

two frigates under the land, and a fresh signal for men of war, and transports soon appeared; but last night Lord Gardiner is said to have written to Lord Cork that several of our vessels had come into the harbour from England, and had not seen any ships at sea; and Lord Gardiner, it is reported, seemed to think it was a mere alarm; but a frigate or two and a hooker, which had been sent to reconnoitre, are not yet, according to the news of this time and it is now four o'clock; returned, nor has a yeomanry yet come back, who was sent by land, to where the signal-post is—the alarm seems greatly subsided, and it is generally believed the whole originated from some mistake of the signal-post at Knockadonie, which is the most eastern one we have.—There has been no express by land, and one may suppose that there would have been many, if the enemy had been, two days ago, close in with the coast. I suppose our ships at Bantry Bay have put to sea, and we have had five of the line and a frigate there on the 21st.

The greatest loyalty was manifested on the occasion by the peasantry, and every description of people.

NEW-YORK, April 9.

Gazette d'Haiti—Capt. Boyer, of the s. h. r. Harriot, from Cape Francois, yesterday obligingly handed us a regular file from its commencement to the 22d ult. of the *Gazette Politique and Commerciale d'Haiti*, printed "at the Cape, by P. Roux, printer to the Emperor." The editor states that the paper is published "under the auspices of his excellency the general of division Vernet, minister of finances." The motto is appropriate. *L'Injustice a la fin produit l'Independence.*

These papers are almost entirely filled with extracts from English and French prints relative to European affairs, and articles from the American, respecting the civil transactions of this country, especially with regard to our relations with St. Domingo. The editor seldom indulges in remark. As a sample, however, we may give the following: "The great interests which the American merchants find in the commerce of this country, guarantee to us their perseverance in continuing it. And whatever Mr. Epes and his partisans may say, the empire of Haiti is independent, and contains in itself the power of preserving this independence.—Its laborious inhabitants have procured for themselves, by the richness of their culture, means sufficient for defence, of which the valor of its soldiers know how to profit. Above all what have we to fear from the attempts of our enemies? He who has conquered them with so much glory, is he not at the head of a numerous army, of men hardened by misfortune, and who for the most part, have been personally victims of long and cruel persecutions, which they themselves have to revenge."

The *Gazette d'Haiti* of the 21st ult. contains a price current, to which we have selected the following articles:

Coffee	22 to 30	cents per lb.
Cocoa	16	do.
Cotton	14	d. ls. per cent.
Indigo	1	d. lb. scarce
Molasses	3	do. white
Hides Ox	1 25	do.
Sheep and goat	1	do.
Tanned	2	do.
Sugar, clay'd	25	d. cent.
Course	8	do. do.
Woods	} 12	do. mil.
Campeachy		do.
Acajou, 4 inches		do. cur. foot
Inboards 1 inch	2	do. square do.

April 19.
A French passenger, who arrived here yesterday in the brig Lion, in 14 days from St. Thomas, informs that the French fleet had sailed from Fort Royal, and gone to the City of St. Domingo, with 2000 troops, to be landed at that place. No news had reached St. Thomas of a second French squadron having arrived in the West Indies, or of the British squadron under Admiral Cochrane.

We understand that Mr. Barclay, the British consul, has received positive orders from Mr. Merry, not to attach his certificates to any notarial act, accompanying any bills of lading and invoices of property.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.

Yesterday arrived, brig Enza, captain Fells, from Malaga, which he left the 31 of March, where one of the French frigates, who assisted in taking a part of the English convoy from Malta, arrived the latter end of Feb. he brought in a number of the British prisoners and sent them to Gibraltar in a Carrel. Capt. Fells says the French fleet had sailed from Toulon, and it was reported they had passed the Straights and were joined by a number of Spanish ships. While at Malaga, which is only 60 miles from Gibraltar, he frequently heard of the assembling of the Spanish troops in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar; but heard of no attack, or of their having commenced the siege. He passed Gibraltar in the night, so that he could not see whether there was a fleet

there or not; but all was quiet as far as his observation went. It was reported at Malaga that the English fleet that had for some time blockaded Cadiz was withdrawn.

