

**American,**  
AND  
**Commercial Daily Advertiser.**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**WILLIAM PECHLY,**  
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)  
31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,  
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1806

**RICE.**

212 tierces Prime RICE, now on board  
Captain Drummond's Packet from Charleston;  
would be sold at a lower price if delivered from  
the vessel.

BIGELOW & PROUD.  
d4t

**Holland Gin.**

TWELVE pipes HOLLAND GIN, just  
received and for sale by  
HENRY STOFFER & SON.  
August 4 d6t

**Mahogany and Rice.**

Just received and for sale,  
70 tierces of PRIME RICE, and  
A quantity of the best quality Saint Domingo  
MAHOGANY, of a very large size. For  
terms apply to  
ANDREW DEWEES & CO.  
Near the lower end of Dugan's wharf.  
August 4 d4t

**Just Received**

Per the schooner Harmony, from New York, and  
for sale,  
110 barrels Mackerel, by  
DINSMORE & MOORE.  
On hand in Store,

90 barrels Pickled Salmon,  
30 do 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 Down Linens,  
Calicoes and Chintz,  
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 d

**To Let,**

And possession given the 12th instant,  
THE dwelling part of a three story  
HOUSE, No. 248, Baltimore-street.  
For terms apply at No. 34, Water-street, to  
ROBERT HICKLEY.  
August 2 d6t

**John S. Horne,**

WAS FOR SALE,  
Two cases light sheathing Copper & Nails  
Wax Candles, Juniper Berries  
Currants and Dates, in barrels  
Turkey Figs, Sultana Raisins  
Coriand, in cases  
White Soap, in cases } Of excellent  
Blue Marbled Castile do. } quality.  
July 31 e6t

**Five Dollars Reward.**

BROKE from the subscriber on Wednesday  
the 30th inst. a large BAY HORSE, 16  
hands high, 7 years old, a large saddle lump on  
his back, marked behind on one of his thighs  
from the harness, lately shod, with an uncon-  
mon wide shoe on one foot, which is tender  
from a gravelly affection. The said horse  
trots, gallops, and when slowly moved paces  
draws well in harness. Whoever may have  
him in their possession will please to return him  
to the subscriber.

JOSEPH ALLENDER.  
Fell's-Point  
August 4 d

**Just Received,**

VIA PHILADELPHIA,  
10 boxes Tin Plates, and  
A few cases Spanish Brown, for sale by  
CHARLES WIRGMAN,  
53, South Gay-street.

ON HAND,  
20 chests Young Hyson Tea,  
Hollow Glass Ware, in cases,  
Porter Bottles, in Hampers,  
Dry White Lead,  
Venetian Red,  
Yellow Ochre,  
Bolt-Iron, assorted,  
Patent Shot,  
Very strong four bushel Bags,  
English Gunpowder,  
Taufon Ale, and  
London Porter.  
July 25

**to the Voters of the City and  
County of Baltimore.**

GENTLEMEN,  
HAVING been solicited by a number of  
my friends in the city and county, to offer  
myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF,  
at the ensuing election, and feeling a consci-  
ousness that I possess the necessary qualifica-  
tions to discharge the duties attached to that  
office, I now come forward and respectfully  
solicit your votes and interest at the ensuing  
election; assuring you, that, if I should become  
your choice, I shall make every exertion to  
discharge the duties attached to the office with  
punctuality, integrity and humanity, as far as  
may be consistent with the interest of those  
whom may have the honor to serve.  
JOHN KERNS

**NANKEENS.**

A FEW hales short Yellow NANKEENS,  
entitled to drawback, just received for sale by  
A. McCULLOCH,  
81, Market street;

Who has on Hand,  
A great variety of plain and fancy Mulmuls,  
Leno, Colonade and Book Moulds, 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. d5te5t

**For Sale,**

9,200 bushels of Liverpool fine SALT—for  
terms apply to  
LEVERING & NELMS.  
July 26 e6t

NEW-YORK, August 2.

