

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.
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NEAR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE.
Daily paper 5¢ and Country paper 5 per ann.
All advertisements appear in both papers.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1805

Received from New-York,
Per schooner Philip,
100 barrels prime PORK,
15 pipes 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,
For sale by
C. GHEQUIERE & H. KUNCKEL.
September 18

G. M. Jefferis
HAVING made arrangements with Messrs. Wm. Hammond and Mark Pringle, for the sale of the PAPER made at their mill, near Elk-Ridge Landing, respectfully informs the public, that he will have a constant supply of the different qualities of Writing and Printing Paper, and will dispose of the same, wholesale and retail at the mill prices, at his Paper Warehouse and Book-Store, No. 66, Baltimore-street.
The highest price given for RAGS.
Oct. 31 W&S8t

Cronmiller & Poillon
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have erected
A Chocolate Manufactory,
No. 71, Canton-street, near Hanover market, where they intend to carry on that business, and assure their friends that it shall be equal in quality to any ever manufactured in this city, and obligate themselves to take it back if not approved of.
Oct. 30 W8*

SMITHFIELD HAMS.
SAMUEL D. LEGRAND has received from Smithfield, a quantity of salt, No. 22, Market Space, a quantity of extra No. 23, Putred HAMS, in fine order for shipping, a family use, and equal in quality to any ever brought to this market.
Oct. 19 e08t

Doctor Buchanan,
No. 198, Market-street,
FROM the solicitation of a number of friends and old patients, is induced to recommence the practice of Physic and Midwifery.
N. B. A young gentleman of genteel parents and good education, would be taken as a apprentice.
Oct. 12 e01m

The Subscribers
HAVE received and offer at private sale, on liberal terms,
100 chests of Fresh Hyson Skin TEA good quality.
LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auctioneers
Oct. 17 e08t

SHOES.
O. & J. FULLER,
80, MARKET-STREET,
Have received from their Manufactory, THE principal part of their FALL SUPPLY OF SHOES, consisting of an extensive assortment, well suited for the country—which they offer for sale at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper.
Oct. 1 d10t-e010t

John Gill,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
HAS removed from the Naval office, to
No. 49,
Water-street, a few paces N. W. of the Custom House, where he continues to transact all business for Merchants, Masters of vessels and others as usual.
Oct. 14 mtu2t-e06t

This Day is Published,
AND FOR SALE
AT Keating's Book-Store, No. 164, Market-street, price 30 dollars per 1000, 5 dollars per gross, 50 cents per dozen, and 6 cents single,
KNABING'S

Washington Almanac, for 1806,
Being the sixth annual tribute to the memory of our beloved Washington, containing, exclusive of the Astronomical Calculations, a great variety of Miscellaneous, useful and entertaining Pieces.
ALSO,
Particulars relative to the trial and conviction of the noted horse stealer JOHN W. THOMPSON, alias Obadiah Williams alias Washington Randolph, &c. &c. now under sentence of death and to be executed on Friday, the 8th November, 1805, with the arguments of the attorney general to have the sentence of death passed on him.
Likewise for sale as above,
The Jefferson, Merchant & Farmer's; Rural, Annual Visitor, Town and Country and Farmer's English Almanacs, with German Almanacs of different kinds.
Bonnet Boards, Writing Paper, Playing Cards, Blotches, Assistants, Spelling Books and Primers, with a variety of new publications, &c.
Nov. 1 2aw11tja

Grand Lodge
OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.
THE different lodges of Free Masons holding under the authority of the grand lodge of this state, will take notice, that the half yearly communication will commence and be held in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place they are desired to appear by their representatives properly appointed.
The officers and members composing said grand lodge, will also observe the above notice, and attend accordingly.
Oct. 17 2aw19N

Uncommon York-River OYSTERS.
A LARGE supply of York-river OYSTERS, it is believed, superior to any ever before seen in our market, is just received at the HANSEATIC HOTEL, Gay-street.
Nov. 4 d4t

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.
Bargains may be had, by applying at No. 130, Market-street.

