

Lord Melville has resigned all his offices, and his name has been erased from the list of the Privy Council.

American.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1805.

Baltimore General Dispensary.

An election for managers will be held THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. James Bryden's.

The Felicity, Jones, and Gen. Greene, Miller, were left at Liverpool on the 12th ult.

Prices Current at Lisbon, May 7.

Flour 8 12 to 9 dollars per barrel; wheat 1 75 to 2 dollars per barrel; corn 1 10 to 1 25 per do. beef 12 to 13 dollars per barrel; pork 15 to 16 dollars per barrel; cod fish 5 50 for 132lb. English ewt. pipe staves 90 to 100 dollars per 1000; hoghead do. 50 to 55 dollars per do. barrel do. 40 to 45 dollars do. salt 7 75 per mow; lemons 5 dollars per box; Lisbon wine 25 to 31 dollars per quarter cask.

The following gentlemen will be voted for, at the ensuing election, as directors, of the Union Bank of Maryland, by

NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Walter Dorsey,
Andrew Ellicott, Jr.
Henry Payson,
Henry S. Wooster,
Sol. Etting,
Charles Ridgely, of 11.
Thomas McElderry,
Esquire E. Dickey,
H. Clagett,
David Whitcher,
James A. Buchanan,
Matthew Brown,
David Butcher,
George F. Warfield,
Peter Ferguson
John Clegg.

Petitions presented to the legislature of Connecticut for a new bank have been rejected.

Report of Deaths in the City of New-York, from the 7th day of June to the 14th day of June, 1805.—Men 13, Women 11, Boys 5, Girls 1—Total 31.

SISTER ARNOLD, convicted at the circuit court now sitting at Cooperstown, N. J. of murdering an orphan girl, by unmercifully whipping her, has received the awful sentence of Death. His execution will take place on the 19th of July next.

Flour inspected in the town of Alexandria for the quarter, ending the 11th June, 1805.
2,657 barrels,
2,065 half barrels;
28 barrels rye flour,

AMOS ALEXANDER,
Flour Inspector.

Extract.—Professor Robertson, now at Petersburg, proposes in the second volume of the *Archæology of N. Amer.* to make a balloon which shall be 12 feet in diameter, shall bear 74,000lb., and in which fifty persons provided with provisions and other necessaries may embark for several months, and thus be enabled to make physical and astronomical experiments, at every height of the atmosphere, in all seasons, in all weathers, and upon every point of the earth, that may be judged suitable.

GALVANISM.—Doctor Albinii, now in London, lately exhibited at the house of Mr. Hunter, some curious experiments on the body of a dog newly killed, by which the company then present were exceedingly astonished by the powers of Galvanism. The head of the animal was cut off. The head and body were put beside each other on a table, previously rubbed with a fumigation of ammonia. Two wires, communicating with the Galvanic through, were then applied, the one in the ear, the other at the anus of the dead animal.—No sooner had these applications been made than both head and body were thrown into the most animated muscular motions. The body started up with a movement by which it passed over the side of the table. The head equally moved; its lips and teeth grinding violently. A curiosity has been expressed to have these experiments tried on a criminal newly executed. Dr. Albinii communicated his discoveries in an ingenious paper, to the Royal Society.

HISTORY OF JERUSALEM.

According to Manetho, an Egyptian historian, Jerusalem was founded by the Shepherds, who invaded Egypt in an unknown period of antiquity. According to Josephus, it was the capital of Melchizedek's kingdom, and built in honor of that prince, by twelve neighboring kings.

We know nothing of it with certainty, however, till the time of King David, who took it from the Jebusites and made it the capital of his kingdom. It was first taken in the days of Jehoshaphat, by Hazael, king of Assyria, who slew all the nobility, but did not destroy their city.

It was afterwards taken by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, who destroyed it and carried away the inhabitants. Seveuty

years afterwards permission was granted by Cyrus, king of Persia, to the Jews to rebuild their city, which was done; and it continued the capital of Judea till the time of Vespasian, emperor of Rome, by whose son Titus it was totally destroyed.

It was, however rebuilt, by Adrian, and seemed likely to recover its former grandeur; but it flourished for a short time only. When the emperors Helena, mother of Constantine the great, came to visit it, she found it in a most forlorn and ruined situation.

Having formed a design of restoring it to its ancient lustre, she caused, with a great deal of cost and labor, all the rubbish which had been thrown upon those places where our Saviour had suffered, been buried, &c. to be removed.

In doing this, they found the cross on which he died, as well as those of the two malefactors who suffered with him. She then caused a magnificent church to be built which enclosed as many scenes of our Saviour's sufferings as could conveniently be done.

