

which ever arrives there first shall wait ten days to give an opportunity for the others to join them. If on your passage out or home you should be met with any armed vessel desiring to speak with you, it is our wish you would avoid it if possible, but not to leave the vessel, under your charge; and if it should happen that any such vessel should come so near as to order you to come on board them, with your own or in their boat, you will, of course, by no means consent to come in their own boat, and examine your papers, you are not to prevent them (all neutrals being obliged by law to submit to be visited, in such case you will have no hostages for their good behavior; but should they insist upon your hoisting out your own boat, and in case of your refusing threaten to fire into you, it will be well to have the first blow and give them a timely sample of your force; however, as we arm only for self-defence in a lawful way, we in the most positive manner forbid your attempting to take possession of any vessel which you may engage, even if she should be so disabled as to wish to surrender, but leave them to help themselves as well as they can.

The gun-powder amounting in the whole to upwards of four thousand barrels, was destined for the empire of Hayti, under a contract made with Dessalines by some merchants of New-York; and the object of the armaments was absolutely to force this trade thro' the French privateers cruising off the island of St. Domingo.

The brig and the sch'r Dash delivered their respective cargoes at St. Marks, the Ann having foundered at sea, and the brig on her voyage back to New-York with a return cargo, and with the ship Alert of Boston, also armed, and another vessel under her protection, was captured by the Cambrian frigate, and brought to Halifax for adjudication. The two important points before mentioned were very fully argued before Alexander Croke, esq. doctor of laws, and judge of the vice-admiralty court of Nova Scotia, a civilian of very able and distinguished talents. The judge in giving his sentence observed, "that there were in this case two circumstances of a new and extraordinary nature, which had very properly engaged the attention of his majesty's cruizers: upon the first ground it appeared that neutral vessels, completely armed and fitted for war, had been discovered sailing on the high seas united in a convoy under one common plan and one common set of instructions. Self-defence, he remarked, was one of our most sacred and inalienable rights, and upon this general principle, men, who form part of any government, are allowed to arm for their own safety and protection; a position obviously admitted in the cases of the Maria and Lisabe, as had been properly observed by the counsel for the claimants. It was not material in the present case, whether the convoy was or was not armed by the authority of the government of the U. States; that was a question between the American government & its own subjects. An authority, either express or tacit, might be reasonably presumed, as it was not to be supposed that the subjects of any country would act in violation of their laws. With regard to the instructions given to the master by his owners, the judge observed, that although they were in some respects objectionable, yet, taking them collectively with the affidavits of the master and others of the crew, who positively swore there was no intention whatever of attacking the search of British cruizers, every of inferior force, there was no ground to suppose that hostility or resistance was intended by them.

"As to the mode of search, the belligerent had a right to send a boat on board for that purpose, and if a British cruizer, under any colour of suspicion, had ordered the master of this ship to come on board of him; she had refused, she judge said he would have had the vessel and cargo, sailing under such instructions, liable to confiscation. But in the present case he would ask, against whom were the instructions given? Against whom was the armament intended? The master said it was solely intended against the French, and indeed there seems to be a general reason, why the Americans should have been armed in this trade, as they were engaged on the island of St. Domingo in opposition to the French privateers, who were committing depredation on their commerce.

The judge then remarked, "that as by the regulations, and the exhibits in the cause, it appeared beyond a doubt that there was an actual assembly for an armament upon such a scale, and as there had been an resistance made or intended to be made against a British cruizer, he should determine, that the whole of the armament was lawful, although at the same time he would acknowledge, that this armament, lawful in itself, might have been rendered otherwise by the improper conduct of the master. Upon the second ground he observed, he could not but say, that the vessel and cargo stood in a most perilous situation. It was not, he observed, an ordinary case, but one of very great extent, to supply a self-armed government with an unlawful article of the most offensive nature. The judge said, whether or not the island of St. Domingo was a French island, would depend upon the facts. Particular dates and periods had been given, that St. Domingo originally belonged to Spain, the western portion of it was ceded to France, by the treaty of Ryswick, and the eastern part was afterwards transferred to that country by the Spaniards

in 1795. By the insurrection of slaves against their masters, encouraged and instigated by the Jacobin government of France; a written constitution was formed under Toussaint in 1801, & according to that constitution recognized by France, it was allowed to be a colony of the French government. Setting out then from this period, as the first ground or basis, by what means has it since become independent.

