

**Maryland Gazette.**

**ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, April 11, 1805.**

*City of Annapolis, April 8th, 1805.*

WE the subscribers, having been requested to examine the accounts of the receipts and expenditures of JOHN MUIR and JONATHAN PINKNEY, Esquires, who humanely undertook to raise a sum of money, by subscription, to purchase and distribute necessaries for the relief of the distressed during the late severe winter, DO CERTIFY, that we have carefully examined the accounts of said gentlemen, and are perfectly satisfied, that they have applied the fund faithfully and judiciously, to the great relief of upwards of sixty suffering families.

WILLIAM WILKINS,  
JOHN SHAW,  
JOHN DAVIDSON.

**ERRATA.**

In the piece signed *A Friend to the Constitution*, in our last, between the 7th and 8th paragraphs in the 3d column of the 1st page, the following was omitted—The 51st section secures the right and privilege of having a register of the land-office resident on the eastern shore. In the 1st line of the 8th paragraph, for the 51st section, &c read, The 56th section, &c.

WE are authorized to say, that Doctor JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode river, will be a candidate at the ensuing election, for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature. Rhode river, March 27, 1805.

We learn from an authentic source, that our government have received official notice, that our trade with the blacks of St. Domingo is absolutely prohibited, and that all neutral vessels bound to or from any port in their possession will be seized, and the crews tried under a military commission and executed. This intelligence may be relied upon. It will soon be in our power to state it more minutely.

*U. S. Gaz.*

Mr. Cathcart, late consul of the United States, to the Barbary powers, has arrived, with his family, in the city of Washington.

A bill for dividing the county of Onieda, and to erect two new counties, by the names of Jefferson and Lewis, has passed the two houses of the legislature of New-York.

*From a late London paper.*

Mungo Park, the celebrated traveller, started from Portsmouth on Friday in an armed vessel for Africa, to pursue his researches in the interior of that continent.

Dr. Buchan has been sent to Gibraltar, to investigate the nature of the plague.

A new Comedy, entitled, the 'Honey Moon,' was on Thursday evening produced at Drury Lane theatre, and met with much approbation.—The author has worked many slight materials into an interesting play, replete with beautiful language; but by the prologue, we are positively assured that he has for sometime been "no more"—We have nevertheless heard the piece attributed to Mr. Godwin.

Some workmen who were lately employed in demolishing the fortification of the Imperial castle at Vienna, broke through the arch of a vault, the extraordinary depth of which terrified them from descending into it; at length one of them, by the means of some ladders joined to each other, went down. Having reached the bottom, he perceived an iron door, which he opened with some difficulty, and in a small chamber, to which it leads, he found a number of human skeletons, covered with complete armor.

*[Lond. pap.]*

From the best authority we are informed, (says the New-York Daily Advertiser) that, when the ship Hare left Lisbon, the most friendly relations existed between Britain and Portugal, and there was every reason for believing that their friendship would not be interrupted by any propositions from the French. It was perfectly understood in Lisbon that the British were to send two thousand troops to Madeira for the purpose of securing that valuable island. This circumstance, when considered in connection with the present situation of Portugal, surrounded and distressed by enemies, leaves no room to doubt of her determination to adhere to her ancient ally Britain, and, if peace cannot be maintained, to draw the sword against the French. The idea of removing the Portuguese government to the Brazils, rather than be controlled by France, we are assured, has never for a moment been laid aside. It is indeed surprising that it has not been put in execution. By abandoning their little spot on the European continent, for which they at present purchase peace both of France and Britain, and establishing the government in Brazil, they would effectually place themselves out of the reach of their disorganizing and turbulent neighbours, and might in a short time become as respectable as any nation in existence.

Madame La Pagerie, mother of the French empress Josephine, was on board La Ville de Milan at the time of her capture by the British ship Leander.

**HARTFORD, March 28.**

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Calcutta, to his friend, dated October 27.*

"The Princess Charlotte, is taken in Vezagapatam, by the Marengo, and two large frigates, which the Centurion of 50 guns engaged for 3 hours and a half, and beat off. Monsieur Sourcoff is in the bay, and seven or eight privateers, they have taken several large ships. Things bear a very cloudy aspect here, the Mahratta war turns out quite different from what lord Wellesley expected. One king's and five company's regiments, under the command of general Mofson, have been completely cut to pieces, and accounts are in town (Calcutta) this morning of the grand army under general Lake, having had a bloody day; of one regiment of light dragoons, only one officer, and about fifty men survived. They find the native cavalry equal to the British dragoons. The particulars of the engagement, government will not publish. Company's paper 5 to 8 per cent. discount. One of the largest houses here failed for forty lacks of rupees. European goods very high indeed."

