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MONDAY, JULY 8, 1895.

· From a proof-sheet of the Norfolk Pub Bik-Ledger, of July 5, received by captain Walker's packet.

- Norfolk, July 5. Extract of a letter from New-York, duted

" One of the St. Domingo sleet (the " L'eander) from hence, had an engage-" ment yesterday, after leaving the Hook, with a French privateer that has been solving here for some time repairing, in " which the Leander came off completely a victorious .- The citizen has returned u to port to repair his damages!!!"

The Leander is commanded by Capt. Cowper, formerly of the Navy of the U. States.—New-York papers of the 28th and 29th, received by Packets, are silent as to this engagement; but we have so much reliance upon the honor and correctness of the writer of the above, that we are not permitted to doubt the fact : and we are only left at liberty to admire the consummate impudence of the master of the privatcer, who has had the temerity to enter the very port to which the Leander belonged, to repair damages received in an attenipt to rob her owners; and so-soonafter committing the most violent outrage upon the privileges of Citizens of the U. States, and on the honor and independence of our flag.

The Fleets-Captain Tomkins, of the schooner Hornet, left Guadaloupe on the 20th of June. On the 21st fell in with His Britannic Majesty's sloop of War King Fisher, captain Cribb, of 18 guns, who informed captain T. that on the 17th he saw the combined French and Spanish flects to the Northward of all the Islands, steering North-East; and that, on the 19th he saw Admiral NELSON, with twelve sail of the Line in pursuit of them. He also last. stated that the day after the combined fleets passed Antigua, (at which they did not call) they overtook thirteen sail of homeward bound merchantmen, under convoy of a frigate and a sloop of war; the whole of the trade was captured, and ordered to Martinique, under the protection of a frigate. A few days afterwards they were discovered by the King-Fisher and an English frigate; upon which the commander of the French vessel set fire to all the merchant ships, and made his escape. Captain Tompkins further informs us, that, as the French passed Guadaloupe, they took on board about 800 troops under the command of General Ott; six days afterwards four frigates returned with the same troops, and landed on the North side of the Island. The two ships of the line heretofore said to have arrived at Guadaloupe, were from Rochefort, and not from Brest: they joined the fleets, which then consisted of twenty sail of the line, besides frigates and corvettes. The French did not touch at Dominica, as formerly stated. The embargo in the British Islands had been taken off immediately on the arrival of the British fleet, so far as respected neutrals. The accounts published of the taking of the King-Fisher, were incorrect: the vessel mistaken for her was the privateer Spy, captain Dwyer.

Conjecture will again be set affoat to account for these new movements; and from captain Tomkins we learn that the speculations on the operations of the French, were just as various at Guadaloupe as they are here. It was, however, stated with certainty, that when they left Martinique, they were provisioned for a long voyage; which induced the belief that their object was not the islands .- Our readers will see by turning to our file, June 22d, that among other conjectures respecting the motive of Bonaparte in sending out his fleet, we considered it as not improbable that the principal one was to further his grand design upon the immediate territory of Great Britain. Let us suppose the communication made by the commander of the Kingfisher to be correct, and we will see at once that it has an immediate tendency to confirm that opinion. It was said that admiral Villeneuve had sealed orders, which he was desired to open on reaching a certain latitude, after leaving Martinique. This seems to be correborated by the return of the troops embarked at Guadaloupe, which were probably taken on board under an impression that they were to act against the islands, but on opening his instructions he found them of a different nature, and so returned troops which were superunmerary. Relying upon this intelligence, we have little doubt that these fleets are on their return to Europe; and if so, there could have been no original design to molest the islands. Then why embark so many troops i We answer for the purpose of invading Ireland; if not England itself, in conjunction with the flotilla-Admiral O'Brien Drury, who accordfor to our latest advices, commanded on the Irish station, has no fleet under him, and probably will not be reinforced by a fleet sufficient | dull." to oppose twenty sail of the line: the consequence of an engagement would, therefore, be défeat and disgrace ; and whether opposed by the probable force on that station or not, the result would be the debarkation of their army on any part of the Irish coast. What might then be the consequence we forbear even to conjectione. How far the Irish Catholics, exasperated by the late conduct of the ministry and of parliament, may be disposed to join their suffrages to the cause of the enemy of of a peace. The Brest fleet had not sail-L'ist gevernment which has so unworthilly ed.