It is not because the most horrible barbarities that can disgrace human nature have been wantonly perpetrated in that devoted island by the infuriated blacks, for the purpose of drawing out or exterminating the proprietors. Might does not constitute right.—France has all along retained and still retains her right to the island of St. Domingo, and nothing but the present war prevents her from pursuing the means to regain it. Is the independence of that island acknowledged by France or Great-Britain? It is possible England may have taken a part, and although according to Vattel, third parties may interpose by the law of nations, yet the judge conceived it was to be regretted that an interference had so often taken place. The judge further remarked, "that no paper had issued from the British government declaring itself in alliance with the empire of Hayti, so called. That nothing appeared to warrant such an opinion. The master had stated that he believed Dessalines was at peace, and co-operating with the British arms, because the commander of the English schooner of war, Superior, told him so, and because the secretary of Dessalines had informed him that Admiral Duckworth had dispatched two frigates to act with Dessalines off St. Domingo. But the judge was of opinion, that the whole of this evidence consisted only of rumours, reports and hearsays, and that, supposing it to be true, it would amount to nothing more than that Dessalines wished to preserve a good understanding with the British government. It was not improbable that Admiral Duckworth might send a small squadron to act against the common enemy, which, with the new self-created government, could not be any other than a limited assistance. Many reasons would suggest themselves as to the impropriety of co-operating in a struggle of this nature; but, said the judge, from principles of general justice and policy, it cannot be encouraged by the British government in the heart of their own islands. The judge then concluded by observing, that, feeling himself bound to decide upon the basis or principle of St. Domingo, being a colony of France, and having no proof to the contrary, he could not but pronounce the ship and cargo forfeited. The owner's thereof having carried to an enemy's colony upwards of four thousand barrels of gun-powder, of which the present cargo was in part return. He would acknowledge, however, for the satisfaction of claimants, that an opportunity was afforded them of resorting to the high court of appeals, composed of many of his majesty's ministers, of men of pre-eminent talents, where the views of the British government concerning the island of St. Domingo could, to a certainty, be known, and where, if a doubt should exist, with regard to the propriety of the present judgment, it would be removed to the perfect attainment of justice.

NEW-YORK, May 20.

The editor of the Buzama Royal Gazette in his paper of the 3d inst. informs us that the captain of an American vessel, which had been detained at Barracca by a French privateer, arrived at Principe on the 17th ult. with the intelligence that a day or two previous to his having made the windward islands he had been 36 hours in company with an English squadron, consisting of twenty-five sail of the line, frigates, and brigs, destined for the West-Indies.

Letters received from Spain state, that applications were entertained of a descent by the British upon the island of St. Domingo, and that troops were arriving from the interior at that place. On the 15th of March the British House of Commons went into a committee on the commercial treaty with America, and agreed to a resolution to permit America to trade with that country in neutral bottoms under certain restrictions. The house being resumed, the report was received, and a bill ordered.

May 21.

Captain Fairchild, arrived yesterday, from the Havana, informs, that the combined French and Spanish fleets were off Jamaica, and had summoned the Island to surrender, allowing 24 hours to consider the proposition. This was brought by an express from St. Jago de Cuba.

Capt. Bennett, of the sch'r. Venelia, from Martinique, informs, that it was reported there, when he sailed, that the French fleet under Admiral Gantelonne, consisting of 21 of the line, had sailed from Brest for Jamaica; a frigate had arrived there from Brest, and landed 3000 artillery men.

Jamaica said to be taken.

Capt. Haraden, arrived yesterday in 12 days from the Havana, informs, that two or three days previous to his leaving there, it was reported, and the report credited by the first merchants in the place, that a French fleet of eleven sail of the line and eight frigates, had landed troops at the North side of the Island of Jamaica—that they had taken 2 or 3 of the ports (or posts) and were on their march to Kingston. On the 5th inst. capt. H. spoke an English sloop of war, one day out from New-Provident, the commander of which informed him, that Jamaica had been taken by the French.