**NEW-YORK, April 1.**

Through the politeness of a commercial friend, we are put in possession of Boston papers of the 27th ult. in anticipation of the mail. They furnish a very considerable addition to our marine list. By the John Adams, Wood, in 41 days from Liverpool, London dates were received at Boston, but they extend only 2 days later than those we have already published.

*[Morn. Chron.]*

The grand secret expedition is mentioned as being deferred for the present, but several regiments were to embark for colonial service. 1000 cavalry were under orders to embark at Portsmouth for the West-Indies.

Two squadrons under admirals Sir Thomas Graves, and Sir Charles Cotton, each of six sail of the line, had been dispatched in pursuit of the French fleet that had failed from Rochefort. One of these squadrons had proceeded for the Mediterranean, the other for the West-Indies. Rear admiral Graves' squadron is composed of the Foudryant, of 80 guns, captain Rood; Windsor Castle, 76, captain Gower; Hero, 74, Gardner; Mars, 74, Duell; Colossus, 74, Morris, and Bellerophon, 74, Loring. The particular destination of this squadron is not discriminated. The Rochefort French fleet is stated to consist of the Imperialist, (or Coronation) of 120 guns, two 84's, three 74's as already mentioned—full of soldiers, and furnished with two hundred pieces of ordnance.

By the army estimates moved in parliament, it appeared that the British force in regulars, militia, and fencibles is upwards of 300,000 men, with a volunteer army of equal amount. If to these be added the naval force, it will be found (says the London editor,) that Great-Britain has a greater number of men in arms than any country in Europe, France not excepted.

The stocks continued stationary at about 59, and the loan for 1805, it was supposed would exceed twenty millions, sterling. Vast quantities of Spanish dollars continued to arrive in Spanish prizes, which were immediately conveyed to the bank or mint. It is stated to be a prevailing idea in London, that the proposition of peace made by Buonaparte, and mentioned in the king's speech, was a striking manœuvre of Talleyrand.

The West-India fleet of 130 sail, had failed from Cork, having the 15th, 90th, and 96th regiments on board. The fleet is convoyed by the Profelyte, Euryalus, and Dryad frigates, and the Elk.

The menace of besieging Gibraltar was continued in Spain and France; and the Rock had received a considerable reinforcement of troops. Lieut. general Fox—brother of Charles J. Fox—now commands that fortress; which the British have held since the year 1704.

There were no additional accounts of movements in the Mediterranean.—Lord Nelson, it was said, was besieging Minorca; and a French squadron, of considerable force, was on the point of sailing from Toulon.

The British government at Malta continued to bestow every attention on the American squadron there. Their prints speak highly of the spirit of our seamen before Tripoli; and lament the issue of the campaign.

Paris accounts of January 18, say, "Notwithstanding the march of our troops, and the emperor's intended journey to Italy, we still think here, that there will be no war on the continent with Russia, much less with Austria."

M. Rochefoucault, had been appointed ambassador from France to the Court of Vienna, in the room of Mr. Champigny.

The rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Yorkshire, for one hundred guineas paid to a nobleman about two years ago, receives a guinea a day as long as Buonaparte lives.

Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, late Bishop of Norwich, has been appointed lord arch bishop of Canterbury, in the place of lord arch bishop Moore, deceased.

**April 2.**

We have strong ground to believe that the mother of the empress Buonaparte is a passenger on board the frigate La Ville de Milan, lately captured by the British frigate Leander, and carried into Bermuda. It is certain that repeated invitations were sent to this lady from France, after the elevation of Buonaparte to the office of first consul, all of which were rejected upon the plea that the tenure by which her son-in-law held his office was too unstable and precarious to warrant the propriety of her leaving the tranquil retreat which she possessed in Martinique, and adding

that her cot might at no very distant day afford an asylum to her daughter.—We understand that since the coronation of Buonaparte, a more pressing invitation has been sent and accepted, and it is said the lady had taken her passage in the La Ville de Milan.

