AMERICAN,
AND
Baltimore Gazette

Daily 7, and Gazette 5 dollars per annum.

BY PECHIN & FRAILEY.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1805.

Charles C. Egerton,
St. Paul's street, has for sale,
4000 COFFEE BAGS,
Also, received for the ship Diana, from Bordeaux,
50 M. CLARET, and
2 pipes BRANDY.
May 21 d

Calhoun & Lammot,
No. 132 1-2, BALTIMORE-STREET,
Immediately opposite the Globe Inn,
HAVE imported and offer for sale a handsome assortment of
British and German Goods.
May 9 d1eodtf

Geo. Price & Co.
226, Market street,
HAVE received by the different arrivals from London and Liverpool, an assortment of
Spring Goods.
may 16 eo6t2aw4t

John A. Guenet,
Offers for Sale,
4000 pieces blue and yellow, long and short nankeens } entitled to drawback
400 cases Bordeaux Claret, of a superior quality }
150 hogsheads Jamaica Rum
May 21 eo8t

Galt & Thomas,
HAVE imported in the Diana and Fame, from Liverpool,
THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE.
may 14 d6teo

The subscriber
Offers for sale, at his Manufactory, in Harrison street,
7000 pounds Felt Wool
1000 do Roram do
100 do Spinning do
200 dozen Tanned Sides
GEORGE MILTENBERGER.
May 23 eo

Henry Howard,
WOOLLEN DRAPER,
Men's Mercer and Tailor,
No. 1, Lemmon-street.
N. B. Received the newest fashions, and a variety of other fashionable goods, suitable for the season.
May 23 eo1t

NOTICE.
HAVING taken Mr. WILLIAM H. WINSTANDLEY into partnership, the business will in future be carried on under the firm of
Wellmore & Winstandley.
P. G. WELLMORE.
May 9 eo1m

TURNIP SEED.
JUST received per ship Friendship from London, a small quantity of the best Norfolk, Summer and York Turnip seed, which will be disposed of upon reasonable terms on application to PHILIP P. FOKER.
No. 9, Water street.
A small quantity of excellent CABBAGE seed, may also be had if speedy application is made as above.
May 18 d3t

Union Bank of Maryland,
6th May, 1805.
NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at William Evan's tavern, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the first day of July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon.
By order of the board of directors,
R. HIGINBOTHOM, Cashier.
N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.
☞ The editors of the Easton Star; the Frederick-town Herald, and of the Elizabeth-town Gazette are requested to publish the above once a week sixtimes and forward their accounts.
May 7 eo1ly

Public sale,
BY order of the orphans' court of Baltimore county, will be exposed to Public Sale, *for cash*, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 10 o'clock, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and all the other personal property of William Russell, deceased, at his late dwelling in Bank street, by
JOHN TAGART, adm'r.
N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, or before the 1st day of August next.
J. T.
may 27 d6t

Take Notice.
On SATURDAY NEXT, the 1st of June at half past 12 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be sold by auction,
TWO brick HOUSES and LOTS, the property of the subscriber, situate on upper Water-street and Public alley. First will be exposed the house in which he now resides, in Public-alley, and immediately after, if the purchaser inclines, the other House and Lot, corner of Water street and Public-alley.
The whole together would make an excellent situation for any business, having three fronts, viz. 46 feet on Public-alley, 49 feet on Water street, and 25 feet on Duke-alley.
Any person wishing to purchase may view the premises, on application to the subscriber, any time previous to the sale.
WILLIAM TILYARD.
may 29 d4t

NEW-YORK, May 27,

George Hammeken, Esq. and brother, who, we are informed is appointed by the King of Denmark, Consul for the Eastern States, came passengers in the ship Lydia capt. Tredwell, from Copenhagen. We are also informed that Mr. J. F. Eckhart, formerly Vice Consul at Philadelphia, is appointed by his Danish Majesty, Consul for the Middle States.

By the politeness of capt. Brown of the brig Panther, the editors of the New York Gazette have been put in possession of Kingston (Jam.) papers to the 2d inst.—which completely do away the various rumors of an attack upon Jamaica by the Toulon fleet.

