state all the forms in which this rumour has been circulated would be impossible, nor is it necessary, as we can lay before our readers the original fabrication itself, which first appeared on the 21st ult. in the Dutch Gazette, entitled—*Staats und Handlung's Zuschauer*, an *Geste der Sider see*, and was afterwards copied into the *Hamburg Correspondent* of the 22d.—The following is the article alluded to:—

"If we can credit a report spread at the time this paper was going to press, there has been a most bloody battle in the neighborhood of the Canary Islands, between the French, Spanish and English fleets, under the command of Admirals *Cordova* and *Nelson*, in which both commanders fell, and the British captured nine sail of the line and four frigates. What truth there may be in this important intelligence time alone can determine."

We need hardly add, that the date proves this pretended intelligence to be altogether unfounded.

GIBRALTAR, June 6.—Three American gun boats and one mortar boat arrived to day from the United States, on their way to Tripoli, which they are going to attack again.

The American gun boats are universally reckoned to be the most complete vessels of the kind ever seen in this Bay, whilst the few English gun boats here are exactly the reverse, and are so inferior in every respect to those of the Spaniards in their construction and in rowing or sailing that the enemy laugh at and despise them.

June 8. The Garrison is perfectly healthy, though a number of families have already left it, from the apprehension of the fever breaking out again.

Paris, June 30. It is asserted that Prince Louis will have the command of a considerable body of reserve; his headquarters to be at St. Amand. The army on the coast is at present subdivided into three corps, denominated after their stations. The astronomer Lalande has published in our journals some observations on the preparations made on our coast, in which he states the number of vessels at Boulogne at upwards of two thousand, and that of the army at one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand men.

Florence, June 14. Tuscany, as well as Lucca, are to be united with the new kingdom of Italy. Bonaparte intends to make many other changes in Italy. To facilitate the changes, the republic of Lucca has applied to Bonaparte for a new Constitution, and requested the honor of being governed by a member of his family. Many more political changes are speedily expected to take place in other parts of Italy. Bonaparte has undertaken to pay all the pensions due to the officers and household of the late Duke of Parma, amounting to about 100,000 livres per month. The pay of the French garrison at Leghorn, has been diminished by 150,000 livres per month. Bonaparte promises that the subsidy for the maintenance of those troops shall be discontinued, as soon as England acknowledges the kingdom of Etruria. Between the Etrurian and French Governments an exchange of territory is about to take place. Etruria is to cede to France the district of Orbitello and a part of the valley of Cecina, bordering on the Dutchy of Urbina, receiving in exchange the Republic of Lucca, with the Dutchies of Massa and Carrara.

Levdes, July 2.—Among the foreign news the following is deserving of notice.—

"At Constantinople the hopes of the English to conclude a triple alliance between Great Britain, Russia, and the Porte, are disappointed, the Russian Ambassador having declared to the Turkish Secretary of state (as we are informed) that the Russian Monarch was disposed to co-operate for a peace; but not to enter into an offensive and defensive

"The Russian Chamberlain and Minister of Justice, Count Novoziltzoff, who is known to be charged with a negotiation, is not only already arrived at Berlin, and that sooner than was expected, but also the British envoy is at Berlin. Mr. Jackson, who had been three weeks at Dresden is returned to Berlin in great haste, and has already had a conference with the Russian negotiator.

June 12.
We have received the Paris Journals to the 4th inst. and Dutch papers to the 9th. By the former we find that the preparations for the invasion of this country are continued with increased activity; troops, to the amount of between 150 and 200,000 are now in motion along the coast; and the flotilla at Boulogne consists of not less than 2000 vessels. Bonaparte, having received the homage of his Italian slaves, is on his return to France; he comes by the Rhine, and is expected shortly on the coast, where he is to be met by the Minister of War. In Holland, too, the preparations appear to be very active. General Mann out is now at the Helder inspecting the military, and Admiral Winter is appointed commander in chief of the fleet to be employed in the expedition. On the whole we deem it highly probable that the attempt at invasion will not be much longer delayed; but, come the enemy when they may, they will find us prepared to meet them, determined to stand or fall with the liberties and independence of our country. According to letters from Frankfort, the French troops continue to march from Hanover to the interior of France; and an unusual degree of activity is observable in every direction.

