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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1805.

NEW YORK, September 8.

The following information we received from Capt. Gage, of the schooner Sea Flower from Havana.

The schooner Caroline of Charleston, John L. Cranston, master, laden with a cargo of rum from Jamaica bound to Charleston, the property of Mr. Andrew Kerr, merchant there, was captured off the west end of Cuba the 15th July, by a French Felucca privateer called the Valante, one Paul, commander, who took said vessel into a small bay near Cape Antonio, took the rum out, put it on board of another American vessel (the schooner Mary of Camden, N. C. which was captured by the felucca, and is made use of by privateersmen as a store ship for their plunder) and they have armed the schr. Caroline, and is now cruising in her against the American Commerce, and has actually taken with him the schooner Sea Horse of Charleston, Vaik, master, from La Guira, with a cargo of 20,000 dollars. The crews of said vessels were treated with great inhumanity and barbarity by said pirates, and after suffering much misery in travelling from the west end of the island where they were landed by the privateersmen. Capts. Cranston and Vaik arrived at Havana a few days before Capt. Gage sailed.

Complaints of this piracy had been made by the parties to Government, but it does not seem disposed to take any effective measures to bring to justice these marauders, who s'elter themselves within the Government, or to bestow the property of the sufferers.

From the few new cases of fever reported by the Board of Health, contrasted with the number of deaths, it leads us to suspect the correctness of part of their report. Indeed it is said, that owing to a disagreement between the board and the physicians, the greater part of the latter have declared that they will not make any further reports of cases of fever to the Board, requiring of them by law under a heavy penalty. As we are thus not to have correct information, the citizens will therefore take care of their own safety by a removal from the city.

For the accommodation of poor patients, the Board have resolved that Bellevue Hospital be opened this day.

**OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Sep. 8th, 1805.**

Since the last report, there have occurred, on the 7th inst. five cases of malignant fever, two cases of a doubtful nature, and one death—viz. Nancy Hubbard, No. 164 Fly market or 31 Fletcher street; and on the 8th inst. there occurred five cases of malignant fever and ten deaths, viz. Paschal N. Smith, Herrenville; Paul R. Johnson, 46 Cedar street; John Cowdy, No. 60 do. Nancy Ellis, Bullock street, near the new Church; James Knicker, Greenwich street, nearly opposite the Albany basin; Cornelius Grygier, junior, No. 18 Warren street; David Dixon, No. 50 Wall street; Mrs. Martin, Bedford street, near the state prison; John O'Brian, Cross street; Dinah, a black woman, No. 38 Church street.

By order of the Board of Health,  
**DEWITT CLINTON, President.**  
**JAMES HARDIE, Secretary.**

**POSTSCRIPT.**

By the ship Oliver Elsworth, captain Bennet, arrived last evening from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 25th July inclusive. The star of that date announces the arrival of Mr. Munro from Madrid. The news of Peace being concluded between this country and Tripoli is confirmed by intelligence received at Paris and London, but the terms of it are still unknown. The French gun-boats and prams have lately been very active, and notwithstanding the vigilance of the British cruisers, several divisions from Dunkirk, &c. have succeeded in getting into Boulogne. Admiral Cornwallis, in consequence of the intelligence received by the Curieux has recalled a squadron sent to strengthen the Ferrol station, and extended his fleet from Ushant to Cape Finisterre, in expectation of intercepting the combined fleets on their return from the West Indies, leaving only a few vessels to watch the motions of the Brest fleet. New disturbances have broken out in Egypt.

LONDON, July 18.

A King's Messenger, with dispatches for General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. arrived at Cork on Friday last from London. It was expected that the General would immediately embark for Jamaica. Four regiments of infantry, it was understood, would accompany him—the 89th, 93d 8th & 83d The transports at Cove, not employed in this embarkation, were to return to Portsmouth. The 24th regiment was to disembark, to do duty at Middleton.

The American ship Washington, from Montevideo to London has been taken and

carried into Jersey by the Vulture privateer.

July 22.