NEWBERN, April 27.

On Monday last, agreeably to notice previously given, the Stockholders of the Newbern Bank, met for the purpose of electing eleven Directors; when the following gentlemen were chosen:

John Harvey, Edward Pasteur, William Shepard, John Devereux, James M'Kinlay, Isaac Taylor, Alexander Torrance, Samuel Chapman, John Stanley, Bryan Whitfield, Francis X. Martin.

The Directors met on Wednesday, and appointed James M'Kinlay, President, and fixed the salary of the Cashier, at one thousand dollars a year—the next day William Shepard was chosen Cashier. In consequence of the appointment of Mr. Shepard, Francis Hawks, was chosen a Director in his room.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1805.

From repeated declarations of a person that accompanied the post-rider, & who said he had contracted for the conveyance of the mail, it was asserted in last week's publication that the present Contractor of the horse mail between this town and Fayetteville, had refused to carry the Gazette to its subscribers on the road, &c. The editor has since discovered the fact to be otherwise than as related by the said person, and that the contract was made by Duncan M'Rae, Esq. of Fayetteville, to whom no allusion was intended in that publication; for inasmuch as the friendly offices of a mail contractor are serviceable to the printer of a newspaper, that gentleman is entitled to the editor's warmest acknowledgments.

At an election held on Easter Monday the 11th of April, the following gentlemen were duly elected as Vestrymen of St. James's Church in this town, for the present year, viz. Gen. Benjamin Smith, Messrs. Robert Scott, John Willings, John Scott, John Allen.

Yesterday arrived the brig Victory, Lewis, 14 days from Martinique.—On the 26d of April, off Dominica, spoke the brig Recovery, Bonner, of Washington, N. C. bound to New-York. The French fleet sailed from Fort Royal about the 21st March; and a few days before Capt. Lewis sailed, it was reported that another French fleet had arrived to leeward, and that the Rockfort fleet had sailed to join them.

RABELAIS tells us of a story of one Philpot Placot, who being brisk and hale, fell dead as he was paying an old debt; which perhaps causes many, says he, not to pay their's for fear of the like accident.

Yesterday, arrived here, the brig Maria, capt. Saunders, from the Mediterranean.—He informs that a fleet of thirty sail of merchantmen, from Malta for England, under convoy of the Arrow sloop of war, of 18 guns, capt. Vincent, and a bomb brig about the 1st February, near the island of Ivica, was fallen in with by two French frigates, and after an engagement of one hour, the English sloop of war blew up, the bomb brig was captured & a considerable part of the convoy. About nine sail of the latter had arrived at Gibraltar previous to his leaving that fortress.

It is probable, from the weakness of the convoy, and the fleet being bound from Malta to England, that they consisted principally of empty, homeward bound transports. Tho' the Arrow rates as an 18 gun sloop of war, she mounted 50 guns.—Boston paper.

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Havana, March 30, 1805.

[CIRCULAR]

SIR,

For the information of the merchants and others of your district and city, I embrace this opportunity offering this moment to inform you, that the ports of Havana and St. Jago de Cuba, are now open for the admission of all kinds of provisions and dry goods, &c. in neutral ports, on the same terms and conditions as during the late war.

I send you copies of the decrees herewith enclosed.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully,

VINCENT GRAY.

The Collector of the Customs for the port of Philadelphia.
P. S. Duty at present 32 1/2 per cent. but about to be reduced immediately.

IMPORTANT.—IF TRUE.

