In morality as in policy, this principle may be applied to the continental wars. Then would there no longer require an army to besiege an enemy's place; by a simple diplomatic Note, the French cabinet might interdict to those of Vienna, Lisbon, or Copenhagen, all commercial relations with England. The maritime system of that power may be effectually opposed by a continental system much easier to be supported. Mr. Fox has frequently observed that every thing which his predecessors had done to diminish the power of France, had ultimately contributed to her aggrandisement; but has he himself no apprehension of giving his enemy the right of undertaking every thing to rid nations of the yoke which he presumes to threaten them with? It is easier for France and her allies to blockade the trade of England, than for the latter to close the ports of France, Holland, and Prussia.

Be it as it may, this measure particularly attacks the American commerce and 'tis to be believed that the United States will feel its full importance; they may concur in the generous enterprize of the French government, and may thereby share its profit and its glory. A few personal considerations cannot long silence the general interest: the maritime system of England directly attacks every continental power who wishes to profit of the treasures of her territory or of her industry.

The note in question appears to set some restrictions on the rigor of the blockade: this seems to be a forced acknowledgment of the rights which it outrageously violates. But these restrictions are really of no advantage to neutrals. Their commercial expeditions are always unsafe as long as any English captain may annoy them, as long as England may at her pleasure lengthen the list of contraband goods; as long as they shall even be fixed in so vague a manner as to furnish an easy pretext to cupidity to despoil the merchant who shall have exposed his property upon the faith of Treaties or of prior Conventions, or Decrees! Besides, these restrictions are established much less through respect for the rights of Neutrals, than from a crafty speculation for the trade of England. Nobody is ignorant that she stands in need of neutral flags to glut the continent with her merchandize. She would loose much more than France by her executing the blockade to its full rigor. Thus her covetousness betrays the secret of her weakness and hastens the moment of her ruin.

American,

AND

COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1806

Schooner Hawk, Barnes, out 14 days from this port, was spoken, Jun. 6, in lat. 43, long. 57, 30.

Schooner Concord, Meeder, was left at Barcelona, 24th May, to sail for this port in 10 days.

Captain Lincoln, arrived at Boston, informs, that on his passage from Barcelona, was spoke one league N. of Gibraltar, by a Portuguese ship of about 20 guns, the captain of which cautioned him against the Tripolitans, who, he stated had lately captured some Americans.

Captain Masterton, arrived at N. York, from Tortola, informs that admiral Cochrane's ship Northumberland, had been dismasted in a severe gale, while blockading Jerome Bonaparte off Martinique, and was taken in tow by a British cruizer.

Extract of a letter from governor Hull, dated Detroit, June 19th, 1806.

"Inaccounts of Indian hostilities have been published, as I think probable, I wish they may be contradicted, as they are a great injury to the country."

"I have never known the Indians more satisfied or tranquil, then they are at present."

The celebrated colonel *Sebastiani* is the ambassador of France at Constantinople. *Aurora.*

All English resident at *Venice* have been requested to change their place of abode at a short notice. *Ib.*

Mr. Scott the English consul at Naples who was detected in illicit attacts on the government, has been sent close prisoner to Bitche in Alsace—it is thus that foreign agents when they depart from the laws of hospitality and rectitude are treated in every country but the United States. Had Liston been treated as he should have been when he corrupted a senator and attempted to from a conspiracy in the United States to involve the U. States in war, the late Spanish minister would not have ventured to proceed as he has done. *Ib.*

The lady of Spencer Smith, formerly minister of England at Constantinople, but who has resided some time at Venice, has been detected in some espionage and put under arrest, and conducted close prisoner to Milan. *Ib.*

General sir James Craig, who commanded the English army in Sicily, has returned to England; in his general orders he says general Villettes commands at Malta (something like a preparation to relinquish!) sir John Stuart commands in Sicily.

He appears to quit the command in deep *dudgeon*, though he glosses the matter over as plausibly as possible. He says the English army in Sicily has shewn that *drunkenness is a British soldier's vice*; this is candid enough: he laments the campaign has terminated so contrary to his wishes; that he had no orders for quitting the field, but that the Russians being ordered to quit the continent of Italy, obvious reasons induced him to leave it also.—It appears to be a bad business with them in Sicily.

