SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN.

American,
AND
COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, *SEPTEMBER* 19, 1805

The information we communicated yesterday, copied from a Philadelphia paper, declaring the receipt of the reply of the French government, to the representation made by the Russian Minister Novosiltzoff, previous to his departure from Berlin, excited an unusual degree of interest and curiosity; as it appeared, by the many enquiries which were made about it. Indeed, in the present critical situation of affairs in the European world, every thing which is calculated to develope the policy and views of its jarring powers, must be highly interesting to the commercial, but more particularly to the political portion of the community.—At least, we view the following matter, as too interesting to withhold from the readers of the American; under such impression, we issue it in a Supplement.

We likewise present our readers with every article of any consequence which has been furnished by the mails.

The New York Board of Health report on Monday 18 new cases of fever---and 9 deaths.

The Board of Health of Philadelphia report for 48 hours, ending on Tuesday at 11 o'clock---13 new admissions into the hospital----Four deaths----2 discharged, cured---and 41 patients in the house---17 of whom are recovering.

They also reported, since their last, 7 new cases in Southwark---4 in the city, and 15 adults, and 6 children buried within the same time.

Captain Burges of the ship Magnet from Liverpool, informs us that he was boarded on his passage by a Britis frigate, and informed that Lord Nelson had fallen in with a French fleet and captured 5 sail of the line. [N. Y. Paper.

From Lloyd's List, to August 6.

YARMOUTH, arrived, Portsmouth, Lewis, bound from Baltimore to Amsterdam sent in; Mary, Waite, Baltimore, bound to Varel, sent in—ANTWERP, arrived, Robert, Dunkin, Baltimore.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

Answer to N. Novoziltzoff's Note.

PARIS, July 25.

The Moniteur of yesterday contains the following article, which is particularly worthy of remark in the present circumstances:—

BERLIN, July 15.

M. Novoziltzoff left this capital yesterday for St. Petersburg. He had a long conference with Mr. Jackson, the British Envoy at Berlin.

"The mission of that Russian Envoy was announced to all Europe several months before it commenced; and this was sufficient to render it abortive. It also became the subject of many discussions, calculations and intrigues. After N. Novoziltzoff had been represented rather as a bearer of orders, than as a negociator, his mission was represented under another colour, to render it less hateful. He was to negociate, they said, with none but the emperor himself. They, who propogated those idle reports well knew, that all demands of that nature, deviating from the regard due to a great power, must on that very account frustrate a mission, the purport of which was not very evident; and what fully proves the uncertainty and obscurity of it is, that it was successively an object of orders and counter orders. Now, every thing well considered, the counter order which calls N. Novoziltzoff back to St. Petersburg is probably more favourable for peace than the order by which he was sent to Paris.

"If the object of his mission was to allay the coolness existing between France and Russia, he would probably have succeeded. What, indeed, have France and Russia to do with each other? Independent of each other, they are unable to hurt, but all powerful to do good to one another. If the Emperor of the French exerts great influence in Italy, the Emperor of Russia exerts a much greater influence on the Ottoman Porte and in Persia. The former has a limited influence, which does not extend beyond the discussions on the subject of her boundaries, and does not much increase her power; the latter, on the other hand, exerts her influence over two powers of the first rank which have long stood in the same political rank with France and Russia, and which rule over Arabia, the Caspian, and the black Seas.

If the Russian cabinet thinks it has a right to fix the just boundaries by which France is to be limited on all sides, then that cabinet will undoubtedly allow the Emperor of the French to fix the boundary by which it is to be limited in its turn. When it views with Herschell's telescope from the terrace of the place of the Taurdle, what happens between the Emperor of the French and some Tribes in the Appenines, it ought not to demand that the Emperor of the French should not see what becomes of the antient and illustrious empire of Solyman and of Persia; that he should not see that for ten years past the whole Caucasus has been United with Russia, at the solitary request of a few families of that country; that Wallachia and Moldavia are entirely dependient on Russia; that she has subjected to herself the Mouths of the Phasis, and constructed forts there; that thereby obliging the Porte to suffer her conquests, she has procured great advantages to herself for pursuing her conquests into the center of Persia.