discussion. We sincerely hope that, if such be the design of the French, it may be in time defeated. This will surely be the case if they are overtaken by Nelson; who, however inadequate his force may be to a complete victory, can at least, so far as regards the plan of invading, make a victory over him equivalent, in all respects, to a defeat of his enemy.

By Captain Hipkins, of the schr. Father and Sons, we have received an Antigua paper of the 18th ult. from which we extract the following article, which places the basis: arrival of Nelson beyond doubt, and confirms the above report by capt. Tompkins. it besides corroborates strongly the re- Italy. marks made in several of our late publi-

St. John's, (An.) June 18. On Wednesday last, we had the pleasure of sceing the fleet under the command of vice admiral Lord Melson, consisting of 12 ships of the line. 4 frigates, | France. 2 sloops of war, and a brig, anchor in the road of St. John, from whence his lordship sailed the next day, about noon, in search of the French fleet.

We understand that his lords'ip, in received, sailed from Barbadoes to Grena- ! da, which, in all probability, presented his | dam. coming up with the French fleet before they passed this island. His lordship did not come on shore; declaring, as we have been told, that he had not been out of the Victory for two years.

Before his lordship staled, the Nettly i schooner, under whose con or the flore from this island had sailed on Friday preceeding, came in, with the very unplease; ant intelligence that all the vessels had been taken, as we had infleed but for hough ! reason to apprehend from the time the below. French fleet passed by this island. The i vessels from this island taken, were 14 in ! number, viz: The ships Kerby, Pet.oit. Mary, Emerald, Nancy, and Prince of Martha, West India and Highlander, for Liverpool-the ships Uranja, and Singleton, for Ireland—the brig Caroline, for Halifax and the schooner Argo for New York. On board these vessels were 5.400 hhds, of sugar, besides coffice and other merchandizes; which, with the vessels. are computed at the value of 400.00% st.

The Northumberland, Atim. Cochrane, before they could do any more injury. did not sail with Lord Nelson. And the Curieux brig was dispatched for England.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the 95th, a fine soong regiment, under the command of lieut, col. Conran, were landed here on Thursday

By the above. Lord Nelson raust have sailed from Antigua on the 15th June ---On the 19th he was spoken by the Kingfisher to the northward of all the islands; and on the 20th a vessel from Philidelphia arrived at Antigua, winich speke the French and Spanish fleets, and in 72 hours after spoke Lord Nelson, both steering the same course.

Public Ledger.

TOULON FLEET. On Saturday last arrived at Providence, the ship Howard, captain Rowan, from Canton. On the 19th or 20th June, 2 degrees to the southward of Bernauda, fell in with the Toulon fleet of 11 sail of the line, last from Guadaloupe, from whence they had sailed in company with the Cadiz fleet, which had parted and proceeded to the Havanna. The Toulon fleet was steering N. E.-Captain Rowan was in company sometime.

The French fleet was more than 10 degrees to the northernmost West India Island, and steering from them towards Eu-

Boston Palladium.

Extract of a letter received yesterday from Guadaloupe, dated June 11.

"The French have sent, for the purpose of taking Antigua, 26 sail of the line and 12 frigates and sloops of war, making 38 sail, with 16000 troops on board. No accounts have reached this place since the squadron sailed. It will not be able to stand so heavy a force if attacked."

Latest from England.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6. Extract of a letter from our Correspondent at New-York, dated July 4.

