

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN.

American.

AND  
COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1805

An arrival at New York, has furnished us, per this day's mail, with several small articles;—which, as one effort, to recompense our readers, for late encroachments on our columns, in our advertisement department, we lay before them in supplement form.—The old clamour about invasion still resounds with undiminished force, and seems to form the greatest bulk and most important part of English news—and it would appear, procrastination has not destroyed the alarming features of the threatening bug-bear.

Notwithstanding the reputed vigilance of British naval arrangement, it will be found, in defiance, that the opposing combined fleets seem to play about their ports as they please.

The Board of Health of Philadelphia reports, for 24 hours ending on Thursday, at 12 o'clock—11 admissions into the hospital—three deaths—3 discharged, cured—65 patients in the house—twenty-six convalescents—eleven cases in Southwark—six in the city—and 8 adults and 4 children buried.

NEW-YORK, October 3.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Factor, captain Caldwell, in 41 days from Greenock, (arrived yesterday at the port of New York,) the editors of this Gazette have received Glasgow papers to the 22d of August, being several days later than the accounts before received from thence. An official account had been received by the English Admiralty of the French and Spanish fleets having put into Ferrol, and that they had increased their force to 37 sail of the line. Several unsuccessful attempts to storm the fortress of Bhurtpore, in the East-Indies, were made by general Lake. In these actions general Lake lost 3000 men.

LONDON, August 13.—Yesterday afternoon a numerous division of the enemy's flotilla was descried from Dover heights, steering along shore from Calais for Boulogne.

August 14.—The state of preparations upon the enemy's coast, and the positive orders issued to the regular army, and volunteers, combined with the opinion of professional men, all tend to impress the idea that the danger of invasion is greater than at any former period. The orders given to the volunteers are prompt and decisive.

The Naiade frigate fell in with the Rochefort squadron, on the 7th instant, about 25 leagues off Ushant, and exchanged a few shot with one of its frigates; but by skilful manœuvres escaped. The Naiade afterwards joined the squadron of Lord Cornwallis.

The two newspapers published at Bordeaux have been suppressed, in consequence of some observations in both relative to the destination of the combined squadrons.

Yesterday morning Madame Jerome Bonaparte paid a visit to the Bank, accompanied by a gentleman and a lady. She was received with marked attention and politeness, and shown through the various offices. The name of the fair visitor becoming known, some hundreds of persons assembled to see her return to her carriage, which waited at the front of the building. The spectators were, however, greatly disappointed in not being permitted to see her face, which she concealed by her veil; and no sooner was she seated in her carriage, than the blinds were let down.

August 15.—Letters from our fleet off Brest, dated so late as Sunday last, state that there is not a doubt of the squadron seen by the Naiade, off Ushant, having been that which escaped from Rochefort during the absence of Admiral Stirling. We are sorry to add, that it is said the enemy have been able to return to Rochefort.

This morning arrived the Hamburg mail due on Sunday last, and a Gottenburgh mail. The printed Journals by these mails contain no information whatever in regard to the political views of the great continental powers. The French, it is said, are adding considerable reinforcements to their troops in upper Italy, which, including the Italian troops, amount now to 70,000 men; and it is stated in a letter from Vienna, that the archduke Charles will set out in the course of this month to make a general review of the troops.

August 16.—We have at length obtained authentic, but unpleasing information, in regard to the combined French and Spanish squadrons. Yesterday at half past 7 P. M. his majesty's ship Hero, of 74 guns, Capt. Gardner, arrived at

Portsmouth with dispatches from Sir Robert Calder, stating that the combined fleet had got into Ferrol. With the ships which joined them at sea, and those lying in that port, they consisted of 37 sail of the line. Sir R. Calder has joined Lord Cornwallis off Brest.

In confirmation of the above, the following Bulletin was this morning sent to Lloyd's Coffee-House:

Admiralty Office, August 16.

"The combined squadrons of the enemy are stated to have arrived at Ferrol."

August 17.—Dispatches were received yesterday evening by government, which state that Lord Nelson had returned to Gibraltar on the 30th ult. and that he proposed cruising between the Straits and Cape St. Vincents.

