

American
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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31, South Clay-Street.
[Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Daily Paper 50 and Country Paper 35 per annum.
All advertisements appear in both Papers.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1807.

New Wholesale Store.

Lafitte & Duché,

No. 50, Baltimore street.
HAVE just received a large and handsome
assortment of French & English GOODS,
which they offer for sale very low for cash or
approved notes.

- Consisting of
- Plain Taffetas, assorted in color,
 - Striped do.
 - Figured Satin,
 - Feeding,
 - Sereno,
 - 5-6 and 7-4 Damask Shawls,
 - 5-6 and 7-4 serge do. do.
 - White, rose and black, Ladies' and Men's
Silk Stockings,
 - Plain and figured Mantua Ribbons,
 - Stamp'd do.
 - Extra long and short silk Gloves,
 - Do. do. Kid Gloves,
 - Crapes assorted in colors,
 - Cambric Linen,
 - Three and Cotton Laces,
 - 1 box of Fancy English Goods,
 - 1 do. of Sey's Childrens,
 - Banlansas assorted in colors,
 - Choppa Homal,
 - Silk, Morocco and Cotton Suspenders,
 - Velvet and Morocco Pocket-Books,
 - An assortment of Ladies' rich Combs,
 - Artificial Flowers, &c.
- N. B. Several boxes of the above, calculated
for exportation, entitled to debenture.
March 12

The public are hereby most
respectfully informed, that the subscriber has
now ascertained, as far as his industry could
enable him, the residence of the citizens of
Baltimore—but as many removals may have taken
place, both since his collection of the names,
and others may transpire before the publication
of the

Baltimore Directory,

By Messrs. Warner and Hanna—re-
spectfully requests that any such removals will be
sent to their book-store, 37, Baltimore-st.
in the course of the ensuing week, in order that
they may be inserted in the appendix of the
work.
JAMES M'HENRY.
March 13

Charles Wargman

WANTS TO CHARTER,
A fast sailing
SCHOONER,
From 3 to 700 barrels burthen,
to a neutral port in the West In-
dies, out only, or out and home, to which im-
mediate dispatch will be given.
March 13

Salt, Earthenware and Coal.

FOR SALE,
4,000 bushels Stoved, and } Salt,
3,000 do Ground Alum }
50 crates Earthenware, well assorted,
27 tons best house Coal, just received per
the ship Lexington, from Liverpool.
1,000 empty Gin cases, will be sold on ac-
commodating terms. Apply to
JAMES BIAYS.
March 13

The Subscribers

FEEL themselves under the painful neces-
sity, of notifying their creditors of their
intention to apply to Baltimore county court,
at its next sitting, for the benefit of the insol-
vent law of this state.

DAVID C. STEWART,
WM. P. STEWART,
LLOYD BUCHANAN.
March 12 [13]

BALTIMORE

Hibernian Benevolent Society.

AGREABLY to the Resolution of the last
Annual Meeting, the Society will
DINE together on the 17th inst at Fulton's
Tavern—Dinner to be on the table at 3 o'clock.
The Members are requested to meet precisely
at 2, that all their business may be finished
before Dinner. To enable Mr. Fulton to make
suitable preparations for Dinner, the members
are requested to leave their names at the Bar
immediately.

JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE, President.
JOHN CRAWFORD, Secretary,
March 12

German Evangelical Reformed

CHURCH LOTTERY.

2000 tickets were drawn on the 8th and 9th
days drawing, of which the following are
prizes:
Prizes of \$20 No. 11903 11276 4220.
Do. of 6 Dollars. No. 050 8012 2507 20750
80315 667 6608 6117 10371 2322 21816 24750
6252 7787 380 6801 7033 4894 71410 4367
6222 1062 2774 10544 3374 4412 and 971 3
Dollar prizes.
Total gain of the wheel this day 3693 Dol-
lars.

