A Neat three-
in Harrison-street.

July 6.

To Let,

A Neat two-ſtory brick HOUSE in Pratt-ſtreet, No. 61, two doors above Sharpe-ſtreet.

Alſo,

A three-ſtory brick HOUSE in Commerce-ſtreet, No. 19, at preſent occupied by Mr. J. Jolly.

Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. For further particulars apply to

ROB. & ALEX. M'KIM.

June 8. eo

Thorndick Chate

Has juſt imported per the Carliſle and Friendſhip, from London, and Diana, from Liverpool,

No 4, 5, 6 and 7 Bridport canvas
Sewing twine in caſks
A few bales coarſe blue cloths
Ditto blue plains

Likewiſe on hand,

Firſt quality Holland duck
Ditto Ruſſia canvas
Superfine cloths and caſſimeres
Beef, pork and herrings
A few hundred buſhels coarſe ſalt, and a number of other articles—all which he offers for ſale on the uſual terms, at 39, Thames-ſtreet, Fell's-Point. May 14. eo

For Sale,

Bordeaux brandy in pipes
Fine old St Julian Claret in caſes of two dozen
Jamaica ſpirits in hhds.
A quantity of gun powder equal to any imported.
A conſignment of elegant French Porcelain in tea ſets.

JOHN HUDSON.

To Rent,

The ſtore he now occupies at the corner of Market and Charles-ſtreets, a ſtand equal to any in the city for buſineſs.—Enquire as above, or to J. E. Dorſey.

May 28. d6tec

Spurrier's Tavern, continued.

HENRY M'COY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken, for a term of years, that well known tavern, formerly kept by Mr. Spurrier, 14 miles from Baltimore, on the mail road, leading to the city of Washington.

The convenience and ſuperior ſituation of this ſtand is well known throughout this ſtate. To ſtrangers it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that it is pleaſantly ſituated on the croſs-roads, leading to Annapolis and Frederick-town, and obvious to the accommodation of travellers, &c.

Henry M'Coy begs leave to ſolicit the patronage of his friends and the public, and aſſures them that every thing, on his part, ſhall be exerted to merit and ſecure their approbation. July 18. eolm

Croſs-Keys—Gay-ſtreet.

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully lets the public know, that he has taken the large, commodious, and very extenſive premiſes, the *Croſs-Keys Inn*, for many years occupied by Mr. Enoch Churchman, Gay-ſtreet; which he has fitted up and furniſhed in ſuch a manner as to pleaſe the *eye*, as well as the *appetite*.

Supplied with the beſt liquors; excellent larder; attentive and obedient ſervants; very extenſive ſtables, and every other deſirable accommodation, both for citizens and travellers—he hopes that those *enticing conveniences*, united with his own exertions to *pleaſe*, while he *entertains*, will enſure to his houſe a ſhare of that cuſtom, which he is determined, at leaſt, to *deſerve*; for "he who *lives* to *pleaſe*, muſt *pleaſe* to *live*."

ALEX. MARTIN.

N. B. Four reſpectable perſons can be genteely accommodated with Boarding, by the year.

☞ Horſes taken on livery, and ſaddle horſes to hire.

July 23. tu-th&f

Literature.

At the Leipzick and Frankfort Book and Stationary Store, 96, Howard-ſtreet, Baltimore, will be conſtantly kept and imported, for Sale,

ALL SORTS OF BOOKS,

Which have been & will be published in Germany.

Commiſſion Buſineſs, for the European and American continent, as well as for the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, will be ſtrictly attended to.

The editors and proprietors of Engliſh and German newſpapers in America, are requeſted to inſert the above in their reſpective papers, and to ſend the numbers thereof to the above mentioned bookſtore.

N. B. There will be likewiſe published as above, a good German newſpaper, as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſupporters ſhall ſend in their reſpective names and reſidences. The editors of it will be the ſame perſons who formerly owned in Bruſſels, that generally eſtimated paper, entitled *L'Impartial Europeen, ou Gazette Generale des Pays Bas*; and who were deported as friends of truth and liberty, with Carnot, Pichegru, Barthelemi, &c. on the 18th and 19th Fructidor, 1797.

April 27. eo

y thing to show my coun-
home, how I came by
t to the Fiscal and en-
e him from his resolu-
determined, I request-
te to prove, that they
by his authority. At
at length being soft-
med the situation my
mpany were in, and
of the difficulty that I
rival in America, he
give me a certificate
re put on board by
he tendered me fifty
passages, and that
He then sent two
taves and cutlasses,
n, and put them on
get my clearance,
ipt that they were
uld take them out
rmed me also, that
e sent down to the
Bram's-Point, to see
were put on board
and to fire on any
the vessel, or attempt
fort.

ENS HORTON,
ian, of Newburyport.
5, *before me*,
LAWLER, Mayor.

