Anterican,

Commercial Daily Advertiser

PAINTED AND PUPLISHED BY WILLIAM PICHIA, (PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.) 31, SOUTH GAY-STREET, NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Duily paper \$7 and Country paper 5 per ann. All udvertisements appear in both papers.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1806

100,000 wt. first quality GREEN COFFEE. Apply to

CHRISTOPHER DESHON, Next door to the Custom-House.

For Sale: 88,000 wt. first quality JAVA COFFEE Apply to

HENRY WILSON,

No. 47, South-Gay-street April 21

O & J. I-ul er

80, Market-street,

HAVE received from their manufactory, in addition to their stock on hand, a fresh and extensive assortment of SHOES, adapted to the season, which they offer for sale at the most reduced prices for cash or approved pa-April 22 d10t e01t0

LONDON MILLINERY.

Mrs. Neale, No. 8e . H-STREET.

Has received, (via Philadelphia,) a handsome

ussortment of London Millinery, Which she will open this day.

may 12

SHAD.

hundred barrels PRIME SHAD, just received and will be inspected this the door.

Received per the schooner Adherbai, from New-Orleans, 30 bhds. SUGAR, of a superior quality; for sale by

BALDERSTON & CORNTHWAIT.

Frederick Hammer

T.T AS imported per the barque Unternehmung and ship North America, PLATILLAS BRETAGNES

DOWLAS CREAS A LA MORLAIX. CHECKS SHIRTING LINEN, and a

general assortment of other German GOODS. February 26.

C. S. Konig.

TIAS on hand and offers for sale, on very moderate terms, and liberal credit for ap- i him, he has a clear light colored skin, a small proved paper, or in barter against Coffee or good Maryland Tobacco, 200 pieces Platillas

Bretagnes 1000 Cholets Listados Dowlas

14 boxes fine Hempen and Flaxen Osnaburgs

4 Fales bleached Hessians 10 bales two bushel Bags.

6 pipes 1st proof French Brandy.

may 12 d3t-2au9t

Cotton & Wool Card MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber hath removed his manufactory to 54 Market-street, his former residence, at which place, or for the convenience of country merchants from the westward, Orders for COTTON or WGOL CARDS, left at the store of Mr. H. Thomae, the corner of Liberty and Market streets, will be promptly attended to, and put up by the box or dozen, on the most reasonable terms

ADAM FONERDEN. мау 13

Alexander Coulter, SADDLER, 114, Narket-street,

Has on hand for Sale,

10 doz men's SADDLES, assorted. 3 doz women's do. 2 doz. pair SADDI.E-BAGS. Plated Bridles. Valices,

Polished Steel do. Portmanteaus, Trunks, Common do. Holsters; pocket and holster Pistols, and a yariety of Whips and Spurs.

A few. sets plated and brass mounted Gig HARNESS.

Iron Traces and III learn of horses. Iron Traces and Halter Chains, wirh a vriety of articles in his line of business, which he will dispose of on moderate terms. FIRE-BUCKETS of the best quality.

May 13. The Subscriber

HAS imported in the ships United States, and William Murdock, from London, and Diana, from Liverpool,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Fine and Coarse Blue Plains, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Bridgeport Canvas, British Osnaburgs, Bunting and Sewing Twine.

Ale on hand, Dowlas, Flaxen and Hempen Ticklenburgs, Platillas Royals, Britagnes, Checks & Stripes, No.2, Milled Lead; an assortment of patent Shot, Pitch, Tar, Rosin and Varnish, Brass and Wood Compases, Time Glasses, Sextants, Night and Day Telescopes and East India Pi lots, with directions. For sale on the most mo derate terms, at No. 39, Thames-street, Fell's Point.

THORNDICK CHASE.

Wants a Place,

A YOUNG WOMAN who can be well recommended to take care of children, or do plaiu sewing and mantua-muking in a small family. May 13.

Nathaniel F. Williams;

No. 15, Bowly's wharf, Has received from Boston and New York, for 10 pipes Holland Gin 15 ditto French Brandy

may 12 Wales and Clopper, Have just received, for sale, 24 pipes Bordeaux Brandy, entitled to de-

23 hhds. prime retailing Molasses. In Store, 30 Rolls Milled Sheet Lead

60 barrels Prime and Cargo Pork.

30 casks British Bar Lead 50 pieces Russia Duck 8 pipes Old Cogniac Brandy Beef, Chocolate, Candles, Pepper, Lisbon and Tencriffe Wine, &c. &c.

