

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN---Wednesday, September 18, 1805.

**American.**

WEDNESDAY, September 18, 1805.

**LONDON, July 20.**

It is reported to be Bonaparte's intention to extend the frontiers of France to the Rhine and in return to give Holland a part of Westphalia, bordering with Overysel, and Prussia to be compensated by receiving Hanover or a considerable part of it. It is more likely that Holland will become a part of France.

July 25

The reports of Novoziloff's mission to Paris being suspended, had some effect on the funds, which declined about one per cent. Those must have been very sanguine who calculated on the success of that negotiation. Nothing farther is yet known respecting the determination of the Russian court. Of the views of Austria nothing certain has transpired; and we have no doubt that whatever be the intentions of the cabinet of Vienna, it will temporize and conceal them, till a more convenient season. If there be expectations of Russian aid, it would be madness to precipitate a rupture before Russia can be of any service. The report that the Austrian minister at Berlin, jointly with Mr. Jackson, pressed M. Novoziloff not to proceed to France till he received information what impressions was made on his court by the news of the annexation of Genoa, cannot be true. The Austrian minister would not compromise his court by so indiscreet a proceeding. The next mail will probably bring us farther accounts of the determination of Russia. We fear there is too much order and counter order in the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. M. Novoziloff's mission has been talked of almost any time these twelve months, and it would be difficult to state any good reason why it was not carried into effect last January.

JULY 27.

Private letters from Paris state, that Bonaparte returned from Italy sooner than was expected, on account of some pretended plots discovered by Fouché, and some real discontent among the troops on the coast, whose pay was, until the 1st of July three months behind hand. Though several examples of severity have been shewn, the mutinous disposition continued, and instead of abating, increased. This was particularly the case with the troops encamped near Brest, under the command of Angereau. Last month the Irish Guides attached to that army presented a petition for their pay to this general, and complained bitterly of their sufferings. The six persons deputed to present the petition were immediately shot and the whole corps ordered to be reorganized. Some of the officers were broken, and others condemned to transportation to Cayenne.—They were all succeeded by French men, with whom the Irish Guides are very dissatisfied. Two regiments of dragoons and four battalions of infantry, were, on account of their mutinous disposition, sent by Angereau to the interior from whence the minister, Berthier ordered them to Italy. It is reported at Paris, that when on the 21st of June, Angereau ordered his army to embark on board the fleet under Gantheaume, the troops to a man, refused to obey, until their arrears due to them were acquitted. This occurrence, the good Parisians are told, prevented Gantheaume from sailing, and combating the inferior blockading squadron of the English. Talleyrand was expected back at Paris about the latter end of the present month.—They will speak of a congress during the winter.

August 5.

Nothing is talked of on the coast but invasion, and though two years have elapsed in equipments, the activity which now prevails, seems as if it were but the commencement. On the other hand, the precautions of this government are redoubled. It was even said yesterday, that the troops were embarked, both at the Texel and Helvoet, and that the expedition would put to sea the first opportunity. Bonaparte, from the state of the continent, may be desirous to strike the blow; and as the harvest approaches, he might hope still farther to increase the embarrassment of this country, by calling out the population to military duties at this time. It is

certain that a general expectation now prevails that the attempt will not be deferred.

**STOCKS.**

Bank Stock. 180 1-4 180.  
3 per cent. red. 58 1-4 58 1-2.  
3 per cent. consols. 57 3-4 58.  
4 per cent. consols. 76 1-8.  
5 per cent. navy. 80 3-8 1-2 1-4 3-8  
5 per cent. loyal. 100 1-4 3-8.  
Long Ann. 16 7-8 15-16  
Omnium. 3 1-4.

**LEYDEN, August 1.**

There is no accurate intelligence relative to the French flotillas, in their ports and along the coasts, except that the preparations continue in the port with the greatest activity. This is also the case in Holland. Since the 27th of July, 10 or 1 regiments, both French and Batavian infantry and cavalry, have passed Haerlem, besides an astonishing quantity of artillery and ammunition, which is going to the Helder without intermission. At the latter place the troops are daily exercised. Many troops are also passing through Amsterdam for the Helder;—the embarkation proceeds with great activity, and the ships must take provisions for six months, according to some accounts. Among the French officers of rank, who will assist in the expedition from the Texel, is general Rousseau, commandant of Rotterdam.