We have received by the Argo, Montego Bay papers to the 4th instant from which we have given interesting marine intelligence. The Chronicle of the 4th mentions, that orders had been received there from the British government, to allow lumber and provisions to be imported into the different islands in American vessels whenever it was thought expedient. The passengers who went in the brig Twins, from N. York, had arrived at Falmouth from Barcelona, in a schooner which they had chartered. [Gaz.

By the Panther and Argo, arrived yesterday, we have received Kingston papers to the 5th inst. A few days previous to the sailing of the Panther, from Kingston, admiral Dacres, with six sail of the line left Port Royal in search of the French fleet. Off the Coloradoes, capt. B. was boarded by a French privateer who robbed the captain and passengers of their cloaths and every thing valuable on board, treating them in the most insulting manner. The *Reynard* sloop of war had arrived from a cruise, in which she had fallen in with a French privateer (late the Lily sloop of war) which she sunk after a sharp action—Half of the crew of the privateer perished.

KINGSTON, (J.) April 23.

Yesterday arrived the schr. Sukey, Smith, from Philadelphia in 22 days, who communications that on Monday last at 12 o'clock, A. M. when in company with the schooner Friend, captain Grant of Charleston, she was boarded off Don. Maria by a French felucca privateer, called the Bonette, who plundered her of every article, and afterwards took possession of the Friend, the captain and crew of which were put on board the Sukey, and are arrived here.

April 25.

Yesterday morning rear admiral Cochrane, in his majesty's ship Northumberland of 74 guns, capt. Foote, accompanied by the Amelia and Galatea frigates, and sloop Vigilant, sailed from Port Royal to take the naval command on the windward island station.

MONTEGO BAY, May 4.

Wednesday arrived at Falmouth the Ranger, Forrester, from New York, in 35 days. Last Saturday, off Cape Nicholas Mole, the Ranger was boarded by a large French felucca privateer, mounting two six pounders on a side with a long 18 pounder, a bulldog, and 24 swivels, and had 120 men, all or chiefly Europeans, and two boats; she was commanded by Richmond of Philadelphia, a British subject, and "Michael Cooley" on her quarter-boards. She flewed a British blue ensign, over a weather beaten, and a pendant with St. George's cross, and a red cross underneath. She captured a British brig of 16 guns and 12 men that morning, and sent here to St. Domingo.

The same day arrived here the ship New York, Douglass, from New York, in 31 days. On the 24 inst. off Turks island, the New York was hailed and detained five hours by a small war privateer, with one carriage gun, manned by a banditti of French, Spaniards, English and people of colour, with fire arms, some of which said they belonged to St. Domingo, and others to Guadaloupe. They plundered the ship of fowls, fresh bread, cordials, and other sea stores; also, part of the poultry, and broke open several letters. The evening before they had boarded and plundered a ship from Norfolk bound to the island, and an American schr. bound from Antigua to Turk's Island.

The brig Brandywine Miller, O'Connor, from New York, is arrived at Savannah la Mar; and the schr. Polly, Ancell, from Edenton at Falmouth.

FROM EUROPE.—The ship Hardware Matlock, arrived at this port last evening from Liverpool, and brings London papers to the 12th of April four days later than before received. These papers contain no news of importance. We learn from an intelligent passenger that hopes were entertained of a powerful and effective cooperation in the south of Europe against France—that an important negociation was then pending between Russia and England which men of extensive information, supposed would terminate in hostility to the Gallic Emperor—that information had been received in England of the depredations committed in the West Indies by the French squadron—that the Brest fleet had not yet sailed, but that they were in complete readiness for sea, and were watching an opportunity to escape—that Lord Melville had been dismissed from the Admiralty, and that an expedition was fitting out the destination of which was to every one's own. Notwithstanding these speculations, and various rumours which were afloat, nothing of an certainty could be calculated upon; and although every preparation was making for prosecuting a vigorous warfare, the powers of Europe, by a happy coincidence of circumstances, ere this, may be enjoying the blessings of peace.