ON THURSDAY, The 15th May, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the

premises, A convenient new two story brick HOUSE, No. 23, South side of Water-street, near the Market-Space, fronting 25 feet, and extends South 90 feet to a lane on the back part of the lot—there is a warehouse 24 feet square; the lot is subject to an annual rent. The particulars of which, and the terms of the payment will be made known at the time of sale.

> VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's. may 1

C. Smith & J. Williams,

TAILORS. Fe Us-street, Fell's-Point; RG leave to acquaint their friends and the D public in general, that they have commenced the above business, and have on hand a large assortment of ready made CLOTHES, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable term -- work executed on the shortest notice, and is the most fashionable manner.

N B. Masters having servants to Clothe may be accommodated with every article at a small expence.

may 10

may 12

To Let,

And possession given the first day of June, NEW Two Story Brick HOUSE, on Queen-street, a small distance from the lower bridge; it has good dr. cellars, and a pump of excellent water within a few steps of

A Two Story Brick HOUSE, with a two story back building & cellars on Granby-street. Possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

WM. M'CONKEY.

may 12

Beware of a Swindler and subtile Villain!

200 Dollars Reward. BSCONDED from his lodgings on Saturday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, a MAN, (or rather a Human Wretch)

sometimes Joseph Bowers; he was about six entitled to feet high; in the form of his person he is very drawback. well proportioned-has light colored short hair, being longest on the forepart of his head and combed forward over his temples and forehead -his eyes are of rather small size, and between | brace future ages. Europe, and the other a light blue and a grey color; when speaking | parts of the world. Turin, a widow, af in a low tone, he is very apt to draw his right eye lid down low; his eye-sight is quick and keen and appears to notice every thing about light colored beard, good white teeth, he has ! not a very red countenance, but is a handsome faced man; with a good wholesome appearance; has a nose of rather a large size and a common sized mouth; he has squre shoulders and long arms and hands, and slim fingers; by the looks of his hands, he has not done much work lately, he is a little round shouldered, the trunk of his body is of a common size, has large hips and tolerable large thighs and legs and a rather large sized foot; he has rather a loud voice and pretty much the English accent, and is rather clamorous in his conversation, he talks much of Old and New-England, and speaks much of the misfortunes (in the loss of property) which have attended him. We deem it almost needless the describe his dress, as we suppose he will change it, however it may not be amiss to describe it; he had on a blue broadcloth coat rather short in the waist, with yellow metal buttons; a short white cassimere waistcoat, a pair of narrow ribbed, olive colored velvet pantaloons, he most frequently wore a white and blue silk handkerchief round his neck over his cravat, his hat was black with a narrow brim and was rather old; he seems to be desirous of ingratiating himself into the favor of the fair sex. The notorious Swindler carried from this place one hundred and ninetyfour pieces of Bengal ginghams, which he took of captain Israel Brayton in this place, and immediately absconded with the goods, the ginghams were striped with blue, and some with red, &c. he (previous to leaving this place) took the goods to Fell's-Point, and there broke the packages & packed the ginghams in a box and trunk, which he carried them off in; the box was from four and a half to five feet long, and from four, to four and a half feet wide, and from eighteen to twenty inches deep, | all the prosperity which her climate and made of white pine or poplar boards, about three quarters of an inch thick, and was (when i the goods were packed into it) marked with black paint, I. D. 155, though it is very probable that he will either blot out the mark or scrape it off. The trunk was two and a half feet long and seventeen or eighteen inches wide, and twelve inches thick, covered with bullocks raw hide of a dark brown color, which was damaged and the hair had come off in a number of places, particularly on the front part of the top.

It is supposed that he has made for some part of Virginia, most likely for Norfolk, or for Philadelphia, or the country in the neighborhood of the river Ohio, or perhaps may be making his way for some of the West India islands..

200 dollars will be given for the apprehending said Bowers together with the goods, so that he can be brought to trial for his villainy, and one hundred and seventy-five dollars will be given for the securing of the said goods so that the owner gets them, and seventy-five dollars will be given for the apprehending said Bowers, so that he is brought to trial for this néfarious piece of villainy.

ISRAEL BRAYTON, From a source of information which there is no reason to don't, the beforementioned Bowers has committed this species of villainous swindling in many different parts of the continent, it therefore is requested of the different printers in the U. States, (for the good of society) to insert the foregoing advertisement in their usefull papers.

· d41

May 13

BOSTON, May 8.