THE Subscriber wishes to decline the Hardware Business, offers for sale, his entire STOCK at first cost, for cash, or approved acceptances in town.
W. M. CLEMM, junr.
Nov. 4 d6t

Genteele Boarding & Lodging,
No. 200, Market-street.
THE Subscriber having taken that commodious House, lately occupied by Mrs. DAWSON, opposite the Indian Queen Tavern, informs the public that she purposes taking genteele boarders, by the day, week, month, or year.—Ladies and Gentlemen travelling may be accommodated with rooms by applying as above.
JANE RIGG, date6t
Nov. 4

Henry Howard,
WOLLEN DRAPEE, MEN'S MERCER AND TAILOR,
1, LIME-STREET, NEBT.
Has imported the NEWEST FASHIONS, from London, and has selected a handsome assortment of
FANCY FALL GOODS,
All of which he will cheerfully dispose of to punctual customers.
N. B. Ladies Riding Habits and Pelisses made in the first style.
Nov. 3 d4ter4t

TO THE LADIES
OF BALTIMORE & ITS NEIGHBORHOOD,
Châle-Beid Linn Warehouse.

MRS. PERRY, from London, begs leave to inform the Ladies of the city and its environs, that she has opened a store, No. 58, Market-street, where she intends carrying on the business of *Châle-Beid Linn Making*. From recent importations, she has an opportunity of furnishing Ladies with every article in the line the most fashionable, at such prices as must ensure a continuance of their favors; she trusts they will do her the honor to call, when she will show them a complete assortment of Ficks, Gasses, Coats, &c. &c. with some elegant worked Dr. St. Handkerchiefs of the most beautiful patterns.
N. B. A few very elegant Japanese Tea Trays, Walters, &c. for sale.
Nov. 4 d4t

Baltimore Theatre,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6
Will be presented, a new and Tragical Comedy, entitled
The Distressed Mother.
(Translated by AMBROSE PERRY, from the French of M. de Voltaire.)
To which will be added, a new performed (here) a Drama, interspersed with songs, &c.
Doors will open at half past five, and performance commence a quarter past six o'clock.
On Friday, THE WAY TO GET MARRIED—with the ROMP.
Nov. 5

The Hunter of the Alps.
(By Mr. DEMOND, Junr.) As performed at the Theatre-Royal, Haymarket, with distinguished applause.
Doors will open at half past five, and performance commence a quarter past six o'clock.
On Friday, THE WAY TO GET MARRIED—with the ROMP.
Nov. 5

Von Kapff & Brune
Have received and offer for sale,
4500 pieces Platillas
5700 do B. Bagnas
205 do Civas a la Morlaix
1694 do Doublas
450 do Cholets
225 do Romans
499 do Estopillas
160 do Listadoes
200 do Checks No. 2
500 do Librets
20 do Shirting Linnen
Entitled to a drawback.
The greater part of these Linnens are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY & intended for the Spanish market.
Also,
A few packages of superfine French Britannias, Hempen and Flaxen Linnen, White Ribb, Linnen 2 bushel Bags, Gunny Bags, Table Linnen, Toweling, Cotton Checks, Bedticks, Double Shirting Linnen, Turkey Yarn, Blankets, a case English Hats, Hatbands, Black Crapes, different kinds of Ribbons, German Steel, Green Paint, Tumbler, Decanters, Liquor Cases, Looking Glasses, Beads, a few tons German and English Lead, and a few casks of Crucibles.
Also,
50 bbls. Tobacco Stems
190 barrels Prime Pork
250 Tierces Rice
8 tons Brazillotto Wood
50 Seroons Peruvian Barks.
July 26 d6t-e0

