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AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1805.

To Let,

AND possession given the first day of October—The GROCERY STORE occupied by *Bittinger & Head*, North Howard-street. Enquire at No. 35.

September 13 **SAML. LYETH** 2aw-4t

John M'Kim, jun. & Co.

HAVE imported by the late arrivals from Liverpool, Hull and London, A general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

VIZ.—Superfine and second cloths, cassimers, swandowns and toilenets, coatings, baizes and flannels, rose, striped and point blankets, kerseys and halfticks, plains, hosiery, manchester, and scarlet cardinals, cutlery, and the best Crowley steel.

also, the following by the package, entitled to a discount.

- Cambrie muslins
- London dyed cambrie muslins
- Blue cloths assorted
- Matrass and Pullicat handkerchiefs
- Calicoes and chambrays muslin
- Dimities and silk malabars

Irish Linens, &c.

JUST Received per the Diana, and for sale by **WM. WILSON & SONS.**

- Holland sail cloth, 1st and 2d quality,
- Russia canvass, ravens duck,
- Drillings, tickens, platillas,
- Osnaburgs, ticklenburgs,
- Sheathing copper, bolts and nails,
- Tin plates, English steel,
- Criest frames,
- Jspanned ware, brass kettles,
- Maidler,
- Glazed tiles, and
- 27 hds. James River Tobacco.

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: Swans down, 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***

Alexander Fimister and Co.

No. 37, 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 papers.

Guildener and Spott,

HAVE imported per the ship Weser, Captain A. Tietjen, from Bremen, 63 Packages German Linen, Consisting of,

- Platillas,
- Dowls,
- Creas a la Morlaix,
- Checks, No. 2,
- White and brown Hempen,
- Flaxen Osnaburgs,
- White and brown Rolls.

200 Boxes Claret, 2 dozen each, which they offer for sale of reasonable terms.

September 17 **d6t-eo6t**

George Hoffman,

HAS Imported by the several vessels from Liverpool, London and Hull, a general and well selected assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Opening at No. 171 1-2, Market-street. Also, in packages, suitable for exportation.

- 10 bales Blue Broad Cloths
- 11 ditto British Osnaburgs
- 3 cases Pullicat Handkerchiefs
- 4 trunks Matrass ditto
- 5 cases coloured and White Muslins
- 32 ditto Men's Hats
- 4 trunks Striped Gingham, &c.

H. has received by the *Perseverance* from London, A good selection of FASHIONABLE FANCY ARTICLES.

September 19 **eo8t**

Ben. & Geo. Williams

Have just received from Philadelphia, and for sale at No. 3, Bow's Alley,

- 10 bales containing 600 pieces Matrass Blue Guineas
- ALSO RECEIVED, (Per schooner Philip, from New-York)
- 250 bbls. prime Pork
- 51 kegs butter
- 50 kegs Lard
- 20 pipes 4th proof. Cogniac Brandy

Also, Received per brig *Cincinnati* from Gloucester, 30 tons clean Russia Hemp.

September 16. **d10***

For Sale,

A VERY NICE and Smart Negro BOY, about 9 or 10 years of age. Apply to the printers.

September 17 **eo4***

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WAR WITH TRIPOLI.

The sovereignty of Tripoli is an hereditary monarchy. But like all other unsettled governments, the crown is not always certain to remain on the head of the eldest son. The present Bashaw furnishes us with an apposite illustration. His father fatigued with the cares of sovereignty, or anxious to establish his favourite son upon the throne, determined like Charles V. to abdicate his powers, and resign them to his eldest son, the present exiled Bashaw. But the dignity of the sovereignty was insufficient to prevent the dissensions of the royal family. The younger brother, the present Bashaw, inflamed with the love of power or the desire of Revenge, determined to supplant him. He covered his design under the most specious pretexts; representing his elder brother as the most inveterate enemy, and as incapable of reigning over the inhabitants of Tripoli. His ambitious views were crowned with success. He drove Sidi Hamet from his throne and from Tripoli; retaining his wife and his children as hostages for his good behaviour. But he did not himself accept of the crown before he had offered to replace it on the head of his father.

Since that period, the family of the exiled Bashaw has remained within the walls of Tripoli. It consists of his wife and three children. His eldest daughter was married last winter to the eldest son of the reigning Bashaw. Hence when the terms of the treaty have been completed with, he will only recover his wife and two of his children.

