

mitted against a Sovereign united to his Prussian Majesty by the ties of blood, and until now by those of friendship, places the safety of Europe in greater danger than any act of hostility on the part of a power with which one might be at open war.

Convinced of the justice of my cause, I make my appeal to all the powers of Europe, who are interested in the resisting the consolidation of a system which, by threatening the political existence of an integral part of the German Empire, brings into question the security of the whole. I demand, most earnestly, the situational aid which is due to me as Elector, from the Emperor, his august Heir, as well as Russia and Sweden, the powers have guaranteed its constitution, and still continue to manifest the most honorable disposition for the preservation of my states.

Lastly, I protest in the most solemn manner to myself, and my heirs, against every encroachment on my rights in the Electorate of Brunswick, Lunenburg, and its dependencies; and I repeat, in quality of Elector the Declaration made by the initiator of my crown at the court of Berlin, that no advantage arising from political arrangements, much less any offer whatever of an indemnity, or equivalent, shall ever engage me to forget what I owe to my dignity, the attachment and exemplary fidelity of my Hanoverian subjects, so as to yield my consent to the alienation of my Electorate.

Given at the Palace of Windsor, the 29th day of April, 1806, in the 46th year of my reign.

(L. S.) GEORGE R. E. COEUT DE MUSETER.

American
AND
COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER
SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1806

We furnish our readers with a Supplement, the contents of which embrace the most important proceeds of this day's mail, and a number of advertisements. The great portion of the American which is necessarily occupied by advertisements, at this season, seems to render it requisite that we should present our readers with an occasional extra.

The Active, How, of Baltimore, was left at Antigua the 13th instant, discharging. The Mediator, White, of Baltimore, was left at Cape Francois on the 25th instant, to sail in 3 days; and the Betsey & Charlotte, of Alexandria, at the time of sailing uncertain. The Orient, Dinsmore, of Baltimore, was left at Bordeaux on the 18th ult.

Captain Wadsworth, from Curacao, informs us that General Miranda left Aniba (where he had been 12 days) on the 15th of April, for Boravia. His force consisted of the Leander and two schooners from Jaquemel, one of which was taken on the Spanish coast after an obstinate engagement, in which the captain and several of the crew were killed. This intelligence was received at Curacao on the day Captain Wadsworth sailed, by a dispatch boat from Porto Cavello.

Prices Current, at Liverpool, April 20, of the following articles of American and West India Produce.

- American Flour 51 to 53 shillings per barrel
- American Pearl Ashes 4 to 4 1/2 per cwt
- Do Pot do 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cwt
- COFFEE—O. Liban, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cwt
- Madagascar 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 do
- Good 7 1/2 to 7 1/2 do
- Time 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 do
- COTTON—Fine Sea Island 2s 2d to 2s 4d per lb.
- Middling do 2s to 2s 1d
- New Orleans 1s 4d to 1s 5d
- RICE—Carolina 1s 11d to 1s 15d per cwt
- SUGAR—Brown 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cwt
- Middling 3 1/2 to 3 1/2 do
- Good 4 1/2 to 4 1/2 do
- White 4 1/2 to 4 1/2 do
- Very fine 4 1/2 to 4 1/2 do
- TAR—American per barrel 1 1/2 to 1 2/2
- TURPENTINE—American 12s 6d to 13s 6d.

A gentleman who arrived at Poston on Saturday from the Cape of Good Hope, observes, "that the Consul of the United States, (John Ellist, Esq.) who had remained in Capetown, unaccredited, for several years by the Dutch, was publicly announced and received as the American Consul, by the British Commander in Chief as soon as the colonial government was reinstated. This circumstance with many other evidences of friendship, tends to it a duty to say in all the numerous applications which the Americans have made to Sir David Baird, on a variety of business, since he has acted as Governor of the colony, the most prompt attention and gentlemanlike deportment, have always marked his conduct to the applicants;—and a commercial intercourse between the United States and the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, which will be reciprocally advantageous, may with confidence be expected, while such a man as Sir David Baird administers the concerns of government.

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books. May 31.

Arrived, schr. Nimrod, Cathel, 25 days from Maracaibo—cocoa and hides—Warfield and L. Tiernan. Left no Americans. Was embarked from 1st March until May, in consequence of Miranda's expedition—no accounts had been received of his landing, when she sailed. The port shut to all foreigners, the whole coast in a state of alarm.

Also, schooner Swift, Davis, 21 days from Jaquemel—coffee—Jonathan Hudson. Left no Americans. Sailed in company with ship Mount Vernon, for Philadelphia; and schr. Betty, for do. and Hetty, for Baltimore. Off the Island of Maraguan, was engaged by two French privateers, and after exchanging a few shots stood off.

