## American, Commercial Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1806.

## Brown's Academy.

HE friends of this institution are requested to take notice, that the Academy will open on MONDAY next, the 1st of Septem-

august 29

Just Received Per the schooner Harmony, from New York, and :110 barrels Mackerel, by

DINSMORE & MOORE. On hand in Store. 20 barrels Pickled Salmon, do Bay Fat Mackerel,

Hogs Lard and Butter, in small kegs, fit for exportation, 2 cases German Rouans, entitled to debenture,

India Silk, Romal Handkerchiefs, Irish Dowlas Linens, Calicoes and Chints. Which is offered at reduced prices by the · piece or package to close sales.

ALSO, 4th proof well flavored Bordeaux Brandy, and Holland Gin ... With a general assortment of Groceries, &c. &c. August 4

## Post-Office, Baltimore,

August 25, 1806. I. Iters for the British packet Princess Mary, for Fálmouth, via Halifax, N. S. will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 1st September.

CHARLES BURRALL. N. B. The inland postage to New-York, amust be paid on all letters for the packet. August 25.

Hazlehurst, Brothers & Co. OFFER FOR SALE, Patent Shot, assorted,

Sheet Lead, Bar ditto, Pig ditto, Alum, English Flint Glass, Do. Crown Glass, in crates, ditto, in boxes, 8 by 10, German window do ditto, 9 by 11,

Porter and Wine Bottles, Grindstones, assorted. Also,

An invoice of Silesia LINENS, Consisting of Creas a la Moriaix, Davlas,

Lisu:loes, Checks, &c. &c. &c. August 22

PANTHEON, BACK OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

[BY-PERMISSION.] On MONDAY EVENING, September 1. A Grand Miscelleneous Entertainment, To commence with a Grand Spectacle. A splendid representation of a Sea Engage-

A Grand ATTACK ON GIBRALTAR, The Sportamen and his twithful Dog. After which, a display of

Deptune and Amphitrite, Followed by a numerous train of Nymphs & Tritons, and Inhabitants of the Sea, concluding with a TEM PEST.

Recitutions and Songs. A variety of favorite Dances. The evening will close with a great variety of beautiful transparencies. [See the hand

Box 50 Cents-Pit 25-Children half price. August 30

Slater and Roy, 84, Market street, LIAVE imported in the Abeona, just arrived L1-from Liverpool, a considerable part of their FALL GUODS, consisting of a large assertment of IRONMONGERY, &c.

Am rg which are,

100 boxes Tin Plates, Sheathing Copper, light sheets, 42/casks Patent Shot, Pewter in casks, assorted, Tea-Pots, Pewter and Metal, in ditto, Sad-Irons, in small casks, "I'wisted Iron Traces, in ditto, Broad and Cook's Axes, in ditto, Anvils, (small size) in ditto, Spade, and Shovels, Frying Pans, short and long handles, Lanthorn Leaves (a quantity) Coach, Gig and House Lamps, an elegant assortment, Dressing and Pocket Combs, ditto, Fishing Tackle, assorted,

Corn-Mills, Bell-Metal Skillets and Kettles, Copper Warming Pans, Beaver Traps, Iron Wire, No. 2 to 30, ?

nealed and un-Brass do. No. 10 to 30, 5 nealed. Brass Ware, &c. With almost every article in their line.

Per the Diana and Fame, the remainder of their goods are expected, with a large and general assortment of every article in the Carriage line of plated Brass and Iron. Their goods will be opened in a few days, and are offered for sale at a low advance, by wholesale and retail, for cash, or good paper on a long credit, and only to those who have been punc-'tual, on the usual terms.

## august 28 Schultze & Vogeler,

Have imported in the ship Severn, William Bryden, master, from Bremen ; in the ship Sally, from Hamburg, and on hand from former im-A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SILESIA & WESTPHALIA LINEN, Viz-Brown & white | Ticklenhurgs Pistillas Osnaburgs Bretagnes White Rolls Estopilles unies Burlaps. Hessians

Creas a la Morlaix Brown Rolls Listadoes Twilled Bagging Suo, Benten No. 2 Russia Hemp, of the Checks & Stripes Arabias . Bielefeld Shirting Li-

July 29

first quality Blue Cloth Hair Powder Malaga Wine, &c. Which they offer for sale wi the usual terms

From a late London haper. ADMIRAL/VILLENEUVE.

