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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1805.

NEW-YORK, March 1.

INAUGURATION.—Monday next, the 4th of March, being the day for the inauguration of the President and Vice-President of the United States, the corporation of this city have resolved, that a National Salute be fired from the Battery at noon; that the bells of the respective churches be rung for one hour, commencing at noon; the expences of which will be defrayed by the corporation. They also recommend to the owners and masters of vessels in this harbor to display their colors during the day.

The brig America, from Bristol, sailed the 23d of December, and brings us London papers to the 21st inclusive. From these papers we have made several Extracts, including some marine articles, relative to American vessels.

The captain of the brig America, from Bristol, informs, that a gentleman arrived there the 23d of December, stating that on the 22d (the day he left London) an order was issued, granting letters of marque and reprisal against Spanish vessels.

Captain Stanton of the ship Neptune, who arrived last night from Cadiz, informs, that though that port was blockaded by nine British ships of war, yet they suffered American vessels to go in and come out without molestation, provided they had no contraband articles on board. This news, coming from Captain Stanton, may be depended on, though it does not accord with the following extract of a letter, which is also from a respectable quarter:—

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated January 9.—"This port is now in a state of blockade, both for vessels coming in and going out. An official letter to this effect (which I saw) was sent by the British Admiral to the Governor, desiring him to inform all the foreign Consuls thereof.—The declaration of war on the part of Spain was made some time since.—Wheat, corn, rice, &c. will be very high the ensuing year, as the heavy rains have rotted all the grain in the ground, and the foreign crop will be short. The situation of this country is really dreadful, and I am afraid will be much worse."

Another letter says, "You will soon hear of a great change of government.—The Prince of Peace has fled, and an order has been issued to seize his person."

EXTRACT from a Cadiz Price Current of January 10.—"Flour 22 to 23 dollars. Wheat 8 dollars a fang. Corn 4 dollars per do. Fish 10 dollars. Rice 10 do. Yellow Beeswax 47 dills. Butter 40, and lard 22 cents. Lumber very low."

Extract from London papers to the 21st December received at the office of the New York Gazette, by the brig America from Bristol.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The Favorite sloop of war has captured a French lugger, having on board near 60 men, the captain of which is a member of the Legion of Honor.

Admiral Cornwallis has again resumed his station off Brest.

Admiral Drury is to hoist his flag at Portsmouth, and proceed from thence to Cork, to be second in command on the Irish station, for which we understand a very considerable reinforcement is intended to the Squadron of frigates at present stationed on that coast.

We last night received Dutch papers to the 10th inst. The intelligence they bring is not very important. The spirited decree of the Dutch government, forbidding the interference of French officers, in any matters relating to commerce has, as we predicted, been wholly disregarded. The French act as the absolute masters of the country; they even assume to themselves the rights of giving away all the places of profit or honor in the state. Of labor, some idea may be formed of a very accurate statement which we are this day enabled to lay before our readers, the various direct taxes upon property in Holland.

The private letters which we have received, mention a report which has lately been circulated on the continent, and to which some degree of belief is attached, viz. that the Prince of Orange is to give up the indemnities which have been allotted to him, in lieu of which he is to have the electorate of Hanover.

The turn of conversation in France, it seems, now tends towards a General Peace. Nothing indeed is more probable than that the usurper, having gained the name of his ambition will endeavor to secure himself by the accomplishment of such an event. The spirited conduct of the Northern Powers, the late interference of the King of Prussia, the more than probable conjunction of the Emperor of Austria with the other continental states, the accumulating force of the Russians in the Mediterranean, and above all the naval power of Great Britain, have shown the tyrant the fatality of his aims, at universal dominion, and convinced him that, having gained the top of the wheel,

the continuance of the war cannot raise him higher: whilst it might, and would most unquestionably, sink him at least a spoke or two if not hurl him down to the bottom. On these considerations we venture to predict, that before many months have elapsed, some overtures will be made for bringing about a General Peace. Having, however, outwitted us once, we hope that no such overtures will be accepted on our part, except on grounds more solid than the last peace was concluded.

