

**AMERICAN,**  
A D  
**Commercial Daily Advertiser.**  
Daily 7, and Gazette 5 dollars per annum.  
By PECHIN & FRAILEY.  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1805.

**LADIES'**  
**Leghorn Straw Bonnets.**  
An Elegant Assortment, constantly for Sale at  
**ROBERT DUNN'S**  
Whole Sale and Retail Millinery Store,  
No. 34, MARKET-STREET.  
Bonnets Pressed.  
April 18 d

**Joseph C. White,**  
No. 61, MARKET-STREET,  
Has just opened, a handsome assortment of  
**Dry Goods,**  
Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.  
May 20. d

**J. Campbell White & Sons,**  
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,  
20 puncheons strong 4th proof Jamaica RUM } entitled to drawback  
6 boxes fine 4-4 wide Irish LINENS }  
may 16 d

**To Let,**  
AN excellent two story brick HOUSE next door to G. G. Presbury, esq. Possession will be given on the 27th of June next. Apply to  
**ENOCH & JESSE LEVERING.**  
may 27 d

**Jno. Campbell White & Sons.**  
Have received for sale,  
104 bags first quality Pimento, entitled to drawback  
10 pipes Red Wine  
may 25 d

**To Let,**  
A THREE story brick dwelling HOUSE on Liberty and German-streets, adjoining Congress Hall, now occupied by captain Welsh. For terms apply to Reiskicker and Fite, 226, Baltimore-street.  
**CORNELIUS H. GIST.**  
march 15 d

**Jno. Campbell White & Sons,**  
Have just received, for Sale,  
50 quarter casks Sherry Wine  
27 puncheons strong 4th proof Jamaica Rum  
20 hhds. first quality Jamaica Sugar.  
East-street.  
April 17 d

**Robinson and Sprigg,**  
No. 8, Cumberland Row,  
HAVE for sale, by wholesale and retail, Real Cognac and French brandy  
Peach and Apple do  
Jamaica, Antigua, and St. Vincent rum  
Loaf and brown sugars  
Rice, coffee, tea, chocolate, spices, &c.  
Also,  
Glass and earthen ware  
Iron pots and Dutch ovens  
Also,  
100 barrels fine and superfine flour  
Gin cases and demijohns  
55 hhds bright Patuxent tobacco.  
may 28 d

**Jno. Campbell White & Sons,**  
Have for sale,  
50 casks patent shot assorted  
46 casks bar lead  
400 kegs white lead, ground in oil  
25 casks red lead  
10 barrels dry white lead  
200 chests hyson skin tea  
150 ditto young hyson ditto  
50 ditto hyson tea  
25 chests and boxes gunpowder, tea of the first quality  
60 quarter casks sherry wine  
100 pipes, half pipes and quarter casks, L. P. Tenerife wine  
50 pipes old Cognac brandy, 4th proof  
30 casks roll brimstone  
500 pounds nutmegs  
100 barrels prime beef  
30 casks London refined salt petre  
1000 pounds indigo  
100 lbs ground ginger  
MAY 10 d

**Michael Graham,**  
No. 77, MARKET-STREET,  
HAS JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE,  
50 hhds INDIA GOODS, consisting of  
Burton and company Gurrahs, Mameodides,  
Sannas, Cossas, &c. &c.  
1200 pieces blue nanken  
1000 yellow do.  
1 case red book muslin & handkerchiefs  
1 do. white and black willow squares  
2 do. Nuns' threads  
100 pieces scarlet Bandanas  
5 cases chintz and calicoes  
1 do 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins  
2 do 4-4 and 7-8 Irish linens  
1 do brown Holland  
1 do white Platillas  
1 do seneshaws, assorted.  
A few superb 6-4 Damask Silk Shawls, of the first quality.  
He has also on Hand,  
A general assortment of DRY GOODS  
The greater part of these goods are entitled to drawback.  
April 27.

