

# WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

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## NEW-YORK, June 17.

Our Greenock papers by the ship Ardent, are to the 6th of May, and the London intelligence they contain is of the 21. one day later than we had before received, comprising the subjoined articles.

We learn verbally that an embargo was laid on all vessels in the ports of England on the 7th of May, and in Scotland on the 10th, in consequence of the sailing of the second secret expedition; and that the Ardent, having cleared out at the Custom-House before the embargo, sailed in the evening of the 11th, under a protest.

The Ardent had a passage of 14 days to the Banks of Newfoundland, and has been 15 days upon the coast.

## LONDON, May 2.

The enemy's squadrons seem to be on the alert in almost every quarter. Lord Gardner's dispatches state, we understand, that an unusual degree of activity had been observed among the Brest fleet.

The preparations for another expedition, upon a scale of force about equal to that which lately sailed, are nearly ready at Portsmouth.

Letters of the 28th ult. were received yesterday from Holland. They mention, that M. Schimmelpenninck proposed the next day to meet the Members of the Government, for the purpose of receiving their acceptance or refusal of the New Constitution.

Among other rumors at Paris, it is said that Buonaparte intends to create Madame Lapagerie, who resides at Martinico, and is the mother of his wife, an Empress of the West-Indies, to be succeeded by her grandson, Eugenius Beauharnois, and that this accounts for the numerous troops sent by him to that part of the world, where many think both the Brest fleet and Spanish armaments are destined.

## GREENOCK, May 6.

A Lisbon mail arrived on Thursday, in 14 days, per the Walsingham packet, in which came passengers, Lord and Lady Holland, Jerome Buonaparte has set off for France, and his lady and her brother, by sea, for Amsterdam. The French Ambassador, Junot, had arrived at Lisbon.

Extract of a letter from Captain Bridges of the brig Hannah, of Newburyport, to his own, dated Plymouth, April 6, 1805.

"I arrived here on the 31st ult. The day before I got in I was fired upon in a most barbarous manner by an English privateer, and received two very severe wounds in the groin and thigh, which, I thank God, are not likely to prove mortal, although they will cost me several weeks of pain and anguish. In consequence of being disabled, and fruit being high and scarce, I have sold my cargo for wine, and shall sail direct for Newburyport as soon as my wounds will permit."

June 18.

Captain Delano, who arrived last evening from Lisbon, is the bearer of dispatches for government.

Capt. D. informs that the French and Spanish fleets doubled Cape St. Vincent on the 23d of April, and it was supposed they had gone to the Northward, but no correct information had been received of their destination. On the 3d of May, the only British packets were dispatched from Lisbon to inform Admiral Craig, in the Channel of the movements of the French and Spanish fleets.—On the 5th of May, 40 sail of British transports, conveyed by two men of war and 4 frigates, anchored in Cascais Bay, a little to the southward of the Rock of Lisbon; they are part of the expedition that sailed under the command of Sir J. Craig, bound for Gibraltar and Malta, with troops for the garrisons. On the 8th of May, Capt. D. left the mouth of the river, and saw the fleet of transports crossing the bar, bound up to Lisbon Roads.

Capt. D. further informs, that a war was shortly expected to take place between Portugal and France.

## Prices Current at Lisbon, May 7.

Flour \$8 50, to 9 dolls; wheat, 1 75, to 2 dolls, per bushel, corn 1 10 to 15, beef 12 to 13, pork 15 to 16; codfish 5 50, pipe staves 90 to 100, hhd. do. 50 to 55; and barrel staves 40 to 45.

A letter from Martinique, dated the 28th May, received in this city, states that the embargo of fourteen days had been taken off this day preceding, and that the fleet had sailed. The brig Minerva was to leave port for New-York on the 29th.

Another letter mentions that the Combined Fleets were intended to act against Jamaica and Trinidad; the former to be attacked by the French, and the latter by the Spaniards.

Capt. Bishop, arrived at Baltimore from St. Bartholomews, informs that accounts were received from Martinique of the arrival of the French there—that an embargo had been laid on all vessels at Martinique and Guadalupe—that Admiral La Foye had sent orders to the different Islands directing

all masters of English vessels to consult their own safety, as he could afford them no protection against so large a naval force as had arrived. The 20th May was the day appointed for the sailing of the Windward Island fleet, to rendezvous with those from Surinam and Demarara at Tortola. It was expected at St. Bartholomews that a division of the French fleet would be sent to St. Kitts and Tortola, to take possession of the English vessels there.

By a letter from Havana, dated May 28, we learn that markets were extremely low, and the duty on all goods thirty-two and one half per cent. ad valorem; one third of this duty was to be taken off on the 1st instant. In the harbour were two Spanish 74 gun ships, blockaded by the Bacchante, Captain Dashwood, who cruised within a few miles of the Moro and boarded every thing going off or in. Six Gun-Boats were preparing to go out and take La Bacchante; and in order to accomplish them for this service they were daily occupied in the valourous exploit of boarding and taking one of the seventy-fours. Their hopes of success were considerable; and indeed it began to be confidently believed that those who could with such ease capture a Spanish line-of-battle ship, would very soon be in a condition to attack a British sloop of war.