—

SLATION.]
of the Fiscal, is given to
avens Horton, for exportation,
out of this colonly, in his schr. Julian, the free Negro called Andreas, alias Ruamine Toctoe, and the free Negro woman Affibo van Labo; for whose exportation he was offered the sum of fifty gilders each, which he has refused: saying that would except nothing for it.

P. H. SPIEING, Senator and Fiscal.

—

I, CHARLES ERDMANN, sworn interpreter of foreign languages, in and for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by lawful authority duly appointed, do certify, that the above is a true and faithful translation of a certain original paper written in the Low Dutch language, annexed hereto.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at Philadelphia, the 19th day of July, A. D. 1805.

(Signed) CHARLES ERDMANN.

—

☞ The Printers who have any regard for the rights of neutral nations, or the honor of their own, are requested to give the foregoing a place in their papers.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

PROCLAMATION,

By the Mayor of the city of New-York.

Whereas it appears to me, that an infectious or pestilential disease doth prevail in the city of New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut, I do therefore, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the act, entitled, "An act to provide against infectious and pestilential diseases," and in pursuance of the advice of the board of health, order and direct, that all vessels which shall arrive at this port from New-Haven, shall be subject to quarantine of course, and that no person shall be permitted to enter the city and county of New-York, who shall have been within the said city of New-Haven within fourteen days next preceding his or her arrival in the said city and county of New-York.

Whereof all pilots and other officers intrusted with the execution of the said act, and all other persons, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly, under the pains and penalties imposed upon offenders by the said act, which will be rigorously enforced.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the moyoralty to be affixed, in the city of New-York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1805.

DE WITT CLINTON.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

Arrived, ship Dolphin, Wills, P. Petre; brig Saunders, Singleton, Teneriffe, 30 days; Ann Jane, Skidder, New-Orleans; schr. Independence, Storm, Richmond, 10.

Cleared, ship Matilda, Strong, Havana; brig Freelove, Garman, Charleston; sloop Morning Star, Vanschuyver, Richmond.

Brig Hannah, Lewis, from St. Pierres, is below.

Yesterday arrived, brig Saunders, Singleton, 30 days from Teneriffe. Left there, the Mary, Phillips, for Hamburg, in 6 days; and the Sally and Hannah, Lawton, for the East-Indies, in 8 days.

The ship Sally and Hetty, Evans, of this port, from Leghorn, arrived at Madeira, and sailed from thence the 10th of June, for Calcutta.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) July 12.

A respectable correspondent of Wayne county, has sent us the following melancholy and alarming account of the conduct of the Negroes in that quarter, and the proceeding lately had against them. The statement is published in the gentleman's own words.

"*Waynesborough, July 15.*

"Dear Sir,

"I take the liberty, from a sense of the danger which the white people of this state are in to communicate to you one of the most shocking plots by the blacks imaginable. If you think it worthy of a place in your paper it might serve to put people on their guard.

"We have been engaged in this county in the trying of negroes for poisoning the whites, ever since Monday last. One suffered death at the stake (was *burnt alive*) on Saturday last, for poisoning her master, mistress, and two others; two more are under sentence of death, and are to be hanged on Wednesday next. Thirteen are imprisoned under guard, a part of whom, from the evidence, I expect will suffer death, and we are daily making new discoveries. Some have been brought from Sampson, others from Johnston, so that the plot appears to be a general one. It is said by some of the prisoners, that the head men are to be subdued; and after detaining a sufficient number in slavery, the balance, if refractory, are to be put to death.

"We proceed this morning with the trials, and God only knows what the event will be. Six or eight light horsemen are continually on duty to bring up charged negroes, besides a strong guard of infantry about the prisoners. What raised the first suspicions in this business, was the death of one or two of our respectable men."

We understand that one of the persons poisoned was a Mr. Jernigan.

MARTINSBURG, (Virg.) July 12.

Pursuant to the sentence of the Court of Berkeley county, some time since passed on Negroes Jack and Jerry, for the robbery of David Horn, they were executed on the commons of this place on Friday last. During their confinement in prison, they were visited by several Divines of different religious persuasions, by some of whom they were attended to the gallows—They uniformly, while in jail, denied having committed the crime for which they were condemned—although they confessed many trivial offences, and appeared sincerely penitent, and were constantly for the last week of their confinement, earnestly engaged in prayer, night and day.—A short time before they were turned off, Jerry got up, and in a remarkably firm manner addressed himself to the surrounding multitude; and here again he protested that he was innocent of the crime for which he was about to suffer; he solemnly declared that he had never seen Mr. Horn, his accuser, until the time at which he was arrested; he made a short prayer for the welfare of the surrounding spectators, desiring them not to be sorry for him, but for themselves; he said, through falsely charged by Mr. Horn, he forgave him, and prayed that his God would also forgive him, and hoped, if he had lost money, that it might be again recovered: He had constantly the most complacent countenance, and smiled with affability on those who bade him adieu. When told by one of the preachers who attended him that he had yet half an hour to live, he replied he did not wish the execution delayed, he was then ready to meet death; and the last words he was heard to utter, were "thank my Jesus I am coming." The whole of his conduct was marked with the greatest fortitude and resignation, and made him rather appear to exult than tremble at the approach of death. His unfortunate fellow-sufferer (though he had also repeatedly while in jail denied the accusation against him) when under the gallows, said nothing of his guilt or innocence; he met his fate with less fortitude than Jerry, and his last moments appeared to be filled with horror. The denial by Jerry, and his great firmness, together with his apparent penitence, has occasioned doubts in the minds of many as to their guilt, notwithstanding the evidence against them was the most pointed, and corroborated by circumstances the most conclusive.

