

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1805.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of **WANE & MURPHY**, was on the 27th inst. dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to **JOHN WANE**, and those having demands against them will render their accounts for settlement.

JOHN WANE
THOMAS MURPHY.

August 27

Co. Partnership

PRINTING BUSINESS.
GRONK DOBBS, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that having purchased from **Mr. JOHN WANE**, his interest in the firm of **Wane & Murphy**, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

G. Dobbin & Murphy.

They therefore solicit the patronage of their friends, so far only, as their attention to business, and regular department may merit.

August 28

Just arrived from Europe,

And to be seen at **Charles O'Brien's**, 72, Cumberland Row, a grand collection of

FIGURES.

As natural as life, presenting the Great Monarchs and High Personages in Europe, &c. These Figures have been painted by an able Artist, at an extraordinary expense, and have afterwards been exhibited at Rome, Vienna, Milan, Madrid, and several other cities in Europe, and have always excited admiration.

Hours of exhibition from nine o'clock in the Morning till ten in the Evening.

At intervals the company will be entertained by a choice band of Music, with several Italian Figures.

Admittance 25 Cents—Children half price.

The above figures will remain in this city, but only for a few days.

August 12

Just Received,

15 pipes Cognac Brandy, 4th proof and good favour.

40 chests first class Young Hyson Tea, of the Bimble's cargo.

100 lbs. Fresh Mace, 150 lbs. Fresh Nutmegs.

20 bales Cassia, 300 lbs. India Cloves.

220 boxes Sampson's family mould—Candles, 54 lbs. each.

100 kegs Jamieson's Crackers, made from new flour.

100 pots patent Liquid Mustard.

8 hhd. high proof Jamaica Rum

12 do. Antigua do.

100 reams 1st quality Writing Paper.

For Sale by

JACOB & WILLIAM NORRIS,
64, Market-street.

On Hand,

20 quarter casks Genuine Port Wine, 1 hhd. West India Shrub by retail, 1 butt containing 300 gallons real Cognac Brandy (3 years old).

50 baskets Bordeaux Oil, in Large kegs, for family use; 100 Cabbages Tobacco in kegs and half kegs, Spermaceti Oil by retail, Poland Star, &c.

August 24

Columbia Gardens.

The proprietor has engaged **Mr. St. AUBIN**, to present the citizens of Baltimore with a Grand Display of

FIRE WORKS,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 4.

1st SCENE.

1st. Eight Sky-Rockets with stars and maroons

2d. A receiving changing scene, representing at times cloudy, bright, and of different colours.

3d. The Windmill Genesee, terminated by a conflict of three Butter-flies.

4th. A Horizontal piece, called the Sheaf, strikingly imitated, transforms itself into a beautiful Flower; then changes its form and colour in every agreeable manner.

5th. A piece called the Ladies' Fancy by the varieties of its turn, viewed horizontally.

6th. A receiving changing scene with brilliancy, which changes to a fixed Glory, terminating by maroon explosion.

2d SCENE.

7th Six Sky-Rockets with Snakes, Stars and

8th An elegant piece called Battle of Butter-flies, which changes into an edifice, then into four brilliant Suns.

9th. The Grand Cross of Malta, with a Venetian flower in the middle.

10th. A grand splendid scene of various colours, adorned in the centre with a bright flower; revolves with great velocity, ends in dazzling brilliancy.

11th. A grand girandole (complicated piece) turning with rapidity in different directions, terminates with a Roman candle, pouring forth a number of blazing meteors to a great height.

12th. The play will terminate by a large Star of 20 feet circumference, in which will be wrote by fire various colours, the name of the President of the United States, the star will be adorned with six butter flies, which will change into six suns of a great brilliancy, the whole will turn with great rapidity.

* Doors will open at half past 6, and commence at half past 7 o'clock.

BOX 75 cents—PIT 50 cents—No money to be received but at the ticket office.

September 3

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my late wife **MARY CONNELLY**, (maiden name **FINLEY**) having in my absence contracted large debts with out my knowledge, I hereby caution the public against crediting her in future on my account, as I am no longer her husband, and therefore will not be liable for any debts of her contracting. Given under my hand this 22d day of August, 1805.