June 20.

We are informed, says the United States Gazette, that the board of health of Philadelphia have received information of the yellow fever having broken out in New-York.

## HOMEWARD BOUND JAMAICA FLEET.

Statement of the fleet which sailed from Jamaica in December last, under convoy of the Sagessie frigate. 48 in number;—37 arrived—2 foundered at sea—1 lost on the Goodwin Sands—2 taken and retaken—6 unaccounted for, supposed to be taken or lost.

Capt. Sebring, of the brig Friends, left the French and Spanish fleets at Martinique on the 30th of May, the latter in a very sickly condition. Their destination was not known; but it was supposed they would proceed to windward against Trinidad and the other colonies in possession of the English.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in Lisbon to another in this city, dated May 24.

"Since our last advices the continued and abundant importations of grain from France, the beginning of those from the Mediterranean, the certain advices of considerable purchases in the north of Europe, the occasional supplies from America, and the flattering appearance of our own crop, have altogether had a more sudden and important effect upon our market than we ever remember to have experienced. Very little more than a month ago we sold flour at 15 dollars and a half per barrel on board, and wheat rather higher in proportion. The nominal price is now from 10 to 11 dollars. In Spain, flour which was lately at 22 dolls, is now un-saleable at 15; and we are afraid much money will be lost at our late high prices. Very few of our dealers will now buy at any rate. The case is nearly the same throughout Spain."

A respectable French gentleman, who arrived at Providence in the brig Traveller, advises, that the combined French and Spanish squadrons arrived at Martinique, from Cadix, had on board 9000 French and 3000 Spanish troops; and that amongst the latter were 150 of the Irish brigade, in the service of his most Catholic Majesty.

We learn by the sch'r Hannah Bertley, from St. Jago-de-Cuba, that the following American seamen have lately deserted from their respective ships in that harbour, and entered on board French privateers, for the purpose of cruising against American commerce:

Richard Bryce, of Baltimore, from sloop Little Jack.  
David Hayes, of Connecticut, do.  
George Watson, of Massachusetts, sch'r Olive Bruncha  
Andrew White, of Providence, R. I. sch'r Betsey.  
Loveland Starks, of Newhaven, brig Eleanor.  
Mark —, of East Haven, do. at Baltimore.

While the French fleet were fitting out at Toulon, several letters were dispatched on board neutral vessels, which were designedly thrown in the way of the British cruizers in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, hinting in pretty strong terms, that the fleet was bound to Egypt. These, when discovered being conveyed by the commanding officer to Lord Nelson, drew him off from Toulon to take a more advantageous post for intercepting them on that route; which gave the French fleet an opportunity to escape, and may probably be the foundation of the secret expedition fitted out in England. This may in some manner account why his lordship

was not arrived at Gibraltar as late as the 2d of April, twelve days after the French fleet passed the Gut.—Philad. True American.

Captain John Harvey, in brig Tarantula, arrived at Bolton on Friday evening from Havana, informs, that on the 2nd June, in lat. 33, long. 75, about 10 o'clock, P. M. he was brought to and ordered on board, by a French brig of about 10 guns; on going on board, and after his papers were examined, they informed him they bore dispatches from the fleet at the Windward Islands, for the Fleet that was gone down to Newfoundland;—They further informed that a few days previ us, in company with another French brig, they had fought an English corvette, and had many men wounded.—On coming on deck, capt H. heard the groans of the wounded. There was a number of gentlemen in the cabin, who appeared as prisoners; one of them, but apparently under restraint, enquired the state of the markets at the Havana.—The last captain H. saw of the privateer she was fleeing W. S. W.—not a course for Newfoundland,—and he supposes, from the course, she was bound to Charleston, probably to land her wounded men.

British Fleet at Jamaica—Captain Ray, of the schooner Alliance, who arrived this morning in 24 days from Falmouth (Jam.) informs us that Admiral Decres had arrived with eleven sail of the line and had stationed his fleet across the harbor of Port Royal. Lord Nelson was hourly expected with a strong reinforcement. Prior to the arrival of the English fleet, the inhabitants of Port Royal were thrown into the utmost consternation. Information had been received of the arrival of the French and Spanish fleets at Martinique, and rumor with her hundred tongues, had swollen the combined forces to 45 sail of the line. They expected immediate orders to march to Kingston and to leave their own port to the ravages of the enemy. The arrival of Admiral Decres however, dispached their fears and renewed their hopes.

Admiral Cochrane had failed in the Northumberland, of 74 guns to take command of the Windward station.

The ports of Jamaica continued shut against American vessels.

Martial law was expected to take place immediately throughout the island. It will be remembered that on the first of April last, Admiral Duckworth resigned his fleet at Jamaica to the charge of Admiral Decres, and himself failed to England. Since that period, Admiral Decres, has been cruising among the different islands. On the 6th of April Admiral Cochrane arrived with a reinforcement of 6 sail of the line and 3 frigates. Admiral Decres has now in fact returned to Port Royal with his own fleet and the whole of Admiral Cochrane's, expecting the Northumberland mentioned above. We state these facts to shew the probability, that Admiral Decres may have collected from the various stations in the West Indies, and from Halifax, a force equal to the one mentioned by capt. Ray.

