

**THEATRE—ANNAPOLIS.**

THE Theatre will open To-Morrow Evening with the Comedy of JOHN BULL, and the Farce of FORTUNE'S FROLIC; or, The TRUE USE of RICHES.

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.

**AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.**

By private letters from Paris, we learn, that his majesty the emperor Napoleon has presented to Mr. Livingston, late minister from the United States to the French court on behalf of the academy of arts established in this city, and of which his majesty is an honorary member, a very valuable collection, estimated at fifty thousand livres—10,000 dollars. *New-York paper.*

By the annual statistical table published at Washington, by S. Blodget, jun. it appears, that the number of free inhabitants of the United States, and Louisiana amounted in the year 1804, to 6,000,000—That the quantity of improved land in the United States was 38,950,000 acres—That the militia amounted to 1,500,000, and the seamen to 34,000 men—That the value of imports was 80,000,000 dollars, and the exports 77,699,074 dollars.—That the hard money in circulation amounted to 17,500,000, and the bank notes to 14,000,000, and the custom-house bonds and cash in the treasury amounted to 16,500,000 dollars.

**NEW-YORK, June 4.**

**FROM FRANCE.**

By a passenger in the brig Alliance, from Nantes; the editors of the New-York Gazette have received the following interesting information:

"His majesty the emperor of France and king of Italy left Paris the 28th March last for Milan, there to be crowned king; the 25th of May was appointed for the coronation. Previous to leaving Paris, he was pleased to order the long pending American claims to be closed, reserving three millions of livres to be applied to any unsubstantiated claims that remained behind. The American minister had given notice to the several American claimants that he was ready to draw on the American government for the amounts of their respective awards, in such sums as they should choose, and in francs.

"Mr. Livingston, our late minister to the French court, had returned to Paris from Italy, and with his family was expected at Nantes, in order to embark for New-York in the ship Mississippi, captain H. Skidmore, to sail the 10th or 15th of May.

"The Pope left Paris the 3d of April.

"General Murat has been created a prince, and appointed grand admiral of France.

The Toulon fleet had been out 19 days when the Alliance failed.

"Business was extremely dull at Nantes—there was a total stagnation. Colonial produce pouring in from all parts of America and Lisbon. Coffee was 48 sous—cotton, dull.

"Some warm notes had passed between Mr. Armstrong, the American minister, and M. Talleyrand, respecting the conduct of the American government towards Spain. Dispatches respecting which are brought by the Alliance to the secretary of state. Imperial Napoleon has told Mr. Armstrong that the Spanish government cannot, nor shall not, pay the demands of America at present.

"It was reported that Lucien Buonaparte was arrested in Italy, by order of Napoleon. Some said he was in the temple at Paris.

"Admiral Bruix, commander of the Imperial fleet at Boulogne, and inspector of the coasts of the Ocean, died in Paris the 20th of March, of grief, in consequence of a blow in the face from the emperor, during a private audience at the Thuilleries."

June 5.  
The brig Levant, arrived yesterday from Malaga, touched at Gibraltar and got under way with the U. S. brig Syren, lieutenant Stewart, bound to Tangiers. Saw her afterwards in a bay where 2 Tripolitans were said to be lying.

June 7.  
Captain Edwards, from Madeira, informs, that news was received just before he sailed, of the Toulon fleet having arrived at Cadiz; that they ran in there in the night; and that Lord Nelson was laying off the harbour. The Portuguese were in expectation of a war with England; and several British men of war were daily off Madeira.

**ELIZABETH-TOWN, June 4.**

**STEPHEN ARNOLD.**

The notorious murderer and fugitive, who was apprehended at Pittsburg, was brought through this village on Monday the 12th inst. by two of the advertising committee, where they made a short stop. The prisoner conscious of the atrocity of the crime he had perpetrated, and that the eyes of all who had an opportunity of seeing him, were cast on him with indignation, anxiously endeavoured to conceal his guilty face. When they alighted and entered the inn, the blood stained criminal lay down on a bench, and turned towards the ceiling; so that it was scarce-

ly possible to get a view of his face. A slight glance, however, was sufficient to discover the shame, guilt, and apparent despair that were visible in his countenance.