The Ex-Bashaw himself has hitherto resided in Egypt. Whatever magnificent promises he may have made to gen. Eaton or the American government, the scanty preparations which he found are sufficient to prove that he was not possessed of very extensive resources. The combined army with which he and gen. Eaton set out on their career of conquest, did not exceed 300 men. Eaton's little band consisted of about 10 Americans and about 40 Greeks, who had been shipwrecked on the coast of Alexandria; the Ex-Bashaw's army was composed of not more than 250 soldiers. The two generals though acted in concert, had the exclusive command of their own army.— They left Egypt about the early part of April; crossed the desert of Barca in the midst of astonishing difficulties, and arrived in the latter end of April before Derne, on the frontiers of Tripoli; and on the sea coast, in longitude 22, 45. E. latitude 32, 55. N. It was deterred, however, by the difficulties of the undertaking, the Ex-Bashaw and Eaton on the 27th of April attacked the town in different quarters at the same time, whilst capt. Hull in the Argus, capt. Dent in the Nautilus, and lieut. Evans of the Hornet bomb ketch, played off on the sea-side against the only fort, which defended the town. Derne was captured.

This victory was, however, succeeded by a second action. The Bashaw of Tripoli having had intelligence of the march of the enemy, had dispatched about 2000 Arabs to the defence of Derne, under an expectation that they would arrive there before the enemy. They did not, however, arrive until two days after Derne was taken.

On the 15th of May, a battle was fought between the forces of Sidi Hamet and these of the reigning Bashaw. For a long time, the victory was doubtful, but at length Hamet's troops were forced to give way. The enemy pursued them into the town, until gen. Eaton, very judiciously turned the guns of the fort where he was stationed, upon the Bashaw's troops, and compelled them to retreat in a most disorderly manner, and under the destructive fire of the American vessels in the harbor. It was expected by gen. Eaton, when he reached Derne, that he should receive a large reinforcement of men and money from the navy of the United States; with these he intended to march to Braganza, another Tripolitan town on the sea coast, after which he expected that his army would be conveyed in the American vessels across the Gulf of Sydra; the much celebrated Syrtis of antiquity. But these reinforcements were not wanting on account of the events, which afterwards occurred. That we may lay open the secret spring of these events, let us once more return to the Divan of Tripoli.

It was one of the customs of the Bashaw to have the most important parts of the American newspapers, which were sent over to the captives, regularly translated for his own inspection. Among other articles of considerable importance, he was particularly struck with that part of the report of the secretary of the Treasury, which mentions the duration and probable amount of the Mediterranean fund. A tax which was estimated to produce not less than 550,000 dollars, and was intended to continue until the expiration of the war with Tripoli, affected him with surprise and apprehension. He saw that the spirit of the American nation was yet unbroken: He saw that they were determined to carry on the war until they could bring it to an honorable accommodation. What efforts could he expect to make in opposition to a nation, which would thus contribute "millions for defence but not a cent for tribute"? Such were the reflections that passed through the Bashaw's mind and such according to the opinion of our captive countrymen, were the first inducements that prompt-

ed him to make propositions for peace. The reader will remark that these propositions were made before Gen. Eaton commenced his daring enterprise, and before Derne was taken. They were made by the Bashaw scarcely a month of February. But Mr. Lear who it may be supposed was commissioned with full power to negotiate, did not conceive that the proper moment of negotiation had arrived. He consequently refused to listen to the propositions of the Bashaw; nor did he deviate from this resolution until the capture of Derne struck an awful alarm into the heart of the Bashaw, and induced him to repeat his propositions for a peace. This was the critical moment for acceding to his terms: The Bashaw of Tripoli had been alarmed for the prosperity of his dominions; his cruisers were blocked up in his harbours by the American squadron; his treasury had been drained of no less than 4 or 500,000 dollars, for carrying on the war; But now a more serious cause of alarm had seized upon him. He trembled for the very safety of his dominions. Derne had been captured; an army of 2000 men had been defeated by an invading enemy. Had he been able to ascertain the precise number of that army, he might perhaps have learned to despise their power. But it was the interest of the bey of Derne to justify his own cowardice by exaggerating the force of his opponents. He had multiplied the amount and magnified the valour of the American forces, and to the apprehensive imagination of the Bashaw, there seemed to be an army hovering over the very capital of his dominions. Our informants are not certain whether he had gone so far as to adopt any ultimate precautions for his safety. They do not recollect to have heard that any menaces had been thrown out that the moment of Gen. Eaton's approach should become the signal of death not only to the American, but all the christian captives. But they recollect to have received some information from Mr. Cowdry that the Bashaw had collected together his jewels and his women, and that he intended in case of the most urgent danger to retire with the American captives into the deserts of Barca. By no series of events therefore that were likely to happen, would so awful an alarm have been struck into the heart of the Bashaw, and at no other period would he be so much disposed to enter into a fair and honourable treaty. Col. Lear accordingly seized upon this fortunate and unexpected moment; he had heard too that the Emperor of Morocco was preparing to violate his faith & co-operating with the Tripolitans; he knew also that we had several points of difference to adjust with the Bey of Tunis. Animated by these and many other considerations, Col. Lear listened to the renewed propositions of the Bashaw, and agreed to the preliminary Articles of Peace, which are substantially as follows:

The 1st. article declares that there shall be from the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace to be entered into between the President of the United States, and the Bashaw of Tripoli and the citizens and subjects of their respective countries, a firm, everlasting peace founded upon principles of reciprocal advantage.

The 2d. article provides, that upon the conclusion of the peace, the Bashaw of Tripoli shall deliver up to the American squadron now off Tripoli, all the Americans now in his possession, and on condition thereof all the subjects of the Bashaw of Tripoli now in the power of the United States shall be delivered up to him, and as the number of Americans in the possession of the Bashaw of Tripoli, amounts to 220 men more or less, and the number of Tripolite subjects in the power of the Americans, to about 100, the Bashaw of Tripoli shall receive from the United States the sum of sixty thousand dollars, as a payment for the difference between the respective prisoners.

The 3d. article declares, that upon the conclusion of the peace aforesaid, between the United States, and the regency of Tripoli, all the forces of the United States which have been or may be in hostilities against the Bashaw of Tripoli in the province of Derne, or elsewhere, within the dominions of the said Bashaw shall be withdrawn therefrom, and no supplies shall be given by or in behalf of the United States, during the continuation of peace, to any of the subjects of the said Bashaw, who may be in hostilities against him, or any part of his dominions; and the Americans shall use all the means in their power, to persuade the Brother of the said Bashaw, who has co-operated with them at Derne, &c. to withdraw from the territory of the Bashaw of Tripoli, but they will not use any force or improper means to effect that object, and in case he shall withdraw himself as aforesaid, the Bashaw engages to deliver up to him, his Wife and Children now in his power.

Signed June 3d, 1805.

These preliminary articles were of course entered into before the General treaty, of which they form the basis, was concluded. The articles of the general treaty consists of such only as have been made with the most favourable and powerful nations, with one exception as honourable to us as it is unprecedented in the history of Tripolitan treaties; that in case of a future war, the prisoners shall not be considered or treated as slaves, but be exchanged man for man according to rank or redeemed at a very low stipulated rate.

By this treaty, we have not violated our compact with the exiled Bashaw, or even disappointed any expectation, which he could reasonably have formed. The United States had always held out to him the idea, that we should have complete liberty to make a peace, whenever our own interests should demand it. Our connection with him was always considered as a matter of co-operation, not as a compact of alliance. We have already alleviated his misfortunes by obtaining the restoration of his wife and family, which is represented to have been the most formidable obstacle in the way of negotiation. And perhaps it may be incumbent upon the honor or humanity of the United States to make some provision for his subsistence and accommodation.

The character of the two brothers is represented by our countrymen in very different colours. The deposed Bashaw, endowed with little capacity, and addicted to sordid propensities; the ruling monarch possessed of a strong understanding, capable of perceiving and estimating merit wherever it is to be found, of elevated sentiments and of aspiring ambition. His prime minister is a Russian, not remarkable for the vigour of his talents. His minister of foreign affairs, a Tripolite by birth, with endowments which would adorn any of the cabinets of Europe, is the man upon whom devolves the great burden of the government.

