AMERICAN,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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By PECHIN & FRALEY.

THURSDAY, June 27, 1805

NEW YORK, June 24.

Captain Selby, of the ship Thornton, arrived yesterday at quarantine, informs that in consequence of the French fleet being at Martinique, an embargo was laid on all vessels at Point Petre, which continued 9 days—he also adds that two French frigates were at Basseterre, taking in troops, bomb, ammunition, &c. for the use of the fleet.

At the time the ship Thornton left Guadaloupe, the French fleet remained at Martinique. The passengers informs us that the Admiral of the fleet was ignorant of his destination or the object of his cruize; he had sealed orders, which were not to be opened but in a certain latitude from Martinique. No intelligence had been received at Guadaloupe of any other fleet having arrived in the West Indies.

The London intelligence by Saturday's eastern mail is two days later than that received by the Ardent from Greenock. It is therefore necessary to notice this circumstance, because, by a typographical error which has crept into some of the public papers, the Ardent was said to bring London news to the 10th of May, though she left Greenock on the 11th.

CHARLESTON, June 14.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated June 11, 1805.

"I have nothing more important to communicate to you, than the pleasing intelligence of the bulk prospect of corn, rice and provisions generally, ever witnessed at any season. If our crops will only be spared, and no accident or foreign should yet happen, great crops will enable the planters to satisfy the demands against them. The wheat at Bermuda shews the most flattering prospect of crops."

The following narration was handed us by Capt. Bach, of the barque Mary, which arrived here in 18 days from Jamaica.

"Monday, 21st May, 18[illegible] sailed from Morant-Bay [illegible] 8 A. M. which appeared to be [illegible] in chase of us. On the 23d, [illegible] she fired a shot over us, and hoisted French colours. We accordingly hove to, and the captain went on board with all necessary papers. The boat's crew were detained on board the privateer, and the boat manned with privateersmen, and sent on board the barque for plunder. In the mean time the remainder of our crew were ordered on board the privateer, and threatened with flogging from the captain down to the boy. One of the hands was brought to the gun, with a rope round his neck, for the purpose of extorting from him an avowal of money or papers which might be concealed. When on the point, however, of putting the purpose in execution, the plunderers on board hailed the privateer, and said they had found the money. The man was then released. The captain also threatened, & they were on the point of lashing his hands, when the boat came along side with the money, which drew their attention from him to a more pleasing object. The boat was then manned with a fresh set of robbers, and kept constantly playing between the barque & privateer, until 7 P. M. during which time they robbed us of 1500 dollars in specie, belonging to the barque, besides 400 of the captain's and 500 of the passengers and ship's company; likewise of wearing apparel, liquors, provisions, compasses, quadrants, charts and books, and in short, almost every thing they could lay their hand on; and what they could not take away, they destroyed—not even sparing such letters and papers, as were no use to them. They struck the mate with their swords whenever he went into the cabin.

"In this deplorable situation they left us leaving scarcely enough for our subsistence.

"We could gain no information from them where they belonged, or who they were; but have reason to believe, that they were from Henaga. The vessel was latesa rigged, pink stern, painted yellow, with a white bottom, carrying one six pounder, two swivels, and about 40 men, of all nations and colours.

(*Charleston Times.*)

MARIETTA, June 6.

The following melancholy occurrence took place a few days since, on the bank of the River Ohio, near the mouth of Big Sandy creek, in Kanhawa County.

The son of a Dr. Hampton had married (not long since) the daughter of Col. Sotridge, and had taken her to reside with him at his father's house. Col. Sotridge having been informed that Dr. Hampton misused his daughter, had threatened to chastise him in case he did not change his conduct. It happened that they met on Sunday at the usual place of assembling on that day for public worship; after divine service was ended, Col. Sotridge conducted to call on his daughter, whom he had not seen for some time, and was walking up a short lane, which led from the river to Dr. Hampton's house; when he was within thirty yards of the door, Dr. Hampton stept out with his rifle and said to Col. Sotridge, you are near enough, and immediately discharged it at him: the bullet went through the body of Col. Sotridge, who expired about two hours after.—The distress of the unhappy daughter cannot be described. The daughter beheld her murdered father the day preceding breathing his last, while the [illegible] unable to console her, had a still more distressing scene to witness—a father, a Murderer, bound before his eyes and dragged to prison, in all probability to pay his life on a gallows.

Col. Sotridge [illegible] previous to his death [illegible] Dr. Hampton.