Slater and Roy,
84, Market-street,
Have imported in the different arrivals from London and Liverpool,
Their entire assortment of
Hardware and Cutlery,
PAINTS, &c.
Amongst which are,
Sewin and Seine Twine
Hair Seating, from 19 to 30 inches
Gold Leaf
Cosh and Gig Springs
500 kegs White Lead, in oil
Copper, in sheets and bottoms
Sheathing do
Tin plates
Plated Carriage Furniture
Anvils and vices
Mill, cross-cut and pit saws
Moulding and bench Planes
With almost every article in their line;
The above, added to an extensive stock of goods already on hand, will be sold on inviting terms for cash or good acceptances; or to punctual men only, in the usual way.
ALSO,
80 boxes Havana SUGAR, of a superior quality, for sale at their Distillery, near the middle bridge.
Sept. 26 d10t-e0

Wants a place
A S Wet Nurse, a woman with a good breast of milk, who can produce the most satisfactory recommendation. Apply at this office.
Nov. 1 d6t

From the AURORA.

The European Coalition and War.
The certainty of these events already awaken that curiosity which is always the effect of great impending events. Men not habituated to examine the motives of those who engage in wars, are embarrassed in reflections, from the want of a conviction that no consequences are adequate to counterbalance the destruction; the miseries or even the uncertainty of war. Modern wars unquestionably have had more of complexity in their causes than those which preceded the peace of Westphalia. At that period, and for ages before it, an affectation of preserving equality of religious interests was the foundation of a ruthless war of 50 years; a superstitious and fanatical zeal found motives sufficient in these deplorable and impious pretences and embodied under the banners of ambition, nations in arms. That peace terminated the horrible series of wars for religious toleration without establishing it any where; but this pretext had been productive of two much misery to promote new wars. Ambition was forced to employ a new language, and the balance of religion in the empire, was superseded in the political vocabulary by the balance of power. If the perfidy and cruelty transacted under these odious artifices, could be separated from the hypocrisy, and other miserable means employed to cover the designs of tyrants, they would excite only pity or contempt; but when the horrid effects of the flimsy deceit are connected with the frivolity of the means, we cannot but sigh for the infamy and circuity of human nature.
The balance of power from the year 1648 to the enslavement of Holland in 1737, has furnished the mask for every statesman who had an unjustifiable object of usurpation or aggrandizement to accomplish notwithstanding the flagrant of the deceit was visible on so many occasions, particularly in the repeated partition of Poland and its politic extinction since this cabalistical phraseology is any thing or nothing, continues to be employed by politicians even at this day. The parties in the partition of Poland did indeed assume a new philosophy for a while, & the rights of kings, or crown heads, were opposed to the rights of man, so long as France forgot under popular banners. But as soon as France had become a monarchy, this new counterpoise became obsolete, and the old mask of the balance of power was resumed—may France herself, regarding to the same philosophy which the monarchs themselves have derived from a policy of expediency, changed her language for that of her enemies, and assumed the pernicious philosophy of her rivals; she has endeavored to revive the spirit of the suppliant creature in a war against the freedom nation of Austria and Prussia under another transparent crown head became not indeed a puritan, but the most pliant and favored son of the Pope; they had denounced all republics; France accommodated herself to the hatred of her enemies; all the republics in her neighborhood were either completely annihilated or absorbed into the body of France; even the veneration for nobles, kings and emperors preached up by the enemies of France, was derided or flattered by the erection of new kingdoms, new empires and new noble orders!

