His holineſs, in conſequence, nominated, on the 10th of February, 1803, as grand maſter of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, M. Baillie de Thomacy, who accepted his nomination.

The new grand maſter thought it neceſſary to diſpatch to Malta the commander Buſy, whom he appointed to that effect his plenipotentiary and lieutenant. This Knight arrived in the iſland the 28th of February. The following documents will ſhew what has hitherto been the reſult of his miſſion.

Letter of the Commander Buſy to the Miniſter of England at Malta.

"SIR,

"I had this morning, the honor to ſtate to your excellency the object of the miſſion which his moſt eminent highneſs the grand maſter of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem has charged me to fulfil at Malta.

"To this ſtatement your excellency replied, that you had no order to cauſe the iſland of Malta to be evacuated by the Engliſh garriſon, and gave me to underſtand, that it would be better for the grand maſter not to repair thither.

"After having reflected upon this anſwer of your excellency, I was of opinion not only that it was not ſo ſatisfactory as his moſt eminent highneſs had reaſon to expect, but alſo that it required a farther explanation.

"As the anſwer of your excellency ſeemed to contain a refuſal to ſurrender the iſland of Malta to the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, conformably to the 10th article of the treaty of Amiens; and as ſuch violation of the treaty of peace may have the moſt important, I would even ſay, the moſt fatal, conſequence as to the repoſe of Europe. I cannot reſt ſatisfied with the verbal anſwer which your excellency has been pleaſed to give me: and I ſhould betray the confidence of the grand maſter, as well as the duty and dignity belonging to the character with which he has inveſted me, did I not requeſt you, ſir, to ſtate, in an explicit and authentic manner, the grounds of ſo unexpected a refuſal.

"I have, therefore, the honor to remind your excellency, that conformably to the fourth paragraph of the 13th article of the treaty of Amiens, the forces of his Britannic majeſty were to evacuate the iſland and its dependencies in three months after the ratifications being exchanged, or ſooner, if poſſible.

"This period has long expired. The treaty adds, "that the iſland ſhall be given up to the order in its preſent ſtate, provided the grand maſter or commiſſioners fully authoriſed according to the ſtatutes of the order, ſhall be in the ſaid iſland, to take poſſeſſion of it, and that the force to be furniſhed by his Sicilian majeſty ſhall have arrived therein."

"This force has likewiſe long ſince arrived. There then remained only one condition to be performed, that of the preſence of the grand maſter or his commiſſioners, to take poſſeſſion of it. I have the honor to obſerve to your excellency, that this condition has juſt been accompliſhed by the very act of my arrival in this iſland. His moſt eminent highneſs, the grand maſter, has condeſcended to confer upon me the character of his ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, to come in his name to "treat, conduct, finiſh, accompliſh and concert, with the Engliſh and French plenipotentiaries, and alſo with the exiſting Engliſh government of the iſland, all the articles relative to the return of the order of Malta, and particularly what may have for their object the debarkation and entrance of the order into the iſland, with the ſurrender of the iſland, &c." Such are the terms of the full powers of which I have the honor to ſend your excellency the annexed copy.

"According to the tenor of the full powers, and the accompliſhment of the different conditions ſtipulated by the treaty of Amiens for the ſurrender of the iſland of Malta to the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, I formally demand of your excellency the execution of the tenth article, ſect. 4, of the ſaid treaty, and I requeſt you will, upon this point, give me a categorical anſwer.

"I entreat your excellency will be pleaſed to accept the aſſurance of my high conſideration.

(Signed) BUSY."

ANSWER

Of the miniſter of England to the commander, M. Buſy.

MALTA, *March* 2, 1803.

"Sir,

"I have juſt received the letter your excellency did me the honor to write to me yeſterday, expreſſing the little ſatisfaction you derived from my verbal communication relative to the object of your miſſion, and requeſting that I ſhould ſtate in writing my reaſons for refuſing to deliver up the government of theſe iſlands on the arrival of his eminency the grand maſter of the order of St. John, of Jeruſalem

"In anſwer, I beg leave to obſerve, that as ſome of the powers invited, in terms of the tenth article of the treaty of Amiens, to guarantee the independence of Malta, have not yet acceded to that meaſure, I do not think myſelf authoriſed to put an end to the government of his Britannic majeſty in this place, until I receive ſpecial inſtructions from my court.