Admiral Cornwallis, on being apprized of the return of the combined fleets to Europe, recalled a squadron of five sail of the line, which he had detached under the orders of Sir Richard Stachan, with a view, as was supposed, to reinforce the Rochfort and Ferrol squadrons.

The French and Spanish force in the harbor of Ferrol, is now ascertained to amount to thirteen sail of the line, besides frigates. It was supposed they would put to sea the first opportunity, and run for Corrunna Bay, in order to give our squadron off there, the slip.

Accounts from Messina, dated the 1st of June, have been received, which communicate the following intelligence:—Colonel Eaton having landed with a body of mariners, &c. from the American squadron, advanced into the Tripolitan territory, and after some severe contests, in which he was wounded in the arm by a musket ball, and in which many of his people fell, he carried Derne and Bengasi by assault. The Tripolitans, alarmed at this success, immediately made overtures of peace, proposing to liberate Capt. Bainbridge and the people of the Philadelphia &c. Colonel Lear went to Tripoli in the Essex frigate to negotiate with the Bashaw; and the Constitution and the Vixen were sent to Tunis, to compel the Bey to a better observance of peace than he has of late seemed disposed to adopt.

June 23.

Hourschid Pacha, governor of Egypt, has informed the Porte, that the chief of the Arnauts, Seid Mehomet Ali, has refused obedience to him and to the Porte, on account of the arrears of pay, and has actually headed the troops under his command against that general and the Turks, in consequence of which he, being the weakest, was compelled to seek shelter with his troops in the Castle of Cairo, where he continued when he sent the advice; also, that Eli Bey had advanced against Alexandria, with a considerable corps assembled at Rosetta with an intention of making himself master of that place; he therefore repeatedly and very urgently prayed for reinforcement, and reiterated the reasons often alleged, that the greatest detriment, and possibly the loss of Egypt might result from it if the Arnauts were not soon paid and dismissed.—On receipt of this intelligence, the Grand Seignor immediately summoned a Divan, and the new captain Pacha has received orders to sail for Egypt without delay, with the troops and ships that were then ready, to succor Hourschid Pacha; with the assurance that a more considerable reinforcement would follow.

July 24.

It is reported that the troops which went out with general Craig have been landed at Malta. General Craig, who is vested with a discretionary command in the Mediterranean, remained behind at Gibraltar, but meant to follow the troops in a few days.

We have received Paris Journals to the 16th and Dutch to the 19th instant, inclusive. They announce that admiral De Winter has hoisted his flag on board the Herstelle, in the Texel; that Bonaparte had arrived at Fontainebleau on the 12th; that M. Luchesiini has reached Paris; that M. Hataiive has received the reward of all his civic labors in the Monteur, by being appointed a councillor of state; and that the Americans have made a convention with the Bey of Tripoli.

July 25.

Mr. Munro, the American minister, has arrived at Blake's hotel, Jermyn-street, from Madrid.

A vessel arrived yesterday from Malta; soon after it was known a report prevailed in the city, that Lord Nelson's fleet had arrived off Cadix, having met the combined fleet. This intelligence received is little or no credit.

PLYMOUTH, July 21.

Letters received from the Channel fleet, dated the 17th instant, state that they were all well at that date, and that Cornwallis had made, as mentioned in yesterday's paper, a masterly disposition of the fleet. Directly on his receiving an account of the arrival of the Curieux's intelligence this day fortnight at this port, Cornwallis's fleet, leaving a squadron of observation off Brest, was extended from Ushant to Cape Finisterre, and if the enemy's fleet were seen in lat. 47, long. 18, W. as described, great hopes may be entertained of their being caught in a trap.

DOVER, July 22.