OWEN CONNELLY
24 2/2

From the (Richmond) ENQUIRER.

VINDICATION OF MR. JEFFERSON.
NO. III.

Second approach of the enemy to Richmond.

IT was soon after this predatory excursion that Gen. Phillips, having joined Arnold with a reinforcement of 2000 men, they advanced up to Petersburg, and towards the latter end of April, they marched over to Manchester. During this period, the Governor had constantly remained at Richmond, or in its vicinity, exerting all his constitutional powers and all his individual energies for collecting the militia together, and providing such means of defence as were furnished by the exhausted resources of the state. In the forming of these arrangements, did he betray any want of activity or prudence? Let the "oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Richmond" testify! Did he betray any want of manly resolution? Let his conduct declare. In spite of the predatory and wavering sallies of the enemy, the Governor constantly appeared without a guard. Although there was nothing but the river that separated him from the enemy, his lodging was frequently within 4, 5, or 6 miles from their camp.

It was about this time, that the Marquis de la Fayette arrived at Richmond with some continental troops. With these and with the militia already collected, he continued to occupy the capital and the northern bank of the river, at the very time when Phillips and Arnold held Manchester and the southern bank of the river, and until they retreated to Warwick and down the James river. Still it has been asserted that the governor "did abandon the seat of government" before Phillips and Arnold left their camp. It has been asserted, and the appeal has been made to "the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Richmond" that Mr. Jefferson did abandon his station with an awkward precipitation, in a state of timidity, unwarranted by any probable movement of the enemy, and that he fled to the station he held. "That such are not his feelings; that Mr. Jefferson instead of abandoning the seat of government, did actually remain in it; that instead of betraying timidity and neglecting his duties, he was at that very moment exerting every nerve for defending the commonwealth and expelling the enemy; let the following document, satisfactorily attest! In the letter from Col. Telford which we introduced into our last number, he thus continues:

"On another occasion, when the British army marched from Petersburg to Manchester, being at an advanced post near Osborne's, commanded by Gen. Goode, and his videts coming in successively, with intelligence that the enemy were advancing in force; I together with a small party of volunteer cavalry covered his retreat. We came off slowly before them until we had gained the heights above Osborne's and after alarming the intermediate route along the road. I was with Mr. Jefferson several times in the course of the night conversing with him, where he seemed to be without any apprehension although within 4 to 7 miles of the enemy's encampment; which was that night about Amphill or Warwick." In another part of the letter he observes "I frequently heard of Mr. Jefferson's exertions individually, when left without militia and am persuaded, if it had been as easy at that day to raise recruits, as it was afterwards, *stock-jobbers*, speculators and land-mongers, he would never have found it necessary to retire beyond the falls of James River."

Mr. Richard O'Brien, late American Consul at Algiers, has certified—"That in the spring of 1781, I was first lieutenant on board of the state brig Jefferson, lying on the James river, when the British under Phillips and Arnold came to Petersburg, and from thence to Manchester. In ascending the river above Osborne's, they attacked, captured and burnt the aforesaid brig, then under my command, (in the absence of Capt. Travers of Williamsburg.) I went immediately to Richmond, where they were every moment expecting the British in Manchester. The Marquis la Fayette had arrived unattended by his troops, and taken command of about 600 militia collected for the defence of the town. The principal reliance was upon about 200 best Augusta riflemen. By forced marches, the Marquis's army reached Richmond just as the British entered Manchester. I remained in Richmond until the evacuation of Manchester, the retreat of Phillips and Arnold to Warwick, and down James River.—When I arrived I found Mr. Jefferson, the Governor, and know to my own knowledge, he continued upon the spot during the whole scene." **RICHARD O'BRIEN.**

"No man who is conversant with the conduct of Mr. O'Brien will presume to doubt the veracity and correctness of his assertions. To those, who have not enjoyed the pleasure of a personal intercourse, a short sketch of his life will furnish the most satisfactory assurances as to the truth and impartiality of his testimony.

