

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED
BY
PECHIN AND FRILEY,
(PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION)
31, SOUTH GAY STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE.
Daily paper \$7 and Country paper \$5, per ann.
Adv. Advertisements appear in both papers.

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1805.

NEW-YORK, July 11.

Extract of a letter, dated Trinidad, 10th June.

"A large fleet appeared off Tobago some days ago, which was taken for the French fleet, and all the shipping cleared out as fast as they could run with the Proselyte frigate, called off here on a hunt in the course of the day, the 7th, a signal for a fleet of 22 sail, was made and not a doubt remained, but it was the fleet from Martinique; every man was under arms and at his post. In the course of the afternoon, they came into the Bay, and anchored at sun set, near enough to distinguish what all the ships were. Every preparation was made to receive them next day to a certainty; when we found with surprise, it was Admirals Nelson & Cochrane, with 12 sail of the line and 10 frigates, with the Commander in Chief on board (General Myers) the chief Engineers from Barbadoes, a heavy train of artillery and 2000 men. On Lord Nelson finding we could give him no information of the French fleet, he went off in the course of the day in quest of them, and I hope will find them; though it is probable they may be still in Martinique. If so, and he is joined by Sir Thomas Graves, both the ships and the island will fall into his hands.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12.

Admiral Nelson, had left Barbadoes, about twelve days before captain Gilpin, sailed, in pursuit of the French fleet, which had steered a northerly course from Martinique—the general opinion entertained at Barbadoes, was, that it was the intention of the French to give admiral Nelson the dodge, & return back to the West Indies.—The force under admiral Nelson, consisted of the following:

Ships.	Captains.	Guns.
Victory	I. Hardy	100.
Canopus	F. W. Austin	80
Le Tigre	Hallowell	80
Donegal	Sir R. Struenger	80
Spencer	Keates	74
Codrueor	Haywood	74
Superb	Robinson	74
Beleisle	Rutherford	74
Leriatan	Parke	74
Swiftsure	Sutton	74
Decade		56
Atagoz		38

We are informed that Captain Gilpin states that it was reported at Barbadoes that the British government there had demanded of the Americans to arm; and in case of the island being attacked, to assist the French. The Americans had it seems declared themselves willing to go into the garrison and defend their own property provided the British would supply them with arms, and permit them to choose their own officers.

CHARLESTON, July 2.

Captain Manly, of the Halcyon, from Bordeaux, informs that a short time before he sailed, orders were received by several French officers belonging to two French ships of the line, lying out at Rochefort, with troops immediately to join their vessels. The day after captain Manly left the Cordovan, he saw 2 ships of the line standing off, under a heavy press of sail, and as they passed a number of vessels without taking notice of them, he supposed them to be French ships, destined on some expedition. We think it probable that these are the 2 ships of the line reported to have arrived at Guadaloupe.

Captain Wallace, of the schooner Rising Sun, who arrived yesterday from the city of St. Domingo, left the 10th of June—two or three days before his departure, a gentleman arrived from Porto Rico, who informed, that he had himself seen the French and Spanish fleets, with a reinforcement of ten sail of the line, of French and Dutch, run down the south side of Porto Rico; directing their course to leeward, and their destination supposed to be Jamaica. The total of ships of the line was 22, besides frigates and other vessels; and they captured an English ship of the line, he thinks she was called the *Valliant*.

Captain Torrains left Martinico the 15th of June, and informs, that the French and Spanish fleets, said to consist of 22 sail of the line, exclusive of frigates and other vessels, in all 30 sail, had gone to leeward on the 2d of June; and three days after, spoke a ship from Fort Royal for New York, and sailed from her, that another French squadron had passed to leeward.

The brig Swallow, capt. Hart, 17 days from St. Thomas, anchored at quarantine this morning. Capt. Hart informs, that an American schooner arrived at St. Thomas, two days before he sailed, the master of which stated, that on the 10th June, at lat. 19 N. long. 62 W. he fell in with

22 sail of the line standing to the eastward. They shewed no colours, but he was convinced they were the combined French and Spanish fleets, and from the course they were standing, supposed them on their return to Europe.