On the [illegible] inst. Spring Pe[illegible] coming up [illegible] Kingman river, about [illegible] miles above the mouth, observed a body of a man, very much decayed. Notice was given to the coroner, and on the next day an inquest was called, which brought in a verdict that it was the remains of the body of Thomas Hutchinson, who was accidentally drowned in the month of February last, about 4 miles above where he was found.

American.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1805

[illegible]

Yesterday [illegible] Jacob Travers, arrived in this port from Jamaica, was credibly informed by a person who was present, when the prize master of the schooner William and Mary made his report to admiral Dacres, informing him that he was an American schooner, he replied, "I was right, I ——— them for them all." And he can confidently say [illegible]

Wm. Sw[illegible] agent for claiming American [illegible] Vincent's, has [illegible] office on the 20th ult.

Capt. [illegible] American [illegible] the British [illegible] being [illegible] months.

We have been politely [illegible] following by a gentleman of the city.

Arrived, sch'r Experiment, Travers, from Jamaica, 16 days passage, with ballast, to William Woods. [illegible] May, was detained off the Isle of Pines by the French privateer schooner Caractacus, captain Gottasin, from St. Jago de Cuba, mounting [illegible] pounder and [illegible] men, carried into the mouth of a [illegible] bay on the south side of said Isle, and detained [illegible] modestly requested a part of my score, and then let me go. This was the privateer which captured the American schooner American Lady, captain Enoch Toby, of Rhode Island, from the north side of Jamaica, with rum, bound to North Carolina. They landed the captain and crew on the Isle of Pines and sold vessel and cargo.

Also, an American ship from Jamaica, bound to Norfolk, with rum, carried her into Batabano and sold her, supposed her to be the ship Eliza, captain Evans, of Norfolk. This privateer schooner was at the time she made these captures commanded by a captain Mushett and from St. Jago de Cuba, though hailed from the city of St. Domingo.

9th June, off Port Mariel, in Cuba, was boarded by a British ship of war. The same day, the Pan of Matanzies bearing S. E. saw a ship of war; but night coming on and it being very squally lost sight of her.

16th June, off Charleston, was boarded by a French armed schooner and treated politely.

A List of American Vessels captured and sent into Jamaica, between the 8th of April and 20th May.

The American sch'r Experiment, belonging to New York, from the City of St. Domingo, with logwood and hides, one hundred and eleven passengers being forced on board of her previous to her leaving that place, captured by a British ship of war. Sent in, tried in the court of vice admiralty and acquitted. Cargo, appealed, sold by order of the court, the captain not being able to give security.

The American schooner Courier, condemned, vessel and cargo.

The American schooner Americana, of New York, condemned, vessel and cargo.

The American brig John and James, of Charleston, taken under Bonair, condemned vessel and cargo.

The sch'r William & Mary, Travers, of Baltimore, captured by the British ship of war Fortuna, captain Van Sittart, between Bonair & Curracoa, condemned, vessel and cargo.

The ship Benjamin, of Norfolk, taken by the French and carried into the bay of Hondy, cut out by the British ship of war Prince Charlotte, with a few slaves on board.

An American ship from Savannah for Jamaica, with timber and rice, taken by a French privateer and retaken by the British ship of war Patriot, off Cape Maize.

The American schooner Little Jacob, from Curracoa, captured by the British ship of war Ferrocise.

The American ship Hazard, Bullock, of Salem, from off Laguira, with a valuable cargo, captured off Curracoa and sent in.

The American schr Industry, captain May, from New York, captured and sent in.

The American schooner Ann and Eliza, of Rhode Island, bound to Jamaica, captured by a French privateer and retaken by a British ship of war and sent in.

The American schooner William and George, captured by the British ship of war Blanche and sent in.

The American brig Washington, Slocomb, from Laguira, bound to Jamaica, captured and sent in.

Arrivals at Jamaica, from [illegible]

Ship John, of Norfolk, to sail in convoy, 9th May, arrived brig Sally, Bell, from Norfolk; brig Success, Bennet, from Norfolk, 12th, schooner Eliza, Smith, from Baltimore; Betsey, Nancy, Calcoon, from Philadelphia.

