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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1806

FOREIGN NEWS, Continued from London papers to the 15th of December, received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser. LONDON, December 5.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, to a near relative in New-castle, received on Thursday last, dated on board the Queen, Nov. 2 .- "To alleviate the miseries of the wounded as much as in my power, I sent a flag to the Marquis So-Jano, (Governor of Cadiz) to offer him his wounded. Nothing can exceed the gratitude expressed by him for this act of humanity. All this part of Spain is in an uproar of praise and thankfulness to the English. Solano sent me a present of wine, and we have free intercourse with the shore. Judge of the footing we are. -on, when I tell you he offered me his hospitals, and pledged the Spanish honor for the care and cure of our wounded men. Our fficers and men who were wrecked in some of the prize ships were received like divinities, all the country on the beach to receive them; the priests and women distributing wine and bread and fruit amongst them. The soldiers turned out of ther barracks to make room for them; whilst their allies, the French were left to shift for themselves, with a guard over them to prevent their doing mischief. Don Augumosa, who was formerly Capt. of the St. Isidro (taken the 14th of Feb. 1797,) commanded the Monarca, one of our captures. He sent to inform me he was in the Leviathan, and I immediately ordered, for our old acquaintance sake, his liberty on parole. All the Spaniards speak of us in terms of adoration."

A letter from Paris, dated the 14th of November, received yesterday, says-" I say nothing to you of Politics—a subject we must avoid, if we wish our letters to go safe. As to money matters, they are in a situation I never expected to be a witness to in Europe: an idea has gone abroad, improperly, I hope, that the funds of the Bank has been diverted to other purposes. A run has taken place, which the Police has put a stop to, and the notes in circulation will be exchanged in the different sections, according to the wants of individuals; but the immediate effects are bankrupteies, a rapid depreciation, and the total absence of gold-and silver, except as articles of commerce in exchange for futer."

It is understood, that, whenever Prussia declares against France, the army commanded by the Duke of Brunswick will advance towards the Rhine.

December 10. Counti Haugwitz is stated to have arrived at the place of his destination. An arvicle from Berlin mentions that his Prussian Majesty had received a letter of great importance from the Emperor of Russia, on the 25th ult. and that the march of the garrison, with his Majesty, for the army, was considered as likely to take

place in mediately. The Archduke Ferdinand has driven the Frisch division under General Baraguay .)'Hilliers, out of Bohemia, and pushec his advanced posts into the Up-

-per Palaunate. Kekkert's letter, though containing false intelligence, is not a forgery. We are therefore led to believe, that he was either imposed upon by some person concerned in stock jobbing transactions, or by some French fabrication.

BANK OF FRANCE. Report of their Excellencies the Ministers of General Police, and of the Public Treasure, pointing out the mode -which the holders of bank notes must follow in order to exchange them.

Ministry of General Police. The maintainance of public order can no longer tolerate the crowd which for some days past has thronged around the Bank to exchange their notes: scrowd consists for the most part of citizens who really want money; but amongst them there are intermixed a num or of avaricious persons and stock-jobbers, and sometimes pick-pockets. It might happen that malevolence inight at length, in spite of the superintentance and precautions of the Police, excite a tumult, which it is prudent to prevent, in order that there may be no occasion to repress it Measures must therefore be taken to Isolate and frustrate cupidity and malevoleace, and to facilitate to posceable citizens the exchange of their notes for

Cashing of the state of the sta the Mayors to make themselves acquaint- hellish plot the Elector of Bavaria, whose ed with the wants of individuals in their, hypocrisy towards the Emperor of Gerrespective districts, and to distribute a hany would alone have been sufficient to certain number of tickets, which the bear- hand down his name with infamy to posers may present at the Bank, and receive | terity, was to have been a principal agent. Victory are in deeper moutning. cash in exchange for their notes. By, A free passage for a body of thirty Bathis means the cash will not be directed favarian soldiers through the territory, of from its proper cannel, and honest men. Gotha, was asked, and granted; but only. will not be placed at the mercy of stock- a few hours before they were to have ar-

that they need not be disquieted with respect to the solidity of that establishment."

"The Minister of Police,

" FOUCHE." (Signed) Dispatches were yesterday received at Lord Mulgrave's office from Lord Harrowby, at Berlin, and from the court, and his ministers; and the latter contain proper circumspection in every quarter. tained by the Russians over the French, sary against an enemy who can have rea confirmation of the junction of the Russian armies, and the near approach of a third; they also give the particulars of the capture of Vienna by the enemy on the 12th ult.; but from the immense number of the Allied forces now collected in that direction, there is every probability of the army being immediately forced to evacuate the Austrian capital.