The following capital prizes remain in the
wheel yet:

- 1 prize of \$2500
- 1 do. 1000
- 3 do. 500
- 3 do. 400
- 1 do. 300
- 7 do. 250
- 8 do. 100
- 19 do. 50

A large number of 20 and 6 dollars.
The first 3 dollar prize drawn next Monday
will be ticketed to 100 dollars.
All tickets are to be had at the origi-
nal price of two dollars in advance, of any of
the managers, of Messrs. Warner & Hanna and
of Mr. Joe Schuler, German Street. It is ex-
pected the price will soon rise.
The drawing will continue (for the present)
every Monday at 7 o'clock, P. M. at Myer's
Hotel, corner of Broadway.
March 12

NEW-YORK, January 9.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port the ship
Enterprise, Captain Packwood, from London.
By the Enterprise the editors of the N. York
Gazette have received London papers to the 16th
Jan.—Lloyd's list to the 14th, and a Price-Current
of the 6th.
The London papers contain the following inter-
esting intelligence.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JAN. 10.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the
7th of January, 1807, present, the
king's most excellent majesty in coun-
cil.

WHEREAS the French government has
issued certain orders, which, in violation of
the usages of war, purport to prohibit the
commerce of all neutral nations with his
majesty's dominions; and also to prevent
such nations from trading with any other
country in any articles the growth, produce
or manufacture of his majesty's dominions;
and whereas the said government has also
taken upon itself to declare all his majesty's
dominions to be in a state of blockade, at a
time when the fleets of France and her al-
lies are themselves confined within their
own ports by the superior valor and disci-
pline of the British navy: and whereas
such attempts on the part of the enemy
would give to his majesty an unquestion-
able right of retaliation, and would warrant
his majesty in enforcing the same prohibi-
tion of all commerce with France, which
that power vainly hopes to effect against
the commerce of his majesty's subjects; a pro-
hibition which the superiority of his ma-
jesty's naval forces might enable him to
support, by actually investing the ports and
coasts of the enemy with numerous squa-
drons and cruisers, so as to make the en-
trance or approach thereto manifestly dan-
gerous; and whereas his majesty, though
unwilling to follow the example of his ene-
mies, by proceeding to an extremity so dif-
fering to all nations now engaged in war,
and carrying on their accustomed trade, yet
feels himself bound by a due regard to the
just defence of the rights and interest of
his people, not to suffer such measures to
be taken by the enemy, without taking
some steps on his part to restrain this vio-
lence, and to retort upon them the evils of
their own injustice:—

His majesty is thereupon pleased, by
and with the advice of his privy council,
to order, and it is hereby ordered, that
no vessel shall be permitted to trade
from one port to another, both which
ports shall belong to or be in the pos-
session of France or her allies, or shall
be so for under their controul that Brit-
ish vessels may not freely trade there-
to: and the commanders of his majesty's
ships of war and privateers shall be
and are hereby instructed to warn every
neutral vessel coming from any such
port, and destined to another such port,
to discontinue her voyage, and not to
proceed to any such port; and any vessel
coming from any such port, after a rea-
sonable time shall have been afforded
for receiving information of his majesty's
order, which shall be found proceeding
to another such port, shall be captured

and brought in, and together with her
cargo shall be condemned as lawful
prize. And his majesty's principal sec-
retaries of state, the lords commissioners
of the admiralty, and the judges of
the high court of admiralty and courts
of vice admiralty, are to take the neces-
sary measures herein as to them shall
respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

LOWER ELBE, Jan. 2.—

The report of the French having sustained a severe
defeat from the Russians, continues to
maintain itself. The engagement took
place between the Vistula and the Bug,
and the loss of the French is stated at
near 30,000 men in killed and prisoners.
However this may be, there can be no
doubt that the affairs of the French in
Poland are in a very bad way; nor is it
supposed by any one they will be able to
maintain their ground in that country.
As the Russians, by official documents,
have now the following force in the
field—Troops of the line, three corps,
consisting of 75,000 men each, 150,000
Cossacks, Boskirs, Calmucks and Kir-
gise; 200,000 new levy, completed
Jan. 1, 1806; 400,000, a levy in mass,
on the frontiers, for the protection of
the empire; constituting a total of
1,075,000. In addition to these, a new
levy of recruits, which will be ready on
the first of march, will produce 150,000
men.—By the last accounts from Ber-
lin, one-third of the French army is
dangerously ill. Murat is so bad that
his recovery is despaired of; and Na-
poleon himself is said to be seriously
indisposed.