The schooner William and Mary was ordered to be taken into government service, and an officer appointed to take the command. Her ballast was taken [illegible] and she was ordered down to Port [illegible] [illegible] British ship of war Patriot, off Cape Maize.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

BANKING [illegible]

[illegible] Union Bank [illegible] stockholders, [illegible] to make them [illegible] are not so [illegible] direction now requires, [illegible] they possess much better [illegible] more independence and more firmness than larger stockholders—Gentlemen, with whom the welfare of the institution is not a primary object, can well be dispensed with, that out the plenty of specie again the bank can take care of itself—Gentlemen, if any such there are, who make the public interests and ends of themselves and friends alone to advance, should pump for their claims till the stock [illegible] consult the justice of their wishes, by injurious efforts to the institution. "Where a man's treasure is, there will his heart be also," we are told, and none are so likely to have the proper kind of feeling at this time, as those who hold largely of the stock. Men who have such a stake in the institution as to insure their vigilance and zeal in consulting its welfare—men as independent and firm in visiting the demands of the greedy, as accommodating to the wishes of the moderate—men who have no accommodation account in any bank—in fine, the most discreet among large share-holders, whose avocations lead them to a general knowledge of those around them, without involving them in indorsations, or hazardous speculations on borrowed funds.—These are the men who should, at this time, have a decided preference.

Let it be held as a principle, therefore, which, though formerly of no great weight, is now all-important; that in proportion as greedy or needy persons are put into the direction, the Union Bank will become a stagnant *reservoir* for all the *superfluous* accommodation paper of all other banks—useless to the community and valueless to the

STOCKHOLDERS.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

On the Summer Complaint in Infants.

WE are commanded by our Great Lord and Master, next to the love we owe our Heavenly Father, to "love our neighbors as ourselves." Whoever possesses this christian excellence will never fail to come forward with every thing which appertains to the good of our fellow-creatures, without view to fee or reward. To a person of no strict observation, it cannot escape attention, the present fatality of infants, by what is commonly called the summer disease.—To the learned physician, conscious how little advantage the powers of medicine are capable of affording, it is peculiarly distressing to be called upon, with anxious confidence of a safe cure, and conscious how little he is capable of adhering—he visits, with reluctance, prescribes but to alleviate, and leaves the little sufferer with scarce the hope to excite parental affections, and if himself a parent, his sympathy is such as parents only know.—Under these impressions, I have a simple to offer you, do not my friends I pray you, despise it because it is a simple. I have suffered for others, all I have described—at length the disease came under my own roof, and remained, in a few days, as fine a child as the sun visited, it appeared to wear the brink of dissolution. My anxiety became increased almost to despair—I rested little that night, I arose very early in the morning, took my child in Hosack's woods, where growing, collect vegetables, as my manuscript. I sought a simple, whose [illegible] powers surprised and [illegible] me. I brought a quantity of them, made a strong infusion, of which, with the addition of little milk and loaf sugar, I then administered on this occasion, made the child drink it with [illegible] vomiting on the second day, [illegible] and the child is now [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] well to [illegible] with a [illegible] of calcined magnesia.

I mention my [illegible] discovery, [illegible] neglect [illegible] I write [illegible] publication [illegible] wishes and I shall [illegible] in the satisfaction [illegible] some service.

JOSEPH BREVITT.

[illegible] line of the line (it is [illegible] from England the 7th May for the West Indies, accompanied by a number of frigates and transports having on board 6000 troops, under the command of General Sir John Coote.

Dreadnought	98	Vice admiral Collingwood, Capt. Rotherham
Forth	98	Rear admiral Sir T. Graves, Captain Todd.
Barfleur	98	Capt. Martin
Wm. Gaffe	98	Gould
Renowns	74	Pelimore
Warrior	74	Bligh
Mars	74	Duff
Minotaur	74	Mansfield
Bellerophon	74	Loring
Thunderer	74	Sir C. Hamilton, Bt.
Tonnant	74	Morris
Courageux	74	

12 Sail of the Line.

Extract of a letter from M. Talleyrand, to his Excellency Mr. Livingston, late American Minister at Paris, written by order of the "EMPEROR AND KING."

"PARIS, April, 1805.

"I have thought it would be particularly agreeable to you, to be able to encourage in your own country a taste for the arts, and with this view I have the honor to send you a collection of the old and new Cartography of the father and brothers Piranesi. These engraved and coloured designs will be advantageously placed in the Museum of New York, and will moreover demonstrate the interest with which you have inspired us, for whatever may contribute to the instruction and accomplishment of your young countrymen.

"I entreat you, sir, to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed)

"C. M. TALLEYRAND"

This rare and valuable collection, which Mr. Livingston brings with him, consists of 24 vols. folio of Prints together with several Port Folios, containing copies in oil and water colours from Raphael and from Antiques, views of Constantinople, Cairo, &c. &c. "The work will not only be useful to painters, and sculptors, but to architects, cabinet makers, gold smiths, and others engaged in similar employments."