We have formed the most erroneous ideas of the treatment, which our countrymen received in Tripoli. There was a marked and honourable distinction between them and the other christian captives. The common seamen were not compelled to work upon the fortifications of the town longer than 4 o'clock every day; after which hour, they were permitted to seek their own amusements, or labour for their own emolument. The officers were confined, but not chained, and they had every accommodation, with which their own purses could supply them. From the consuls of most of the European states, they obtained all those polite attentions which are so grateful at all times, and more especially in a season of adversity. The cook of the Danish consul was his purveyor in the market.

His Tripolitan majesty seems indeed to have conceived the most exalted opinion of the American bravery, resources, and honor; and in every instance conducted himself towards them with the most distinguished politeness. When Col. Lear landed at Tripoli, he was saluted with 9 guns, instead of 7, which had been hitherto the usual tribute of respect. When our countrymen left his city forever, he gave them an adieu full of politeness and sensibility.

A few more desultory facts will close this hasty sketch. Scarce had the treaty of peace been concluded, when some of the corsairs of Tripoli, once more resumed their usual occupation, repeated their incursions upon Sicily and Naples, and carried off whole families into captivity.

It has even been said that it was the fear of encountering this danger, which induced the king of Naples to refuse us the loan of his gun-boats during the present campaign.

The Principal part of our squadron is now on a visit to the Regency of Tunis, with which we have some points of difference to adjust. It will probably take the tour of the Barbary states. Should they not receive any orders to leave the Mediterranean, they winter at Syracuse. May they soon be safely moored within our own harbours!

BOSTON, September 14.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

By captain Bradiod, arrived yesterday from BOURDIAUX, we have received French papers, to the 1st August. Their contents have, principally, been anticipated in the English papers. The Republic of Lucca, had been erected into a Principality, with BONAPARTE's brother-in-law, the Prince of Piombino, at its head. On the 8th July, the Emperor and King, exercised two regiments of troops at Turin, from three o'clock in the morning until nine; then jumped into a carriage, with the Empress; breakfasted at the convent on Mount Cenis;—left there at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrived at Fontainebleau, the 11th at 9 o'clock in the morning; after a journey of 80 hours. He passed incoeg. as Minister of the Interior. The Empress supported the journey infinitely well."—Moniteur. He was preparing to visit Bologna.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

The following is an official statement of all the bills drawn by the American minister to satisfy the claims adjusted under the Louisiana convention, up to the 3rd of July, 1805; after which, it is probable, a suspension of further drawing for a month will have taken place, owing to the absence of the French minister of the Treasury, who had gone to Italy.

TO WHOSE ORDER.	LIVERS.	DATES.
P. W. Livingston	106,808.40	1805.
John Townsend	85,101.95	
Do.	9,726.88	
Do. transferee of Henry Sadler	713,643.40	
Peter Torris	763,827.13	May 3, 4, 6 and 23
John Sinclair	65,457.96	
Geo. Lynham	93,037.18	
Henry Jackson	30,918.93	May 23
Francis Robert	22,191.2	do.
Do.	14,008.73	do.
John Greenleaf	9,165.89	do.
Vidal and Co.	75,995.91	do.

