

THEATRE.

THIS Evening, a grand romantic Drama, called THE CASTLE SPECTRE, with the Farce of LOVERS QUARRELS; or, LIKE MASTER LIKE MAN.

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.

According to authentic information, it was not certainly known at Paris on the 2d April last, when the bills in payment of claims covered by the Louisiana convention would be drawn, but the commencement of the draughts was expected to take place with very little delay. On this point, therefore the intelligence brought by the Aligator, as published in the New-York Gazette, is incorrect; and there is little room to doubt that it is so in some other points.

Nat. Intel.

Mr. Henry Preble (brother to commodore Preble) came passenger in the Paisley, and brings important dispatches for government, from our minister, Mr. Armstrong, at Paris.—N. Y. Rep.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

By the John Morgan, London papers to the first of May are received.

LONDON, April 25.

We have reason to believe that another expedition of considerable magnitude is about to be fitted out, upon the object of which it would be idle at present to speculate. The following ships have been ordered to be got ready immediately for foreign service:

Dreadnaught, Foudroyant, Barfleur, Windsor Castle, Ramilies, Tonnant, Warrior, Mars, Minotaur, Belierophone, Illustrious, and Colossus.

Sir Charles Middleton, bart. has been appointed to succeed Lord Melville as first Lord of the admiralty. Sir Charles being an officer of first rate talents, of great experience, and distinguished gallantry, his appointment to such an elevated situation cannot fail of affording very great satisfaction. He will be called to the House of Peers by the title of Lord Barnham, of Kent.

April 27.

Orders were last night sent off to Ireland, to stop for the present the sailing of the Cork fleet.

April 29.

The commons have directed a civil prosecution to be commenced against Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, for the profits of public monies entrusted to them.

April 30.

On Saturday we announced the important intelligence of Holkar having been defeated.—This victory was gained on the 13th Nov. last, by maj. gen. Frazier, in the neighbourhood of Deeg, a strong place in the enemy's possession. The enemy were posted behind ranges of batteries in succession for above two miles, from all of which they were successively driven.—Gen. Frazier was wounded in the leg, and was obliged to suffer amputation above the ankle. Happily he was in a very favourable way according to the last accounts.

On general Frazier being wounded, colonel Monfon took the command and finished the day.—The letter to the commander in chief gives a flattering account of the result. The enemy had 24 battalions, a considerable body of horse, and 160 pieces of cannon, of which our troops captured 87.

An attack was likewise made on the enemy's cavalry by general Lake, at nearly the same time. The dispatch of general Lake, with the particulars, had not arrived, so we are without details. Gen. Lake, however, appears to have obtained a considerable victory over Holkar. The marches in pursuit of the foe had been very rapid, being generally 22 miles a day.

In our letters from Deal yesterday, we stated the arrival in the Downs of the seven French gunboats captured by our Squadron off Boulogne, as mentioned in the Star of Thursday. It gives us much pleasure to be able now to state, that though our vessels received some damage from the batteries on shore, we had no men killed in the action, which lasted three hours, and but one wounded.

By the subjoined letter received this morning we learn, that besides the seven prizes taken by the Leda and her Squadron on Wednesday last, the Archer brig succeeded in capturing next morning, two more of the enemy's vessels, one of them commanded by commodore Nooy, Chef de Division.

In the above prizes our brave tars have captured part of the 51st and 91st demi brigades, with two of the members of Buonaparte's legion of honour.

May 1.

We have received Dutch papers to a late date, from the statements they give it would appear that great activity prevails in the ports of Holland, and the expedition against this country is again spoken of as an event that will shortly take place. Three ships of the line have been equipped and put in commission. A new 74 gun ship, named the Regulus, has been launched at L'Orient on the 13th instant.

NASSAU, (N. P.) May 17.

The Garland left Port-Royal on the 25th of April, in company with rear-admiral Cochrane, in the Northumberland, 74 guns, Galatea and Amelia frigates, to take their station off Barbadoes. May 2, fell in with admiral Dacres, with 7 sail of the line and 4 frigates off Cape Nicola Mole. On the 16th fell in with the Fairy sloop of war, who had boarded the Packet from Barbadoes to Jamaica, which gave information of 7 sail of the line, having got out of Rochefort, with the intention of joining the French Squadron to attack Jamaica, but were forced back by a British Squadron. Captain Cuthell parted company with the Jamaica fleet, of 162 sail, under convoy of the Desiree and Fairy, in lat. 25, long. 74.