Private letters from Koenigsburg of
the 17th inst. state, that her Prussian
majesty died of a nervous fever on the
same day. The left wing of the French
army, after taking Thorn, was march-
ing against Koenigsburg. Most of the
inhabitants had taken flight to Memel,
where his Prussian majesty's effects had
arrived.—The French, finding their rear
so unsafe, now unite all their forces to
conquer the kingdom of Prussia. The
king, however, is at the head of near
80,000 men, exclusive of the Russian

auxiliaries under general Tolstoy.—
Saxony and Prussia are on the eve of a
famine.

The emperor Napoleon is said to
have sold to the king of Holland the cit-
ies of Hamburg, Lubec, and Bremen,
on condition of his receiving a
certain annual tribute.

By private letters from Bucharest, of
the 17th ult. the Grand Signior has con-
sented to receive a Russian garrison at
Constantinople.

Passwan Oglou is now a vassal of
Russia, whose troops have occupied
Widdin, Bender, Choczim, and Jassy,
have been voluntarily surrendered by the
commandants of their respective garrisons;
but Russia professes to respect the
independence of the Porte, and to
guarantee it, agreeable to treaty. The
archduke Charles of Austria is about to
set out for Galicia, to take upon him
the command of a considerable army.
The fortress of Stralsund is still unmo-
lested, and Mortier, with the eighth
corps of the French army remains in-
active.

LONDON, January 12.

The order of council relative to the com-
merce of neutrals with the enemy's ports, has
disappointed the expectations of many, as not
tending to prevent that traffic which, under
the cover of neutral flags, has been carried on
so much to the injury of this country, between
France and Spain, and their colonies; but the
fact, we fear, will prove, that in the treaty of
amity just signed with America, our right to
prevent such traffic has been abandoned as far
as respects America; and government, we pre-
sume, are unwilling to be more strict with other
neutral powers than with America. The order
in question merely declares that a neutral cannot
go direct from one of the enemy's ports to an-
other; for instance, from Bordeaux to Marti-
nique; but if the continuity of the voyage is broken,
as hitherto has been the practice, by the
forms of entry and delivery in an American
port, the wines of the one, or the sugars of the
other, will continue to experience uninterrupted
interchange.

January 13.

By information derived from a secret but
authentic source, we are compelled to believe;
that our suspicions respecting the nature of the
new American Treaty are but too well founded.
We understand, that by the provisions of this
treaty, the Americans are to be permitted to
carry goods from the colonies of our enemies
to France, and Spain, &c. upon condition of
their touching at an American port in their
passage, and there paying a duty of two per cent.
on their cargoes. This being the case (truly
happy would it be to find it otherwise), all our
Navigation acts, all our Maritime code, all
our Right of Search, may be considered as a-
bandoned and abandoned; for, from the mo-
ment this treaty shall be ratified, the whole
become useless. From that moment, we may be
at war with France, Spain and Holland, but
with their colonies we shall be at peace. Their
trade will be carried on with complete security
by the Americans, the circuitous route, by
touching at an American port, with the two
per cent. duty, will not produce a charge so
heavy as our war insurance; and the enemy will
thus retain in war the full benefit of their col-
onial system, except in the article of freight.

We find, by our port letters, that some
American vessels have been permitted to de-
part from Holland. One of these, the Ariel,
is arrived at Dover, the captain of which re-
ports, that the embargo has been in some
measure relaxed, and taken off at Flushing,
with respect to American vessels which were
at that port.

January 13.

Orders have been issued by govern-
ment for remitting a sum of 500,000*l.* to
the continent. This sum is the balance
of the subsidy due to our allies by the
last treaty. A frigate is ordered to take
it to Gottenburgh, it being in specie; and
an insurance was yesterday effected upon
it at Lloyd's.