A letter from Stockholm, dated the 4th inst. states, that several of the first personages in Sweden have been dismissed from the offices of state which they held, in consequence of the representations they had made to the king on the subject of his present military measures in opposition to France, Prussia, and Austria. It is added, that, among others, the Baron Lagerpicke, minister for foreign affairs, M. De Liebat, chancellor of the court and of state, have received orders to quit the kingdom. This statement, however, will probably prove an exaggeration of the fact. It is also stated, that the efforts of the English to form a triple alliance between Great Britain, Russia, and Turkey, have failed; M. M. D'Utalinsky, the Russian minister at Constantinople, having received orders to suspend the negotiations upon that subject. A letter from Frankfort of the 23d of June, contains the following article:—"They write from Augsburg, that several Russian families of distinguished rank continually pass through that city on their way to France; a circumstance which is considered as a prelude to the re-establishment of a good understanding between Russia and France."

Mr. Trotter has taken a small house near Highgate. He was probably sworn there, as he did not take the little house, until he had lost the large house in the Strand.

A new Tiara has been lately made at Paris, which is intended as a present from Bonaparte to the Pope. It is composed of Oriental rubies, sapphires, emeralds, brilliants, and pearls; the most conspicuous is a very large emerald, weighing 2 3/4 oz. placed under the cross, which, for several ages constituted part of the treasures of the Vatican, and is now restored to its original destination.

The report of the death of Tallien is contradicted in the Paris papers.

The report is renewed that the residence of the Pope will soon be removed to Avignon.

According to one of our Journals, it is considered as certain at Paris that the Republican Kalender will be entirely laid aside in September next. Several Public Officers, even in their official documents, already make use of the old. The principal difficulty is said to be, that the financial accounts throughout the Empire commence from the 22d of September; but the Minister of Finance, it is said, has a plan that will obviate this.

From the *London Globe* of 13th July.

"Yesterday parliament was prorogued by Commission, with a speech read by the Lord Chancellor, stating, 'That his Majesty has not yet been enabled to communicate the result of the negotiations, in which he is engaged with the Continental powers, and expressing his determination to omit no step that may promote such a concert, or furnish the means of repelling with vigour the encroachments of the enemy upon the independence of Europe.' There is nothing in this communication that must not have been anticipated.—Every person who has read the foregoing journals, recently received, must see, that the negotiations alluded to will abide the result of the mission of the Russian Minister, Novoziltzoff, whose arrival at Berlin we lately announced. The following extract of a letter upon this subject, from a gentleman in a diplomatic situation in that city, received by the last mail, will be found interesting:—"The efforts of the Prussian Court to prevent the breaking out of the Continental war, which was so near at hand, will be entitled to the gratitude of posterity. The public is not yet acquainted by far with all the difficulties of this glorious undertaking. When, in January 1805, England communicated the French overtures for peace to the Russian Court, the latter, that it might be enabled to come to a decisive conclusion on the subject,

thought it necessary to assure itself of the disposition of the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, and to ascertain whether there was any wellgrounded expectations of their acting in concert. General Winzingerode was therefore sent on the 15th of February to Berlin. As he convinced himself that the good understanding between Prussia and France was not likely to be interrupted, and that Austria was not disposed to hostilities, the Russian Court agreed to the overtures of Peace transmitted by the Cabinet of Berlin. From Berlin reasonable proposals were now to be submitted to the French Emperor; Baron Winzingerode had his audience to leave, and he fixed on the 20th of March for his departure. In the meantime Napoleon assumed the crown of Italy; this circumstance produced a new alteration in the state of affairs. On this occasion Prussia conducted herself with great dignity and conciliatory firmness. The answer to be returned to France was for some time delayed, and M. De Winzingerode received directions to await further orders at Berlin, to observe whether the occurrences in Italy, combined with other internal relations at Vienna, would produce any alteration of the Austrian system. Should this have been the case, he was to have gone from Berlin to Vienna. But as the Court of Petersburg was convinced that Austria would not change its pacific system, that envoy was direct to return from Berlin to Petersburg, and conciliatory measures with regard to France was adopted. In England itself, M. De Novoziltzoff had long been considered the most proper person for arranging preliminaries of peace with France. The Russian Court, therefore, requested that of Berlin to procure passports for him, that he might repair either to Italy or Paris. For this purpose, a Courier was dispatched on the 7th of May, from Berlin to Milan, who returned on the 22d of the same month, with six passports. May the united efforts of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg and Berlin be crowned with success. A year of warfare is now more pregnant of events than a whole century in former ages."

