

destroyed each other to decide who should be the reigning usurper.—Symptoms of disgust had already begun to appear among the chiefs. Hamilton despised Washington; Adams was jealous of Hamilton; and Hamilton had a perfect contempt for Adams. But in the end, John, I believe would have come poorly off. He was not a man of the sword, but only of the cockade.

I purposely delayed entering upon this subject till the Presidential election should be over. Had I published it before that time, the clamour of faction would have said it was an electioneering trick. Now, they cannot say it. The choice made at the election was the spontaneous choice of the people, and is therefore the more honorable both to the electors and the elected. The country at this time compared with what it was two or three years ago is in a state of tranquillity; and in a fit disposition of calmness to take the matters herein stated into consideration before the next meeting of Congress. It is by keeping a country well informed upon its affairs, and discarding from its councils every thing of mystery, that harmony is preserved or restored among the people, and confidence reposed in the government.

THOMAS PAINE.

June the 5th, 1805.

NEW YORK, June 18.

OF THE FRENCH FLEET.—Our very attentive correspondent at Philadelphia, has forwarded us the following intelligence of the French and Spanish fleets in the West Indies.

Philadelphia (Sunday) 16th June, 1805.

Arrived at the Lazaretto, the brig Molly, Wheldon, from Baffterre, Guadalupe—sailed the 26th May, by special permission of Gen. Ernouf, who laid a general embargo the 22d, in consequence of the arrival at Baffterre of the French schooner La Fin, of 6 guns, with dispatches from Fort-Royal, Mart. announcing the entry into that port of the united French and Spanish squadrons, from Cadiz, as follows:—12 French ships of the line, 6 frigates, and 4 sloops of war—6 Spanish ships of the line, 4 frigates, and several transports, with 18,000 troops on board, five of them Spanish. The fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Villeneuve and Admiral Gravina: the army under General Lauriston, (a creole of Pondicherry) first aid-de-camp to his Imperial Majesty Napoleon.

On the 24th, the Cornelia and L'Hautefort frigates of 44 guns arrived from Fort Royal with Gen. Lauriston, who after an interview with Gen. Ernouf, returned the same evening to Martinique. On the morning of the 25th, great preparations commenced to embark mortars, artillery, bombs, &c, together with 2000 grenadiers and artillerymen, part of the garrison, to join the army at Fort Royal.

It was reported at Guadalupe, that Trinidad would be the first object of the combined forces. They also reported the fleet was out, destined for Jamaica.

The British sloop of war Saillante, of 28 guns, was captured off Martinique by a frigate of the fleet.

LIST OF THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

Le Baccanture	80	Capt. Magoudie,
		(admiral's ship)
Le Formidable	80	Capt. Casmas,
Le Neptune	80	—Lettellier,
Le Indomitable	80	—Hubert,
Le Pluton	74	—Meystrel,
Le Mont-Blanc	74	—La Villagry,
Le Berwick	74	—Cameo,
Le Atlas	74	—Rollau,
Le Aigle	74	—Courge,
Le Swiftsure	74	—Villenaudin,
Le Scipio	74	—Berouger,
Le Intrepide	74	—Dessierou,
Le Rhin	40	—Infernet,
Le Dauphin	40	—L'Amillong,
Le Cornelia	40	—Martineg,
Le Hermoine	40	—Masse,
Le Siren	36	—Chabert,
Le Thomas	36	—Ingau,
Le Torche	36	—Dehard,
Le Furet	28	—Durmet,
Le Argus	28	—Taillard,
Le Naide	26	—Hamon,

June 21.

The following was yesterday received from Mr. Thomas Biddle, of Philadelphia. "Lord Nelson's fleet of 14 sail of the line was left in lat. 30 long. 22, by the spy frigate, a look out ship, dispatched by him to see after the French fleet, which frigate was spoken by one of our vessels arrived at the Lazaretto, off Martinique."

We learn by capt. Rea, that there were at Port-Royal, Jamaica, eleven sail of British ships of war under Admiral Dacres, ready for action, momentarily expecting the French and Spanish fleets from Martinique. The arrival of Lord Nelson's squadron was hourly expected. Admiral Cochrane in the Northumberland, had gone to windward, leaving the rest of his squadron with Dacres, for the protection of Jamaica.