Also, schooner Venus, Allen, 41 days from Bordeaux—wines, &c.—Hugh Thompson. Sailed in company with brig Betsey, of Baltimore, for Lisbon. Left ship Robert, for Baltimore, in 2 days; Elizabeth, Fordham, of Boston, for do.; and a number of others. Ten of twelve sail of Americans, for the United States, sailed two or three days before. Spoke nothing of consequence.

Also, ship Harriot, Harlow, 26 days from Mansinella—sustic & hides—Mayer & Brantz. L. A. schooner Mary, Sprig, for Boston, in 30 days. Off Havana, spoke brig Lydia, of Washington, from England, for New-Orleans. Off the capes, brig Sally, from Guadaloupe, for N York.

From our correspondents.

New-York, May 29. Captain Gage, arrived this morning informs us, it was reported at the Havana that General Miranda had landed at New Barcelona, on the Main. The Spaniards, at the Havana, spoke lightly of the expedition.

ARRIVED. Sloop Wealthy, from Demerara. Left, brig Belerius, Bruce of Boston, which had been ready to sail 10 days, but was prevented by the death of all the hands—the captain was then lying very ill; sloop Perseverance, Much, of Bath, to sail in 10 days for New-York. May 20, off the Capes of Delaware, spoke sloop Borden, from St. Croix.

Sloop Concord, from New Providence. May 27, spoke brig Mary, 35 days from Martha Bra, Jam. bound to this port, in distress for provisions and water. Schr. Enterprize, from Bermuda. Left, May 20th, brig Atlantic, Mosher, for trial on the 23d inst ship John Jay, of Providence, condemned; ship Draper, from New-York, arrived on the 18th in distress; schr. Thorn, Robinson, from Philadelphia, arrived the 15th; ship Elizabeth, Downing, of Boston, ordered for further proof. Passengers, Mr. Richard L. Tucker, wife and infant, of New-York; Miss Polly Tucker; Messrs John D. Tucker, and Benjamin W. Gilbert; captain John T. Fry, Messrs Rea and Demison, of Providence, and Mr. H. H. Deveseux, of Boston.

Schr. Mary, from Havana. Left, brig Rajah, Smith, just arrived from New-York, to sail in 15 days; brig Anerva, Franklin, in 3 days for do. schr. Greyhound, Howes, for Baltimore, and about 20 sail of other vessels for different ports in the United States. Saw, off the Havana, bound in, a brig, which captain G supposed to be the Eliza, Burgess, from this port. May 22, off Cape Hatteras, spoke brig Sally, of and from Philadelphia for Guadaloupe. May 27, off Cape Matze, spoke ship Union, of Pepperborough, 35 days from Surinam, bound to this port. The brig Canton, of this port, was at Marinel, loading. Sailed in co. with a Spanish 74, and a French privateer, on a cruise. The 74 had been out 7 or 8 days before, and gave chase to a British frigate, which obliged the frigate to throw all her guns overboard, except 12—she then returned to the Havana.

Below, a fleet of ships and brigs—12 o'clock. Arrived, at quarantine, the schooner Mary, Wadsworth, in 23 days from Curacao. The schrs. Mary Johnson, Percival; Neptune, Bell; Comelia Bartlett; Traveller, Lovelace, were all to sail in a few days for New York; and Henrietta, in 20 days for Baltimore. Markets bad.

Arrived, as far as Hell Gate, the ship Union, Johnson, of New Bedford, in 24 days from Cherbourg. Left, at Erquon, April 22, the snow John and Joseph Manning, wait & for trial—she was on her passage from Baltimore, for Leguon, was detained by the British frigate Diana, and recaptured by the French—eruzer De la Manche, of St. Maloes, and sent into the above port.

The schooner Nancy, Ramsom, in 17 days from Turks Island. Left, schr. Burtwell, of New London, having been plundered of 300 dollars by a French privateer going into Grand Key. There were off Turks Island 4 French privateers, which frequently stole negroes off the Island, and had several times fired on the town.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30. Captain Gilder of the schr. Beaver who arrived yesterday in twenty days from C. Francois, with his usual attention and politeness has collected and furnished us with the following: List of vessels left at Cape Francois the 8th May, 1809.