"Is then the Emperor of the French lowered to that degree of weakness, that he must cooly listen to a Russian Commissary, calling him to an account for what he does in countries unknown to Russia, and with which she has no relations? that he must close his eyes from seeing, and refrain from answering, when Sultan Selim has less to say in Constantinople, than a simple Envoy from St. Petersburgh; when the Bosphorus is violated, and the consequence of the occupation of the Crimea, and of the mouths of the Phasis, one felt in full force; when the ries of the Seraglio although fettered by fear, awaked all Europe; and lastly, when there is not a Pacha in the Morea, nor a Mussulman in Constantinople, but expects every morning to see a fleet from the Black Sea casting anchor at the foot of the Seraglio, and a herald reading the Declaration of War, and to hear the reports of muskets in the garden of the Grand Seignior?

"But if a Russian Commissary, coming to Paris to say, that a diminution of influence in Italy was demanded, should say, at the same time, that a guarantee should be given for Persia and the Porte—that the Bosphorus shall no more be violated, but remaind shut, according to the practice of all times, against the ships of all Powers; that the Treaty of 1798 shall not be renewed; that the subjects of the Porte shall no longer navigate under Russian colours; that the regiments enlisted for the Russian service in Albania, at a great expence shall be dibanded; that the ships in the Black Sea shall never be so numerous as to endanger the Porte of being menaced in her own capitol, before the Powers of Europe can be informed of her danger; that the Phasis shall be evacuated and the Caucasus restored to the Shah of Persia, and that tranquility shall again be given to that Empire after so many years of internal wars and calmities; then it would be easy to conceive what would be the effect of such language; and although we are not in the secret of the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, we dare say the Emperor of the French would be ready to meet so noble an agreement; he would listen, not to menaces, but to a desire to consolidate the independence of nations and the happiness of mankind. Whatever sacrifices he should make for the independence of the Porte and of Persia, he would still be a gainer; posterity, for which he labours, would acknowledge him its deliverer, snd admire the acuteness of that reason which made him discover before hand that the Russians would be the oppressors of the whole world, even as they now oppress the North, and the establishment of the Universal Monarchy, with which Europe has been so much frightened, and which has so long been held up to its view as the aim of the French nation, which comprises every thing in itself, and can never be dangerous to the independence of other countries.

"If the Russian Plenipotentiary came with a message from England, who is there but sees the difficulties, the unavoidable trouble, which new instructions, new pretentions of Russia would introduce? Of whatever nature the objects may by, which divide England and France, those nations would then be obliged to expect the decision of their differences from a far distant country, to which the interests of both is so little known.

"When the Cabinet of London applauded the mission of M. Novosiltzoff, it did so, because it hoped not only to bring over Russia, but also to draw in Austria and Prussia along with her; for it knows full well, that the concurrence of Russia alone will not allow it to think of the insane plans of partition which it has formed against France, and of which, in its madness, it never ceases to dream.—If the English government is desirous of peace, it will recollect that it can reply to a French note, by an English note. These two languages are easily translated, and the intervention of another would only render the negociation more intricate.

"Could M. Novosiltzoff himself be accurately acquainted with such knotty affairs? Did he know, that at the time of the Treaty of Amiens, the Empire of Mysore was not wholly united to the English possessions? That the Empire of the Mahrattes was annihilated; that England had doubled her power in India; and that no European ship can sail in those seas? Did he think that France would give up her commerce with India forever? Did he also see that that commerce alone was not the main point?—That England has obtained that point which Catharine never would suffer, by her cannon, at Copenhagen—that, what France never will allow, was obtained of Russia, by Nelson, in the Gulph of Finland—that since that treaty, so contrary to the rights of which even the least bold are jealous, various interpretations have been made of the right of blockade—that whole rivers have been blockaded—that Cadiz was blockaded, even when our squadrons were masters in the Streights—that Venice is blockaded, although no English ship has been seen there for six months past, and that no neutral vessel was seen there neither during six months—the effects of a strange connivance in other Powers? At Venice, Trieste, Lisbon, and in Northern ports, all shipments for Genoa were stopped from the moment that port was declared in a state of blockade.