A BRIEF VIEW Or Expose of the state of the French na-

On the 4th of March, M. Champagny, minister of the interior, presented the Expose of the French empire to the lerislative body. The orator begins with the elevation of Bonaparte to the imperial dignity, and proceeds to the journey which he afterwards took through France, and his visit to Milan. It notices the great amelioration in the internal state of France, particularly at Troyes, Lyons and Savoy. Piedmont, Parma, Plaisance, Genoa, and the other states on the other side of the Alps, are there represented as greatly ameliorated by the late revolutions and changes which he had effected, and their union and connection with France. It then proceeds to represent him at Boulogne, preparing for the invasion of England, when the coalition obliged him to transport his army into Germany. After touching upon the event of the war, it proceeds to give a picture of the tranquility which reigned in France during the absence of the emperor and the army. " Paris, (it says) did not contain a soldier, and yet never was public order more strictly maintained-never were the laws better executed. France obeyed the name of its sovereign, or rather the sentiment of love and admiration which he felt. It was this sentiment which hastened the progress of the conscription, and made its produce threefold before the time when the contingent was expected to be raised. It is this sentiment of devotion and military ardor, which animates those young men, who press to enrol themselves in the empemay regret the rapidity of those exploits, in which they had no part. It was in the midst of these immense and painful labors, when the emperor given up to the chances and combinations of war; experiencing all the fatigues of a private soldier; exposed to all the intemp. rance of a rigo, us season, and often having no bed but a truss of straw, no covering but the heavens, from whence all the fire of his genius scemed to emanate; even then, at the distance of three hundred leagues, he held the reins of the administration of France, carefully inspecting the smallest details; occupied equally with the good of his people, as with that of his soldiers; seeing all, knowing all, resemblug that invisible spirit that governs the world, and who is only seen in his power who called himself by the name of Bowers, and benevolence. Peace was concluded before, in many parts of France, it was scarcely known that the war had begun; a war not so long as your annual session, and the consequences of which must em-

> ter the loss of its kings, is comforted by a splended promise. A brother of the emperor will govern this fine country, and his known character is a guarantee of the happiness which he will confer upon it. He will reside at Turin. An amiable and brilliant court will amply indemnify that city for what it has lost. Its magnificent palace will become the residence of goodness and the graces. Formerly a melancholy fortress, surrounded with enemies; now it is open to France and Italy, of which intercourse it appears to be the central point; it will in future be surrounded only by friendly nations and commerce, and the arts will speedily settle there, and diffuse their benefits."

Of Italy it says, "Italy has changed its face, and the antient kingdom of the Lombards is restored at the voice of Napoleon. Italy, reposing under the shade

of the monarchy, from its long convulsions, has no longer any cause to envy France. The same breath animates itthe same power protects it—the same spirit formed its new institutions, accommodating them to its situation and its manners. Milan has saluted, in the name of its king, him whom it had called its deliverer. Mantua received with transport him who was under its walls, the

vanquisher of five armies, sent to defend it. Italy is proud of receiving laws from a new Charlemagne, and fancies that she sees springing up with her ancient glory, her soil entitle her to. Displaying a new character, she hopes to prove, that her long weakness was the vice of her institutions, and not the fault of its inhabitants-If courage and genius have made war, generosity and moderation have concluded peace; a sovereign unfortunate in war, has recovered, by peace, a great portion of his dominions; his losses are nothing in comparison to the risk which. was incurred by the monarchy of which he is the chief. Princes, our allies have had their power extended, and their titles ennobled. The bounty of the emperor has surrounded France with nations friendly to her government. Italy, the n ble daughter of France, and who promises to be worthy of her parent, has reaped the fruits of the war. But her power is our own; her opulence adds to our prosperity; our enemies are drivenfrom her shores, and they can no longer have commercial relations with her. This rich soil is snatched from their avidity. Italy is a conquest obtained over England. She is united to Germany by the two fold, hand of proximity and friendship; and by that alliance which her prince has contracted with the daughter of one of the

