

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 23, 1805.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, May 23, 1805.

FROM LISBON.

A LETTER from Lisbon, of a late date, mentions the arrival at that port of the fast sailing ship Erin, captain Stevenfon, in 21 days from Baltimore, having on board M. JEROME BUONAPARTE and LADY.—It was understood there, that he intended proceeding to France, by land, through Spain.—Madame Buonaparte was to proceed in the Erin to Amsterdam.

M. Jerome, we are informed, on his landing at Lisbon, presented capt. Stevenfon with one thousand dollars, and plate to the amount of one hundred pounds.

MR. WIRT.

A correspondent informs us, that the paragraph in our last, respecting Mr. WIRT, the celebrated author of The Letters of the BRITISH SPY, being a native of Virginia, is incorrect.—Our correspondent informs us, that Mr. WIRT is a native of Bladenburg, in this state.

WE are authorized to say, that Doctor JOHN CASSAWAY, 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.

On Tuesday, the 30th ult. the late Vice-President sailed from Pittsburg for New-Orleans.

On Saturday the 26th ult. arrived in Pittsburg, G. Granger, postmaster-general of the United States. On Monday, he proceeded on his way to Sandusky, where, we are told, he is appointed by the president to hold a conference with certain Indian nations, in order to extinguish their claims to land in that quarter. [Pittsburg Gaz.]

By a gentleman from the lower part of this state, intelligence has been received, that a war council, consisting of about 500 Indians, has lately been held at the mouth of the Wabash river. This convocation is said to consist of deputies from all the North Western tribes.—The object of this meeting is, to deliberate on the subject of going to war against the Osage Indians, up the Missouri, a nation with whom they have long been at enmity. It was remarked by a gentleman present at the convocation, to a chief, that as Mr. Jefferson was of a pacific temper, and averse to the effusion of blood, he would very probably use his exertions to prevent hostilities.—But the Indians appeared to think that the president had no right to interfere in a matter that peculiarly related to their own sovereignty.

When the gentleman who brought this intelligence, left the Ohio, he had not learned the result of their deliberations. [Ken. Gaz.]

BOSTON, May 11.

The report, by letters from Marseilles, (France) that the French had taken possession of Naples, is contradicted in later letters. These letters mention, that John Lowell, Esquire, and lady, of this town, were at Leghorn.

Mr. Bowdoin, our new minister to Spain, yesterday sailed from this port, in the ship Baltic, capt. Blunt.

May 14.

FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the brig Orlando, captain Cottle, yesterday, in 35 days from Morlaix, we have been favoured with a file of the Journal du Commerce to the 30th of March, Paris dates.

We find the whole attention of Frenchmen again occupied with another event of glory, which shortly awaits their beloved emperor. The Cardinal Fesch, and M. de Segur, Grand Master of Ceremonies, had departed for Milan, on their route to attend the coronation of Buonaparte as KING OF ITALY! The tribunate had resolved, on the motion of their president, to wait upon the emperor in their corporate capacity, to felicitate his majesty on the glorious occasion.

The cardinal Caprara, archbishop of Milan, is to officiate at the coronation of Buonaparte, and his first chamberlain, M. Remusat, who is appointed to convey the ornaments to be used at the ceremony, has already left Paris.

In general orders, dated on board the "The Imperial Flotilla at Boulogne" the 22d of March, admiral Lacrosse announces to the squadron his appointment to succeed admiral Bruix, who died on the 17th of February.

Captain Cottle informs, that previous to his falling a fleet of 22 sail had put to sea from Brest, but on discovering an English squadron, they returned to port.

Very little indeed, is said in the latest papers, respecting England or war.

NEW-YORK, May 15.

The British government has determined on the following disposal of the treasure obtained in the Spanish plate ships, previous to the declaration of war. It is to be appropriated in the first instance to the discharge of certain long standing claims of British individuals against the Spanish government. Commissioners are appointed, one by the claimants and another by the government. Some of the claims are very large—one house at Exeter demands 100,000l. sterling.

Captain Morgan, who arrived yesterday from Jamaica, has favoured us with papers to the 21st ult. They contain several marine and other articles. Capt. Morgan informs, that there had been an embargo and martial law at Jamaica for twenty-five days, which was raised on the 21st of April. Admiral Cochrane's fleet having been joined at Barbadoes by the Centaur of 74 guns and Circe frigate from England, touched at Jamaica on the 18th April, and proceeded immediately in pursuit of the French Squadron. Commodore Hood sailed for England on the 18th of April.

Proclamations had been issued prohibiting the exportation of provisions from Jamaica for six weeks. The news of the French fleet being off St. Domingo reached Jamaica on the 15th ult. when the embargo was laid. On the arrival of admiral Cochrane's squadron at the time mentioned above, two thirds of the militia were discharged from duty.

May 16.

Yesterday afternoon, the French, or Spanish, privateer, which robbed the ship Sanson, and several other vessels on the coast within the last two weeks, came to anchor within Sandy Hook.

News (it is verbal) is received by the ship Two Friends, from Belfast, that the Brest fleet was out in chace of the British Channel fleet!!! Captain Lathom brought no newspapers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

We learn with pleasure that col. Toufard has received the appointment of consul at N. Orleans; from the government of France, and that he was about to embark from Bourdeaux for this city.

Extract of a letter from the American consul at Tunis, dated January 16th, 1805.

"A courier has arrived here from Tripoli, who left it on the 12th instant. He brings no letters from the American officers, but Mr. Mason says in his letter to me, that they were all well and in good spirits."