A paper of yesterday says—"A gen-
tleman who lately left Holland, and
landed at Ramsgate on Saturday, we
learn some interesting intelligence re-
specting the state of the interior of
France. From the accounts given by
this gentleman, who has been recently
travelling through a great part of that
country as an American, it appears, that
the coast is left bare of regular troops,
and the defence of the country confided
solely to the national guards; and such
was the estimation in which Bonaparte
was held by the people, that they hoped,
as well as wished, whenever they could
with safety express their wishes, a reverse
of fortune might afford them an oppor-
tunity of ridding themselves of the tyrant
and his family."

IMPERIAL HEAD-QUARTERS

At Aachen, December 15, 1806.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French and

King of Italy—

We have decreed and do decree as
follows:

Art. 1. All the English merchandise,
or productions of the English Colonies,
which have been placed under requisition
at Hamburg, Lubec and Bremen, shall
be immediately removed to France.

2. The Governor-General of the Hanse
Towns, our Minister at Hamburg, and
our Intendant for the said Towns, shall
form a Council for the accountability and
removal of the merchandise. They shall
correspond with our Minister of Finance
with respect to the magazines to be es-
tablished at the points on the frontiers of
France where the English merchandise
shall be deposited.

Our Minister of War and Finances are
charged with the execution of this de-
cree.

NAPOLION.

Captain Pearse, of the Halcyon, of 16
guns, captured off Cape St. Martin, on
the 18th December, the Spanish ship
Neptuno Dios de los March, of 14 guns,
after a gallant action. The vessel opposed
to the Halcyon, besides the ship, was the
brig La Vergia di Solidad, of 14 guns,
and the schooner El Virgo, of 12 guns—
both of which escaped.

January 13.

Lord Howick's communication on
Wednesday evening, respecting the re-
cent Treaty with America, seemed
calculated to silence all the vague charges
and groundless suspicions which have
been industriously circulated on this
subject. His Lordship is reported to
have said, that "His Majesty had re-
served to himself a right to proceed with
as much rigor against the French com-
merce as the Chief of the French Gov-
ernment had employed against us." But
it is alleged, that his Lordship's an-
swer cannot be deemed at all satisfac-
tory, for undoubtedly no man did or could
suppose that the Treaty of America had
any thing to do with respect to the
measures we might think fit to adopt
relative to French commerce. It is
painful to conceive that, for the purpose
of depreciating the merit of Ministers,
recourse should be had to such a paltry
equivocation. At a time when the sub-
ject of discussion respects the abuse of
the Neutral Flag, which is denounced as
subversive to the trade of France, which
must otherwise be totally stagnant, it is
asserted that a commercial treaty with a
neutral nation "has nothing to do with
respect to the measures we may think fit
to adopt relative to French commerce."
This position is advanced by those who
have been loud in the outcry of the
French commerce uninterruptedly carried
on under Neutral colors, and that Min-
isters have passively abandoned the right
to resist the practice. But as soon as it
is ascertained that ministers have reserv-
ed and maintained the right of restricting
the neutral trade, it is discovered by the
government that the reservation of such
a right in a commercial treaty with a
neutral nation "has nothing to do with
respect to the measures we may think fit
to adopt relative to French commerce."

The Lord Hobart Packet, with mails
from America, is arrived at Falmouth.
She sailed from New-York on the 23d of
December.

January 13.

By a boat from Flushing, which sailed
from thence last Monday, it is said, that
accounts had arrived there, that daily
engagements had taken place between
the French and Russians for twelve suc-
cessive days up to the 2d of January, and
the result was, that the French were ul-
timately defeated with the loss of 50,000
men killed, wounded and prisoners, and
all their cannon. An embargo had been
laid on all the smuggling vessels prior
to last Monday, on which day 48 left that
port and the merchants were obliged to
enter into bond of 1000*l.* sterling each,
not to allow any papers to be taken on
board, by which intelligence might be
given. The old harbour at Flushing was
clearing out to receive the ships built at
Antwerp, for them to be equipped there.

