

SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday afternoon arrived, the ship Benjamin Franklin, capt. Wicks, 43 days from London.—Previous to capt. Wicks sailing, he very obligingly procured us a file of the London Daily Advertiser, from the 12th of August to the 2d of September, from which we select, for this day's Philadelphia Gazette, a variety of interesting matter.

Notwithstanding the accounts we have recently received of a relaxation in the orders of the British Councils, relative to American vessels trading with enemies colonies, it will be perceived by the following particulars of the detention of the ship Dispatch, that our commerce is still subjected to the most unwarrantable and injurious deprivations.

DOVER, Aug. 27.—*Eleven o'clock, a. m.*
The Furieuse gun brig, and another brig of the same description, from a cruise to the westward, have just put into these Roads with an American ship, which they detained, on suspicion of their having enemy's property on board.

An American ship, the Dispatch, of Philadelphia, which has been lying in this harbour these three weeks past has weighed anchor to proceed on her voyage. This ship put in here in distress, having injured her rudder in striking on the Sands off Ostend; she had cleared out from Amsterdam, bound for the river of Canton, as the property of American merchants at Philadelphia. While she was in the act of getting under weigh, an immense crowd covered the quays. The boatswain, who was a Swede, and the captain, had some dispute about the former's leaving the vessel, which the latter refused; and upon the boatswain persisting in his purpose, the captain put him in confinement until the hour of sailing. The lieutenant of the Furieuse, at that moment, came along side in his boat, and the boatswain entered himself into his Majesty's service. The lieutenant went on board of the Dispatch, and after some altercation, brought him off; the captain, however, detained his chest, on the grounds of his being in debt for two months wages, and other sums, which he had advanced him previous to their voyage from Amsterdam. This vessel was laden with valuable goods to a considerable amount, and had a vast quantity of dollars on board, which gave rise to the suspicion of her being Dutch property. Two American sailors, belonging to a vessel which lay along side of her in the harbour, offered to swear that they sailed in her on her last voyage home from Canton, and asserted most positively, that to their knowledge, she was sold by her original owners, who were Quaker merchants at Philadelphia, to Dutch merchants at Amsterdam. It is also supposed the boatswain gave a hint to the lieutenant of the Furieuse. The general conclusion is, that she must be enemy's property.

"*Twelve o'clock noon.*—The Dispatch has just cleared the harbour, and stands on her larboard tack in order to haul her wind. The boat with the lieutenant of the Furieuse, is lying to in the roads, and the latter vessel with the other gun-brig, and the American which they detained, are proceeding to the Downs.

"*Half past Twelve.*—The lieutenant of the Furieuse has again boarded the Dispatch, and having appeared to have examined her papers, he has taken to his boat, and is supposed to have suffered her to proceed on her voyage, she is now standing on her course."

"*Two o'clock, a. m.*—The Fly cutter, capt. Partridge, who left this harbour a few moments before the Dispatch, has hailed the latter, who lay to for him; and the captain of the Fly has sent his boat on board. A gun-brig which went in sight about an hour ago, is also come up with her, the three vessels lay to for a short time, and, upon the return of the cutter's boat, they all attacked, and stood in for the Downs. So that it has been ascertained that there are good grounds for detaining the American as well as the other.

"This is the third American ship which has been detained under similar circumstances, in these Roads, within these last ten days. We understand that a very extensive trade has been carried on by the Dutch, in this way, for a great length of time."

"It is universally supposed here, that the ultimate destination of the Dispatch was the Cape of Good Hope, and not the river of Canton, and that the quantity of dollars on board, was for the payment of the Dutch troops, stationed in that settlement."

