

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.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1805.

Alexander Fimister and Co.
No. 34, Market-street, 3 doors below south Gay-street, at their Shoe Manufactory and New England Shoe-store.
KEEP on hand an assortment of the most FASHIONABLE KIND OF SHOES, viz. Ladies' Gentlemen's, Misses, &c. &c.—which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms! N. B. Bespoke work executed with neatness and dispatch.—Country merchants supplied on the lowest terms for cash or approved paper.
September 17 d1c

Guildener and Spott,
No. 18, Commerce-street,
HAVE imported from the ship Weser, Captain A. Tietjen, from Bremen, 63 Packages German Linen, Consisting of,
Platillas,
Dowls,
Cress a la Morlaix,
Checks, No. 2,
White and brown Hemmen,
Flaxen Osaburgs,
White and brown Rolls.
On hand,
200 Boxes Claret, 2 dozen each, which they offer for sale of reasonable terms.
September 17 d6t-c6ft

L. Tiernan, & Co.
HAVE received by the Independence & Ceres, from Liverpool, an extensive and general assortment of
FALL GOODS,
And by the next arrivals expect an additional supply.
Among the above are several packages suitable for the West India market: a considerable quantity of Manchester Goods, of the best quality and patterns; Swansdown, Dimities, Muslins, Cloths assorted, Blankets, Bear Skins, &c. &c. that will be sold on very moderate terms by the package; a few bales best quality superfine Cloths, Hats in cases, Crowley Steel, with a great variety of other goods.
September 4 W&S15*

Ben. & Geo. Williams
Have just received from Philadelphia, and for sale at No. 3, Bow's wharf,
10 bales contain, 600 pieces Madras Blue Guineas
ALSO RECEIVED,
(Per schooner Philip, from New-York)
200 lbs. prime Pork
50 kegs butter
50 kegs Lard
20 kegs 4th proof Cogniac Brandy
Also,
Received per brig Cincinatus from Gloucester,
30 tons clean Russia Hemp.
September 16. d10r*

Just Received,
15 pipes Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof and good flavour.
40 chests first chop Young Hyson Tea, of the Bingham's cargo.
100 lbs. fresh Macc. 150 lbs. fresh Nutmegs.
20 bales Cassia, 300 lbs. India Cloves.
220 boxes Sampson's family mould Candles, 24 lbs. each.
100 kegs Jamieson's Crackers, made from new flour
100 pots patent Liquid Mustard.
8 hds high proof Jamaica Rum
12 do. Antigua do.
100 reams 1st. quality Writing Paper.
For Sale by
JACOB & WILLIAM NORRIS,
64, Market-street.
On Hand,
20 quarter casks Genuine Port Wine, 1 hhd. West India Shrub by retail, 1 butt containing 300 gallons real Cogniac Brandy (8 years old,) 50 b. akets Bordeaux Oil, in large bottles, for family use; old Cabmesa Tobacco in kegs and half kegs, Spermaceti Oil by retail, Poland Starci, &c.
August 24. d4c2aw8t

This Day is published,
By P. Byrne, at his Law and Miscellaneous Book store, No. 132, Market-street, Philadelphia, and No. 128, Market-street, Baltimore.
EAST'S reports of cases argued in K. B. vol. 4th, being a new series or commencement of Durnford & East's reports—the four volumes may be had complete, price 20 dollars or any volume separate at 5. Some copies are bound in calf to suit the inclination of the purchaser—Durnford and East complete, 8 vols. 42 dolls or any volume separate.
Bonsanquet and Fuller's Reports, in compass, exchequer chamber and House of lords, 2 vols.—the third is in the press and will be published in a few days—price of each volume 6 dollars.
Espinasse's Reports of cases at nisi prius in K. B. and C. P. from 1793 to 1801, three vols. 9 dollars—they may be had separate.
Fonblanque on Equity, new edition, from the last London, 2 vol. 5 dolls.
Story's pleadings in civil actions subsequent to the declaration—5 dolls.
Mason's Rules of Evidence, 2 vols. 5 dolls.
Peake's Evidence 2 dolls.
Gillert's Evidence, 2 vols. 8 dolls.
Reports in Chancery by Brown 4 vols. Vesey 5 vols.—and in the time of Lord Hardwick 1 vol.
* All the modern reporters, as well as the scarce old ones, may be had at his stores where the lawyer, law library, and book stores are supplied upon the most liberal terms, by credits, discounts, and profits.
A new edition of Mr. Dallas's Reports is now in the press—gentlemen or booksellers wishing to have this work will please to leave their address at either of Byrne's stores, which shall be attended to.
August 21. 4

LONDON, July 31.
From the London Gazette Extraordinary.
ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, July 31, 1805.

