

AMERICAN, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

Daily Paper 7 Cents 5 Dollars per Annum.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1804.

TEN HOGSHEADS OF James River Tobacco, Of prime quality and good weight for sale by JOSHUA HOWARD & SON, No 95, Bowly's wharf.

German Redemptioners, Of whom there are still on board the Bremen ship Weser, lying at Southland's wharf, two COLOMBITHS, 3 SHOEMAKERS, 2 BAKERS, and several other tradesmen. Apply to the captain on board, or to JOHN BOLTE, ship broker.

S. Smith and Buchanan Have imported in the ship Unternehmung from France.

An assortment of LINENS, consisting of Flannels royals, Checks, Cholets, Ticklenburgs, Bretagnes, Osnaburgs, Cress a la moirae, Brown Holland, Dowlas, White shills, Lists a/s, Two bushel bags.

Charles Marr, 7, Calvert-street.

In addition to his former importations this fall, I have received by the Mary, from London, a few bales of fine London CLOTHS, first quality; also, low priced Swan-down, fashionable Toilettes and Marseilles quiltings.

Hugh and William Young, No 236, Market-street.

Dry Goods, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, In their usual line.

Irish Linens, Scotch Shirtings and Crowley Steel.

Men's fine Hats, in small cases and a quantity of Fig-blades.

Continental Parties, At the New Assembly Rooms, East-street.

P. L. DUPONT HAVING a very extensive collection of the newest COTILLIONS, proposes to give lessons to those ladies and gentlemen, who wish to be instructed in the same, previous to the opening of the city Assembly, &c.

Just Received, 20 chests first quality Southong Tea, suitable for retailing.

50 half boxes Havana segars, Godfroid's manufactory.

75 g.n. cases, 10 barrels each.

50 doz. fresh London mustard.

30 boxes mould candles, nice for family use.

15 half 4th proof Jamaica rum.

3000 lbs. Goshin Cheese, nicely colored.

40 b. x. fig. blue, 14lbs. each.

A fresh supply Cabins tobacco, in kegs and half kegs.

A few cases first quality Holland gin.

50 caddies shalans's nica, much admired by families who are supplied with it.

50 doz. fresh Spanish segars, Wash and Vandyke's warranted choice of the first quality.

10 chests hyson skin tea, 10 doz. young hyson, a few camfers and catfish of imperial and hyson tea, 20 kegs yellow ginger, patent shot, assorted; olives capers, anchovies, citron, macerated olives, sagg., butts and common powder.

gun flints, instant indigo, writing and wrapping paper, brown and white soap, castle d., Jameson's crackers, a choice supply of fish sauce—walnut and mushroom ketchup, wine bitters, claret in boxes of Sherry, Lisbon and Port wine, in q. casks; and by retail, fresh salt currants, soft shelled almonds and mus. atel raisins, Cayenne pepper, &c. &c. with a variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Winter strained spermaceti oil, by retail.

Mediterranean Passports.

Notice is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean Passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next; those of the new form will be issued at the custom houses to every vessel, for which application may be made on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law and surrendering the former passport of which she may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States, from capture until the 1st of July 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable and the new one alone in use.

Department of State, 23d of May, 1804.

June 1.

From the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

It is now rendered clear and certain, that a plan of giving this country a government by the military or a government by force, was formed at the close of the revolution. The western posts were not then delivered: They were perhaps detained to serve and aid the purpose, for it is represented by Mr Webster defender of Mr. Adams, that in the course of the long and awful military scheme, which he discloses, Cobbett was here as an English agent, and an alliance offensive and defensive with Great Britain was proposed. He charges Mr. Pickering with desiring it. In connexion with this he gives the following account of the plan of raising a vast military force. Mr. Webster, in his letter to the late Gen. A. H., thus explicitly informs this deceived nation:

"The other measure of government which was actually carried into effect, was the raising of an army, and this is one for which you are, in a great degree, responsible. On this subject the president and you differ widely, and to the ill success of your propositions and views in regard to this measure may be principally ascribed the open opposition you now make to the president's re-election."

"As you have omitted then to state the facts and your propositions on this subject, permit me to do it for you—and to inform the public that the raising an army was never recommended by the president nor by any of the heads of departments with his privity and consent—that he never had an opportunity of expressing his opinion officially on the subject, until the bill was presented for his signature—and that in his opinion, the measure was adopted without a due regard to the resources of the country; yet, as the bill passed by a large majority, and was a measure of defence, of which he considered the representatives in congress good judges, he did not see fit to give it his negative."