**James Biscoe,**  
No. 21, Colver-street  
HAS received, by the Fame from Liver-  
pool,  
HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF  
**Hardware, Cutlery,**  
**BRASS & JAPANNED WARES,**  
Spades and Shovels  
Anvils and Vices  
Frying Pans and Sad Irons  
Brass and Iron Wire, No. 1 to 25  
On hand from former importations,  
Waldron's prime Grass & Cradling Scythes  
Bramble Scythes and Sickles  
Broad and Narrow Hoes  
London and Bristol Pewter  
And daily expects a complete assortment of  
fine and coarse, seine and sewing TWINE, all  
of which will be sold low, for cash, or on the  
usual credit to punctual customers.  
may 14 d

**BOSTON, June 6.**  
**FROM LISBON.**  
A letter to a respectable mercantile house in this town, dated Lisbon, 20th April, 1805, states, that in consequence of the heavy importations of grain and flour, and the intelligence received from Spain of the fall of their markets, the prices of those articles continue to fall still lower. The anxiety to sell, manifested by several holders of grain increasing, with the reluctance of the dealers to purchase, are causes of many sales being made at very reduced prices, and it is difficult to foresee at what point they may stop. A cargo of *Indian Corn* has been disposed of at 400 rs. per alq. on board; and *Flour* is offered at 9 a 9200 rs. per barrel, which cost in America 13 dollars. The weather continues very favorable for our harvest, and prices are not likely to revive during the summer.  
A report prevailed at Lisbon, about the middle of April, that American affairs at the court of Madrid, wore an unfavorable aspect.

*From London.*  
The Diana, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool has furnished us with a paper containing London dates to the 22d of April; but they yield us very little intelligence, in addition to our former stock of European advices.  
The expedition which failed on the 20th April, is said to consist of 50 vessels, with 5000 troops on board, & very large quantities of ammunition, ordnance and stores of every description. The armament is to be strengthened by a part of the blockading squadron off Brest.  
Lord Hawkesbury is said to have declined the office of first lord of the admiralty.

**NEW YORK, June 6.**  
The ship Friendship, Davis, has arrived at Boston from Lisbon. A letter received by her, dated the 22d of April, says, "The French and Spanish fleets are in motion. The British fleet, unable to cope with that of France and Spain combined, contents itself for the present with now and then appearing in sight, and is waiting for the return of Lord Nelson from Egypt. The Agents are committing depredations upon the Portuguese commerce, and this Government has dispatched a fleet to attack them." The ship Brutus, Prendergrast, for New York, was to sail from Lisbon the 4th of May.

A letter from Liverpool dated the 3d May, received by the John Morgan, says, "Upland Cotton is this day sold at 18d. and from present appearances we should not be surprised to see it at 16d. shortly."

Capt. Clark of the brig Merchants, arrived on Saturday, from Honduras, informs, that the same restriction, in the exportation of mahogany, is still continued, and that further instructions have been transmitted to Capt. Gordon, the superintendant, to allow no greater quantity of Logwood, to be shipped in American bottoms, than two tons, to every ten thousand feet of mahogany, in consequence of which order the Merchant was refused a clearance, and was compelled to land all the logwood she had on board, although laden before the receipt of the instruction. Lumber, provisions, and naval stores, are permitted to an entry, other articles are deemed contraband, and will subject the vessel and cargo to seizure.—The following is published by the request of Capt. Clark.—On my outward bound passage, was cast away on the northern triangles represented in all the drafts I have seen, to lay in N. lat. 19 5, w. long. 89. I have therefore to remark, that had the said draft been accurate, I should have escaped the danger I so earnestly endeavored to avoid.—From the actual observations I have made, together with captain Ross, of the schooner Hancock, who, by the same error, was also run on the same reef; the north end of the Triangles are in north lat. 18 49, so that they do not extend as far north by 21 miles, as are represented; also, that the small key on the same shoal, called Sand Key, being the south end, extends 18 miles more to the south than represented by the charts. During the time capt. Clark was employed saving the cargo, a d putting it on board the wreckers, he has much to complain of the ill treatment he received of the pillage committed on the cargo.  
I am requested by Mr. Mount, a native of New York, with a regular protection, granted by John Keble, to make public, that he is now detained on board the British sloop of war Swift, captain Wright, on the Honduras station; for whose liberation application was made, but to no effect.