The brig Swallow, anchored at quarantine ground yesterday morning, was an English Guineaman, captured by the French, and condemned at Martinico. Her present owner, captain Hart, commanded an American schooner taken by a British cruiser, on her passage from Martinico, for Thomas, sent into Tortola and condemned vessel and cargo, on the 17th of May. The reason assigned for her condemnation was that she was bound from an enemy's to a neutral port, to which the vessel did not belong. Several other American vessels were condemned upon the same principle; among which were, the ship Mohawk, Hock of New-York, upon suspicion of his designing to touch at St. Thomas. The brig Joseph, Winthrop, of Boston, with her cargo, was also condemned for having, on her outward passage, supplied the enemy with contraband articles.

Capt. Lesene, off Bermuda, a few days ago, spoke a brig from Portland, bound to the west Indies, her boat came along side of the John, and put some letters on board directed for Charleston. The seamen in the boat informed those on board the John, that they had taken the crew of the brig Volunteer, from N. York, from the wreck, and had them on board; but related no other particulars.

Ferguson's Norfolk pack-
et will sail for Norfolk, on WEDNESDAY the 17th inst.
2000 bushels SALT for sale.
July 13

Notice.
B. REDMAN's expected discourse against NEGRO SLAVERY will be delivered on MONDAY evening 15th inst. at the *Pantheon*, precisely at candle light. *Vivat Respublica!*
July 13

Thos & Sam Holingsworth
HAVE received in the Ship Joseph and Phoebe, E. Perkins, master, and will be landed on their wharf, for sale.
240 lbs. first quality Guadalupe SUGAR, and
100 lbs. good MOLASSES.
They have also on board the brig *Phoebe*, D. Monsarrat, master, just arrived from Guadaloupe:
200 lbs. Muscovado SUGARS.
June 27.

Columbia Garden.
On MONDAY EVENING July 15,
The garden will open with
A Grand Concert of
Vocal and Instrumental Music:
Fancy and Pastoral Dances, Views, Transparencies, feats of Agility, &c. &c.
Will be exhibited
A mechanical ingenious and splendid representation of a sea engagement.
The latter of the M. E.
with the town and fortification of Rosetta, in perspective view in the background, the sea in motion in front.
To which is added a grand pageant the triumphant entry of
Neptune & Amphitrite,
In their car & sea horses followed by a numerous train of Nymphs & Tritons, mermaids and inhabitants of the sea.
Previous to the following entertainment will be presented
SONG—The learned pig by Mr. Durang
A Scotch pastoral ballet dance called,
Auld Robin Gray;
Or JEMMY RETURNED.
In which will be danced a highland fling, a strathspey—by Master & Miss Durang.
A pas seul and conclude with a reel by the characters.

SONG—by Miss M'Mullin.
Scotch hornpipe by Miss M'Mullin.
The Irish Amor,
With Song & Dialogue by Mr. Wood.
Doors will open at half past 6, and the concert begin half past 7 o'clock.
BOX half a dollar—PIT, one quarter.
Tickets to be had at the office in front of the house. No money will be received at the ticket or check door.

Mr. L. will have at all times, refreshments—such as dinners, suppers, tea, coffee and refreshes on the shortest notice; likewise an assortment of the best Liquors, Creams & fruits, &c. of every description.
July 10

Just Received,
Per schooner *Dorothy*, captain *Upson*, from New York,
9 packages goods, suitable for the Spanish market, and entitled to debenture, containing white and brown Platillas, Brittainies, Cambrick, Madras and MUSLINS.
Pullicent, Cambrick and Muslins.
Also received by said vessel,
114 barrels New York prime Beef
17 do. do. Pork
And on hand,
Maryland and Virginia Tobacco Manufactured do.
7 pipes Brandy
122 barrels prime Beef
96 do do. Pork
10 boxes Codfish, &c. &c.
All of which are offered for sale at reduced prices for cash, or approved paper, by
ISAIAH MANKIN,
69, Smith's wharf.
d21. a 81
July 6

For Sale
A VALUABLE lot of GROUND, 27 feet front, on Baltimore-street, Old Town. For particulars enquire at No. 1, High street, at the spinning wheel and chair.
July 12

American.

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1805.