"Your excellency obſerves that I wiſh to diſſuade the grand maſter from coming to reſide here. Your excellency may recollect that I ſpoke to you, upon this ſubject, to the following effect:— Upon your obſerving that the grand maſter expected to have immediate poſſeſſion of the palace of government in the fort of Valette, I informed you that, in the preſent circumſtances, I could not accede to the requeſt of his excellency; for it is abſolutely neceſſary that his excellency general Vilette, and myſelf, ſhould continue to occupy this palace for the official affairs of our reſpective departments.

"I beg, however, to remind your excellency, that I, at the ſame time, offered the palace of the Bochetta for the reſidence of the grand maſter, a ſituation which I conceived in every reſpect convenient for his eminency; until the period when he might aſſume the direction of government.

"But as the palace of the Boſchetta is not at preſent provided with furniture, I took the liberty of ſuggeſting, that it would be more convenient to remain ſome time in Sicilly; and the more ſo, as his excellency's reſidence there would keep him at the diſtance only of a day's ſail from this iſland.

"For the reſt, his eminency may be aſſured, that the moment I ſhall think myſelf authoriſed to reſign the government, I ſhall give him due information.

"I have the honor to be, with the higheſt conſideration, your excellency's moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant.

"Signed,

"ALEXANDER BALL."

IMPORTANT.

London, Sunday morning, April 24, two o'clock.

A long article under the head of Malta, in the Moniteur of the 18th, arrived in town laſt night, contains an account of the correſpondence between Buſy, miniſter plenipotentiary of the Grand Maſter, and his excellency ſir Alexander Ball, the Britiſh governor, which is the ſame in ſubſtance as that already given to the public.

The French miniſter interfered, at the deſire of M. de Buſy, and wrote to commodore Ball a long letter, which concludes by aſſerting, that a refuſal to evacuate the iſland was a manifeſt violation of the treaty of peace; that if his Britannic majeſty did not diſapprove of the conduct of commodore Ball, the firſt conſul would feel himſelf bound to *appeal to the tribunal of Europe, where he would find as many allies as friends to peace.* French 5 per cent. 52f. 85c.

LONDON, April 10.

The German letters of yeſterday reiterate the reports communicated by the Dutch mail of Friday, that ſhould a war take place Pruſſia had engaged to occupy with her troops the banks of the Elbe, as far as Cuxhaven, and the whole electorate of Hanover. Theſe reports were ſo far credited at Hamburg, as to induce a fall in the courſe of exchange upon London. Duroc, during his ſtay at Berlin, had ſeveral interviews with the king, at all of which count Haugwitz was preſent. One of theſe conferences laſted 4 hours, when it is ſaid the plan ſuggeſted by the firſt conſul for the occupation of Hanover, was agreed on.

April 11.

"More troops are on their march for Holland, and increaſed activity prevails in the French ports. At Havre, at Honfleur, and at Cherburg, ſhips are fitting out At the latter place 600 perſons, condemned to the galleys, are employed on the works of that port.

April 18.

Fourteen thouſand French troops have already entered Holland.

The bulk of the French troops ſent to Holland will be proviſionally ſtationed in garriſon or cantonment in Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, Bois-le-Duc, Huiſden, Gertruydenberg, and in the environs of thoſe frontier places, and will not march into the interior of the Batavian republic, except in the caſe of an actual war with England.

April 21.

In the city the prevailing opinion ſeems ſtill to be in favor of peace, as our readers will ſee by the prices of ſtocks. At one o'clock the three per cent. conſols were at 67 7 8 for May accounts, and at 67 1 2 for money.

According to intelligence from the Hague, the French envoy, Semonville, gave previous notice to the Batavian government of the placing Fluſhing in a ſtate of ſiege, and the meaſure is ſtated to have been haſtened by the refuſal of the Engliſh to deliver up the iſland of Goree.

The number of French troops ſtationed in the Batavian republic, and on their march thither, is ſtated at 14,000 men, the whole of which are to be paid and ſubſiſted at the expence of that unfortunate republic.

