

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM PACHIN, (PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.) 31, SOUTH GAY-STREET, NEAR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1805.

Hugh Thompson HAS now in Store, a cargo of St. Croix Sugar of the first and second qualities, lately arrived from the West Indies, calculated for home consumption or exportation.

For Sale, THE materials for a ship of 210 tons, consisting of a complete set of standing and running rigging, nearly as good as new, and of superior quality.

William Wilson & Sons, HAVE FOR SALE, received for the Six States, from Amsterdam, Holland SAIL CLOTH, 1st & 2 quality

Von Kapff & Brune Have received and offer for sale, 4366 pieces Platillas, 5799 do Britagnes, 205 do Cressa la Morlaix

Improved Method OF TEACHING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, (By the Subscriber), Displayed in a series of Vocabulary and familiar Phrases—suitable to every capacity.

To Let, A VERY Convenient Two-Story Brick Dwelling, with two buildings complete, No. 65, Fleet-street, Fell's-Point.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE. FURS & PELTREIS.

From the animadversions that have lately appeared in the public prints of this city, on the exportation of some of these articles by the Agent of the United States Indian Factories, the public may have naturally inferred, that this measure is a novelty most highly injurious to the Hunters and Trappers of this country.

Having for the last six years employed vessels in a regular trade between this place and London, I am enabled to assert that so far from the export of Furs and Peltries being a new operation, that by every one of these vessels large quantities of these articles have been shipped.

From April 1793, to Jun. 1804, there were exported to London in my vessels alone, one thousand one hundred and sixty two bales and puncheons of Skins, Furs, and Peltries, and many more by other vessels; and yet no clamour was raised.

Why then it will be asked has such a clamour been raised against the recent and comparatively trifling shipments of articles, principally Deer and Bear Skins, which the Hunters never purchase, and which if they had been sold here, the Dealers would as usual have exported.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

That a faction who have so long proclaimed their inveterate hostility to the present administration, should avail themselves of every opportunity to embarrass it in its operations, and destroy its popularity, is no more than might be expected; but at the same time it was presumed by many, that on some occasions American feelings would have a preponderance over those excited by the demon of faction.

Although the defensive measures which have been adopted by the Executive to prevent a repetition of those outrages which have been committed at our coast and in our harbors, are well known, and although the report of Mr. Monroe's leaving Madrid, without accomplishing the object of his mission, may be without foundation, still the opposition papers have applied the epithet pusillanimous to the administration, and have charged them with an intention to sacrifice the dearest interests of their country, in order to avoid a war, through fear that it might render them unpopular.

No sooner had Mr. Jefferson been placed at the head of government, than it was determined to chastise one of the Barbary powers, who notwithstanding the tribute which had been paid him by the two former administrations, was committing depredations on our commerce with a view, no doubt, to extort a greater sum from government than was stipulated by treaty.

In the fall of 1802, the Spanish Intendant at New Orleans refused our citizens the right of deposit at that port, contrary to an article of the treaty of 1795. This unjustifiable act excited much agitation amongst our citizens, and although the party in opposition were for an immediate declaration of war, the president, supported by the republicans was determined to try the effect of negotiation, before the nation were plunged into a war.

For the purpose of obtaining an amicable adjustment of these important points in controversy, a citizen of known patriotism, firmness and talents was deputed by the executive to the court of Spain. What has been the result of this mission is not as yet fully ascertained—if it has been unsuccessful, as is reported, let me ask with what propriety can the executive be censured? Is it not an evidence of the pusillanimity, not only of the administration but likewise of the minister whom they selected for this negotiation, and a proof likewise that they will never abandon our just rights, however desirous they may be to preserve peace?

From English papers received by the William, Merchant, arrived at Philadelphia.

LONDON, July 13.—Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated June 22: "The Rochefort Squadron has sailed again, with more troops, it is said, for the Cape of Good Hope, and the Isle of Bourbon."

Private letters by the Mail corroborate our former accounts of serious differences existing between the French General Marmont and the Grand Pensionary of Holland, in consequence of the opposition of the latter to the boundless profusion and extravagance of the former.

Private letters from the North of France, assert that every thing which has been said concerning great movements in the army on the coast of the Channel, had no better foundation than the circumstance of the troops, which had for several months occupied the coast, being relieved by other corps from the interior, which are now to take a part in the exercise with the gun boats, and that the army was convinced that no expedition would take place, at least till the return of the Emperor from Italy.