most powerful sovereigns of the Germanic

empire, tranquility is now assured to the

peaceful inhabitants of the mountains of the subseque t transmission of the

various improvements in the interior adminis- Prize Courts. tration, and the immense national works which are in contemplation: and then says; " But the nation, that its safety requires that a numerous army should be kept on foot; that flects should be constitucted, and seamen intect to protect our commerce, our colonies, and our rights. These circumstances require productive finances. The emperor thinks 800,000,000 will be necessary in time of war, and upwards of 600 during peace; as the fate of a country should never be left to the mercy of an obscure plot, nor any intrigue of a cabinet; but in all cases, it should be ready to make head against any storm, and silence the jealous clamors of its enemies. -It is the will of the emperor, as well as the desire of the whole nation, to augthe late engagements, it is a new motive for redoubling our ardor. A great number of our cruizers are scouring the seas, and have attacked the commerce of our enemies in the remotest regions. Our whole flotilla shall shortly revive by the return to its banks of the conquerors of Ulm and Austerlitz. But all those warlike measures shall be nothing more than measures to peace, & even of a moderate peace, in which we shall secure the pledge of not being surprized & seized upon under the most vain & perfidious pretences; it were otherwise better to endure still the miseries of war, rather than make a ; izing a voyage which would otherwise peace which would expose us to new losses, and afford fresh aliment to bad faith, and avarice of our enemics"

sented as a measure which was rendered ne- | certed for the very purpose of evading cessary, from the French being in possession of; the rule of law. Genoa; but it is added, that that union dees i not increase the strength of France. " It was not only the kingdom of Italy; of which they (the coalition) would deprive us; Piedmont, ; tresses on the Meuse, those were the conquests i prescribed to the confiderates by Engla d; and f to this they certainly would not have commed the true ground of the hatred which she bears to us. But Holland, the 110th department of rance, the kingdom of Italy, Vehice, Dalmatia .. Naples, are now under the protection of I the Imperial eagle; and the union of those states only affords us the means of being formidable on our frontiers and coasts. The emperor, after each victory, oliered peace to Austria. He also offered it to Naples before the warpeace was violated as soon as saor, and which has produced the downfall of that Louise. He i also offers it to England. He do s not mean to force that power to recede from the prodigious changes made in India, as little as Austria and Russia from the partition of Poland: but' he has a right to refuse to recede from the alhances and unions which form the new federative systems of the French empire.-Turkey Dalmatia in his hands, to be ready to protect the most ancient of our ailies, and to enable him to maintain Lis in 'ependence, which is of more importance to France than to any other! power. The first coalition terminated by the t eaty of Campo Formio, had the favorable is stances of paying or securing duties, sue for France of the acquisition of Belgium, I the frontier separation of the khine, the bringing of Holland under the federative influence of France, and the conquest of the states now forming the kingdom of Laly. The second coalition gave it Pie. mont; and the third brings Venice and Naples under the federative system. Let England be finally convinced o her imbeculity; let her not try to operate a fourth coalition, if it were, in the nature of things, possible to renew it." [The whole of thus article has not yet been received from France.

PRIVY COUNCIL CHAMBER, MARCH 11, 1806. Present-Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Prs't. Duke of Montrose, Lord Auckland, Muster of the Rolls, Sir William Wynne,

Sir William Scott. CASE OF THE WILLIAM, JOHN PREFRY, MASTER.

This case, which was an appeal by an American (Limant, from sintence of the Advocate for the captors, and by Dr. Ar- trade. nold and Mr. Stephen for the claimant.

At the close of the argument it was intimated by the court, that they had no doubt what their decision ought to be, but that they wished to refer to the various cases that had been cited in the argument, and on that account only they dirested the cause to stand over for judgment on a future day. Accordingly, this day the unanimous judgment of their Lordships was given, in a very able and luminous manner, by Sir Wm. Grant, the master of the Rolls.

His honor first briefly stated the single question in the cause to be, whether the voyage in which the property of the claimant was embarked at the time of the capture was a lawful voyage. The cargo had been given, no less than 5080 dollars in question consisted of cocoa, which had had been satisfied by such debentures, been shipped at Laguira, a port in the and only 198 dollars actually paid. Spanish province of Carraccas, in South America, on account of the claimant, in the same ship in which it was now captured, and was brought to Marblehead, a port of the United States, where it was entered and landed, a bond having been given as usual for the duties"; but it was a few days afterwards re-shipped in the same bottom, and dispatched on a voyage to Bilboa. Debentures where thereupon granted to the claimant for the amount of the duties, a small part excepted; and these debentures being, at a subsequent period, given up at the Custom House, and the small balance of duties paid in cash, the bond given on the entry from Laguira was cancelled.