The menace of invasion is now renewed in the Paris papers, but all this blustering and swaggering will not divert the attention of Europe from the disgrace with which the enemy have covered themselves in the West Indies.

NEW-YORK, August 31.
Captain Kemard, of the brig *Camillus*, states, that on the 22d inst. he spoke the schooner—*captain Preble*, out 11 days from Nevis, bound to New-Haven; and that captain P. informed him, that the evening before he sailed, intelligence was received at Nevis, that another French fleet had arrived in the West Indies.

Captain Weymouth, from Richmond, informs us, that on Thursday evening a British sloop of war (called the *Hawk*, alias the *Driver*) brought to a ship (with yellow sides and white head, of about 360 tons, and deeply laden) detained her two hours, and at dusk was standing off with her.

Captain McGouty, arrived at New-London, from Demerara, informs, that no kind of salted provisions are allowed to be landed at that place, unless by special permit of the governor; which exists, generally, one quarter what the cargo will sell for when landed. The market for all kinds of American produce is extremely dull.

THE LATEST.

The editors of this Gazette have received from captain Childs, a Dublin paper of the 23d ult. It contains London news to the 16th, three days later than by former arrivals. Under the London head of July 16, it is stated, that the account of the capture of a Spanish ship of the line, is unfounded. That the Carthage fleet of 7 sail of the line sailed for Cadiz on the 8th of June; but, hearing that admiral Collingwood was off that port, they returned. The sloop of war *Orestes*, captain Brown, got ashore near Dunkirk, and not being able to get her off, she was burnt. Admiral Russel had arrived at Yarmouth with 4 sail of the line from the coast of Holland; and admiral Douglas at Dungeness, from Boulogne with part of his squadron. Nothing of lord Nelson.

PITTSBURGH, August 24.

The Contractors for carrying the Mail from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, have at a considerable expence, established a Line of Stages between these places, which has been of advantage to travellers, and tends considerably to the improvement of the Country.—The public indignation, must unquestionably be aroused, when they are informed that certain characters, between Washington and Middletown, from private pique, or wanton wickedness, obstruct the STAGE by cutting down Trees across the Road, every Post-day. The PROPRIETORS will give a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS for the discovery of the persons concerned.

PETERSBURG, August 27.

A draft from the militia of this town took place on Saturday last, agreeably to orders.

To be Let,

FOR one, two or three years, the dwelling part of the HOUSE, No. 178, Market-street, well calculated for a boarding house, or a large family, being very commodious. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to
ROGER & HINCKS,
August 31
coltlaw

American.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3 1805

A letter from a gentleman in Saint Mary's, to his correspondent in this city, dated the 9th August, mentions, "that four days since, thirteen sail of the line were seen off here, but of what nation, not known." [Savannah paper.]

INTERMENTS

In the burying grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore, during the week ending yesterday morning at sunrise:

Intermittent fever	1
Lockjaw	1
Bilious fever	1
Lingering disease,	1
Worms	1
Hives,	1
Mumps	1
Dropsy in the head,	1
Apoplexy	1
Inflammation in the stomach	1
Fits	5
Dropsy	1
Croup,	1
Consumption	1
Dysentery	1
Still-born,	1
Cholera	7

Adults	6
Children	21
Total	52

Illegal Imprisonment.—The honorable captain Fleming of the Egyptianne British frigate, was lately cast in a court of king's bench, in an action of damages for illegally impressing an exempt whaleman, in the sum of 300l sterling.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.

PRICES CURRENT.