By the fast-sailing ship Oliver Elsworth  
captain Bennett, the editors of the  
New York Gazette have received  
London and Liverpool papers, the  
former to the 18th, and the latter to  
the 20th of June. They afford much  
interesting matter—part of which is  
now given—the residue shall appear in  
future numbers.

By passengers in the Oliver Elsworth,  
we learn that the most prevalent opinion  
was, that a Peace would take place be-  
tween Great Britain and France in the  
course of the summer, as pacific  
overtures from Bonaparte were under  
consideration.

Lord Selkirk, appointed ambassador to  
the United States, had taken leave of  
his government, to depart immediately  
for America.

Little or no alteration had taken place in  
the Markets, except in Stock, which  
experienced a trifling alteration in  
consequence of the glimmering prospect  
of peace.

The interesting trial of Lord Melville ha-  
terminated in a manner agreeably to  
the expectation of all classes of men,  
and verifies the truth of the adage that  
laws are cobwebs, in which little flies  
are caught, but the great break through;  
"throughout the trial," says the editor  
of the Courier, "his lordship conducted  
himself with great dignity and firmness,  
as soon as the acquittal was pronounced,  
he bowed and retired. His numerous  
friends then pressed round him, all  
eager to offer him their warmest con-  
gratulations, and an express was im-  
mediately sent to Scotland with the  
intelligence."

LONDON, June 14.

The foreign journals present a mass of  
incongruous rumors, from which it is  
hardly possible to collect an intelligible  
detail—but one thing is certain, that  
Germany is undergoing a complete  
change in its political constitutions, which  
will transfer all the power and influence  
of the Germanic Body to Bonaparte and  
his allies! What further objects are in  
view it is impossible to guess, but so  
large an army as France now keeps up,  
cannot be long unemployed.

June 16.

We have received Paris papers to the  
8th, and Dutch to the 11th instant. The  
new form of the Dutch Constitution is  
definitively pronounced. It is to be a  
Constitutional Monarchy, but in which  
the reigning Sovereign will be as depend-  
ant upon whosoever fills the throne of  
France as any of the Prefects of that vast  
Empire. Indeed the authority delegated  
to King Louis is little more than that of  
a Viceroy or Lieutenant. He is esta-  
blished in Holland rather for the purpose  
of covering the northern frontiers of  
France than for securing any one advan-  
tage to the Dutch nation. The condi-  
tions of the Treaty, by which the inde-  
pendence of Holland is laid at the feet  
of France, differ but little from those in-  
serted in this paper on the 2d instant. In  
the first article, Bonaparte guarantees the  
integrity of the Dutch possessions in  
every part of the world. If this guaran-  
tee is to be retrospective in its effect, it  
will necessarily imply that Demerara,  
Surinam, and the Cape, are to be restored  
to the Dutch, or, in other words, that  
they are to be put in possession of France.  
We do not suppose that he intends to be  
less peremptory upon this point than he  
was with respect to the integrity of the  
French possessions during the negotia-  
tion for the peace of Amiens. A com-  
mercial treaty between France & Holland  
is to be one of the leading features in  
the new arrangement. We may be as-  
sured that there will not be an article in  
it which will not be particularly aimed  
against the commercial prosperity of this  
country. The complete exclusion of  
British manufactures from every part of  
the Continent, within the range of French  
despotism, is a favorite idea with Bonaparte.  
The experience of nearly seven  
years has not convinced him of its utter  
impracticability.

The Turkish Ambassador had his in-  
troduutory audience on the same day  
that Prince Louis was hailed King of  
Holland. The address which he deliv-  
ered on the occasion, is published in the  
official paper, in the original Turkish  
character. Could we place much reliance  
upon the translation annexed to it, we  
should be apprehensive that the Porte  
was anxious for an immediate renewal of  
her former connection with France. Bonaparte hints at something of this kind  
in his answer. The safety and advantages  
of an intimate alliance with him are sug-  
gested in such a way, that it is to be feared  
a closer relation than that which binds  
the two countries at present, is not only  
mediated, but in progress.

