American,

Commercial

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1805.

NEW-YORK, August 10.

Late from England. By captain Duplex of this city, who came passenger in the ship Hercules, Bradford from Liverpool bound to Philadelphia; and who got out of that ship on board of the the Adriana from Cadiz, on Sunday last, off Nantucket, we have been obliginly favoured with London & Liverpool papers to the 27th of June. The Hercules sailed the 28th of that month. Intelligence had at length been received in London of the arival of the Toulon and Cadiz squadrons in the West Indies.

LONDON, June 18.

A private letter from Hamburg brought by the last mail, contains the following information relative to the further preparations of the enemy in the Mediterranean: " According to the advices from Lyons of the 30th alt. a second naval armament is fitting out at Toulon, which is to consist of six sail of the line, exclusive of frigates and other armed vessels. The utmost activity prevailed at Toulon and all the other French harbours, to put the French havy on a most formidable footing. These ict. ters boast, that in less than four years the naval force will consist of 150 sail of the line. A body of troops is collected near Toulon, in order to embark on a secret expedition; and near Rochefort, a camp is formed for the same purpose. June 21.

. There was a report yesterday, that government had received intelligence of another Spanish squadron of 6 sail of the line having escaped from Cadiz, previous

to the blockade being renewed.

June 22. A Riga newspaper of the latter end of April, contains a polite letter from the Emperor of Russia to Gen. Moreau, offering him the situation of general of infantry, with the pay attached to that rank and 12,000 roubles to defray his expenses to Russia. Among other expressions used by his Imperial Majesty on this occasion, are the following: "Discharge your duty in my service, and I will do justice to that fame which you have acquired in Europe."

June 24. This morning we received a regular series of Moniteurs from the 8th to the 15th, & Dutch journals to the 20th instant. They announce, what we have long expected, the incorporation of the Legurian Republic, with the French Emperor. In the thing itself there is little to excite interest; for Genoa, her people and her dependencies, were before as much at the disposal of Bonaparie, as if they had been French; it is the marner in which they originated and was carried into effect that calls for attention. The refusal to recognize the republic is assigned as the motive of this consolidation, although no doubt can be entertained that the real cause has been the ambition of the Emperor Napoleon. His answer to the Doge and Deputies of the Senate and people of Genoa evinces new proofs of his detestation of the English Government and Nation. Not content with coupling with the pirates, of Algeirs, of Tunis and Tripoli, he seems desirous of the throwing out additional articles to the re-establishment of peace. He declares his determination never to acquiese in the principle upon -which this country has at all times acted with respect to the system of blockade. The revival at this crisis of the claim that no right of blockade can be exercised but against such places as are actually blockaded by land as well as by sea, may induce many to think that Bonaparte will endeavour to make the discussion of the principle enter into any negociation

which may be opened. The grand subject of discussion during the present week, in both houses of Parliament, has been the general state of public affairs, proposed on Thursday by Viscount Carysfort in the Lords, and by Mr. Grey, in the commons. On Wednesday the following message was delivered to the commons, and similar communication was made to the Lords.

George Rex,

His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of commons, that the commumications which have taken place and are mil depending between his majesty and ceived of the reduction of Fort Deig, some powers of the continent have not and of the repulse of a most gallant yet been brought to such a point as to attack made by the army under his enable his Majesty to lay the result of command on the town of Bhurtpore, them before the house, or to enter into which his lordship entertained no doubt any faither explanation with the French would shortly full in his hands. Advices Government, consistently with the senti- have also been received from the camp of ments expressed by his Majesty at the his excellency the commander in chief opening of the present session. But his | under date of the 13th January, by which Majesty conceives that it may be of essen- it appears that a body of 700 of Jeswunt tial importance, that he should have it in Rao Holkar's horse had quitted the his power to avail himself of any favor- service of that chiestuin, and come into table conjuncture, for giving effect to camp that morning. The Sirdars of this such a concert with other powers as may body of horse had visited his excellency afford the best means of resisting the in- the commander in chief upon their ordinate ambition of France, and may be arrival at head qua ter. most likely to lead to a termination of the present contest on grounds consistent with the permanent safety and interest of of the brilliant achievement executed by his Majesty's dominions, and the security

