AMERICAN,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

Daily 7, and Gazette 5 dollars per annum.

BY PECHIN & FRAILEY.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1805.

BALTIMORE *Price Current.*

CORRECTED WSEKLY.

ARTICLES.		quant. d.	c.	Value. d.	c.
BEEF, northern mess,	bbl	12	50	13	
——, cargo, No. 1,	—	11	50		
——, ——, 2,	—	9	50		
BACON - - -	lb		14		15
BUTTER, for exportation,	—		20		23
CHEESE, American, -	—		12		14
——, English best, -	—		40		
FLAX SEED, rough, -	bush.	1	50	*Imp*	
——, cleansed, -	cask	15	50		
* FLOUR, superfine, -	bbl.	10	50	10	57
——, fine, -	—	10		10	50
——, middlings,	—	9	50	10	
——, rye, -	—	6		6	50
GIN American, - -	gal.		67		70
GRAIN, Indian corn,	bush.		98	1	
Wheat, (Virg.)	—	1	25	1	50
Do. (Md.)	—	1	36	2	
Rye, —	—	none			
Barley, —	—		80	1	
Clover seed	—	8	50	9	
Oats, —	—		45		50
HEMP, (country,) - -	lb.		8		9
HOPS do. - - -	—		4		6
HOG LARD do. -	—		18		
LEATHER, (soal) - -	—		20		22
MEAL, corn, kiln dried	bbl.	5	50		
PORK, northern mess -	—	19		*Cult*	
cargo, No. 1,	—	18			
2, - -	—	17	50		
Baltimore (packed,)	—	18			
Southern, 2d.	—	16			
——, 3d.	—	15			
PLAISTER PARIS, French,	ton	none			
Scotia -		10	50	scarce	
PORTER, American, -	doz.	1	25		
RICE, per 100 lb. - - -		5	50		
SOAP, American, white,	—		10		12
do brown,	—		10		
Castile, - -	—		15		16
SALT PETRE rough -	—		25	none	
refined - -	—		30		37
SALT, St Ubes, - -	bush.	none		*Cargo price.*	
Lisbon, -	—		65		
Cadiz, - -	—		60		
Liverpool, blown,	—		80		
Turks Island, -	—	none			
Isle of May - -	—	none			
SHOT, of all sizes, -	cwt.	12	50		
TOBACCO, Maryland,					
Kitefoot pr. 100 lb.					
Fine yellow † 1st	—	7	50	8	
Fine colbury, 1st.	—	7			
Potomak, 1st	—	5		5	50
East Shore, 1st.	—	4	50	5	
Virginia fat,	—	7			
middling,	—	5	50		
Rappahannock,	—	4		4	50
Georgia,	—	6	50		
TALLOW, American -	—		14		15
WAX bees, - -	lb.		35		36
WHISKEY, - -	gal.		50		55

*Store prices. *Sales dull.*

†Second qualities of fine and colory are 2 dollars less, Potowmac & Eastern-Shore one dollar less.

AVERAGE PRICE OF STOCKS
THIS WEEK.

8 per cents,	101a106
6 do.	91
3 do	56
Navy 6 per cents	96a99
Louisiana, do.	*none at market*
U. S. Bank Stock,	135 *per cent.*
Maryland Bank Stock,	400
Baltimore Bank Stock,	390 a 400
Union Bank of Maryland,	98
Alexandria Bank,	*none at market*
Columbia do	*no sales*
Potowmac do.	
Baltimore Insurance shares,	
Maryland do.	
Marine, do.	
Chesapeake, do.	
Union, do.	
Water Stock,	*par*

Corrected by T BARKLIE, Broker.

Baltimore Theatre.

Mr. Cooper's Third Night.
To Morrow Evening, May 3
Will be presented a celebrated Play, in 5 acts, (Written by Kotzebue) called

The Virgin of the Sun.

Being the first of
SPANIARDS IN PERU; OR THE DEATH OF ROLLA.