**April 3.**

We learn by the ship Octavia, capt. Hazard, from the Mediterranean, that as the English ship Aurora, of 22 guns, and a frigate, were convoying a large fleet, near the Barbary coast they were attacked by two French frigates.—In the engagement the Aurora was blown up, and the frigate taken, with twenty fail of merchantmen.

**April 4.**

A passenger in the Canton, confirms the account we published yesterday of the capture of a British convoy in the Mediterranean by two French frigates. He adds, that the Toulon fleet had found an opportunity to get out of port; and had arrived at Carthage, where they were to be joined immediately by the Cadiz fleet of fifteen fail of the line; that an army of ten thousand men, destined for the siege of Gibraltar, had assembled at St. Roque; and that the Spanish privateer Podorofa had captured and carried into Cadiz an English ship of 400 tons burthen, valued at 500,000 dollars.

**WEST-INDIA NEWS.**

The politeness of captain Aborn, of the brig Seaflower, arrived yesterday from Martinique, via St. Bartholomews, has furnished us with the interesting intelligence relative to the procedure of the French squadron in that quarter. After laying a contribution of 6000l. sterling on the inhabitants of Rosseau, in Dominica, and sending a number of very valuable ships to Guadaloupe, they proceeded to Bassaterre, St. Kitts, where, without opposition, they took and burnt all the shipping in the roads, except the vessels containing valuable property which they sent to Guadaloupe. They then made them advance 35,000l. sterling for the town, and proceeded to Nevis, where they levied 10,000 dollars on the inhabitants. Next they went to Montserrat, but of their conduct there no certain account had transpired: no doubt however the people there would have to pay their quota to the enemy. On the 13th ult. a drogue arrived at St. Bartholomews which informed that the squadron had gone to attack St. Vincents, and that the British were sending forces to Antigua from Dominica and St. Kitts to strengthen that island, expecting the next attack would be made there. It was reported at St. Pierres, Mar. that a fleet had been seen to windward of Barbadoes, which was supposed to be the British.

**April 5.**

Captain Rutgers, who arrived here yesterday from Martinique, informs, that on the 12th of March he passed Bassaterre, (St. Kitts) and Brimstone Hill, and saw at each place vessels with English colours flying, and English colours on the forts—and that on the evening of the 11th he saw the French fleet under easy sail off Guadaloupe, apparently steering for Dominique. He also informs that the British had evacuated the Diamond rock.

**FRENCH SQUADRON IN THE WEST-INDIES.**

A gentleman who came passenger in the Motley, captain Smith, which arrived here on Sunday, from St. Thomas—informs, that on the 3d March a New-York brig, from Trinidad, touched at St. Thomas, and brought information of the arrival at windward, of a French squadron of five sail of the line, 8 frigates, and 4 transports, with 10,000 troops on board; and that they had captured Dominica and St. Lucia. This gentleman also informs, that on the first March, the president of the island of Tortola received an express from lord Lavington, governor in chief of the windward islands, informing him of the arrival of four fail of men of war, and three frigates, from France, with 7,000 troops. In consequence of which alarm guns were immediately fired.

The British land forces in the windward islands, at Jamaica, and on their passage, was 14,349 foot, 1066 artillery, on the 1st February last.

We apprehend (says the Salem (Mass.) Gazette,) the account by way of New-York, of admiral Linois having taken 14 British East-India ships, is not strictly correct. Captain Ward, of the Minerva, left Bourbon the 1st of January. He informs us, that Linois had arrived sometime before at the Isle of France with 5 prizes, country traders, of inconsiderable value.—The English squadron was off the island when Linois's appeared; and taking the prizes for a reinforcement, and two of their frigates being absent in pursuit of a dispatch vessel which had gone from the island for Batavia, they kept aloof; and the French took advantage of it, and slipped into an out port, where the admiral's ship, the Marengo, got aground, and received some injury.

Captain W. also informs, that a privateer from the Isle of France, the Henrietta, had got in three prizes of immense value, which she had picked out of a fleet under convoy in the Persian Gulf, and that other prizes had been taken by other privateers.

**PHILADELPHIA, April 8.**

In the ship Martha, arrived this morning from Malaga, came out as commander, Richard O'Brien, Esq; late consul general for the United States at Algiers.—His lady and family accompanied him: and we are happy to add, all enjoy excellent health.

**BALTIMORE, April 9.**

A letter dated Marseilles, 19th January, to a mercantile house of this city, says—yesterday sailed from Toulon, a squadron composed of eleven sail of the