SUPPLEMENT *to the* AMERICAN.

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1805.

From Paris papers received at the Office of the American.

PARIS, March 18.

The extraordinary audience which the Emperor was to have given to the Vice-President and the members of the Consulta of the Italian Republic, took place yesterday with a magnificence worthy of its object. Its results are looked for with impatience, in the communications which His Majesty is to make to day to the Senate Politicians have long agreed upon the necessity of giving a solid Government to the Italian Republic. It belongs only to the founder of that state, to complete this immortal work The wishes which the Italian People must form, are unequivocal; they must aspire to such a state of things, as that their country may no longer be so unfortunate as to be the pretext of wars, and the field of battle of the neighbouring Powers. All Europe has to wish for any establishment which may tend to consolidate Union among the great powers; which may do away all motive of division, which, in short, may render war impossible. This advantage is more real for nations, than the addition of provinces.

March 20

The creation of the Kingdom of Italy will hold a high rank among the great events which recommend the century lately ended and the one just beginning, to the impartiality of history and to the instruction of Posterity. Not one of the states which composed civilized Europe during the seventeenth century, is in the rank which it then occupied. Some empires have increased, others have lost part of their military vigor and of their population; whole kingdoms have disappeared from off the political stage, others again have arisen to the highest pitch of influence and splendor by distant conquests & an extraordinary developement of their maritime power; and after a century of convulsions and changes, Europe finds itself placed in a state perhaps more favourable to the security of its laws, than it was in even after the treaty of Westphalia. Never did a more noble or more fertile subject present itself to the pen of an able writer. The history of this age bears no manner of resemblance to the ages which have preceded it. Other interests, other personages, other motives and other means give it a particular character. The fate of Italy must occupy a corner of the picture History will find in the speeches delivered upon this occasion by H. M. the Emperor, the Vice President of the Italian Republic, and the Ministes for Foreign affairs of the French Emperor, solid reasons and important revelations

If, setting aside all prejudice and all personal animosities, men lay open the pages of history and weigh the interests of Nations, they will be convinced that the erection of the Kingdom of Italy, considered with regard to Italy, to France, and to Europe, is in the great and permanent interest of the great family; that it is the most happy *dénouement* of a great Tragedy, the end of which was generally dreaded.

One single word might put the question to rest and answer all objections; to wit, that France might have kept Italy, and that Italy had a right to give itself a government. Since the invasion of the barbarous hordes, Italy has been seen without astonishment to pass under the dominion of those who conquered it. The Lombards, Charlemague, the Othons, Lewis XII, Francis I, Charles V, possessed it by turns; the House of Austria & Spain established Sovereigns in it; and the one of all its conquerors who had the greatest right must then alone be excepted! No, without doubt; victory might suffice him with no other right, and history would consecrate it, as it has done with all the others. But this right the most brilliant of the greatest Monarch, is the least of those which legitimate the accession of Napoleon. The wish of the Italians, is that upon which he sets the highest value, and which in reality gives a peculiar lustre to his elevation. It is the wish of an independent people exercising the right of choosing their sovereign in the very forms of their constitution. This wish cannot possibly be looked upon as the effect of the violence of a faction or of a revolution in the State. It is the completion, the guarantee, and the organisation of their independence. The term adopted, resolves the problem of Italy, considered as an independent power and as attached to the fortune of France. It has for its first King, him who gave it its political existence and who is best able to defend it. Gratitude and interest are here admirably blended; and as soon as the foreign powers choose Italy will see its new constitution founded in an unshakeable manner.

It matters little who the person be who shall be called upon after Napoleon to begin this Royal Dynasty! A monarch called to govern a people becomes their father; he has no longer any other family. It suffices for the happiness of the Italians, that they be independent; several states of Europe afford similar examples, and the people who flatter themselves the most upon their independence and prosperity, the English, enjoy it under the government of a foreign House, to which it is not indebted for so much as Italy owes to the race of Napoleon!

It would be superfluous to dwell upon the reasons which France has to allege in her favour. More moderate than the other powers, she has retained of her conquests only what was essential to her safety; and in this sense it may be said, that all the nations of the Continent had the same interest as herself to see her keep military positions sufficiently respectable to take from whatever power should still wish to attack her, even the very hope of re-commencing a war with success, and of replunging all Europe in the convulsions of social anarchy.