From Martinique—Captain Lynch, of the schooner Mais, arrived this morning from Martinique, informs us that before he left the Island, there were signals hoisted for another fleet to windward supposed to be British; and that off Bermuda, he saw two British ships of the line steering S. S. W. under a heavy press of sail.

June 22.

Captain Brown, of the schooner Roger-Williams, arrived here yesterday in 14 days from St. Bartholomews, gives us the positive assurance that a British fleet of 18 sail of the line had arrived at Barbadoes on the first of June, under the command of Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton who was to be joined immediately by Admiral Cochrane with six sail of the line. The Squadron under Sir Richard is that lately commanded by Admiral Lord Nelson, who is said to have returned to England on account of the ill state of his health.

Captain B. further informs us that another French and Spanish fleet from Ferrol and Carthage, consisting of 36 sail (14 of which were of the line) having 12000 troops on board, had arrived at Martinique, from whence they were to proceed against Antigua and Trinidad.

By Captain Thompson, in 13 days from St. Croix, we are informed that

news was received there the day before he failed, that a British fleet of 17 sail of the line had arrived off St. Lucie and that another French fleet, consisting of 14 sail of the line, had arrived at Martinique. Capt. T. says the above news was believed at St. Croix.

Captain Fowler, of the schooner Mariner, left Martinique on the first of June, at which time no second fleet had arrived there, as reported by Captain Brown.

The ship Brutus, Craig, 33 days from Londonderry, is arrived at New-Castle with 240 passengers.

It is reported that the Store ship of the United States, with Provisions, &c. for our little Squadron in the Mediterranean, has been captured by a Spanish Privateer. Although no official accounts have been received of this unfortunate event yet there is too much reason to fear that the report is true, and believed by government, as orders have been given to prepare immediately a like quantity of stores for the use of our brave tars in that sea, in order to prevent their suffering from the want of those said to be captured.—Wash. Fed.

## PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

Two bomb ketches are fitting out at Charleston, (Mass.) under the direction of Commodore Preble. They are nearly ready for sea, and will sail, it is said, in a few days, for the Mediterranean, under the command of Lieutenants Lewis and McNeil.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in France to his friend in this country.

"In this city (Rouen) and its environs are very considerable manufactories of all kinds, which alone consume prodigious quantities of your produce, viz. pot and pearl ash, cotton, fish oil, indigo, dye and other woods, shumac, quercitron or American bark, &c. madder root (in French Allzaria) is an article of which there is at least 10,000 bags annually consumed by our dyers. In a late conversation I had with Mr. Livingston, I recommended the culture of madder root in America, which is an article of very great importance, and the consumption of which is daily augmented in England as well as here, and from the increased demand, its price has lately nearly doubled. It is grown in Turkey, Barbary, in the South of France, Holland, &c. but the most esteemed is the Cyprus which is now at the most exorbitant price of 180 livres per cwt. The Dutch grow and manufacture it into a powder, and export it to England and France in great quantities. As you have lands and climates of all descriptions in your country, I have no doubt of its answering on a trial being made, and of its becoming an article of commerce with you as extensive as lucrative. Shumac is likewise much in demand here, and nearly of the same consumption, but I never saw any American in this market, the most esteemed here is that of Malaga. Quercitron or American bark, is in repute here, though as yet little known; and the small quantity we have, comes through other countries at an advanced price."

Extract of a letter from Washington, received by yesterday's mail.

"The late mention in the papers is pretty correct. Buonaparte signed every thing. They have retained for some disputed claims three millions of livres, Monroe is gone back to England, and left the Dons in a very bad humor. The delay of remittance from France is unaccountable."

Accounts from the combined fleet in the West-Indies state, that they have on board provisions for a twelve months voyage.

## LONDON, May 6.

Mr. Pitt attended the select committee this day, and underwent an examination of some length.

## House of Commons.

Mr. Calcraft presented a more formal declaration from sir Francis Burdett, relative to the abandonment of his seat. It was read by the clerk. The declaration stated, that it was not the intention of sir Francis to defend his election and return. The petition of Mr. Mainwaring was then ordered to be taken into consideration, on Friday the 7th of June. This arrangement is with a view to the freeholders themselves vindicating the return of sir Francis.

Mr. Whitbread rose to bring forward his motion for taking into consideration the king's answer to the resolutions of the 8th of April, respecting lord Melville. The object of his motion if carried, is to found an address to the sovereign, entreating him to drive from his presence and councils lord Melville—forever.

Mr. Pitt interrupted the hon. gentleman by announcing, that he had a communication on the subject to make, which might possibly anticipate the motion of that gentleman.

Mr. Whitebread did not feel inclined to suffer the minister to state what he had to communicate, until after he had made his