Talleyrand has incurred so much ridicule, and excited so much suspicion, by his connexion with his memorable associates X. Y. Z. that he is determined for the future to transact all pecuniary business himself. He has, therefore, issued a decree, requiring all persons who have money matters to settle with the French government, or, in plain fact, bribes to offer, to apply at once to him. This decree is intended to extend to all Princes who want to purchase neutrality, as well as all individuals who wish to escape the Temple, or Cayenne.

December 21.

We mentioned yesterday that an order of Council had been issued for laying an Embargo upon all Spanish vessels in our harbors. The following is the copy of the order, which was sent by last night's post to the proper officers at all the out ports, and to the vice admirals of the maritime countries. The issuing of letters of marque is, we believe, only prevented by the non-arrival of Mr. Frere.

"At the Court at the Queen's Palace the 19th December, 1804.—Present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

"Whereas information has been received that an embargo has been ordered to be laid on all British ships in the ports of the kingdom of Spain: it is the day ordered by his Majesty, by and with the advice of the privy council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Spain, until further orders: And his Majesty is further pleased to order, that a general embargo or stop be made of all Spanish ships and vessels whatsoever, now within, or which shall hereafter come into any of the ports, harbors or roads, within the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland together with all persons and effects on board the said ships and vessels; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained.

"S. COTTRELL."

Yesterday morning the following notice was posted up at Lloyd's coffee-house:

"December 20.—An order was received at the custom-house this morning, to lay an embargo on all ships, of every description, bound to all ports of Spain."

We can state from the most respectable authority, the following interesting particulars, which evince the complete military of Bonaparte's favorite plan to isolate Great Britain from all continental connexions.—When the king of Prussia according to the repeated desire of Bonaparte in the beginning of the last month, for the fourth time, offered his mediation between Russia and France, to Alexander I. Prince Ozartowski the Russian minister of state, declared that, according to treaties then subsisting between the cabinet of St. Petersburg and that of St. James's, the Russian monarch could listen to no proposals of a nature to exclude England from negotiating in concert with Russia; it was added, that if the cabinet of Saint Cloud came forward with a plan for a general pacification, upon such a basis as would insure the continuance of a peace, and the rights and independence of Europe, the emperor of Russia would immediately order it to be communicated to the court of St. James's.

Yesterday Sir Sidney Smith had an audience of the Lords of the Admiralty, which lasted from 3 till 5 o'clock, and is supposed to have received a command.

The anxiety of the Parisians to have a fine day on the coronation of their usurper, is easily accounted for, as the French were always fond of Spectacles, in the midst of calamities; but the usurper himself wanted to dazzle the eyes of his slaves, and on the critical morning was disposed to cry out, with his bloody prototype Richard, "who saw the Sun to day?"

The Queen of 98 guns is arrived at Plymouth, from Sir T. Graves's Squadron off Rochefort and L'Orient, which she left all well on the 15th. The ships had weathered some very heavy gales without receiving any damage.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 20th ult. says, "I am sorry to inform you that all hopes of an accommodation with England is at an end. After all the expectation that was generally entertained here, Mr. Frere left this place for England on the 14th, and so much are we under the tyrannic controul of Bonaparte, that I have no hope of his return. On the 16th an order was issued for the detention of all British vessels in every port of Spain; and on the 18th an order was issued for every person, holding British merchandize, to deliver in a faithful statement of the same, which was followed by an order for its confiscation on the 20th; and I am sorry to say, that we hourly look for another order to arrest every British subject now in Spain, so completely under the power and orders of France is this ill fated country."

DOVER, December 16.

The American ship *Mon-exuma*, from Amsterdam, for Baltimore, put in here yesterday with the loss of her anchor. She left Amsterdam the 7th inst. when there were at New Diep five line of battle ships and three frigates.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

By the Flora in 36 days from London, we have received at the office of the Morning Chronicle a supply of London papers to the 17th January inclusive, from which we make copious and interesting extracts. The most material intelligence is the overture for peace made on the part of France, which is referred to in the king of G. Britain's speech.