**HAGUE, August 1.**

We are informed that the proceedings against rear admiral Dekker, are terminated by the high military tribunal, which has sentenced him to be shot. This sentence is already approved.

**GENOA, June 8.**

The Austrian Imperial envoy here, Baron Von Guesti, has delivered the following note to our minister for foreign affairs.

The undersigned, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from the Emperor of Germany and Austria, has received yesterday evening the note in which Senator Roggeire, the minister for foreign affairs has informed him that the Ligurian senate has resolved on the Union of the Ligurian Republic with the French Empire, and that the resolution will be immediately carried into execution, a deputation having been sent to his majesty the emperor in consequence. The government has at the same time thought proper to signify the motives which have induced it to annul both the old and new constitution, and renounce the rank it has hitherto maintained among the Independent states, to unite itself to another great power. I have also been given to understand that my mission to the Ligurian government is at an end.

I will not examine the motives which have induced the senate to take this step—in this case the senate is the best judge, and the object is of sufficient importance since it relates to the existence and well being of a state. But with respect to the termination of my mission, this entirely depends on the orders of my emperor, and till I receive these orders, it is impossible that I should consider my mission as terminated; I shall therefore, as soon as possible, transmit to my court the note delivered, together with the decree of the senate, that I may receive directions for my conduct. I cannot doubt that the Ligurian government will in the mean time acknowledge the inviolability of my person, and defend the rights of the Legation against any attack. I hope to find here that protection which is due to the Austrian and German nation; and I expect that the Austrian consulate for commercial affairs will remain on the footing on which it at present exists, agreeably to the law of nations.

**GUESTI.**

Genoa, June 2, 1805.

On the 5th instant the Senator Roggeire transmitted to the envoy the following note, in answer—

I have laid the note of your excellency, of the 2d instant, before the chief magistrate, and I have the pleasure to assure your excellency that the official respect which is due to your excellency according to the law of nations, and agreeably to the sentiments of esteem which the Ligurian government entertains for his imperial majesty, will be carefully observed, both with regard to the person of your excellency, and towards the whole legation of his majes-

ty the emperor of Germany and Austria.

**PARIS, July 28.**

The official Journal contains some news from Genoa, which appears to tranquilize the public mind respecting the conduct of the police at Venice, relative to two Italian officers, and the French commercial commissary, M. Rostagny. It is stated that M. Matignoli, the Austrian Consul General at Genoa, who had quitted that city, as well as the Austrian Minister, Baran Giusta, on the union of the Genoese Republic with France, has returned thither, being ordered by the court of Vienna to discharge those functions with the French government, which he exercised with the Genoese. He was, in consequence, introduced to the Arch-Treasurer Le Burn, as representative of the Austrian emperor. Nevertheless all uneasiness is not yet entirely done away, since it is asserted, that three persons of distinction, subjects of the emperor of Austria, and now residing at Paris, have been put under confinement in their lodgings, by way of retaliation for the arrest of the two Italian officers at Venice.

It is not yet known when the emperor will go to Bologne, although a numerous column of grenadiers and chasseurs belonging to his guard went thither 14 days ago.

**JULY 30.**

In reprisal for the detention of M. de Proni at Venice, the police of Paris caused to be arrested an Aulic counsellor of Vienna; but in consequence of information received, that through the intervention of the general in chief Bellegarde, the strange process instituted by M. de Bissengen, at the head of the police of Venice had ceased, and that M. de Proni was set at liberty, the police of Paris have also liberated the Aulic counsellor. As to any thing further, this circumstance will have the most favorable effect, as it will make M. de Proni sensible of the esteem in which he is held by men of enlightened minds, whilst at the same time it will evince the firm determination of government not to allow any infringement of the law of nations in the person of French citizens, and constantly to enforce the right of retaliation.