Field marshal Mollendorf has taken command of the Prussians in Pomerania, and his army has been augmented.

The French armies in Germany the 24th April were thus posted:

Marshal Soult, at Passau.
—— Ney, at Memmingen.
——Bernadotte, at Anspach.
——Davoust, at Elwangen.
General Van Damme, at Landshut.

Ney was expected to march into Helvetia, as forage became so scarce in Germany, as to render it necessary to kill the cattle.

The English minister has made overtures at Constantinople, for a renewal of treaties—which have been rejected! *Ib.*

Federalism rising again.—The cunning leaders of federalism begin to be silent: but their runners are very busy, and seem to feel great importance, because they are entrusted with the dignified office of running on errands. If there is some federal ingenuity in fabricating a plausible falshood yet there is none in retailing it. *The present current story is, that federalism has gained in the State of New-York, as much as it has lost in Massachusetts.* It must be agreed on all hands that in the last named State, federalism has lost every thing; it has sunk so deep, that nothing can be seen of it but the *shattered topmast*, and in another year it will have sunk to the bottom of the tempestuous sea of liberty.

In the State of New-York federalists have lost in their representation to Congress; they have eleven [more or less] in the state legislature, which diminutive minority expect to be appointed *waiters* to the Lewis party.

In fact, federalists in the State of New-York are no more estimated as a party than *sand ballast* is estimated as part of a valuable cargo. The army and navy of George 3d might possibly replace in power, for a short season, the few federalists, who still exist, but nothing short of that can ever give them even nominal weight in a republican government.

At the City of Washington the heart of federalism ceased to beat on the night between the 3d and 4th of March, 1801, and since that the powers of life have been gradually failing, till at length they are quite at the extremities. In every stage of decline we have heard it sounded abroad that federalism was reviving; but what is the fact? Look southward of Delaware, look at Pennsylvania, Jersey, New York, and New-England, look into Connecticut, then say where federalism is doing better than *breathing its last.*

[*Amer. Mercury.*

Extract of a letter, dated Natchitoches, June 6, 1806.

"Mr. Freeman and his party arrived here a few days since from exploring the Red River: he makes Natchitoches distant from the mouth of the river only 181 miles, 31 deg. 46 m. N. 97 deg. 30 m. W. of the meridian of Greenwich; he started again this day, and intends to go as far as the dividing rige called Catahaves, between Louisiana and the Pacific; the expectations of information entertained from his expedition are very high, as the distance is said not very great from where the Paronie Indians are settled, a rich and very productive country.

"The report you mention of an engagement between our troops and the Spaniards I suppose arose from the desire of some one to anticipate the intelligence of an event which from the conduct of the Spaniards, for a time appeared inevitable; however, they found we were not to be trifled with, and after making a great bluster retired when we were prepared to handle them; they have appeared since more cautious, and when it is considered that the road from hence to Santa Fee, is not through marshes and over steep mountains, but thro' a continued prarie to the very foot of the mountain of Santa Fee, and that the city itself is only 600 miles from this place, I apprehend they will be very cautious how they lead us after them.

"We are in a daily expectation of three companies of troops from St. Louis, who were ordered hither in consequence of the hostile conduct of the Spaniards—with that force we shall be able to repel every inroad, and to give a good account of any aggression.

"The climate here is incomparably fine, and the lands on the Red River of the richest kind.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing we have received information from a source that cannot be doubted that Guardiana a Spanish lieutenant, with fifty men, had been dispatched from Nagadoches to intercept our exploring party and with hostile instructions; that they have, by their emissaries, already endeavorad to stir up the Indians of the Constachy villages, about 100 miles above Natchitoches; but measures have been taken on our part to frustrate them and to counteract them altogether; our party consists of 45 picked men, principally from the garrison here who will be more than a match for an equal number of Spaniards at least; our party have strict orders to avoid hostility, and not to give the least color of excuse for aggression; but if attacked to do their duty."