Captain Morison, arrived at Philadelphia, from the bay of Honduras, was, on the 4th ult. in lat. 30 long 76. brought to by a French armed s. h. r. who took capt. M. on board, threatened him for not heaving to as soon as in sight. The lieutenant of the schooner, in the absence of the captain, informed capt. M. that she was a national schooner 28 days from France, was bound for St. Domingo with dispatches; and after that, to cruise in the Gulph; that, previous to sailing, a French and Spanish fleet of 34 ships of the line, and a number of gun boats, had made a descent on Gibraltar, AND CARRIED IT; and that another French fleet had sailed from France, in order to capture all the British West-India Islands; and further, that a British 74 had been lost on the Marinella reef.

From the Raleigh Register.

The following is the translation of the speech of General Ferrand, to the soldiers and inhabitants, on the walls of St. Domingo, in presence of the brigands: French Soldiers, and inhabitants of St. Domingo.

It is here you must remain; it is here you must either fight or perish—it is here that the all-powerful God has marked out the place for vengeance—it is here you ought to revenge the manes of your fathers, mothers, sisters, wives, children and friends, who all perished by blood thirsty hands—by the monsters who surround us? It is here that you ought to shew what the valor of a chosen few are able to perform against a number of assassins—it is here where the field is chalked out for victory!

Do not be alarmed at those cannibals; they appear only here strong by treacherous murder against those who are not able to defend themselves.—But what can their numerous cohorts do against brave soldiers and a place fortified by nature and art? Soon you will see them dispersed and fall at the foot of these ramparts.

They will perhaps tell you that they have conquered every town in St. Domingo, though they were fortified and defended by very brave troops. Pure illusions! They only conquered those towns which were surrendered to them by treachery and treason.—None sure was taken by true force, except St. Jago; which, though ill fortified and defended by a handful of inhabitants, has shewn what valor could do against such enemies. Eighteen hundred of those barbarians have bit the dust, and we shall soon give a good account of the remainder of their army.

Inhabitants of St. Domingo, I do not know if your misfortunes can bear a comparison to the direful necessity which forces us to give battle, having no place for a retreat; on one side surrounded by the brigands, on the other by the sea; having not one single vessel either to fly or escape to—no other alternative offers but victory alone. I repeat it again, it is here you must perish or conquer! Have courage now let us fight, and victory will be our lot.

An English privateer schooner has been cruising off Sandy-Hook, N. Y. for four days. She boards all vessels going out or coming into N. York; and on Saturday last she fired six shots at the schooner Industry, from Savannah, one of which went through her mainmast. We have not learned her name; but understand she is from New-Providence, whence she sailed two months ago. She is a very small vessel, with a crew of 36 men only. Mer. Adv.

Robert Williams, Esq. of Rockingham county, in this state (formerly the Representative of that district in Congress) has been appointed Governor of the Mississippi territory. This appointment was concurred in by the Senate before the adjournment of Congress; but we have not yet heard whether Mr. Williams has accepted of it.

Abraham Collins, of Lincoln county, in this state, who has long been suspected of counterfeiting Bank Notes and other paper money, was lodged in Hillsborough goal on the 9th April. Benjamin Dorsey, Lewis Hunter, Larkin Sawyer, James Claghorn, and George Randal, were also apprehended as accomplices, but admitted to bail.—These persons were taken by a Mr. Abercrombie, employed for that purpose by the Directors of the Branch Bank at Savannah.—their trials will come on at our June Federal Court.

A person of the name of Sloan was tried at Hillsborough Superior Court for horse-stealing, and convicted. He is said to be an old offender.

We are informed by a gentleman immediately from the Creek Nation, that Colonel Hawkins has, since the rejection of the late treaty, declared that the provision in the treaty which made the stock transferable was a mistake. He also informs that several of the most intelligent chiefs had gone to explore Upper Louisiana, for the purpose of pitching upon a country for which they will exchange their present possessions; and that the common conversation of the Indians turned on the plan they must adopt to remove the old and infirm.—Sparta paper.

The Spanish Consul, to the United States, residing in Philadelphia informs the Merchants in the United States, that the port of St. Augustine, in Florida, is

open, for the importation of provisions; but in order to be admitted, they must procure a passport from the respective Spanish Consuls residing in the United States.