Previous to the departure of the Genoese Deputies to Milan, official communication was made of the wishes of the Ligurians to the Austrian envoy, Baron Guisti, in the following note:

"The undersigned senator, minister for foreign affairs, has the honor to communicate to his excellency the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, the decree whereby the senate has induced the union of the Ligurian republic with the French empire—a decree which has obtained the sanction of the people, and in virtue of which a deputation has been appointed to lay before his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, the wishes of the whole nation. His excellency has resided sufficiently long at Genoa to be satisfied of the impossibility under which this country labored, of preserving its independence amidst events which have changed the face of Europe. Too weak to protect our commerce and navigation, we have constantly seen our flag insulted, and our coasts exposed to the pillage of the Barbary powers. While the great powers were occupied in making their flag respected they abandoned the weaker ones to the outrages of the enemies of the Christian name. Our interior police also was so difficultly circumstanced, that a band of robbers who had taken refuge in the mountains, were become an object of terror to the neighbouring parts.

"On the other hand, England, in the negotiations which precede the treaty of Amiens, would not recognize the existence of our new State nor the changes which we had thought proper to make in our constitution, by abolishing the aristocracy, and preferring to all other advantages that equality of rights, on which the prosperity of every commercial nation is founded. She has in spite of our efforts to the contrary, included us in all her wars with France, and our maritime commerce has always been a prey to her tyranny. On the land side we were so surrounded by the territory of the French empire, that if our city still possesses any

commerce, we owe it to the emperor, who has treated us with so much goodness that he has made sacrifices in our favor to the possible prejudice of Nice and Marseilles. We had every reason to apprehend, that in the course of time his majesty would not be able to continue to us these advantages; and then surrounded on all sides by the French custom-house, without territory, marine or commerce, we should have been the most weak and miserable nation. The decree which united Piedmont to France, had already pronounced the union of our territory with the French empire, and of our city, which is only a part of Piedmont.

"In this state of affairs, by an unanimity of opinion, which is unexampled in any nation, anxious to shew ourselves worthy of our fathers, and unable, when left to ourselves, to give our flag that splendor and glory which our ancestors have obtained for it under different circumstances, we have resolved to recover that splendor, and that glory, by incorporating ourselves with a great nation, and by submitting ourselves to the laws of a great Prince, who has always manifested towards us sentiments of friendship, and has honored us with his particular protection.

"The deputation, who carry the voice of the Senate, of the Doge, and of the people, depart this evening; and when they shall have passed the frontiers of our territories, we shall consider our independence at an end.

"The government has thought proper to communicate these circumstances to the baron de Giusti, and to assure his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, of their gratitude for the concern he has evinced on several occasions; and at the same time to acquaint his worthy representative at Genoa that his mission is hereby terminated.

"In placing ourselves thus under the laws of the French Empire, we do not in the least add to her continental strength. Our population, few in number, is far from warlike. The produce of our finances will be entirely absorbed in the expences of the defence of our coasts and the establishments of our arsenals. France, by this union, will obtain an augmentation of naval force; and we cannot but think that we are doing what is the wish of all the continental powers, namely, to enable her to contend with the enemy of all nations, and the tyrant of the seas.

"The undersigned has the honor to reiterate to his excellency the minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, the expression of his entire esteem, and distinguished consideration.  
(Signed) "ROGGIERI."

**NORFOLK, September 11.**

**PEACE WITH TRIPOLI.**

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Roads the United States' FRIGATE PRESIDENT, COMMANDER BARRON, Captain JAMES BARRON, in 38 days from Gibraltar. By this ship we are relieved from all anxiety upon this interesting subject, for not only does she bring the certain accounts of peace being concluded, and the release of our unfortunate countrymen, but she has brought Captain Bainbridge, his officers and part of his crew, a number of whom are now in town. We offer them our felicitations upon this happy occasion, and sincerely hope that the pleasures they will meet in their native country, and in the embraces of their friends, will compensate in a measure their past sufferings. We are sorry to understand Commodore Barron has returned in very bad health.