By the ship Hardware, capt. Matlack, in 39 days from Liverpool, the editors of the New York Gazette, have received London papers to the 13th of April. The most prominent article is that of the resignation of lord Melville as treasurer of the navy, on account of being charged by the house of commons of having made an improper use of the public money.

The secret expedition had not yet sailed.

LONDON, April 10.

We last night received Paris papers to the 3d, and a Dutch paper of the 6th inst. The naval preparations carrying on in the ports of Spain are studiously represented, in the French papers, as being immense; and the squadron fitting out in Cadiz will, it is said, be very soon able to cope with that of Admiral Orde. We are, however, rather apprehensive that some time will elapse before they will give the gallant admiral an opportunity of making the experiment.

We received late last night Paris papers to the 4th, and Dutch to the 7th. They confirm the intelligence we communicated a day or two ago of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz being ready for sea; its force is stated to be twelve sail of the line, and two or three frigates; it is now in the outer road of Cadiz. The activity of preparations at Toulon has induced a belief that the fleet will again, if has not already, put to sea. Admiral Cochrane's being off the Tagus, is mentioned in an article from Lisbon of the 6th.

A paper printed at Lemberg asserts, that a large Russian army is assembling in Volhynia, and that Russia and Sweden have agreed for a subsidy of five millions, to place 35,000 men at the disposal of this country. A great Russian army is to be sent to the Mediterranean. Rumor has swelled the amount to 18,000 men. With these we may say, with confidence, that all the accounts of unfavorable advices have been received from Petersburgh, are unfounded; they are far otherwise. It is said now, too that the politics of the cabinet of Vienna have undergone a change favorable to this country—it would be surprising, after the events that have recently occurred, if they had not.

The French papers are unacquainted with the events that have taken place in the West Indies.

Mr. Canning yesterday morning intimated to Mr. Tierney that he could no longer permit him to hold the place of paymaster of the navy. At the same time Mr. Tierney had tendered his resignation.

April 11.

Price of stocks this day at one o'clock. Consols for money, 56 ¼ - for May 58 1-2 8—Omnium 3 1-4 1-2.

Last night, in the House of commons, Mr. Whitbread followed up the resolutions of Monday, with moving an address to his Majesty, for the Lord Melville from all places of trust and emolument which he held during the pleasure of the crown.

Many Gentlemen, however, who supported the resolutions voted on Monday, were of opinion, and probably a majority of the public will entertain the same sentiment, that enough had been done to satisfy the House; and that the long and meritorious services which the public had received from Lord Melville should be followed with all weight, and nothing be done which could bear the complexion of rancour, vindictiveness, or party spirit.

After long debate the motion was withdrawn, and the House voted that the resolution of Monday should be laid before his majesty, and that the same should be carried up by the whole house; and it was also agreed that there should be no adjournment until this communication had been made.

Mr. Whitbread then gave notice, that after the holidays he would move, that instruction be given to the Attorney General to prosecute Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, to make them account for their improper intermixtures of the public money.

Tuesday Mr. Pitt waited on his majesty at Windsor, to communicate the important result of the question in the house of commons, and in consequence the roof to tender Lord Viscount Melville's resignation. It was graciously received, and it is immagined that Mr. Pitt, in his present extremity, will recommend even Lord Castlereagh to the situation. Nothing, however, was settled last night. Mr. Yorke is mentioned as likely to come into office.

April 12—The Speaker left the House of Commons in state a little before 4 o'clock. Upon being introduced to the king, who was seated on the throne; he informed his majesty, that by the command of the house of commons, he was to present to his majesty the resolutions of that house. He then read them aloud and presented them to his majesty, who returned a most gracious answer—in which he thanked the commons for their care and attention to the public interest, and expressed himself to be fully sensible of the importance of the resolutions which they had presented to him. The Speaker and members then withdrew. The house of commons had previously adjourned for a fortnight.