By an arrival to Newport, from Antwerp, intelligence is received, that LOUIS BONAPARTE was proclaimed KING OF HOLLAND, on the 24th May. The ceremony took place at the Hague—it may be proper to remark, that Capt Richmond, who arrived here on Sunday last, and who left Antwerp 8 or 10 days subsequent to the above mentioned, arrival, learnt nothing of this occurrence. It is possible, however, that this Intelligence is correct, notwithstanding the circumstance of Capt. Richmond's ignorance of the event, for the gallic occupation of king-making, has become of so easy an execution, as scarcely to be noticed above the common occurrences of life.

Bonaparte, by an imporial decree has ordered, "that in future all officers of the navy who shall be captured by the enemy, shall be reduced from that moment to one fourth of their actual pay." A noble incitement to bravery!—They manage their things differently in England. *Boston paper.*

FRAUDS ON GOVERNMENT.

The abuses committed in the West-Indies appear to exceed every thing that was ever stated in romance. When the proper time shall come for the publication of the Reports made to the Treasury by the commissioners sent out under the Act, it will astonish the world that the country should have so long been kept in ignorance of the injuries it was suffering.—They discovered that forged bills and receipts for articles never purchased, and drawing bills on Government, endorsed under false & fictitious names, were common and notorious. They found a most base collusion between the officers of Government and the merchants and contractors, by which the latter were allowed to charge stores at a much higher rate than they might have been obtained for in the market. In one instance it discovered that, to cover this iniquity a bribe of £87,000 had been given, in another a bribe of £25,000—Vessels, houses, stores, &c. were usually hired at most extravigant rates, in consequence of fraudulent contracts, were others might have been obtained much cheaper. But worse than either of these iniquities, was the diabolical fraud of suffering the merchants and contractors to furnish his majesty's troops with inferior and bad rum, and other articles, at an extravagant rate, by which the lives of the troops were endangered, as well as the country defrauded.—And for the purpose of committing these practises, all free competition for the supply of articles, was prevented—and every obstacle was put in the way even of the purchase of bills on the Treasury. They were dated in one island and negotiated in another; and they were sold at a much more advantageous exchange than that at which the officers debited themselves in their accounts. The whole of this scene will now be developed. *London paper.*

NEW FRENCH NAVAL ORDERS.

The following circumstance, it is said, can be attested by every officer and man on board Sir John Warren's squadron:—When the English force under that Officer had put into St. Jago, after the capture of the Marengo and Belle Poule, Admiral Linois requested Sir John's permission to assemble the French Officers, for the purpose of reading to them an Imperial Edict, which he had by him for some time, and which materially affected his and their interest. The English Admiral having accordingly assented to this demand with all that urbanity and politeness which distinguished him, the French Officers were got together to the amount of nearly 70, when the instrument in question was read to them by Admiral Linois. It began by reciting, that his Imperial Majesty, Bonaparte, having had serious cause of chagrin and displeasure at the repeated checks and disasters his naval force had hitherto experienced in the contest with England, was determined that it should undergo a thorough reform. Then, after many regulations for the better ordering and conducting his navy in time of hostility with other powers and for the excitement of his sailors to heroism, it concluded by stating, that in future all officers of the navy, who were captured by the enemy should be from that moment reduced one fourth of their actual pay. "And you, gentlemen, therefore," continued Linois, "with myself, are hereby so reduced, and must shift as well as we can with the little that remains. *Ibid.*

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

July 22.

The snow Truxton, May, hence to Hamburg, has been released in England, and proceeded to Tonningen.

Arrived ship Alexander Hamilton, Stetson, 51 days from Bordeaux—Brandy and Wine—Hugh Thompson, Her accounts not later than the arrivals to the eastward. In lat. 41, 7, long. 73, spoke brig Hanna, 9 days from Baltimore for London.