It appears that the enemy's flotilla from Boulogne attacked ours, in this last action, contrary to usual practice, our purpose to facilitate the passage of their Dunkirk division; the prams kept up a well-directed fire, and are more formidable than we were led to believe; as a great deal of the advantage of their force consists however, in their being able by the length of their guns, to throw shot further than our gun-brigs, and which, owing to the heavy fire of their batteries, ought not by any means to go in close; and this advantage would be in a great measure lost, if they would come out into deep water, when our brigs and sloops of war have only short guns, which though heavy metal cannot throw shot a long way. The Boulogne flotilla is however by their numbers, and having several of the prams and heavy gun-brigs, very formidable, their metal being of very large calibre being mostly Dutch

brass guns, from 18 to 24 and 34 pounders, very long; and when they get close enough, they put three shot in a gun, and exercise their men very frequently in working them, and use every endeavor to prepare them for some grand attack: in the mean time we are not idle, our fortifications at the heights go on, and cannon are mounted, and the troops constantly exercised.

VIENNA, July 3.

All the regiments have received orders to be in readiness to march. The two regiments of Transylvania are already gone, and have carried with them their recruits, whom they had not time to clothe. The artillery, which is at Budweis, is to be conveyed in waggons, to Inner Austria, whither great quantities of ammunition have been sent. Besides the troops in Italy, two large camps will be formed near Pettau in Styria, and near Warradin.

Count Cobenzel, is extremely ill. The Archduke Rainier has been appointed Minister of the Interior. It is reported that foreign troops are about to enter the Valteline and the Pays de Vaud."

NORFOLK, Sept. 6.

Combined fleet.—The schooner Eagle, Cross, arrived here in 48 days from Bordeaux. July 23, in lat. 43, 27, long. 12, 48, saw a fleet of 25 sail of ships of war & two brigs, steering N. E. by E. wind N. W. which captain Cross supposed, and no doubt was, the combined fleet from the West Indies. From the course they were steering, and with the wind N. W. they must have been bound to France, or more to the northward. If Lord Nelson had taken the coasts of France and Spain in his way, before his arrival at Gibraltar, on the 19th July, he must have got ahead of the combined fleet.

By captain Cross we have received Paris papers to the 10th, and Bordeaux papers to the 15th July. In these papers we perceived but few articles worth extracting, which are in this day's paper. We noted that they contained an *authentic* account of the capture of Jamaica by the combined fleet, but this (as wits of Boston say of "Norfolk news") is French news. Peace appears to be a desirable object in France, as we judge from the editorial speculations on that subject, indeed, some affirm positively that peace is very near at hand. These papers do not mention the death of Talleyrand, and as our files are regular that intelligence must be premature.

From French papers received at the Office of the Norfolk Public Ledger.

PARIS, June 15.

Report made to His Majesty the Emperor and King, by His Excellency the Minister of the Public Treasury.

SIRE,

The payment of the American debts upon the fund of 20 Millions is in full activity. Among the American creditors who are paying off, there are several who receive by means of their attorneys.

I have received information from all parts, that some of these agents complained of having been obliged to make sacrifices for the purpose of being paid. It is, however, much more probable that they thus prepare for themselves means, under false pretences, to make these deductions be supported by their employers. To discount these manoeuvres, I have written the annexed letter to Mr. Armstrong, the Minister of the United States. It has since been rumoured, that some creditors had been forced, previous to obtaining their liquidation, to give bills of exchange, in blank, payable at the same time that the treasury should make its payments. Though fully persuaded beforehand that nothing similar had taken place at the general liquidation, I did not judge it less necessary to put a stop to these calumnious reports. For this purpose, I determined to see all the creditors tete a tete at the moment of the payment; I told them, that I was taking measures that no deduction should be allowed them by their employers in America, that if they had passed any such bills, the payment of them should be at their own cost, and that for the remainder I should give them (the attorneys) the means of forcing those to restitution who should have extorted such bills in blank from them.

It appears to me that these rumours have less weight since I took this step, and should they entirely cease, I shall have the certitude that these reports were impositions of covetous people, who wished to cheat their employers.

I pray you, Sire, to accept the homage of my profound respect for your Majesty.

**BARBE-MARBOIS.**

Paris, 11th Prairial, year 13.

The Minister of the Public Treasury, to His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

PARIS, 17th Floreal, year 13.

SIR,  
You and I have taken cognizance of the liquidation which has been made of each of the American debts payable at the Public Treasury, upon a fund specially assigned by one of the conventions of the 10th Floreal, year 11.