IMPORTS

Cotton, Sea Island, lb. 1s. 4d. to 2s. 10d.
Upland Georgia, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.
Natchez, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d.
Tennessee, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.
Louisiana, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 1d.
Bourbon, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 8d.
Cayenne, 2s. to 2s. 2d.
Surinam, 2s. to 2s. 2d.
Demerara, 1s. 9d. to 1. 11d.
Barbadoes, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.
Grenada, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.
Guadaloupe, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.
Com. West-India, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.
Bahama, 1s. 5d. to 2s. 4d.
St. Domingo, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.
Carraca, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.
Giron, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.
Carthage, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.
Laguira, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.
Jamaica, none.
Oranico, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.
Pernambucco, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.
Maranham, 1s. 11d. to 2s.
Sumat, 1s. 1d. to 1. 4d.

[Dull sale and the stocks accumulating. The supplies of fine cotton are particularly heavy, and the trade in general, as well as the prospects, unpleasant.]

Tobacco, James' River, lb. 4d. to 7 1/2d.
Rappahannock, 3 1/2d. to 5 1/2d.
Potomac do. do.
Georgia, 3 1-2d. to 6d.
Carolina do. do.
Kentucky, 3 1-2d. to 5d.
Maryland, brown, 4d. to 4 3-4d.
colony, 5 1-2d to 6l.
kitfoot, 8d. to 10d.
stemmed, 5d. to 9d.

[Stocks very small here, and likely to continue prices—but little doing.]

Indigo, Carolina, lb. none.
Mississippi, do.
St. Domingo, 6s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.
Flora, 8s. to 12s.
Carraca, do.
Spanish, do.
East-India, do.
Bourbon, 7s. to 9s.

[Small supplies at market, and enquired for.]

Sugar, Mus. brown, cwt. 2l. 4s. to 2l. 7s.
middling, 2l. 7s. to 2l. 11s.
good, 2l. 12s. to 2l. 16s.
fine, 2l. 17s. to 3l.
clayed tetes } 2l 10 to 3l 1s
terres }
Havanna white, 3l. 4s. to 3l. 15s.
yellow, 2l. 14s. to 5l.
brown, 2l. 5s. to 2l. 10s.

Coffee, ordinary, cwt. 6l. to 7l.
middling, 7l. to 7l. 5s. 6d.
goods, 7l. 10s. to 7l. 15s.
fine, 8l. to 8l. 5s. 6d.
trigage, 4l. to 4l. 15s.

Cocoa, W. India, brown, cwt. } 5l 10 to 6l.
red, }
Spanish, common, 5l. 10s. to 6l.
Carraca, none.
Surinam, 8l. 10s. to 6l.
*Ginger, East-India, none.
W. India, white, cwt. 8l. to 12l.
black, 2l. 5s. to 2l. 10s.

[Uncertain at present, owing to the situation of affairs in the West-Indies.]

*Pimento, lb 10d. to 11d. [Scarce]
*Logwood, chipt, ton.
Campeachy 20l. to 22l.
Honduras, 19l. to 21l.
Jamaica, 18l. to 20l.

[Heavy—about 1l. to 2l. per ton higher for home use.]

*Fustic, Cuba, ton, 16l. to 18l.
Jamaica, 14l. to 15l.

[Dull—about 2l. per ton higher for home use.]

*Nicaragua wood, small, ton, 25l. to 30l.
large, 40l. to 55l.

[Large supplies, and rather heavy.]

*Mahogany, Cuba, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 8 p. foot
Hispaniola, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6 } 1 inch
Honduras, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10 } thick.
[Heavy and stocks large.]

Rum, gallon, 3s. 3d. to 4s.
Deer skins lb. 1s. to 2s. [Very heavy and large stocks.]

Turpentine, cwt. 14s. to 15s.
Pitch, do 10s. 6d. to 12s.
Rosin, do 11s. to 12s.
Tar, bl. 1l. 1s. to 1l. 3s.

[Turpentine heavy and large importations; the rest steady. Little pitch on hand.]

Ashes, Pearl. 1st. cwt. 2l. 19s. to 3l.
Pot, 1st, do. 2l. 16s. to 2l. 18s.

[Little doing, may be lower on importations.]

Bees Wax, cwt. 10l. 10s. to 11l. 11s.
[Scarce.]

Pig Iron, ton, 5l. to 6l.
Tallow, cwt, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 14s.
Cane Reeds, 1200, 6l. 6s. to 6l. 8s.
Horns, cow & ox, 120, 1l. 10s. to 3l.
Tips, do. 13s. to 14s.