Letters received by the last Lisbon Mail state, that laws have been enacted in Spain, expressly to serve as those lately adopted in Holland, against such as may illegally traffic in prohibited articles from England. It was the leading opinion in Lisbon, that the Combined French and Spanish squadrons were destined to take possession of the Portuguese settlement of Goa; which might facilitate their annoyance of the British possession in the East Indies.

By letters from Gibraltar, we learn, that much alarm had been excited in consequence of an idea, that the Spanish flotilla and gun and mortar boats collected at Algiers, would hazard an attack upon our vessels and transports, which were full of troops. On the 16th, the opinion was confirmed by the enemy's manoeuvres and preparations; and orders were issued for all the boats of the fleet to be armed and manned.

brought to within about a league of the expedition, they perceived behind the men of war, about 60 armed boats ready to receive them, and after half an hour's deliberation, they returned to Algiers. Exclusively of the armed boats, which would have been employed in boarding, the force drawn out to repel the enemy consisted of five frigates and 6 sloops of war, or gun brigs. When the last accounts came away the alarm had not subsided, as an attack in the night might be productive of very fatal consequences.

LETTERS, July 2.

Among the foreign news the following is deserving of notice—

"At Constantinople the hopes of the English to conclude a triple alliance between Great Britain, Russia and the Porte, are disappointed, the Russian Ambassador having declared to the Turkish secretary of state, as we are informed, that the Russian Monarch was disposed to co-operate for a peace, but not to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance."

"The Russian Chamberlain and Minister of Justice, Count Novosiltko, who is known to be charged with a negotiation, is not only already arrived at Berlin, and that sooner than was expected, but also the British envoy at Berlin, Mr. Jackson, who had been three weeks at Dresden, is returned to Berlin in great haste, and has already had a conference with the Russian Negotiator."

PARIS, June 30.

It is asserted that Prince Louis will have the command of a considerable body of reserve; his head quarters to be at St. Amand. The army on the coast is at present sub-divided into three corps denominated after their stations. The astronomer Lalande has published in our journals some observations on the preparations made on our coast, in which he states the number of vessels at Boulogne at upwards of two thousand, and that of the army at one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand men.

CAMP OF CASTIGLIONE, June 13.

Forty-eight battalions of infantry, and 13 squadrons of cavalry, attended by a train of 60 pieces of cannon, are now manœuvring in the immense plain of Montebello. Upon an eminence in the middle is perceived the emperor's tent, who from thence looks on the positions of Senato Castiglione, Montellato, and Rivoli. The eye is lost in the horizon, bounded by Mantua on the one side, and by the fertile plains of Romagna on the other.

Never did France possess finer troops, who went through their manœuvres with more promptitude, or were animated by a more enterprising spirit. Independent of this camp, and that at Marengo, we have a division at Grosa a second at Florence, and a third at Naples; so that upon the whole we have absolutely more troops in Italy than at any former period, without reckoning the Italian troops, who are formed under their masters, and appear animated by the desire of rendering themselves worthy of their Sovereign.

When possessed of so much power, we ask, we wish only for peace, and a peace on fair conditions, can any thing equal the blindness of a power, which rejects the offers of a power, which has not the means of wounding the prosperity and repose of the enemy it fights against.

TUSCANY, June 14.

Tuscany, as well as Lunca, are to be united with the new kingdom of Italy—Bonaparte intends to make many other changes in Italy. To facilitate the changes, the Republic of Lunca has applied to Bonaparte for a new constitution, and requested the honor of being governed by a member of his family. Many more political changes are speedily expected to take place in other parts of Italy. Bonaparte has undertaken to pay all the pensions due to the officers and household of the late Duke of Parma, amounting to about 100,000 livres per month. The pay of the French garrison at Leghorn has been diminished by 150,000 livres per month. Bonaparte promises that the subsidy for the maintenance of these troops shall be discontinued, as soon as England acknowledges the kingdom of Etruria. Between the Etrurian and French governments an exchange of territory is about to take place. Etruria is to cede to France, the District of Orbithello, and a part of the valley of Cecina, bordering on the Dutchy of Urbino, receiving in exchange the Republic of Lunca, with the Duchies of Massa and Carrara.

NEW YORK, September 6. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Sept. 5th, 1805.