By the arrival of the brig Industry, Vaughan, in 25 days from Montego Bay, we have received Jamaica papers to the 11th of May inclusive, from which we have made such extracts as appear most interesting.—Capt. V. informs that on the 25th May, in lat. 23 37, long. 85 15, he was brought to by his Majesty's ship Mercury, of 28 guns, who informed him that they were six weeks from Gibraltar, with dispatches for the different islands, in consequence of the Toulon fleet being out—the boarding officer said they watched the Toulon fleet, until it entered Cadz harbour—May 24, lat. 23, 34, long. 83 22, was brought to and boarded by the Imperial frigate La Gloire, of 44 guns from Guadaloupe, on a secret expedition, having a French general, and a number of troops on board.—Captain V. learnt they were bound to the Havanna, where they expected to meet the French fleet.

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE—By the ship John Morgan, London papers to the first of May, are received in the office of the Morning Chronicle. We select the most interesting articles.**  
**LONDON, April 25.**  
An incorrect copy of Mr. Pitt's letter, pressing an attendance of the members of the House of Commons this evening, having been circulated, we subjoin a faithful copy of the note in question:  
SIR,  
"As business of the utmost importance will come under the consideration of Parliament, immediately after the recess, I take the liberty of earnestly requesting your attendance on the 25th instant.  
I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most faithful servant,  
W. PITT.

Downing street, April 20, 1805.  
What the particular object of this important business may be, we are not accurately informed; but we have reason to presume that it is connected with a plan about to be submitted to the house by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the appointment of various Commissioners (upon the plan and model of Lord St. Vincent's, but with enlarged powers) extending through the army and ordnance, to the Post Office, and all the principal departments of the civil administration.  
The paymaster of the Ordnance has already received orders to restore all balances in his possession; and we have been informed that irregularities in other offices have been lately checked and suspended.  
We have reason to believe that another expedition of considerable magnitude, is about to be fitted out, upon the object of which it would be idle at present to speculate. The following ships have been ordered to get ready immediately for foreign service:  
Deadraughts, Foudroyant, Barfleur, Windsor Castle, Ramilles, Tonnant, Warrior, Mars, Minotaur, Bellerophon, Illustrious and Colofus.  
Sir Charles Middleton, Bart. has been appointed to succeed Lord Melville as first lord of the admiralty. Sir Charles being an officer of first rate talents, of great experience, and distinguished gallantry, his appointment to such an elevated situation cannot fail of affording very great satisfaction. He will be called to the House of Peers by the title of Lord Barham, of Kent.

**April 26.**  
Late Dutch papers mention the sailing of the London fleet with 10,000 troops, supplied for the East-Indies—Sailed on the 30th March.  
Yesterday [April 25] Parliament commenced session, when in the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt gave notice that he should move for renewing the act relative to the commission of naval inquiry; also for the appointment of a commission to inquire into various other branches of public service. The result of their proceedings to be from time to time reported, to both houses of Parliament, in order that the abuses, if any, should be reformed. [This is a retaliation for the proceedings relative to Lord Melville, and is expected to discover delinquencies among his opponents.] Mr. Whitbread announced his intention of making a motion on his Majesty's answer, on receiving the resolutions relative to Lord Melville. A debate arose on the further proceedings in regard to Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter. Mr. Whitbread moved for the appointment of a select committee, "to make further inquiry into the matters contained in the tenth report of the 'commissioners of naval inquiry,' giving up for the present the idea of prosecution formerly announced. Mr. Pitt moved an amendment, "that the committee should be empowered to inquire into the particular application of the naval money to other purposes," &c. For the amendment 229: For Mr. Whitbread's motion, 151—Majority 78.

**April 27.**  
The sailing of the Toulon fleet, which took place on the 30th ult. was allowed to appear in the Paris papers on the 12th. A letter on this subject from Paris, says, "The Toulon fleet consists of eleven sail of the line, four of 80 guns, 6 frigates and two corvettes. They have three thousand land troops on board. Their first object is said to be to attack the small English squadron under Sir John Orde, off Cadiz, to form a junction with the fleet at Cadiz, and then to sail with their united force against Nelson, whose fleet has for a good while patrolled the neighborhood of Toulon. In order to engage the attention of the English in the north and in the channel, the Brest fleet came out of port, and the Boulogne flotilla came into the road. We expect to hear shortly too of the united squadrons at Ferrol putting to sea."  
Government has at length received official accounts of the above fleets paying the freight of Gibraltar on the 9th instant. The Donegal of 85 guns, was a head, and the Sophia sloop of war after, watching the enemy. The Figard frigate went to Ferrol, the Sir John Colpoys schooner to the Brest fleet, and a purchased fast sailing brig was dispatched immediately from Gibraltar in quest of Lord Nalton. The general opinion at Gibraltar was, that the French fleet was bound to the West-Indies; but there are reasons to suppose it rather bound for the East Indies.  
In consequence of the above intelligence, orders were last night sent off to Ireland, to stop for the present the sailing of the Cork fleet.