By authentic information from Paris, of the 6th May, it is ascertained that the drawing of the Bills under the Louisiana Convention, commenced on the 3d of May.

The Salem Female Charitable Society, at their annual meeting, on Wednesday last, collected 146 dollars 66 cents, for the benefit of the Institution.

At a late hour on Friday evening, the editors of the American were politely favored with the Bridgetown, (Barb.) Mercury of the 25th ult. from which they copy the following articles, being the most prominent they contain.

Rear admiral the honorable Alexander Cochrane, in his majesty's ship Northumberland; and his majesty's ship Jason, captain Champain; Barbados, captain Nourse; Pheasant, captain Henderson; and Lily, captain Morrison, arrived here on Saturday, and came to in Carlisle Bay, in the course of the afternoon.—The Alligator, captain Collier, arrived yesterday, in company with a Spanish brig, from Spain bound to the Havanna, which she had captured, but not being able to work into the bay, bore up for St. Vincent.

Lieutenant-general sir William Myers and suit arrived on board the Northumberland, and his army which he so gallantly and promptly volunteered with lord Nelson, have again taken up their quarters at St. Ann's, having returned by the above ships; the 96th regiment excepted, which is left to strengthen the garrison at Antigua.

By these arrivals we learn, that lord Nelson, to his own great disappointment and to a generally of his fleet, and the army embarked with him, not having found the enemy at Trinidad, proceeding in quest of him, touched at Antigua on the 12th instant, where his fleet came to in the evening, and having landed one regiment, and shifted the rest of the troops to the Northumberland, set out under way again next morning, still hoping to trace the enemy's route. The *Netley* schooner, which had had charge of the Antigua homeward bound trade, consisting of 14 sail, which left that island on the 8th instant, was at this time returning into port, her convoy having a few hours after sailing, unfortunately fallen into the enemy's hands.

Lord Nelson spoke this vessel, and received information from her of the capture, and of the situation of the enemy, who was then supposed to be off Bermuda, removing the prisoners, and securing the prizes; some of their ships being at the same time, taking in live stock from that island. The gallant admiral instantly made the signal that he had "tidings of the enemy," and followed it up with such orders as communicated every necessary arrangement and disposition for the determined fight. With crowded sail and favoring wind, his whole fleet bent their course as they had been advised; and from the best calculations it was judged that he could not be more than 36 hours astern of them; so that a general expectation and sanguine hope is still entertained, that he will yet bring these (as they boast themselves) "British Sons of War," whom their American tyrant vanquish, "shall dry up the channels of British prosperity and commerce," TO BATTLE, and teach them, that Nelson and victory are synonymous.

Admiral Cochrane, although of necessity obliged to resume his station here, nevertheless offered his ship to lord Nelson, and would have sailed his flag to a frigate; but his lordship deemed it unadvisable to deprive this vigilant officer of his line of battle ship, expressing his thanks for the offer, and conceived the victory as secure with 11, as with 12 sail of the line.

Captain O'Brien, of the brig Morning Star, arrived at New York on Thursday last, in 18 days from Point Petre, informs, that the ship *Canton* was taking in a cargo of sugar for Baltimore. Her repairs at Guadaloupe cost 13,000 dollars.

Captain O'Brien, also informs, that about 30 pilots were taken at that place out of their beds at night, and put into small boats, and carried on board the *Toulon* fleet. These pilots had not returned when captain O'Brien sailed. On the 22d of June, captain O'Brien was close under the lee of Antigua, he saw four ships of the line under British colors, standing to the southward on a wind.

A letter was received in town yesterday, says the *New York Gazette*, from Cadiz of the 4th of May, mentioning that flour was only 13 dollars, and very dull at that price. There was then in the bay 15,000 barrels. Grain and flour was pouring from all quarters, as soon as the British blockading squadron left that place.

Potatoes—The high price of Potatoes has been frequently spoken of within a few weeks past. We understand that on Saturday some were sold at the rate of two dollars per bushel. We hope the farmers in the remote towns who have quantities on hand, will profit by this information.
[Boston Pal.]