"Permit me to state further, Sir, that in the spring of 1798, you addressed the people of the United States on the necessity of raising a considerable army, endeavoring to convince them of the danger of invasion—a danger altogether chimerical and almost morally impossible—You was the principal instrument of exciting an unfounded alarm, and producing measures that put the country to unnecessary expense. And it was not the moderate number of twelve regiments only that you intended to have raised. In a writing which you put into the hands of your friends, you proposed a much larger establishment, and far beyond the resources of the country. Report says 50,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, but the particular number I cannot specify."

"This enormous proposition alarmed even your friends—ultimately however, but twelve regiments were raised—This step created great expense and was without necessity.—It has made many enemies of the government, and alienated the minds of many most decided federal men from you and your friends. And this alienation of mind, as we have seen, has become the less reconcilable, as your friends have freely avowed that one main object in establishing an army, was for a rallying point in the events of civil dissensions, to collect the friends of government and crush domestic opposition. This avowal derives new force from the fact that a similar project was concerted among certain military characters in the year 1785 when Joel Barlow, who then was ripe for the establishment of monarchy, was sent as an agent from Connecticut to Boston to make some arrangements with the military gentlemen in that state, when it was agreed, in case of civil convulsions, to rally the officers and soldiers of the late army, and with the help of supplies to be furnished by some rich merchants to give a government to this country by force."

"Think not Sir, that all the monstrous schemes of daring ambitious men, to overawe and controul the constitutional powers of our government, are either hidden or approved by federal men. The writer of this letter has been too long the faithful servant of his country; and too steady and uniform in the support of government and religion, against the assaults of disorganizers, to incur a suspicion of apostasy. But it is time to speak freely—to disclose the latent designs of some influential men—and arraign their schemes at the bar of public opinion. At this bar, Sir, your opinion and mine must be tried. I reprobate your policy. I know that most of the hardy sons of freedom in the northern states wait no standing army to overawe domestic freedoms, nor to resist foreign foes, unless under circumstances that do not now exist.—They will cheerfully submit to pay the necessary expenses of defence, but the danger of invasion must exist—it must appear—before they will consent to pay soldiers. And I scruple not to say, that had it been generally known that the executive did not recommend the raising of the twelve regiments, and that you had been the father of the military system, no power in this country could have resisted the public indignation. And it is surprising that your boasted wisdom and foresight should have in this instance, yielded to the impulses of your military zeal."

It ought to be well remembered, that besides all the immense force, the marines, and the seamen in our navy, could add in our bays and rivers, and sounds, and in our seaports. But in addition to all these, the act of the 2d of March 1799 authorized the employment of 77,000

aristocratic volunteers. The volunteers were not to be officered by election, like the field and subaltern officers of the militia, but by the president, and the volunteer general officers were to be appointed by the president & not by the governors of state legislatures, as in the case of the militia. They were to supplement the militia. The arms and military stores of the U S were at their command. Infantry 50,000, cavalry 10,000, seamen 20,000, marines 5000, volunteers 77,000, would be in all 160,000 men. All this scheme was in contemplation in the spring of 1798 by general Hamilton, as Mr. Webster's letter proves. And yet, Americans, that very citizen, gen. H was nominated and appointed in the following summer, by Mr. Adams to the office of inspector general of the army and first major general, and, in the real supreme command of the army. For he was to be the chief commander, "in an invasion, and Mr. Webster himself states the attempt to be "chimerical," and "impossible." If this impossible invasion were to take place, then general Washington was to take the command. The drift of this scheme is plain. The cover over it is thinner than a cobweb. General Hamilton, known to have these views from 1787 to 1798, was to have the command of a force of 160,000. People of America, all ye, who really love our constitutions, were not the republicans perfectly right to remove Mr. Adams and with him Hamilton and Pickering, and to elect Mr. Jefferson to the office of president? Yes: and ye will confirm the sound policy of these facts by the re-election of Jefferson, and the election of Clinton as vice-president.

NEW-YORK, November 5.

A letter from the Isle of France, dated the 24th of July, mentions that Admiral Linois had sailed from thence with his squadron, and several privateers, to cruise in the Indian Seas.

The French frigates passed safe thro' Hell-gate at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and may have made their way to the ocean.

The British ships Leander and Cambrian, left Sandy Hook at day light on Saturday morning, for Montoia, in expectation of meeting there the STABLE and DIDON.

We learn from good authority, that there is another French frigate off Montoia Point.

Capt. Living from Porto Rico informs that two Spanish ships from Europe, laden with wine, &c. touched at Porto Rico (one bound for St. Jago de Cuba, the other for Havana) were both captured by the Brigands and carried into Aux-Cayes; the crews of which were marched about 20 miles back into the country, imprisoned, and put upon an allowance of a half a pound of bread per day. A number of smaller vessels, belonging to Porto Rico, have lately been captured by the Brigands, and the crews murdered.