Since the last report of the board, nothing has occurred with respect to the health of this city to justify alarm until within three days; during which period, the board have been assiduously employed, not only in executing the precautionary powers deposited in their hands, but in obtaining as accurate an account as possible of the true state of the general health. In the conflict of opinion it is extremely difficult to arrive at the truth; but the board submit the following as the result of their enquiries.—Ten cases of malignant fever have occurred since last Monday, and five cases of a doubtful nature, some of which have been removed into the country or the Marine Hospital; and four deaths.

Popular rumour has vastly exaggerated the number of these cases, whereby undue alarm has been excited. The board are extremely anxious to impress on their fellow citizens the impropriety of giving credit to unauthenticated reports; as they may rest assured that as long as the present unfavorable state of the public health continues, a candid, undisguised account of the real situation of the city shall be regularly published.

Considerable anxiety has prevailed respecting the power of the board to remove persons sick of malignant fever. The power which has been legally invested in the board, and which has, for a long time, been exercised by the Commissioners of the Health Office, has, in every instance,

been used with the utmost delicacy and discretion. Of those patients, who were citizens, it has been left entirely to their option to provide retreats. Others, who have been removed to the Marine Hospital, were mostly strangers, friendless and without families, and have been provided with every comfort and convenience. Should the disease continue to prevail, Bellevue Hospital will be opened. The buildings belonging to this establishment have been recently repaired with considerable improvements, and every accommodation has been liberally provided for the sick.

The part of the city, which, at present, appears to be the principal seat of the disease, is Water and Front streets between the Fly market and Old slip.

By order of the Board of Health, DEWITT CLINTON, President. JAMES HARDIE, Secretary.

NORFOLK, September 2.

By captain Corran, of the ship Ariel, in 30 days from Dunkirk, we have received a regular file of the Gazette de France, from the 1st of May to the 24th of June. The intelligence which they contain have been anticipated by other arrivals.

From captain Corran, we understand, that a few days before he sailed, a new imposition had been laid on the Dutch commerce, and affecting that of this country. The French government suspecting that the Dutch government, contrary to the violation of certain laws relative to the importation of British manufactures, and of the law which prohibits an American vessel, having touched in England going into Holland, have compelled all tobacco intended for Holland to pass through Antwerp. We regret that we cannot present our readers with more satisfactory particulars, upon such an interesting subject.

Something more serious.

We have had the perusal of a letter from captain Adams of the ship Recovery of this port, to his owner, in which we discover more cause for alarm than any thing which has preceded. But it is necessary to give a short history of this vessel—the 5th of August of this year, with a valuable cargo of flour, rice, rum, sugar, and coffee, and bound from this port to Gibraltar. Captain Adams writes, from Algeiras, of the 13th of July, "I was only carried before the wind, having no Spanish consul's certificate, they will not allow to land the property; it is painful for me to say I have no power to appeal." It would appear that we have reached the last stage of humiliation. What must our vessels be safe from capture, have passports from a Spanish consul? Are the papers of our own government treated with such marked contempt? Whether the apprehensions of captain Adams be realized or not, it will not atone for the insult which is conveyed, in making it a cause of capture and detention, that farsooth our ships are not furnished with a Spanish consul's passport. We expect we shall have it in our power to lay before the public the result of this case, for which reason we shall delay any further remarks upon the subject.

Extract of a letter from Lagaira, to a gentleman in this borough, dated August 9.

"The ports on this coast are positively shut against all neutral vessels, and are likely to continue so until March or April. There have been 60 or 70 vessels turned away from here within 25 days."

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore, ss:

By THORWGOOD SMITH, Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Commissioners of Health, that they entertain a well-founded apprehension that the malignant disease with which the city of Philadelphia, is at this time unhappily afflicted, may be introduced amongst us unless the usual intercourse be interdicted.

I have therefore, in pursuance of the advice of the said Commissioners of Health, issued this PROCLAMATION; hereby prohibiting the entrance into the city of Baltimore, or within three miles thereof, of all persons whomsoever, as well as baggage or other goods, which have come from the said city of Philadelphia, until they shall have been at least fifteen days absent therefrom, excepting only the public mail, and such persons or things as the Commissioners of Health may admit by a special license in consequence of no circumstance appearing to them whereby the health of the city may be endangered.

This PROCLAMATION to remain in force until publicly revoked by me, of which all persons concerned are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly, under the penalty of Three Hundred Dollars for every offence, one half to the informer, and the other half for the use of the city.

Given under my hand and the corporate seal of the city of Baltimore (i.e.c.) more, this sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five.

THORWGOOD SMITH, Mayor of the City of Baltimore.