LONDON, August 27.
A War on the Continent is now looked upon as inevitable, and will probably be the most violently contested that has ever occurred. The question is whether slavery shall be extended from one end of the Continent to the other, or whether by one great and virtuous struggle, the oppressed Nations of Europe shall shake off

their degrading yokes, and give permanent Peace to the civilized world. This can only be achieved by a liberal and solid co-operation, and not by half measures and a jealous and frigid alliance. Prussia will constantly, with his accustomed line of politics, keep aloof, but we trust, that the ensuing hostilities will assume that shape which will prevent him from continuing neutral. The powers on the Continent have now to fight for all that they hold dear; and though Bonaparte has immense numbers to bring into the field, yet the cause of the enthusiasm which rendered them resistless during the last war is now extinct, and an army of conscripts will never exhibit those instances of heroism and valour that distinguished a nation of armed men, who imagined that they were fighting for their liberties and independence! Joined to these considerations, much good would arise from a strong and energetic administration in this country:—this is the wish of every honest man of every party; and to accomplish so great and necessary an object, we trust every obstacle will soon be done away; and that the sun of Great Britain will once more illumine the world, and revive the drooping spirits of freemen.

The master of a vessel arrived from Petersburg, which place he left on the 27th ult. reports, that when he sailed, the Russians were making every exertion to get their ships of war ready for sea, and that they were taking up vessels for the purpose of embarking an army. Indeed, hostilities between France and Russia are now regarded as inevitable. The ratification of the treaty with Russia, so long suspended is understood to have been received by the last Messenger who arrived from the Continent. What the particular stipulations of it are, will probably not be revealed until Parliament shall assemble: its effects, it is to be hoped, will manifest themselves before that period. As we see no possibility of Russia making any impression upon France, but through the channel and connivance of Austria, the implication of the latter Power in the hostilities which may arise between the former, necessarily follows.

In consequence of information having been received of the forward state of the Dutch preparations, and of the intention manifested by Admiral De Winter of putting to sea with his fleet and flotilla, Lord Keith has sailed in the Edgar to join Admiral Russel.

August 28.—The general opinion is, that the next Hamburg mail will bring an account of the war having commenced in Italy between Austria and France, in which case Russia has promised to send large levies, to arrest the progress of Bonaparte in his career to obtain universal empire.—We trust the war will be carried on with vigour, and not be that sort of sluggish warfare that exhausts our resources, without scarcely any perceptible progress towards its termination. If Russia and Austria, by one bold and energetic attack, should turn the scale of battle in their favor, it must have an electric effect on the other Powers of the Continent, and arouse them from that shameful apathy which submits patiently to slavery, insult, and pillage. Hanover, Holland, and Switzerland, bend under the galling yoke of France, and will, when opportunity occurs join in a general confederacy to punish the author of their wrongs, and drive France within her natural limits. Such may be the effects of a grand and manly co-operation, without which we fear it will be difficult to make any serious impression on France, prepared as she is in every quarter for hostilities.

Since a continental war has been looked upon as inevitable, the rumour of an immediate invasion of these countries has subsided. Bonaparte is fully aware of the hazard of the enterprise, and a defeat in the present instance, in any quarter, might be the means of rousing the energies of the Continent, and of effecting his downfall. In Holland and on the coast of France the invasion is looked upon as a forlorn hope. He knows such to be the opinion of his generals, and when he reflect on the storm which is gathering over him on the Continent, he will scarcely make an attempt where the odds are so much against him, and the failure of which is so likely to lead to the ruin of his affairs, and to his own personal destruction.

PROSPECT OF WAR.

The last French papers add considerable strength to the probability of an approaching rupture on the Continent. As long as it was in the power of Bonaparte to dissemble on this unwelcome prospect, he used every art to persuade both the people of France, and the other nations on the Continent, that he had nothing to fear, and the English nothing to hope, from the great Powers of Europe. When he begins, therefore, to complain of the influence of Great Britain on the Continent, and to revile it, we may be assured that he finds it out of his power to dissemble any longer; and that he now sees no

probability of diverting the effects of the indignation of his neighbours.

The circumstance of principal importance is an expression used with regard to Austria, whose co-operation in any effectual coalition against France is so essential. In a Note inserted in the *Moniteur*, on an account which appeared to the English papers, of the detention of the *Amships*, beside the wonted declamation on the maritime ascendancy of tyranny, as Bonaparte calls it, of this country, there are various observations on the influence which she has acquired on the Continent; and among these it is asserted, that "she is precipitating Austria into a war, by inducing her to make in the Tyrol and in Italy, armaments which cannot be considered but as a commencement of hostilities."