The following, letter from the late admiral Villeneuve, aid to be very generally circulated on the continent, developes the real character of Bonsparte with considerable truth. 'It must be observed however, that although the admiral had determined to avoid the torture by selfmurder the facts stated in the French Journals relative to the manner of his death, leave not the least doubt that he must have been anticipated in that act by some agent of Bonaparte. He was found, it is said, with two wounds in his heart and the knife sticking in the third! This circumstance, unluckily for his calumniating assassins, satisfactorily proves that he was murdered, as no man could himself inflict two in his heart and retain power sufficient to make a third. The instrument also, is an additional proof, as the knife now performs the office in France that the stiletto does in Italy. Posterity will unquestionable place the name of the veteran Villeneuve among the victims of the assassin Conaparte. RENNES, April 26.

" Sin! (Monsieur!)

"You must remember that when Latouche died at Toulon, I commanded at Rochefort, and declined to succeed him. I was then well convinced whoever headed or directed the adventurous and badly planned expeditions of the combined French and Spanish fleet would be disgraced as well as defeated, if misfortune spared his life, in an engagement almost unav idable, with a fee accustomed to vio tory, and covering the seas of the world with his cruizers. These were my very words to the minister of Marine. When I afterwards, so much against my inclinaand witnessed the manning and mawe even to fight our way through the long endured. English fleet"-I replied " that it should be obeyed;" but I reminded also the minister of my former resignation, of my | may not be ignorant of the sincere reformer apprehensions, of the uncertainty | pentance and putriotic sentiments that acof naval combats, and of my determina- companied my death, copies of this letter tion, whether successful or repulsed, to have been expedited to several officers in renounce for ever a perilous post, which all French naval stations. Notwithmy principles; and above all your violent | standing what your vile flatterers say to cupy.

nies and aspersions of my rivals and foes have always been admitted in its outrageous columns? When, in the midst of your prospercus and ambitious career in Germany, my reposes seasted you, did you not, with your usual petulance and cruelty, say, " I see that the example of a French Byng is absolutely necessary to make vic. tory the order of the day in MY navy?" A thousand voices have repeated this your unfeeling expression-this sentence of death pronounced against a patriotic French admiral by a serocious soreign usurper, while my dispatch was lest unnoticed, unheard of, and perhaps unread. It contained, nevertheless, some severe truths, which would not have added any. lustre to your naval talents, but proved that me, whose incupacity and ambition alone caused the loss of one French fleet near Aboukir, also occasioned the destruction of. another near Trafalgar.

"In my last conversation with you, you France the unopposed mistress of all the were broken." continent, as long as she cannot compel Great Britain to submit to her dictates, her external power must be precarious, her external state unsettled, her commerce stagnated, her manufactories depressed, and her inhabitants suffering and poor." But what have you done to remedy these certain evils, and to preserve these necessary adva tages? Under your tyranny, of some years only, my country and her allies have already lost a greater number of men of war than composed the whole royal navy during a great part of the long reigns of Louis XIV. and of Louis XV. and, should she sometime longer be cursed with the sway of your iron sceptre, her military navy will be on a level with her commercial navy, and in her seaports nothing seen but shameless pirates and beggared traders.

"But has even hitherto my country derived any gain or honor from all your fortunate campaigns; or is she more free under your unlimited authority? Overburthened with taxes, and cruelly oppress. ed by an active relentless military despotism, my slavish countrymen mourn without daring to utter a sigh, the gradual approach of inevitable ruin; whilst you, your relatives, and your creatures alone, profit from conquests effected by the purest blood and most-valuable treasures of France. But to consider, even in a political point of view, your usurpations, your devastations, your indemnities, your changes, and your pacifications, what glory, what advantage can Frenchmen, and what safety can other people, derive from them, or from beholding a sanguinary adventurer an emperor; his vicious harlot an empress; his obscure and wicked brothers and brothers-in-law kings and princes; his profligate neises queens and princesses; and his criminal accomplices, dukes, field-marshals and knights? Tho' you have enriched the persons, you have been unable to bewilder or to seize the

dangerous às an avowed enemy-whose olive branches have always been the sulphurous faggots of a political and social incendiary, who offers continually peace during war, and plots and meditales nothing but destruction during a peace.