and independence of Europe. His ma- against the Spanish Fort of Muros. justy therefore recommends it to the house. The daring feats of this gallant officer and of commons to consider of making provision his little band of heroes, will shed a new sion for enabling his Majesty to take mersucces, and enter into such engagements as intrepidity. the exigencies of affairs may require. G. R.

In consequence of a conversation which took place before the debate of the house of commons, it was understood that Mr. Trotter is to be brought forward as a witness against lord Melville, in the criminal prosecution to be instituted by the attorney-general.

A debate took place on Friday evening, in the house of commons on the subject of the king's message. Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt took nearly the same ground as in the debate of the preceding evening; the former arguing in favor of a peace on reasonable terms, and the appointment of a congress for that purpose; while the latter generally stated that the principle of joint peace or joint war formed the basis of our present negociations with the present powers of the continent. From the whole of the minister's language, is seems evident that the negociation alluded to have for their object the interesting other powers in a common cause, busides Russia and Saedon. A vote of credit, to the extent of 3,500,000l. was proposed in the committee of supply, and agreed to, after some observations from the leading members of opposition. This sum falls short, by one million and a half, of that portion of last loan, which it was profes ed at the time was meant to be applied to secure a great continental co-operation. It is not to be supposed, that any person out of the circle of the cabinet, can be acquainted with the circumstances which have led to the contraction of the supply important object---but, we trust, it may be such as it has been declared by the chancellor of the exchequer. The advanced period of the year, since the vote of the 5,000.000% is now held forth as the Ostensible cause for narrowing the supply appropriated for continental purposes. This may be the lace; but it is much feared, that a different interpretation may be given to the circumstance, by those powers who are either envious or suspicious of us? and that an inference unfavorable to the exist.non of a confideracy for the restoration of the independence of Europe, will be drawn from the vote.

The selemnities which have succeeded the coronation of Bonaparte as king of Italy are aise of considerable importance. | present editor was then a resident—it These were followed by the institution of could of course be truly termed a filumper! a new order, viz. of the Iron Crown, and by the presentation of prince Eugene Beauharnois, as Bonaparte's vicercy of Italy. On the occasion the emperor and the king addressed the legislative body. His observations as well as those painted in his speech to the Ligurians, are sufficient ing! to evince the implacable hostility of his disposition towards Great Britain, and how vain are the hopes of any adjustment of the differences taking place at the

Dispatches from lord Gardner were received, on Saturday morning at the admiralty. His fordship was cruizing off to us, are more like the reports of grashing Brest on the 16th inst. No disposition had been lately manifested to put to sea.

The Gottenburg mail which arrived on of interest. An article from the Lower Elbe of the 8th inst. mentions a report very prevalent in that quarter, that Austria is preparing to take a very active part in the affairs of the continent, and that the archduke Charles and general Mace are already appointed to very important communds in the armies.

Sir J. Craig's expediuon, it is now ascertained, was destined against Minorca, and that the enterprize has been abandoned in consequence of the place having been so strengthened, as to render the success of any attempt with such a force doubtful.

The Queen Charlotte packet from New York, due since the 25th of April, is captured by a Epanish privateer of 18 guns, after an engagement of 2 hours and an half; and carried into l'assage in Spain. Stocks this day, 3 per cent. consols 59 3-4---Omnium, 3 3-4, 4 premium.

Admiral Cornwallis resumes the command of the channel fleet immediately. The Ville de Paris is expected daily at Portsmouth, for the purpose of receiving the flag from the gallant admiral.---Admiral Nugent is appointed to act as captain of the fleet, under admiral Cornwallis, and is to leave town in a few days for that purpose.

