

SUPPLEMENT to the AMERICAN.

AMERICAN.
MAY 17, 1805.

NEW YORK, May 13.

Yesterday morning, the frigate John Adams, and three gun boats, sailed for the Mediterranean, with a fine breeze from W. N. W.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, now in the Havana to the Editors of this Gazette, dated April 30. "On Friday morning the 26th inst. at the hour of nine, Mr. Vincent Gray, the acting American Consul, was arrested in his house upon an order signed by the Intendant General of the Island; his papers both public and private seized and placed under seals; his Office closed and sealed; and his person conveyed to the Common prison of the City.

This measure was executed by six or seven of the officers of the Intendency, accompanied by a Lawyer and Public Notary. The whole object of their visit was not at once explained. The Lawyer stated that he came on the part of the Intendant to examine Mr. Gray respecting a vessel which had gone from this to another part of the island, and the captain of which, had departed without paying the duties. The Captain had also left some of his papers behind, one of which [a bill of sale,] was a certificate of Mr. Gray's in his official capacity; relating merely to its execution, but which the Vice-Counselor of the Intendant General (called Assessor) construed into a connivance at the Captain's delinquency!

As soon therefore as the foregoing examination was closed, which related solely to Mr. Gray's acknowledgment of the situation he held here, the officers announced their order to seize his papers, and which notwithstanding the remonstrances of Mr. Gray, they accordingly did—On finishing that, and not before, they announced their further orders to convey him to prison, which was also done.

In the foregoing proceedings, which occupied 2 or 3 hours, the officers prevented any person from entering or leaving the house of the Consul; and placed Mr. Morton the former Consul, now here on private business, and residing with Mr. Gray, also under arrest or confinement; and took his deposition as to his appointment of Mr. Gray, when he (Mr. M.) formerly left the island to return to America. They would not permit Mr. Morton to have any communication with the Governor, Intendant or any other person, until they were conveying Mr. Gray to prison, when they gave Mr. M. his liberty.

Mr. M. immediately repaired to the office with whom the affair originated, and stated to him the serious consequences which might ensue, not only to the American Commerce at this moment, but as compromising the future peace of the two countries; following this by an appeal to the Governor and Captain General of the island.

Those remonstrances, aided by the exertions of several private individuals of the place, among whom M. C. Fraser, and Mr. Chester were conspicuous. Mr. Gray was in the evening, about 9 o'clock restored to his personal liberty, having previously given security to await the issue of the suit upon which he had been arrested. The Governor declared that the affair had been without his knowledge and that he considered it as a violent and improper procedure on the part of the Intendant General; who also declared that he had signed the order, (as he does many papers presented to him by his Assessor or Counsellor without having examined or known its contents; and afterwards declared to Mr. G. that he would have the author of it punished. Notwithstanding all those declarations however, the seals remained upon Mr. G.'s office and papers until this moment of writing; causing thereby a total suspension of public business and imposing an absolute embargo upon many vessels whose papers are deposited in the consulate. How long this will continue it is impossible to say. The Governor is fearful of acknowledging his having received and still admitting a public resident; and the others are desirous of fixing it upon his excellency although all of them have occasionally communicated with Mr. Gray in his official capacity. The Governor last evening declared to

him and Mr. M. that he would this day bring the affair to some decision; Mr. G. having previously assured His Excellency that he would otherwise be obliged to abandon the affairs and papers of the United States, and dispatch a person with information thereof to our government.

A public dinner is this day to be given to Mr. Gray by the Americans, as a testimony of their respect for his character, and their sense of his public services.

A few days more will give a new and very different aspect to our affairs in this quarter.

MAY 3.

A public Dinner was given to Mr. Gray as above, attended by sixty American merchants and masters of vessels; an account of which will be sent to you. The embargo on the public papers still continues, excepting the registers of vessels, which have been surrendered; and of course all protection of property as it respects the Consular office is for the present at an end. What the final result will be God only knows.

Late News from London.

By the arrival last evening of the ship Union, from Liverpool, we have received London papers and Lloyd's lists to the 5th of April. Our extracts from them are interesting.

London, March 28.—The Catholic petition was yesterday presented to parliament by Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox; but did not, as was expected, give rise to any discussion. In the house of lords Lord Auckland expressed a hope that the subject would be completely, coolly, and dispassionately discussed; and Lord Hawkebury announced his determination to oppose the prayer of the petition.