" The ship Cato, Snow, in 35 days from Liverpool, arrived here this morning. She left Liverpool on the 28th May; our London papers by her are of the 25th.—Left, amongst others, ship Hampshire, Talbot, of Philadelphia, to sail in 10 days; Felicity, Jones, do. Annawan, Holmes, do.

Arrived also, brig Sarah, Rice, in 20 days from Trinity, Mart.

We do not find in our papers any article worth transcribing—the captain informs us, that the embargo had not been taken off, that the impressment of scamen was uncommonly active; and that in failure of a sufficient number of these, measure were taking to supply them with impressed mechanics.-No treaty with Russia. The Brest Fleet had not sailed .- Markets

Extract of another letter from New-York,

dated July 4.

"This morning arrived here, the ship Cato, Snow, in 35 days from Liverpool-We have papers from London as late as the 25th of May; but they contain no news of moment. There is another talk The embargo was still continued in | ed States of America.

treated them, is a subject too delicate for our | England, and the hotest press ever known -even mechanics were taken up, and put on board ship. A revolt is said to have taken place in Sweden, under the influhad been put under confinement! Admiral Collinghood had sailed with 12 sail fever, if not removed. of the line to join Lord Neison. Negociations are said to be going on between France and Russia for the restoration of general tranquility. Bonaparte is willing to enter into negociations on the following

> " 1st. The full recognition of his titles of Emperor of the French and King of

> and his family in the hereditary posseission of his dignities and dominions.

" 3d. The resignation of Bourbon of all rights and claims to the Sovereignty of

"4th. He engages in return to leave Malta in the possession of England, and to cede to the Emperor Alexander, the Republic of the Seven Islands.

"The ship Erin, of Beltimore, arrived consequence of some information be intil at Dover the 19th of May. Madame Bopaparte was on board, last from Amster-

> " From Lingd's List .- The Fabius, Atkins, for America, is detained by the Ponsonly privateer, and has arrived at Liverpool. At Vavel, Vigilantia, Meyer, Baltimore. The Jun , De Jonge, from Baltimore to Anstram, has been detained and sent into Portsmouth. At Amsterdam, the Melpomene. Dauberg, from N. York. | necessity of a new bank, was, that the direct-At Conningen, Ocean, Charleston; Wilam. Virginia.

A slip, two brigs and several schrs, are

Losson, May 18.

Char spicer, haf mast 3, P. M. We stop the pross to an exhat dispatches have been received this day at the Admi--Wales, for Lordon—the sains Bram, raity, and at Loui Camden's office, from Admirai Cochrane. He arrived with Lis squadron in Barbadees, on the 2d ult. and there received intelligence that the French squadren had gone to leeward, upon which he immediately sailed in pursuit of them. and as he had received accurate information of the course, great hopes were entertained that he would fell in with them

> The account of an engagement between the Brest and ch., mel fleets is hourly experied. A letter from Falmouth states, that at seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, the Brest fleet, consisting of twenty-five sail of the line, and frigates were all under weigh, and standing out to sea. sisting of seventeen of the line and several frigates, in the line of battle in two divisions. The Contest gun-brig arrived at Plymouth on Thursday, with an account of the movement of the Brest fleet, in consequence of which, the fifteen sail of the line in the Sound and Cawsand Bay, were expected to sail in the evening to join Lord Gardner.

House of Commons, May 16. Mr. Gray took notice of his Majesty's spruch from the throne on the 15th of Jamary last, in which it was stated, "That his Majesty being engaged in confidential intercourse and connection with certain powers on the continent, and particularly with Russia, with a view to objects relative to the general security of Europe, could not, therefore enter into any further explanation on the subject of the overtures made by the French Government." He remarked also, that a sum of five millions had been voted by Pariiament for Continental purposes. Under these-circumstances, and at this advanced period of the session, he selt himself justified in asking of the Minister, whetheil was intended to offer any communication to Parliament with respect to those proposed alliances? -- Mr. Pitt answered, that as matters were now situated his majesty's ministers die not deem it proper at present to advise the sovereign to make any such communication. Mr. Fox enquired whether-a communication of this nature might reasonably be expected in the course of the pending session ?-Mr. Pitt replied, that such a communication, he believed, could not be made with certainty. Mr. Fox urged the necessity of some communication, even though it might not amount to " certainty." Mr. Pitt made no further replication.