Dispatches have also been sent off to be forwarded in a fast sailing vessel, to Sir John Craig.  
We learn, that besides the seven prizes taken by the Leda and her squadron on Wednesday last, the Archer brig succeeded in capturing, next morning, two more of the enemy's vessels, one of them commanded by Commodore Nooy, Chief de Division.  
In the above prizes our brave tars have captured part of the 51st and 61st demi brigades, and two of the members of Bonaparte's Legion of Honor.  
**April 29.**  
Sir Charles Middleton, just created Baron Bannham, is to occupy the chief seat at the admiralty board, as successor to Lord Melville only (it is said) during the few weeks that Viscount Royston, grandson of the Earl of Hardwicke, wants of twenty one. Mr. Yorke then to vacate his seat for Cambridgehire, for which Lord Royston will be a candidate. Mr. Yorke then to take the admiralty and his seat in the house of Peers with the title of Lord Dover.  
**April 30.**  
The intelligence of the capture of nine of the enemy's gun boats, was confirmed by the Gazette of Saturday evening.  
On Saturday, we announced the important intelligence of Holkar having been defeated.—This victory was gained on the 13th of November last, by Major General Frazer, in the neighborhood of Deeg, a strong place in the enemy's possession. The enemy were posted behind ranges of batteries in succession for above two miles, from all of which they were successively driven. General Frazer was wounded in the leg, and was obliged to suffer amputation above the ankle. Happily he was in a very favorable way according to the last accounts.  
On general Frazer being wounded, Colonel Monsoon took the command and finished the day. The letter to the commander in chief gives a flattering account of the result. The enemy had 24 battalions, a considerable body of horse, and 160 pieces of cannon of which our troops captured 87.  
An attack was likewise made on the enemy's cavalry by General Lake, at nearly the same time. The dispatch of general Lake, with the particulars had not arrived, so we are without details. General Lake, however, appears to have obtained a considerable victory over Holkar. The marches in pursuit of the foe had been very rapid, being generally 24 miles a day.

**April 31.**  
On Saturday Lord Viscount Sidmouth resigned the presidency of the council; fame time the Earl of Buckinghamshire resigned also the chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr. Vanittart, the chief secretaryship of state for Ireland, on the duties of which office he had entered only the preceding day. Sir Evan Napier has also resigned his seat at the board of admiralty.—The causes which led to these unexpected resignations are, of course, variously related; but the following statement, we have reason to believe, will be found the principal, and tolerably authentic:  
Lord Sidmouth, after the recent resolution of the house of commons, not only declined giving any further support to the measures in favor of Lord Melville, but is said to have precluded in the Cabinet the necessity of the erasure of Lord M's name from the list of his majesty's privy counsellors. He found himself however, in a minority of one upon this question. It was afterwards proposed to prosecute a further enquiry into the conduct of a prior ex-naval minister, on the ground of the eleventh report, which Lord Sidmouth opposed; but on this point also he was ultimately in a similar minority. The absence of his Lordship's friends from the house of commons on Friday night's debate is supposed to have been the result of these Cabinet schisms, as Mr Pitt was informed by letter that night, that his Lordship could no longer form a part of his administration.—A similar intimation was sent off to his majesty at Windsor.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire and Mr. Vanittart, sent in their resignations at the same time. No reason has been assigned for Sir Evan Napier quitting his seat at the admiralty, nor do we think it connected with the general rupture above stated; but arise from whatever cause it may, the public will have to regret the loss of his able and efficient services.  
Some surprise has been expressed, that although Sir Charles Middleton's peerage appeared in the Gazette of Saturday, his appointment of the first lord of the admiralty did not accompany it; this is merely owing to the circumstance that there is also to be another new member of the board, to replace a vacancy already created, and for this alone the commissions was retarded.  
It is in contemplation to form an iron bridge over Deptford Creek, and to open a line of streets from London bridge to Greenwich, thereby taking two miles off the present distance.  
Four Spanish frigates, with treasure from America, are stated to have recently fallen into the hands of the squadron blockading Cadiz.  
Price of Stocks this day at 1 o'clock.  
£ Consols, for money, 58 1-8 1-4, for May 58 3-8 1-2—Omnium 5 1-4.