Copy of a letter from the honorable admiral Cornwallis, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Channel, &c. to William Marsden, Esq. dated Ville de Paris, off Ushant, 28th July, 1805. Eight P. M.

SIR,
I have the pleasure to enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Calder, giving an account of his success against the Combined Squadrons of France and Spain.
I have the honor to be, &c.
W. CORNWALLIS.

Prince of Wales, July 23, 1805.

SIR,
Yesterday at noon, lat. 43 deg. 40 min. N. long. 11 deg. 17 min. W. I. was favored with a view of the Combined Squadrons of France and Spain, consisting of twenty sail of the line, also three large ships, armed en flute, of about fifty guns each, with five frigates and three brigs; the force under my directions at this time consisting of fifteen sail of the line, two frigates, a cutter, and lugger, I immediately stood towards the enemy, with the squadron, making the needful signals for battle in the closest order; and, on closing with them, I made the signal for attacking their centre. When I had reached their rear, I tacked the squadron in succession; this brought us close up under their lee, and when our headmost ships reached their centre, the enemy were tacking in succession; this obliged me to make again the same manœuvre, by which I brought on an action, which lasted upwards of four hours, when I found it necessary to bring to the squadron to cover the two captured ships, whose names are in the margin. I have to observe, the enemy had every advantage of wind and weather during the whole day. The weather had been foggy at times, a great part of the morning; and very soon after we had brought them to action, the fog was so very thick at intervals, that we could, with great difficulty, see the ship a head or a stern of us; this rendered it impossible to take the advantages of the enemy by signals I could have wished to have done; had the weather been more favourable, I am led to believe the victory would have been more complete.
I have very great pleasure in saying, every ship was conducted in the most masterly style; and I beg leave here publicly to return every captain, officer, and man whom I had the honor to command on that day, my grateful thanks, for their conspicuously gallant and very judicious good conduct.
The honorable captain Gardner, of the Hero, led the Van Squadron in a most masterly and officer like manner, to whom I feel myself particularly indebted; as also to captain Cuming for his assistance during the action.
Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded on board the different ships. If I may judge from the great slaughter on board the captured ships, the enemy must have suffered greatly. They are now in sight to windward, and when I have secured the captured ships, and put the squadron to rights, I shall endeavour to avail myself of any opportunity that may offer to give you some further account of these Combined Squadrons.
I have the Honor to be, &c.
R. CALDER.

Honorable Admiral Cornwallis.

List of the ships of the Squadron under the Orders of Vice Admiral Sir Robert Calder, Bart. on the 22d of July, 1805.

Hero, Honorable A. H. Gardner.—1 killed, 4 wounded.
Ajax, William Brown.—2 killed, 16 wounded.
Triumph, Henry Inman.—5 killed, 6 wounded.
Barfleur, George Martin.—3 killed, 7 wounded.
Agamemnon, John Harvey.—3 wounded.
Windsor Castle, Charles Boyles.—10 killed, 35 wounded.
Defiance, P. C. Durham.—1 killed, 7 wounded.
Prince of Wales, Vice Admiral Sir Robert Calder and Captain W. Cuming.—3 killed, 20 wounded.
Repulse, Honorable A. K. Legge.—4 wounded.
Raisonable, Josias Rowley.—1 killed, 1 wounded.
Dragon, Edward Giffiths.—None
Glory, Rear Admiral Sir Charles Stirling, and Captain Samuel Warren.—1 killed, 1 wounded.
Warrior, S. Hood Linze.—None.
Thunder, W. Lechmere.—7 killed, 11 wounded.
Malta, Edward Buller.—5 killed, 40 wounded.
FRIGATES.
Egyptienne, Hon. C. E. Fleming.—No return.
Syria, W. Prowse.—2 killed, 3 wounded.
Frisk Cutter, Lieutenant J. Nicholson.—None.
Nile Lugger, Lieutenant G. Fennel.—None.
Total.—41 killed, 158 wounded.
(Signed) R. CALDER.
[The Windsor Castle and the two captured ships have arrived at Plymouth.]
*St. Rafael, 84 guns. Firm, 74 guns.