The earl of Harrington set out last night for the continent, upon a military mission to the Imperial Austrian Court, which has, are this, removed from Brunn to Cracow.

December 5. Yesterlay a variety o private letters reached town from differ. ent parts. That from our own correspondent at Brunn, given in a subsequent colum, and those from the British army in the north of Germany, will be found not uninteresting. We have, besides, received letters from Malta, which confirm our former statement of a Russian army of 24,000 men having sailed from Corlu on the 17th of October, with this addition, that they were accompanied by the British troops under the orders of general Sir James Craig, and that the whole had arrived safe at Venice. The reports from the north of Germany, relative to the military operation, are also of a very favourable nature. We have already stated, that the French general Baruguay D'Hilliers, who had advanced into Bohemia found himself under the necessity of hastily re-crossing the Denube, to avaid being cut off by the Austrians. Some private accounts report, that this corps has been surrounded by a division of the combined army, and a great part of it cut to pieces. Be this as it may, the general prospect certainly begins to brighten, and abundent rays of hope now present themselves to our view. The Prussians and Hessian troops have probably, ere this. advanced against the enemy, and the third Russian Army is supposed to have arrived at the scene of action about the 28th ult. The first division of this army, under the immediate command of the celebrated Michelson, passed through Warsaw on the 2d of November; on the 19thuit are The measures adopted throughout the inrived at Dresden, about 500 miles distant from Warsaw; and the remainder were to pass through Dresden, in succession, on the following days. Dresden is about 200 miles from the head quarters of general Kutusow; so that this third Russian army, consisting of about 100,000 men. must have joined the two former about the time above mentioned. If therefore, the general action which was expected, should not have taken place before that period, the Russian armies alone would be adequate to the overthrow of the enemy, as they would amount little short of 200,000 men. We impatiently wait for further accounts of the situation of the hostile armies, with the fond hope, that the victory of the Russians at Krems has been the pleasing prelude to events the most important, at once beneficial and glorious to the cause of the Allies. Bonaparte, according to the last accounts, was himself in danger of being attacked in a situation where his retreat might be nearly cut off, and though the fortune of war may extricate him from his serious perils, probability is obvious in favour of a different result. There appears a spirit, a courage, and a determination amongst the Allies, which must ultimately, we think, be successful; whilst it is evident, that if Bonaparte sustains one signal defeat, at the immense distance from France at which he has placed himself, it must be follow-. ed by nearly the, utter ruin of his army.

Attempt upon the Emberor Alexander. We yesterday announced that Lord Harrowby had been way laid on his journey to Berlin. We have now to state Corsican. It was conceived to be of iminto their possession. The following par- | Collingwood. ticulars respecting this transaction are given in a letter from Hamburgh of the 26th ultz-

"A most daring outrage against the laws of nations and the customs of civilized Europe, was lately attempted, but 4 I have therefore charged Messieurs | most providentially frustrated. In th rived, the Duke received certain informa-

a I request that his Excellency the Mi- lion that they were French regicides in Caplured by Maudin, have been (for their nister of the public treasure, who has col- disguise, and that their errand was to a gallant behavior in that action) promoted lected information relative to the real-si- seize the person of the Emperor of Rus- to the rank of corporals and serjeants. tuation of the bank, will assure the timid sia. Not a moment was lost by the Prince | Came in an American, of New York, deto deseat the object of these desperadoes; tained by the Vengeance privateer, of the permission for their passage, through | Guernsey. Also, the brig Neptuna, with his territories was instantly revoked, and orders given to prevent from that moment, with the greatest vigilance, every attempt that might be made to evade the mandate. The facts which I have stated, I received from such high and indisputable authoriwhich has removed from Vienna to tr, that I can vouch for their authenticity. Brunn. The former gives an account of It is to be hoped, that the detection of the favourable reception experienced by this and aimilar atrocious violations of the his Lordship from the Prussian Monarch | received usage of nations, will induce a the particulars of the signal victory ob- A more than common vigilance is necescource to such diabolical machinations.

" Ten at Night.—The Swedish troops who returned over the Elbe, are still in Lauenburg. The Russians have orders to march with the utmost speed, and broke up on the 23d, from Luneburgh to the Weser. General Don and General Tolstoy are gone to the Duke of Brunswick, at Hildesheim. General Dumourier is landed from England. Mr. Garlike is arrived at Hamburgh."

December 11.