3000 bushels Corn, and
3000 ditto Exuma SALT, for sale by
BRISCOE & PARTRIDGE,
12, Bowly's wharf.
July 23 1d

For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The Ship
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Capt. Stetson;—Now lying at Waters's wharf, a substantial and well built ship, two years old, burthen 252 tons, and will carry 2800 barrels. For terms apply to BIGELOW & PROUD.
July 23. d

For the River Trade or Bremen
(If the Weser should not be blockaded.)
The Bremen Ship
NEPTUNUS,
Capt. John Segelken;—Part of her cargo being engaged the remainder will be taken on moderate freight. Apply to SCHULTZE & VOGELER, or JOHN BOLTE.
July 23 eo

400 boxes white Soap,
IN complete shipping order, just received and for sale on accommodating terms. Apply to
BALDERSTON & CORNTHWAIT,
Or, AMOS BROWN & CO.
July 23 d6t

Guildener & Spott,
No. 18, COMMERCE STREET,
Have imported by the ship Severn, captain Boyden, from Bremen,
Listados,
Checks No. 2.
Bretagnes,
Platillas,
Cross a la Morlaix.
On hand,
Fine Green Coffee, in barrels,
300 Demi-Johns—Which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.
July 23. d6teo4t

NANKEENS.
A FEW bales short Yellow NANKEENS, entitled to drawback, just received for sale by
A. McCULLOH,
81, Market street;
Who has on Hand,
A great variety of plain and fancy Mulmuls, Leno, Colonade and Book Muslins, with a general assortment of other seasonable DRY GOODS.
Also,
A handsome new GIG, which will be sold low if applied for soon.
July 23. d5teo5t

Just Received,
VIA PHILADELPHIA,
10 boxes Tin Plates, and
A few casks Spanish Brown, for sale by
CHARLES WIRGMAN,
55, South Gay-street.
ON HAND,
20 chests Young Hyson Tea,
Hollow Glass Ware, in casks,
Porter Bottles, in Hampers,
Dry White Lead,
Venetian Red,
Yellow Ochre,
Bolt-Iron, assorted,
Patent Shot,
Very strong four bushel Bags,
English Gunpowder,
Taunton Ale, and
London Porter.
July 23 eo

Information Wanted.
HAVING been informed by a number of respectable gentlemen of this city, that they saw an advertisement in the newspapers, two or three years ago, calling on the heirs of James Townley Rigby, Esq. Barrister, late of England, deceased, and formerly a resident of or about Frederick-Town, Md. to come forward to inherit the said deceased's estate, wherein was named two agents, one in Philadelphia, and the other in New-York—and having made every research and enquiry respecting said advertisement and agents without success, and conceiving a knowledge thereof essential, to enable me the more readily to frustrate the designs of some persons who are endeavoring to keep me out of my rightful inheritance—I am induced thus publickly to call on said agents, if such there be, and all persons who have any knowledge thereof, for information respecting the same, which will be thankfully received at the Office of the American, Baltimore.
ROBERT RIGBY,
Son of J. T. Rigby, deceased.
☞ The printers in the United States (particular those of Philadelphia and New-York) are requested to give the above an insertion.
July 23. d4t*

Columbia Garden.
[BY PERMISSION.]
On THURSDAY EVENING, July 24,
The Garden will open with a Grand Concert of
Vocal and Instrumental Music.
With Recitations, Songs, Dances and feats of agility.
To commence with a discoursive piece, (in one part) called
Sylvester Daggerwood;
OR, THE MAD ACTOR.
Fustian (an author) Mr. Williams
Waiter Master C. Durang
Sylvester Daggerwood Mr. Durang
A Comic Song, called
The Learned Pig.
After which will be presented a Historical Ballad, called
The Valiant Soldier;
OR, THE ROBBER.
Soldier, Lord of the Manor, Shepherd and Shepherdess, Bandit, Madeloon.
The Minuet Delacour & Gavot,
By Master and Miss Durang.
The whole to conclude with a grand Sea Engagement between the Constellation and L'Insurgente Frigates, called
Truxton's Victory,
With the town and fortifications of Rosetta, in a perspective view in the back ground; the sea in motion in front.
To which is added the Triumphant entry of
Neptune and Amphitrite,
In their Car and Sea-Horses, followed by a numerous train of Nymphs and Tritons, &c
☞ Doors open at half after 6; concert commence half past 7, and conclude precisely at 10 o'clock.
July 23

Sale by A[illegible]
T[illegible]
The 23d instant, at 11 [illegible] wharf, Fell's Point, [illegible] will then be made kn[illegible]
The [illegible]
GEO[illegible]
As the sai[illegible] then about 1000 [illegible]
And immediately after, on the [illegible]
8 tons Fustic, and
21 logs prime St Domingo Mahogany
[illegible]

Sale by Auction.
THIS DAY.
At Donnell's wharf, immediately after the sale of the sloop George and Cargo, at Price's wharf, will be sold
30 tons FUSTICK,
22 logs prime St Domingo MAHOGANY,
and
600 GRINDSTONES
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.
July 23.