LIVERPOOL, June 26. The Gazette of Saturday night contains dispatches from general lord Lake, which reach to the 11th January. They confirm the accounts previously re-

We have at en th, from captain Maitland, of the Loire, the official details licutenant Yeo, belonging to that ship

lustre on the annais of British valor and

Paris, June 15. By letter from Bayonne, of the 6th of June, the following important news from the Isle de France, received by the vessel Gravin Van Chancios, is communicated; namely, that admiral Linois has made himself master of twenty English ships, ten of which are said to belong to the East India company.

American.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1805.

From the two second paragraphs under the Gazette's Bakimore head, of last evening, it would seem, that little Shylock regards the eighth commandment as little as he does the ninth and tenth. The proceeds of our industry, arising from our Mussau correspondence, he pilsers for his columns, without giving that credit to which we were entitled :-But in fact Brown seems to stop at nothing! Verily we had like to have said " that he that would lie, would likewise steal!"

Brown went into unnecessary latitude, in firetending to be at a loss in determining how he violates the 10th commandment. And (for a wender!) the hear little thing, does indeed, tell the truth, when he assures us, that he never gave originally appropriated to secure that the least ground for judiousy! Honest simplicity! How undecessary such declaration-for surely, all must admit, dat they smooth chin, and effeminate appearance proves thee as harmless, as if thou hadst indeed been a Jos ph!

> The Gazette said; the other day, that " The Americ n was not in existence, nor its editors known here, when the chatter was first presented to the citizens of Baltimore."-This article was intended, as must be manifest to all, to infer that neither of the editors of the American were in Baltimore at the period alluded to. And inasmuch as the -Brown tried to traise it to the contrary: but we wonder he would give himself any trouble to rid himself of so small a part of his load:—it is certainly but a trifle when compared to the bulk daily accumulat-

Shylock terminates one of his paragraphis with a-Ha, ha, ha-a-a! But it seems to have been done in such a forced way, as to look very little like the offspring of fileasurable feelings! Indeed, the sounds of tecih! The relish we afforded nim yesterday, as an accompaniment for his break. Saturday has brought little intelligence; fast, must have been about as sweet and comfortable as the sucking of a China Orange would be, to a Maiefactor, after the fixing of the halter of ignominy, just Shylock, den't let the subject to kie your throat! For, depend on it, the feelings of a man of your sensibility shall not be injured.—We only would cut you u/-and if things should grow serious on this theme of alurm, the editor will, in friendship " cut you down again!" Matthew, brace thy nerves and agitated frame-to Finn's cold b this, and in them ever hereafter rad the American!

> Ever since the period at which we proved, on the sacred oaths of two of the workmen on this establishment, that the American exceeded the Gazette in circulation, Brown has unceasingly put in practice every mean artifice, in the compass of his power, to injure it and its proprietors; and influenced by such foul spirit, in his usual rancorous, and unmanly way, he stated, the other day, that the "editor's concerns with Mr. Frailey, were disjointed." And behold, last evening, the deapicable wretch refers to the simple notice of our dissolution to prove it! We forbear to remark on the littleness of this display of his conduct. The editor feels persuaded, that men of candor of all parties, will observe Matthew's drift, with the proper portion of detestation.

> Brown, ever alert at low trick and subterfuge; and finding it impossible to substantiate, that any quarrel took place, in any manner, between the editor and his late partner, now attempts to level a blow at the respectability of the American, by underrating the sum which Mr. F. obtained for his share of the establishment. He would make it appear, that the editor took advantage of Mr. F. by giving only 1200 dollars for his part. But to set him right, he is informed, that upwards of

AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

of 500 each—and, independent of all these sums, Mr. F. had drawn from the firm a free circulation or admission into all establishment, from the first instant the copartnership commenced-And this was more, than Brown would have done

Yes, W. Pechin did " compare the American with the Gazette;"-but good readers, not in point of veracity! No. below par! The comparison related humbled the Gazette, from the pinnacle of its former standing; and its envious editor, in revenge, stabs as deep as his L'aliputian lance will admit!