The brig Rover, Capt. dead, uncertain; Lovely Lucy, Brown, do; Juliet, Dunliver, ditto; Wealthy-Ann, Perkins, New-York, do; schooners Juliet, Criswell, to sail next day for Philadelphia; Jolly Bacchus, Sewel, to sail in three days; Richmond, H. ind, uncertain; John Wharton, Green, do; Mediator, White, Baltimore, in three days; Ariel Jenks in two days; Mary-Ann Haines, in do.; Victory, Gardner, uncertain; Henry, Thornton, do; Mary Ann, Dodge, ditto; Betsey and Charlotte, Cox, Alexandria uncertain; sloop Rising Sun, Sulgar, ditto. When she had got outside of the Picolet, about eight hours after sailing, the schr. was struck with a sudden puff of wind, which threw her on her beam ends, where she lay several minutes, when she righted without any material damage, except the loss overboard of some sugars that were forced on them by government, and which was left on deck to make room for the coffee and cocoa below.

Captain Gilder in his memorandum to us says, I am sorry to be the bearer of disconsolate news to captain R. Budden's family and friends.

Post-Office, BALTIMORE, May 27, 1806.

Letters for the British Packet Carteret, for Falmouth, via Halifax, N. S. will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday 28 June next.

N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid on all letters for the packet. May 28 d

JOHN BUFFUM,
No. 24, Bowly's wharf,
HAS FOR SALE,
20 casks Malaga WINE.
3 do. Fajal do.
7 blds. best retailing Molasses
10 do. 51 proof Antigua Rum
200 boxes Mould Candles
20 do. Dipt do.
20 barrels Frankincense
15 do. Anniseed Cordial
Leases Cotton Cards
5 do. Lephorn Hats
20 pieces Russia Duck
80 do. Ravens do.
100 boxes Florence Oil
1 trunk striped Muslin
A quantity of Marble Tile
May 17. d10c6f

Russian account of the Battle of Austerlitz, by Gen. Kutusow, concluded.

"The enemy's troops, which had been driven back, formed again in order, and after having received fresh reinforcements, threw themselves again with fierceness upon the first column, but they were once more totally overthrown, so that this column, which strictly observed their proper disposition as prescribed to them, incessantly pursued the enemy, now a third time beaten.

"Without paying any attention to the danger which threatened their right wing, the enemy now turned all their attention to the centre of our army, against which, as has been already said, the greatest part of their force was posted. From the fourth column Lieutenant Colonel Monachton was detached with two battalions of the Noworogood and Apscheron regiments, in order to occupy the village lying before that column, but these battalions did not succeed in their object, as they were suddenly attacked by a considerable body of the enemy which occupied the village, and which pursued them near to the left flanks of the column, accompanied by a still more considerable body, both of which at the same time fell upon our flanks.

"When I saw that the enemy had an intention to seize upon the eminences behind us, and if they could cut off our retreat, to attack us in our march, I immediately gave orders for the body of the reserve behind the fourth column to form in front, on the left flank of that column, and to check the violence of the enemy.

"This body of reserve also took its destined position, but it drew back upon the first fire of the enemy, and left the flank of the column totally uncovered. The enemy hastened, for the second time, to march off before our flanks, to reinforce their troops, and to make the severest and the most desperate attack upon us, while this column was incessantly compelled to act against the French troops, who were posted directly opposite to it.

"Although this fourth column of ours was the weakest of all the rest (since it consisted of the regiments weakened by the retreat from Braunau) yet it defended itself bravely, and kept its position a long time under a heavy fire. But when Generals Berg and Repninsky were wounded, and their brigades were left without a leader, they fell into confusion; and the rest began to draw back.—When I saw that at this time, the force of the enemy on our centre was four or five times greater than ours, and that they would at last break through our line and occupy the heights, in spite of the bravery of our troops, whereby they would attack the left wing of our army on its retreat, I therefore immediately proceeded to the spot in order to take the necessary precaution to prevent this intention of the enemy.

Upon riding up the mountain I found the regiments of Fanagorisch and Rashbskisch cut off from the second column. I formed these regiments, and commanded Major-General Count Kamerisky instantly to occupy, with these regiments, the back of the mountain, round both sides of which the enemy were forming. These regiments did great mischief to the enemy, but were at last compelled to yield to numbers.—They formed again at the foot of the mountain, and faced the enemy until half past four o'clock.

In the mean time Prince Lichtenstein ordered Lieutenant General Essen, with his cavalry, to attack that of the enemy, which latter, supported by some columns of infantry, threatened to attack the corps of his imperial highness, the Grand Prince, and Zazrewitsch in flank. The orders of Prince Lichtenstein were obeyed with the greatest success; and the enemy's cavalry took to flight in great confusion, after a dreadful loss.