(Per the Accushnet, at New-Bedford.) Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, May

20, to a gentlemon in this city. "I have to advise you of the continued depression of the cotton Market. Near 1000 bales of New-Orleans, were yesterday sold at 11d. to 20d. Uplands are 16d.

"The papers yesterday asserted with confidence, that the Brest fleet of 22 sail of the line, was standing out to engage the British, then off the harbor, in line of bat tle, consisting of 17 sail of the line; and twelve frigates. We are anxious to learn the result.

"Our West-India merchants have been relieved from their anxiety by the certainty of the return of the Toulon flect to-Cadiz, and it is also reported that Lord Nelson's fleet has passed Gibraltar."

Married, at East Hartford, (Conn.) on Sunday evening last, Mr. Thaddeus Gale, (Medico Electrician) aged 43, to Miss Harrist Bates, aged 11 years.

Married, in Europe, the Rev. THOMAS Coke, L. L. D. one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Unit-

officer, whose outy it is to guard the health willy was with a Cole recorded their resolve, of the city, is desired to take a view of a dead | which, by their constant " monthly meetings," carcase which is lying in the I alls, between and their " fines being so strictly observed," the two lower bridges, the stench of which is became invisible, which so excaperated some of ence of France—the person of the king carried by the wind to a considerable discover I their niembers that they intend committing to and may soon sow the seeds of a postilential | the flames, as a peace-offering, all their military

FOR THE AMERICAN.

THE situation of the city, as it respects banks, is alarming enough to rouse the attention of all, who have any concern for the public welfare-appearances justiff suspicion, and suspicion is a just ground for enquiry.— If a bank board do not act in strict conformity with the principles by which they are constituted—if they go into bank one thing and "2d. The solemn guarantee of Great- come out another-if they realize the doctrine Let us go to Federal hill! away ran a few, who Britain and Russia to maintain himself of transubstantiation by taking a scat at bankif their conduct is incensistent with their oaths and professions-nothing can justify them.—When a bank director takes his seat, he is obliged to take an oath to act " impartially"-but when he takes from thirty to sinty thousand dollars himself, and a person equally entitled to confidence and who offers equal formed them, that they were actually come to security is not allowed one dollar-I cannot see by what system of legerdemain or conjura- were now put in motion, and at last the sound tion he gets clear of his eath.—During the of the drum announced to their ears the ansession of the last legislature when the act to | proach of the troops-But how they were disapincorporate the Union Bank was under consi- pointed! it turned out to be-The Draymen deration a member from Baltimore declared in of lialtimore whose, patriotic bosoms, feeling his place, that if the oath to be administered to for the disgrace attached to this city, by no pubthe directors prevented them from shaving or lic testimony in commemorating our glorious discounting for shavers-" that no conscientious Independence, got as lrum, and on a barbers onle man would hold a seat at the board," but not wish- athaid the colors of the U. States, and with ing to charge the gentleman with inconsistency | their horses, and drays, caparisoned, paraded or of possessing a singular opinion I believe he the town to the no small gratification of the spoke the sentiments of a majority of the spectators—Sociosed the commemoration of the directors in the city-and many have given 29th analyersary in Baltimore. proofs of it by a long and practical operation. One of the most worm out and hackneyed arguments which was made use of to shew the ors of the other banks " asked too much mone. themselves and did not give a fair distribution of it to others"—This was the language held out norable Hero is in his 77th year, and still by the commissioners, yet lawyer-like they mistock their client's cause for their own-and the events have fully proved it.—The only use which the Union Bank has been to the community was to make as many great men as it was necessary to conduct it, and if we were to have one nundred more they would increase ! in the same proportion.-We were told that the commissioners who proposed it did not want money themselves—that they could be supplied elsewhere—that the shares were made small in order to accoming late the lower and middling classes of the community.-The honest retailer—the prudent dealer—the industrious mechanic—were called on to support an institution which was put in motion solely for their use. Persons in moderate circumstances, were