Capt. Stollwagen, arrived at New York on the 11th, from Madaga, informs, that on the 23d of June, in lat. 34, 40, long. 62, 10, he saw a fleet of French-mof war consisting of 21 sail, chiefly ships of the line, standing to the north, the wind from the eastward.—He was brought to by the *Achilles* of 84 guns, one of the fleet, who sent a boat on board, for capt. S. and the ship's papers; and treated him politely. They were from the West Indies; but Captain Stollwagen did not learn where they were destined. He was informed by the lieutenant, that every ship had a great number of troops on board—and they were obliged to be on two thin allowance through the fleet.

Captain Wallace, of the ship *Millford*, informs us that a British fleet, consisting of the *Queen* of 98 guns, two ships of war of 74 guns, and 50 sail of transports, having on board between 5 and 6000 men, arrived at Lisbon on the 7th May, their destination unknown. A frigate arrived on the 10th with dispatches; and on that day the fleet left port. In the *Millford* came passengers, Mr. Gilbert Smith, one of the unfortunate persons belonging to the ship *Canton*, captain Sterrett, at the time she was abandoned at sea in great distress.

N. Y. Daily Advertiser.
It is with sincere pleasure we insert the following letter from capt. Thomas Webb, to Mr. Kitchen:
[Phil. True American.]
"GLOUCESTER, July 12, 1805.

"SIR,
"I this moment arrived here, via Cape May, from Port au Prince. The brig *Ann Maria*, Starbuck, 14 days out from Port au Prince, was spoke in lat. 37, 20 N. and 20 fathoms water, on Wednesday last bound for New-York, all well.

"The *Louisiana*, of Philadelphia, was in sight of capt. Starbuck a few hours before, and he supposed she went into Hampton Roads for two anchors and cables, having left them behind in the night of the 27th of June, in taking leave of the Indigènes.

"The *Louisiana* has on board 1,200,000 lbs. Coffee, and 120,000 lbs. Logwood. The crew were all healthy on the 28th June."

"The barque *Packet* was seen in lat. 35, N. long. 74.

"The schooner *Samuel* was left under the Platform, with a brig belonging to Norfolk.

"P. S. If the *Louisiana* did not go into Hampton Roads for anchors and cables, it would be proper to send a pilot-boat with them immediately."

Extract of a letter from Bristol, to a gentleman in this city, dated May 25, 1805.

"Old England seems at present to be in a perilous situation, but I trust through God's help, she will still weather the storm that threatens her very existence. The combined French and Spanish fleets are at sea, and we know not whether they are bound, or what disaster has already befallen us; all is conjecture and uncertainty. They have lately raked us in the West and probably by this time playing the same game in the East Indies, such are the miseries of war—*O fortunati nimium, sua si bona norunt, Americani!*
"May their free-born sons under the auspices of the illustrious Jefferson, long cherish the blessing of peace with which they are so highly favored.

"Dr. Coke, has at last taken to himself a wife, Miss Smith of Bradford, with a fortune of twenty or thirty thousand pounds."

Extract of a letter received at Charleston, from St. Mary's dated 15th June

"On Thursday last, two British vessels were brought up the river, and lay abreast of the town on the Spanish side; they are to go up the river in a few days; the ship is about 400 tons burthen, from New York, bound to Liverpool; the brig is about 150 tons, from ditto, bound to the West Indies. The privateer which captured them, is a schooner fitted out at St. Augustine, and commanded by a captain Hooper, an American. She lately carried into St. Augustine, a Bermuda sloop, loaded with provisions."

Extract of a letter dated Trinidad, June 12, to the editor of the *New York Morning Chronicle*.

"The Hero of the Nile, paid us a visit last week. He came here in pursuit of the French fleet which had escaped from the Mediterranean. On finding that the enemy had departed, he immediately made off in pursuit of it, and it is supposed that the two fleets must now be together as our last accounts inform us that the French had gone against Antigua about 6 days before.

There is a great disparity of force. Lord Nelson has but 12 sail, and the French 30. Martial law is in full force here, and on the approach of his Lordship, we were all ordered to our posts, thinking it was the enemy.

Extract of a letter from the supercargo of the brig *William*, to his owners in Newburyport, dated Rosseau, (Dom.) June 10, 1805.

