

**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 5¢ and Country paper 5 per ann.  
All advertisements appear in both papers.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1805.

**Bolton Jackson & Co.**  
Market-street, (opposite the Columbian Inn, and near to Howard-street.)

**HAVE** received by the ship *Independence* & *Ceres*, from Liverpool, a part of their  
**Fall Importation,**  
Which they are now opening, and offer for sale on their usual terms.  
September 4 d

**James Blair,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now opening and daily expects a complete and elegant assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Suitable for the season, at No. 25 1-2, Market street, the store formerly occupied by Dugas & Mitchell; and being all goods of this falls importation, selected by himself; he hopes they will be found of a superior quality, and at very reduced prices for cash or good paper.  
September 9 d

**M. Tiernan & Co.**  
No. 252, MARKET-STREET,  
Have just received per the *Independence* and *Ceres*, from Liverpool & Four Sisters, from Hull, COATINGS, Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Kerseys, Halfchiefs, Plains, Negro Cottons, Swansdown, Casimere, Stuffs, Manchester, Hardware and Cutlery—and by the next arrivals, the remainder of their  
**FALL GOODS,**  
Which will be sold on their usual low terms By the package.

2 bales blue cloths with 2 ends of scarlet in cash	} Entitled to Drawback
3 trunks Madras handkerchiefs	
3 trunks Pullicats do.	}
2 bales blue Plains	
6 bales Kerseys	}
6 do. Halfchiefs	
10 do. Rose Blankets	}
6 do. Striped do.	

September 7 eo16t\*

**Received**  
PER the *Weltburger*, captain Kostler, from Ebnarden, and on hand from my last importation per General Mercer:

190 pieces Platillas	400 pieces Estopillas
2600 do. Bretagnes	400 do. Checks, No. 2
150 do. Cholets	300 do. do. and stripes
100 do. Dowlas	200 do. Listados
75 do. creas a la Morlaiz	8 bales Messians
75 do. Rouans	5 do. Osanbunks

Entitled to drawback.  
Which I offer for sale or barter on the usual terms.  
C. S. KONIG  
Light-street, opposite Bank-street.  
September 9 d4L2Lw4k

**Baltimore Water Company.**  
**NOTICE.**  
FIVE DOLLARS on each Share of Stock is required to be paid at the Bank of Maryland on Monday the 16th day of September next. By order of the president and directors.  
JOHN DAVIS, Superintendent.  
August 17 d16S

**Hugh Thompson**  
HAS now in Store, a cargo of *St. Greix Sugar*, of the first and second qualities, lately arrived per brig *Superb*, calculated for home consumption or exportation.

ALSO,  
Antigua rum, entitled to drawback  
Teneriffe Wine, do. do.  
Bledoc Claret, of first quality, in cases of 24 bottles, entitled to drawback  
Rice, in whole and half tierces.  
June 11 d

**For Amsterdam,**  
The fine Ship **RANGER.**  
Will load at Mr. John Donnell's wharf; a great part of her cargo is ready to go on board, and she is expected to sail by the 22d inst. For freight of 200 barrels and articles i. small bulk, apply to  
**JOHN MUNNKHUYSEN.**  
September 9 d3c04t

**Stray Cow.**  
CAME to my house, the first of last June, a small red COW, with some white in her face, about 8 years old, no mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.  
**TERENCE DUNAGAN.**  
Randall's-town.  
September 9 d4t

**John M'Kim, jun.**  
No. 108, MARKET-STREET,  
Offers for sale by the package, entitled to drawback,  
Flaxen Osnaburg's Tow ditto  
Madras Handkerchiefs  
Turkey Red Pullicat Handkerchiefs  
Ginghams  
London dyed Cambrick Muslins  
Scotch Thread, assorted  
Blue Broad Cloths, coarse and superfine.  
June 18 co

**Runaway Negro.**  
WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 25th of July last, as a runaway, a negro man named JIM, about 23 years of age, five feet 4 inches high. His clothing is a velvet jacket, osnaburg shirt and trousers, and a wool hat. He says he belongs to Mr. Evans, of Natchez, and that he was purchased of Rezin Hammond, of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.  
**GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff**  
of Frederick County  
August 20 law8w

**BRITISH DEPREDATIONS.**  
EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM CAPT. A. COFFIN, TO HIS FAMILY IN HUDSON (Concluded.)