Baquenault and Co. transferees of James Ducupley	34,436.70	May 29
Le Ray de Chaumont	108,054.73	do.
Stephen Dutelle	3,951.69	do.
John Blagge	523,480.43	do.
Bickley and Clarke	43,180.92	do.
Murray and Mumford	17,431.75	do.
Smith and Ridgway	40,603.4	do.
Do.	73,306.83	do.
Do.	93,920.17	do.
Jas. C. Mountflorece transferee of Danl. Hedges	8,589.28	May 30
J. C. Mountflorece, transferee of Anthony Butler	1,351.40	do.
J. C. Mountflorece, transferee of Anthony Butler	1,304	do.
Felix Helie, transferee of Ch. Rigault	3,467.68	May 29
Barthelemy Cabarrut	8,517.72	do.
Fenwick Manson & Co.	99,987.11	do.
Peter Guman	101,218.78	May 29
Joseph White and Robert Stone	19,515.93	do.
Christain Mayer, representing Valek and Co.	30,173.42	do.
Joseph White and Wm. Kemball	2,725.50	do.
— Bruncau	2,203.82	
Josh. Orne, repres'g Wm. R. Lee, Jos. Wilson & J. Sevall	126,288.58	do.
John Holmes and Ch. Ghequiere	76,453.91	May 29
L. Honore Guerlam	96,541.47	May 30
Lozin	175,972.50	do.
Jas. Swan, transferee of Jas. Crawford & John Donaldson	47,391.72	June 4
Josh. Orne, representing Sam'l Smith	49,765.40	do.
Josh. Orne, representing Jos. Howard	144,368.92	do.
David Tilden	27,099.00	May 29
Do.	80,159.52	June 4
Moses Myers	218,713.95	do.
John Marraet	37,977.49	do.
Stephen Higginston & Wm. Parsons	43,117.71	June 8
Abner Wood	15,712.25	do.
Deborah Stewart, ex'ce of gen. W. Stewart	21,708.77	June 13
E. Kendall and John Ingersoll, adm'rs of P. Hammond, jun.	6,000.07	do.
B. M. Wilson	2,013.43	June 3
William Betts	2,029.00	June 13
David Starr	9,000.07	do.
William Proffman and Abm. M. Casland	78,413.34	do.
Nathaniel West	5,472.59	do.
Robt. Patton, transferee of Josh. Benney	59,569.24	do.
Rd. Satter & J. Shode	5,472.59	do.
Jno. Carriere and Wm. Wye	26,098.58	do.
Geo. Frost Blount	17,741.60	do.
John Titcomb	33,332.38	do.
Henry Hodge	29,174.63	do.
John Leaney	61,446.30	do.
John Peters	2,637.30	do.
Geo. Dunham	3,338.15	do.
Ludwig Dupasquier	75,549.58	do.
Petit and Bayard	169,728.10	do.
Do.	57,253.68	do.
Wm. & Jos. Bell and Jos. Watson	7,547.55	do.
Henry L. Waddell	661,142.95	do.
Baquenault, transferee of James Swan	33,290.50	do.
Jos. Swan	424,350.40	do.
Michael Owealy, transferee of J. Swan	267,774.40	June 19
Perregeaux and Co.	12,644.29	do.
Do.	8,567.50	do.
Luke C. Ingham, transferee of Wm. Sh. Her	7,798.20	do.
Chauby de la Roche, transferee of Jud's Hays	27,714.69	do.
M. Owealy, transferee of J. Swan	161,691.33	do.
James Swan	378,241.05	do.
Ldw. Staples for himself, and as adm'r of Thomas Adams	94,632.75	do.
John Low, adm'r of John Low, Elias Rowe and Hannah Davis, adm'r of Estiphalda Davis	22,029.22	do.
John M. Pimard	11,892.50	do.
Nathuel Fellows	45,570.17	June 21
Fenwick Mason & Co. Gouverneur & Kenble	7,910.63	do.
Jos. White and And. Dindap	87,774.27	do.
Anthony Butler	6,531.48	do.
Do.	7,746.30	do.
Anthony Butler	5,384.27	do.
Joseph Shoemaker	5,696.57	June 21
Paul R. Randall	63,993.37	June 4
Do.	24,004.68	do.
Anne Burrows and Joseph Vansise adm'r of John Burrows	14,271.75	do.
ennis Laury	28,083.10	do.
Dennis Laury transferee of Wm. Maccreery	2,830.58	do.
William Duncan	36,341.1	do.
John Judicott	6,923.16	do.
Nicholson Broughton		
William R. Lee and William Lee	10,912.58	do.
John Plackinghorn	15,650.3	do.
Samuel Darby	17,889.89	do.
John Johnson	878.59	do.
James Canble	14,394.20	do.
Robert Mickle	19,498.05	do.
Mary Motley adm'r of Alexander Motley	2,762.64	do.
Penwick Mason & Co.	5,925.00	do.
Anthony Lausiat	1,809.25	do.
Stephen Girard	9,915.74	June 8
Do.	11,706.28	do.
Do.	10,276.48	do.
Michael Owealy, transferee of John Holmes	41,878.20	do.
Samuel Watt	8,592.27	June 4
Thomas Ogier transferee of Thomas Wallace	21,225.23	June 8
Richard H. Wilcocks ex'r of John Wilcocks	20,302.93	June 4
Samuel Aborn and James Rhodes	6,136.53	June 8
Watson and Paul Samuel Topland	11,686.95	June 8
Elenezer Gay	8,685.54	do.
Pratt and Kintzing	11,577.98	do.
John Dunlap and Thomas Irwin	178,230.74	do.