Minutes of the action between the combined fleet of France and Spain, and the British squadron under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Robert Calder.

"H. M. ship Windsor Castle, lat. 43 deg. 10 min. long. 11 deg. 22 min.—Cape Finisterre, S. E. 112 miles. One hundred leagues of Ushant.

"P. M. Moderate breezes, and thick foggy weather. At two o'clock, Admiral Calder made the signal for an enemy being in sight, and to prepare for battle; at 3 do. for the line of battle in open order; 45 minutes after four, the van-ships having tacked, signal was made to engage the enemy's centre in close order—55 after four, the commanding commenced by ships ahead—the fog being so thick, could not discover what ships were engaged; ten minutes past five, being on the larboard tack, observed the Barfleur on the starboard tack; tacked ship on her wake; the fog having cleared away a little, discovered two French line of battle ships, a frigate and a brig opposed to us, when we opened our fire with an almost incessant cannonading; at 45 minutes after six, a Spanish ship of the line dropped down to support the above ships; they hauled their fore and main halyards on board, made sail to windward from us, at the same time kept up a heavy fire; two other ships of their line took their stations; the Prince of Wales coming up, partially engaging two ships of the line their foremost fire directed at us, and the aftermost at the Prince of Wales. At seven our fore-top-mast and main-top gallant-mast shot away. At forty-five after seven, observed the ship opposed to us before the beam, with the main and mizzen-masts gone, which ship struck her colours, and dropped astern; sent a boat with Lieutenant Molineaux to take possession, who was prevented by the heavy fire from the Prince of Wales, not observing she had struck her colours to us. The headmost of the two ships, whose fire was divided between us and the Prince of Wales, appeared to be much disabled, bore up and dropped down upon our line, under a very heavy fire from ships astern, her lower masts then standing. About half past eight, the enemy ceased firing at us, but continued engaging a stern, until three quarters past eight, when they made sail to windward. Our disabled situation, the standing and running rigging shot away, our masts and yards much wounded, rendered it impracticable to pursue them; at 11, the Dragon informed us she was ordered to remain by, and assist us, if necessary, to take us in tow. A M. moderate and fine—at 30 minutes past four, observed the Malta man of war, Sirius and Egyptian frigates, coming up from the leeward, with two of the enemy's line of battle ships in tow; the remainder of the enemy's ships, thirty in number, being hulled down to windward. The British squadron consisting of thirteen ships of the line, two 64 gun ships, and two frigates, a lugger and cutter. The enemy's fleet consisting of twenty-two ships of the line, six frigates, and two brigs, one store-ship, and a captured English South Seaman, under a heavy press of sail, to windward.
August 6.—The arrival of the Malta, of 80 guns, at Plymouth, on Saturday, with dispatches from Sir Robert Calder, has put an end to the sanguine hopes so generally entertained that our squadron would have succeeded in bringing the combined fleet once more into action. It now appears that from the evening of the 23d ult. none of the enemy's vessels were to be seen. We have been favored with a letter from an Officer on board the Malta, which the following is an extract.
"Malta, at Plymouth, Aug. 3.
"I am safe and well, after a smart brush with the enemy, the particulars of which you may have before this. To our surprise and mortification, after losing a glorious opportunity of completely destroying the combined squadron, and adding additional honor to the British flag, we have let them completely escape from us, and our ship is arrived at Plymouth.—From the hour of the battle on the 22d, till the 25th, we had the power in our own hands of attacking them again with every prospect of success. Indeed, so confident were we of it, that every man in the Malta, I will swear, panted for the order for the fresh attack. It is not for me to attach blame to a superior officer, much less a commander in chief on the occasion. He may have reasons, private reasons, and indeed orders of such a peculiar nature that govern his conduct, and tie up his hands. But where did a better opportunity offer itself, with such a glorious prospect of victory? and that has been most clearly lost. Few of our ships except the Windsor Castle, have been injured, and not a single man undaunted in the fleet, with an enemy evidently in terror, and flying before us.
"After the battle on the 22d, we continued idle, in fact, doing nothing, till the enemy was completely out of sight. It was the object of our admiral most clearly to keep them from getting into Corunna or Ferrol; and we presume, he was daily, even hourly expecting the fleet of Lord Nelson. We therefore, stretched away for Ferrol, where we arrived on the 29th, from which place we were dispatched for England on the 31st, and arrived here to day. The combined fleets, we are perfectly satisfied, were bound for Cadiz.
Letters from admiral Calder's fleet state, that he was blockading Ferrol, on the 2d August.