Superficial minds will wonder that such a resolution should be taken, when oscillations appear in the political thermometer, when the horizon seems to lower, when it would appear that the least shock must determine the explosion. These people are ignorant of the Empire which courage ever has over weakness, and which French loyalty has often obtained over the crafty policy of the English cabinet. If it be advantageous for a monarch to force his enemies, or those who should be misled to become so, to explain themselves clearly, and to reduce to the most simple state, questions which they wish designedly to complicate, the great event that occupies us is irrevocably judged. The energetic will of the EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH has brought the question to a single point of view. Europe will shortly know what is the real object of it, who are the true ambitious, and who are the enemies of its tranquility. The masks are pulled off; it is now necessary to act openly. It is a vast treaty of peace publicly negotiated in a single word. It is a narrower and more decisive circle than that of Amiens. France has infinitely better reasons for defending Italy, than England can advance for retaining Malta, or than Russia can show for governing the Seven Islands; and nevertheless she renounces the advantage of this protection, as soon as England and Russia shall be willing to execute the full tenor of the treaties, as soon as they shall no longer menace powers whose independence and integrity it is the interest and, no doubt, the will of France to preserve [*Argus.*

From Lewis's Comic Sketches.

Although performers neglecting the study of their profession, deserve reprehension, yet, I must exempt such from censure as have been neglectful from their endeavors proving unsuccessful. In this situation was the late facetious George Alexander Stevens, at Lynn, in Norfolk. Having played there several nights to empty benches, he neglected to study the part of Lorenzo, in the Merchant of Venice, which he had to perform before the company left town. He however, bustled through it tolerably well, until he came to the last act, where he should have said to Jessica:—

"In such a night as this, Leander swam the Hellespont and braved the winds and waves for Hero's sake." &c.

Instead of which he began thus;

"Oh Jessica! in such a night as this, the—man—swam over the water—and he div'd and he duck'd—and he duck'd and he div'd—till he got to the other side—and—there, you know, he met with his—sweetheart—and there, Jessica, you know they met each other."

This was intolerable! The audience perceiving the cause, expressed their disapprobation by a general hiss from every part of the Theatre.

Stevens, greatly irritated by this, resolved to quit the town, as he termed it, in a blaze! *He* took, therefore, Jessica by the hand, and leading her forward addressed the audience thus:

"*O Jessica! in such a night as this, we came to town,*
And since that night we've touch'd but half a crown;
Let you and I then, bid those folks good night,
For if we longer stay' they'll starve us quite;
Damn me!"

The Farmer.

The death of cattle, which often happens in consequence of eating too freely of fresh clover, may be prevented by giving them, by means of a bottle or horn, a large handful of common salt dissolved in a pint of water—

Or, *which is perhaps better:*

Mix three gills sweet oil with one pound melted butter, to be given as above directed—If this does not produce the desired effect in less than half an hour, repeat the same quantity—walk the cow gently about during the time.

This is a certain specific if given soon after the animal begins to swell.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Schr. Edward, Dolf, Guadaloupe

CLEARED,

Ship America Smith, Amsterdam
Schr. Fanny, Galbreath, S. Thomas
Vigilant, Jenckes, St. Barts
Caroline, Hillman, West-Indies

From BRYDEN's MARINE LIST.

May 23.

The ship Henrietta, Jones, of this port, was at Batavia 18th December, to sail in 4 or 5 days for Muscat.

Arrived, brig Neutrality, West, from Boston—sundries.

Also, sch'r Comfort, Drummond, 6 days from Charleston.

Newburyport, April 17.

Arrived, sch'r Sally, Nichols, Guadaloupe; sch'r Polly, Bartlet, Martinique; brig George Washington, Edes, Guadaloupe.

Cleared, brig Nymph, Foster, Guadaloupe.

Also, brig Sally, Ruffi, from Guadaloupe, via Tortola, carried in for adjudication.

Arrived yesterday at Cape Ann, sch'r Alert, Herrick, 13 days from Havanna; sailed in co. with captain Barber, for New York; brig Lyon, for do captain Sabins and Higgins, for Philadelphia, and several others.—Left, to sail next day, brig Palina, Williams, and schooner Eunice, ——, for Boston; brig Mahala Windsor, Kimball, arrived 1st of May.—Spoke, May 8, lat. 38, 19, long. 79, 30, and was boarded by an English ship, of 18 guns, having under her convoy two ships and a brig. May 11, lat. 36, 40, long. 12, brig Commerce, from Rotterdam, for Alexandria May 12, lat. 33, 30. long. 70, 38. ship Hannah, for Philadelphia.