Although Matthew cannot write English, still he is "up to a thing or two," in his small way. Our abhorrence of the evil habits of the man, made us declare yesterday, that " even the busy commerce of the streets, if principle and henor were properly regarded, would point at him the finger of contempt." With his usual facility, at herversion, when a wicked design is in view, and with matchless impudence, he would in- they plundered them of all the valuable terpret, that we meant the " mercantile | cargo, and then burnt or abandoned the and commercial citizens;"-but can he | vessel-and that when he sailed there insult the understandings of his readers, by supposing, for a moment, that he can gu.? them with such imposition! If he looks in his dictionary for the term, com! tion they intended to cruize. mirror, he will find he has not given sutticitte amplitude to its signification! At the same time, he had better refresh his mind! with the difference between, deism and arbeism! A peep, likewise, at the d ca- evening last, after a drought of 33 days, tigue would not be a miss; by it he will of a continued and effective fall of rainfind that on Saturday, he referred us to a blessing to the parched earth and its the 3d commandment, instead of the 4th! And we hope, he will not RUN-AWAY from the study, until he becomes better informed!

When Brown gets at his dirty work, he sets himself no bounds; he goes through thick and thin; and the producing a few more or less, of per bushel, and onions at 1s. per bunch his little variations from truth, is, to him, a while scarcely a bean, cabbage, beet, matter of no kind of consequence-and his ad- squash. cucumber &c. &c. &c. appears. And, herence to them, when usbered into existence, we must wait till the scorched and peentitles him richly, to the character of a man of rishing plants shall revive and produce perseverance! Indeed, when he perches on a for- some of the usual varieties and bounties midable lie, he hangs on like grim death, and of the season. Wheat, however, has-falthere is no tearing him from it. But as the c. | len from 18s. to 10s. per bushel—an imditor knows he is a "thorn" in Shylock's side, portant consideration to purchasers of the he ventures to stump him in the following way, in order to ter three out of the number of his falsehoods of yesterday -and thus, if Brown proves, as he states he can, the editor's " expulsions from two or three offices, and that his riper years afford more for repentance than is fit for public rremark"-and the third, that he was the partner of Alexander Martin .- the ebefore being swung off! But pray friend | ditor repeats, if these, or either of them can be proved, he will close the war forever with their author-and more, if preferred, as Shy. lock is a very humane man, the editor well engage to forseit 1000 dollars to be appropriate ed as Brown may direct, if the charges are proved!! And now the cries of the widow and the orphan should call forth thy proofs! If they come not, the public will stamp on thee another black mark of infamy, if thy superfices can afford room for another impression!

> The ship Ontario, capt. Starbuok, cf New York, in coming out from Liverpool, on the night of the 12th June, drifted ashore, and is so greatly damaged, that doubts are entertained whether she will be worth repairing.

> Captain Ricketson, of the ship Adriana, arrived at New York from Cadiz, informs that Gen. Moreau and family were to leave Cadiz in 6 days for Philadelphia, in the ship New York, captain George that gun boat No. 3, which was captured by the Spaniards had been condemned, after having a trial; that a rupture between America and Spain was supposed to be at no great distance, and that Cadiz was closely blockaded, no vessels being permitted to enter with provisions. The ship Centurion, Lord, of New York, sailed in co. for Barcelona. Flour was \$12 and rising.

The report, in the above paragraph, of the condemnation of the United States' gun boat, No. 3, by the Spanish Admiralty, is such a glaring fabrication, that every reader will perceive it is not entitled 'to the least credit.

COMMUNICATION.