small sums of money could always be had-That this bank would not be under the control of the rich—it was to be a place of refuge for the persecuted and oppressed, and a sanctuary of justice on hely ground where brokers would never dare to tread, and where shavers might never expect to gain admission .- As the banks are now conducted a man must cringe, bow and Gereiner had formed his fleet, and con- scrape-he must ask as a favor what he in justice ought to claim as a right .- It requires as much practice to learn the necessary manativies to please a bank director as it does a set of raw recruits to form and display columns-How mortifying must this be to a person who has any sense of the dignity of human nature !- He would feel more independence in selling cakes and beer-or in traveling to the shores of the Western Ocean to enjoy his lib rry with the savages of the desert. -We are not all born to wealth .- Many who possess it now were once poor and may be so again, and all who get it are neither contented or happy-With the commencement of this institution the Haicyon days of the poor man ended-and the first notes which issued from this bank with the pompous preface of "three millions capital" proclaimed the plighted faith of the directors—the downfall of justice and a cordial and indisoluble " union of honest men. Nothing was heard at the late election of the " retailer, the prudent purchaser nor the mechanic interest."-They were superceded by the Howard-street-the Bowly's wharf-the quaker and the Sniith interest-aud all those jarring interests prevailed in proportion to the votes the respective parties could raise. - Next winter when they want the charter altered to strike out the rotation principle—the plebian interest may again be talked of-but it will " be tale that will never be realised."-There will-nink there must be a day of retribution—it may be much nigher than many think it-I here is an imperious necessity for the interposition of the legislature to prescribe bounds to the alarming influence of banks in this city—by a union of parties they may expect a union of wealth and talents, but, tho' they are verloaded with one they are miserably deficient in the other-truth is on our side-truth is omnipotent and must TAMMANY.

told if they could give proper security—that

COMMUNICATION. MILITARY COMMEMORATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE!!

THURSDAY, being the 29th anniversary of Independence, was observed by the different uniformed companies in this city in a most singular manner! The officers were extremely active for several days-too much praise cannot be given them for their disinterested attention to their duty in keeping alive the military spirit of the young men in their several districts-so engaged were they in their different arrangements that the tongue of envy, ever alive, seemed to point at some individual characters as paying more attention to their military duty than others, and serious doubts were entertained by many respectable Stockholders, that some of our leading military characters would be left out of the direction of the Union Bank in consequence !

The dawn of day was announced by the discharge of cannon-Bomb carts of bread paraded the streets-The Sugar barley of all the confectioners was bought up on speculation, as it was expected there would be great demand for that article, as the most sovereign remedy for keeping the lungs clear and the voice sonorous! Many of the artillery company were observed

at dawn of day taking a morning charge. The genius of Republicanism seemed to smile on her darling sons, whose patriotic commander " MARCHED and COUNTRE-MARCHED" them, till, in displaying a column, they became invisible to the no small astonishment of all the

spectators! The Baltimore Light Infantry, the late body guard of our beloved Washington, did not appear to the same advantage as formerly. The atmosphere was extremely screne, and their uniform being a sky-blue, prevented their appearance being as conspicuous as usual; but that did not affect the Baltimore Blues, whose red topped plumes would vie with the tint of the sky; and great expectations were formed tha.

HEALTH or THE CITY .-- The proper they would carry the day-but, alas! some paraphernalia!

