

be able long to keep so large a portion of his Military Force on the opposite coast of France. We confess that we should almost regret any diversion on the Continent that would prevent the Usurper from making his long threatened attack upon this country; because we should feel no uneasiness as to the result of such an attempt; and we should be happy to have an opportunity of proving beyond all possibility of doubt, that Great Britain is fully able to contend single-handed with France.

MARCH 8.—We are sorry to announce, that his Majesty's ship Arrow and a bomb-vessel, with twenty five sail out of thirty, which were under convoy of the former, and bound from Malta to Gibraltar, were taken off Toulon by two French frigates. This intelligence was brought by the Lively, of Jersey, which arrived yesterday at Portsmouth. It is not improbable that these frigates belonged to the Toulon squadron, which is said to have sailed from that port some time ago.

This morning arrived one Gottenburgh mail, which brought Hamburg papers to the 17th and 19th ult.

A letter from Lyons, dated Jan. 30th, says that Port Mahon and the island of Majorca have been captured by the British, and that the Toulon squadron, on learning this intelligence returned into port. This squadron is said to have been bound to Minorca with troops and stores.

Agreeable to Lord Melvin's judicious arrangement, three admirals are to be stationed in the East-Indies, these seas being so extensive that it will require their united services.—Sir Edward Pellew is to be senior, or first in command: Sir Thomas Troubridge second. The appointment of the third is yet unknown.

MARCH 9.—A third mail from Gottenburgh arrived yesterday afternoon; but the intelligence which it brought is of little importance.

It repeats the rumour which we have already noticed of the surrender of Minorca; but the authority is evidently the same—a private letter from Lyons. Another report, evidently abused, is that which states the junction of the Rochefort squadron with the Brest fleet. For this we have no better grounds than the Frankfort Journal, which has been long famous for its impudent falsehoods.

The Channel fleet got under weigh from Torbay, on Thursday, with a favorable breeze at south-east. It consisted of sixteen sail of the line, four frigates and three cutters. It passed Plymouth the same evening on its course for Brest.

Accounts were yesterday received from our fleet off Ferrol, which state that five large ships, with troops on board, and two smaller vessels, had been seen in lat. 40, and long. 16, standing to the S. W. supposed to be steering a course for the West-Indies. The same accounts add, that the French squadron in Ferrol was ready for a start, and it was supposed they would attempt to get out while the long nights lasted. Our squadron of course was proportionably vigilant. Four Spanish ships were fitting out in the harbour of Ferrol, but they were in total want of stores, from the French having robbed them of every thing for the equipment of their own ships.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12.—Our Journal called the Post-Office Gazette, contains the following article, the authenticity of which we cannot vouch for:

LYONS, Jan. 30.—The English are in possession of Port Mahon and the Island of Minorca. The fleet from Toulon was twelve leagues from Mahon when it received this intelligence, which occasioned it to return to Toulon.

Letters from Rochefort mention the sailing of the five ships of the line, and of their junction at sea, with 21 ships of war from Brest, which had on board 30,000 troops. This junction took place on the 13th of January.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
Via Charleston.

LONDON, March 12.

We received this morning Paris papers of the 3d. Their contents are of little importance. The following are the only articles in them worth extracting:

CADIZ, Feb. 5.

We are informed that the Prince of Peace will inspect the armaments in our ports in the Spring: he will be preceded by Admiral Gravina. Several regiments are expected at Cordova. Two ships of the line and a frigate from England, have lately passed the Gut to join Admiral Nelson; according to some accounts they have troops on board, but that is not certain. But it is a fact that the English minister is apprehensive of a junction of the combined Spanish and French forces in the Mediterranean. And, indeed should the Toulon fleet join the armaments at Carthage and Cadiz, the English fleet might be fought with advantage, and the Gut of Gibraltar would soon be cleared of the cruizers that infest us.

Commodore Orde, who commanded before our port, received within these few days dispatches from England, which there is reason to believe are of great importance, for he immediately transmitted fresh instructions to all the ships of war, both at Gibraltar and in the Gut.