In caſe of a rupture with England, three French armies are, it is ſaid, to be immediately aſſembled on the coaſt, one near Boulogne, another in Normandy, and a third in Belgium. Moreau is to command in a camp, to be formed near Breſt; Oudinot at Cherburg; Maſſena at Dunkirk; and Macdonald, a fourth army in Holland. So ſay ſome of the Dutch Gazettes.

April 22.

Our readers will recollect with what caution we viewed the declaration of the miniſter on Tueſday, in the houſe of commons, and which our contemporories have generally conſidered as an intimation that the diſpute with France was nearly terminated. It may be ſo, but certainly the words of the miniſter did not warrant the conſtruction generally put upon them, and the public will ſee by what paſſed in the houſe of commons laſt night, that Mr. Addington denies having even intended to hint what the nature of the promiſed communication would be, and ſays expreſsly that he could not, becauſe he did not then know himſelf.

The effect of this explanation has been to depreſs the ſtocks a little, and if ſomething more pacific than has yet been made public does not tranſpire they will probably be much lower in a ſhort time. The 3 per cents. at one o'clock, were at 66 1 4 for the May account, and at 64 2-8 for Money, and were ſtill looking downward.

In the houſe of the 21ſt April, Mr. Addington ſaid, it was true, he had ſaid, that he *entertained hopes of being enabled to make ſome communication on the ſubject of the pending negotiation within a few days*; but, at the ſame time, he had diſtinctly ſaid, that he would not *commit*, nor *pledge* himſelf on that point, becauſe he would not endanger the public intereſt by a precipitate communication. In ſome places it was ſaid, and he knew that the endeavors had been ſtudiouſly made to have believed, that he had pledged himſelf alſo to a *ſatisfactory* communication; but he poſitively denied having made uſe of any ſuch expreſſion as to the nature of the communication; for he not only did not uſe the word, but he was not enabled to do it.

April 23.

Lord Nelſon is not appointed to any command.

The want of intelligence from the continent was yeſterday ſupplied by the ingenuity of ſtock-jobbers and ſpeculators in the funds. Reports of an alarming kind were induſtriouſly circulated, and many perſons became the dupes of them. At one time it was ſaid that intelligence had been received of a new treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, between France and Pruſſia; at another, that two meſſages had arrived from France with an account of Bonaparte's refuſal to accede to the ultimatum of our government: a third rumor did not heſitate to aſſert, that ſeveral Dutch ſhips of war had been ſtopped by rear admiral Thornborough's ſquadron; and the alarm was conſiderably heightened by the appearance of a broker at rather a late hour in the alley, who is known to be employed by a great French houſe, and who ſold out a vaſt quantity of ſtock.

Theſe cauſes, ridiculous as they were, combined with the miniſter's explanation on Thurſday, to produce at the cloſe of the market a depreſſion of nearly 4 per per cent. The following were the principal fluctuations during the courſe of the day:—Cons. were done the firſt part of the morning, at 66 7-8. They then went down to 63 3-4; got up to 66 1-2, and at that price continued till a quarter paſt three o'clock. They then fluctuated, and fell rapidly to 63; after which they left off at 63 1-4.

HAGUE, April 1.

Mr. Liſton, the Engliſh envoy, received yeſterday two couriers, one from London, who, after delivering his diſpatches, ſet out for Amſterdam, and the other from Berlin, with diſpatches, which are very favorable to the hopes of peace. Mr. Liſton tranſmitted them this morning to his court, by a veſſel ſent off for that purpoſe. However, the news received from Amſterdam, and the movements among the troops, have excited great alarm among the merchants. Inſurance is above the peace rate; and the funds, which were already drooping, have received a further fall. In addition to this, the Engliſh ſquadron, which is cruiſing at the mouth of the river Meuſe, has been reinforced by two veſſels; ſo that it now conſiſts of two ſhips of the line and three frigates.

FLUSHING, April 5.