The following minutes captain Herrick handed us—"I was detained 5 days after I was ready for sea, in consequence of my papers being detained in the American consul's office, with about 20 sail more, under the same detention; the reason of which was, Mr. Gray was arrested, imprisoned and his office sealed, the 26th April, but was liberated the next day, his office, however, still sealed and continued so, till the 1st of May, when it was opened, and his public and private departments overhauled and scrutinized. Mr. Gray still holds himself as prisoner, but will shortly return to the United States, and make representation of the conduct of the government of Cuba towards the United States; and likewise protest against that government—the detension of so many vessels, and the immense property there, cannot be a trifling damage."

New-York, May 21.

Arrived since our last.

Ship Aurora, Fairchild, 9 days from Havanna.

Brig Fayoso, Woffendale, 14 days from Havanna.

Schooner John and William, Smith, in 5 days from Wilmington N. C.

Schooner Republican, Briggs, in 9 days from St. Martin's. Saw a schr. on shore to the southward of Barnegat, with both masts standing.

Schooner Esther, Fulford, in 4 days from Newbern.

Schooner Dorothy, Edwards, in 6 days from Baltimore.

Schooner Venelia, Bennett, 12 days from St. Anns, Martinique. Left brig ——, Peck, of Portland the only American there.

Sloop Little Rebecca, Carr, of Rhode Island, in 21 days from Montego, (Jam.) The brig Sally, Chase, from Montego Bay for Providence, was captured by a French privateer, on the 6th of April, & carried into Cuba, were the capt. & crew were landed in a small boat, and arrived at Jamaica on the 29th April. On the 30th April Captain Carr was boarded by a French privateer and detained from 11 P. M. to 7 A. M. and plundered the captain of his watch, wearing apparel, cabin stores, &c. May 5, lat. 21, 7, long. 83, 50, spoke the brig Fame, 8 days from Kingston, (Jam.) for Beaufort, (N. C.) May 8, lat. 23, 26, long. 83, 40, spoke the schooner Rover, of Portland, 9 days from Kingston, (Jam.) for Boston. May 12, lat. 24, 39, longitude. 81, 24, spoke the brig Active, Dean, of Newburyport, 16 days from Kingston, (Jam.) for Savannah—sailed in co with ship Ocean of Norfolk; schooner Nymph, for Boston.

Sloop Sisters, Johnson, in 4 days from Norfolk.

British sloop Henry Robinson, in 9 days from Bermuda. The ship Manhattan, Lasher, was to sail for New York as soon as the bottom of the ship was examined. The brig Hope and a Spanish prize brig were to sail for New York in 10 days.—Passenger, David Coan, of Guilford.

Schooner Superior, Swaine, from North Carolina, By her we learn that the brig Victory, of Philadelphia from Havanna for New York, is lost at Cape Hatteras, part of the cargo saved.

At quarintine the brig Betsey, Charleston, last from Havanna.

Cleared, ship James, Pinkham, Antwerp; Pennsylvania, Steel, Nantz; brig Eliza, Pendleton, Barbadoes,

Norfolk, May 16.

Arrived, sloop George, T. Read, 20 days from Honduras, & 10 from Havanna. On the 19th April, Cape Antonio bearing east, distance 2 miles, was brought to and boarded by the French privateer Eugene, commanded by Joseph Sires, and owned as is said in Havanna and New Orleans. Captain Read was ordered to take his papers on board the privateer; from which five or six musket shots were afterwards discharged at the sloop, which was ordered to come to anchor under Cape Antonio. While at anchor, the commander presented his sword to the breast of captain Read, and threatened him with instant death unless he signed a paper declaring the George to be a British vessel, and gave his draft upon Mr. Granberry, her owner in Norfolk, for 4000 dollars, the sum which they chose to demand as the ransom of the vessel and cargo, which captain R. was obliged to comply with. After this was done, the boats of the privateer were sent on board with orders to plunder. They took away a negro boy named Dick, belonging to Mr. Granberry, about 150 lbs of spunyarn, a quoil of rope, haulyards, fishing tackle, a quantity of pork, beef, bread, sugar, &c. books, medicines, and wearing apparel; in short every thing they could with convenience take from the sloop. They put on board her, captain James Newell, and seven seamen, of the ship Benjamin, of New York, lately captured. Being destitute of provisions and water, captain R. put into Havanna for supplies, where he arrived the 22d April, and made protest before the American consul.——The privateer had captured a schooner belonging to Norfolk, laden with coffee, from Port au Prince.—Left brig Fame, Dogget, to sail for this port in 2 days.