We are in expectation of some rich news from Lima, and we have strong rea-

son for believing that they have been informed of the war, & have put into the Canaries or elsewhere. This is the more probable because they ought to have arrived here six weeks ago.

The French funds are 60 seven tenths. It is with concern we state that the Princes Charlotte, Logan, from Bengal, has been captured by the squadron of Admiral Lineis, and carried into the Mauritius.

March 13.

It is we believe, a fact, that Buonaparte sent to the Emperor of Russia a letter similar to that which he transmitted to the King of England, but the date of the former letter was anterior to that of the latter. It is certain that his Majesty's ministers received the first intimation of Buonaparte's intention to make an overture to us, from the Court of Petersburg, and we believe that the answer of the Court of Petersburg was communicated to us before the opening of the Parliament. It was exactly similar to the language used in his Majesty's speech. The sentiments and intentions of the Court of Petersburg were conveyed to our cabinet by M. Novolitzoff. He, we understand, was empowered to enter into arrangements with our government; but the decisive answer has not yet been received, and will not be received until M. Novolitzoff's arrival at Petersburg, of which no accounts have yet been brought, tho' it is known that he reached Stockholm on the 22d of last month, and immediately pursued his journey. It is true, we believe, that some conferences, to which the French wished to give the appearance and name of an actual negotiation, took place between the Prussian government and the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, upon the subject of the differences between the two powers.—Prussia undoubtedly was anxious to have her mediation accepted, and she was, it is rumoured, employed by Buonaparte to found the sentiments of the Russian Cabinet with respect to the terms upon which the latter would consent to the establishment of peace. The definitive answer of the Russian Cabinet was conveyed to Berlin, by the Baron Winzengerode, soon after M. Novolitzoff left Petersburg.—His Imperial Majesty could not enter into any particular separate negotiations, but would willingly assent to the establishment of a General Congress, at which the general state of Europe might be discussed and its security and independence, more effectually provided for." This was in substance the answer of the Court of Petersburg.

9 Prevoyante, Plymouth Sound, March 11.

On the 11th of February, the Children Stoop arrived at Gibraltar, with the intelligence that two French frigates had fallen in with the convoy from Malta which had sunk the Arrow and blown up the bomb, and it was feared that the greater part of the convoy had been captured. The Figuard frigate lying in Gibraltar Bay immediately slipped her cable, and proceeded to sea after them, agreeably to the information she had received of the route they had taken.

On the 13th following, one of the convoy which had escaped the enemy, arrived at Gibraltar, and informed us that between Cape de Gutta they fell in with two French frigates. An action immediately commenced, when himself and nineteen more of the convoy stood to the northward. The whole of the convoy dispersed, and he thought the enemy had taken the Arrow and were in chase of the bomb just as he lost sight of them. This information we communicated to Sir John Orde, off Cadiz, from whom we received dispatches for the admiralty.

On the 12th or 13th of February, the George bound to Magadore, got under weigh, the wind light. As she stood through the Bay she was attacked by the gun-boats, captured and carried into Algiers; she was a small ship with a tier of ports and well armed. On the 14th we (the Prevoyante) sailed from Gibraltar, at which time no more of the Malta convoy had arrived. The oldest inhabitant has not known such bad weather as has been experienced of late at Gibraltar. On the 5th of February, upwards of thirty vessels were driven from their moorings, and the greater part of their cargoes entirely lost. Four of the Spanish prizes sunk at their anchors, but part of their cargoes will be preserved. The Mole is still full of Spanish prizes of great value. The loss of the Raven is unfortunate; she was wrecked off Cape St. Mary's and the Amphion had nearly shared the same fate. We met the Agamemnon going to Cadiz, to get the crew exchanged; not on man was lost.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 20.