In the house of commons Mr. Cartwright said, he had been always in hopes that it would not be brought forward as long as an insurmountable objection to it existed. They who presented it knew this insurmountable objection existed, and he was surprised therefore, that they should bring it forward. This proceeding could serve no other purpose than exciting a ferment and agitation in the public mind that ought to be avoided if possible.

The discussion of the petition in the house of commons was fixed for the 9th of May. No day has yet been fixed for its discussion in the lords.

We repeat the opinion we have more than once expressed, that the petition could not have been presented at a more unreasonable time; and we suggest one remark to the consideration of our readers, that compliance with the wishes of the Catholics must necessarily end in the repeal of the test and all the acts that affect Protestant dissenters.

Our first account, which some foreign advices inconsiderately contradicted, has been proved to be correct, and Bonaparte has added the title of King of Italy to that of Emperor of France. The Italian Consulta of State, and the deposition of the Italian republic, headed by the vice-president Melzi, proceeded in great state to the Thuilleries on the 18th, where Bonaparte received them seated on his throne, and surrounded by the Princes of his house, and the great officers of state.

M. Melzi then addressed him in a short speech, in which he pronounced a condemnation of the constitution which had been given to the Italian republic—a constitution which he considered as the mere creation and creature of circumstances too feeble to be permanent or respectable. He then read in Italian the resolutions passed by the Consulta, in which, after declaring the government of the Italian republic an hereditary monarchy, on the same principles as those which constitute the government of the French empire, they declare NAPOLEON BONAPARTE King of ITALY, and the throne hereditary in his direct and legitimate male descendants, natural or adoptive. They declare also that the crown of France in his person; and that no future emperor of France shall at the same time be king of Italy. At the same time whilst they give him the right of resigning the crown and naming his successor during his life-time, they express their opinion that he cannot make use of it without compromising the safety, integrity and independence of the state, so long as the French armies shall occupy the kingdom of Naples, the Russian armies Corsica, and the British Malta, and so long as the peninsula of Italy shall be

menaced with being made every moment the field of battle of the greatest powers in Europe.

Bonaparte, accepting the proffered crown with great willingness reminded the Consultants of the benefits he had conferred on them, and, acknowledging that the separation of the crowns of Italy and France might at present be fatal to the existence of the former, contented to keep the crown, till the moment should arrive in which he should be able to place it on a younger head, "who shall continue my work, and be ready to sacrifice his life to the happiness of the people, over whom Providence, the constitution, and my will shall have called him to reign."

Repeating from this mockery at the Thuilleries to his senate, Bonaparte was there harangued by M. Talleyrand, who, in much the same style as the Duke of Buckingham harangued Richard the III. enumerated the reasons and arguments that should induce his imperial majesty graciously to accept the Italian crown.

His Italian majesty is immediately to repair to Milan to be crowned, and to give a definitive constitution to his new kingdom.

Bonaparte has been created into a Prince of Italy, and our dear sister Eliza, Princess of Bolognia, has been invested with the sovereignty of it, but as a hel of France. The ostensible motive for the erection of this new power in the heart of Italy, is to favour the French government in the island of Iona, and to provision it when necessary.

London, April 5.

News is hourly expected respecting the Breit Fleet—a partial action has taken place between it and the Channel Fleet; for when the last accounts came away, the Windsor Castle, of 98 guns, the van ship, was actually engaged. Our Plymouth letter of the 3d inst. says, "The day letters have been received from the Channel Fleet, cruising off Breit, by which it appears that on Saturday last, the French fleet, consisting of 21 sail of the line, 5 of which were three deckers, besides several very heavy frigates, were lying at anchor in Bertheaume Road, near Breit, and that great hopes were entertained that an action would be brought on between the two fleets, as the British were at that time very near them; and when the account came away, the Windsor Castle, of 98 guns, which was the van ship of the fleet, was firing at the French ships from both sides. The wind was at that time strong westerly, so that if the French were, as usual, disposed to be very shy, they would endeavor to tuck again into Breit, as the wind favored such a purpose. We are hourly looking out for further accounts from them. The Iberonia, of 120 guns and the Ajax, of 80 guns, sailed from hence on Monday last and no doubt, have reinforced the Breit force."

The last Paris papers say that an attack is meditated against Gibraltar, in which case the Spaniards expect to be aided by a secret understanding with the Gibraltarians.