We have already stated that a decisive action was shortly expected to take place between the French and the combined Austrian and Russian Armies. Accounts received yesterday from Flushing, via. Dover, state that the expected battle has been fought, and that Bonaparte has been defeated, and Vienna retaken. Truly happy shall we be to be able to confirm that statement; but as it adds, that Bonaparte was killed, we are not without some apprehensions that it is only the revival of the rumour to that effect, which obtained circulation a few days ago

December 12. Among the reports of yesterday it was stated, that the combined Austrian and Russian armies had been defeated in a general battle; but we could not trace this rumour to any authentic source.

The second expedition sailed from the Downs for the Wezer on Tuesday, under convoy of the Leopold, of 50 guns, the Fury bomb, and Furious gun-brig. It consists of the 3d, 7th, 8th 9th, 26th, 28th, 36th, and 89th regiments. third embarkation is immediately to take place. In this division, we understand, will be comprised the 11th and 17th dragoons, the 4th, 34th, 35 1. 40th, 46th, 87th, 88th, 91st, and 95th regi nents of foot. The 1st and 3d dragrows, it is added, will embark at Hull, and the Royal Horse Guards Blue, are also spoken of foreign service. The Commander in Chief, Lord Cathcart, sailed on Tuesday in the Vestal frigate. The Duke of Cambrid e embarks at the s me place in a few days, on board the Orpheus frigate.

The Egyptienne frigate, arrived at Falmouth, is said to have brought intelligence, that a ship of the line and three frigates, have, within these few days, put to sea from L'Orient.

terior of France for recruiting the troops in Germany, and even forming a new army, are carried! on with extraordinary act vity. The national guard is organizing for immediate action, and a very large force is assembling, obviously for the purpose of protecting Holland, under the command of Prince Louis.

.Dec. 14.—In a second edition of our paper of yesterday, we stated that dispatches had been received by Government from Embden, dated the first inst. announcing that his Prussian Majesty had given orders for the British troops to be received into that city, and to be furnished with every accommodation. This intelligence is of considerable importance in two points of view-first, the voyage to Embden can be accomplished in a shorter time than the Elbe or the Weser. Secondly it shows the concurrence of Prussia in the designs and objects for which the British troops were sen to the Continent; designs and objects, which we may be sure, are not confined to the mere preservation of Hanover from falling again into the hands of the French. The return of Count Haugwitz from Vienna, will we should suppose, be the signal for this mass of British, Hanoverians, Russians, Sweeds, and Prussians to act.

FALMOUTH, Dec. 6. Arrived the Prince Ernest Packet, Petre, from Halifax, in 28 days, and is put

under quarantine. PORTEMOUTH, Nov. 29.

Admiral Villeneuve, was brought on shore in Montague's barge this morning: he was landed at Gosport, with-the Captain of his late fleet, Merchande. He a middle sized man, about 55 years of age, is of a very temperate and humane disposition. Captain Merchande has been taken three times before, and is a very spirited and excellent officer. Admiral Villeneuve speaks English imperstill more daring outrage, which remain- fectly-he said, on seeing the men on ed to be attempted, to shew the world the | board the Euryalus at dinner, " You fite | true black character of the unprincipled | damn'd vel, but no vonder, you damn'd cat !'-Villeneuve and Marchande, after portance to prevent or deseat that union | taking some refreshment, were conveyed of views and operations which might be to Bishop's Waltham, on their parole. It expected to result from the personal con- I is a pleasing and honorable circumstance, serence between the two young Monarchs | that, in lamentation of the death of Lord of Russia and Prussia, and a plan-was in | Nelson, the Spanish Governor General at consequence formed by the French, to Cadiz, used black wax and mourning get the person of the Emperor of Russia paper, in his correspondence with Lord

December 8.

The Victory is undergoing several necessary repairs, previous to her going to the Nore, whither she is ordered with the remains of our beloved Lord Nelson. Admirals Montague & Sir Isaac Coffin's flags, and the pendants and colours of all the ships at this port, are lowered to half Misst high; and the Captains, and officers of the ships wear crape round their arms, and side arms those belonging to the November 28

All the cotporals and privates arrived here prisoners, late belonging to La

coffee, cotton, indigo, &c. from N. York to Bordeaux, detained by the Melampus, 38, Captain Poyntz.

HAGUE, DEC. 3. " Letters from Italy and Spain, as well as from France, scarcely speak of any thing but of failures, and a total stagnation in trade, and of the absence of all confidence in commercial transactions, the consequence of the derangement of the French finances, and the unsafety of all property in States tyrannised over by Bonaparte.