The long, and it must be admitted,  
important services of Talleyrand have  
been rewarded with a principality. Two  
Italian Duchies, it seems, were in dis-  
pute between the courts of Rome and Na-  
ples; Bonaparte put an end to the dis-  
ference by seizing on the disputed terri-  
tory, and conferring one of the Principa-  
ties upon Talleyrand and the other upon  
Bernadotte; the former is now prince  
and duke of Benevento; the latter prince  
and duke of Ponte Carvo.

General Fox is to have the command  
of the British troops in Sicily, and to re-  
tain the government of Gibraltar; Sir  
J. Moore consequently goes out second  
in command.

There was a report on Saturday, which  
made some impression on the Funds, that  
Mr. Adair was going to Paris from Vien-

na, in company with M. D'Oubril, upon  
a pacific negotiation, jointly with Russia.  
No accounts of Mr. Adair's arrival at Vi-  
enna are yet received, and the whole of  
this speculation is reared on the paragraph  
in the foreign papers, that M. D'Oubril  
was going to Paris from Vienna; a state-  
ment, the truth of which, so far from be-  
ing ascertained, is extremely question-  
able.

PORTSMOUTH, June 15.—Yesterday sir  
Erasmus Gower hoisted his flag on board  
the Iris, of 50 guns, which will sail in a  
day or two, with the Nemesis and Jamai-  
ca frigates, for Newfoundland.

LONDON, June 17.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock,  
Consols for opp. 62 2/4—Reduced 59 7/8  
—Omnium 4 11/12—for July 4 3/4.

We have received Paris Journals to the  
11th and Dutch to the 15th inst.

An article from the Hague, June 10,  
states the arrival there the preceding day  
from Paris of Admiral Verhuel and Van  
Styrum.

His Excellency Mr. Verhuel, after visit-  
ing the Grand Pensionary, and the Pre-  
sident of their High Mightinesses, had a  
conference with the Secretaries of State.  
Verhuel commenced his career, by deliv-  
ering to the Secretaries of State plans of  
various new taxes, which Louis Napoleon,  
the King of Holland, had charged him to  
recommend to their immediate  
consideration and adoption! Verhuel then  
proceeded farther to open his commission  
by the King of Holland's order. He re-  
paired to the Councils; and afterwards,  
in a Convention of their High Mighti-  
nesses, announced the accession of Louis  
Napoleon to the Kingdom of Holland!  
The President thanked Verhuel for his  
important communication, and prayed for  
the happiness of the people and the coun-  
try—under this New Order of Things!

The Proclamation, &c. of Louis Napo-  
leon, by which he condescends to accept  
"the Royal Dignity of King of Holland,  
agreeably to the wishes of the People,"  
was then published throughout every  
street in the Hague.

The Moniteur of the 7th, contains a  
copy of the Prussian Proclamation, by  
which Anspach is transferred to Bava-  
ria.

The difference respecting Cattaro is at  
length terminated. The evacuation of  
that post by the Russians, or, at least, the  
issue of orders for that purpose, is offici-  
ally announced in the Moniteur of the 8th  
instant. The French armies are in con-  
sequence immediately to retire from Ger-  
many, and Braunau is to be restored to  
Austria.

Letters from Berlin in the Dutch pa-  
pers of the 14th instant, say, that "Lia-  
son Hardenburg was about to set out  
from thence for London, on a special mis-  
sion."

The Funds yesterday experienced an  
additional rise, and there were some con-  
siderable purchases. The speculation is  
similar to that we mentioned yesterday.  
A negotiation is expected to take place  
in conjunction with Russia. The letters  
and papers from the Continent encourage  
this expectation; but we cannot view  
it as founded upon any authentic infor-  
mation.