"Did that Plenipotentiary come to say that Russia had procured the liberty of the Indies, and of the European commerce in India; the recognition of the universal sovereignty of the seas; the renunciation of all interpretations concerning the right of blockade, henceforth limited to countries attacked, or in danger of being taken, and (in the true sense of the word, to blockade) surrounded on all sides? Did he at the same time come to demand, that the Crown of Italy should be placed on another head, and to require the surrender of some parts of the territory on the other side of the Alps? If this was the case, he should have been welcome; he would have met with no obstacles, and his undertaking would have been crowned with success.

"But if he, approving what England does, recognizing her right to search all ships, to place whole kingdoms in a state of blockade, applauding the immense increase of her power in India, comes to represent to France, that she ought to evacuate Parma and Genoa, and renounce the Crown of Italy; then it would appear that it was evidently intended to oppress France; then it would be France which they would wish to bring back to those times when Poland was partitioned without its own consent, when means were found to terrify a degenerate race, to deprive it of the consciousness of its worth, and even of the will of opposing the oppression. France has arms, courage, and armies; yea, of whatever nature the coalition shall be, which the English ministers may find means to form, France, though regretting the influence of English gold on the continent, will dissolve that Gordian knot as well as the two preceding. As often as they shall step in between both to reduce England within equitable and decent bounds, no sacrifice will be too hard for France; but if they will lay the whole weight upon her she will see in those intentions, nothing but hatred and insult, and one must be very ignorant in calculating the power and the state of affairs, to hope to succeed always.

"Poland has been partitioned; France must have for it Belgium, and the Banks of the Rhine. The Crimea has been occupied, the Caucasus, the mouths of the Phasis, &c. France must have a compensation in Europe; the principles of self-preservation require it.

"Is a general congress of Europe wished for? Well! Let each power place at the disposal of that congress the conquests which she has made within the last fifty years; re-establish Poland, restore Venice to its senate, Trinidad to Spain, Ceylon to Holland, and the Crimea to the Porte; withdraw to a distance from the Phasis and the Bosphorus; to give up Caucasus and Georgia; let the Porte, after so many disasters, take a little breath; let the dominion of the Mahrattas, and the kingdom of Mysore be re-established, or no longer remain the exclusive property of England—then shall France recede within her ancient boundaries, and in so doing, France assuredly will not be the greatest loser. Whence then this furious outcry, this summons to a crusade against a power which, for the last fifty years, has derived less advantage than any other from the revolutions of states, and the changes which have taken place in every part of the globe, and which, uniformly victorious, has retained nothing of her conquests, but what was necessary to form an equitable compensation?

"Europe had sustained several dreadful shocks; social order had revived; the peace of Amiens had established the general system. A feeble ministry, an unexampled arrogance, have kindled the flames of war anew, and exposed the peace of all nations to a state of uncertainty. The continental Prince, who shall first join in this project of general subversion, who shall first give the signal for war, will be answerable for all the calamities which may casue from it, and subject himself to the merited curse of the existing generation.

"It is the opinion of every intelligent person, that the result of a war upon the continent can have no other tendency than to increase the power of France. They are also persuaded, that she will not always have the weakness, from a pure feeling of generosity, and the vain hope of promoting the happiness of mankind, and the peace of the whole world, to evacuate numerous and populous conquests.