Mr. O'Brien continued 18 months in the service of Virginia, before the close of the revolution. In conjunction with a friend, he then purchased a brig for the West India market, which was lost on her first voyage. On his return to the United States, he sailed out of the port of Philadelphia for the Mediterranean, where he was taken captive by the Alger-

ines with whom he remained in ignominious bondage for twelve years, until the treaty with Algiers had restored him to liberty. Pleased with the integrity and sagacity of Mr. O'Brien, president Washington appointed him consul at Algiers, in which capacity he remained eight years. At length after an absence of twenty years from his native country, he resigned his employment under the government, and arrived at Philadelphia in the early part of the last spring. Would such a man as this, whose integrity has been thus tested by experience; whose personal antipathies and attachments, while they have been modified by absence, cannot have been exasperated by the aberrations of party; would such a man as this, have any possible inducement to represent the conduct of Mr. Jefferson in too favorable colors?

Captain Christopher Hudson of Albemarle, an old veteran, who oftimes has "heard the din of battle bray," has also made the following statement on this subject.

"I was attached to captain Callis's troop of horse, when Phillips and Arnold, in their second invasion of Virginia reached Manchester. I was constantly on duty, when Mr. Jefferson (then governor) always appeared, and by his presence, activity and perfect composure inspired the troops with perfect confidence. He remained in Richmond till the retreat of the English to Warwick and down James River." **C. HUDSON.**

From the time when Arnold retreated in January, he remained blocked up in Elizabeth River by a French squadron, and on land, menaced by the militia of the state. When by the departure of the French fleet, on the 18th day of April, he was enabled to change his position, he commenced his second expedition to Richmond, some of the particulars of which have been already given in the preceding certificates, but the beginning and termination of which are more minutely and correctly described in the following communication from the governor to the president of Congress.

Richmond, April 23, 1781.

SIR,

On the 18th inst. the enemy came from Portsmouth up James River in considerable force, though their numbers are not yet precisely known to us. They landed at Burwell's ferry below Williamsburgh and to the north of Elizabeth River. It is a later circumstance (being Col. Innes, who commanded a body of Militia stationed on that side of the river to cover the country from depredation, to retire upwards to be should be placed between their two bodies. One of these cut red Williamsburgh on the 20th and the other proceeded to shipyard we had on Chickahominy. What injury they did there, I am not yet informed. I take for granted they have burnt an unfinished twenty gun ship, we had there; such of the stores belonging to the yard as were moveable had been carried some miles higher up the river. Two small galleys retired also on the river; whether by this either the galleys or stores were saved, is as yet unknown. I am just informed by a private hand that they left Williamsburgh yesterday morning. If this sudden departure was not in consequence of some circumstance of alarm unknown to us, their expedition to Williamsburgh has been unaccountable. There were no public stores there, but those necessary for the daily subsistence of the men there. Where they mean to ascend next, the event alone can determine. Besides harassing our militia with this kind of war, their being taken from their arms at their ingressing season of planting corn will have an unfortunate effect on the crop of the ensuing year. I have heard nothing from Gen. Green, except that his head quarters were on the 11th on Little River.

TH. JEFFERSON.

On the 8th of May he addressed the President of Congress in the following terms from Richmond: "Since the last letter I had the honor of addressing to your excellency, the only very important circumstance in this state have scarcely merited communication except a very late one. The enemy after leaving Williamsburgh came directly up James River, and landed at City point, being the point of land on the southern side of the confluence of Appomattox and James river. They marched up to Petersburg where they were received by Major Baron Steuben, with a body of militia somewhat under 1000 men, who tho' the enemy were 2500 strong, discomfited the ground very handsomely; during the whole time the enemy gained only one mile and that by inches. Our troops were ordered to return over a bridge which they did in perfect good order. Our loss was between sixty and seventy in killed and wounded and 21 taken. The enemy's is much more, but it must be at least equal to ours; for their own honor they must confess this, for they broke twice, and were like sheep until supported by fresh troops. An inferiority of numbers obliged our force to withdraw about 12 mile upwards, till more militia should be assembled. The enemy burnt the tobacco in the warehouses of Petersburg & its neighbourhood. They afterwards proceeded to Osborne's, where they did the same, and also destroyed the residue of the public armed vessels and several of private property, and then came to Manchester, which is on the hill opposite this place. By this time, Maj. Gen. Marquis la Fayette having been advised of our danger, had by forced marches got here with his detachment of continental troops, the enemy finding we were able to