GOTTENBURGH, March 14.—Letters received from Lubeck to day, confirm the accounts brought by the last post, that French troops occupy all the villages round that city, and that not a wagon or cart with goods is permitted to come out of it. The object of this it is said, is to stop all English commodities. Great fears are entertained, that it is not the only one, but that contributions will also be demanded.

MARCH 29.—The Boulogne flotilla have again begun to venture into the outer roads. The day before yesterday about 150 of their gun boats and large prams made their appearance in the outer roads, where they practised some manoeuvres; but took especial care to keep under the protection of their batteries. There appear to be 2000 vessels of different sizes in Boulogne harbor.

DEAL, March 28.—L'Immortalite quitted her station lately at midnight, with sealed orders, and which orders were so sudden, that captain Owen was called out of bed, and the ships on the station ordered to supply him from their own stores with four months provision, and every other necessary. So much good speed was used on this occasion, that the L'Immortalite sailed at day break. The generally received opinion here is, that this frigate is ordered to cruise in the track of the homeward bound Spanish galleons.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 28.—This afternoon, at four o'clock, about 490 of the 20th Light Dragoons from Ipswich, embarked from this quay on board the transports lying in the river. We do not know where they are destined for; but they left their horses and appointments. The transports thus filled with troops will probably

fall down the river for Spithead to-morrow morning.

A letter has been received from an officer on board one of the frigates cruising off the Texel, which states, that they had boarded a vessel under Prussian colours, that left that place on the 17th inst., at which time the Dutch had six ships of 64 guns each, completely ready for sea, & that great exertions were used to equip the other vessels.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9.—The Wechabis are not yet entirely exterminated, nor is it probable that they soon will, while there are every where so many of their partisans. According to letters from Aleppo of the 5th of January, after a battle between them and the Pacha of Bagdad, on the Tigris, they again assembled in considerable numbers on the frontiers of Teak and Omour, upon which the Pacha of Bagdad and the Imaun of Mulcaat proceeded to Bassan to concert there a plan of operations against the insurgents. This meeting was not unknown to the latter, for as the Imaun was returning by sea, he was attacked by Wechabite sailors, and murdered, with fifty of his retinue. The death of this Imaun is the more to be lamented, as his successor has always shown himself a secret adherent of the Wechabites. In Rimini likewise, the banditti, who were dispersed, have found an opportunity to collect in a numerous body, and the Porte has received advice that they have burned and entirely destroyed the town of Heraclea, and a neighboring village. Orders have in consequence been sent to the Pacha of Adrianople, to take the most vigorous measures to exterminate this banditti, to enable him to effect which the Grand Vizier has sent to his assistance a considerable body of troops with artillery and cavalry.

The news of the progress of the Rochefort Squadron in the West Indies, reached London on the 2d of April.

NORRISTOWN (Pa) May 3.

On Tuesday, the 20th ult. about 11 o'clock, A. M. two Powder mills and two Dry-houles on Perkiomen, about one mile above Sunney town, the property of Mr. Daniel Smith, was blown up by accident. Three men were instantly killed one died a few days after, and nine or ten wounded; the lives of two of them are despaired of. There was at that time in the dry houles about 2100 pounds of fine flint powder, and a man engaged in packing. (Mr. Smith intending to send it to Philadelphia the next day,) besides a considerable quantity of unfinished in the mills. What makes this accident more particularly distressing is, that some of those who lost their lives by this accident, are men in indigent circumstances, and large families, one of which left a widow and ten small children.

From the Aurora.

The following extract from a late British paper, affords one among a thousand evidences of the real benefits, experienced by the English people from their boasted magna charta, independent judiciary, and stupendous government—such scenes would have been somewhat familiar in this country, had the real objects of federalism been attained:

"A terrible affair happened on Saturday at Weymouth—a press gang on a frigate lying in Portland roads, consisting of the cap and his lieutenant, the lieutenant, and 27 marines, and about as many sailors, came on shore at Portland castle, and proceeded to the first village, called Chiswellor.—They impressed Henry Wiggitt and Richard Way without interruption. The people of the island took the alarm, and fled to the village of Eason, which is situated about the centre of the island, where the people made a stand at the pond—the gang came up and the cap took a man by the collar—the man pulled back, on which the cap fired his pistol: at which signal the lieutenant of marines ordered his men to fire, which being done, three men fell dead, being all shot through the head—viz. Richard Flan, aged 42 years; Alexander Andrews, 47 years, and William Lang, 26 years, all married men, two of them quarry men, and one a blacksmith—One was shot through the thigh and a young woman in the back; the ball is still in her body, and little hopes are entertained of her recovery. Lang, the blacksmith, was at his shop door, and there fell dead."