"A gentleman who on Friday last arrived in town from Porto Rico, (says the New-York Gazette of the 18th ult. informs that just before he sailed, a packet arrived here in eighteen days from Corunna, bringing a file of Madrid Gazettes, one of which stated, that Buonaparte has consented to Moreau's taking the command of the Spanish army—that he had been sent, with several French engineers, to reconnoitre the ground most favorable for erecting fortifications for besieging Gibraltar, and that he had informed his Catholic Majesty, that if he would furnish him an army of 60,000 men, he would forfeit his life if he did not take Gibraltar. This army was immediately granted, and the attack was to commence without delay."

CHARLESTON, April 29.

Captain ALLEN, arrived on Saturday, in 16 days from Nevis, informs, that a British fleet of six ships of the line and frigates, passed that place on the 8th inst. On the first appearance of this fleet the town was thrown into great confusion, as it was supposed to be the French fleet on a return visit, but the inhabitants were soon undeceived—in answer to their signals on the forts the fleet hoisted the British flag, fired a gun to leeward, and continued her course. A small cutter went out and spoke one of the ships—they enquired for the French fleet, and informed that their squadron was composed of one half of a fleet of 12 sail, from Europe, and that the other half had been left to windward, cruising off St. Vincents.

Capt. Ross, from Point Peter, informs that the French fleet touched at Basseterre, Guadeloupe, about the first inst. and had proceeded, it was supposed, for Fort-Royal, Martinique.

April 30.

London accounts to the 5th March have been received by the ship Amphion, in 47 days from Greenock. No event of great importance had occurred since the preceding dates from Europe. Under the London head of March 4, it is stated that no less than nine Hamburg mails remained due; their detention was attributed to the severity of the weather. The loan raised for England the present year is stated to be 20,000,000—for Ireland, three and a half million—one million of which was to be raised in Ireland. A report was in circulation that the Cape of Good Hope had fallen into the hands of the English—but not any thing appears to entitle it to full credit.—The fever had entirely subsided at Gibraltar: No serious disposition had been manifested by the Spaniards to attack that fortress. According to late letters from the continent, Gen. MOREAU was not to be suffered to depart from Spain, for America, but was to be detained in the former kingdom. A new constitution for the Batavian Republic, it is stated, has been sent from Paris, and M. SCHIMMELPENNINGK is to be placed at the head of the government. It is of little consequence what form of government is given to the Dutch provinces—under any form, they will remain at present none other than subjects of BUONAPARTE. The ministerial majority in the British House of Lords, is stated to be 78—in the House of Commons, 207. A bill for the abolition of the slave trade has been lost in the British House of Commons.

In our last we mentioned the capture of the ship Eliza of this port; since then we have heard some further particulars which excite very considerable alarm for the safety of commerce passing near the island of Cuba.

Captain Evans was near three weeks with his crew upon the Isle of Pines, on which there are but two inhabitants; during that time he subsisted upon roots; and at length got to Cuba on a raft constructed by themselves.

On his arrival at the Havana he applied to the American Consul who informed him that there was no hope of redress from the Spanish government; that similar instances of outrage occurred every week. That plan of depredation is reduced to a system; the pirates sally out from the small ports of Cuba, and having taken a vessel, they put the crew ashore at some distance, land the cargo, and immediately sink or burn the vessel.

We are not authorised to say that our government is informed of these transactions; we hope that is not, as we are unwilling to believe such insult and injury could be submitted to from any nation. That the Spanish government is responsible there cannot be the smallest doubt; and to the United States it is precisely the same thing whether we suffer because that nation is unable or unwilling to punish the aggressors.—Norfolk Ledger.

We are told, from authority which cannot justify us in doubting its authenticity, that a very lengthy and serious correspondence is now going on between Mr. Merry, the British minister, and Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, on the subject of