" From the language of this letter, you will easily perceive, that its writer is out of the reach of your ferocious vengeance, dungeons, your poisoners, or your tor- supposed them to be men of war, as one mentors. Your minister's order to me had a lanthorn at her poop. We conjecther permission from you," has again There 44, La Revanch: 44, La Syrene 44, put off the period of your punishment, and La Felicite 44, French feigates which ed myself-for having been your tool, for and. the disgrace of my honor, of my duty, of my birth, and of my profession. That you are still among the living is therefore another evidence of a blind and unjust fortune, that from inscrutable motives, still permits the continuance of your bartion, had sailed for Barcelona and Cadiz, | it (and the vast enormities of your nume rous crimes must convince you of its nœuvres of the Spanish fleet my first dis- truth) that, as you have lived one of the patch contained my resignation, again grandest criminals, your end must be sent in from Martinque, from Ferrol untimely and terrible. An assassin or and from Cadiz. To the order of the an executioner shall, finish, a career of 24th of last September, " of returning to atrocities, which to the shame of human-Toulon with the combined fleet, were ity and of our age, has already been too

"That a virtuous posterity, which might blame a part of my public life, my suicide, not only the present gene-i perished. "Neither fault nor want of valor bro't ration, but ages to come, would have on the missortunes of Trasalgar. This ! hailed me as a deliverer, and revered me fact has been fully proved in my official | as a savior. Altars, as well as statutes, | account of this battle. Why refuse it a would then have been erected to my meplace in the Moniteur, while the calum- mory. Tremble tyrant! You lived ab. horred, and will expire with the curses of the universe following you even on the other side of the grave.

DE VILLENEUVE."

BOSTON, August 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Worcester, to his friend in this town, dated August 23.

"Yesterday afternoon a violent storm of hunder, rain and hail, passed over this town, and did much damage. Its course was from West to East, about a mile wide. The hail stones were in size from a bean to a pullet's egg, and several thousand squares of glass were broken. The lighting struck a large cherry-tree to the eastward of the bank, and split it through the centre to the ground, tore off large branches, separating the bark from the trunk, and threw large splinters of wood more than 70 yards. The gardens and fields are much injured. 42 squares of owned to me yourself, " that, even were glass in the front of the Bank Building

The above mentioned storm did considerable damage in Roxbury and Dorchester. Part of the ropewalk, many trees and fences, and several chimnies were blown down. It is reasonable to expect to hear of damage done between Worces. ter and Roxbury; and we have yet to learn whether the storm was not felt beyond Worcester.

. Embassies to China.

The embassics to 'China, which have, been fitted out by the various courts of Europe, at such immense expense, have been productive of very little good to the nations which have sent them :-- Whereas on the contrary, the ships, and Carollusses, which the American merchants, have sent, though partaking less of pomp have been pleasing to the crafty Chinese, & have made more valuable returns. And at this moment, the U. States enjoy as many commercial privileges in China, as any nation on earth. One would imagine, from the experience they had of the futility of their embassies, the European nations would desist from the useless expence:-But we see, by our late papers, that a splendid mission has recently been dispatched to China by the emperor of Russia. The following are some of the particulars respecting it :-

Count Calowkin is the ambassador. On the 16th December last, he was at Kjachta, in readiness to enter the Chinese dominions. He lias: 124 persons in his suite. Ilis secretary of embassy. Baykow, had previously been dispatched to Urga, to make arrangements for the journey - At this place he met-the Chinese madarines Woun and Ambaun, and re. beived from the most amiscable professions in the name of their sovereign. The road from Kjachta to Pekin (the capital of China) was divided into 50 stages :- ut each of which the Chinese emperor had ordered relays of 200 cancels and 700 hbries to be stationed the Hon, Mr. Rutledge, with one other

Marie Committee Committee

senses of Frenchmen. Can, therefore, for the use of the embassy. Two Man- person. The long tost was then dis. the presence in France of 20,000 Austri- goes princes and ten officers, accom- patched which took off the remainder. an and Russian prisoners, remind them of pany the ambassador to Urga, where a any thing else but of the captivity (caus- lete was prepared. Fro " Urga the ed by your provocation and ambition) of ambassailor was to be conducted to Pekin men in England? While they see the and on his arrival within the great wall at former returning to their homes, must | Kulga, he was to be received by the minot Frenchmen lament the absent of those | nister of the imperial tribunate. While so justly dear to them, but whom they | the embassy halted at Kjachta there armust never expect to embrace again, be- | rived-a body physician of his Chinese fore delivered from tyrangy? They are majesty who had been charged by his well aware that Great Britain is too wise | monarch to repair from Pekin to Kjachand too powerful to sign another peace | ta to offer his services to the ambaswith a man more conspiring against her | sador, his majesty having learnt that the independence as a pretended friend, than ambassador had felt himself unwell, alter his long journey.