["We give to the public the report as we received it from captain Haraden, whose veracity no one who knows him will doubt."]

Salem Register.

JEROME BONAPARTE.—Capt. Williams arrived at Boston, informs that Jerome Bonaparte and his lady, arrived at Lisbon in a vessel from Baltimore, about the 8th April. *Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London to a correspondent in Boston.*

"Our exports to the continent have been hitherto much checked by the frosts, and to Holland not only by that obstacle, but by the distracted state of that unhappy country, where funds have fallen from 120 to 32, and where a national bankruptcy is expected to take place."

FOREIGN NEWS.—By the arrival of the ship Commerce, Glover, at Boston, London dates to the 9th of April have been received. The following articles are found most worthy of attention: London, April 4.

CONTINENTAL ALLIANCE.

A considerable number of letters were on Saturday received from Holland by a vessel from Rotterdam, dated on Tuesday, announcing that previous to the departure of the Russian General Winkogrode from Berlin, the King presented him his picture on a snuff box, set in diamonds. His majesty likewise delivered to him, with his own hands, a letter which he had himself written to the Emperor Alexander, containing the ultimatum of the Prussian cabinet on the subjects which have lately been in discussion between the two courts. Prussia, it is said, persists in her determination to oppose the military projects of Sweden, while Sweden has demanded the assistance of Russia by virtue of the first and third articles of treaty of 1799, to vindicate her independence against the menaces of Prussia. These letters in opposition to previous and more probable accounts, say, that Lubek continued on the 29th ultimo to refuse the contributions demanded by France, and had applied to the courts of Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna, for redress.

This morning a mail from Gottelberg and Elshon arrived. By the former, government has received dispatches from Petersburg which are said to contain positive assurances on the part of the Emperor Alexander, of an immediate and powerful co-operation against France. Orders were stated to have been issued from the Russian war department to prepare for actual service a force little short of 180,000 men.

April 6. Dispatches received yesterday from Petersburg, are confidently stated to contain intelligence which is the subject of much uneasiness to government, and is extremely different from that understood to have arrived by the Gottenberg mail. They were brought by Mr. Parsons the messenger, who was also charged with interesting communications from the court of Stockholm. A very considerable alteration with respect to his becoming a zealous and vigorous co-operator in the prosecution of hostilities against France, is said to have taken place in the sentiments of the Emperor Alexander, who, it is now asserted, declines all decisive or active interference in the war, and contents himself with offering his assistance for effecting the restoration of general tranquility. No inconsiderable degree of credit is given to this statement by persons of very high political connections, and we understand that to the sensation excited by it, is to be attributed the depression felt yesterday by the funds. Private accounts from Petersburg, which reach to the 12th ult. do not scruple to say, that any powerful co-operation on the part of Russia cannot be expected.

April 8. By the arrival of the Hamburg mail, we have received the following intelligence from our correspondent:

Hamburgh April 2.

"The closest harmony now subsists between the courts of Prussia and France, and the former is very actively employed in adjusting differences between the latter and Russia. Letters from Petersburg of the 6th ult. even mention that Mons. de Novosilow will shortly be sent on an extraordinary mission to Paris.—Bonaparte has, it is said, as the price of reconciliation, offered to evacuate the electorate of Hanover. The number of French troops in the electorate has already been considerably diminished. The great changes, however, in the fate of Upper Italy, and the critical state of the kingdom of Naples, will probably prevent this approximation."

"The various regiments lately drawn from the French coast of the channel, have received orders to re-occupy their former positions. Every officer and private absent on furlough have received orders to join their respective regiments, even though the leave of absence should not have expired. All the Generals are also to repair to their respective stations on the coast. Massena is to have the chief command of the army of England, Angreau that of Ireland, & Marmont that of Scotland."