We are extremely happy to be informed by Bonaparte, that affairs have come to this state between him and the Court of Vienna. From the tone which that cunning adventurer has assumed during the present war toward that power, we may rest assured that such language would not have been inserted into the *Official Journal*, if the last attempts to retain its friendship or forbearance had not been tried, and failed. From the spirit which appears in the *Moniteur*, and from everything we learn respecting the Continent, the opposition to France seems to be hastening to maturity much more rapidly than a few months ago was to have been expected.

What in these circumstances will be the procedure of Bonaparte can only be conjectured very vaguely. If we may judge by his former impetuosity and ardour, an immediate attack of the Austrian territories may be expected, very possibly on both sides of the Adriatic; as a firm footing on the Dalmatian side would be of so much importance in the view of the dissolution of the Ottoman Government, to which Bonaparte looks as no improbable consequence of the threatened movements of Russia and Austria. The occupation of Swedish Pomerania by the French and Russian troops, may likewise be regarded as no distant event; and the north of Germany, and of Italy, will become the two seats of war.

In what manner we shall be occupied is likewise not very difficult to see. We shall not be any more troubled with alarms of invasion. We shall send the greater part of the troops we can spare to the north of Germany, and another part perhaps to co-operate with an army of Russians in the Mediterranean, and we shall subsidize both Russia and Austria. That a coalition of this magnitude affords the best prospect of reducing, within proper limits, the power of France, surely no one will deny. Much, however, or rather every thing will depend upon the terms on which the coalition is formed; on the exactness with which every thing is defined; and the securities that every condition shall be punctually executed. This important consideration ought too, at this time, to engage the most serious attention, that if a new coalition against France shall again be baffled, things will be left in a condition infinitely worse than they were in before; and Europe will then be in eminent danger indeed.

August 29.

The affairs of the continent have at length assumed a serious and interesting aspect, and afford great scope for contemplation and conjecture. From the promptitude with which Russia and Austria have armed, it would appear as if a confederacy of a much more extended nature had been agreed upon, than that which presents itself to our view. France has a powerful army to cope with, and Austria would scarcely expose herself to so formidable an enemy, if she did not expect even more assistance than the co-operation of Great Britain and Russia. Bonaparte, by his extravagant pursuit of universal aggrandisement, has disgusted every Power on the Continent, and Prussia, as Napoleon acquires strength, must feel for his own safety & independence. It is not improbable but that a secret understanding exists at this moment between the courts of Russia, Vienna, and Berlin, and the greatest good might be expected to result from such a confederacy, making common cause against the common enemy. When such an union is formed, the public will hail it as auspicious of the downfall of Bonaparte and his family, and tending to an honorable peace; but if Prussia does not unite, then we shall have a protracted and expensive war which will bear heavily on the finances of G. Britain, and consequently augment, in a great degree, the burthens of the people.

It is confidently asserted, that Russia, Austria, Sweden, and other powers, have entered into a positive arrangement respecting the measures which are to be adopted in relation to France; and we have great reason to believe that one essential point agreed upon by all parties is to demand an unequivocal declaration from Prussia of the part she means to act in case of war against Bonaparte, as her

direct co-operation with him is deemed less disadvantageous to the general cause than a mean and selfish Neutrality. Such a Neutrality too is as little consistent with sound discretion as with national dignity, since, if Bonaparte were able to consolidate and establish his present overgrown power, Prussia must in due time expect to be exposed to the same insolence and aggression from the Usurper as he has exercised towards many other States.

SEPT. 1. It was mentioned yesterday at the East India House, that Admiral Calder had instructions to meet the homeward bound East India fleet in a given latitude, which he has reached by this time, to convoy it safe into port with the squadron of Admiral Raper. In such case, hopes might yet be entertained that he will fall in with the combined squadron, as the general opinion is that it is gone to intercept our homeward bound East India trade.