A report of the sailing of the fleet was circulated throughout the City on Saturday. It rested solely on the following authority:—The American ship Rebecca, Capt. Nunn arrived in the Downs from Leghorn in 30 days, was on the 11th inst. spoken with, in lat. 44. long. 9, by the Hero man of war, in company with five other ships of the line. The Master's Mate of the Hero informed Capt. Nunn that the Brest fleet was out; the same day he was spoke with by a frigate, who asked him if he had seen the French fleet.—This account obtained very little credit at the Admiralty. It was not, however, slightly treated in the City,

and many were of opinion that the Brest fleet was on its way to Ireland. The American Captain who brought the intelligence, is well known at Lloyd's Coffee-House to be a man of undoubted veracity, and incapable of fabricating the account. He was yesterday interrogated by many of his friends whom he most solemnly assured of the truth of his statement.

An important negotiation is stated to be on the tapis between the courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin. The exchange of dispatches is more frequent than it has been for the last year; and on the 10th ult. the Baron de Winzengerode, the Emperor of Russia's Aid de Camp, arrived at Berlin, and had an audience of the King. The naval magazines in the Texel are to be immediately supplied with provisions again. The Commissary of Marine has received orders from the Commander in Chief to adopt the necessary measures with respect to the completion of all objects relative to the Texel expedition.—One hundred and three of our countrymen, who had been detained at Verdun, have been removed to Sarrelibre, formerly, we believe, called Sarre Louis. The motives of this removal are not known.

Buonaparte was expected at Dijon about the 10th inst. and as he was to travel incognito to Italy, his journey will, no doubt, be very rapid.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1805.

Meteorological & Obituary Table.

Day of the month	Thermom.			State of the weather.	Course of the wind
	Sun rise	3 o'clock P. M.	Sun Set		
1	70	75	74	Fair	E. S. E. S. S. W.
2	70	70	74	Fair	S.
3	71	77	76	Fair, with a light shower	S. b. W.
4	72	76	75	Fair	S. b. W.
5	71	73	74	Rain 4 A. M. Fair all day	n. w. b. w. Calm
6	64	72	70	Fair	N. W. S. b. W.
7	65	75	73	Fair	S. b. E.
8	70	75	73	Fair in part—Some rain	S. b. E.
9	70	75	74	Heavy rain 4 A. M.—fair.	S. b. W.
10	72	79	76	Hazy	S. S. E.
11	74	77	75	Heavy rain & wind; 4 A. M.—cloudy	S. b. W.
12	74	76	74	Heavy showers 2 A. M.—hazy	S. b. W.
13	66	72	70	Fair	S. b. W.

DEATHS

Day of the month	White residents	White foreigners	Black residents	Black foreigners	Total, and names of the deceased
2					
3					
4		1			Campbell's Jim, Caroline Howard, an infant.
5					
6					
7					
8		1	1		Mrs. Emmerton, Hugh M'Kay, drowned.
9					
10					M'Ne's March.
11					
12		1			Merrick's Phil. Unknown.
13		1			Mrs. Scill's Infant. Thomas James's Infant.

GEN. WASHINGTON.

FEW of our readers, we presume, have had an opportunity of perusing the Dedication prefixed to the London Edition of the life of the General. It is handsomely written; and passes so just an encomium on this great character, that it cannot prove unacceptable to them.—N. Y. Daily Adv.

DEDICATION

To the Most Noble WILLIAM MARQUIS, of Lansdown.

SIR, IN prefixing your Lordship's Name to an English edition of the life of General Washington, I flatter myself that I shall not be considered, by the public, as having violated that sense of propriety by which all associations of eminent and illustrious names should be directed.

Washington, after a long series of the most glorious and patriotic services to his country, had the felicity of seeing her liberty and independence placed beyond the reach of fortuitous events, and only waiting the return of

wise and enlightened councils in her recovery, for their full recognition and peaceable enjoyment. For your Lordship was reserved the happiness of placing two great nations, formed to be durably connected by the bonds of reciprocal esteem and mutual interest, in the situation of friends, secured by equality from their former causes of dissension. Experience has abundantly proved the wisdom of such a liberal policy; and the benefits which have proceeded from the Peace which you gave to your suffering country, cannot but have amply compensated, in your mind, for all the temporary obloquy which attended that necessary measure.