Berlin letters of the 30th ult. mention, that the Russian ambassador extraordinary, will quit that city with the answer of his Prussian Majesty on the 3d or 4th inst.—Both he and his secretary received as presents snuff boxes worth 5000 crowns each. Gen. Kastrow is to go as minister plenipotentiary and extraordinary to the court of Petersburg."

The Brest fleet, consisting of 21 sail of the line, and frigates, came out of Brest, and anchored in Carmaret Bay; where they remained 24 hours, and then returned to their old station. They appear to have an expedition in view, some of them having hay bags on their quarters."

The grand expedition is on the point of sailing; immense quantities of stores have been put on board the shipping, and the off-

WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1805.

Meteorological & Obituary Table.

MAY and JUNE, 1805.

Day of the month	Thermom.			State of the weather.	Course of the wind
	Sun rise	5 o'clock, p. m.	Sun set		
28	66	76	74	Fair	N. E. W.
29	63	82	82	Fair	NW by W
30	76	80	78	Cloudy and rain	N. N. E.
31	67	74	72	Fair	E. by N.
1	70	76	74	Fair	S. by W.
2	69	76	74	Fair	S. by E.
3	70	78	76	Fair	S. by W.

DEATHS

Day of the month	White residents	White foreigners	Black residents	Black foreigners	Total, and names of the deceased
28					
29					
30			1		
31			1		
1			1		
2	1		2		Infant son of John Calhorda
3					6

By the Schooner Hero, Livett, we have received a Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 4th ult. which contain nothing new.

Letters from Liverpool state, that the ship Bristol Packet, Day, having sailed from that port with a full cargo of dry goods, for Philadelphia, was boarded by the boat of a British ship of war, who pressed all her hands; on which the master abandoned the ship and cargo, to the ship of war—What will be the consequence, time will discover.

NEWS (it is verb) is received by the ship Two Friends, from Belfast, that the Brest fleet was out, in chase of the British Channel fleet!!!
N. Y. Gazette.

The ship Two Friends left Belfast on the 13th of April. Our files of papers by her extend only to the 4th of that month. The captain informs us that the Brest fleet of 25 sail, were out, and that they were in pursuit of the British Channel fleet, which consisted of only nineteen.
Misc. Adv.

From Havana, May 3.

"The imprisonment of Mr. Gray, the acting American Consul, created much agitation here—His countrymen, particularly Messrs. Morton, Chester and Fraser, felt a lively and spirited interest in his fate—and after being confined about twelve hours he was liberated. The Governor has declared, that his arrest was without his knowledge and direction.—And the Intendant, who signed the warrant for his arrest, has avowed that he did it thro' inadvertency—and that an *Assessor* was the only person in fault, who should be punished. The ships registers were restored; but all the other papers were still detained. The charge against the Consul was having conspired at the fraud of a master of an American vessel, in cheating the government out of certain duties—which could not be proved against him. A public dinner has been given the Consul, by his countrymen, as a proof of their undiminished confidence."

Jonathan Trumbull, Esq. is re-elected Governor of the state of Connecticut; and John Tredwell, Esq. Lieutenant Governor.

COMMUNICATION.

It is confidently reported and believed that the President and of the United States will serve in his PRESENT OFFICE, no longer than his present term. The reason which has been supposed to influence his determination, will call no disgrace upon the former lustre of his life. Mr. Jefferson is the friend of rotations in office. He is an enemy to that monopoly of it, which should keep it for any long time in the hands of a single individual. He knows, that the longer any man remains in office, the smaller opportunity can others have of acquiring it; and the smaller this chance, the smaller will be the incitements for them to desire it. He knows too, that a permanent continuance in office not only enables a single individual to accomplish gradually, a system of measures, & to collect around him a set of instruments favorable to his own usurpation, but that it prepares the people themselves for an undue reverence towards particular men or particular families. Next to an unusual and extraordinary authority exercised by an individual, such as sits in the head of an army, there is nothing so capable of inspiring a respect for a permanent and excessive power, as widening the usual executive authority for any long period.—It is at the same time reported, that Mr. Jefferson is willing to give an additional proof of the honourable