The conduct to be pursued by England in consequence, produces much speculation, but that part of the king's speech which declines negotiation until other powers in Europe shall be consulted, with the general tenor of the speech, does not appear to favor the idea of peace being concluded. The French official Exposé, some material parts of which we give, seems to warrant the same opinion.

Vigorous preparations for prosecuting the war with France and Spain, are still making by Great Britain. Ten thousand additional seamen and marines are, it is stated, to be immediately raised.

Lord Henry Sidmouth, (late Mr. Adington, created a peer) is appointed Lord President of his majesty's council, in the room of the duke of Portland, who retires on account of ill health.

The French frigates *Dodon* and *Cybele*, from New-York, had arrived at a port in France.

The Archbishop of Canterbury died the 17th of January.

Bonaparte opened the session of the two legislative bodies on 27th December, with all the forms of royalty. He was seated on his throne, and the two branches of the legislature summoned to attend him. His speech was short, and the following are the material passages:—

"If the throne on which providence and the wishes of the nation have placed me be at all dear to my heart, it is only because it gives me the power of protecting and preserving the most sacred interests of the French people. Without a strong & paternal government, France would have had to dread the return of all the miseries which it has formerly endured. Imbecility in the supreme power is the greatest calamity that can befall a nation. Soldier or First consul I had only one sentiment: as Emperor I retain the same—and is my wish for the prosperity of the French people. I have been fortunate enough to contribute to this object by my victories, to consolidate it by treaties, to stem the torrent of civil discord, and to give the way for the restoration of manners, society and religion. If I am not cut off by death in the midst of my labors, I hope to be able to leave to posterity a recollection which will either serve for the example or the reproach of my successors.

"My ministers for the interior will lay before you a view of the state of the empire. The orators of my council of state will lay before you the different objects on which your deliberations are to be employed. I have given orders for presenting papers relative to the conduct of the ministers in the various departments. I congratulate you on the prosperous state of our finances. Great as the expences are, they are covered by the receipts. Vast as the preparations for the prosecution of the war in which we are engaged have been, I shall demand no new sacrifice of my people.

"It would have been sweet to me at so solemn an epoch, to look to the empire of peace throughout the world, but the political principles of our enemies, and their recent conduct towards Spain shew, sufficiently, with how much difficulty this can be attained. I have no wish further to extend the territories of France. I am only desirous of maintaining their integrity. I have no wish to exercise a domineering influence over Europe, but am not at all disposed to give up that which I have already acquired. No states shall be incorporated with the empire, but I shall not sacrifice my rights or the ties which attach me to the states which I have created.

"In elevating me to a throne, my people have engaged to make every effort which circumstances may require for the preservation of their prosperity and glory as well as mine. I am impressed with the fullest confidence in the national energy, and the affection with which the people regard me. Their dearest interests are the objects of my constant solicitude."

FRENCH EXPOSÉ.—The *Moniteur*, containing the official exposition of the state of France, was received at London on the 14th January, and had the effect to check the rise of the funds produced by the overtures of peace. A London paper mentions some of the most material articles in this official exposé. It was presented on the 30th December, four days after the opening of the legislative session.

The exposé notices the extremely flourishing state of the French finances, and of the whole interior arrangements of the French empire. It says—the electors and all the members of the Germanic body faithfully maintain the relations of benevolence and friendship that unite them with France—the Italian and Batavian republics are to have a definite organization—Prussia is the friend of France, and the emperor is anxious to seize every opportunity to deserve her friendship. We have gained Hanover, it says, and are more than ever in a condition to aim decisive blows at our enemies. Russia, it observes, has no other interest than to find in

her relations with France a necessary mart for her productions. The exposé acknowledges that France has lost all influence in the divan, and says, "May Turkey not learn, at the expense of her existence, that fear and uncertainty accelerate the downfall of empires, a thousand times more fatally than the dangers and losses of an unfortunate war."

Of Great Britain and the present war, it says, that "the treaty of Amiens furnishes the only terms on which peace will be made by the emperor, and that he will on no account suffer Great Britain to keep Malta."