*Island of Ceylon, Colombo, Feb. 16, 1805.*  
I have appealed to the court of admiralty in England, from the decision of Sir Codrington; Edmund Carrington. Should, however, that decision be confirmed in England, I am determined to lay the whole statement of the business before the American government; as I should wish to learn from my own government, whether, as an American, I am entitled to redress; or whether we are to be governed by acts of the British government. For if the British are to controul and govern our commerce as they choose, we had better relinquish the proud title of American citizens, and again adopt that of British subjects.

Had I not been interrupted in my lawful pursuits, I should have made a very handsome voyage. Sugar is very scarce at Muscat and high. I will give you a statement of what I should have gained on the cargo, agreeably to the best account from Muscat.

Invoice of cost of Cargo at Batavia, \$35,675  
Would have sold for at Muscat  
Sugar 5797 Pecul at \$12 pr. pl. 69,564  
Nutmegs 750 6 pl. 45,000  
Mace 462 8 3,696  
77,760

Thus you will see by this statement, which I pledge my word is correct, we should have gained. \$42,085 Then allowing the rest of the voyage to have produced but 50 pr. ct. would be \$116,640  
This is not only a loss to the owners of the ship, but it is a loss to the country—that is, to the revenue; and should 10 ships be taken, which there will be if the British fall in with them, the loss would be great, and of great consequence to the country, and this is the way, that America is to suffer the British to destroy our commerce.

The English tell us, that if a neutral carries on trade with any of the belligerent powers that is not admitted in time of peace, they forfeit their neutrality; and therefore their ships and cargo become subjects of confiscation.—Now let me ask, if as neutrals cannot be permitted to carry on such trade, the British can in time of war make laws to destroy and harass neutral commerce, which was in time of peace perfectly legal? It strikes me, that if a neutral nation cannot alter or change its commercial relations in time of war, neither have the British any right to make laws in time of war to curtail the privileges or commercial rights a neutral possessed in time of peace. This appears to me so clear, that I cannot conceive why neutrals so tamely submit to have their commerce so harassed and shackled by the English in time of war; so contrary to the law of nations, and in the face of justice. This has been exactly my case; I was pursuing a voyage, which, in time of peace, was perfectly legal. My ship and cargo have been condemned, in consequence of a law which did not exist in time of peace, and which was made by the British subsequently to the commencement of the war. I cannot help mentioning the opinion of an Englishman of superior abilities, and considerable law knowledge. "This law, said he, is unjust in the extreme, towards neutrals; but I consider it as dictated by policy at this time. I cannot believe that it is intended to injure neutrals, though it will inevitably have that effect. No doubt, said he, remains in my mind, but that the Penman will be restored, with damages, by the court of admalty in England. Our situation in this war is more critical than in any former war; we have the most daring and powerful enemy to contend with that we ever before had; his object is the overthrow of England—and he will leave no stone unturned to accomplish his ambitious views; it therefore behoves us to take every precaution to prevent it that human wisdom can invent.—This law I think to be one of those necessary precautions; because commerce with our enemies, takes off their superfluous productions, and supplies them with cash and other necessary articles, which enables them more easily to continue the war and injure us. It is true we cannot prevent the Americans from trading from their own country to Batavia, or the Isle of France; but those are long voyages, and they can make but one in a year; whereas, if we permit them to trade from Batavia and the Isle of France to other ports in India, knowing as we do their astonishing enterprise, it would prove a double or treble advantage to our enemies. We have no right, I confess, in justice, to prevent this trade; but it is better for us to do it, even if we are obliged to restore ship and cargo, with heavy damages, than suffer our enemies to be thus benefited by such commerce.—This is the reasoning of a man of sense and abilities; but it is a kind of logic which appears to me, and will, I think, appear to neutrals generally, rather singular. Thomas, with the same right, might say to John, your trade with William injures me very much. I have a law suit with William; your trade is an advantage to him; it enables him to carry on the suit greatly to my disadvantage—by which I may probably be ruined. I am stronger than you, I will, therefore, seize your property, and hold it until the suit pending is decided. I will then leave it to men; but I will choose the men myself—and those men

shall be my own friends, to decide whether I shall again restore to you your property.