This church, which stands on Mount Calvary, is still in good repair, being supported by the nations of Christians who are resorting to it. Here is to be seen our Saviour's sepulchre, in a sort of a solid rock; and the very cross on the rock in which it is said the Lord of the cross was fixed, with many other crosses.

On Mount Moriah stood a celebrated temple of Solomon, which was seven years in building, and cost about 1000,000 men. The length of the temple on one side was at least 900 feet, and the stones employed about 100,000,000, were according to Josephus, 40 cubits, 10, 12, 15, and 18 high, all of polished stone, and so well joined as to appear like one solid rock.

After the destruction of this temple, it is said that the emperor Julian attempted to rebuild it in order to satisfy our Saviour's prophecy, namely, that it should be totally destroyed without any trace of it, or open to others. In this, however, he was defeated by an earthquake, very sudden, &c. which destroyed his materials, and killed many of his workmen.

At present, Jerusalem is but a poor, sparsely inhabited town, about three miles in circumference, surrounded with mud walls on all sides except the north, with scarcely any gates and deep valleys.

Amongst the papers written by Sir William Jones, was found the following prayer, composed by him on the 11th day of the year 1773, about 15 months before his embarkation for India, and more than 12 years before his death:

A PRAYER.

Eternal and incomprehensible God, who, by thy boundless power before time began, createdst innumerable worlds, for thy glory, and innumerable orders of beings for their happiness, which thy infinite goodness prompted thee to desire, and thy infinite wisdom enabled thee to know! we, thy creatures, vanish into nothing before thy supreme majesty; we hourly feel our weakness, we daily bewail our woes; we continually acknowledge our sins; thee only we adore with awing veneration; thee we thank with the most fervent zeal; thee we praise with astonishment and rapture; to thy favor we humbly submit; of thy goodness we devoutly implore protection; in thy wisdom we firmly and cheerfully rely. We do but open our eyes, and instantly we perceive thy divine existence; we do but exert our reason, and in a moment we discover thy divine attributes; but our eyes could not behold thy splendor, nor could our minds comprehend thy divine essence; we see thee only through thy stupendous and all perfect works; we know thee by that ray of light, which it hath pleased thee to reveal. Nevertheless, if creatures too ignorant to conceive, and too drowsed to pursue the means of their own happiness, may, without presumption express their wants to their Creator, let us humbly supplicate thee to remove from us that evil, which thou hast permitted for a time to exist, that the ultimate good of all may be complete, and to secure us from that vice, which thou sufferest to spread snare around us, that the triumph of virtue may be more conspicuous. Irradiate our minds with all *ut fratrum*; instil into our hearts a spirit of general benevolence; give understanding to the foolish; recklessness to the proud; temerity to the dissolute; fortitude to the feeble hearted; hope to the desponding; faith to the unbelieving; diligence to the slothful; patience to those who are in pain; and thy celestial aid to those who are in danger; comfort the afflicted; relieve the distressed; supply the hungry with salutary food, and the thirsty with a plentiful stream. Impute not our *inertia* to indifference, nor our *slowness* of belief to hardness of heart; but be indulgent to our imperfect nature, and supply our imperfections by thy heavenly favor. "Suffer not, we anxiously pray, suffer not oppression to prevail over innocence; nor the might of the avenger, over the weakness of the just." Whenever we address thee in our retirement from the vanities of the world, if our prayers are foolish, pity us; if presumptuous, pardon us; if acceptable to thee grant them; all powerful GOD, grant them, and, as with our living voice, and with our dying lips, we will express our submission to thy decrees, adore thy providence, and bless thy dispensations, so, in all future states, to which we reverently hope thy goodness will raise us, grant that we may continue praising, admiring, venerating, worshif-

fing, thee more and more, through worlds without number, and ages without end!

EPICRAM.

"IF Nature never acts a part in vain,
Who (and an Atheist) shall this be explain?
Why in the glow-worm does her power prove?
Such trivial lustre, for so little use?"

A poor blunt fellow, who, by chance, stood by, heard what he said, and made him this reply:

"Nature (such be) explains her own designs."

"She means to satisfy all pride like thine."

"When often envious tell such lies, she spreads."

"And left such darkness in a worm's head!"

ANECDOCE of MILTON.