VIENNA, May 20.—The passage of  
couriers through this city at this moment,  
is uncommon. Yesterday, in the course  
of an hour, two arrived from St. Peters-  
burgh, and one from Paris. And very  
soon after, three couriers were dispatched  
from this Court to Paris, St. Petersburg  
and Berlin, and one to London.

June 12.

**TRIAL OF LORD MELVILLE.**

Agreeably to the notice sent from the  
Lords to the Commons on Tuesday, that  
their Lordships would proceed further in  
the trial of Lord Viscount Melville this  
day, that Honorable House, attended by  
their Speaker, were in the High Court of  
Parliament, Westminster Hall, this morn-  
ing, exactly at ten o'clock. In conse-  
quence, however, of a discussion which  
previously took place in the House of  
Peers, it was not till half after 11 o'clock  
that the procession of their Lordships to  
the Hall took place and it was 12 before  
the customary formalities of opening the  
Court had been gone through.

The ten articles of impeachment were  
then read, and the question of Guilty, or  
Not Guilty? was put severally and respec-  
tively upon each of them to each Peer,  
beginning with the Junior Baron, each  
Peer laying his right hand upon his left  
breast, and saying to each article "Guilty"  
or "Not Guilty, upon my honor."

The following are the divisions on the  
different Articles:

On the first Article, charging him with  
applying 10,000l. of the public money to  
his own use, previous to January 1786;

Not Guilty 120—Guilty 15.

On the second Article, charging him  
with permitting Alexander Trotter to ap-  
ply sums of the public money to his own  
use, and conniving at such fraudulent ap-  
plication:

Not Guilty 79—Guilty 57

On the 3d Article, charging him with  
permitting Alex. Trotter to draw public  
money from the Bank, and place it in the  
hands of his Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and  
Co. in his own name, and at his own  
disposal:

Not Guilty 84—Guilty 58.

On the 4th Article, charging him with  
similar connivance, in respect of public  
money placed by said Trotter in the  
hands of Mark Spott, for the purpose of  
private emolument:

Not Guilty unanimously.

On the 5th article, charging him the  
same as in the 1st Article, only laying the

Act subsequent to January 1806:

Not Guilty 131, Guilty 4.

On the 6th Article, charging him with  
receiving public money from Alexander  
Trotter, and applying it to his own use,  
and in participating with said Trotter in  
the profit made of the public money:

Not Guilty 86, Guilty 47.

On the 7th Article, charging him with  
receiving 22,000l. of the public money  
without interest, from Alexander Trotter:

Not Guilty 82, Guilty 51.

On the 8th Article, charging him with  
receiving from Alexander Trotter, 22,000l.  
of the public money, for which the defend-  
ant was to pay interest: Not Guilty  
100, Guilty 30.

On the 9th article, charging that while  
the said Alexander Trotter transacted the  
business of the defendant as his agent, he  
the said Trotter, was from time to time  
in advance, to the said Viscount Melville  
in that respect, to the amount of from  
10,000l. to 20,000l. which sums, was  
partly taken from the public money, and  
partly from mixed fund of public and pri-  
vate money:

Not Guilty 119—Guilty 16.

On the 10th and last article, charging  
him with taking at divers times, between  
1782 and 1784, and between 1784 and  
1786, 27,000l. of the public money and  
converting the same to his private use:

Not Guilty 125—Guilty 12.

The Lord Chancellor then informed  
the Noble Defendant that he was AC-  
QUITTED ON ALL THE CHARGES, and  
the Court broke up.

HAGUE, June 10.