NEW.-YORK, August 28.

The master of a vessel which has arrived at Liverpool, N wa Scotia, reports, that on the 30th July, at night, he saw, 30 leagues south-east of Scattery, (a small island, near Cape Breton, in lat. 46, long. 59, 20.) four sail of large ships, steering and fears no longer either your racks or | northwardly, close hauled, wind at E; " not to approach the capital without far- | ture these vessels to have been La Guerand the delivery of mankind from its were not long since in the West Indies; scourge. Without it resolved not to sur- probably proceeding to Europe, or from vive the ruin of the French navy, I medi. The high latitude they were in, bound tated on dispatching you before I punish- against the British station at Newfound-

A melancholy accident happened in the river opposite this city on Trursday last. In preparing to set two gentlemen ashore from the packet Amanda, capt. Reeler, of Albany, capt. Isaac Ferris, of New-York, jumped over the stern into barous tyranny. Depend, however upon the boat, when but one of the tackles by which it was suspended was cast off and let but one end of the boat into the water and threw Mr. Ferris into the river. The people on board instantly set the boat drift, and threw over a hen coop and other things for his assistance, but the wind and tide drifted them from him, and he perished—in the presence of his wife nd two children who were passengers

August 29

The brig Lady Washington, from New Orleans (arrived at quarantine last evening) fell in with the schr. Olive Branch, bound from St. Kitts for New York, on Sunday last, bottom upwards, and took off the wreck the captain and one seaman; and cruel character, made me unfit to oc- the contrary, had your murder preceded the remainder of the people unfortunately

A Packet had arrived at St. Kitts, with news of peace between the French and English.

Particulars of the loss of the ship Rose. 9 o'clock, as the ship Rose-in-bloom, cape. Batker, from Charleston, S. C. was mak ing for this port, a sea struck her, and immediately throw her on her beam ends. The cabin passengers were principally in their births, and the first notice they had of their frightful situation was the rushing of the water down the con panion. They had only just time to seek the safety of their lives by getting upon deck as fast as possible, without a moment to catch at a single article of clothing. As many as could, got out at the door. Some could not. Of those who did, some found themselves cutangled among the bags of cotton that lay to the leeward, and with them were washed overboard.

Among those who were lost, the fate of General Macpherson excites singular commiscration. Both himself & daughter were washed overboard on their coming out of the cabin: being an excellent swimmer, Gen. Macpherson made the quarter railing, but perceiving his daughter struggling in the waves and just sinking, he plunged into the sea after her, seized her and brought her to the wreck; but was himself washed off a second time, and again he made out to reach the quarter-deck, but his strength was exhausted, and he had not enough left to get on board, with all the assistance that could be then afforded; he was drowned.

Mr. Booth, another passenger had the astonishing courage and presence of mind to make his way through the water to the after cabin, where was his wife with her little son, to shove up the dead light, thrust out his wife and son, and to jump out after them. He was in hopes they might get hold of the quarter deck, but it was beyond the power of either. He saved himself, but both wife and son were drowned. All that could save themselves clung to the quarter railing, and it was soon contrived to cut away the masts, by which she righted, but full of water and lying level with the sea, 50 bales of cotton in the hold prevented her going

Twenty-seven persons now found themselves on the wreck, without cloathing or food, or any possiblity of getting any .-They were obliged to lash themselves on, about 5 miles distant, who immediately common interests of the settlers. hove about, and the wind being light, sent off his jolly boat shead to their assistance. This boat took off Miss Macpherson, having hardly and signs of life in her, and

The following are the names of the DCLAGHS SAAGG:--

Captain Stephen Barker, captain Oliver more than that number of their country- by the Waun, emperor's brother in law; | Champlin, Miss ! liza Macpherson, Hw. John Rudedge, Messis. L. Petray, M. Brenan, Joseph W. Page, B. Boots, John Davis, D Botheur, II. Turner, N. Perry, D. Crocker.