"Though the Minister Fouche has already transported several money and stock brokers, and merchants, for refusing they were knocked down dead or had their French bank notes, at par, or demanding | brains beat out a discount; and though their circulation is enforced by the bayonet, yet such is the discontent and refractory spirit at Paris, that to avoid obedience, many warehouses and magazines are shut up ; and houses have stopped payment at present, and support certain losses only to avoid future ruin. The bankruptcies at Paris occasioned the most violent scenes on the Exchanges of Burdeaux, Nantes, Lyons, & Marzeilles -and the Military were finally called in to quite the turbulent, and to assist in settling mercantile dfferences. Nothing is done but for ready money, or for exchange of merch ndize; & the price of every thing, (curious as it may seem), increases in proportion with the want of cash and credit. Some French, binkers and merchants write, that the issue of another paper money, called, "Imperi Bons," is -spoken of, as well as the establishment of another Maximum. Since the reign of Robespierre, the landed and commercial part of the community have not been in such dread and uncertaintly, as at present in

"Our Grand Pensionary received the dry before yesterday, a letter from Talleyrand, and has since written to, or spoken with the Cheifs of our principal ho uses at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and the name of our high Ally, the Emperor of the French, asked pecuniary succors for the banks and bankers in France. It is sai, that he has so far succeeded, that a loan of twelve millions of livres, 500,000 l. has been promised in cash before the new

An Aid de Camp of Bonaparte, escorted by one hundred mounted riflemen, and carrying dispatches of great consequence, was attacked this side of Munich by a corps_of military, who way-leid him, killed him and the men of his escort, and seized all his papers, said to throw a terrible light upon the future views of the Emperor of the French.

From the Newark Centinel.

Mr. PRINTER, In course of one of my late peregrinations through the state of Connecticut, I accidentally lit on the following provoking Letter, Invoice, &c. The paper whence they are taken was published in Harford, January 14, 1783. Should they operate on the feelings of your readers as they have on mine, will scarcely be considered as an intrusion on their patience Should there be a Tory in the whole scope of nature itself, if remorse and shame sieze him not, and he "lay not his hand on his mouth, & his mouth in the dust, and cry unclean, un-

Although we may like Christians forgive, yet there can be no evil in keeping in full view the savage treatment which we have received from a nation whose tender mercies are the most unparalleled cruelty. However, to give the devil his due, the nation alluded to stands not alone in the black list of inhuman butcheries, as a retrospective view of the days in which Canada was in possession of other masters, will fully confirm ---- At a word, let those who prefer an English Chown or French CAP to the beautiful plumage of the American EA-GLE, read the following and "be refreshed."

I am, Sir, yours, &c. TIM. TUGMUTTON, Esq.

Extract of a letter from Captain Gerrish, of the New England Militia, dated Albany, March 7, 1782.

"The peltry taken in the expedition, will," as you see, amount to a good deal of money. The possession of this booty at first gave us pleasure, but we were struck with horror to find among the packages eight large ones, containing scalps of our unhappy country folks, taken in the three last years by the Senneka Indians, from the inhabitants of the frontiers of N. York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia and sent by them as a present to Colonel Haldimand, Governor of Canada, in order to be by him transmitted to England. They were accompanied by the following curious letter to that gentleman.

Tioga, January 3, 1782. May it please your Excellency, it At the request of the Senneka Chiefs, I send herewith to your Excellency, under the care of James Boyd, eight packs of scalps, cured, dried, hooped and painted with all the Indian triumphal marks, of which the following is an invoice and explanation:

No. 1. Containing 43 scalps of Congress soldiers killed in different skirmishes i these are stretched on black hoops, 4 inches dia meter, the inside of the skin painted red, with a small black spot to note their being killed with bullets. Also 62 of farmers, killed in their houses; the hoops red; the skin painted brown, and marked with a hoe; a black circle. all round, to denote their being surprised in the night, and a black hatchet in the middle. signifying their being killed with that wes-

No. 2. Containing 98 of farmers; killed in their houses t hoops red i figure of a hoc, to mark their profession; great, white circle and sun, to show they were surprised in the daytime ; a little red foot, to shew they stood uppon their defence, and died fighting for theirlives and families.

No. 3. Containing 97, of farmers; hoops | LL stand for the retail business. For partigreen, to shew they were killed in their field t a large white circle with a little round mark on

it for the sun, to show that it was in the daytime; black bullet mark on some, hatchet on

others. No. 4. Containing 102 of farmers; mixed of the several marks above; only 18 marked with a yellow flame, to denote their being of prisoners burnt alive, after being scalped, their mails pulled out by the roots, & other toroments; one of these latter supposed to be a rebel clergyman, his hand being fixed to the hoop of his scalp. Most of the farmers appear by the hair to have been young or middle aged men; there being but 67 very grey heads among them all; which makes the service more essential.