To which will be added, a Musical Farce, in 2 acts, called

The Flitch of Bacon;

Or, the custom of Dunmow Priory.
BOX one Dollar, PIT three fourths of a Dollar
May 2

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, on Friday evening last, the 26th instant, *Frederick Guntrow*, one of the German redemptioners per the Hamburgsh p Emanuel, about 5 feet 9 inche high, short light hair and eyes, round face and pitted with the small pox. Had on when he went away, a nankeen jacket and blue pantaloons, and was seen on Saturday morning about two miles from town, on the Little York road, with a small bundle in his hand. Whoever will give information, apprehend and secure him shall receive the above rewaad.

CH: & FR: YOUNG.

May 1 d6t

Patton & Jones,

No. 83, Market street,

HAVE imported in the Ship London Packet, via Philadelphia, a choice collection of Chamber, Country House and Table Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, Capped and Jewelled and Plain, Clock Movements, Clock Dials, and an extensive assortment of Clock and Watch Makers' Tools and Materials, equal in quality to any ever offered for sale in this city.

May 2 d10

The Farmer.

PEACH TREES.—A gentleman in Pennsylvania took the following method to preserve peach trees from being injured by worms, caterpillars, &c. He cleared away the gum that issues out of the tree affected by the worm, strewed a little of brimstone round the root, and covered it with fine mould that it might not blow away, yet so that the sun might operate through and cause the brimstone to fumigate, which destroyed the worms. One pound of brimstone is sufficient for near two hundred trees. The sulphur is also destructive to caterpillars. To destroy them, the end of a pole or stick is split and a few lighted brimstone matches inserted, and the pole held under the nests. A pole thus lighted will serve for 3 or 4 nests.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, March 3

NEW OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

It has been confidently reported during the week that Bonaparte has not remitted his efforts to fix upon the British Cabinet the stigma of rejecting all overtures to pacification, and persisting to continue the war in spite of the willingness of France to open a negociation for concluding it. These intrigues for pacification are very masterly political stratagems, and have something in them of artifice and cunning beyond even the usual stretch of the Cabinet of St. Cloud. The Emperor of the French perceives the industry with which England is beating up for allies in all parts of the continent, and is desirous to forestal her in the market, not by converting the powers to whom she applies into neutrals or warlike auxiliaries or herself, but by infusing into them a prejudice against the cause of England, and representing that there is nothing which Great Britain and her allies can hope to conquer by arms, which he is no wishing to bestow upon them by friendly negociation.

Whilst we therefore are hunting abroad for assistance to prosecute the war, the Emperor very cunningly attacks us with confederacies to recommend and awe us into peace; for upon whatever motives he may desire it, we are persuaded his sincere wish is peace. Not, indeed, that we would insinuate any miraculous conversion of his mind or that it is not occupied as usual, with plans for the subjugation of this country—that its destruction does not, as usual supply the vision of his morning dreams, and compose him to his evening sleep; but that he finds it convenient to change his plan of attack, and revert to the more secure and tried means of pacification.

Bonaparte has ever found peace the most favourable time of conquest; then continues his destructive way, progress unchecked and unobserved, and whilst the rest of Europe is lulled in the slumber of inaction, and lays down its head in confidence upon the faith of treaties and guarantees, he spreads the net of a relentless despotism around her, and destroys her freedom and independence in the moment of imagined security—

Excipit incantum, patriumque obtruncat ad aras.

Who but recollects the fearful interval between the peace of Amiens and the breaking out of the present war? In that interval, Bonaparte obtained more than by his success at Marengo, or that of his rival, Moreau, at Hohenlinden. During that fatal period, he established himself in the sovereignty of France; he established himself First Consul for life with the right of naming his successor; he extinguished the hopes of the Royalists by the form which he gave to the new constitution; he possessed himself of Italy and Switzerland; he rivetted the chains of Holland and Spain, and was preparing to give a very formidable character to his maritime and colonial exertions.

We made war with him and what has he done since? He has been crowned Emperor! but this has added nothing to his real power; for so long as he exercised dominions over the faculties of the country, it was of little consequence what title he should give himself.