LONDON, May 29.

Mr. Whitbread has given notice, in the house of commons, that he should at an early day, move for an impeachment of lord Melville, before the house of peers, for misconduct in office. And Mr. R. Dundas (secretary of war and son of lord Melville) has also given notice, that he should move that lord Melville be heard in person on the floor of the house. This a peer has a right to claim, as a privilege sanctioned by long-established usage. It will unquestionobly be granted.

The impeachment which Mr. Whitbread intends to move, is in consequence of the information obtained by the select committee, to whom the tenth report was referred.

Mr. Whitbread has also given notice that he will, at an early day, move certain resolutions relative to the chancellor of the exchequer. The following part of the report of the select committee is the ground on which it it said the resolutions will be bottomed, viz.

"The second head of the report refers to the representations said to have been made to the lords commissioners of the treasury, and the chancellor of the exchequer, respecting the manner in which the naval money was drawn from the bank, contrary to the act of the 25th of George III. chap. 31.

"The committee state that they do not find any representation on this subject was made to the lords of the treasury, but that it was represented to Mr. Pitt, as appears from the evidence of Mr. Raikes, and the admission of Mr. Pitt himself.

"The report states, that some time in the year 1797, Mr. Raikes, governor of the bank, had an official interview with Mr. Pitt. After official business was at an end, he told Mr. Pitt in conversation, the manner in which public money was drawn from the bank by the treasurer of the navy—That he had heard the treasurer (lord Melville) kept cash at Coutts's; and that navy bills were paid by drafts on that house, instead of by drafts on the bank. Mr. Pitt thanked Mr. Raikes for the information. Such Mr. Raikes, in his evidence, states to have been the purport of the conversation, but from the length of time that has since elapsed, he is not sure as to the terms.

"Mr. Pitt admits the general import of the conversation, as stated by Mr. Raikes, but differs with him as to the terms. He don't undertake to recollect with accuracy, but states it in substance to have conveyed to him an impression that sums were drawn from the bank and carried to a private banking-house, to a larger amount than was supposed necessary; that he took an early opportunity of stating to lord Melville the information he had received from Mr. Raikes; and though he cannot state precisely what further passed between himself and lord Melville on the subject, he was impressed with a belief that no sums were so transferred but such as were necessary to carry on the details of service in payments to individuals, and that it would be difficult to carry on such details in any other way; that in his conversation with lord Melville he did not advert to the provisions of the act which forbid such transfers, nor did it occur to him that drawing from the bank such sums of money in such a way for the purpose of carrying on the details of office, was an illegal practice. Relying on the rectitude of lord Melville, from the opinion he entertained of him, he made no enquiry as to the necessity of the practice, and was so far satisfied with the general statement given by that noble lord, that he did not think it necessary to communicate the circumstances of the case to any other of his majesty's ministers, or to take any further steps on the subject. He had no knowledge or information of any naval money, the 40,000l. excepted, being applied to other purposes, except from the communication of Mr. Raikes, until after his retirement from office he was acquainted of it by lord Harrowby. That noble lord told him that he thought the practice very singular, and was therefore taking steps to put a stop to it. That private profit was made from the use of the money belonging to the funds of the navy, he had no knowledge whatever, till it was made known by the report of the naval commissioners, nor did suppose the business of the office would admit of it."

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

BOSTON, July 25.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After fighting the battles of the republicans of New-England, with more zeal than ability, I am suddenly, and I think I may be allowed to add, *ungratefully*, compelled to retire from writing the editorial matter for the Independent Chronicle. The extraordinary causes which led to this *secret* direction of the bow-string, shall be circumstantially published. Being thus abruptly situated, I request all persons, to whom I am indebted, to send their accounts—and all persons, who are indebted to me to make immediate payment, to enable me to be just, before my departure from this town.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
Commonly called ANTHONY PASQUIN.

Boston, July 24, 1805, at Mr. Suter's, Stuart-end.