France appears from the commencement of the war in 1791 to the present day to have pursued a system the most extraordinary but humiliating to her rivals that the history of the world has recorded; pursuing plans that astonish by their magnitude and their fitness to the exigency, she has consistently resorted to the measures furnished by her adversities to carry her own resistance and her own aggressions alike into effect; she has made even the hypocrisy of her enemies the tributary for their surrogation and her own aggrandizement. Out of the evil which they had meditated against her, she has constantly drawn the machinery by which she overcame the contrivers.
The examples are striking. The more effective require only to be recalled to the memory. Holland, Tuscany, Genoa, Switzerland, were forced into the war; where are they? Their men and fortunes are substantially added to the force and resources of France. Dutch, Tuscan and Genoese seamen, now form part of the naval resources of France. These respective nations were driven from their neutrality, though either innocent with regard to either power, or engaged in opposing the activity of universal commerce, and saving peaceable nations from the policy of rulers who know no law but their ambition.
What better motive actuate the combined powers now or what better prospects for success against France can be entertained? Is the conversion of France into a military despotism less likely to render that nation formidable than before. Under a feeble monarchy France was an object of aversion and national jealousy to England; under a popular government, where the interests of millions must be weighed before combat, instead of the interests and passion of a single individual, France became an object of greater apprehension—blind temerity! From what source can ambition now expect advantages through the hazards of war. As to the idea of justice or moral rights in the commencement of the present, it has no better foundation, than that of former wars had in the good of religion or the benefits to be derived from a balance of power. We shall not undertake to estimate the views or the expectations of England in renewing hostility, though many are assigned: whether apprehensive of the naval strength which France would acquire in the leisure of peace—whether the purpose of placing her power in Asia beyond rivalry, or to interrupt by war the commercial and manu-

facturing efforts of nations on the continent, or all these together is left to the judgment of those who may choose to determine; or if another opinion is more plausible, that the embarrassments of her debt, render it essential to her existence as a power, that her government should become more despotic, or be crushed under its own weight; or that the instability of the monarchy under the incessant efforts of the popular influence to produce a reformation of abuses and a revival of the popular influence in public affairs was apprehended, and that war was to be preferred to reformation, and despotism to revolution. These causes and others have been assigned by men of discernment. We offer no opinion, on any of them; the blind and preposterous prediction for the theory and corrupt practices of her government is so very prevalent, that time alone and not reasoning can determine which opinion is most just.

Unable to assign exact or coherent motives for a new coalition, let us endeavor to examine the interests, the views and inducements of certain powers.
The various causes assigned by the first coalition were different, at different times, and in different armies at the same time. The powers combined had each separate views.—Are their views common at this time. The cause of the Bourbons was abandoned when Bonaparte was officially recognized as the chief magistrate of France. The exception to the new but solemn nomenclature of empire by no means altered the relative condition of the powers by which he was recognized.—The renewed war then is neither the cause of democracy nor of monarchy—and we should be left in the mazes of political sophistry to grope out the motives or objects of warfare, if we did not find in all wars a common object, inordinate ambition and lust for glory or dominion.
A development of the real motives of a single power might perhaps unravel the whole. We forbear examining motives which are too palpable to be mistaken by the politicians, but which prejudice would not communicate. Let us then seek in the coalition, interests, and policy of powers which do not directly engage particular feelings adverse to equity, for their motives, and by their endeavor to arrive at some estimate of the principles of the war and their expected result.
It is said to be the balance of power—have Russia, and Austria, and Sweden, and Prussia any political views in which they were unconcerned actors?
What are the acts of France which are the professed motives of resenting or restoring the balance?

The discussion of these questions in detail would embrace volumes—let us endeavor to view them more briefly but still comprehensively.
To avoid discussions with which politicians are familiar from the magnitude and recency, we lay it down as a fact, that the combination of Britain and all the subsequent aggressions were unjustifiable attacks made on France—and that according to the law of war, and the natural maxims of moral justice, whatever injury the aggressors sustained being the effect of their own wrong conduct was not a just cause of complaint to a third nation for a renewed war. The law of nations is a combination between the powers, were they not engaged. It is not binding on the breach of the contract could have been made to be binding, the insincerity of the contract, the violation of the contract is only an aggravation of the original aggression. The conquests made from the aggressors, therefore were according to the laws of war and the usage of nations, and the force of treaties, *pat sui iuris possessiones*.