"It is the fashion at present to inveigh against the ambition of France; had she, however, been disposed to retain the territories conquered by her arms, the half of Austria, the States of Venice, the Kingdom of Naples, Switzerland, and Holland, would still have been subjected to her dominion. The real boundaries of France are the Rhine and Adige. Did not the French penetrate beyond the Adige and the Rhine? Were they prevented, by the force of arms, from taking the Salza and the Drave as their boundaries? Or did they not forego those boundaries, from a generous moderation? It is in the natural course of things, that men such as Woronzoff, Thugut, and Acton, (to whom Europe gives as little credit for capacity, as it ascribes to them hatred against every thing that is great and liberal, and who have sold their consciences for English gold,) should exert all their influence to re-produce all the calamities of war. The prosperity of nations has occasioned the loss or the diminution of their credit; and this too is fortunate for princes. There are some who have ceased to reign, in consequence of listening to their counsels.

"The calamities of a continental war would fall neither upon Russia nor England, inasmuch as the scene of action would lie in Germany or Italy. What interest then can the French, the Italians and the Germans take in the mediation of powers which would employ the time, when they were engaged in the most sanguinary attacks on each other, to accomplish the downfall of the Turkish and Persian empires? The constant policy of the Northern States has been to provoke wars from which they themselves had nothing to dread. Thus it was that Catharine, for several years, permitted Austria and Prussia to carry on the war, still promising them assistance, which, however, could not prevent the French armies from appearing before the gates of Vienna.—Thus it was that the late Emperor of Russia extended the calamities of war, by furnishing Austria with auxiliaries, at a time when Austria would, without them, have acquired many advantages—auxiliaries, however, who, upon the first reverse, trod back their steps, and in the middle of a campaign, left their allies to sustain alone all the pressure of war, which they had promised to share in common with them.

"In a word, France and Russia can gain nothing by a misunderstanding: they can inflict on each other no injury by a war; and whatever may be the policy of either, there is nothing in which they can find so much advantage as in maintaining a good understanding with each other. We have already declared, and once more repeat it, that if Russia evacuate the Bosphorus, Caucasus, Phasis, Georgia, &c. France will accede to any arrangements which can be required with respect to Italy. But, unfortunately, it is too well known, that no one finds pleasure in sacrifices of this nature, and hence France must be allowed to indemnify herself so as to compensate for such advantages as are obtained by the other powers.

"As to England the Treaty of Amiens is still in force. It was concluded, after a deliberate and long investigation of the reciprocal interests of the two states: it was broken unexpectedly, and upon idle pretences. Re-establish that Treaty, and both states are at peace. But if England requires new conditions; if she wishes to enter into a discussion respecting the frontiers of France on the side of Italy, let her give to France a share of the Mahratta territory; let her, in short, adopt maxims consistent with the independence of the other powers. But the English will perhaps say, "it is better to sink than to consent that the flag shall protect the cargo---that a vessel, for whatever she contains, or whatever is done on board her, shall be accountable only to the Sovereign of the State to which she belongs; that the Indies shall cease to be our property, or that any power whatever shall have a right to share with us in our superiority in the Indies!" Do not you then expect that France shall enter into discussions with you upon points which do not concern you, or do you consent to enter into discussion with her upon points which involve the sacred interests of all nations? ---France duly appreciates the advantages of peace: but she will carry on the war as long as it shall be necessary towards maintaining the honor of her flag, and the *preponderance which it has acquired*; and until she has obtained the assurance, that in whatever quarter of the world a Frenchman may shew himself, he shall not have occasion to blush in consequence of the insults and arrogant assumptions of the English."

The city inspector [illegible] deaths for the week ending the 13th [illegible] and under, 17; [illegible] between 2 and [illegible] 1; between [illegible] and 5, 23; between [illegible] 3[illegible] 40 and 50, 7; between [illegible] between 60 and 70, 2; between [illegible] 2. Of these died of cholera infantum 1, [illegible] tion 8, convulsions 4, debility 3, diarrhœa 1, drowned 1, fever bilious [illegible] fever malignant 33, fever typhus 1, flux infantile 13, gravel 1, inflammation of the liver 2, measles 2, old age 1, palsy 1, still born 3, sudden death 2, teething 1.