> Benjamin Brayton, W. Van Eighten, John W. Gibbs, Randell Cornell. Lloyd B. Burt, John Hathway, Lewis Davison, Lewis Riley, James Quin, Thomas Conly, William Cowan.

Men of Color. Baptiste Hagerdie, John Murray, Henry

Davis-28 saved. DROWNED.

General Macpherson and servant, Mrs. Booth and Son, Messrs. Clark, James Miller, jun. Thomas Tait, Henry Bowering, Doctor Ballard and servant, Mr. Botifeur's servant, Mr. D. Crecker's do. Steeruze passengers and scamen.

William Whitelege, John Forcha, D. M.Carty, William Robinson, Charles Bryce, Fortune Johnson, John Trusty, black, Adam Knott, do. Harry Kid, do. -Drowned 21.

Cipt. Phelan went on board himself and fished up several trunks out of the cabin, and about 14 000 dollars, but night coming on, the passengers begged him to make the best of his way to New-York, especially as a Pt itadelphia pilot-boat had got along side the wreck and would probably save the rest. .

The following is a copy of a letter written yesterday to capt. Phelan: NEW-YORK, August 28.

To coptain Richard Phelan, of the brig · Swift.

For having, under the blessing of God rescued us from the wreck of the ship Rose-in-Bloom, on the 23d instant, we offer you our sincere thinks. When we were nearly exhausted by hunger, thirst, famine and cold, and clinging to the small part of the wreck, which was then not entirely under water, and without any prospect of possibly escaping from the watery grave into which we were fast d scending, the appearance of your vessel resuscitated our drooping spirits, and made us consider vou as destined by Heaven for our relief. Your altering your course, sending off your boats, and making great and prompt exertions to save us, excite emo ions of gratitude in all of us which we will not attempt to describe. We request you would do us the favor of accepting, as a small compensation for your great and in-bloom -On Sunday morning last about benevolent services, one hundred guineas, and be assured that we shall rejoice in any occasion which may hereafter cccur of being useful to yoursulf, your mate, Mr. M'Fee, or any of the crew of your vessel. We sincerely wish you may have a safe pass ge to St. Johns-that in your passage through life, you may not meet with any other gales than those of prosperity, and that you would do justice to the sentiments of infinite gratitude, with which we are your obliged servants.

(Signed) E. M. Macpherson, John Rutledge D. Crocker, H. Turner, B. Booth Jos. Davis, M. Brenan, Joseph W Page, Lewis A. Petroy, N. Perry Daniel Botiseur.

To which he returned the following an-

Acw. York, Aug. 28.

To the signers of the foregoing. I accept with strong emotions the

testimony you have presented me of the remembrance you preserve of my services in taking you off the wreck. Not to have done what I did, would have been a cause of the severest and most lasting self-reproach; while the recollection of having been instrumental under Providence of saving so many valuable lives, will, I assure you, be one of the greatest sources of happiness to me during the remainder of my existance. Accept of my reciprocal good wishes.

RICHARD PHELAN.

The desire to derive every advantage from our agriculture seems to spread in our country.- The societies which have this as their object, and the commercial benefits which have been felt, have concurred in this salutary effect. We are told that in the interior of Pennsylvania several places have been in competition, which shall raise the most grain. Some of the farmers have from 70 to 100 acres of English grain this season. Not a periodical paper can be found, which does not, at times, communicate some useful fact, and some successful experiment. And we hope that some able "Young" will survey our settlements, and make a report of the relative improvements with the greatest advantage to our country. The western countries will yield us the coffee and cocoa. We know that they for the sea run tremendously, and made will give us sugar. The olive will yield -almost continually a fair-breach over to-a-just-care, and the vine-may enrich them; while the spars and loose ropes us with its purest juices. Hemp tises and other malters that remained along spontaneously in some soils. Grain is in side, being washed against them, cut and abundance. The most extensive lakes bruised them in a shocking manner. In and the best rivers offer every friendly this situation they remained all Sunday, communication, and ages cannot refuse' and Sunday night, during which one or to supply the industrious with new lands, two perished, but about 8 o'clock on Mon- and independence as the reward of labor. day morning they were spied by captain The increase of population is so rapid, Phelan, of the brig Swift, of St. Johns, that no discouragements rest upon the [Salem Register]

> An Active Lad; TROM 14 to 16 years of age, would be taken apprentice to the printing business.