Dispatches are said to have reached
the Admiralty on Saturday night com-
municating the arrival of the Carrier cut-
ter from the Texel, at Yaumont, on
Friday last. She is said to have spoken
a vessel on the 14th from Amsterdam
bound to Drontheim, and the master, a
Dane, privately stated, that it was under-
stood at Amsterdam, that the French had
suffered considerable loss in a partial
engagement near Warsaw, which is re-
ported to amount to about 15,000 men,
and the combined armies about the same
number. That a general engagement
was, it is said, shortly expected, as the
Russians had been joined by the remain-
ing Prussian forces and were very num-
erous.

Rumours prevailed a few days since of a battle
having been fought between the French and
the Russians, in which the latter were said
to have been defeated with very great loss.
This report rested on the authority of a letter said
to have been received by the Austrian Ambassa-
dor in London, Count Stahrenberg; but reports
now say, that even this letter is a fabrication,
we must wait patiently a few days longer,
as the next mails will no doubt bring us infor-
mation on this subject.

Saturday three vessels, the Mercury, Aurora,
and Blayde, arrived in the Thames from
the Baltic; they failed, we understand, from Elsin-
neur with the fleet. Captain White has brought
Hamburg, Frankfurt, and other German pa-
pers of a later date than those previously re-
ceived. The Hamburg paper mentions the
receipt of advices from Warsaw to the 16th
of December, at which period two smart actions
had been fought between the French and Rus-
sians, the first at Nawamisso, in which about
150 Cossacks were made prisoners; the other
at Clechaoa, which appears to have been
warmly contested, but in which the French are
also stated to have prevailed.

The Hamburg editor, on the authority of a
letter from Augsburg, states Bresslaw to have
capitulated, but the date and particulars are
not mentioned.

Examined great Battle.

A Gentleman just arrived from Holland, states
that he read in a Dutch paper of the 8th inst.
an account of a battle having been fought on
the Vistula, between the French and Russian armies.
The conflict is remeasured to have been one of the
most dreadful ever recorded. The enemy were
repeatedly attacked in their entrenchments, and
their assailants as often repulsed. At length,
however, the Russian Reserve coming up the fate
of the day, which was till then doubtful, was
decided in their favour; and the vanquished en-
emy driven with the loss of their artillery,
and an immense number of men, (their en-
trenchments being choked with the dying and
the dead) to the left bank of the Vistula.—This
report we give precisely as it reached us. We
have not seen the paper which is stated to contain
the account, and of course do not presume to
vouch for the accuracy of the statement.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

American Trade, Jan. 14.

Gen. Galtier, facing the noble Lord Howick
(Howick) in his place, wished to put a question
upon a subject of much importance to the
commercial world, and involving in a very great
extent the interests of his constituents. A let-
ter had been published lately, written by the
blished to a principal American merchant (Mr.

Sanbon), which letter required some further ex-
planation to remove the uncertainty that had been
created by it, as to the safety of resuming the
exportation to America, which had been prohib-
ited by the non-importation act of that country.
He wished to know from the noble lord, whether
that act had undergone any alteration. It had
not come within the range of his info-
mation that congress had been assembled so as
to make any legislative alteration with respect to
the act; and he was not aware whether the Pres-
ident of the United States may have power to
modify, or suspend the execution of it. In this
uncertainty he addressed himself to the noble
lord for such explanation as may make it gen-
erally known if the trade could be resumed with
safety; or if it was still attended with all its re-
cent hazard of confiscation, in order that, if
there was no risk, the benefit of the trade should
be enjoyed universally; and if there was risk,
that no individual should want warning to avoid
it. He hoped that the treaty recently signed,
into the provisions of which he did not mean to
pry, would be the means of establishing lasting
concord and amity between the two countries.