Let then the balance of power—eye! there's the balance of power! Any one whose curiosity may lead him to the perusal of a pamphlet published by the celebrated *Adams* in 1797, entitled *The present state of the war*, will find it is not confined to the substitution of great talents to ordinary purposes, and a vast body of circumstances which will bear a comparison with the scenes upon which war is carried on at this time; but he will also learn upon what humble and ridiculous arguments, the balance of power and the objects of war are sustained; and how feeble France has been the schemes and enterprises which they filled the minds of statesmen with surprise and the expectation of a general millennium, to be produced by the stevedore, armorer and wifes of Britain. Let us apologize, supposing that the whigs of England who were not justly ever possessed an opinion of human perfectibility, or a political philosophy, from the habeas corpus, the bill of rights. He will find that the arguments against the grand catalogue, the pope and the pretensions, and the balance of power, were then opposed with much zeal and plausibility as the solid foundations of war, and all Europe to resist the French and to restore Italy out of their grasp. The house of Bourbon was then a greater danger to the little Corsican; and it was deemed of the first necessity to the security of Britain, that Spain should be detached from the French alliance—and become the balancing power of Europe.
France from the year 1648 to the convention of Pilnitz in 1791, though engaged in many wars of long duration, and enormous waste of men and money, during the whole of the last century, particularly when the universal cry was, the ambition of France and her lust of universal monarchy, yet during that whole period her territorial acquisitions were confined to two provinces, which were obtained rather by family alliance than by arms; and a few towns, for which the contracting powers had equivalents.

When attacked by the combined powers, it is deplorably true that her retaliation was terrible, and her partitions of territory formed a sublime but melancholy satire on those who attacked her. We look in vain, however, for the territories lost by Russia. Melancholy indeed is the reflection that her two armies of 60,000 men each, were sent only to manure the fields of Italy and the valleys of Helvetia, and that the wrecks which returned to Russia were not a full seventh of the whole. It is not to retrieve the lustre of her arms—not to revive and transfer to the brow of some kindred brute, the sanguinary laurel which was blasted on the brow of Suwarrow, that the Russians send armies into Galicia or the Moravia; or that for two years she has been preparing in Corsica the materials of war, which the combined powers now will, as usual attribute wholly to the aggressions of France. The fleets which passed the Posphorus in 1802-3 and 4, were not drawn thither in consequence of the erection of Lombardy into a kingdom, or the annexation of Genoa to the French empire. But it is most probable that these menacing manoeuvres, these suspicious expeditions, these unusual, and offensive principles, unaccountable collections of military machinery on the coasts of the Adriatic, were the moving causes and the best justification of that ambition, of that concentration and accumulation of power, which it is now made the professed object of the war to undo and dissolve.
We must look for other motives in the policy of Russia, than any injury which she has experienced or apprehends in any legitimate pur-

suit from the power of France. We must look for the cause in the Turkish empire to which the ambition of Russia aspires.

This policy is not very much involved, as it proceeds from the distinct views and interests of three or four powers, who, notwithstanding their attachment to the balance of powers, could each of them, were the others not in the way, sacrifice the Turkish empire.
Catherine II. resisted every temptation to engage in the war against France, unless the combined powers would consent to the dismemberment of the Turkish empire. Germany and Prussia were brought to consent upon the principles of a new partition of Poland. England held out upon commercial principles; but in 1795, when Prussia had made a separate peace, and the conquest of Holland had confounded the other powers, then England agreed to the sacrifice of Turkey, and it was a principle declared in the treaty by which she engaged to take an active part against France. The politicians of that day marvelled at the military preparations of Catherine, but the cause of her ineffective parade of 65,000 men was not suspected to proceed from Great Britain. The rapid march of Bonaparte in 1795 to the neighborhood of Vienna, and the liberality which he extended to the German empire on that occasion amazed Europe—the value of the sacrifice was known perhaps to Bonaparte alone—Paul I. was about to march his army—the evasions and prevarications which followed, were only the result of the discovery made in Germany of the double conquest obtained over them by the tactics of arms and of diplomacy.