It is thus evident that he hopes to do more by peace than by war and if we had suffered him to give his own interpretation of the word PEACE, he would have kept terms with us as long as we liked his is precisely the state of things which he desires; he wants us to recal our fleets into harbor, to remit the mercantile obstructions of the sea, and raise the siege of the coast; for it cannot be dissembled that the severest mortification he has hitherto experienced has been the extensive blockade we have undertaken of the whole line of coast from Hamburgh to the bay of Naples

At present, if we are to believe the members of the tribunate, and the representations of Talleyrand, the war with England is only thought effective as waged against her finance. It has been sufficiently proved how unlikely it is that any DEFICIT or disturbances in our finances will co-operate with the views of Bonaparte. This hope he must give up, and revert to his old stratagems of pacification, which if he can enforce by any means, his success, though tardy, will be secure.

It is reported that our Secretary of Foreign Affairs has received a very important communication from the Prussian Minister: It is likewise reported that the King of Prussia has evinced a desire to second the negociation made by Bonaparte for Peace, and has recommended to our Cabinet a reception of the overtures.

That the king of Prussia should endeavour to enforce these proposals, is not at all incredible, because it is the object of Bonaparte to persuade all the continental powers that he desires peace with England, and Prussia is well known to be immediately within the reach of his influence.

The king of Prussia, has, doubtless, been consulted by the English Cabinet, on the means of retrieving affairs on the Continent, and it is generally believed, that his language held out no hopes of co-operation. Indeed when we talk of restoring the balance of power, we make a proposal to the continental States which they are not likely to relish, & in which they cannot join; for a restoration of the destroyed balance would fall heavily upon France alone. Who has destroyed the balance more than the king of Prussia, by the partition of Poland? Who more than the emperor of Russia, by the recent possession of the republic of the Seven Isles, and abridgement of the Ottoman consequence, which was so necessary for a balance in the scale? Who again, has destroyed it more than Austria, by annihilating the Republic of Venice, and thus, instead of leaving Italy to balance itself by its own little Republic and kingdom, converting it into a kind of *commonage* to be shared amongst every kingdom who could get possession.

When we talk therefore, of restoring the balance of Europe, we hold a language equally unpleasing to friends and foes, and amuse ourselves with an impracticable theory.

All we can attempt are specific and defined purposes such as the restoration of the independence of Holland and Switzerland, and the reconquest of the Netherlands; but these are plans in which Prussia has no interest; or, if she has any, can only have one opposed to the claims of Austria.

It is very probable therefore, that Prussia should recommend peace, because, in fact she has almost a detached interest from the quarrel. Prussia is a new power; the balance of power was never made with a view to her; at the period when that system was established, Prussia was never begotten or dreamt of; we may even venture to say that she owes her present eminence to its perpetual infractions; she has cribbed from one and conquered from another and lived upon the common booty of them all.

If Prussia, therefore, has joined to recommend the overture of Bonaparte, we can only say that it is so far unpleasant as it makes us utterly despond of all assistance from her, and at the same time, involves us in that disagreeable dilemma of sacrificing the essential interests of the kingdom, or rejecting her proposal.

Our ministers, therefore, have now a call upon them for diplomatic dexterity, and Lord Mulgrave will have as fair a field for his genius as he could wish.

NEW-YORK, April 30.

It will be seen by turning to the marine head, that on the 6th inst. the French squadron, lately in the West Indies, were on their return to France. Having landed about 400 troops at Martinique, they went to the City of St Domingo, where they left the remainder, and immediately proceeded on their return home.

We learn by the brig Vidoni from Martinique, that a French frigate had just arrived there with dispatches and with advices of a fleet of 22 sail of men of war having sailed from France for the West Indies, but that most of them had put back in a gale.—This fleet must have been that from Toulon, the particulars of whose sate we have been advised of through the French papers. The destination of the Toulon fleet was not before known; but it now appears they *were* bound to the West Indies. They will now most probably be kept in port by the British blockading squadron.

Accounts from New Orleans to the 4th of April, are received by the Lyon, captain Donavan, arrived yesterday morning. Papers to that date, contain no news. Our Correspondent informs, "The Louisiana Bank went into operation this day. The Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States has arrived and purchased a house for the institution. —An Insurance Company, with a capital of 700,000 dollars, is now open for subscriptions in that city.

We understand that capt. Shaw, who takes the command of the frigate John Adams in room of capt. Chauncey, yesterday received sailing orders, and will herefore proceed to the Mediterranean as soon as possible. The two gun boats in this port, and one from Philadelphia, expected here in a day or two, will accompany the frigate. Another division of four gun boats have probably sailed for the Mediterranean from Hampton Roads, consisting of two from Washington, one from Baltimore, and one from Norfolk. The boats from Charleston and Boston will follow as soon as possible.