No. 5. Containing 81 scalps of women; hair long, and braided in the Indian fashion, to shew they were mothers; hoops blue : skin yellow ground, with little red tadpoles, to represent by way of triumph, the tears of grief occasioned by their relations; a black scalping knife or hatchet at the bottom, to mark their being killed with those instruments; 17 others, hair very grey; black hoops, plain brown colour; no mark, but the short club or the passatete, shew

No. 6. Containing 193 hoys scalps, of various ages; small green hoops, whitish ground on the skin, with red tears in the middle, and black ballet marks, knife, hatchet, or club, as

their deaths happened. No 7. 211 girls scalps, big and little; small yellow hoops; white ground; tears, hatchet, club, scalping-knife, &c.

No. 8. This package is a mixture of all the varieties above-mentioned, to the number of 122; with a box of birch bark, containing 29. little infants' scalps of various sizes; small white hoops; white ground; no tears, and only a little black knife in the middle, to shew they

were ript out of their mothers' body. With these packs the Chiefs sent to your Excellency, the following speech, delivered by Coneingatchie, in council, interpreted by the Elder Moore, the trader, and taken down by

SPEECH.

We send you herewith many scalps, that you may see that we are not idle friends A blue belt.

We wish you to send these sealps over the water to the great king, that he may regard them and be refreshed; and that he may see our faithfulness in destroying his enemies, and be convinced that his presents have not been made to ungrateful people.

A blue and white belt with red tassels.

Attend to what I am now going to say; it is a matter of much weight. The great king's enemies are many, and they grow fast in number. They were formerly like young panthers; they could neither bite nor scratch; we could play with them safely; we feared nothing they could do to us. But now their bodies are become big as the elk, and strong as the buffalo; they have also got great and sharp claus. They have driven us out of our country, for taking part in your quarrel We expect the great king will give us another country, that our children may live after us, and be. his friends and children as we are. Say this for us to the great king. To enforce it we give this belt. A great white belt with

blue tassels.

We have only to say further, that your traders exact more than ever for their goods; and our hunting is lessened by the war, so that we have fewer skins to give for them. This ruins us. Think of some remedly. We are poor and you have plenty of every thing. We know you will send us powder and guns, and knives and hatchets; but we also want shirts and blan-

A little white belt. I do not doubt but your Excellency will think it proper to give some further encouragement to those honest people. The high prices they complain of, are the necessary effect of the war. Whatever presents may be sent for them your readers, he must be blinded with prejutility rough my hands, shall be distributed with prudice indeed, and as void of feeling as inanimate to the fidelity. I have the honor of being Your Excellency's most obedient, &c. JAMES CRAUFURD.

> HUNTINGDON (Penn.) January 30. Melanchaly accident-John M'Cahan, of Mifflin county, was unfortunately killed on Wednesday evening the 15th instant, by his horse falling with him on the ice, crossing Licking creek, about half a mile from his own house-The wound he received by the fall did not occasion immediate death, as he was found on the morning following, about forty rods from the place he tell, which distance it appeared be went on his hands and knees before he expired -Let the feeling mind picture the anguish of his family on the receipt of this news!!-He has left a disconsolate widow and six children,

> to lament a loss to them, will be irreparable. Died-On Sunday night last, Mr. Joseph Patton, son of the late General Patton of Centre County.--His death was occasioned by the stroke of a Club, which fractured his scull in a most shocking manner-he survived the blow but a few clays.

The perpetrator of this horrid act of cruelty has absconded—he is of the name of William Anderson-about 24 years of age-aix feet high -dark complexion-heavy eyebrows-talks slow -is fond of ardent spirits, and plays on the violin. He has a sore leg from a wound received some time since, which may probably render him unable to walk with ease. He had on when he went any, a Sailors jacket and striped Lind-. sey trowsers—he also carried with him a Rifle Gun. It is hoped that every friend to humanity will aid in bringing this monster to justice. N B. The different publishers of Newspapers are requested to insert the above.

For Sale or Exchange,

FARM in Anne-Arundel county, seven-I teen miles from the city of Baltimore and twenty from Annapolis; containing one hundred and four acres of Land, sixty cleared and the esidue in wood-Produces good Tobacco. Corn and small Grain. Further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person Wishing to purchase will view the premises.-It would be exchanged for a few acres within four miles of this city. A line addressed to M. Li. and left at this office will be attended to February 11. in the state of the cost of

MACKEREL, TUST received from Boston, and for sale at No. 15, Bowly's wharf, 100 barrels Fall MACKEREL

100 boxes CODFISH. NATE. F. WILLIAMS. February B. L. ...

To Rent, A STORE in Market-street, an excellent cultra enquire of the printer.