Captain Selby, of the brig Union, from St. Croix, was, on the 5th of June, in lat. 20, long. 66, boarded by a small boat mounting one swivel, with 10 or 12 men, who after asking the name of the brig, from whence, and where bound, when seeing signs of resistance, moved off without examining his papers. On the 8th, in lat. 24, long. 69, he fell in with a French privateer, carrying 150 men, six days out from Guadaloupe, on board of which he saw an officer, with whom he was acquainted, who told him, the Rochefort squadron was returned to the West Indies, and had joined the Toulon fleet.—On the 17th, off Cape Hatteras, he spoke a sloop from Barracoa, for New London, the captain of which told him, that he had been robbed of almost every thing by a French privateer, captain S. offered to supply him, but he said he would try to wear it out on bread and beef. [*Phil. paper.*

Original Anecdote.—A gay and handsome young Milliner was lately one of a pretty large and genteel company. A French gentleman present was much pleased with her appearance, and, when the circle broke, politely saw her home. Next day the young woman, who was not above [illegible] circumstances, was busy [illegible] rubbing the room, when, to her great surprise, in came her beau. She perceived, however, that he did not recognise her, and when he asked "Is Miss ——— in," she deliberately answered "No sir, she has just gone out: who will I say was calling for her."

The following extraordinary and mournful event lately happened at a village in the neighbourhood of Alfreton, Derbyshire. Two boys (sons of respectable parents there, having been amusing themselves on the side of a pool with catching and deceiving frogs, one of them about twelve years of age, was so thoughtless and imprudent as to put a frog he had been using into his mouth; which having some of the venom of the toad adhering to it, inflicted his lip, which was first and in direct to much swelling and inflammation, as to occasion his death not many days after. [*Scotch paper.*

[illegible]

[illegible] Baltimore General Dispensary announce to their fellow citizens, that the subscriptions which have been [illegible] for the support of [illegible] charity, during the present [illegible] inadequate to the necessary and [illegible] expences of the institution, especially when it is considered, that a humane society, which will shortly be called into full operation, is engaged on the Dispensary, for the purpose of restoring to animation persons, in whom the principle of life appears to have been extinguished by any sudden cause, especially such as have been drowned. The managers [illegible] commencement of the institution [illegible] rendered its funds with the [illegible] and fidelity, and thereby [illegible] the security of their [illegible] not to future be misapplied. The principal expence is the salary of the physicians; but the managers have [illegible] by their services the [illegible] compensation with which they are acquitted—of which the citizens themselves are able to judge from the information which has been given them, that during the last twelve months, 1[illegible] persons have been attended by the three physicians of the Dispensary, of whom 1[illegible] have been restored to health, and that the salary of each physician for daily attendance at the Dispensary, and that the visiting the poor sick at their habitations has never exceeded 500 dollars per annum.

The managers have taken measures for calling upon the public in behalf of the institution to be made on Wednesday next, this day next to those who have received the Dispensary and they earnestly request them, if the means of humanity, to extend them aid. When they consider that by giving the small sum of five dollars each will contribute to the restoration of health to many indigent sick, and may take the most effectual method of preserving from untimely death, some beloved members of their own families, or some valued friend, they will not, it is hoped, refuse to give, or give with reluctance. And the same consideration, the managers flatter themselves, will induce others who may have will holden their charity, to send their subscriptions to the treasurer, P. E. Thomas, at his house, 106 Market-street.

For almost twenty years, a General Dispensary has been supported in Philadelphia by the charitable contributions of its citizens. The managers believe, that those of Baltimore yield the palm of benevolence to none upon the continent, and they anticipate, with confidence, a successful result of their present application.—"Blessed is he that considereth the poor! The Lord will deliver him in time of trouble. The Lord will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing; thou wilt make all his bed in his sickness."

By order of the Board,

ANDREW ELLICOTT, jun. Sec'y.

* *In allusion to the Humane Society, which will always be willing and anxious to afford immediate assistance, in all cases of suspended animation.*

☞ The other printers in this city will please publish the above.

At a meeting of the Contributors to the Baltimore General Dispensary, the 21st instant, at James Bryden's the following persons were chosen Managers for the ensuing year:

Rev. JOSEPH G. J. BEND,
Rev. JAMES INGLIS,
Rev. FRANCIS BEESTON,
Doctor JOHN CRAWFORD,
Mr. WILLIAM WILSON,
EMANUEL KENT,
BALTZER SHEFFER,
ISAAC BURNESTON,
WILLIAM GWYNN,
PHILIP E. THOMAS,
LEVIN HALL,
ANDREW ELLICOTT, Jun.

Who met last evening and made choice of
The Rev. JOS. G. J. BEND, *President*,
AND'W ELLICOTT, Jun. *Secretary*,
PHILIP E. THOMAS, *Treasurer*,
JOHN BACON, *Apothecary*.

June 25, 1805.