About the first of October, an English cartel ship from Jamaica for Europe with 400 French passengers (prisoners of war) put into the Havanna in distress, having sprung a leak, and sunk immediately after entering the port. The crew were all saved, and the ship was got up by the Spaniards.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.

Yesterday arrived and fired a salute, the ship Neptune, captain Taylor, in 23 days from Port au Prince, with a cargo of coffee, and some French passengers, escaped from the fury of the blacks.—Nothing new by her.—Coffee becoming scarce.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated September 5, 1804.

"For about 10 days past we have had very favorable harvest weather, which circumstance has completely put a stop to the speculations which were carried on to a considerable extent in grain; and the dealers having supplied themselves, for the present there is nothing whatever doing in the market, and as some of the holders would sell at prices considerably less than were given, it is difficult to quote them accurately.—Our stock of grain and flour is reduced to rather a small supply, but a considerable supply is expected from the Baltic, which may tend to keep down prices.—To give any opinion on the future currency of these articles is at all times difficult and liable to much uncertainty, but it may at present be considered as impossible as there is yet a good deal depending on the weather during the remainder of the harvest, and also, what shall be the general productiveness of the crop, when it is begun to be thrashed out."

CHARLESTON, October 4.

By the arrival yesterday of the John & Frances, capt Baas, from Bourdeaux. A gentleman who came passage in the ship and who left Paris in September, informs us that the Emperor, who, as it will be seen, was visiting the armies on the coast, was to go to Aix-la-Chapelle before he returned to Paris; and as most of the foreign ministers and the chief officers of the empire were repairing there, it was conjectured that a Congress was to meet there; and probably interviews were to take place between the Emperor and some of the crowned heads of Europe. Some thought that this meeting might lead to a peace between England and France, but this was little more than conjecture.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Anderson & Oswald, merchants, dated Bourdeaux, September 10, 1804, received by captain Baas.

"Several cargoes of Louisiana cotton have been bought at 155 on board, without seeing a sample; but it would be impossible to sell Georgia and Carolina cotton in this manner, in consequence of the numerous frauds committed by your planters, in packing seedy and bad cotton in the hearts of the bales; we have seen quantities of sand and stones packed in some."

Extract of a letter from Captain Brewster's supercargo of the ship Nancy, of this port, dated.

PORT REPUBLICAN, Oct. 3.

"We had a pleasant passage until we came in sight of Little Henega, when we fell in with the schooner Good Intent, of Boston, bound to Jamaica; soon after a schooner and a felucca hove in sight; they came down upon us with the red flag flying, and attempted to board us. The felucca gave away the first broadside, and hauled her wind under the land; the schooner kept close to us until the next day 3 o'clock, making several attempts to get the schooner, but he could not effect it, and gave it up. We saw an American sloop taken off the Mole, about 3 or 4 leagues from us, but could not deviate from our course for her protection. Capt. Newton has arrived at Gonaives."

American. BALTIMORE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1804.

The brig mentioned in our last to have gone ashore on Wednesday night, is the Argus, of New Haven, from St. Martins, part of the cargo was landed on the beach, and it is expected the vessel will be got off.

The brig Address, captain Tinker, arrived at Trinidad in 44 days from this port, after experiencing a severe gale of wind a few days before she arrived, but sustained no damage.

A plan has been published in a Kentucky paper for establishing a line of barges from the Ohio to New Orleans.

The schooner Nancy, captain Treat, which sailed from Norfolk on Tuesday, the 22d ult. for New Heaven, (Conn) with a cargo of salt and tobacco, was cast away on the Thursday morning following five miles to the southward of Cape Henry. Vessel and cargo lost—crew saved.

Prices at Bourdeaux on the 7th September.

Coffee, per lb. 1 60 to 2 8 francs, scarce and likely to rise; Cotton, long staples, none at market; Short do. 120 to 180; Rice 30 to 32; Tobacco, 112 to 122, duty 85; Sugars very scarce and in demand; Louisiana and Georgia Cottons in great demand, all of the former which arrives, is bought without being seen; fine parcels of the latter would bring a higher price than is above quoted.

Four thousand two hundred and seventy two NEGROES have been imported into the port of Charleston, (S. C.) since the first of January last—150 of which were from ports in the United States, the remainder from Africa and West Indies.

CASE OF COL BURR—A grand jury of the state of New Jersey having presented a bill of indictment for murder, against this gentleman, it has become an interesting question, whether the crime of which he has been guilty is really murder in legal signification. By the common law, if the stroke of which one dies be given in one county and he die in another, it is not murder in either. The case being much stronger between different states, it is supposed that as General Hamilton died in New York and not in New Jersey, Col. Burr cannot be guilty of murder. But the fact is otherwise: for by a particular statute of the state of New Jersey, if the stroke be given in New Jersey, and the death ensue in another state, it is murder. No doubt therefore remains of the nature of the crime, and that the grand jury have been correct.