Philadelphia, September 17.

LAZARETTO, SEPT. 16.

Since my last, arrived here the schooner Roebuck, captain Reynegon, 18 days from St. Pierres, where he left the brig Actress, Finker, and the sch'r Splash, Hilyard, discharging, both for New-York, and the schooner Mariner, do and for New-York, to sail in 2 or 3 days, with a number of others, which captain R. does not remember.——Markets dull, Flour eight dollars. --Captain R. also informs me that the brig Eliza capt. Niel of Philadelphia sailed 5 days before him for Cayugua, as did the brig —— Capt. Weeks to some port to windward. Capt. R. on the 20th of August, the North point of Guadaloupe bearing N. by E. 3 leagues, saw a yellow sided schr. laying on her side, full of water, her main mast gone, and she was otherways stripped of her rigging. To the southward of Chincoteague, on the 11th of Sept. he spoke the Schr. Dolphin from the Main for Philadelphia, out 20 days.—We have also arrived here, the ship Alligator, Grain, 21 days from Havannah; brig Experiment, Bockins, 15 days from Havanah, Sugar, Rugan and Rhodes—The brig Fame, Brown, 21 days from St. Croix, and left there, the brig James not unloaded; the sloop ——, capt. Newbern, from Bermuda, in 8 days to Mr. Russel, and the Schr. Three Friends, Gardiner, 17 days from New Providence, with Sugar and Salt to Mr. Pryor.

Irish Linens.

JUST received per Ship Independence, from Liverpool,

6 trunks and 3 cases 4-4 and 7-8 IRISH LINENS, which will be sold on accommodating terms, by JOHN DIFFENDERFFER
No. 65, M'Elderry's wharf.
september 19 d6t

C. Ghequiere & H. Kunckel,

HAVE imported per the ship Washington, Captain Tecklenburg, from Bremen,

31 bales linens, consisting of strong bempen ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, burlaps, hessians and brown rolls, assorted, which we offer for sale to our punctual customers on the usual credit or in barter for coffee or Maryland tobacco.

We expect a further supply by some of the first vessels from Bremen.
september 19 d

M. Tiernan & Co.

No. 252, MARKET-STREET,

Have just received per the Independence and Ceres, from Liverpool & Twin Sisters, from Hull,

COATINGS, Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Kerseys, Halfthicks, Plains, Negro Cottons, Swansdown, Casimeers, Stuffs, Marseilles, Hardware and Cutlery—and by the next arrivals, the remainder of their

FALL GOODS,

Which will be sold on their usual low terms,
By the package.

2 bales blue cloths with 2 ends of scarlet in each 3 trunks Madrass handkerchiefs 3 trunks Pullicats do. 2 bales blue Plains	Entitled to Drawback
6 bales Kerseys 6 do. Halfthicks 10 do. Rose Blankets 6 do. Striped do.	—

September 7 eo16t*

FALL GOODS.

Bolton Jackson & Co.

Market-street, (opposite the Columbian Inn.)

HAVE received by the different arrivals from Liverpool, and the Perseverance from London, a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are, a variety of packages suitable for the West India market—A considerable portion of them having been purchased for bills at short dates, it is presumed they will be found on inspection, as low as any offered for sale at this market.

N. B. A few cases black India lutestrings and sensshaws, will be sold *cheap*.
september 19 d

George Hoffman,

HAS Imported by the several vessels from Liverpool, London and Hull, a general and well selected assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Opening at No. 171 1-2, Market-street.

Also, in packages, suited for exportation,

17 bales Blue Broad Cloths
11 ditto British Osnaburgs
3 cases Pullicat Handkerchiefs
4 trunks Madrass ditto
5 cases coloured and White Muslins
32 ditto Men's Hats
4 trunks Striped Ginghams, &c.

He has received by the Perseverance from London,

A good selection of FASHIONABLE FANCY ARTICLES.
September 19 eo8t