**FALMOUTH, April 22.**  
Arrived last evening, the American brig Rising Sun, Gould, from the Isle of France, with cotton, &c. for orders: she has been 120 days from thence, and from the Cape

68 days; sailed from the Isle of France in company with the French ship Charles, Morrice, with coffee, &c. for Bordeaux. The Marengo of 84 guns, had got on shore in going into the Isle of France, and received considerable damage. Linois had carried in there the Princess Charlotte, and 18 Country Ships, (prizes). Mr. Mantbell, 2d Officer of this Vessel, came passenger in the Rising Sun: The captain and crew were on their parole at the Isle of France, and expect to be sent home by the first vessel.

**American.**  
THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1805.  
**HIGHLY IMPORTANT!**  
We can inform our readers, from the best authority, that the Marquis de Casa Yrujo has lately received direct information from the governor of Porto Rico, of the arrival at that port of a small armed vessel from Cadiz, which sailed in company with a combined French and Spanish fleet; this vessel left the fleet in about 18 degrees of latitude, and was composed of twelve French line of battle ships and three frigates, and of six Spanish line of battle ships and a large frigate. This fleet had on board ten thousand regular troops, although there was not a single transport with them. The squadron is commanded by the Spanish admiral Gravina, lately ambassador from Spain near the court of the emperor of the French.  
*Freeman's Journal.*

A letter from a respectable house in Cadiz, dated April 9, 1805, states the following intelligence:—"We have at the entrance of the bay, the Toulon fleet consisting of 11 line of battle ships, 6 frigates, 2 brigs. The English fleet consisting of 6 line of battle ships, 2 frigates and 1 brig with 7 or 8 victualling ships, is at the distance of about 3 or 4 leagues. The Spanish fleet has not, as yet made any movement to put to sea, although it consists of 6 line of battle ships, 2 frigates, and has troops on board. In the bay, there are a French 74 gun ship, sloop of war and a brig, which, it is probable, will join their fleet immediately."  
*Boston paper.*

**ALGIERS, March 19.**  
A ship arrived here from Stockholm, has brought the tribute annually paid to the Dey by Sweden. The Dey has required of the American agent a ship of the line; and the latter has in vain represented that America has frigates, but no ships of the line. The Dey still persists in this demand.  
A gentleman from Liverpool, who came passenger in the John Morgan, has favored us with a copy of the following bill, which he informs passed the Imperial Parliament on the 27th of April.  
*Mercantile Adv.*

**A BILL,**  
intituled, an act to permit the importation of goods and commodities from countries in America belonging to any foreign European sovereign or state in neutral ships, during the present war, and until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.  
Whereas by the laws now in force, no goods or commodities whatsoever of the growth, production, or manufacture of America can (except in certain cases) be imported into this kingdom but in British built ships, owned and navigated according to law: And whereas it is expedient, under the present circumstances, to permit certain goods and commodities to be imported under certain restrictions in foreign ships belonging to subjects of states in amity with his majesty: Be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, to grant licence to any British subject or subjects to import into this kingdom for his or their own account, or for account of a subject or subjects of any state in amity with his majesty, from any country in America, belonging to any foreign European sovereign or state, any goods or commodities of the growth or produce, whether manufactured or otherwise, of any such country, not prohibited to be used or consumed in this kingdom, in any ship or vessel belonging to any state in amity with his majesty, and under such rules, regulations, restrictions, and securities, as his majesty, with the advice of his privy council, shall approve, and subject to the same duties as such goods, and commodities would be subject to if imported in any British-built ship or vessel, and to the same rules, regulations, restrictions, and securities, penalties and forfeitures, respecting the payment of the same—any law, custom or usage, to the contrary anywise notwithstanding: Provided always, that all sugar and coffee, imported in pursuance of this act, shall be warehoused immediately on importation and shall not be taken out of warehouse to be used or consumed in this kingdom, but only for exportation to any foreign parts: Provided always, that no such licence shall be granted to any person or persons