[Dull—supplies considerable.]

Sassafras, 16s. to 18s.
Flax seed, for sowing, W. bush, 12s. to 15.
Do. for crushing, 7s. 6d. to 9s.

[Little at market.]

Rice, cwt. 1l. 4s. to 1l. 6. [Dull]
Flour, fine, bl. 2l. 8s. to 2l. 9s
superfine, 2l. 10s. to 2l. 12s
Wheat, 70lb. 11s. to 12s. 6d.
Indian corn W. bush. } none
meal bl. }

[Dull sale]

Hides, undressed in the hair, lb.
Buenos Ayres, 6d. to 7d.
Cuba, 5d. 6d.
West-India, do.
Horse hide, 8s. to 9s.

[Heavy and large stocks.]

Sarsaparilla, Spanish, none
Staves, white oak pipe, 1200 23l to 30.
hhd. 18l. to 22
LLl. 10l. to 13
Red oak, hhd. 6l. to 9
hbl. 4l. to 5

[Good staves demanded, particularly hhd. and pipe.]

New-England, logs, oak, cubic ft. 2s. 2d.
to 2s. 6d.
Pine, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.
Maple, birch and } 2s. to 2s. 2d.
Beech, }
Plank, oak, ft. 2 in. 5d. to 5 1-2d.
pine, 4d. to 5d.
Boards, oak, ft. in. 3d. to 3 1-2d.
pine, 2d. to 3d.

N. York, logs, oak, cubic ft. 2s. 10d. to 3s. 3d.
pine, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.
Plank, oak, ft. 2 in. 5d. to 5 1-2d.
pine, 4 1-2d. to 5d.
Boards, oak, ft. 1 in. 3 1-2d. to 4d.
pine, 2 3-4d. to 3d
Georgia, logs, pitch pine, cubic ft. 2. 2d.
to 2s. 8d.

Planks, do. ft. 2 in. 4 1-2d. to 5d.
Oars, run ft. 2 1-4d. to 2 1-2d.
Handspikes, under 7 feet long each 6d to 9d.
Above do. 8d to 1s.

[Expected to maintain these prices.]

American ships are subject to a duty of 4s. per ton inwards, and 2s. per ton outwards.

*Ginger, pimento, logwood, fustic, Nicaragua wood, and mahogany, can only be landed for exportation in American vessels, but subject to no duty, but may be imported for home consumption on payment of the duties affixed, in British vessels.

† Barwood not allowed for home use in any vessels.

Insur. to America } 2l. 6s. { p. cent. in-
from N. Orleans } 5l. 11s. { cluding re-
to ditto } uncert. } licy duty.

Unfortunate Catastrophe.—Mr. & Mrs. Sidney, of Lemmon-Street, Goodman's fields, (Eng.) a short time since learned that a young female was in great distress in their neighborhood. They immediately determined to visit her, and to alleviate her misery if possible. They found her young, beautiful and unfortunate; at the age of twenty two, sinking into the grave with a broken heart, and to deepen the scene, an infant at her breast, looking in vain for that support she was unable to bestow. The following is her affecting story. The daughter of very respectable parents in Holland; she became attached to a young man of Brussels, but of inferior rank. Her friends refusing their consent to their union, they eloped and came to this country about a year since. On their arrival at Dorsetshire, they were married, and unacquainted with the language, they wandered about and at last reached London. By that time their money was spent, no friend to apply to, no prospect opened to replenish it, they met with a crimp who was engaging men for the East Indies, and the husband enlisted with him under the most positive promise, that he would take care of his wife, who was far advanced in a state of pregnancy. Eight weeks since he sailed. Their parting is not to be described. It was forever. All the horrors of her situation broke upon her mind, without a friend in this country, or a shilling; for when the ship had sailed, the crimp refused to pay the money her husband had sold himself for. In this state she was taken ill, and, after great suffering, had an innocent partner in her misery. This sunk her more, and she refused all manner of sustenance, and seemed determined to terminate her existence. Every kindness in the power of her landlady, a very poor but benevolent woman, was shewn to her. In this situation Mr. and Mrs. Sidney visited her. It was not casual assistance they offered. They took the sufferers to their home. 1812