It is well known, that in the bloom of youth, and when he pursued his studies at Cambridge, this Poet was extremely beautiful. Wandering one day during the summer, far beyond the precincts of the University, into the country, he became so heated and fatigued, that, reclining himself at the foot of a tree to rest, he fell asleep. Before he awoke, two ladies, who were foreigners, passed by in a carriage.—Agricably astonished at the loveliness of his appearance, they alighted, and having admired him (as they thought) imperceptively for some time, the youngest, who was very handsome, drew a pencil from her pocket, and having written in a line upon a piece of paper, put it with her trembling hand into his own. Immediately afterward, they proceeded on their journey. Some of his acquaintances, who were in search of him, had observed this silent adventure, but at too great a distance to discover that the highly favored party in it was our illustrious bard. Approaching nearer, they saw their friend, whom being awakened, they mentioned what had happened. Milton opened the paper, and with surprise read the verses from *Guarini*, of which, the following is a translation:

"*My eyes! Ye human stars! Ye authors of my earliest joys! If thus, when that, ye would me, what must have need the consequence had ye been open?*"

Early from this event to find out the author, Milton trav'led, but in vain, through every part of Italy. His poetic nerves became incessantly more and more fatigued by the idea of which he had for so long his own admirer, and it is in consequence, to this that his own times, the most fatigued themselves indulged for several years past in impudent and charming compositions of the *Paradise Lost*.

From the Charleston GAZETTE.

NOTICES.—To all Seafarers who may have any business with us.—Excellency General Turcane, minister plenipotentiary of his Master, the Emperor of the French with the United States, we to apply in the first instance to the Commissioners of Commercial Relations of France, and they advised us that hereafter all applicants add their immediate to his excellency the minister plenipotentiary, will remain unanswered.

Charleston, June 3, 1805.

Died, at Alexandria, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, after a short illness, in the prime of life, aged 71 years, 3 months and 3 days, William Williams, Esq. son of William Williams, Esq. of that place.

Edward Hancorn.

INFORMATION is wanted of the residence of Mr. Edward Hancorn, a native of Carmarthen, Wales, in Great Britain, who arrived at Norfolk, from Liverpool, in the autumn of 1801, and afterwards went to Baltimore. A line directed to the Editor of the Boston Centinel, containing the information, will be thankfully received, and rewarded, if asked.

Printers who will give the above insertion, may possibly enjoy the felicity of removing the painful anxiety of a fond mother.

Boston, June 10.

SHIP NEWS

ENTERED, Ship Nymph, Faberty, Schr. Prudence, Glaverry, Cleared, Sloop Martha, Barnes, Resolution, McClean, Victory, Gould, Harmony, Holmes, Lady Washington, Herbert, Norfolk

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

June 20.

The ship Iris, Gros, from Amsterdam to this port, has put into New Bedford in consequence of receiving some injury sustained from the ice.

Boston, June 14.

Entered, schooner Packet, Newcomb, Alexandria; Polly, Eldridge, Baltimore.

Cleared, Sally, Gravy, Baltimore; Cynthia, Peters, do.

New York, June 18.

Arrivals & exports.

Ship Mentor, Delano, in 40 days from

Lisbon. P. Denege, Don Antonio De

Castro, &c. Joseph Azur, Left, May 7,

ships M. & J. Wallace, for New York in

5 days; Four Friends, Thackara, Phila-

delphia in 10; Francis, Nelson, Bolton,

do. Bratt, & Co., New York in 8;

Liberty, Burroughs, of Philadelphia, for

Amsterdam in 12; Thomas, Beck, of

Norfolk for Co. City in 8; A. Bradford,

of Alexandria, do. in 12; John, Peter,

arrived 10 April from New York, just out

of quarantine; Brig. Two Brothers, Ke-

hew, or Glyndebourne, for Spain in 2 years,

Governor Carver, Holbrook, for Boston in

5; The Star, from B. & D. bound to

St. Lucia, sent in an unsealed

box by a Gentleman private.

The ship Monticello, Allen, of New York, sailed 28th April for

Madras and Calcutta. The brig Mary,

Rich, of Bolton, for St. Petersburg, sailed

33 May, Cato, do. from Liverpool for

the West Indies; Brig. Hiram, Wheeler,

of Boston, do. do. in 12; Long, 10,

long, 12, 15, long, 60, 40, Ichr. Union,

Holmes, 40 days from Faccuta for Ply-

mouth, 11th, in lat. 40, 50, Ichr. Enza,

of Portsmouth, four days for Philadelphia,

14th, in lat. 40, 50, 55, Brig. Abraam, Cook,

3 days from Bolton for Savannah.—Brig.

at Lisbon, from 8 to 9 del.

Ship America, S. C., in 33 days from

Liverpool. Spoke, May 17, in lat. 44, 9,

long, 39, 6, Brig. Favorite of Waltham-

ton, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, with

the loss of her topmasts. May 19, in lat.

41, long, 47, the Brig Eugene, 12 days

from New York for Bristol. May 20,

in lat. 41, long, 41, the Brig Liberty,

10 days from Marti head for Pillau. Pass-

engers, Mr. J. Hamer, Mr. Wm. Luce,

and Mrs. Fearn. Left at Liverpool, ships

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