Thus, vengeance has arrested the escaping offender, whose hands have been wantonly stained in the blood of feeble and inoffending innocence.—*Tioga pap.*

**NEW-ORLEANS, April 23.**

In our paper of Saturday, we stated that the sch'r Felicity, had been rescued from 2 Providence privateers by the revenue cutter Louisiana.—We were led into a material error in particulars, and feel happy in having so early an opportunity of correcting it. On the 16th instant, capt. Newcomb was informed by captain Johnson, at the Balize, that 2 privateers were cruising off the mouth of the Mississippi, who robbed or captured all vessels that attempted to enter—and that they were then engaged in plundering the schooner Felicity of this port, from Campeachy: Captain Newcomb got ready for sea with all possible dispatch—at 2 P. M. stood out with a light breeze from the north: at 3, the privateers got under weigh with their prize, at half after three, captain Newcomb fired a signal and hoisted his colours, which not being attended to, he fired two guns—the privateers still crowded all sail and kept the prize.—Capt. N. then fired a broadside; which was returned by both privateers, when a warm action commenced and lasted for one hour, when the privateers abandoned the schooner, and sheered off with crowded sail. Captain N. took possession of the schooner and brought her safe into the river, and then returned on his cruise. He received no injury in the action. The passengers in the Felicity who lay near the May Flower, one of the privateers, during the whole action, state that she suffered very considerably from the shot of the cutter. This action will be a warning to other pirates, how to interrupt our trade in this quarter.

**MARIETTA, May 17.**

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability residing at Kaskaskias, to his correspondent in this place, dated April 7th.

"The Osages are likely to be cut up—root and branch, by a confederacy of almost all the Indian nations of the west; already blood has been spilt; and large bodies of men are in motion to attack their country. Mr. Van Bibber, with whom you are acquainted, has just returned from the Missouri—he states to me, that about ten day since, a body of about four hundred of the Sacs, crossed at a French village, at which place he was, about fifty miles from the mouth of the river, on their march to attack the Osages."

**BALTIMORE, June 7.**

In confirmation of an article under the New-York head, relative to American claims on Spain, we have it in our power to state, that information of an important nature has been received in this city from Madrid, corroborating the account that none of those claims would be paid, and that discussions of so serious a nature had taken place between the Spanish court and our ambassador, as rendered it probable that the latter would speedily retire from that kingdom.

**[United States Gazette.]**

We understand that some leading members of the English house of commons, (rumour says Mr. Wilberforce) has threatened in his senatorial capacity, to impeach Mr. Pitt, before the British nation, for a participation or connivance in the late enormous dilapidations committed by lord Melville, when treasurer of the navy, and his colleague, Mr. Trotter. Mr. Wilberforce will rest his accusation upon the certain knowledge, that such amazing sums of the public treasure, could not have been transferred, in any degree, without Mr. Pitt's knowledge as chancellor of the exchequer.

We learn, from private letters from Spain, that Mr. Munroe had left Madrid, on his return to London. The state of the negotiation concerning the Louisiana frontier was in train, but had not been finally adjusted—and it was supposed would be determined at Paris. *[Aurora.]*

**MURDER.**

**Huntingtown, Calvert county, Md. May 27th, 1805.**

On the 25th instant, an only daughter of a Mr. Ramsley, of this county, about nine or ten years old, was inhumanly murdered by a negro boy aged thirteen years. On being apprehended he confessed the deed, and stated the particulars. The child, he said, had come for water to a spring near to the place where he was at work, when he asked her for a drink; the girl, in her playfulness, threw some water in his face; on which the wretched unreflecting negro knocked her down with his hoe, and by repeated blows on the head mangled her skull in a manner indescribably shocking! He afterwards dragged her about eight or ten rods from the spring into a swampy copse of wood, where she was found the next morning by her afflicted father. The murderer is now in confinement in Prince-Frederick gaol. The boy is the property of a Mr. Brook.

**THE DROPSY CURED.**

A person who was prodigiously swelled with this disorder, put a large cupful of bohea tea into a teapot, steeped it, drank the liquor by degrees, and ate all the tea leaves, in the course of the forenoon. The same experiment was repeated in the afternoon, and for the two succeeding days. On the second day the water began to decrease by natural evacuations, and on the third day it was totally dissipated.

**RENNEL'S CAVE IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.**

(From the Rev. Mr. Warner's Second Walk.)