meet them on equal footing, thought proper to burn the warehouse and tobacco at Manchester, and retire to Warwick, where they did the same. Ill-armed and untried militia, who never saw the face of an enemy have sometimes during the course of the war, given occasion of exultation to our enemies; but they afforded us while at Warwick a little satisfaction in the same way.

Six or eight hundred of their picked infantry, with gen. Arnold at their head, having crossed the river at Warwick, fled from a Patrole of 16 horse, some pushing North, some South as their fears drove them. Their whole force then proceeded to the Hundred, being the point of land within the confluence of the two rivers; embarked and fell down the river. Their foremost vessels had got below Burwell's ferry on the sixth instant, when the arrival of a boat from Portsmouth, and a signal given, the whole crowded sail up the river again and with a fair wind and tide came to anchor at Brandon. There six days provision were dealt out to every man. They landed and had orders to march an hour before day the next morning. We have not yet heard which way they went or whether they are gone, but having about the same time received authentic information, that Lord Cornwallis had on the 18th instant advanced from Wilmington hall way to Halifax, we have no doubt, putting all circumstances together but that these two armies are forming a junction. We are strengthening our hands with Militia as far as arms either public or private can be collected; but cannot aim a force, which may face the combined armies of the enemy. It will therefore be of very great importance, that gen. Wayne's forces be pressed on with the utmost dispatch. Arms and a naval force however must ultimately save us. This movement of our enemies we consider as most perilous in its consequences. Our latest advices from gen. Green were of the 26th. He was before Camden; the works and garrison of which were stronger than he had expected. (Signed) **THOMAS JEFFERSON.**

If the precipitate retreat of Arnold from Manchester be itself an unquestionable proof of the vigour and activity of the governor of Virginia, the argument will be still more strongly confirmed by a retrospective view of our Military resources at that period. When Arnold left Richmond in January, he had taken refuge in Elizabeth River from a superior French squadron, where he continued until the 18th of April, when he was relieved by a powerful reinforcement under Phillips. It was immediately by his orders that Virginia had sent her full quota of troops to north Carolina; and that she had also furnished the army of gen. Green with 3000 men. In 1780 she had dispatched 7000 men, and as many stand of arms to Carolina. Was it after such signal exertions had been made to succour her sister states, that Virginia could be expected to be in the best possible situation for defence, her chief resources, could it be expected, that she would be competent to repel an unexpected enemy, full of strength, full of spirits, equipped with arms, and buoyed up by the animating idea, that the progress of regular troops was not to be resisted by an undisciplined militia? Let it also be taken into the account, that there were not more than ten days from the time of Arnold's departure from Elizabeth river till his return towards the Capital; an interval in which it was impossible to provide the necessary means of defence, through an almost indefinite extent of country and to resist him at every point on which he might think proper to land his troops. Is it then a matter of surprize that our state should experience some little injury? Or is it not rather a matter of greater wonder, that it did not completely fall a victim to the British troops?

Now then let Mr. Turner come forward and repeat his accusations against Mr. Jefferson's official conduct. Let him more assert that he "abandoned the seat of government with an awkward precipitation, indicative of timidity." But ere he repeats his experiment upon the credulity of the nation, let him recollect how feeble and how contemptible, mere empty and unsupported assertions appear when put into competition with express and respectable testimony! If like another Curtius he is ambitious of plunging into a fiery gulph for the salvation of his party, let him have the prudence to consider, whether his romantic enterprise is likely to be crowned with the same success and the same honor which accompanied the fabulous hero of antiquity! !

CHARLESTON, August 22.

The brig Eliza, Captain Taylor, arrived this morning in 32 days from Malaga.