Admiral Russell, in the Majestic, arrived in Yarmouth Roads, from off the Texel, on Friday. Government, however, having the same day received some fresh information relative to the movements of the enemy in that quarter, dispatched orders to the Admiral immediately to resume his station.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, was yesterday morning received from an officer on board one of the frigates cruising off the Texel, dated the 13th instant:

"Every day more fully convinces me of the intention of the enemy to attempt sending their fleet to sea from the Texel. This morning we boarded a neutral, from whom we learn, that they have already embarked a large body of troops, and that several more are ready for the like purpose. Their ships consist of two of 30 guns (on board one of which Admiral de Winter has hoisted his flag, as commander in chief), two seventy fours, and three sixty-fours, with nearly 200 transports. The number of troops that are embarked is stated to be 2,500 cavalry, and 14,000 infantry; added to which, they have 5,000 quite ready to go on board."

The gallant captain Maurice, defender of the Diamond Rock, is appointed to the command of the Savage, a new sloop, fitting for sea at Portsmouth.

Baron de Strogonoff, the Russian ambassador to the court of Madrid, has brought with him an immense retinue of servants, clad in very rich liveries of blue and gold.

The Russian Envoy, with a suite of 28 persons, arrived in different post chaises, on Tuesday night—the chaises followed each other in such rapid succession, that the whole vicinity was in commotion, and his excellency seemed much delighted with the hearty reception he experienced from the populace.

Yesterday the Russian Ambassador transacted business at Lord Mulgrave's office, from one till three o'clock.

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY.

Consols, for money, 57 1-2 5-8.—Ditto, for August 57 1-2 5-8.—Red. 58 1-4.—Omnium, 2 1-4 1-2.—Exch. Bills, par. 1s. prem.

GREENOCK, August 21. Admiral Calder joined Admiral Cornwallis on the 11th; Admiral Stirling, from off Rochefort, it is stated, has joined also, so that Admiral Cornwallis has now upwards of 30 sail of the line; and will probably be still further strengthened by the force under Lord Nelson or Admiral Collingwood. He is immediately to be reinforced by several ships from Portsmouth and Plymouth, and in a few days he will be in such a state as to combat, with every probability of success, the whole combined forces of the enemy.

The hostile fleet in Ferrol now amounts to about 37 sail of the line.

Dispatches from India, of a very interesting nature, were received by government, on Friday. By these, we are sorry to learn, that the fortress of Bhurtpore had been attacked five different times, by the forces under Lord Lake; in all which assaults our troops had been repulsed, with considerable loss amounting to 3000 men killed and wounded, of whom 103 were officers. The dispatches state, that Lord Lake had attacked Bhurtpore, under great disadvantages, which, however, had been removed before the vessel bearing them left India, and another attack was meditated, which, it was thought by those concerned in it, could hardly prove unsuccessful.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6.—Three American ships from Baltimore and Charleston, bound to Amsterdam, have been taken off the Texel by the English, and sent for England. The English Admiral who cruizes before the Texel, has declared that he has orders to send to England all ships bound for the Texel with West-India produce.

The troops embarked in the Texel are furnished with provisions for six months. Vice Admiral De Winter has brought the ships of war and transports out of the Neu Diep, and drawn them up in two lines, and they make a very fine appearance.

HAOUE, Aug. 6.—The fleet will be ready to sail the day after to-morrow.

Rear Admiral Kikkert commands under Vice Admiral De Winter.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

VINDICATION OF MR. JEFFERSON.  
No. VI.

To Thomas Turner.

I have pursued you through all the various charges, which you have brought forward against Mr. Jefferson's conduct during the revolution, with all that indignation and pity which ignorance and prejudice so eminently deserve. At each step of my investigation, I find the character of the criminal rising upon my view, whilst the character of his persecutor is rapidly descending below the horizon. You have undertaken a task, sir, which is above the strength of mortal man to accomplish: the task of opposing the most irresistible truths; but you have discharged that office with an imprudence and imbecility, which would disgrace the meanest logician. In the face of the American people you have pronounced the most refutable charges against the most elevated character in our country, without a single document to give them colouring; without having a single witness whom you could dare to name.

I know not what effect will be made upon your mind by the authenticated records & the respectable witnesses which I have produced. I have no doubt that the same bitterness of passion which led you in to error, will prompt you to deny the refutation; but upon my mind the conclusion is indelibly fixed that this body of evidence is too great to be resisted, & that there is not a single trait of truth in the accusations which you have suggested. Your political friends, sir, may admire the extraordinary zeal which prompted you to the encounter, but even they must ridicule the feebleness of the champion, who aimed the blow.