Lord Howick was desirous to give all possible
publicity to every thing which it was of impor-
tance to the commercial world to make gen-
erally known. He did not know to what extent
the hon. gentleman's idea of proper publicity
may go; but the house must be aware that it was
impossible to give the particular and circumstan-
tial information which the hon. general de-
sired in this case. The communication made
by him to the chairman of the committee of A-
merican merchants, was a communication of the
mere fact of signing the treaty. Undoubt-
edly, if the treaty should be ratified, as there
was every reason to expect it would be, the non-
importation act would be repealed of course, and
all proceedings had under it would be rescinded.
This was all the information he could give.

He took this opportunity of answering
a question put by a learned gentleman
(Mr. Percival), on a former night, which
had escaped his attention in the speech
he had then made. The learned gen-
tleman wished to know whether there was
in this treaty any reserve to his majesty
of the right to exercise a control, add to
enforce restrictions corresponding to those
with the imposition of which the enemy
presumed to menace the trade of his ma-
jesty's subjects with neutral nations. He
had now to state, that there certainly
was in this treaty a full reservation to
his majesty of the right to exercise res-
trictions equivalent to those which neutral
nations may submit to allow the enemy to
exercise by their means against the com-
merce of his majesty's subjects. (HEAR!
HEAR!)

POSTSCRIPT.

After the editors of the N. York Gazette
had nearly filled their paper with the
news by the various arrivals, they received
by the James, Liverpool Papers to the 20th
of January.—The most interesting part
of their contents follow—Mr. Merry, in the
ship Leonidas from Alexandria, arrived at
Liverpool on the 18th of January.

LONDON, Jan. 16. Yesterday the Amer-
ican Ministers received Dispatches from
their Government, and from Mr. Arm-
strong, by an American gentleman who
left Paris on the 10th inst. Mr. Arm-
strong has been assured by the French
government, that American vessels to and
from England, will not be molested; and
it is orders to that effect had been sent
to the French privateers at St. Maloes,
&c.

January 22.—No further intelligence
has been received from the Continent that
can be depended on. There are various
reports in circulation of battles between
the French and Russians. As the reports
stand, the battles have terminated in favor
of the Russians.

During the present week, the town has
been much agitated about Buenos Ayres;
but no account of its recapture has been
received that can be fully relied on.

The news of the suspension of the non-
importation act reached England the mid-
dle of January.

In the House of Commons, on the
20th January, in a discussion relative to
neutrals and the Treaty with America,
Sir F. Turton observed, that "He firmly
believed the existence of an artful and
insidious understanding between France
and America."—Lord Howick replied,
that the Treaty between Great Britain
and America, would not prevent G. Brit-
tain from distressing the commerce of
the enemy carried on in neutral ships.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

By the ships Enterprise, from London and
James from Liverpool, arrived at New-York,
London advices are received to the 23d of
January. On a rapid review of our files, contain-
ing upwards of one hundred London papers,
we are enabled to announce to the readers of
the Register the following interesting intel-
ligence.

The French head quarters were still at War-
saw, but the progress of their army in that di-
rection appeared to be stayed.—The left wing
of their army, however, had taken Thorn, and
was approaching Koenigsberg. The sickness,
which prevailed among their troops, is feared
to be very fatal, and the number of sick dis-
eases is carried as high as 40,000.—Every effort
was making by France and Russia to increase
their respective armies in Prussia.—To rein-
force the French army, corps were ordered to
march from every part of the empire; and a
new levy of one per cent in equity was ordered
in Holland.

The ship Roba and Betsy, from
Calcutta, is being—It is supposed to be the
ship reported as the New-Jersey.

A letter from Antigua, dated February 20,
written by an intelligent young gentleman of
this city, among other remarks, says—"The
criticisms of his Britannic Majesty in these seas,
are certainly pursuing a course of the most de-
termined hostility to our commerce. Our fel-
lows are daily sent in there for adjudication on
pretexts the most trifling and frivolous. At
this moment there are at least fifteen sail-
ing vessels, actually under way, three of which
were detained for English and Spanish goods,
and were generally on their passage, brought from
Martinique and Guadaloupe, and I will not he-
sitate to say, that from the very arbitrary