From our London Journals by the Oneida Chief we see that four "Biographical Memoirs" of BETTY, the juvenile Roscius, have already appeared.

Little did we suppose that when the genial influence of spring had overcome the rigours of a tedious and distressing winter on shore, our fellow creatures on the ocean were doomed to endure the awful suffering which it was our painful task to detail in yesterdays paper. We cannot reflect without shuddering on the melancholy fate of those who found a sudden and a watery grave; but the horror excited by this consideration is perhaps sunk in the fear which fills our breasts when we think on the perilous situation of the *long boat* with thirty eight hapless persons on board. With what anxiety must the friends of these unfortunates wait for intelligence of their fate!

The Oneida Chief, our readers will recollect, was also in the most imminent danger from the ice: Some of her passengers when they got safe on shore actually shed tears for joy.

Captain Perkins, who arrived at this port yesterday in the brig Dove from St. Thomas and Trinidad, informs us, that on the 5th of April, in lat. 19 45, long 66 20, at 6 P. M. he fell in with the French West India squadron, consisting of four ships of the line, four frigates, a brig, and a schooner; and that at one o'clock, P. M. on the following day, in lat. 20 5, long. 66 45, he lost sight of them. They were steering a northern course, and he supposes they were returning to France.

Capt. P. has favoured us with the following state of the markets:

At St. Thomas—Flour dull at 16 dolls. Wine fine lumber 24, pitch 36, prime beef 10, pork 14, claret 12 to 24 dollars per cask, coffee 26 to 28, and in demand.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

Yesterday arrived, the ship Two Brothers, captain Ellis, in 16 days from St. Kitts, and informs, that admiral Cochrane, with 6 ships of the line and three frigates were arrived there, in pursuit of the French fleet that not finding them in those seas, he had dispatched 4 ships of the line 3 frigates and an armed brig to the Leeward Islands, to form a junction with those already there, and with the remainder, he means to cruise to windward; so, that he must have given up the pursuit of the French fleet, and only means to guard the British Islands.

The account of the arrival of admiral Graves as mentioned in the afternoon papers of yesterday is incorrect—It was only reported at St Kitts, that such a fleet was spoke with, and therefore might be expected.

From the St. Kitts papers furnished by favour of a mercantile-house, we have the following more particular account of the arrival of Admiral Cochrane:—

BASSETERRE, April 9

We are happy in being enabled to congratulate the public, and the inhabitants of the British West Indies in general, on the arrival of our much wished-for reinforcement, under the command of Rear Admiral Cochrane, and the consequent annihilation of the short lived superiority of the Enemy in these seas:—The Inhabitants of this Island were seriously alarmed yesterday morning on the appearance of several ships of war to the southward, which, not having communicated with the shore, created a suspicion, that they were the enemy—The militia assembled soon after the alarm was raised, and as the ships seemed to stand towards the Garrison of Brimstone-Hill, they immediately prepared to proceed hither, and were actually on the way, when the cause of the alarm was made known by captain Jennings, of the Blanche privateer, who went from Nevis on board one of them, the Unicorn Frigate, and was informed, that the squadron was that of Admiral Cochrane, consisting of six sail of the line, and three frigates—Expresses were immediately sent after the militia with the above pleasing intelligence when they returned to town. The squadron continued under a press of sail to the westward in which direction four ships were seen from Brimstone-Hill, which it was supposed they were in chase of. The four ships here mentioned, are supposed to be armed merchantment homeward bound from Demerara, as one which arrived here yesterday evening from that colony for a load, failed in company with four others homeward bound.

We have not learnt the names of all the ships of the above squadron, but the following are among them.

St. George	98 guns
Northumberland	74
Eagle	74
Unicorn	32

We have the pleasure of adding that the above squadron is only a part of the reinforcement which arrived at Barbadoes, an equal force remaining at that Island.

APRIL 10.