Never did I hear of so much baseness and shameful conduct as was resorted to by the prize agent, John Robbins, to endeavor to prove the ship and cargo Dutch property. He took my own seamen on shore, got them drunk, and then examined them; and I am informed, that two of them swore that the cargo was Dutch property: when I swore, and I still swear, that there was not a shilling's worth of Dutch property in the ship. He took one of my apprentice boys on board of the Elizabeth, a Dutch prize, and examined him, first pressing him very hard to drink some grog, which he had prepared for him; but the lad was too old for him, and he could get nothing from him, but the truth—with which (as the boy informed me) he was not at all pleased. I had a Persee on board, who I had engaged at Batavia as interpreter for Muscat; this man was sick on shore—Robbins went to see him, offered him money, and endeavored to get something from him against the ship and cargo; but the Persee was too honest a man to become a scoundrel to please an English purser. He was a very honest man, and much respected at Batavia, where he was well known; he died three weeks after our arrival at Colombo. My steward, a black man, by the name of Nicholas Butler, died about the same time. I had two men a long time in the hospital, besides Butler; and although I was left without a shilling, I was obliged to pay for the hospital charges 107 six dollars—which money I borrowed of my chief mate. Mr. G's private adventure was also condemned, but restored to him by the particular request of the advocate Fiscal, or king's attorney a Mr. Alexr. Johnson; and to Mr. G. have I been beholden for money to bear my necessary expenses.—We might all have perished in the streets like dogs, before an Englishman at Colombo would have relieved us, if I except Mr. Johnson, though he was, of course employed against us.

NEW YORK, September 7.  
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Sept. 6th, 1805.  
Since the last report, two deaths have occurred, occasioned by malignant fever,

John Brannon, No. 15, Augustus-street, Edward Feeny, No. 122, Front-street.

Three cases of malignant fever, and four doubtful cases have been reported to the Board.  
By order of the Board of Health,  
**DEWITT CLINTON, President.**  
**JAMES HARDIE, Secretary.**  
Captain Fairchild, of the ship *Aurora*, from Havana, informs us that three days previous to his sailing, Mr. Hill, the American Consul, shut his office, and declined doing any business, in consequence of some dispute with the Spanish Government, on the subject of the depredations committed by Spanish cruizers on the commerce of the United States; several masters of vessels, who have been taken, plundered, and sent into Bataviano and other places in the island, having applied to the Consul for redress.  
Six American schooners had been sent into Bataviano (west side of Cuba) and the masters of them arrived at Havana the day before the *Aurora* sailed. One of them was captain Cranston of a pilot boat schooner from Philadelphia, taken by the privateer *Launch*.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore, ss:  
By THOROWGOOD SMITH, Mayor of the City of Baltimore.  
**A PROCLAMATION.**  
WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Commissioners of Health, that they entertain a well-founded apprehension that the malignant disease with which the city of Philadelphia, is at this time unhappily afflicted, may be introduced amongst us unless the usual intercourse be interdicted.  
I have therefore, in pursuance of the advice of the said Commissioners of Health, issued this PROCLAMATION; hereby prohibiting the entrance into the city of Baltimore, or within three miles thereof, of all persons whomsoever, as well as baggage or other goods, which have come from the said city of Philadelphia, until they shall have been at least fifteen days absent therefrom, excepting only the public mail, and such persons or things as the Commissioners of Health may admit by a special license in consequence of no circumstance appearing to them whereby the health of the city may be endangered.