A London ministerial paper remarks on the above, "If Bonaparte aside by this determination, peace is far distant. If England went to war because the treaty of Amiens was inadequate to render peace secure, we shall hardly consent to a second edition of that treaty. To the treaty of Amiens, therefore we cannot concede. We shall neither abandon Malta, nor consent to leave Holland in its present dependent condition."

LONDON, January 15.

The officer who was the bearer of the dispatches from France did actually sail for France on Thursday evening in the *Immortalite*. The weather was so boisterous on Friday that all communication with the shore was impracticable. But on Saturday he was landed at Boulogne.

His Majesty's Speech.

This day his majesty went in state to the House of Peers, where the Commons being commanded to attend, his majesty opened the session of parliament with the following most gracious speech from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,  
Since the end of the last session, the preparations of the enemy, for the invasion of this kingdom, have been continued with incessant activity, but no attempt has been made to carry their repeated menaces into effect.

The skill and intrepidity of my navy, the respectable and formidable state of my army and militia, the unabated zeal and improved discipline of a numerous volunteer force, and the general a dor man felt by all classes of my subjects, have indeed been sufficient to deter them from profane attempts and desperate enterprises.

While this spirit continues to animate the country, and its voluntary exertions for its own defence subsist in their full vigor, we need not fear the consequences of the most powerful efforts on the part of the enemy. But let us never forget that our security has arisen from the resolution with which we have met and provided against the danger, and that it can be preserved only by steady perseverance and unremitting activity.

The conduct of the court of Spain, evidently under the predominant influence and controul of France, compelled me to take prompt and decisive measures to guard against the effects of hostility. I have at the same time endeavored, as long as it was possible, to prevent the necessity of a rupture, but in consequence of the refusal of satisfactory explanation, my minister quitted Madrid, and war has since been declared by Spain against this country.

I have directed a copy of the manifests which I have caused to be prepared on this occasion to be laid before you, together with such papers as are necessary to explain the discussions which have taken place between me and the court of Madrid. You will, I trust, be convinced by them, that my forbearance has been carried to the utmost extent which the interest of my opinions would admit; and while I lament the situation of Spain, involved in hostilities contrary to its true interests I rely with confidence on your vigorous support in a contest which can be attributed only to the unfortunate prevalence of French counsels.

The general conduct of the French government on the continent of Europe has been marked by the utmost violence and outrage, and has shewn a wanton defiance of the rights of neutral territories, of the acknowledged privileges of accredited ministers, and of the established principles of the laws of nations.

Notwithstanding these transactions so repugnant to every sentiment of moderation and justice, I have recently received a communication from the French government, containing professions of a pacific disposition.

I have in consequence expressed my earnest desire to embrace the opportunity of restoring the blessings of peace, on such grounds as may be consistent with the permanent safety and interest of my dominions; but I am confident you will agree with me that those objects are closely connected with the general security of Europe. I have therefore not thought it right to enter into any more particular explanation, without previous communication with those powers on the continent with whom I am engaged in confidential intercourse and connection, with a view to that important object; and especially with the Emperor of Russia, who has given the strongest proofs of the wife and dignified sentiments by which he is animated, and of the warm interest which he takes in the safety and independence of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for the public service to be laid before you; I regret the necessity of any additional burthens being imposed on my people, but I am sure you will be sensible how much their future happiness, depend on the vigor of our exertions, and that in the mode of raising the supplies, you will contribute your anxiety for the support of public credit, and for restraining, as much as possible, the accumulation of the national debt.

My Lords and gentlemen,

In considering the great efforts and sacrifices which the nature of the contest requires, it is a peculiar satisfaction to me to observe the many proofs of the internal wealth and prosperity of the country. It will, I am sure, be your great object to maintain and improve these advantages, and at the same time to take all such measures as by enabling me to promote the war with vigor, may afford the best prospect of bringing it to a safe and honorable termination.

JANUARY 17.

On Friday morning a cartel from the Texel with 112 English prisoners from the different prisons of Holland, landed at Scarborough.