P. S. The *ostensible* causes, as used by Mr. Adams to me, for this ungracious measure, are—First, that the federal editors have so injured my character, that there is an irresistable prejudice operating against me. The second reason, is, that his country subscribers do not like the arguments of a FOREIGNER, in their behalf. It is certainly somewhat curious, in the order of policy, that the malediction of an apponent, should be embraced to destroy the credit of a friend! That the subscribers to the Chronicle, in the town as well as in the country, should not admire my arguments, is not very surprising; but that they should dislike them because I am a FOREIGNER, is rather singular; however, as I have left the concern much better than I found it, I trust the proprietors will not grievously lament the hour when I had the honor of acquiring their good will.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.

By an arrival at New-York from Leghorn, letters are received in town from our unfortunate prisoners at Tripoli, dated November last. A letter from one of the officers, mentions, that they had had the fall fever of that climate, but had then recovered from it.

A tedious and lingering confinement in a close and loathsome prison, with poor and scanty fare, and deprived of their accustomed conveniencies, in the hands too of such an enemy must prey upon the health and wear down the spirits of these brave but unfortunate men. In spite of the efforts of some of them to sooth the anxiety of their relatives and friends by affected gaiety and favorable accounts of their situation, the marks of despondence will break forth—"Our days," say they, "drag heavily on, we are still closely confined, not having enjoyed a sight of the Heavens (but once) excepting through a small grated hole in the terrace since May last. We are secluded in a loathsome prison, surrounded by vermin, without the enjoyment of pure air, and debarred from holding converse with any person outside the walls of our prison—the policy of concealing the operations of the fleet from the enemy cuts off the intercourse with our country men and keeps us in ignorance and constant suspence—the letters from our

ſation in
city, I think it a duty I
and myself, to publish the circumstances as they have been sworn to in my affidavit before the mayor of the city on my arrival; and which were noted down at the time.

J. H. HORTON.

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PARAMARIBO, June 9, 1805.

Proceedings of the governor of the British colony of Paramaribo, in South-America.

Being loaded and nearly ready for sea, I repaired as usual to the custom-house, for my clearance, but I was informed on my arrival, that the Fiscal had refused to sign my certificate, unless I would take on board two criminal negroes, who were under condemnation of banishment: This I informed them I could never think of doing, and went immediately to the American consul, and informed him of the Fiscal's resolution; he advised me to go and lay the business before the governor. Accordingly I went, and waited on his excellency, not doubting but that he would interfere in my favor; but alas, I soon found my mistake—I met the governor and his secretary standing at the door, I advanced and addressed the governor as follows: Sir, your most obedient; I have business of importance to acquaint you with. The governor asked, what is it?—I answered—The Fiscal, sir, refuses to sign my clearance, unless I will take on board two criminal negroes, that are sentenced to be banished from the colony; the governor replied, very well, take them. I asked, must I take them? the governor replied yes, you must take them: I answered, I think it hard; the governor replied, I can't help that, you must take them; they will answer you a very good purpose, they will be fit members for you, Americans. I then asked, but why, sir, if they are such useful members of society, do you not keep them in your own colony? The governor answered, because we don't like them—they don't answer our purpose—they don't suit us, but they will do very well for you—they will answer you a good purpose. I answered, neither do I like them, nor can I take them; the governor said you must take them. I replied, how shall I answer this to my country when I return: I expose myself to a very heavy fine, besides incur my country's displeasure. The governor answered, O poh, things of this nature are easily answered in America; I replied, be that as it may, general, I cannot take them; the governor then answered in a peremptory tone of voice, then remain there, looking towards the shipping at anchor; the governor then walked away. I then addressed the secretary, and asked, is there no alternative? the secretary replied, none at all, you must take them. I went immediately to the consul, and requested him to make out my protest as soon as possible, for I should immediately abandon both vessel and cargo; the consul advised me to form no such resolution; he said that he would do all that lay in his power to assist me—he wished me to carry a letter to the governor—accordingly I went and gave the letter to the governor's secretary—I waited until the next day, but no answer came to the letter. I was then advised to go once more and see the governor, that perhaps he had altered his resolution. I thought the prospect small, but notwithstanding, I went at about 9 o'clock in the morning, I met the secretary at the door, and addressed him with, your servant, sir—I asked, is the governor within? the secretary replied yes; I asked, can I see him? he said no, it is not an hour to wait on the governor. I answered, I asked pardon for intruding, but I thought it an hour to wait on any gentleman. The secretary said, if you are on the affair concerning these criminals, my orders from the governor are, to inform you, that you must abide by the laws of the colony; that I know no such man as the American consul in the colony, and that you must take them. I then asked, Will you give me a writing from under your hand, to certify that they were put on board by your order? he answered, with a raised tone of voice, and a consequential air of importance, I will give you nothing at all.—All hopes were now at an end, I must submit, and have them put on board,