The Desiree ran foul of one of the Convoy and cut her down to the wales, which carried the frigate's head and cut water away, and did other damage. Another of the convoy ran on shore on Long-Key, near Crooked-Island, and was seen with a signal of distress.

Captain Gordon, of the Racoon, in the Mona Passage, saw the French Squadron to the northward, and the Jamaica fleet to the southward, but fortunately were not detected by the French.

NEW-YORK, June 11.

French and Spanish Fleets in the West-Indies.

From various sources of information received here, it is probable that the French Squadron, which slipped out of Toulon, afterwards put into Cadiz, where they were reinforced by several Spanish ships of the line and frigates, and again sailed from thence, have arrived in the West-Indies.

Captain Fowler, of the brig Jane, arrived yesterday in 14 days from St. Croix, informs, that accounts had been received there from Grenada, brought by Mr. Cooper, a respectable resident at St. Croix, that seventeen sail of French line of battle ships, ten frigates, and other vessels, with twenty thousand troops on board, had arrived at Martinique from Cadiz; and that two or three days afterwards (about the 25th of May) this report was confirmed by captain Fairchild, of the brig James, of New-Haven, who arrived at St. Croix in 48 hours from Dominico, with this addition, that the day before his departure he saw four sail of the line and two transports pass Dominica, steering to the northward.

Captain Graham informs, that while he was getting under way from Tortola, the British sloop of war Curieux, capt. Younghusband, had come in from a cruise, made several signals and fired a number of guns, then sent his boat ashore to deliver some dispatches, after which the ship made sail. An alarm was immediately given, and the inhabitants were expecting martial law would be declared; and all the British merchant ships made all haste to get off—3 or 4 were under way before capt. G. got out of sight. Three or four days previous, an express had arrived there with intelligence of a large French fleet (from 16 to 17 sail of the line) being to windward of Tortola.

He also informs that a frigate had arrived at Barbadoes in 19 days from England, with news that admiral Nelson was on his way to the West-Indies.

BALTIMORE, June 13.

From Boston, June 7.

TOULON FLEET, &c.

We learn by captain Hewes, from Malaga, that letters had been received from Cadiz, announcing the junction of the Toulon fleet with that of Spain, at that place; and that the combined fleets, consisting of 18 ships of the line, 9 frigates, &c. sailed the next day after, joining under the orders of admiral Gravina. There were many conjectures as to the destination of the fleet. The most general was, that it would first proceed to Ferrol, to join 12 ships of war ready for sea at that place, and then sail for Ireland or Jamaica. A cutter had been sent from Gibraltar to admiral Nelson, who it was said missed the French fleet by being informed by a Swedish captain that he saw them steering towards Egypt. It was reported at Malaga, that a French army had commenced its march towards Portugal to enforce loans or subjugate that nation. It is remarkable healthy at Cadiz, Gibraltar and Malaga. Markets low. Flour from 12 to 14 dolls. and flow sales. Fish low at the Mediterranean ports in general. The new crop of wheat is forward and promises abundance.

June 15.

From the Philadelphia Gazette of the 13th instant.

THE COMBINED FLEETS.

Various accounts from different West-India islands concur in announcing the arrival at Martinique of the French and Spanish fleets. They do not however agree as to the precise number of ships of the line, frigates, troops, &c. By two arrivals at our lazaretto, on Wednesday afternoon, from St. Bartholomews, we are informed that the conjunct fleets amounted to twenty-one sail of the line. It was understood they put in there for the purpose of ascertaining the operations of the Rochefort Squadron, and to water; after which some momentous enterprize was to be attempted.

In addition to the above, we are just favoured with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman on board one of the schooners at the lazaretto, which is strongly corroborative of the numerous accounts which we have received.

"The account of the arrival of the French fleet at Martinique may be depended on: I had it from three different captains who arrived at Bartholomews, directly from there. They amounted to 22 sail of the line, and 6 frigates, having on board 15,000 land forces."