The following is a copy of the Procla-  
mation which was read this day to the  
military, and announced to the people:

"Louis Napoleon, by the Grace of  
God and the Constitutional Laws of the  
State, King of Holland, to all who shall  
see and read this, greeting! Make known  
to all and every one, that We, with the  
approbation of his Majesty the Emperor  
and King Napoleon, our illustrious brother  
have accepted and do accept the Royal  
dignity of Holland, in conformity to the  
wish of the country, with the constitu-  
tional laws, and with the treaty presented us  
to-day, and the reciprocal ratifications by  
the Deputies of the Dutch Nations. On  
our accession to the throne, it shall be  
our most sacred care to be alive to the  
interests of our people—it shall be our  
constant wish to give them incessant and  
manifold instances of our love and of our  
solicitude; to that end maintaining the  
liberties of all our subjects, and their  
rights and continually employing our-  
selves to their welfare. The independ-  
ence of the Kingdom is guaranteed by his  
Majesty the Emperor & King; the Con-  
stitutional Laws, with our firm will, serve  
no less for every one as a pledge to the  
creditors of the State, to personal security,  
and to liberty of conscience. Conformably  
to this declaration we have decreed &  
decreed as follows

I. Our Minister of the Marine and Fi-  
nance appointed this day, shall immedi-  
ately enter upon their functions; the other  
Ministers shall continue in the discharge  
of their functions till further orders.

II All the Constituted Authorities, civil  
and military, shall continue in their  
functions till further orders, or till other  
appointments shall take place.

III The Constitutional Laws of the  
State, with the treaty concluded at Paris,  
on the 24th of May, 1806, between his  
Majesty the Emperor and King and the  
Batavian Republic, with the present  
decree, shall immediately be announced  
in the most public manner.

We accordingly charge and command,  
that the present be proclaimed and posted  
up every where in all public places, charg-  
ing those to whom it belongs to take  
care that the contents of the same be  
strictly observed.

Given at Paris June 5, 1806, being the  
first year of our reign  
LOUIS

On behalf of the King, VERHUEL.  
In consequence of this Proclamation,  
a discharge of the artillery took place,  
and the flags were hoisted on the Tower  
of the great Church and on the Observa-  
tory of the Hotel, in the Junior Court.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 31.

We assert with pleasure the following  
ample refutation of a most scandalous  
and unjustifiable calumny against the  
character of commodore Rodgers, which  
was imprudently, as we then thought, and  
still think, rung through the papers in  
the United States, during the absence of  
that gentleman. As this refutation comes  
from captain Gale himself it is scarcely  
necessary to request the printers, in whose  
papers the charge appeared, to insert  
it—they doubtless will feel pleasure in  
promptly publishing a contradiction of  
so foul a calumny against this meritor-  
ious officer, of which they were unwit-  
tingly made the more extensive propa-  
gators.—(FEDERALIST.)

TO THE PUBLIC

I have seen with no little surprise, a  
piece in a New York paper of the first of  
March last, wherein it states I was run  
through the body & killed, by Com. Rog-  
ers, for remonstrating with him on the  
impropriety of flogging a marine.—This  
has been done by some scandalous person  
(no doubt) to injure his character, and  
altho' the effect could only be temporary,  
yet people in general may suppose that  
it originated from some misunderstanding  
subsisting between him and me. I can  
assure the public that not only myself,  
but every officer that served under his  
command, have always been on the most  
friendly terms with him—and the best

proof of this, is, that every officer of it  
will be happy to sail with him at any fu-  
ture period. During the time I was un-  
der his command, it is only justice to say  
that he behaved towards me, with ever  
attention and Politeness due an offi-  
cer.

ANTHONY GALE, Capt. N.  
July 21, 1809.

**American,**  
AND  
**COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER.**

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1806.

A portion of the contents of our  
columns this day appeared in our extra  
yesterday:—it is republished for the pe-  
rusal of our country patrons.

Ships Diana, Holbrook; Abeona, Hob-  
son; Boston, Trotter, for Baltimore, were  
left at Liverpool by the Oliver Elsworth.  
The St. Michaels, Rich, hence, arrived  
at Liverpool on the 19th June.

**EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.**

After announcing the receipt of late  
London papers by the Oliver Elsworth,  
the editor of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser,  
says,

No material changes appear to have ta-  
ken place on the Continent, since our last  
advices from that quarter. From the  
Observer of Sunday, June 25, we have  
selected the following articles of Con-  
tinental news:

Yesterday a bag of Letters was receiv-  
ed at the Post-Office from Holland, with  
some German Journals of later date than  
those transmitted by the late Mails; they  
have furnished us with the following in-  
teresting intelligence:

An extensive promotion has taken place  
in the Prussian army, a measure gener-  
ally adopted at the commencement of a  
war, of which it is now considered indi-  
cative. Several fresh regiments have  
been ordered to join the Prussian army in  
Pomerania.

The Swedes are busied in constructing  
works along the River Penoo, which di-  
vides Swedish Pomerania from Prussian  
Pomerania; and the Prussians who crowd  
the opposite bank, do not offer the least  
impediment. At Stralsund, the fortifica-  
tions are completed; and a Militia, to the  
number of 3000 men, has been organized  
to assist in the defence of the place.

The Emperor of Germany has not yet  
appointed an Ambassador to Paris. Count  
Metternich, now at Berlin, it is said, is  
to go thither, and to be replaced at the  
Prussian Court by Count Merwaldt, now  
employed in a secret mission to Peters-  
burgh.

Lucien Bonaparte still lives at Frascati,  
near Rome, and has refused his eldest  
daughter (by his first wife) to Paris, as  
Napoleon desired; declining, also, the of-  
fer of the latter to obtain for her an ad-  
vantageous marriage.

An English crops is stated to have  
landed at Cape de Istria in the Adriatic.

The Archduke Charles has induced the  
organization of Volunteer Corps in Vien-  
na, to the number of 20,000 men, and has  
encouraged similar associations in all the  
other cities of the empire. It is confi-  
dently stated that the Levy en Masse and  
Volunteers now occasionally assembling  
and training in Hungary, Bohemia, Aus-  
tria, &c. amount to between four and five  
millions of men; while the most extraor-  
dinary and successful exertions are mak-  
ing to reinforce the army. A letter from  
Rotterdam, which announces these mea-  
sures, adds, that they become the subject  
of a strong remonstrance on the part of  
Mr. Rochefoucault, and an enquiry as to  
the occasion of them—to which Count  
Stadion replied, that they were consid-  
ered necessary for the purpose of internal  
defence.

The French continued, to the date of  
the last accounts from the Inn, to be un-  
remittently employed in strengthening  
Braunau.—Three thousand of the neigh-  
bouring peasantry had for three months  
been engaged on the works.

Baron Grotte, late Prussian Minister in  
Lower Saxony it is said, is to be the third  
Prussian Minister of State, in the room of  
Count Keller, who refuses to act with  
Count Haugwitz.

Baron Thugut has been recalled to Vi-  
enna.

The Duke of Brunswick, by an order  
dated the 9th of May, has directed the  
levy of 60,000 dollars for the support of  
the Prussian troops in Hanover.

The Turkish fleet, under the orders of  
the Captain Pacha sailed on the 1st of  
April to cruise off the shores of Al-  
bania: it consisted of one ship of the line,  
two frigates and six corvettes, and is to be  
followed by nine ships of the line and sev-  
eral frigates.

Lieut. Col. Henderstiers, who, in the  
Swedish frigate Thetis, of 40 guns, com-  
mands the blockading squadron off Dan-  
zig, officially notified the service on which  
he was employed on the 23d ult.

The Moniteur of the 7th contains a  
copy of the Prussian Proclamation, by which  
Anspach is transferred to Bavaria.

The Danish Marine, which has lately  
engaged the active consideration of its  
government, on the 1st inst. comprised  
eighty three vessels of various denomina-  
tions ready for sea.

The new Germanic constitution is the  
production of Bacher; the French charge  
d'affaires.

The king and queen of Prussia had on  
the 3d inst. left Potsdam for Pirmont,  
from whence they proceed to Hanover.  
The differences between Sweden and