"As I was convinced, from these circumstances, that the enemy were stronger than us on every side, would possess themselves of the most advantageous positions, I therefore held it indispensably necessary to retire, and I immediately gave orders to all the columns for that purpose. As thereupon our 2d, 3d, and 4th columns, as well as the Fanagorisch and Rashbsische regiments had drawn back, and the enemy in the mean time occupied the eminences. His Imperial Highness the Grand Prince, and Zessarewitsch undertook with your Majesty's Imperial Guards under his command, to break, as much as possible, the applications which the Americans have made to sir David Baird, on a variety of business, since he has acted as governor of the colony, the most prompt attention and gentlemanlike deportment, have always marked his conduct to the applicants;—and a commercial intercourse between the United States, and the colony of the Cape of Good Hope which will be reciprocally advantageous, may with confidence be expected, while such a man as sir David Baird, administers the concerns of the colony. The impetuosity of the enemy. The impetuosity with which the guards threw themselves upon the enemy, and the exemplary bravery of all their officers, put the enemy into confusion; they were put to the bayonet, and not only did our cavalry force through that of the enemy, but also through their infantry, among whom they did dreadful execution; and the Horse-Regiment of Life Guards carried off a standard from the enemy, which was obstinately defended.

"In short, the whole guards fought in this attack with that bravery becoming a corps which has the honor to protect your Majesty's sacred person. But they also were obliged to forbear their exertions, as the whole army was on its retreat, whereupon his Imperial Highness formed his men and drew them off in the face of the enemy, in the best order. The Chevalier Guard Regiment protected the whole cavalry in its retreat, and made a desperate attack upon the enemy when they attempted to hinder it. I sent a guide at the same time to this corps, in order to accompany them to Austerlitz, that by his means they might possess themselves of the eminences surrounding it.

"Prince Bagrathion, although he received orders to maintain his position by Posorsoltz, until Gen. Count Buxhovden had marched round the right wing of the enemy, yet he found it impossible to accomplish it, for the enemy attacked him with a considerable body on his left flank, and also the cavalry of General Uwarow, which supported that flank, whereby Prince Bagrathion was obliged to bring up the whole advanced guard to the assistance of the left flank. He then incessantly continued the battle, drawing back until he received orders to unite with the guards at Austerlitz. The cavalry under the command of Lieutenant-General Uwarow, were also at last compelled to yield to numbers, and to occupy an eminence which they maintained until late in the evening, and by that means they were enabled to cover the retreat of the right flank of the division of troops under Prince Bagrathion.

"Thus ended the general battle of the 20th of November, Russia Calen'a in which the Russian troops, encouraged by the presence of your Majesty, have given new testimonies of their bravery and intrepidity.—Steadily until midnight did they face the enemy, who dared not to renew their attack.—They afterwards marched in consequence of the orders, on the road to Hungary, through the little town of Czeitch; and the rear guard under Prince Bagrathion, occupied the position before the little town of Urschitz, where the day after, he had another engagement with the enemy.

"In this battle we lost all the artillery of the first and second columns. Upon their retreat these columns were marched by a road, through the mistake of the guides of the Austrian column, which was impassable for their artillery. On this account they received orders to leave it behind.

"Of the generals of our army who are wounded are the following—Lieut. Gen. Essen, 2d [he is since dead of his wound]—Majors General Socker, Deperadovitch, Gihizky, Repninsky, Berg, and the two Mullers. The three last are prisoners along with Lieut's General Prjyschewsky and Wimpson, and Majors General Selerhew, Strick and Schewlakow; the latter was not present in the battle, but was lying sick in his carriage. Our whole loss cannot be estimated at more than 12,000 men. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was nearly 18,000. This loss is not surprising, when we consider how often they were put to the bayonet.

"Colonel Lanski, whom I have sent to the French head-quarters for the purpose of negotiating an exchange of prisoners, will bring a more particular detail on that subject, which I shall not fail to communicate to your Majesty. "Brody, 14th January, 1806."