On Friday last, two mail boats arrived here, one with mails from St. Vincents & Grenada, for the homeward bound Packet the Princess Elizabeth, which has not yet called here. The other brought the 1st February mail, the papers by which are down to the 9th of that month

A letter from St. Bartholomews to a gentleman in this Island, mentions the arrival there of a vessel from Martinique, the captain of which, an intelligent man, gave the following account.—"An express had arrived from France, which says, that a war with that nation and America is inevitable.—Bonaparte has officially demanded 30 millions of dollars, the amount of coffee, &c. carried from St. Domingo to the continent"—The St. Bartholomew paper of Saturday last mentions the above intelligence as a report, with the addition that a similar demand will be made on the Danish Islands by the French commanders in a few days.

HAGERSTOWN, April 16

On Wednesday morning last, a small detachment of soldiers, under the command of captain M'Clellan, marched through this town, on their way to St. Louis, in Upper Louisiana.

American.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1805.

Gun-boat No. 5 commanded by Lieut. Harrison, sailed from this port on the 1st day of May, to join the American squadron in the Mediterranean. She sails remarkably fast—and, we are informed, with the wind right a head, in two tacks, she cleared the fort

Gun-boats Nos. 4 and 10, commanded by lieutenants Henly and Conner, have also sailed from Washington, and will be joined, at Norfolk, by No. 5.

Capt. Reynolds, who arrived at Charleston the 18th ultimo. in 10 days from Havanna informs, that two days before he sailed, an English sloop of war, which has been cruizing off that port for some time past landed a number of men and took the fort at *Mariel* (a small place to leeward of Havanna) by storm. They took and destroyed, a considerable quantity of coffee, &c. &c. This attack was made, in consequence of that fort having fired at a flag of truce, which had been sent to Havanna a short time previous by the sloop of war.

The following letter is copied from a New Providence paper of the 17th instant received at this office:

Nassau, (N. P.) April 15, 1805.

SIR,

IN compliance with your request I send you the following:

I left Havanna on the 18 of March, in the ship Rhode Island, of Warren, bound for Warren at 3, P. M took my departure from the Pan of Mantanzas, blowing heavy, under reefed topsails and courses, steering my course north close hauled on a wind; half past 8, the same evening, found my ship on shore near Key West, on the coast of Florida. I had on board as passengers, captain Pingham, captain Bowen, and Mr. George Frick, of New York, and Mr. James Read of Jamaica.

The hull of the ship lost, rigging and sails, and part of her cargo saved.

Yours, &c.

CALEB EDDY.

Mr. Wilson.

COMMUNICATION.—The want of salt during this season of the fisheries at the middle and lower sein landings on Potomack, has been a serious evil to the fish-buyers, as well as the makers up for foreign markets—It has been sold as high as 13 shillings and 4 pence, to 2 dollars per bushel and some of the landings have given up hauling at a time when 100 and 120 000 herrings were taking at a haul, the 25th and 26th of April. The shad fishery has been but very trifling at any of the landings. [*Wash Fed.*]

Departed this life on Sunday evening last the 28th instant, Mrs. URYITH FRENCH, aged 71 years 10 months and 26 days, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude. In the death of this lady, her friends and relations have to lament the loss of an affectionate mother a kind neighbour, and a good christian.

Died on Sunday evening last, Mrs LOUISA HARVEY TILDEN, wife of Dr. TILDEN, of Kent county, Maryland, and third daughter of SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, esq. of Annapolis. Although she is departed from her family, the remembrance of her merits will never be obliterated from the minds of those who were privileged with an acquaintance with her.—The various characters of life, which she filled, she always adorned, and rendered by the splendour of her example, virtue more lovely. As a child, her filial obedience was incessant, and the result not of fear—but of love and respect. As a wife, her tenderness and affection made her still more valued and steemed.—She will ever live in the memory of her surviving partner the fondness, of a father, and the regard of all her friends—Her munificence, virtue, and piety, were ornaments to her family, and the whole circle in which she moved.

How lov'd, how honour'd once avails thee not,
To whom related, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be!

SNAPPING AND BLOCK

TURTLE SOUP

To be served up THIS DAY at 12 o'clock.

ALSO,

Codfish tongue and sounds at 1 o'clock.

☞ *Cod Tongues and Sounds for sale by the gallon.*

ENOCH BAYLEY.
No. 38, Market Space.

May 3.