If his object was to raise the blockade of Brest, intelligence to that effect must have been received long before the present period. The demonstration made by the Texel fleet and the Brest fleet to put to sea, was merely to divert our attention from the combined squadrons, and had no relation to the invasion.

It has been reported, that a neutral vessel had arrived from Holland, with the intelligence that Austria had already declared war against France; and that a number of French troops who had been embarked in the Dutch ports, had, in consequence of the hostile aspect on the continent, been relanded, and marched to reinforce the army in Hanover. Though hostilities may be immediately expected, we are not inclined to believe that any certain account of their having commenced, or of war having been declared, has yet been received. Hostilities will, most likely, take place without any formal declaration of war.

All the letters from the fleet off Brest, state the masterly disposition of the gallant Cornwallis to have attacked the French fleet in Camaret Bay, 21 sail of the line, covered and flanked as their anchorage was by numerous and heavy batteries, tier over tier, cut out of the live rock. The enemy anchored within the range of their batteries the night of the 21st inst. Admiral Cornwallis, or as he is familiarly called by the Jacks, "Blue Billy" on perceiving this, very coolly stood in towards them, bearing down in line of battle, being determined to attack them at their anchorage. At day-break on the 22d inst. the veteran Admiral then made the necessary signal to all his fleet of his determination, which was directly answered by every line of battle ship and repeating frigate. He then made a signal that the *Ville de Paris*, 110, his own flag ship, would lead in the van division. The whole night was passed in serious & silent determination to wait with anxious solicitude for day light, and the moment of beginning this formidable business; but when the day opened, the enemy were observed in some confusion, slipping their cables and anchors, and running for Brest outer roads, from their strong position in Camaret Bay, covered, no doubt, with glory, as usual; however, a partial action took place between the rear of the French fleet and part of our van, viz. the *Ville de Paris*, 110 guns; *Cesar*, 84 guns; and *Montague*, 74 guns; had it been general, no doubt of its turning out a proud day for Old England.

American AND COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1805

To enable us, more amply, to furnish the intelligence on hand, received by late arrivals, we present the readers of the *American*, with a Supplement, containing the most important articles: We deem them interesting; altho', as far as they concern European affairs, they will be found to be, more generally, of speculative stamp, than matter of fact; but carrying such force of coincidence, as will, no doubt, enable the sagacious politician to form a satisfactory opinion, on certain points. And, without the aid of official details, the articles we furnish, at least prove, that the period is in a high degree critical, to the whole European world; which, it would seem, if we may believe English accounts, will soon be made the theatre of war—were the present imperfect repose, of poor suffering humanity, at the nod of tyrants, will again be invaded by a bloody conflict of fury, disorder and death.

When the Hercules left Matanzas, it was currently reported that the Spanish government had ceded one half the island of Cuba to France. [*Merc. Adv.*]

Quarantine in the West Indies.—A gentleman in this city has received a letter from St. Thomas dated the 14th of Sept. mentioning that orders had arrived from Copenhagen that every vessel from the United States, not having a certificate of health from a Danish Consul, shall be subjected to quarantine. [*U. S. Gaz.*]

We understand that the Board of Health contemplate closing the City Hospital, and discharging the camp at Rose Mount the end of this week. [*Ibid.*]

BOSTON, October 17.

By the Pomona, captain Allen, arrived here on Thursday, from Liverpool, we have received from our attentive correspondents, regular files of London papers, to the 28th August, inclusive.

A continental war appeared to be maturing with strength and rapidity. Russia is said to have signed the long projected alliance with Great Britain; and little doubt existed that Austria would follow her example immediately.—Sweden is also said to have accepted the confidential alliance in which Great Britain wished to engage her. The government of France appeared to have abandoned all hopes of preserving peace with Russia; and even spoke of her in terms of particular insult.—She had almost despaired of either coaxing or frightening Austria into a neutrality. Denmark, it is said, will remain neutral—as well as Prussia; though from some hints in the *Moniteur* it would appear, that the government of France is jealous of the god of England may induce even Prussia to become her enemy. Russia is said to be about marching a great force to the southern frontiers of Poland, in order to co-operate with Austria.—It was by this passage that the celebrated Suwarrow entered Germany in 1799. The military force of Bonaparte is stated in the official returns to amount to 480,000 men—130,000 are said to be collected on the coast for the intended invasion of England and Ireland. The naval and military preparations in Great Britain keep pace with the increasing necessity for activity and vigor.