We have taken the measures which we judged most proper to secure to each creditor the recovery of what is due to him. Several of them are represented by assignees, or by agents with full power of attorney. It appears from what I was told by the person who presented himself in your name, that you are apprehensive of the abuses which some persons might

make of the orders that will be delivered to them by you.

I have indeed received information that some attorneys or other agents intend to restrain in their own hands, more or less considerable portions of the sums which shall be paid to them, and that they will seek to justify this infidelity, by giving out that they have been obliged to make advances of disbursements to obtain a right to this payment. We must be upon our guard against such charges, when those who hazard to make them will name nobody, and confine themselves to vague designations.

All persons interested in these payments have had and will always have the power of recurring to us or to the upright Magistrate, Director-General, who presided at the liquidation of these facts. But independent of this power, you may acquaint all those to whom or for whose account these payments are made, that the whole of the sums paid belongs to them; that their correspondents cheat them if they attempt to make deductions, either exorbitant, as I have been informed, or even moderate. They are obliged to allow them only the commission as usual in trade. All other deduction, secret or even avowed, which these correspondents should make them undergo, would indicate a falsification, for which they will have full redress in the Courts of justice or in any other manner. In support of their reclamation, they will obtain from you and from me all necessary information. They may ask for it at any time, may return and ask for fresh information; nothing will be refused to them. We shall always look upon it as a duty to enable them to exercise their right to its full extent. I even think it proper, since you and I are to see all parties who are to receive payment, that we should give them these assurances, and that if any may have been led into error, they should know that we shall spare no pains that they may experience no loss in the amount of the sum, which shall have been acknowledged to be due to them.

I pray you, Sir, to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) **BARBE-MARBOIS.**

July 29.

His majesty being informed of the bravery displayed at the engagement of Fe-camp by the division of the flotilla under the orders of captain Hamelin, of the skillful manoeuvres which it executed and of the injury it did the enemy, who were ten times more considerable in force, has ordered the minister of marine to cause a report to be made to him upon the individuals who distinguished themselves in that action, setting forth the names of the remnants embarked on board the vessels.

The two gun-schooners and the four gun-boats, which, within pistol shot, returned the fire of a large frigate, a schr. brig, and a cutter, carried only twelve 24 pounders, whilst the enemy had more than 120. The crews of the gun-boats amounted only to 150 men, and those of the enemy's divisions to about 700. The value of the two gun-schooners and of the four gun-boats did not amount to 200,000 francs, and the enemy's division was worth two millions. There is no figate but would, in such an unequal conflict, have been beat; and yet the flotilla is only at its birth; its strength has not received its full extent. However immense too may have been its advantages as a plan of campaign, it will be attended with no less success in the field of battle. With bold seamen, who have quitted the shackles of prejudices, and brave soldiers somewhat formed to the sea, we shall see large mountains beset with guns and iron, avoiding the attack of gun-boats carrying the same number of men and guns as they. [Moniteur.

July 1.

All the Pachas of Bosnia, have received Firmans from the Grand Seignor, enjoining them to furnish a certain number of oxen, for the purpose of victualling Russian troops.

A letter from Constantiople contradicts the account of Mr. Joubert having delivered the letter from the Emperor of the French to the Grand Seignor, as the latter was going out on horseback. It states that Mr. Parandier, the French charge d'Affaires at that court had presented a second note to the Reis Effendi, in which he renewed his demand to present the letter to the Grand Seignor, in a private audience, stating in case of refusal that he had orders to ask for his passports and to leave the Turkish dominions immediately. Two days afterwards Mr. Joubert was requested to repair to the Villa of Kiatana, where one of the Grand Seignor's suits, received the letter, and presented it to his highness who was walking in the garden.

Their Excellencies the marshals Berthier and Lannes are both arrived in town.

Le Vaillant, privateer of Bordeaux, and le Hoop of Marseilles have taken two English prizes, one of which a Guineaman, very richly laden, has been carried into Monte-Video.