This PROCLAMATION to remain in force until publicly revoked by me, of which all persons concerned are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly, under the penalty of Three Hundred Dollars for every offence, one half to the informer, and the other half for the use of the city.  
Given under my hand and the corporate seal of the city of Baltimore, (L.S.C.) more, this sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five.  
**THOROWGOOD SMITH,**  
Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

**Boarding and Lodging,**  
FOR GENTLE MECHANICS, still continued, at No. 3, Water-street.  
September 9 co4t

**American.**  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1805

**The important Intelligence**  
OF peace with Tripoli, and freedom to her late American captives, is completely confirmed by the following article: but, effected, as it appears, by different, and rather less pleasing measures than those heretofore stated, by the arrival at Salem, &c. But although it proves that our spirited and enterprising countryman, General Eaton, was not the negotiator for the desirable achievements in question, still it is most probable that his glorious and splendid operations in the interior of the country, softened down the inflexibility of the hostile Bashaw into something like moderation, and, no doubt, produced his precipitancy of compliance with the terms of peace.

[The following extract we copied from a letter, in the hands of a commercial friend, received from an officer on board the Constitution, dated MALTA, June 26, 1805.]  
"Our differences with Tripoli, have at length been completely and in my mind honorably settled, through Com. Rodgers and Col. Lear, and it has been done without firing a single shot at the city. The terms on which the peace has been concluded, will be made known to you through the proper department. The outlines I will here state:—first, an exchange of prisoners was agreed upon, so far as they went, say 89. For the remaining 213 we paid 60,000 dollars—without consular presents, annual tribute, or any other consideration. All the American prisoners were released previous to the signing of the treaty, or a compliance on our part with any of the stipulations—which evidently shews how anxious the Bashaw was to end the very unprofitable contest he had been so long engaged in with the Americans. The Tripolitan prisoners were not delivered to the Bashaw, until the frigate Constitution had left Tripoli with the Americans, arrived at Syracuse, received on board the Tripolitans, and returned to Tripoli—and all this was done in 17 days."

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

Consumption	4
Veneral	1
Sudden death	1
Mortification	1
Casualty	1
Fits	1
Croup	1
Hives	1
Old age	1
Still-born	1
Sore throat	1
Cholera	1
Bilious fever from the hospital	2
Adults	9
Children	8
Total	17

\* These were two persons who were taken ill immediately after their arrival from Philadelphia, and as the symptoms of their disease were unequivocal, they were sent to the hospital, where they both died.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore, ss.  
By THOROWGOOD SMITH, Mayor of the City of Baltimore.  
**A PROCLAMATION.**  
WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the commissioners of health, that they entertain a well-founded apprehension that the malignant disease with which the city of New York, is at this time unhappily afflicted, may be introduced amongst us unless the usual intercourse be interdicted.  
I have therefore, in pursuance of the advice of the said commissioners of health, issued this PROCLAMATION—hereby prohibiting the entrance into the city of Baltimore, or within three miles thereof, of all persons whomsoever, as well as of all baggage or other goods, which have come from the said city of New York, until they shall have been at least fifteen days therefrom excepting only the public mail and such persons or things as the commissioners of health may admit by a special license in consequence of no circumstance appearing to them whereby the health of the city is endangered. And in addition to the prohibitions contained in a Proclamation issued by me, on the sixth day of September instant, interdicting the usual intercourse with the city of Philadelphia—the inhabitants of this city and the precincts thereof, are hereby expressly enjoined not to entertain, receive, or admit any person or persons into their houses who may have arrived here from either the city of Philadelphia or New York, unless he, she, or they, shall have previously obtained a special license as aforesaid.

This PROCLAMATION to remain in force until publicly revoked by me, of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly, under the penalty of Three Hundred Dollars for every offence, one-half to the informer, and the other half for the use of the city.  
Given under my hand and the corporate seal of the city of Baltimore.

Given under my hand and the corporate seal of the city of Baltimore.

(L.S.C.) more, this 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and five.  
**THOROWGOOD SMITH,**  
Mayor of the City of Baltimore.  
September, 9, 1805.