This morning arrived from Gadſand a battalion of French infantry of the 8th half brigade, which immediately proceeded on its march to Middleburg. In the afternoon arrived another battalion of the ſame brigade, which likewiſe proceeded for Middleburg. A battalion of the 95th half brigade lying here in garriſon, ſet out at noon for Veere, and a few hours after was replaced by another battalion of the ſame brigade. Our garriſon conſiſted hitherto of two battalions of the 95th half brigade.

This evening, at ſix o'clock, the whole garriſon came under arms in the great market, and general Monnet, commander of the troops in the town of Fluſhing and the Ile of Walcheren, accompanied by general Oſten and ſome other officers, appeared in the front and delivered to the commandant of the place a writing, which was read by the ſame commandant, and contained as follows:

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

Extract from the regiſter of the deliberations of the conſuls of the republic.

Paris, 10 of Germinal, 11th year of the republic.

Bonaparte, firſt conſul of the republic, decrees:

Art. 1. The town of Fluſhing is placed in a ſtate of ſiege, under the command of the general of brigade, Monnet, who for this purpoſe, is inveſted with all the neceſſary powers, and who will correſpond directly with the miniſter at war.

Art. 2. The miniſter at war is charged with the execution of the preſent decree.

The firſt conſul,

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

The ſecretary of ſtate.

(Signed) HUGUES B. MARET.

The miniſter at war,

(Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER.

A true copy, the commandant-general of the town of Fluſhing and Iſle of Waltheren,

(Signed) MONNET.

We expect to-day or to-morrow three hundred and eighty cavalry, and two companies of artillery, which, it is ſaid, will be diſtributed in the town of Fluſhing, Middleburg and Veere.

ROTTERDAM, April 8.

We now know, that the armament for Tobago, now in the port of Dunkirk, has 2000 men on board. It has been already announced that general Cæſar Berthier is at the head of that armament, as governor-general of the colony of Tobago.

April 12.

By an expreſs order from the firſt conſul, the Louiſiana expedition is definitively ſuſpended. The French general began the day before yeſterday to debark the troops that were on board the veſſels; they will proceed, with the other troops newly arrived in this republic, to different deſtinations both on the frontiers and elſewhere. In ſeveral of our towns, among others at Nimeguen and Grave, their entrance was at firſt oppoſed by the cammandants of the Dutch garriſons; but after an ulterior explanation, theſe commandants thought fit to yield to neceſſity and force. Perſons of good information of what is paſſing, and who have acceſs to all the principal functionaries of the government, ſtate, as a matter of certainty, that among the 12 members of the government, there is a party which has abſolutely proteſted againſt the meaſure of France, in conſequence of which the French troops have, in ſuch great numbers, entered our territoty. The majority has, however, judged that proteſtation to be, in our preſent circumſtances, impolitic.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *May* 27.

The European news in our mail columns of this day's Gazette, is both late and intereſting—nearer and nearer the portending blaſt approaches that unhappy quarter of our globe. But the firſt blow, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe from the ſubſequent article, will be given in the Weſt-Indies, where the "tug of war" has very probably already commenced. If an embargo has really been laid on Engliſh veſſels in Dominique and Martinique, as the account ſtates, the gauntlet is thrown, and the door to reconciliation between thoſe rival powers, is cloſed for a period far beyond the ken of human foreſight.

Captain Dwyer from Martinique, [arrived at New-York] informs, that in conſequence of recent advices from Bordeaux, an embargo was laid on Engliſh veſſels at Dominique on the 24th, and at Martinique the 27th ult. the day our informant ſlipt off by cutting his cable—That the Engliſh officers belonging to the Weſt-Indies had arrived with orders to join their regiments immediately—And that Joyeuſe, captain general of Martinique, having been ordered to France, failed on the 24th of April on board a ſhip of war, accompanied by a brig commanded by Bonaparte's youngeſt brother. [*New York paper.*]

Return of votes for repreſentative to congreſs, from the north-weſtern diſtrict of Vermont.

	Chittenden.	*Hay.*	*Scat.*
	1929	1460	31
	1460		
Maj. for Chittenden,	469		

The Engliſh force in the North Seas, on the 5th of April, was 1 ſhip of the line, 2 fifty gun ſhips, 15 frigates, and 16 ſloops of war. In all, 34.

COMMUNICATION.