Accounts were received in London, that Lord Nelson was off Cape St. Vincent, on the 28th July. His Lordship was joined by admiral Collingwood off Cadiz, but considering his 11 sail of the line to be a full match for the combined fleet, he detached admiral C. to resume his station off Cadiz.

All the late letters and papers from Germany are filled with accounts of the warlike preparations of Austria.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.
BERLIN, July 13. The negotiation from which all Europe to this moment expected peace and the restoration of tranquillity have miscarried. Baron Novosiltzoff has returned the passports which he had received from Milan thro' the mediation of our court, for his mission to France; with the following note.

NOTE
From His Excellency Baron Novosiltzoff, to His Excellency Baron Hardenburg, Minister of State.

"When his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, in compliance with the wishes of his Britannic majesty, had resolved to send the undersigned to Bonaparte, to meet the pacific overtures which he had made to the court of London, his Russian majesty was guided by two sentiments and motives of equal force with which you are acquainted, namely, his desire, on the one hand to support a sovereign who was ready to make exertions and sacrifices for the general tranquillity, and, on the other hand, procure advantages to all the states of Europe, from a pacific disposition, which from the form in which it was announced must be considered as very sincere.
"The existing disagreement between Russia and France could have placed insurmountable obstacles in the way of a negotiation of peace by a Russian minister; but his imperial majesty of Russia did not hesitate, for a moment, to pass over all personal displeasure and all usual formalities.
"His imperial majesty of Russia availed himself of the mediation of his Prussian majesty, when he requested the passports for his plenipotentiary.—He declared that he should only receive them on that particular condition, namely, that his plenipotentiary should enter directly up on a negotiation with the chief of the French government, without acknowledging the new title which he had assumed; and that he was still animated by the same wish for a general peace which he had appeared to shew in his letter to his Britannic majesty.
"This preliminary assurance was the more necessary, since Bonaparte had assumed the title of King of Italy immediately upon receipt of the answer given by his Britannic majesty to his letter of the 1st of January; a title which itself put a new obstacle in the way of the desired restoration of peace.
"After his Prussian majesty had transmitted the positive answer from the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, that it persevered in the intention sincerely to lend its hand to a pacific negotiation, his imperial majesty of Russia accepted the passports the more readily, because the French government shewed so strong an inclination to transmit them.
"By a fresh transgression of the most solemn treaties, the union of the Ligurian republic with France had been effected. This event of itself, the circumstances which have accompanied it, the formalities which have been employed to hasten the execution thereof, the moment which has been chosen to carry the same into execution, have alas! formed an aggregate which must terminate the sacrifices which his imperial majesty of Russia would have made at the pressing request of Great Britain, and in hopes of restoring the necessary tranquillity to Europe by the means of negotiation.
"Without doubt his imperial majesty of Russia, would not have insisted so strenuously on the conditions fixed by him, if the French government had fulfilled the hope that it would respect the first tie which holds society together, and which upholds the confidence of engagements between civilized nations; but it cannot possibly be believed, that Bonaparte, when he granted the passports, which were accompanied with the most pacific declarations, seriously intended to fulfil them; because, during the time which would necessarily elapse between the granting of passports and the arrival of the undersigned at Paris, he took measures which, far from facilitating the restoration of peace, were of such a nature that they annihilated the very grounds of peace.
"The undersigned, in recalling to the recollection of his excellency baron Hardenburg, facts with which the cabinet of his Prussian majesty is very minutely acquainted, must at the same time inform him, that he has just now received from his Russian majesty an order dated the 9th (21st) June, to return the annexed passports immediately, and to request your excellency to transmit the same to the French government, with this present declaration, since no use whatever can be made of them in the present state of affairs.
"The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his excellency the assurance of his respect.
(Signed)
"N. Vov Novosiltzoff.