(By Authority.)
AN ACT
Making a further appropriation for the completing the south wing of the capitol, at the city of Washington.
Enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That a sum, not exceeding forty thousand dollars, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, towards completing the south wing of the Capitol, at the city of Washington, which said sum shall be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.
NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 21, 1806.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

Continuing in force for a further time, the first section of the act, intitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers."
Enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act passed on the twenty fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, intitled, "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," as is contained in the first section of the said act, be, and the same hereby is continued in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.
NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the house of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
April 21, 1806.
APPROVED,
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John Sperry,
No. 69, SMITH'S WHARF,
HAS received, and offers for sale, on good terms, for approved paper, the following GOODS, well adapted and selected for the West-India market, viz
2 bales Luckisore Baftas
1 do Company Chittabully do.
4 do Blue-Gill Romal Hank's
2 do Cotton Cheeks (new figures)
1 do Superfine French Cloth
2 boxes White Flatillas
6 do Britannias
1 do Cotton Stripes
2 do Bolting Cloths of the best kind
1 do Fine Brabant Laces
ALSO,
About 2,000 lb. Prime Smithfield BACON
AMS.
May 23 d3c-2w4w

William Wilson & sons
HAVE for sale, received by the Diana, from Liverpool.
IRISH LINENS,
4-4 and 7-8 wide,
Sheathing Copper and Nails,
Copper in light sheets,
Tin-plates,
Shot and Milled Lead, in sheets,
Alum,
May 7 d5c

Thos. & Saml Hollingsworth,
OFFER FOR SALE,
On liberal terms of credit for approved notes, A Cargo of RUM, SUGAR & COFFEE, just received from Dominique and St. Maritine.
Also,
80 Hogsheds Guadaloupe SUGAR, of good quality.
ALSO,
Cologne MILLS & GONES, of different sizes from 4 feet 6 inches to 3 feet diameter.
April 26 2aw10c

James Blaire,
No. 25 1/2 MARKET STREET,
HAS just received a trunk of BLACK LACES, LAVENDER, BLACK & WHITE LACE VEILS. Some of the richest ever opened in Baltimore. LONG LAWNS; IRISH LINENS—some very fine, all of which he will sell very low.
May 24 d6c

John Buffum,
No. 81, BOWLY'S WHARF,
HAS received a per schooner Midas, captain Smith from Boston,
10 pipes French Brandy, entitled to drawback
65 boxes white Soap
2 trunks fine Morocco Shoes.
May 29 d4c-eo4t

Paints, Varnishes and Rosin,
FOR SALE,
At No. 2, Calvert street, for cash or good notes,
209 kegs Spanish Brwn
160 do. Black Pint
61 bbls Bright Rosin
600 galls. Bright Varnish
600 do Spirits of Turpentine
30 do first quality Japan
34 do Am. or Coach Varnish
30 do best Copal do.
20 do Bright Spirit do.
100 lbs. first quality Printing Ink
100 do. Quicksilver
Any person wishing to purchase the whole of the above, may have a liberal credit, and be accommodated with a silvring stone, weights, foil, &c.—Also, two paint mills, boilers, cisterns and tubs, with every article necessary for a complete color factory and looking glass store, the whole or any article will be disposed of on reasonable terms, by
JOHN MELWEE,
St. W 2m.
May 16

Wanted Immediately,
ONE or two apprentices to the Book-Printing business: Good sense, integrity, a pretty good education, and industrious habits, will be indispensably necessary. Without these qualifications none need apply, as the subscribers is determined to receive only those who can be of mutual credit and advantage both to their employer and themselves.
JOHN W. BUTLER,
Corner of Gay and Water streets.
May 30 d4t

Jenkins & Cochran,
199, Market-street,
A general assortment of
Which will be sold on the usual terms.
Also, by the Package,
Blue Broad Cloth
Cotton Hosiery
Fine and Coarse Hats
Kendal Cottons, &c.
May 7 WFM9c

Alexander Finimer & Co.
33 1-2 Market-street, 3 doors East of South Gay-street, at the sign of the Golden Shoe,
HAS just received a handsome assortment of SHOES of the most fashionable kind, among which are, Ladies Plaided, Laced and Plain Kid of the latest London fashion.
N. B. Country Merchants supplied on the most reasonable terms.
April 21 mts6w

Steel Pens Improved
UPON an entire new plan, far superior to the quill pen for neat, smooth writing, may be had from the manufacturer at Mr George Aiken's, No. 72, Market-street.
This PEN has been pronounced by several eminent penmen of this city, to be of very superior excellence. Such ladies and gentlemen as admire curiosities, may be gratified by applying as above.
May 15. W&S2w

For Sale,
For a term of years,
A LIKELY negro BOY and GIRL, about eighteen years of age. The boy has about three years and a half to serve, and the girl 10 years. Apply to the Printer.
May 23 d

Wanted to purchase,
THE time or for life of a Negro or Mulatto Boy, that understands waiting in a genteel family and driving a carriage, he must be well recommended, as no other will be purchased. Apply to the printer.
April 21 d

Wanted to Hire,
A WOMAN, to do the work of a small family, washing excepted. Apply to the printer.