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at St. Kitts, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated St. Kitts, May 22.

"This moment (eleven o'clock, A. M.) the mail-boat brings positive accounts of the arrival of twenty-eight sail of French ships.—They say that nineteen are line of battle ships—a new fleet."

June 17.

IMPORTANT.

Captain Bunbury, of the ship Mary, came up last evening from Annapolis, has favoured us with the following intelligence:

June 13th, at 11 A. M. saw a sail a-head, standing towards us, under full sail, beat to quarters and prepared for action—at meridian spoke schooner Eliza Anne, captain Richard James, of and for East River, from Martinique, out 18 days, informed us the French fleet had arrived at Martinique and were bound to leeward. I immediately tacked to the northward and went on board the schooner in my boat for further information. Extract from the log book of the schooner Eliza Anne, capt. R. James, of East River, and Mr. John D. Jervis, supercargo. Fort Royal, Martinique. May 14th, captain on shore clearing out, at 5 P. M. a large fleet came in sight—orders were immediately given for no vessel to sail; the fleet came in which consisted of 18 sail of the line, (French and Spanish) 10 frigates, and 2 brigs of 22 guns each, and a number of prizes, amongst which was the British sloop of war Lion.

An embargo was immediately laid on and continued till the 26th. In the mean-time, all the sick were landed from the fleet.

They had likewise taken possession of Diamond Rock. The fleet was to sail the 28th, and by report of some of the officers, who dined in company with Mr. Jervis, they were bound to leeward, having on board 8,000 troops, and a quantity of heavy artillery. They likewise informed the captain and Mr. Jervis, that they intended to treat any Americans, trading to the island of St. Domingo, very severely—but how far that treatment would extend, was yet undetermined, as some were for hanging and some for other punishment, some punishment was certain. Spoke the above schooner 27 leagues S. E. from Cape Henry, 18 days out, wind S. S. E.—After extracting the above from the log book, and getting every other information, I thought it most prudent for the interest of the concerned, to return to the Chesapeake, as the risk, in my opinion, appeared too great for the lives and property on board. After getting the aforesaid intelligence, I immediately bore away for the Chesapeake, wind S. S. E.—at 8 P. M. took a pilot on board, the pilot boat Argo, in company.

June 18.

We have seen a letter from Plymouth, (says the Boston Gazette of Thursday last) which mentions the arrival there, on Saturday last, of a vessel in 52 days from Cadiz, the captain of which informs, that the Toulon fleet did not remain at Cadiz more than 24 hours; that being immediately joined by the Spanish fleet, they put to sea, and stood to the northward, supposed to be destined for Ferrol. He also informs that lord Nelson appeared off Cadiz 9 days after the sailing of the combined fleets.

Arrived, schooner Prudence, Glavary, 20 days from Galleon Bay, Martinique.

The French Squadron were still at Fort Royal on the 28th ult: where they had been for more than a week. They had not attempted any enterprize, nor were their intentions known when the Prudence sailed. The embargo was raised on the 25th ult. at St. Pierres and Fort Royal, and on the 27th at Trinity and Galleon Bay.

To the VOTERS of Anne-Arundel county and City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the promised support of many of my fellow-citizens, I am encouraged to offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of this county. Should I be honoured with your support on that occasion, you may rest assured, that every exertion on my part will be used to discharge the duties that will necessarily devolve on me with industry and fidelity. I am, Gentlemen, Your ob't. serv't.

JOSEPH M'CENEY.

April, 1805.

To the VOTERS of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

Gentlemen,

FOR the honour you once conferred on me, in making me your choice as sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and particularly for the zeal you manifested on that occasion, I offer you my warm and sincere thanks; having reason to hope that my official conduct, during three years, met your approbation, and that you have had no cause to regret your choice, I flatter myself that your confidence in me has not diminished. Presuming therefore on your future support, and being solicited by numerous friends, I take the liberty of declaring my intention to offer as a candidate at the next election for sheriff; should I be so happy as to obtain your suffrages, every effort of mine shall be used to discharge, with propriety, the various and important duties of that office. I remain, gentlemen, with every sentiment of respect, your humble servant.

JOHN WELCH.

Annapolis, September 18, 1804.