"Berlin, 28th June, O. S." (July 10, 1805.)
The above note was immediately transmitted by all the ministers, except M. Laforest, the French envoy, residing here

to their respective courts, by messenger and expresses.
This day or to-morrow baron Novosiltzoff will leave Berlin, on his return to St. Petersburg.

From the Philadelphia Register.
By the arrival of the ship London Packet, captain McDougall, from London, this port, in 30 days, our files of European papers are extended to the 9th of August, inclusive, from which we have extracted much interesting matter for this day's Register.
The letters from our correspondent will claim particular attention—Under this impression, the Register is issued at very early hour.
Our readers will excuse the omission of this day's report from the city Hospital.

We have the happiness to say, that the admissions, until 12 o'clock yesterday, did not exceed five.

From our CORRESPONDENTS.
"LONDON, August 2, 1805.
"Our best informed Politicians, have no expectation of peace, until some material change takes place, or a blow has been struck.
"In the mean time, America is reaping a rich harvest. Mr. Munroe is returned from Madrid—report says, "re-infusa." But I cannot conceive what induces the Spaniards to act hostilely, as they appear to do, and as I think they would not dare, unless encouraged elsewhere."

"LONDON, August 8.
"The probability of a war on the continent, is of late greatly increased; the discontents between Austria and France are fast ripening to a rupture—and the return of the Russian Minister, Novosiltzoff, without entering on negociation, is considered as decisive of the disposition of the Emperor Alexander, and as marking the ascendancy, which Great Britain & Austria have obtained at the Court of St. Petersburg.
"The annexation of Genoa to France, and the disposition discovered by the Emperor Napoleon to extend his dominion in every direction, has excited great alarm among the continental Powers; even Prussia is said to be dissatisfied.
"Fears are entertained for the safety of Portugal, now threatened with invasion by a French and Spanish army. The show of evacuating this country is also renewed on the coasts of Holland and France, where all appears to be activity and preparation—but I believe it is mere show.
"The present military force of Great Britain and Ireland, is greatly superior, both in numbers and appointment, to that of any former period—and is certainly more than a match for any army that could steal a march across the channel; as to forcing the passage, in the present state of the marine defence, it is altogether out of the question. It is even supposed, by professional men, that the British gun boats and other small vessels which line the shores, and defend the harbours, would be more than sufficient to prevent a landing, should the enemy's flotilla escape the cruising squadrons, which occupy the channel in every direction.
"You may form some idea of the naval force, when I tell you that, without counting Lord Nelson's fleet, or the ships in the Mediterranean, there are upwards of sixty sail of the line from Ushant to Finistere, besides the fleets in the Downs and North Sea. Numerous cruizers are stretched along the western part of England, and the Irish coast—and, from the Lizard to the Nore, the men of war are every where within signal distance of each other.
"The attitude of this country, compared with its population, and contrasted with the physical force of its adversaries, is truly dignified and formidable.
"The expence, however, attending this defensive war is enormous but the nation consoles itself by saying that all is at stake—that the money is levied on a monopoly of commerce—and that the expence is altogether at home. There may be truth in these remarks; but it is scarcely possible that any commerce should continue to nourish such an expence, or that a war conducted on these principles should not be ruinous.
"A war on the continent, which is anxiously looked for, would relieve the pressure, and enable England to act with powerful effect, by means of her large disposable military force.
"There have been considerable dissensions in the Cabinet, and in Parliament; but Mr. Pitt's influence has triumphed even in changing the prosecution of Lord Melville to an impeachment, and it is not supposed that his influence will decline during the present reign. The retirement of Lord Sidmouth, who is personally, a favorite with the King, is a strong proof of Mr. Pitt's predominance.
"The account of sir Robert Calder's victory over the combined fleet of France and Spain, has given an additional spring to the naval character, and greatly elated the spirits of the people.—That it should operate an opposite effect on the enemy, may be readily supposed."

150 barrels HERRINGS,
ARE OFFERED for Sale, for cash, on Mr. Eklie's wharf, No. 17, by
WILLIAM BRUMWELL.
September 11