. This, our readers will observe, is the ordinary course of proceeding in like cases; and which, it is contended, on the part of America, amounts to a fair impor-

Tryol. Commerce will enrich its desert- | duce of a hostile colony to the motine ed vallies; conquest will prove a blessing." | country, or any other part in E... ope, The Expose next, proceeds to describe the while the contrary is maintained by our

The master of the Rolls did not enter here, and it is necessary to dectare it boldly to into those general principles of the Law of Nations, on which this country assurts a right to prevent neutrals horn carriing. on the colonial trade of our enemiesi ;. neral; principles which have been so often discussed, and so often solembly recognized by the Lords Commissioners. He only observed, that by the uniterm sense of this Board, whatever branch of that trade was not allowed by his Majesty's war instructions, was unlawful; and that therefore the only question for their Lordships in this case was, whether the ment our navy; and as we lost some ships in voyage in question was fairly within the licence of the Royal Instructions which applied toit.

His honor then proceeded to expose, in-a strain of the clearest and most conclusive reasoning, the absurdity of regarding the deviation from the direct course of the intended voyage, stopping at an American port, the landing and re-shipping the cargo, and the formal proceedings at the custom house there, as legalhave been unlawful under the Royal instructions, when those acts are discovered The union of Piedmont with France is repre- | to have been merely ostensible, and con-

The true intention of the parties, he observed, might not, in general, be easily discovered, because the same exterior cir-Savoy, the Duchy of Nice, even Lyons, and the | cumstances naturally accompanied an evaunited departments, Holland, Leigium, thefor- | sive and a genuine importation. But when an intent merely to give a false appearance to the transaction was discoverror's guard of honor and who alone, themselves, if they had triumphed over the ed, it was impossible for the court to give perseverance of the French people. England | effect to such an intention, by holding attaches no great interest to Italy. Belgium is | that the old voyage was discontinued, and that a new one had commenced, without admitting that the legal character of a transaction was to be determined, not by its real nature, but by the name which the parties choose to give it, and by the false colours which they made it to wear.

The direct voyage from the Spanish colony to Spain was clearly prohibitedbut when colonial produce shipped in the former, was designed to be carried in the bottom of the latter, a deviation from the direct course of the voyage, contrived for the mere purpose of giving a new name and a new appearance to the transaction, could not alter the case. It was still in has continued under the yoke of Russia; and | substance and effect a direct and single it was the emperor's chief aim, by getting voyage; and in the construction of plain common sense, it was impossible to view the restriction in a differen way. After illustrating this point much at

large, his honor adverted to the circum-

which had been much insisted upon by the merchants of America, as legalizing these royages according to the former judgments of our own Prize Tribunals. In this respect, he said, the Lords Commissioners had been alledged to have departed in a late case, that of the Essex, Orne, master, from some rule they had previously laid down. But, in case, the payment of duties had never been regarded by them in any other light, than as circumstantial evidence of bona fides in the importation into America. It had been supposed, that large import duties were really paid in that country, and if so, to be sure, it formished a strong indication of a design in the party paying them, to make a real, and not merely an ostensible importation. So the Court of Ad arralty had reasonably thought in the case of the Polly, Lasky, master, the first case on this subject; but the learned Judge of that Court had anxiously guarded in his judgment against the notion that Court of Vice Admiralty of Halifax, came | this, or any other circumstance, amounta second time before the Board on fur- ed to conclusive evidence, that the importher proof, on the 24th of last month, tation was genuine, or that the payment when it was fully argued by the King's of duties of itself gave legality to the.

It afterwards appeared, however, in the case of the Essex, that the law of America, in respect to these importations, was very different from what had been stated in the former cases, and had been received as fact, both by the Court of Admiralty and this Board. Instead of a large sum being paid for duties, it was found that a bond only was given, and that debentures were is used in return by the Custom House, on the production of which, after the re-emportation, the bond was cancelled, except that a very small. proportion of the duties was paid and retained. It appeared for instance, in the case of the Essex, that of 5278 dollars, the total amount of duties for which bond

It became evident, therefore, that the inference formerly drawn from the supposed payment of duties was groundless; for, though it might be presumed that the party who paid so large a sum as 5000 dollars to the Custom House, intended an actual importation, the payment of the petty sum of 198 dollars could support no such presumption. Consequently, from the time that the law of America become correctly known to our prize tribunals, the paying or securing duties could no longer be regarded as a material matter of evidence, in cases of this kind.

Here his honor remerked, that this country could not be reasonably accused of wishing to prescribe to America what duties she should receive or retain in this species of commerce. If she thought fit to admit of such importations without any duties at all, the only consequence would tation into that country, so as to justify | be, that there would be one circumstance