"Half way down hangs one who gathers Samphire."

"Though the cliff does not present to the eye so formidable a descent as the famous one at Dover, in the animated description of our great dramatic bard, yet it is sufficiently deep to excite our wonder at the hazardous practice which is very common amongst the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, at the proper season of the year. I mean the practice of gathering the *crithmum maritimum*, or rock samphire, which grows in great plenty along the ledges and down the perpendicular sides of the cliff. Shakespeare, you may recollect, alludes to this mode of livelihood, and calls it, as he well might, "a dreadful trade," for few avocations are attended with so much danger. The method is simply this: the samphire gatherer takes with him a stout rope, and an iron crow bar, and proceeds to the cliff. Fixing the latter firmly into the earth at the brow of the rock, and fastening the former with equal security to the bar, he takes the rope in his hand, and boldly drops over the head of the rock, lowering himself gradually till he reaches the crevices in which the samphire is found. Here he loads his basket or bag with the vegetable, and then ascends again to the top of the cliff by means of the rope. Carelessness or casualty, in a calling so perilous as this, will sometimes produce terrible accidents. One was related to us, which, though not terminating fatally, was so full of horror, that to use a vulgar, but very expressive phrase, it made our blood run cold.

"A few years since, one of these adventurers went alone to the spot we are speaking of, to follow his accustomed trade. He fixed his crow bar, attached the cord to it, and descended the face of the rock. In the course of a few minutes he reached a ledge, which, gradually retiring inwards, stood some feet within perpendicular, and over which the brow of the cliff beeted, consequently, in the same proportion. Buisily employed in gathering samphire, and attentive only to the object of profit, the rope suddenly dropped from his hand, and after a few oscillations, but all without his reach, became stationary at a distance of four or five feet from him. Nothing could exceed the horror of his situation; above was a rock of sixty or seventy feet in height, whose projecting brow would defy every attempt of his to ascend it, and prevent every effort of others to render him assistance. Below was a perpendicular descent of an hundred feet, terminated by ragged rocks, over which the furge was breaking with dreadful violence. Before him was the rope, his only hope of safety, his only means of return; but hanging at such a tantalizing distance, as baffled all expectation of his reaching it. Our adventurer was, fortunately, young, active, resolute; he therefore quickly determined what plan to adopt; collecting all his powers into one effort, and springing boldly from the ledge, he threw himself into the dreadful vacuum, and dashed at the suspended rope. The desperate exertion was successful; he caught the cord, and in a short time was once more at the top of the rock."

**PROPHECIES.**

To the Editor of the N. York M. Advertiser.

SIR;

According to the prediction of St. Cezaire, who in the year 1600 was bishop of Arles, in the province of Languedoc, great events were to take place between the years 1800 and 1809. Part of them have been already accomplished. He says, "There shall be war; a peace of short continuance; some partial events in both hemispheres; an almost general contention among the crowned heads; several scourges, as fire, shipwreck, earthquake, inundation, famine, plague, &c. God in his wrath will punish mankind, but will preserve his chosen to repeople the world. A new order of things will take place, and continue for a thousand years. Men will then relapse into a state of impiety, and become objects on whom the divine wrath will be poured out."

In the year 1796 a member of the Irish parliament predicted before the whole house many events which were to happen in Europe, spoke of the troubles which afterwards broke out in Ireland, and prophesied its preservation.

Miss Labrouche, who was born in the city of Li-bourne, in France, foretold the revolution, the re-establishment of religion, and the tranquillity which took place at the beginning of the present century.

Nostradamus, a French astrologer, who wrote in the year 1500, predicted the destruction of the altar and the throne. He says, in one of his prophecies, "Between the signs of the Virgin and the Balance shall come a chief to reign in France;" and we now witness its fulfillment. It is well known to every body that the constellation of the Virgin governs from the 22d August to the 22d September, on which day until the 22d October, it is succeeded by that of the Balance; and during this latter month Buonaparte (now emperor) arrived in France from Egypt. It appears to me that he is designated in the Apocalyptic and in the Visions of Daniel by the name of "the great Beast with ten horns, which shall destroy many kingdoms, and shall subdue the leopard." It is evident to me that he has been placed on the throne of France to execute the decrees of Heaven.

For new Advertisements, Poetry, &c. see last page.