THE judicious choice of the play which is this evening to be exhibited, will inſure Mr. Green a crowded and brilliant audience. The united talents of Green, of Bernard, of Bliſſet, and of Oldmixon; of Wood, of Cain, of Warren, and of Barrett; will conſpire to render the entertainment delightful to the lovers of exquiſite humor and fine ſentiment, delivered in a ſtyle purely claſſical and highly elegant. Garrick uſed to ſay, "Had I been the author of RANGER, I ſhould not have envied Shakeſpeare." The critics' of London are moſt laviſh in their praiſes of Mr. Bernard's "Jack Meggot." In "The Britiſh theatre, by Bell," there is an elegant print of him as "Meggot." But what need be obſerved to thoſe who have ſeen *Green* in Abaelino, Peregrine and Rapid?

Lloyd's Liſt, April 12.

At Graveſend, Daphne, Malcom, Savannah; Birmingham Packet, Charleſton; at Liverpool, Jane, Henderſon, N. York; at Deal, Otter, Stevenſon, America; at Newry, Hopewell, Jones, New-York; at Londonderry, Perſeverance, Sellick, New-York; at Guernſey, Speedwell, Virginia; at Liſbon, Mary, Hill, Baltimore; Superior & Ann, Virginia; Atalanta, Georgetown; at Oporto, Hero, Philadelphia; at Bremen, Hamilton, Vickers, Baltimore; Pegaſſus, Charleſton; at Copenhagen, Lucy Ann, Tompkins, Virginia; at Dunkirk, Antelope, Corran, Virginia; at Hamburg, Frans, Paulſon, Charleſton; ——, Stone, Philadelphia; ——, Adel, Boſton; Fanny, Stevenſon, do.; Liberty, Johnſon; Voyager, Anderſon; Veſtal, Richmond; Ruſſia Company, Scholey; Suſanna, Brown; and Good Intent, Clark, all from do.

Married laſt evening, by the reverend Mr. Kurtz, Mr. JACOB NORRIS, of the houſe of Richardſon, Norris and Co. to Miſs HARRIOT FRICK, daughter of Peter Frick, eſquire, all of this city.

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Brig Active, Haynes, Port-au-Prince
Sch'r Betſy, Bradford, Boſton

Maryland Society.

FRIDAY EVENING, the 27th inſt. is the time fixed for the next meeting of "The Maryland Society for promoting Uſeful Knowledge."

May 26.

Information Wanted.

Any perſon knowing any thing of a certain THOMAS CORSE, *ſen. formerly reſiding at the Head of Cheſter, Queen-Ann's county, Maryland, will much oblige his relations by giving information where he is, if living, and if dead, when and where he died. When he was laſt heard of he was ſaid to be in the neighborhood of Baltimore. Any information reſpecting ſaid T. C. will be thankfully received at the office of the Federal Gazette, in Baltimore, by* JOHN CORSE.

☞ *The printers of newſpapers in the United States will perform an act of charity by inſerting the above.*

Poſt-Office,

Baltimore, May 26, 1803.

Letters for the Britiſh packet Lady Hobart, for Falmouth, via Halifax, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 30th inſtant.

CHARLES BURRALL,
Poſt-Maſter.

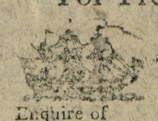
P. S. The inland poſtage to New-York muſt be paid on all letters for the packet.

Wanted to purchaſe,

A few YOUNG NEGROES, for whom a generous price will be given. Apply at Thomas Dewitt's tavern, market ſpace.

May 27. eo3t‖

For Freight or Charter,



The fine and faſt-ſailing ſhip INDEPENDENCE, THOMAS M'CONNELL, maſter, Burthen about 2200 barrels.—Enquire of JOHN BOLTE, Ship broker.

May 27. eo

For New-York,



The Sloop HARRIOT, *Capt. Sovle,* To ſail on Sunday, the 29th inſt. A faſt-ſailing veſſel, with good accommodations. Some freight, if immediately offered, and paſſengers, will be taken. Apply on board, at Smith's dock, or to BIGELOW & PROUD, Bowly's wharf.

May 27. dat

New Theatre.