The great man whose life and actions are displayed in this work, not only rivalled the most successful commanders, in conducting to its desired termination a war begun with very defective means; but obtained the much rarer praise of averting the civil storms which threatened to disunite those whom danger had confederated, and of fixing upon the firm basis of the general good, a new constitution, which had no other support than public opinion. This he effected by that spirit of prudence and moderation which is so essential to the management of discordant interests; and, especially by that inviolate integrity and pure patriotism, which gained him the entire confidence of his grateful countrymen. Certainly, no statesman, either in ancient or modern times, ever acquired more honorably, or exercised more faithfully, the power which his country put into his hands—or more nobly returned it into the source whence it sprung.

That accurate acquaintance with political history, which has always distinguished your Lordship, must have left you nothing to learn respecting public transaction, civil and military, in which General Washington took a leading part. It may be presumed, however, that your Lordship will not be displeased with reviewing, in a clear and connected narrative, the eventful story of his actions, and with comparing them in your own mind, with those of other great men, who have successively appeared on the stage of the world, and challenged the admiration of posterity. Of such characters, very few will probably be found, who can equally bear a close inspection without any diminution of their fame. Indeed, the minuteness of a biographical record, like the present, is necessary for conveying an adequate idea of the difficulties with which he had to struggle, and of a peculiar merit of his public services.—the more particularly the state of America, before and after the accomplishment of the revolution, is considered, the more clearly it will be seen, that just such a man as Washington, in temper, principle, abilities, and reputation, was essentially requisite for performing the great task to which he was destined.—More ardour of constitution, more vivacity of imagination, might only have tempted him to deviate from that path, in which unshaken firmness, calm perseverance, and vigilant caution, were the true conductors. The passionate love of glory, how much soever excused as "the infirmity of noble minds," might have led him into hazardous enterprises, and have finally terminated in the vulgar ambition of acquiring uncontrolled power, and dazzling title. He became truly great by indifference to greatness; and best provided for the perpetuity of an honorable Fame. What a lesson to those in high stations, who have hearts and understandings to receive it!

The records of his private life will not afford less pleasure to those who love to contemplate virtue in its retreat, and to view the exertions of patriotism in the walks of humble utility. Your Lordship has obtained just applause for that liberal patronage of science and literature, which befits a nobleman in a country far advanced in civilization. Washington perceived that the encouragement of agriculture, and the economical arts, was the proper business of an opulent American landholder; and that the example of a simple mode of life, was the most useful object of imitation he could present to his neighbors and countrymen. Probably, for a long series of years, nothing will be so desirable to the Transatlantic Republic, as that its Presidents and Generals should be Cincinnati, returning to the plough, and keeping in due honor that state of mankind, which is always too soon exchanged for the polish and luxury of courts and capitals.

Your Lordship will pardon whatever of impropriety there may be in addressing to you these preliminary observations, on a character which you must have contemplated under all the lights in which it is important to view it. But it is difficult to speak at all of a person, the object of our esteem and veneration, without making a sketch of his portrait; and if the idea of it here given shall correspond with that already formed by your Lordship, such a coincidence will be the best proof of its justness.

In the hope that the work now offered to your Lordship's acceptance, will entitle itself to your approbation,

I remain with profound respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, and most humble Servant,

THE EDITOR.

CHARLESTON, May 7.

Capt. Trippe, of the schooner Dolphin, arrived yesterday morning from St. Pierre's, Martinique, was informed at the Custom-House, the day he cleared out, that a brig had arrived at Trinity, Mart. in 25 days from Brest, with information that the Brest fleet, consisting of 22 sail of the line, with 35,000 troops on board, was out, and had got clear of the channel—their destination unknown.