THE following is a copy of a patent lately issued for an invention made by Mr. John Stickney of this city, for saving of fuel; which for simplicity and utility sclves; he said, though falsely charged has been found on repeated trials, made by Mr. Horn, he forgave him, and prayed during the last winter, to surpass any that his God would also forgive him, and improvement of Rumford's or Franklin's; hoped, if he had lost money, that it might: and we understand the patentee will be again recovered: He had constantly furnish this improvement free of any the most complacent countenance, and

1300 dollars was the sum allowed at the expence, other than one third the amount time of dissolution, nesines, two bonds of wood which shall be judged to be saved thereby, in the course of one winter.

In the common fire place the air having between 28 and 2900 dollars. And fur-; parts of the opening of the chimney, and ther, Brown forgot, or rather it did not not being confined to any one point, the suit his purpose, to state, that W. Pechin action of the air on the fire is in a great furnished all the funds for supporting the measure lost; the fire having no current of air in any confined direction, so as to oblige it to pass through it in any particular place, refuses to burn with any degree !-- of rapidity, unless a considerable quantity Under such circumstances, and taking in- or a superabundance of wood-be added; to view, Mr. F's desire to relinquish the consequently when but a small quantity business, for the reasons before assigned, rons, it burns or moulders away without it was to be presumed, that Mr. F. would imparting much of its heat, and not crebe (as he has been) accommodating in the ating much rarified air, renders the chimney liable to smoke. To obviate ail these difficulties, thereby economizing in fuel, is the intention, and effect of the improved andirons, which are constructed as andirons usually are, with the addition of a solid plate of iron extending from the no! the Gazette in that particular, is far back leg of the andiron about two thirds the way to the front, (but whether exbusiness, and here, our rapid encrease has tended more or less is of little consequence, the effect being nearly the 3ame.) -The intention of the improved audiron is to confine the astres and coals to the centre of the fire place, a current of air constantly passing through between the improved andirous, rekindles the fire, and thereby makes a draft similar to an oven or an air funnel.

> Captain Barber, arrived at New York, informs, that a number of French and Spanish privateers infest the south coast of Cuba, and have made sundry captures of American vessels from England, bound to New Orleans; and have made some captures on the north side, and carried tnem into Porto Cavanas, a small port 20 leagues to leeward of Havanna, where were lying in the harbour of Havanna ten or twelve small privateer schooners under French colours, in readiness for sea, destination unknown, or against what na-

Great news! Rain! The most interesting and important occurrence to our readers in this quarter we can announce, is the commencement, on Wednesday hungry inhabitants. While in the coun'ry the farmers are forldering their cattle as in the depth of winter, in the city our market does not furnish us with a single vegetable, and the state of the gardens is such as scarcely to promise any reasonable or adequate supply. All we could get was potatoes from New York at 28 stass of life. (Hudson Bee.

INTERMENTS

In the burying grounds of the city and precincts of Bultimore, during the week ending uesterday morning at sunfise:

Dyscntery Consumption Teething Lockjaw Mumps Bilious remittent Hives Scarlet fever Apoplexy Still-born Oldage Childbed Cholera Disease unknown

Total

Extract of a letter frum Martineburg Virg. dated July 12.

"Pursuant to the sentence of the court of Berkley county, some time since passed on negroes Jack and Jerry, for the robbery of David Horn, they were executed on the commons of this place on Friday last. During their confinement in prison, they were visited by several divines of different religious, persuasions by some of whom they were attended to the gallows. They uniformly, while in jail denied having committed the crime for which they were condemned, although they confessed many trivial offences, and appeared sincerely penitent, and were constantly for the last week of their confinement, earnestly engaged in prayer night and day. A short time before they were turned off, Jerry got up, and in a remarkably firm manner, addressed himself to the surrounding multitude; and here again he protested that he was innocent of the crime for which he was about to suffer: he solemnly declared that he had never seen Mr. Horn, his accuser, until the time on which he was arrested; he made a short prayer for the welfare of the surrounding spectators, desiring them not to be sorry for him, but for them-