The Paris *Moniteur* has commented in strong terms upon the orders lately reported to have been given to the British naval commanders, respecting the destination of American ships having on board French and Dutch property.—It laments that the Northern Powers are blind to their commercial interests; and insinuates, that England, thinking herself sure of Russia and Austria, has thrown aside her mask, and that it is by the Americans, she has begun the application of new pretensions.

The following is the comment from the *Moniteur*.—The commerce of one people prospered. Remote from Europe, strangers to the present war, that people were exercising the free industry which belongs to an independent state. England is at length tired of forgetting with respect to that people the naval superiority which enables her to oppress all nations and all seas, & the American trade is at length aimed at. Sugar and Coffee have just formed a part of prohibited merchandise—it is quite as culpable in the eyes of England to consume sugar and coffee as arms and warlike ammunition. It is not sufficient that by corrupting some faithless ministers, she has imposed upon several powerful Princes a barbarous legislation—that she has debased by menaces the same laws to weaker Princes, whose ministers the might disdain corruption—the new place no limits to her violence. Nobody hereafter navigate but upon her account, and to tell her stories alone. And this order of things, in humiliating to all states does not fix the attention of the powers of the world! It is that which England would when the precipitated Russia into such false steps. So long as the northern powers had any sentiment of their commercial independence, the English were forced to keep within certain bounds; but when the court of Petersburg, influenced by corrupting intrigues, or directed by corrupted intrigues, carried its conduct so far as to give an official character to the most contemptible pamphlets, of the *Moniteur* English Gazette writes, the Cabinet of London no longer doubted that its eyes were that for a long time.

When England thought on the war of Austria, whom she is precipitating into war by inducing her to make in the Tyrol and Italy armaments which cannot but be considered as a commencement of hostilities, she ceased to fear that any state would return to the sentiment of its dignity.—She threw off the mask immediately, and it is by the Americans that she has begun the application of her new pretensions. Oppressed Europe has but one reasonable desire to form, and ought to place its resources in one single hope, the re-establishment of the Naval power of France. Before a few months are passed, the outrages done to the Commerce of nations, whose pacific dispositions were best known to England, will be quadrupled.—That is when Sweden will have prepared by her Diatribes, and her childlike policy—that is what Austria will have gained, who thews herself so little jealous of the honour of her flag. Since the Venetians have displayed the Imperial Eagle, they have experienced more courage than when they navigated under the fallen sign of the Lion of St. Mark. The government of Venice was weak, it had reached the age of decrepitude, yet it still protected its commerce. But England has the fatal and temporary advantage of blinding all nations to their own interests. The more she oppresses the louder the cry against the oppression of France. Happily France does not suffer herself to be imposed upon by those cries—the knows the impotence of them.

A letter from an American gentleman, dated Bristol, (Eng.) August 29, 1805, to his correspondent in this town, says—"Austria has declared War against France!" "You may be at a loss what course to pursue with the — (a certificate vessel) as respects her coming to this country.—Yet from the correspondence between me, or rather on my part with the great men in office, you will be able to judge how she stands. I conceive that the seizure was made of her, as well as others at the same time, on the ground that no act had been passed by the congress of the United States to meet that of Great Britain continuing the treaty in full force on her part for one year, ending on the 1st June, 1806. From private conversation with our charge d'affaires in London, there appears little inclination on the part of the American government for its renewal:—and perhaps the seizures were made to induce our minister to represent such necessity."

James & Armitage,
No. 9, Cornhill,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A quantity of Muskrat Skins.
Oct. 15 mwk/6