The death of those innocent and industrious men was passed over with a simple coroner's verdict, and mock trial, but they were clad hoppers, their murder,

or the misery entailed on their wives or families, were not thought worthy of a second remark in the papers—while the irregular justice, inflicted on the French duke D'Enghien, who was attempting to revive another Coblenz association, and to spread civil war and all its attendant horrors through France, was thought sufficient cause by the British papers, for all Europe to unite in arms and renew the bloody scenes of the last ten years, for all the crowned despots once more to weigh themselves against the Gallic sword, risk their existence as monarchs, the revolutionizing of their kingdoms—and the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of their subjects.

Isaac Phillips & Co.

Have on hand, and offer for sale,
800 barrels No. 1, Boston Pork
50 do New York prime do
50 do do do
80 do Herring, packed in tight pork barrels, calculated for the late of France market, or for family use.

A quantity of excellent salt-petred HAMS, Fur, Whiskey, &c.
MAY 14 00/0t

For Sale.

THE subscribers have just received from New York,
20 hds sugar house molasses
10 do loaf sugar
On hand,
500 barrels prime pork
100 do do
Cogniac and Bordeaux brandy, West India rum, Holland gin,
Cannon Powder, Glazed and Rough, & Rifle
Rough and refined salt petre.
LORMAN & FULFORD.
MAY 9 00/2w

John J. Martin,

No. 42, NORTH CAY-STREET,
Has just received the following goods:
300 pieces first quality new pattern Madras handkerchiefs
300 do do muslin and ventilation handkerchiefs
30 do do sarsaks
The whole packed up in small packages suitable for the west India market
4000 pieces long blue nankeens
1 bale superfine French sedan cloth, blue and black
1 box French laces, chosen for the Spanish markets
200 cases old Bordeaux claret
100 boxes do 12 bottles each
A few dozen real Frontignan Muscat wine
200 bags green coffee
Which he offers for sale, at a moderate price, and on a liberal credit.
MAY 14 00/8t

NOTICE.

THIRTY hogsheads of Tobacco of the following descriptions inspected in the names of the following persons, are now in the Baltimore city warehouse, Fells-Point, the said hogsheads of tobacco having remained in the warehouse upwards of four years, the owners of which are unknown to the inspector, it will be sold to pay the warehouse charges & cost of advertisement unless the owners shall apply for the same within six months from the date hereof as the law directs.
FIRST QUALITY.

1798		Marks No. Gr. Fare Net.	
July 2	Capt John Abell	14 514 1260 209 1151	
1799			
March 1	John Barot	18 870 1057 719 938	
28	Isaac James	101 223 1135 123 1038	
Nov. 26	David Webber	07 975 732 94 658	
Dec. 20	J. Swearingen	31 76 980 115 255	
	Smith Slaughter	31 78 1022 101 921	
1800			
Jan. 13	Levin Laton	21 124 989 93 896	
May 7	Ths. Cantwell	18 219 2131 93 1038	
June 6	J. Christopher	10 042 1131 93 1038	
10	Chs. Davidson	13 731 887 93 795	
12	Richard Willis	17 1174 90 1024	
24	Darius Dorsey	00 30 1030 105 925	
August 7	Thomas Hays	14 476 1334 109 1038	
8	Jos. Salvarance	14 484 763 97 660	
19	James Salvarance	15 157 842 94 750	
30	Jno. Richardson	17 174 1021 114 912	
Oct. 31	Allen Hanks	14 759 1142 100 1024	
Dec. 5	Elijah Gray	11 100 1102 104 1038	
8	John Evans	11 81 954 94 660	
23	M. Dawson	11 69 1164 100 1024	
1801			
Jan. 14	Wm. Norfolk	14 028 983 93 896	
March 13	H. Davis	11 729 1164 104 1024	
14	Wm. Eason	14 718 830 93 795	
SECOND QUALITY.			
1799			
Dec. 18	Benj Dorsey	20 712 1060 101 925	
	Philip Dorsey	20 712 1060 101 925	
1800			
Dec. 9	Thomas Alvin	101 1011 105 976	
	18 John, (no other name)	11 549 1046 106 660	
1801			
Feb. 4	James Hays	11 933 948 93 896	
	And one marked with 410 on weight.		
	NICHOLAS RIDGELY, Inspector.		
	April 1.		