If the house rose on Tuesday in consequence of the debate on the preceding day which in the opinion of the speculators justified a belief that the opposition would immediately come into power, and make overtures of peace to Bonaparte, it was natural to suppose, that they would experience a depression yesterday, in consequence of the debate of Wednesday, which rendered it impossible any longer to entertain such a belief. They did experience a depression, which some attempted to attribute to the bad news received from the West Indies. No bad news was received from that quarter, nor from any other part of the world.

American.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1805.

The following Baltimore vessels were left at St. Pierre's, (Mart.) on the 20th April:—Schrs. Prudence, Glover, just arrived; Lydia, to sail in 10 days, and Cordelia, Travers, just arrived.

Captain Young, of the British sloop Experiment, (arrived at New York) off Bermuda, fell in with the brig Jane and Eliza, of this port, loaded with flour, deserted, and towed her into Bermuda.

The brig Sally, capt. Chase, of Rhode-Island was captured on the 1st April, by a French privateer as she was going from Fayal (Jam.) to Montego Bay to clear for Wilmington—capt. Chase came passenger in the brig Ann.

Capt. Knight, of the schr. Jane, arrived in Boston May 13 in 42 days, lat. 38. 30, spoke to Jos. Gardner 8 days from the Grand Banks bound to Marblehead, having on board ten of the crew and passengers, taken from the long boat of the ship Jupiter.

From the CHARLESTON COURIER of the 17th inst.

The following has been communicated by a gentleman of the first respectability at Havanna, and was received by the brig Fleetfoot, arrived at this port yesterday.

Havanna, May 9, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

I have been directed by the committee named in the enclosed, to send to you the copy of their proceeding.

The extreme conduct of Mr. Gray's arrest, and the seizure of his papers, public and private, coming, happily, as it has, to have created a considerable sensation, the execution of a bill of exchange, and a consequent protest, on an American vessel, which was afterwards dispatched to another port in the island to load, and the captain of which departed without having paid the duties that had accrued at this place. This was construed by a principal officer of the intendancy to be a connivance, on the part of Mr. Gray, at the illegal conduct of the captain; with how much justice may easily be seen—they were papers which a public agent is *obliged* to give to every American vessel, under similar circumstances; and the fidious evasion of such right and obligation is attempted, by representing that the government of this island does not *formally* acknowledge any man in a public capacity; notwithstanding every principal officer thereof has communicated with Mr. Gray (and with his predecessor before his appointment) as well as charged with the public affairs of the United States.

The governor general and the intendant general pretended at first to disapprove in fact of the proceedings of their officer, but took no effectual or decisive measures to check him; and it was only by the most solicited exertions of many of us the personal friends of Mr. Gray, aided by some merchants of the place, that we got his person released from a loathsome prison, on giving security to abide the issue of the trial.

The governor, contrary to what ought to have been expected from him, has republished a proclamation which he formerly issued, declaredly for the purpose of checking the *French agents* who were fitting out privateers which committed notorious acts of piracy upon neutral vessels. The translation, which I have rendered myself, is as follows:—

By Authority.

"In order to avoid the errors which may occasion injuries to those who from common report, believe that there are in this port of Havanna, and others of this island, agents, commissaries or consuls of foreign nations: The president, governor & captain general makes known that there is no subject of any nation admitted by the government, with those expressed powers, nor any other representative of another nation. The laws of the dominions prohibit it; and altho' they should permit it, they (the representatives) can never be admitted to the use of their functions, although they should come cloathed in due form by their respective governments, whilst they have not the previous royal authority, as a necessary requisite.

"*Havanna, May 8, 1805.*"

The republication at this time plainly shows that the government abandons any protection of Mr. Gray against the attempts of its subaltern officers; who, with avaricious or malicious views stop not at means which sacrifice every principle of right and hospitality, and which, of course, might compromit the peace of the two countries.

The papers are still detained—and the proceedings which are to follow, it is impossible to foresee or calculate. Many of the most respectable merchants and some of the leading officers and gentlemen of the island, are endeavoring to put things upon a better footing, but there is nothing to be depended upon with any kind of certainty.