A letter from Amsterdam contains this singular report: "I am informed by a gentleman who is said to have received it from Mr. Monroe at Paris, that the president of the United States has appointed general La Fayette governor of Louisiana. It is said the general will not accept the appointment, if he can sell the lands granted to him in America by congress." We give this report as it has been received, without any disposition, at present, to give it the least credit.

BALTIMORE, May 16.

The mail has this day furnished us with London advices (via New-York) as late as the 5th ult. a concise summary and selection of which will be found in this Gazette, and further particulars and interesting details in the extra sheet which accompanies it. Prussia, it is said, pretends to bristle up a little at a late daring attempt of his Imperial and Italian majesty upon the free city of Lubec. From the unusual bustle and activity in the English dock-yards—from the sailing of the formidable Portsmouth armament on a secret expedition,—and from the desire which the immense naval armaments of France, Spain, and Holland, shew to get out of the various ports where they are blocked up—some mighty blow must, ere long, give a very different aspect to the hitherto drowsy nature of hostilities in the European world.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the ship Union, Johnson, last evening, in 34 days from Liverpool, London dates to the 5th ult. have been received. Events of considerable importance to the European world have occurred since last advices. Of these our time and limits admit only a very rapid sketch. Buonaparte, the ambitious Buonaparte has been declared king of Italy. The city of Lubec has been surrounded by French troops for the ostensible purpose of preventing the introduction of British manufactures; against this daring measure the Prussian government has sent a spirited remonstrance to Paris. A want of cordiality seems to exist among the northern powers in relation to a connexion with Britain. The new constitution of Holland is about to go into operation. The secret expedition,

confidently stated to be bound for the Mediterranean, had sailed from Portsmouth and Plymouth. The Toulon fleet had put to sea, and Nelson, ignorant of their destination, was in quest of them. The Brest fleet had also put to sea, and by the last accounts the channel fleet and they were in sight, and a rencounter considered certain. Intelligence had reached London of the arrival at Dominica of the Rochefort Squadron.

LONDON, March 26.

Government received information yesterday, that his majesty the king of Prussia had sent instructions to his minister at Paris, to present an immediate remonstrance to the French government against the blockade of Lubec, and to demand that the French troops occupying the passage to that city, shall be instantly withdrawn.

We have received the Moniteur to the 19th instant, inclusive. The intelligence which they contain is of the highest importance. Buonaparte has been declared king of Italy. We were preparing for some great changes in the constitution of the Italian Republic; but we scarcely could have conceived, that in addition to the Imperial diadem of France, Napoleon would have surcharged his brow with the weight of the regal crown of Italy.

March 30.

We have received Paris journals to the 21st and Dutch journals to the 27th.

The latter announces the confirmation, by the legislative body, of the proposal of the state directory, respecting the new constitution, and the mode of electing M. Schimmelpennick, in consequence of his conge d'elire, from Paris. That grand pensionary is ordered to be chosen between the 9th and 16th of next month.

The Paris Gazettes mention the death of admiral Bruix; and the approaching christening of the infant Napoleon Louis, by the hands of the Holy Father. The sovereign pontiff, it is said, will be allowed to recross the Alps, after this ceremony, and will pass the Easter week at Lyons, on his journey.

The Boulogne flotilla have again begun to venture into the outer roads. On Wednesday, about 150 of their gun-boats and large praams made their appearance in the outer roads, where they practised some manœuvres, but took care to keep under the protection of their batteries. There appears to be 2000 vessels of different sizes in Boulogne harbour.

The lords commissioners of the admiralty have been pleased to order lord Gardner to send out frigates to cruise for the protection of the homeward bound leeward island fleet.

April 1.

The whole of the troops destined for the Mediterranean, under the command of sir James Craig, were embarked on Saturday, and the expedition has probably, by this time, proceeded on its voyage. Among the corps employed in this important service, are the 39th, 44th, 48th, 58th, 21st regiments of foot, and the 20th light dragoons. The first royal veteran battalion is also embarked, but this corps is to be landed at Gibraltar, in order to reinforce the garrison.

The troops under orders for the East-Indies will also sail in the course of a few days. The officers belonging to the corps destined for this service received orders on Saturday to join forthwith their respective regiments; and the most prompt exertions will be made to repair the losses we have recently sustained in those distant possessions. The marquis Wellefley has not for sometime past been on good terms with the Court of Directors, who, we understand, have not received a single dispatch from his lordship for the last six months.

Saturday letters were received in town from the Squadron off Ferrol by the Malta, of 84 guns, arrived at Plymouth. The French and Spanish ships there are reported to be in readiness for sea. The Malta was lately engaged with the batteries of the harbour, and so much damaged as to be obliged to return to refit.

Intelligence is hourly expected respecting the Brest fleet, as by the latest accounts there was a probability of a partial action at least being brought on between it and our channel fleet.

The accounts received do not agree in every particular, as our readers will see by comparing the subjoined letters. They both bring down the intelligence to the same date, but the first says our vessels had been drawn off, while the other states, that when the accounts left the fleet, the Windsor Castle, of 98 guns, the van ship, was then actually engaged with the enemy.

We cannot reconcile those accounts but by supposing that the letter left the fleet at a later hour (though on the same day) than the former. We ought to add, that our Plymouth letter is from a gentleman who has the best means of being well informed, and whose communications we have generally found to be perfectly correct.