You accused Mr. Jefferson of basely deserting his post in the hour of danger. When Arnold made his attack upon Manchester, you represented the governor of Virginia flying before his troops with an unwarrantable timidity. We have proved that so far from flying, he remained in the very face of the danger; that so far from deserting his post, he displayed an uncommon activity in preserving the military stores and the public records. You repeat the same fabulous tale when you come to speak of Tarleton's incursions: you place the resignation of Mr. Jefferson upon the public records; when these records expressly contradict it; and in the full use of your poetical licence, you unhorse him in the very path of the enemy and in the neighbourhood of Monticello, when he has peaceably retired to his estate in Bedford. You represent him as a dastardly coward who wants both the spirit of a man and the energy of an officer, when there is scarcely an act of his private life, scarce a measure of his public administration, which does not make it a matter of doubt, whether he has been most wise in the selection of his ends, or most resolute in the prosecution of his expedients.

You would have erred, sir, in expecting from Mr. Jefferson those brilliant feats of chivalry, those extravagant effusions of passion, those pompous boasts of courage, which distinguish some men in the active scenes of life. Mr. Jefferson is neither a Thrasos nor a Bonaparte; his literary pursuits have raised him above the military achievements of the one, and rendered unnecessary the pompous pretensions of the other. He was not educated in l'École militaire, amid the shades of academic bowers. His pursuits have led him into the retirement of his closet and not into the bustle of life. Cut off from all those little interests which agitate the mind and force men into collision with each other, he has been fortunate enough to avoid the disgusting scenes of contention, and when those occasions have rarely occurred, his cool and philosophic temper has enabled him to subdue his own feelings or direct the passions of others. Had you taken the trouble to have extended your enquiries into Mr. Jefferson's early life, you would have heard the companions of his youth asserting the intrepidity of his character: you would have found that in suppressing a riot in York occasioned by the crew of a vessel, he shewed a presence of mind which would have been worthy of a more dignified cause. Had you viewed his public measures with impartiality, instead of listening to a "thousand" nameless "witnesses," you would have found him employing every exertion which his situation admitted, for the good of his country, and in the high office which he at present fills, surpassing even your most favorite statesmen in the importance of his services. If, sir, you have found any better proof of the energy of an officer than the success of his measures, you would perhaps render a substantial service to your friends by divulging the discovery.

It is time then, sir, that you should exchange situations with the illustrious patriot whom you have abused. With your eyes open to all the consequences of your proceeding, you have placed him at the bar of persecution and infamy, and it is time that your own experience should teach you the consequences of your passionate impeachment. I therefore charge you in the name of the violated majesty of truth, with gross ignorance or wilful misrepresentation. I charge you not with one error alone, for that might have been pardoned to the inevitable frailty of the understanding, but with a long series of assertions, which are neither supported by the majesty of truth nor sanctioned by the dignity of virtue. It is then time, since not even your own name nor the consistency of your opinions can relieve you from your embarrassments, that you should summons "the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Richmond" to come forth in your behalf. In issuing these subpoenas you would do well to take the advice of an opponent. Call no man to vouch for your assertions, whose evidence may be brought into contempt, by the obvious impurity of his motives. Above all avoid the aid of such citizens, as have not forgotten their resentment to Mr. Jefferson for the loss of a place, and such foreigners as have not yet forgotten their attachment to the king of Great Britain.

Until you shall exonerate yourself from these charges, I shall pause in my researches. Until these are completely wiped away, you can scarcely hope that the other parts of your attack will be entitled to respect, or that the world will demand a vindication. It would be injustice to the author to suppose that his work was unequal in its parts;

Spiritus intus alet, totamque insusa per artus Mens agit, molem, et magno se corpore miscet One mind inhabits, one diffusive soul Whells the large limbs, and mingles with the whole.

The same spirit pervades even the minutest ramifications: the same boldness of assertion without proof, the same petulance of temper without discretion. To this unfortunate predicament, are you therefore reduced: either you must undertake the unavailing task of answering charges against yourself which are recorded in the indelible lines of truth, or you must suffer the charges which you have brought against others to fall through the default of evidence: It will acquire even greater ingenuity than you possess, to convince the people that he who has brought forward a charge unsupported by a single fact, should be able to substantiate the rest. Could I indeed have got over this obvious scruple and have gone into an equally elaborate vindication on the other charges, I think I could have been equally successful in demonstrating their insufficiency.