The particulars which we have collected are corroborative of what has been already published—General Eaton deserves great credit; to his enterprise and courage we are principally indebted for the attainment of these important objects. We understand that General Eaton resched Derne about the last of April, when he instantly attacked the Bashaw's army, and defeated it with little loss, himself being wounded in the right arm so as to render it useless. The few Americans who were in the action, displayed a courage that confounded the Turks; they were appointed to lead the attack, which service they performed in a manner that did honor to their country. We understand that at the time General Eaton attacked the army by land, that captain Hull in the Argus, captain Dent in the Nautilus, and lieutenant Evans of the Hornet bomb ketch, attacked the batteries by sea.

General Eaton's army was, we understand, composed of 1500 men, and that of the Bashaw's of 5000. This intrepid little band had marched 800 miles across the Sandy Deserts, through a hostile country, and had several partial actions before the

decisive one at Derne. General Eaton was wounded when in the act of cutting down a Seik of the Bashaw's army.

The President left Syracuse the 7th July: The following was the distribution of the American squadron at that time. The Frigates Constitution, Constellation, and Essex, with the Brigs Syren and Vixen, and Bombketch Hornet, were at Syracuse; the Argus had sailed for Egypt, and the Nautilus for Messina. The frigate John Adams and two gun boats anchored the day the President sailed. General Eaton sailed for the United States in a merchant vessel. The Ex-Bashaw was at Syracuse when the President sailed.—The President on her passage to Gibraltar got near the Spanish Coast, was taken for a British Frigate, and fired upon from the Batteries.

It may be grateful to the friends of the officers, who have been in captivity, to know where they now are, we therefore have procured the following account of them.

*Returned in the President.*

William Bainbridge, Captain.  
Jacob Jones, 2nd Lieutenant.  
Keith Spence, Purser.  
Benj. F. Read, Lieutenant, promoted.  
James Gibbon, do. do.  
Daniel T. Patterson, do. do.  
William Osborne, Lieutenant Marines.  
James Biddle, Midshipman.  
Robert Gamble, do.  
William Cutbush, do.  
Wallace Wormley, do.  
James Renshaw, do.  
Nicholas Harwood, Surgeon's Mate.  
Jonathan Cowdry, do.  
William Andersen, Captain's Clerk.  
George Hodge, Boatwain.  
Joseph Douglas, Sailmaker.  
Richard Stevenson, Gunner.

*Remained in the Mediterranean.*

Lieut. David Porter.  
— Theodore Hunt.  
— Benjamin Smith.  
Bernard Henry, Master.  
Doctor John Ridgely remains as Charge de Affairs for the U. S. at Tripoli.  
Simon Smith, Midshipman and  
William Godby, Carpenter.

[Ledger.]

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY, DOCTORS COM. Tuesday, July 23, 1805.

Before the Right Hon. Sir William Scott, Sentence in the case of the ENOCK, DOANE, Master.

COURT.—The rule of law on voyages of this kind, is now, after much deliberation laid down by an authority [The Decree of the Lords in the case of the Essex-Orne] which will bind me, that the circumstances of landing the goods, or securing the duties do not furnish complete evidence of the termination of the voyage. It is necessary, and must be proved that the original intention was that the ship go to the country to which she belonged. If it does appear that the original intention was, that the ship should go to the neutral country merely for the purpose of touching there, and immediately pursuing her voyage, that will not protect the vessel; it must be treated upon the footing of one continued voyage from the colony of the enemy to the mother country. It is only necessary to consider whether the circumstances of this case are such which lead to the unavoidable conclusion, that it was the intention of the party to pursue this voyage from Martinique to the port of Antwerp. I am of opinion that there is conclusive proof of that. From what has been stated, it appears that the ship came to Boston, that part of the goods were landed, her bottom cleared; that she immediately pursued her voyage to Antwerp, and that this was under a charter party before the ship quitted Boston. It has been said by Dr. Lawrence, that that might not be for the same cargo; but when I find the fact to be, that the same cargo was actually put on board, I think there is enough to convince me, that it was originally intended to carry the cargo on to Europe. I am therefore under the necessity of respecting that authority, and pursuing the same course of decision, but the other property\* that was put on board at Boston must be considered with a more favourable view, and I shall restore that part accordingly to the schedule.

\* Value about £1000.

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September 18