"In my last, of the 3d inst. I informed you of the arrival of the *William* at Saint Pierre, and of my intention to proceed in the brig direct to Guadaloupe, as the markets there were better. I accordingly got on board, and ordered captain L. to proceed for Point Petre.—We had a light breeze that night, being the 3d inst. we got under Dominica the following morning. Captain L. endeavored to go to the windward of the island, but failing (as our vessel sailed dull) run close under the lee of it. When off Scots head (the S. W. point) we were fired at by the fort,

a number of times; we have main'op sail to the mast, supposing a boat was coming off to visit us; on receiving another shot lowered down our boat; the captain went on shore, was examined by the officers, and bid to proceed on his voyage. After that we made sail with lights of wind; the current drifted us within three miles of this place, and were again fired at from the fort of Rosseau. Captain L. went on shore, was detained and put into the fort till the next day, and orders were sent off to the mate to come directly into the harbor, or they would fire into the brig and sink her; accordingly, when we had a breeze we made up for the harbor, where we now remain.

I know not on what principle we are detained. I have applied to the governor, who says there is an embargo, and he cannot let us go. Why then, or what right has he to bring me into an embargoed port?

This detention will be a great damage to the voyage, and you may judge how disagreeable being confined in this place by an unprecedented stretch of arbitrary power.—I have attended the levees of the great little men daily, and have every time been put off with to-morrow.—There are two Americans here, and one of them has been lying 40 days after his limited time, trying to obtain payment for his cargo; you may judge of the merchants by this sample. To-day the captain was summoned up to the custom house with his papers, because there had been an information lodged that we had been running goods—a mere sham to get hold of us, as there had been nothing out of the vessel but a dozen of my dirty linen to wash.

June 12.—I have again waited on the governor, who told me I should get away to-day, as an express has arrived from Antigua, that the French fleet had passed that place. At 12 o'clock we had permission to proceed, we are now under weigh for Point Petre.

The brig *Jolly Robin*, King, is arrived at Providence from Turks Island. By this vessel advice has been received that the brig *Junio*, Paclard, of that port, homeward bound, with a cargo of sugar, molasses and coffee, lately captured by a New Providence privateer and carried into the port of Nassau, in that island, had been condemned as a prize, having been libelled on this extraordinary and novel ground, that her cargo had been sold at Havana, and that she was afterwards loaded at Manzanilla for the United States. An appeal having been made by captain Paclard to a higher court, and bond given, as usual in such cases, the *Junio*, with her cargo was restored to him, and he was speedily to sail for Providence.

Boding politicians have adopted a proverb, that the want of news is an indication of the prosperous state of the world; what then must we think of the prosperity of our political affairs, when there is not even a single measure of our general government which can excite disquiet & discussion, though there is a party in this country, who, with all the anxious avidity of the hawk, are continually watching for their prey? No wars; no armies, to disgust us by their presence and cast a gloom over our future prospects; no ex-cise-gatherers, to gage our stills, to measure our windows, and to excite our indignation; no sedition law, to muzzle the press and introduce suspicions into the convivial circle; no proscription.—Our government seems to have realized that admirable theory, which the most enlightened politicians have delighted to contemplate, where the administration is scarcely seen on the theatre of action, & man is left to the undisturbed exercise of his individual energies. Not a solitary basis can be found for even federal civil or federal denunciation. The controversies of most of our public papers are diverted from general to subordinate subjects.
[Enquirer.]

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS by the 7th section of the act intitled "An act supplementary to the act intitled "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes," it is enacted "that all the sections heretofore reserved for the future disposition of Congress, and lying within either of the districts established for the disposal of public lands in the state of Ohio, with the exception of the section No. 16, of the salt springs, and lands reserved for the use of the same, and of the other sections or tracts of land otherwise heretofore specially appropriated, shall be offered for sale in that district within which such reserved sections may lie, on the same terms and under the same regulations as other lands in the same district: *Provided*, That such sections shall previously be offered to the highest bidder at public sales to be held under the superintendance of the Register and Receiver of the land offices, respectively to which they are attached, on the same terms as has been provided for the public sales of the other public lands of the United States, and on such day or days as shall, by a public proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose; & provided also, That no such heretofore reserved section shall be sold either at public or private sale for less than eight dollars per acre."

Wherefore, I, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, in conformity to the provisions of the seventh section of