(To be continued.)

she was an American ship which had been dismantled in a hurricane 10 days before; she was steering for the West Indies—this may be the Alexander, from London. She had no sail above her lower masts.

The ship Rose, Baine, of Alexandria, in 48 days from Nantz, bound to Norfolk (in distress, having sprung a leak.) Sailed in co. ships Thomas, Folger, for New-York; Kensington, of New Bedford, and Olive Branch, of Kennebec, both for Spain—captured on the 3d day by the British brig Colpoys and ordered for Plymouth; ship Portland, of Philadelphia, for Norfolk; ship Washington, of do. and ship Pennsylvania, of New York, and the Osiris, of Boston, all for the Isle of May. The ships Jenny, of N. York, and Octavia, sailed 3 days before for Bordeaux. August 25, in lat. 42 12, long 21 38, was boarded by an English cutter sloop, capt. Burwell, who informed that 10 days before, he had spoke the ship Felicity, of New-York, and supplied her with provisions.

The ship Paragon, Myrick, in 43 days from Marseilles. Left ship Jersey, Blagge, of New-York, last from the coast of Calabria, to sail in 2 days for London; ship South Carolina, Tubbs, from Philadelphia, at quarantine; brig Jane, Harrison, from New York, arrived the 22d ult. likewise at quarantine; sloop Caroline, Slocum, from Bristol, R. I. arrived 30th July, and sailed for Leghorn August 5; brig Two Brothers, Seabury, of Baltimore, last from Leghorn, sailed the 5th ult. for Tranquebar. Spoke August 24, off Malaga, ship Eagle, Pindard, of New-York, 10 days from Leghorn for Embden. August 25, in the Gut of Gibraltar, was spoken by a Portuguese armed brig in company with a 74 gun ship, on a cruise.

Post-Office,

BALTIMORE, October 1, 1805.

THE inhabitants of the Eastern district of Baltimore, whose letters have heretofore been delivered by Charles Schroete, are hereby informed, that he is prevented by indisposition from performing his duty, and that it will be necessary for them to apply at this office for their letters, until his health shall enable him to deliver them.

Oct. 2 CHARLES BURRALL. d49

Hugh Thompson

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

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

5 or 600,000 BRICKS,

FOR sale, on the most pleasing terms.

SEVERAL ground-rents, well secured, on property situated in south Howard street;

Litewise,  
TWO BRICK YARDS,  
With every requisite for conducting the business;

ALSO,  
A New Two Story Brick HOUSE, in which I now reside, at the corner of Eutaw and Conway streets;—it has every convenience suitable for a genteel family, and will be sold on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months. Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to call on the subscriber, on the premises last described.

JOHN HIGNAT. 2aw  
September 17

B. H. Mullikin,

Sign of the Sheaf of Wheat and two Pigeons,  
101, BALTIMORE-STREET,

HAS imported by the ships Ceres, Diana and Fames, from Liverpool, his supply of Fall and Winter Goods,

Amongst which are,  
Rose blankets, striped duffel ditto; blue, green, brown, gray and white kerseys; blue, green, and white half ticks; gray, green, red, blue, brown and drab coatings; flannels, assorted; cotton and worsted hosiery ditto, &c.

ALSO,  
Selected from the different arrivals, a handsome assortment of

Fancy and Seasonable Goods,

Amongst which are,  
Shabby muslins, furniture, chintzes and trimmings; Bennett's patent cord for pantaloons; fancy ditto for vests; Irish linens, India muslins, German goods, &c.—Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices.  
Oct. 2 d10t-tu&fr10t

For Sale.

JUST received from St. Augustine, a quantity of RED CEDAR, suitable for the European market; of very large sizes and superior to any offered for sale at this market, for some years.

ALSO,  
A quantity of Susquehanna Boards, with every other description of lumber used in House Building. The whole of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms, by applying to the subscriber at his Lumber Yard adjoining Ellicott's-wharf.

Litewise,  
A few thousand bushels of Virginia COAL;  
JACOB SMALL.  
Sept. 20