Yesterday arrived here the ship *Nancy*, captain Stevens, in 7 days from Halifax. Captain S. reports, that about an hour previous to his leaving that place, (August 27) a brig in 39 days from Liverpool arrived off that harbour. Captain Stevens was unable to procure any papers by her, she having just come to anchor, but learnt, that a few days before she sailed, a brig had arrived at Liverpool, the captain of which not long previous to his arrival, had fallen in with a French fleet of 17 sail of the line and 8 frigates, bound home, which information he disclosed immediately on his arrival. On receiving this intelligence, a considerable force was immediately equipped and dispatched for the chase.  
[Hoson Democrat.]

**Melancholy Occurrence.**—On the 13th ult. Ellis, Damon, who had contracted to build a *Beacon* on Boon-Island Ledge, sailed from this town with hands and materials for the purpose, in one of the Hingham packet boats, accompanied by the Revenue cutter—after the work was completed there was such a heavy surf as to prevent the Cutter's boat from taking the people off; 27th abated, the boat then approached, received a young son of Mr. Damon and two young men by the name of Clubbuck; in attempting to take off the other men, the boat was hove on by the rocks and there hung; the next sea upset her and put every soul (ten in number) into the breakers, by which accident Mr. Damon and the two Clubbucks were drowned. The latter were both washed on shore and interred; the former was afterwards found and carried into Newburyport, from whence he was decently entombed by its humane inhabitants.  
The Cutter arrived on Friday evening, with the remainder of the crew.  
[Ibid.]

Captain Leven, arrived at Salem, from Naples, was informed there of an expected visit of the Emperor Napoleon, to take possession of the Kingdom, no doubt, as King of Italy—and that the Neapolitan Royal Family were making preparations to retire once more to Palermo, in Sicily. Although accounts from the North of Europe, do not corroborate this, but state, the Emperor to be on his return to Paris; the fate of Naples, we predict, is only deferred.—Bonaparte will be King of Italy, from knee to toe. [Boston Centinel.]

Mr. COOPER, of the Theatre, has arrived in this town.—He had just arrived at Niagara Falls, when he heard Mrs. COOPER had arrived here from England; and immediately repaired here with more than post haste. This excellent Performer, we are happy to learn, has engaged in the Boston theatre for the next campaign; which we understand is immediately to commence.  
[Ibid.]

A letter from Paris, states, "That the drawing of the bills for American claims was fast progressing." Great complaints are made on account of the delay in the issue of these bills.—Many of them were certainly ready in June.—We understand they are issued alphabetically, beginning with A.—Those, therefore, whose initials are at the close of the alphabet, must "pay out," as the sailors say, "a little more of the cable of patience."  
[Ibid.]

Among the variety of Marbles that have been opened and examined in this country, a quarry lately discovered in the town of Sheffield, (Mass.) is unquestionably of the most valuable kind. Its color is of a pure and bright white; in point of transparency, fineness of grain and closeness of texture it is not inferior to the best specimen of Leghorn Marble; the polish it receives is even superior, being somewhat harder as it is the species of which urns and busts are usually formed, if the quarry should prove extensive, it may become an article of export.  
[Balance.]

On Tuesday evening last, a fellow was discovered under a bed in the house of James Woods, Esq. in Liberty-street. It is probable his intention was to remain there until the family had all retired, and then would have proceeded to rob the house; fortunately, however, he was discovered before his nefarious designs could be put in execution. The attempt to secure him proved unsuccessful; he made his escape by jumping over the yard fence with only the loss of his hat and shoes, which in his haste he left behind him. Families cannot be too particular in taking care to have their doors fastened at an early hour.  
[Daily Advertiser.]

**Peace with Tripoli.**—The unprincipled opponents of the government are frequently placed in a most ludicrous dilemma, by their duty to applaud, and their disposition to censure. When the wise and prudent measures of the administration produce the blessings they are calculated to ensure—the malice of its inveterate foes is, in some measure, checked by that instinctive attachment to country, which they have not wholly lost in attachment to party. The acquisition of Louisiana afforded one instance of this strange mixture of federal rancor and national gratitude. The late glorious intelligence