Great crouds were observed at the * * * * * * * * * * * where one of the field officers was extremely busy. Many persons imagined that some sham battle was in agitation, and watched his motions if any of the troops should. be sent ofi .-- The greatest secrecy was observed by all the officers, who, it seemed, wished not that the people should be witness:s of their manœuvres—all was expectation and mystery. At last the time came for paradeevery mouth was open-Where are the troops ? were soon joined by MANY, well at last by a MULTITUDE! When all came to Federal hill. nothing was to be seen of them. They then set off to Gray's gardens—they were not there next to Leaman's. Great preparations seemed making, and they were now, as they conceived, ! right-after waiting some time, a person in-Federal hill-chairs, horses, and carriages

CIVI3.

A correspondent informs us that he lately had an opportunity of seeing Gen. Stark, the Hero of the North. The vemaintains the vigour of his patriotism, and his most grateful attachments to the present administration. They who wish to observe the true spirit of our revolution in the primitive spirit which gave it birth, will be highly gratified in the ardour of this Hero, who give the first great check to the pride of Britain. It is from such men as these we are to learn for what great ends our revolution began. And from such men we may learn the duty we owe to our Country. In them we see the sincerity which regards the public happiness; the ambition which asks no reward but in the public liberty, and which has no riches equal to those which arise from a life well spent in generous services for the national giory.

(Salem Register.

MASONICK INTELLIGENCE.

The late unniversary of Sr. Jones, the Baptist, has been celebrated by the Masonick Fraternity, in several places in this vicinity. The Corinthian, Middle sex, Micridian, and Hiram, Lodges, this year celebrated the day at Concord. The M. W. Grand Master, the D. P. Grand Master, of the 5th dist. and other Grand Officcers were present. A procession was formed; which moved to the meeting house, where the Revd. Br. Rieley, P. G. C. delivered a very appropriate discourse, and prayers were offered up, by the Revel. Mr. STEARES, of Lincoln. Musicalperformances were interspersed in the ceremonies.--From the Meeting house the fraternity and guests moved to the Court house, where an excellent dinner was provided:—and the refreshment closed, with the following toasts.-1. The memory of our patron St. John-May they who celebrate his bi: the practice his wrives. 2.

The memory of George WASHINGTON -The triple fillar of Society-the wisdom of the Senate—the strength of the battle. and the beauty of the Lodge. 3. All departed Patrons of Masonry-Peace to their spirits. 4. The G. Lodge of Massachusetts.-" A city on a hill."-A light shining in a dark place." 5. The whole Fraternity-May their practice be pure as their principles. 6. The four celebrating Lodges-May their faith be fixed as the. four cardinal points, and their practice that of the four cardinal virtues. 7. The encmics of Masonry-May our light so shine, [a collection was then making for an indigent, blind brother,] and may they own it to be light. 8. The fair sex-As the vel of their modesty increases our esteem: may the veil of Masonry increase their affection. 9. The town of Concord, and its officers.—The Revd. Clergy; and all the friends and patronsof religion and so; cial order. Boston Centinel.

From the Nussau Gazette of June 18.

You will be pleased to publish in the Royal Gazette, the enclosed letter from the right honorable earl Camden, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, to his excellency governor Cameron.

I am, sir, Your most obedient servant, JOHN MCARTNEY, D. C. C. Council Chamber, June 14, 1805. Mr. Robert Wilson, proprietor of the Royal Gazette.

Downing street, 16th January, 1805.

In addition to the direction contained in my,letter to you of the 5th September, respecting the caution to be used in opening the ports within your government, for the admission of articles from the United States of America, which are not alknycul to be imported by law, I am commarkled to signify to you, his majesty's further pleasure, that you do not on any account, or at any time, suffer any gin, brandy, or other liquors, East Ilidia goods, or any other articles whatever, except lumb, rand provisions, to be admitted from the Unied States in American bottoms, into the islands under rour government.