An acute and talented writer (Eton) says—"It is the interest of England that Russia should keep Sweden and Denmark in awe, as well as the Prussian ports, to prevent them from supplying France with naval stores, &c. in time of war. On the other hand, the British interest requires that Russia should have the command of the Black sea, in order to open the ports to us, and to send us succors into the Mediterranean to oppose the formidable combination of France and Spain."
These are official facts of great volumes.

France from opposite causes, always endeavor to weaken the Turkish empire. The skill of diplomatics at Constantinople, however, has dissuaded the ambassadors of France, and retarded most of Russia, Austria and England who have agreed to overthrow her empire. France can only four detach Russia from the coalition, she is willing to abandon Turkey in Europe to that power. Bonaparte while he occupies Holstein and shuts the mouth of the Baltic—may perhaps those fifty thousand men in Constantinople—shoot up the Dardanelles and save Turkey from her stupid ministers, and treacherous allies.

From the PALLADIUM.

Messrs. Editors,
On my passage from Charleston S. C. bound to the Hawaiian Island of Oahu, I met William, belonging to Mr. John Rice, merchant. I was unfortunately cast away upon Elbow Key Reef, which extends to the north east of Abaco, when I judged it was by a careful calculation, to be at least 40 miles to the southward of it. When I got ashore, I asked the inhabitants what distance it was to the Hoe in the Wall. They told me 45 miles. You may judge of my surprise; for the best English charts extend, say the distance is 80 miles.—The next day, when I took my passage on board a wrecking vessel for Nassau, New Providence. I found, by observation, the distance was no more, and the people correct.
I feel it my duty through the medium of your paper, to inform my seafaring brethren how erroneously the eastern part of that island is laid down. Some of the reefs extend 2 and a half miles from Keys single Coral rocks, which are about 4 feet from the surface of the water, and will have three fathoms water all round them.
Observations on the Gulph Passage, taken from the almanac published at Nassau, New Providence.—If you have run in your paper for them, would, I have no doubt, be of great service to navigators.
Yours,
BARNABAS C. KNOX.

Observations on the Gulph Passage.
From the current frequently varying in course, as well as rapidly, and the eddy currents likewise, various and uncertain, the ablest navigators and pilots are frequently deceived after passing the Havana, and getting up as high as the Pan of Mantanzas, from which a departure is generally taken.
Vessels not steering to the eastward sufficiently run on the reefs and shoals, that extend along the coast of Florida, & many instances have occurred, when a vessel has struck on a reef, she has been reckoned on the Bahama side; the helm immediately put a starboard, which has eventually proved her destruction.
The incorrectness of the English charts operates very much to increase the accidents, which annually happen in this passage. Roman's is esteemed the best, and consequently most in use, but it is erroneous. To prove this assertion, allow that the west part of the Key Sal Bank, & Double Head Shot Keys to be laid down correct in point of longitude, it appears by this chart, that a north course from thence will carry a vessel through the passage nearly mid channel, but in reality a N. 1-2 E. course will not clear Cape Florida.
This circumstance must certainly account for the loss of vessels whose masters rely on the charts. N. N. E. or with a scant wind N. E. by N. is the most advisable course until you are clear of the southern and south east part of the reefs and keys, and well up the passage. The Bahama side being generally a weather shore; in case a rather current which sometimes sets through the Santaren Channel, may have carried the vessel farther to windward than reckoned, any danger is easily avoided, the bottom being easily discovered, if any look is kept long before a vessel gets into shallow water, and the color changes.
The tide of flood sets on the Bahama Bank from all parts of the middle, and the ebb sets off from the middle, and the Cuts of Riding Rocks, Cat Key, Bimins, &c. run very rapid.
On approaching the Florida side, the eddy currents and tides setting through the different channels in the reefs and inlets, are very vari-