Improvement in Building.—Mr. S. W. Johnson, of New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, has just finished a building twenty-seven feet long, nineteen wide and fifteen high, with chamber and 11 floors in it, capable of bearing great weights, and tiled roof. The walls of which (excepting the foundation) are entirely of the commonest soil, and costs not more than 4d. per superficial square foot, they have the apparent solidity of stone and lie in solid blocks, some of eleven and a half feet long, 3 high, and 18 inches thick, and others 7 and a half feet long, same height and thickness; the joints are broke and the blocks saved at the corners, as headers would be of hewn stone, and coated on the outside with lime and sand, which gives it a handsome appearance. Buildings of this kind have been known to stand in a remote part of Europe one hundred and sixty years, and the proprietor has no doubt of their durability here. He states, he could have carried it with safety two stories higher; but for the purpose it is intended, it has altitude enough. He also states, that when these walls are perfectly dry, grain may at any time afterwards be laid against them with safety, they being impervious to atmospheric moisture. Had these walls been of brick, the masons wages would have amounted to more than the whole expense, independent of bricks, lime and sand, and would not have been so healthful.

By the annual account displayed in the circular yearly epistle of the Society of Quakers in England, it appears that the amount of suffering money paid by them during the preceding year was 12,630/ of which 9,370/ had been paid for "tythes, Priests," and those called church rates," and 3,260/ for demands of a military nature. This Society has a general fund for the payment of the above recited taxes, which their tenets forbid them to pay, otherwise than upon compulsion. They further explain in their printed statement that tythes are not so refunded.

List of Deaths in the different burial grounds of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, from the 27th ult. to the 3d instant.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Adults: 26, Children: 16, Total: 42.

Extract of a letter from Basseterre, Guad. dated September 20, 1804.

"Witness the agreement subsisting between the French government and the neutral powers, by which the latter are bound not to give any assistance to the revolters at St. Domingo."

An American captain had like to have made lately a sad experience of his infraction of the laws of neutrality. Two armed vessels had been fitted out at New York for the island of St. Domingo; they were taken and brought in here, in consequence of a proclamation of our captain general, who is no friend to those called Haytiens.

"Appointed to plead in favor of one of the captains of these vessels, (the other being dead) and of the crews of both, I have been at great trouble to save their lives, but I cannot henceforth flatter myself with the same success in behalf of any other captives in similar circumstances. The captain I pled for got clear, having had on board his vessel a sube cargo, who alone seemed to have the secret of the expedition, and who being also dead, bore alone all the weight of the guilt.

"If you know of any person who has fitted out vessels for the ports in possession of the revolters in St. Domingo, employ all your exertions in order to deter them from it; as from the proclamation before mentioned, dated the 16th Prairial last (June 4) the least that could happen would be if taken, the loss of both vessels and cargoes, on suspicion alone that the vessels are going to, or coming from some of the ports held by the brigands, &c. Privateers seem to be so confident that they will meet with more than one can ravening the laws of neutrality, that they lie in wait for those vessels whose owners or commanders may disregard every thing else but the hope of great benefits."

A gentleman of the Government of Wurtemberg lately purchased from Prince Trubiskoi, six thousand peasants; and at the same time put it in their power to purchase their freedom by reimbursing to him the sum given to the Prince. The first use which these peasants made of liberty, was to write to his Imperial Majesty, thanking him for the edict which authorises these transactions; and asking permission from him to build, at their own expense, a church, under the name of the gentleman to whom they owed their new situation. The same letter contains an offer to make a canal themselves, 15 vests in length, which would facilitate an intercourse of the greatest importance to commercial industry.

CHIEF CITIES IN EUROPE.

M. Langhams, member of the Royal Academy of Berlin has published the following comparative view of the population of the principal cities of Europe.

Table with 3 columns: City, Population, and Inhabitants per House. Cities: Berlin, London, Paris, Vienna, Amsterdam, Rome.

If this calculation be correct, it follows, that of all the above cities, Petersburg occupies the greatest space, but has proportionally the smallest number of houses and inhabitants. Each individual, at Berlin, occupies nearly four square perches; at Paris, two; at London, one and a half; at Petersburg, nine; at Vienna, three; at Amsterdam, two; at Stockholm, five; and at Rome, three.

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We are further gratified to find Mr. Johnson means to publish a full account of it with plates. Also, of the English mode of mud walling, and some hints upon turnpike roads, with scales of elevations and depressions, for concave as well as convex roads, which being either the result of his own experience or what he has been an eye witness in as practically useful for years, will make a volume intrinsically valuable in any country, where improvements, though rapidly going on, are still in their infancy.