Sale by Auction.
TOMORROW MORNING,
THURSDAY, *the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Vendue Warehouse at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, will commence the sale of*
DRY GOODS &c.
Also for account of the underwriters.
A quantity of Nails, Sheet Iron, Shot, Kettles, &c.
And at 12 o'clock,
54 hhds and 120 barrels good Muscovado Sugar
24 boxes and 52 barrels white Havanna do.
100 bags good Green Coffee
18000 wt. of excellent Cocoa
18 pipes old Port Wine
10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy
30 quarter chests of Imperial and Young Hyson Tea
40 tons of the 1st quality Campeachy Logwood.
Also on a liberal credit,
15 pipes of choice London particular Madeira
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.
N. B. Ten SHARES of the Baltimore Water Stock, will be sold immediately after the Dry Goods T. C.
July 23.

Stone Cutters.
THE subscriber offers to stone cutters generous prices for piece work, or one dollar and seventy five cents per day
GEO BLAGDEN,
Capitol City of Washington.
July 23 4t

Was Found,
ON Wednesday last, a sum of MONEY. The owner may have it by proving the same—Apply to WM. THOMPSON,
No. 4, Centre-Market.
July 23 d4t*

Bank of Baltimore,
July 23 1806.
THE Board of Directors will, on Friday next, appoint two Book-keepers. Written applications for these offices will be received at Bank, until 3 o'clock, on Thursday, and it is expected that none but persons of the first rate talents will offer
JAMES COX, Cashier.
July 23 2t

Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore.
PROPOSALS in writing will be received by the president, at any time before MONDAY, the 28th instant, for the sale or lease of a Banking-house, for the above institution. The proposals must contain a description of the house and the lot attached to it; the yearly rent at which it will be leased; the terms on which it will be sold, and the amount of ground rent to which it may be subject.
By order of the Board,
D. A. SMITH, Cashier.
July 23 d28Jy

French School.
No 8, Water-street, between South and Calvert-sts.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has renewed his engagement with Mr. S. BROWN, to teach French at his Academy after the ensuing vacation; and that about the first of September next, he purposes to resume his Evening School, and to give private lessons in the French, English and German languages.
J BROWN.
N. B. A Prospectus of the subscriber's method of teaching will shortly be published, and delivered *gratis* at his school.
July 23 d4t*

BALTIMORE COUNTY, July 22, 1806.
I HEREBY certify, that Thomas Walker, tavern-keeper, at the sign of the Black Bear, Saratoga-street, this day brought before me, as a stray Horse, a flee-bitten grey GELDING, about 7 years old, 15 hands high, newly shod all round, trots and canters, has a saddle and bridle on him.
WM. DUNCAN.
N. B. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
July 23. eo4t*

For Sale,
A FEW boxes of old Medoc CLARET, of a choice quality, fit for immediate consumption; imported in 1805, by Lewis Du Bourg, (entitled to Drawback.) Apply to
JOHN BARON,
Near the Theatre.
June 8 eo

Fifty Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or stolen, on Saturday the 21st ult. from the pasture adjoining Canton, a dark chesnut sorrel HORSE, about fifteen and an half hands high, a black streak along his back, his mane cut short, commonly called hogged, a bobbed tail, a small star in his forehead and snip, six years old last spring, a natural trotter, very fat, and in excellent order. If strayed, he is probably gone to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, as he was purchased from a gentleman who brought him from thence about 5 weeks ago. A reward of fifty dollars will be given for the Horse and thief, if stolen, on prosecution of the thief to conviction or ten dollars for the horse alone, on application to NICHOLAS STRIKE,
No. 16, Pratt-street, near the Tobacco Inspection-House.
July 8 2aw4t