Captain R. says, that a report was current at the Havanna, of a British sloop of war in chace of two French privateers having struck on the Colaradoes, when the privateers ran along side, boarded and captured the sloop of war.

Brig Eliza, Brown, 49 days from Antwerp, bound to City Point.—May 1, lat. 29, 30, long. 21. 30, spoke brig Argo, from Boston, for Surinam, out 14 days.—3d, lat. 29, 33, long. 56, 30, fell in with a dismasted schooner, no one on board; pumped her out in three hours; found her to be the Eliza, of Harwich—took her in tow six days; got up jury masts; put on board a mate and two men, with 40 days provisions; parted with her on the 10th, in lat. 33, 30, long. 70, 30, and ordered her for Norfolk—6th, lat. 31, 30, long. 64, 30, spoke brig Pope, of and from Philadelphia, 15 days, for Saint Thomas—11th lat 34, long. 74, 30, spoke gun boats No. 8 and 9, from Charleston, bound to the Mediterranean.

Brig Virginia, Hill, 60 days from Marseilles.

Brig Martha Bland, Wyville, from Liverpool, went up James River yesterday.

PROPOSALS

BY JACOB D. DIETRICK, Bookseller,
HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND,

For publishing by subscription, the following work for which he has obtained a copy right.

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, TO WIT:

Be it remembered, That on the twelfth day, March in the twenty ninth year of the independence of the United States of America, Jacob D. Dietrick, of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following, to wit:

"THE NEW
AMERICAN CLERK'S MAGAZINE,
AND
COMPLETE PRACTICAL CONVEYANCER;

Containing the most useful and necessary precedents in conveyancing, as settled and approved by the most eminent conveyancers; with occasional notes and references to the laws, &c. with a variety of other useful instruments of writing:

The whole of which are adapted to the use of the Citizens of the United States, and more particularly to those of the State of Maryland; under the following heads, viz.

Acquittances, acknowledgments, affreightment, affidavits, agreements, annuity, apprentices, administration, assignments, awards, bargains of sale, bills of sale, bonds, bottomry, contracts, conditions, covenants, composition, copartners, deeds, distresses, exchanges, feoffments, gifts, grants, indentures, leases, letters of attorney, letters of licence, mortgages, obligations, oaths, partitions, petitions, promissory notes, receipts, releases, revocations, sales, surrenders, settlements, wills, &c. &c.

With necessary instructions to the justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners and constables, and of matters which relate to the duties of executors and administrators in the settlement of the estate of deceased persons; also, of guardians, &c.

The whole selected from the laws, & draughts of actual practice.

BY A GENTLEMAN OF THE BAR."

In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, intitled, "an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors & proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

PHILIP MOORE, Clk. D. C. Md.

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No book could be offered, which stands in less need of encomium and recommendation.—The want of such a book as "*The New American Clerk's Magazine, and Complete Practical Conveyancer*" has been long and generally complained of, and is in numerable instances severely felt, by the people of the State of Maryland in particular.

With a view of facilitating the communication of information, necessary to the interest and happiness of the people, the above work was undertaken, and it is believed, has been executed in a manner that must be extensively useful; it is in considerable forwardness, & will be published in the course of this summer.

CONDITIONS;

1. It shall be neatly and correctly printed in a handsome duodecimo volume, on excellent paper, and an elegant new type.
2. It will contain between three and four hundred pages.
3. It shall be elegantly bound and lettered.
4. The price to subscribers shall be one dollar and twenty five cents, payable on delivery of the work.
5. Those who subscribe for, or obtain ten subscriptions, and account for the money, shall be entitled to one copy for their trouble.

☞ Subscriptions received by the publisher, and the different gentlemen who hold subscription papers. Also at this office.

may 17 2aw

James Biscoe,

No. 21, Calvert-street.

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HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF

Hardware, Cutlery,

BRASS & JAPANNED WARES,

Spades and Shovels
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Frying Pans and Sad Irons
Brass and Iron Wire, No. 1 to 25
On hand from former importations,
Waldron's prime Grass & Cradling Scythes
Bramole Scythes and Sickles
Broad and Narrow Hoes
London and Bristol Pewter

And daily expects a complete assortment of fine and coarse, twine and sewing TWINE, all of which will be sold low, for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.

may 14 d