**40 casks paint, Oil &**

400 kegs paint, entitled to drawback.  
200 barrels Rosin, 100 do. Tar  
Paints of all kinds, dry and ground in oil  
Painters' brushes, Glaziers' Diamonds,  
Sugar of Lead, Tin in boxes, &c. &c.  
For sale, corner of Cambden & Light-streets,  
head of the basin.

**SAML. R. SMITH.**  
Who has to let 3 or 4 new Warehouses on his wharf near Mr. Calbour's Tobacco-house.  
September 5 2aw 1w 1w 1w

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1805

Further official communications, relative to Mediterranean affairs, shall appear to-morrow.

By captain Ferguson's Packet, arrived yesterday from Norfolk, the editor received the *Public Ledger* of the 6th, and the *Herald* of the 7th—which afford some important marine intelligence, and late French dates—Extracts will be found in this day's American.

We do not recollect an instance of more daring, overbearing and impudent conduct, as well as abandonment of all principle by the British captains, sanctioned by their Courts of Admiralty, than that which we this day peruse under the Norfolk head—founded, as it would seem, on the old doctrine of the English, that no man who was born a British subject could, by any lapse of time or by oaths or forms whatever, shake off his native allegiance. We know, that whatever reason and natural justice may say to the contrary, that they have always asserted and practised their right of reclaiming their native subjects wherever found: But, the case of Mr. Bacon, of this city, we believe, is the first instance of the *proteus* of a Naturalised Alien being condemned, on the ground, that he was once a British subject.—Whither will this doctrine carry us? for it is stated in the account, that even "thirty years" American citizenship is no protection—What! and are the fathers of some of us, who were here at the signing of the declaration of Independence, and who fought for its establishment, to have no respect paid to their persons or property, merely because they happened to draw their first breath in the British isle!! for 30 years have not expired since the 4th of July 1776—Again, we have long known that, with the English, what we call American protections were, in fact no protections, for they would tear them before their faces—but more of this hereafter.

An extensive table, exhibiting an abstract of British Quarantine regulations is received at this office, and will be submitted, on application, to the inspection of such of our commercial friends, as may be interested in the information it imparts.

The Board of Health of Philadelphia report, for 48 hours, ending Monday at 12 o'clock—twenty additional admissions into the hospital—six deaths—two discharged; cured—and the total remaining in the house thirty nine—nine of whom are convalescent—They add seventeen new cases of fever remaining in Southwark—three additional patients, and two deaths in the city.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Bremen, to another in this city, dated May 27, 1805.

"The only news in politics is, that Russia has entered into a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, in order to oppose France."

[The silence on this subject, in various posterior dates, in accounts both from England, and different parts of the European continent, renders the foregoing article but little deserving of credit.]

The following commercial article was forwarded us from Washington, by a valuable, friendly and much esteemed correspondent.

**AMERICAN CONSULATE, COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.**

WHEREAS there have been passed in this session of parliament, severe laws, which will subject to quarantine all ships arriving in British ports, from any place in Europe, without the straits of Gibraltar, or from the continent of America, with any of the articles enumerated in the schedule annexed, unless they can produce a declaration on oath, made by the owner, proprietor, shipper or consignee, stating that such articles are not the growth, produce, or manufacture of Turkey, or of any place in Africa, within the Straights of Gibraltar, or in the West Barbary, on the Atlantic Ocean; or stating of what place they are the growth, produce or manufacture.

It is therefore earnestly recommended to the shippers of goods in America, to provide the captains of all ships loading for Europe, and the captains are advised to take care, that previous to their sailing from America, they are provided with a certificate, or declaration on oath, of the owner, proprietor or shipper, specifying the quantity and quality of all the goods on board, with the sorts of package, and that all the said goods, wares, merchandise and packages are the growth, produce or manufacture of America, the East or West Indies, &c. as the case may be.

And the captains of American Ships, taking in cargoes in any ports in Europe, are earnestly recommended to furnish themselves, before leaving such ports, with a certificate, or declaration on oath, from the owner, proprietor or shipper, specifying the quantity and quality of all goods on board, together with the packages; and that the said goods, wares, merchandise & packages are not of the growth, produce or manufacture of Turkey, or of any place in Africa, within the Straights