[The humor and moral of the following piece, which originally appeared in the Political Barometer, should entitle it to a place with Æsop's fable of the Old Man, his Son and the Ass.]

[*Farmer's Museum.*]

The Public, some writers say, is a being with many heads, and consequently possesses as many different minds, as those can amply testify who are the *servants of its will*, among whom, printers perhaps, are the chief *Butlers* and *Bakers*. "Give us more foreign intelligence," says the newsmonger, "and let domestic politics alone." "Battle the foe," doth away at the demos," cries the politician, "a fig for your foreign intelligence, unless you can send Emperor Bonaparte in to England up to his knees in blood. We do not want to hear about ships spoken at sea—a courier passing through Hampergoltcamperdam—Marshal Hedriketer, holding audience with his serene highness, the Landgrave of Labberingallin, or the marriage of count Waddletwattle with her ladyship the duchess of Winkumquinkum—let your paper detail such news, sir!" "Let the federal republican editors," exclaims the third, "notice I like to well as squabble among editors; there is some fun in that." "Let us have another novel," says Mrs. Fripple, "I like novels exceedingly if there is something tearful in them; I would not give a cent for one pence if they didn't move me." Novels says old Grubstreet, "No, cried give us some short treatises, tell us how to destroy the Hydra of the Nile, or something about Bonaparte, or what's-a-name clover." "I like novels too," says Miss Spencer;" but begins to think I want a great deal more poetry, and a hundred of great stories about Ann Needlers; I love to read them, sometimes." "All wrong, all," says Jack Gallopper, "give us the news of the turf; tell us about the race between Mouse Scratchum (Thermometer) and Mr. Stokes (Pump) and here's money on him after dinner beat; that's the dodge."

Thus instant we go on almost ad infinitum, and determine the matter with Mr. Pache pointed out an argument by, in consulting our paper, we can answer, we can only say, that although we consider our own method best, yet, as soon as they can all agree upon one plan, we will cheerfully adopt it, and until then, we trust we may be permitted to jog on in the old way of giving a little of every thing which we consider the most important; for,

"If all the land was paper,
"And all the sea was ink,"

It would not be impossible for us to comply with all the demands of the Public, until the demands of the Public could become more united.

HOLKAR.—The following account of the celebrated Gen. and the war in which he is at present engaged with the British in India is given in a late London paper, and stated to be derived from official papers laid before Parliament:—

"JESHWUNT HOLKAR, is not the legitimate heir of the Holkar family; but has by violence and usurpation possessed himself of the dominions of the lawful representative of the family, Cathee Rao Holkar. Jeshwunt, however, has made himself one of the most powerful princes in India, and has raised an army which is far greater than all the dominions that ever belonged to the Holkar family would be able to maintain. The only resource upon which he calculated for supporting such an army was the plunder of the surrounding nations, and the tribute that he could extort from them. He had already driven his lawful sovereign, the Peshwa, from his capital of Poonah, when the British government found themselves obliged to interfere and protect the Peshwa. Holkar then fell back for a while, and appeared neutral during the war between the Company and Scindia. In the course of that war, however, the British arms met with the most brilliant success; and many of the native powers, whom Holkar had been in the habit of plundering, put themselves under the protection and alliances of the Company. The governor general then owed those nations the protection of the British power.—He signified to Holkar, that although the influence he had justly obtained with the Peshwa would entitle him to demand the restoration of Cathee Rao Holkar to his territories, yet he did not wish to interfere in this point, or to dispute his titles to the territories of which he was now master: but that he could not suffer the allies of the Company to be invaded or plundered, and that the continuance of peace depended upon his confining himself to his own dominions. As he has chosen war, the government of India have expressed their intention of reducing him to his original insignificance, and restoring to their possessions those princes of his family, which he has drove out."

Method of tempering edge tools, of too brittle a quality, From a French publication.

Having bought a pocket knife, and paid handsomely for it, I found that whenever I attempted to cut wood, or any hard substance, the edge broke. This accident of