CAPTURES.—The *Illustrious*, has taken the *Tuente Hermosa*, from Lima, with nearly one million dollars. The *Lively*, captain Hammond, has taken the *St. Miguel* from Amoa, in Cadiz & sent her to Cork. She is laden with 200,000 dollars, several boxes of plate, 2000 hides of indigo, and a quantity of cochineal. The *Lucy*, (juggler) has sent in the *St. Andero*, with 150,000 dollars, plate, indigo, cochineal, &c. several other valuable captures are made.

JANUARY 18.

Seldom a day passes without hearing of some rich captures from the Spaniards. Another Spanish ship richly laden, from the Havanna, has been sent into Plymouth, and more are expected; upwards of forty fail of vessels from the Havanna having been spoken within 16 days ago off the Western Isles. They had not the least idea of war.

The Spanish ship taken by the *Lively* arrived at Cove; her name is the *San Miguel*, from Honduras, & her cargo consists of indigo, and 78 boxes, containing 200,000 dollars, besides several boxes of wrought gold and silver, valued altogether at 200,000 sterling.

Messengers we believe, have been sent off to Petersburg, Berlin, and Stockholm with the information of the pacific overture from France, and with copies of his Majesty's speech; and the address of both houses of parliament. The speech and the intelligence that both houses had unanimously agreed to address his Majesty upon it, were, as we stated yesterday, sent off to Paris immediately after the rising of the two houses on Tuesday evening. In the dispatch from M. Talleyrand, it is understood that a copy of Bonaparte's speech, upon opening the legislature, was inclosed.

It is not difficult to predict what the answer to our communication to the courts of Petersburg and Berlin will be. They will advise negotiation. But that answer cannot be expected to be received in less than two months. In the mean time it is extremely probable that Bonaparte will either notice our answer to him in the *Moniteur*, or will transmit another dispatch to us.

JANUARY 19.

Price of stock this day at one o'clock; Cons for money 61 1/2—Ditto, for Jan. 61 1/2—For Feb. 62 1/2—Reduced 60 1/2.

Private letters from Spain state that the people are very much dissatisfied with the conduct of their Government, and that the PRINCE OF PEACE becomes every day more obnoxious, not only to the multitude but to the nobility, who consider him as the servile agent of Bonaparte in Spain.

One of these communications states, that the Prince of Asturias, aided by the old castilian Nobles, has determined to oppose the baleful influence of the Prince of Peace in the State; and that the latter, being of course supported by the French interest had determined to make a grand stand against his Royal Highness.

By accounts received from off Brest, it appears that there are twenty five sail of the line besides frigates, now lying in that harbour, completely fitted, and ready for sea.

The brig *Apello*, laden with hides, tallow, and three chests of dollars, from the river la Plata, captured by the *Fisgard* frigate, was spoke with in lat. 52, long. 16 20; being leaky, and having only seven people on board, intended making some port on the North west of Ireland. On Wednesday at night the ship *Edward* arrived in the port of Limerick from Dublin; about 10 days previously, in lat. 52, long. 18, she fell in with a Spanish ship from the River Plata; laden with hides, dollars, &c. prize to his majesty's ship *Fisgard*, with a signal of distress. Notwithstanding the sea was running very high, the *Edward* boarded her, and took out the Lieutenant of the *Fisgard* and eleven seamen. Shortly after she went down.

PLYMOUTH, January 15.—Came in the *Mercury* Spanish ship, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Cadiz laden with hides, &c. and a quantity of dollars, captured by the *Phoenix*, of 36 guns.

January 16.

Came in the Spanish ship *Pedro*, of St. Sebastian, from Montevideo, bound to Corunna, laden with hides and tallow, and is very valuable; she was captured on the 12th inst. and sent in by the *Republic* of 74 guns.

The cargo of *Santa Maria* from the Havanna for Ferral and Corunna, captured by the *Phoenix* of 44 guns, captain Baker, is very valuable, and contains 10,000 dollars, several hundred ounces of gold, in dust and ingots, horn tips, 140 bales of cotton, 150 bales of fine wool, 1400 hides in their hair, 100 lbs of salted beef, 35 sheets of copper, and 100 quintals of cocoa.