Off Gibraltar, on the 21st July, capt. Taylor spoke a Portuguese 74, and an American brig from the Straights. The master of the latter vessel informed, that the commodore of the American squadron had concluded a PEACE with the *Tripolitans*; but upon what terms capt. Taylor could not learn.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 20,

The revenue cutter Louisiana, which has been here some days, being, had her guns landed, for the greater expedition and safety. On Thursday last the bank whereon they were placed, gave way, and all the guns but two were lost in the river—although placed 20 or 30 yards from the edge of the stream. The crew

aboard the cutter which lay close ashore, about 40 paces from where the guns were, observed the bank giving way, and immediately jumped on shore to save them, but were only able to get off two, which was done at great hazard.

Capt. Newcome has been looking for other guns, and we hope he will get supplied, as he will in a few days be ready for sea. This is one of those unforeseen accidents, against which there is no guarding—The nature of our river is such, that no property on its margin is secure, and we know not the moment we may be deprived of our best possessions.

American.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1805

LAURENCE. Yesterday, at 5 o'clock, was launched from the ship-yard on Spear's wharf, the fine copper fastened, live oak and cedar built ship *Fair America*, about 500 tons burthen; built by Mr. Wm. Parsons, for Mr. Wm. Taylor, of this city. In point of model and workmanship, she does great credit to the builder. She will be commanded by capt. Robt. Davis, and is intended for a New Orleans trader.

The following Highly Important and Interesting Intelligence was presented to our city readers in an extra sheet yesterday---and we give it in the columns of the American of this day for the reading of our Country subscribers.—It appears by the Boston Gazette, and a letter from a most obliging and active correspondent of the editor's in N. York, that a GLORIOUS and HONORABLE PEACE has been concluded by Mr. Eaton with Tripoli—which was preceded, however, by a complete discomfiture of the late reigning hostile barbarian power. The letter, together with the copy follow:

Our valuable correspondent at New York writes us, under date of Sep. 1.

"A number of letters were yesterday received in this city from Salem and Boston, announcing the following highly interesting intelligence:

"On Thursday last a vessel arrived at Salem, in 65 days from Naples, the captain of which received information from Col. Lear, that Mr. Eaton, formerly American Consul at Tripoli, together with the brother of the Bashaw, at the head of 20,000 men, marched towards the seat of the Tripolitan empire.—That when they had arrived within 100 leagues, they met the Bashaw's army, fought a long and severe battle, in which Mr. Eaton was wounded, and gained a decisive victory.—That they immediately proceeded to Tripoli, took the town by surprise, dethroned the reigning Bashaw, and reinstated his brother.—And that Mr. Eaton then formed a treaty, the first article of which provides for the release of the American captives."

BOSTON, August 29.

We understand, by several gentlemen, who left Salem yesterday afternoon, that the brig *Bellisle*, captain Leach, had arrived at that place from Naples, bringing the important and highly gratifying intelligence of the capture of the city of Tripoli, by the forces under the Ex-Bashaw, (directed, we presume, by the intrepid spirit of our countryman General Eyre) and that the American prisoners had been immediately released.

Several parcels of dispatches, directed to the President, and the Heads of Department, (received by this vessel) were lodged in the Post-Office last evening. They were noted to be of high importance, and ordered to be forwarded to the seat of government, without delay.

The following letters were received by the above arrival, and add some important particulars to the agreeable intelligence above stated:

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Naples, dated June 15, 1805.

"Letters from Sicily mention, that advices had been received from our Commodore at Syracuse, informing of the capture of the American Prisoners, and a Peace with Tripoli. This event is said to be altogether owing to the spirited conduct of Gen. Eaton. No particulars are mentioned; but it is supposed on the terms offered by America, as Eaton had previously taken *Derna* and *Bayata*"

Extract of a letter from FREDERICK DEGEN, esq. to a gentleman in this town.

"Dated NAPLES, June 22, 1805.—Commodore BARRON has resigned the command of the American Squadron, to Capt. RODGERS. He (Commodore RODGERS) wrote me on the 1st of June, that Peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli was finally concluded; and that the terms were most advantageous and honorable