MR. and MRS. GREEN'S BENEFIT.

THIS EVENING, May 27,

Will be preſented, a favorite Comedy, in 5 acts, (not acted theſe 8 years) called

The Suſpicious Huſband.

Written by Dr. Benjamin Hoadly.

After the play, for this night only,

The much admired ſong of "*The Blue Bells of Scotland,*" by Mrs. Oldmixon.

"*Mid Watch,*" by Mr. Fox, without accompanyments.

"*Poſt Captain,*" by Mr. Fox.

After which a farce, (never performed here) called

Barataria; or,

SANCHO TURN'D GOVERNOR.

Box one dollar, Pit three-quarters of a dollar.

On Saturday, RECONCILIATION, or THE BIRTH DAY; with CYMON and SYLVIA, for the benefit of Mr. Morris and Mr. Fox.

To Let,

A new two-ſtory BRICK HOUSE, with back buildings, adjoining the ſubſcriber's dwelling—the rent will be moderate to a good tenant. Poſſeſſion may be had the middle of June next. For further particulars, enquire of GEORGE WARNER, brick-maker.

May 27 eo7t‖

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcribers of the city of Baltimore, have obtained from the orphans' court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of Frederick Hoſs, late of the city of Baltimore, deceaſed—All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers, at or before the 28th day of November next; they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate. Given under our hands, this 27th day of May, 1803. DOROTHY HOSS, Adm'x. JAMES THOMSON, Adm'r.

(M. 27) 2aw8w‖

Patent Medicines.

THE virtues of the following Patent Medicines are ſo well eſtabliſhed, the proprietor truſts their names will ſufficiently recommend them. They are prepared faithfully from the original recipes of the late Dr. James Church.

Dr. Church's *Cough Drops*, a medicine unequalled by any in the world for the cure of coughs, colds, aſthmas and conſumptions—price 75 cents per bottle.

Alſo, his *Chemical Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard*, for the cure of the rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, chilblains, &c.—price 75 cents each bottle or box.

Anodyne Eſſence, for the head ache—price 50 cents.

Vermifuge Lozenges, for deſtroying worms in children and grown perſons—50 cents each box.

Eye Salve for all diſeaſes in the eyes—75 cents.

Antiſpaſmodic Elixir, for the cure of hyſteric, convulſion, falling and all kinds of fits—2 dollars per bottle.

Church's celebrated *Scotch Ointment* cures the itch in four hours—price 75 cents. The public are requeſted to be particular in purchaſing this article, and ſee that it bears his name, as a variety of nefarious compoſitions are offered in its ſtead.

Cordial Reſtorative Balſam, for nervous diſorders, debility, inward weakneſſes, &c.—price 1 dollar and 50 cents each bottle.

Antiſcorbutic Tincture, for the teeth, breath, and ſcurvy in the gums—price 1 dollar.

Volatile Tincture, an immediate cure for the tooth-ache—price 37½ cents

Vegetable Lotion, for the face and ſkin, freckles, tan, ſunburn, ſcurvy, prickly heat, &c.—75 cents.

The celebrated *Botanical Tea*—price 1 dollar a canniſter, a canniſter containing eight ſmall ones for five dollars.

Anti-bilious Pills, for malignant and bilious fevers, and all diſorders of the head, ſtomach and bowels—price 50 cents.

Alterative Pills, for the cure of ſcurvy, cutaneous diſorders, a certain diſeaſe, &c.—1 dollar.

Alſo, Dr. Church's Treatiſe on the Venereal Diſorder, containing plain and eaſy directions, whereby any perſon may cure himſelf at a very ſmall expence—price 50 cents.

☞ A large ſupply of the above medicines is juſt received from Church's Diſpenſary, New-York, and for ſale by JAMES RICE, bookſeller, No. 87, Market-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Where alſo may be had,

Stoughton's Elixir or Bitters, Hooper's Female Pills, Anderſon's Scots do. Godfrey's Cordial, Britiſh Oil, Hærlem Oil, Turlington's Balſam of Life, Steer's Opodeldoc, Dalby's Carminitive, Daffy's Elixir, Eſſence of Peppermint.

May 27. 1aw3t