Capt. Lynch, from Martinique, states, that off Bermuda he saw 2 British ships of the line, under a full press of sail, standing S. S. W.

The information by Captain Ferguson, from Martinique, relative to the Fleet, is somewhat similar to that already received

by arrivals from the same port—he adds, that the troops which had been landed at Fort-Royal from on board the Rochefort squadron, had been re-embarked on board the Toulon fleet—and that a number of sick troops had been sent on shore.

GREENOCK, May 6.

The following note was stuck up at Lloyd's on Thursday last at 3 o'clock.

Lloyd's, 2d May, 1805, half past 3

"Information has been received at the Admiralty that the French squadron which appeared off Cadiz on the 9th ult. was no longer there on the 10th, and that the number of Spanish ships in harbor was diminished. On the 11 and 12th, five sail of the line, supposed to be Spanish, were seen beating to the westward."

CHARLESTON, June 19.

A young man by the name of Russell Bowers, was this morning detected in attempting to pass a forged note, drawn in the name of Mr. G. G. Bailey, payable to and indorsed Francis Bremar. He was immediately conducted before James Benthams, esq. and while the commitment was making out, dexterously snatched up the note, and swallowed it. He confessed his necessities had compelled him to adopt this rash step to obtain a supply of cash.

Captain Crocker, of the Belinda, arrived yesterday, in 16 days from Dominica, and 10 days from St. Thomas. Captain C. confirms the intelligence of the arrival of the French and Spanish squadrons at Martinique, but did not hear of the return of Admiral Mesessis. Accounts were received at St. Thomas, the day Captain C. sailed, in thirty-six hours from Martinique, stating, that an additional force of six ships of the line and two frigates, had just arrived at Fort Royal. An embargo existed in all the British Windward Islands. Captain Crocker had been embargoed twenty-four days at Dominica, nor was the embargo taken off when he sailed. All the militia of this island had been embodied, and were marched from Roseau for Prince Rupert's Fort on the 1st instant.

The ship Experiment, capt. Messervy, bound to Havana, in attempting to work out the harbour yesterday morning, by the south channel, struck on the bar, and unhinged her rudder; she afterwards was drove on the breakers, bilged and filled. The captain and crew were taken off the wreck by one of the pilot boats.

The British ships Jack Park, and Nana, from the Coast of Africa, via Surinam, anchored at Quarantine yesterday. The above ships sailed from Surinam 20 days since—one degree to the windward of Barbadoes, they fell in with the Mediterranean fleet, under Admiral Lord Nelson, consisting of eleven ships of the line and one frigate, in pursuit of the French and Spanish. They were informed that another British squadron of twelve ships of the line, were expected to follow Lord Nelson immediately. The Jack Park has 268 waves and the Nana 275.

June 21.

THE arrival of Lord Nelson in the West-Indies may be looked upon, we think, as a prelude to a series of operations, the most vigorous and important perhaps ever known in that part of the globe. It cannot be supposed that the Ministers would detach that officer, whose very name, not to mention his spirit and genius for extraordinary enterprise, is a tower of strength, from Europe at this exigent moment merely to clear the West-India seas of hostile ships, or to take an island or two. The twelve sail that are to follow him, it is more than highly probable will contain or at least convoy the grand armament which has so long been preparing in the British ports—in which case its destination is obviously Spanish South America, through the whole of which it is well known that a spirit of disaffection has long prevailed, and broke out several times during last war—many have been executed there for rebellion, and for having through the English Government at Trinidad, invited the British to send an armament to protect them. This is founded in something more than vague conjecture. The project was in contemplation before Amington's shabby peace—and MIRANDA's being attached to the armament of England, lately sailed, gives great likelihood to the presumption that we shall ere long hear of an important and heavy blow being struck on the Southern Continent.

LONDON, April 26.

The debate in the House of Commons yesterday, though not very spirited, was of considerable importance. Before it began Mr. Pitt gave notice of his intention to move on Monday next, for leave to bring in a bill for the continuance of the powers of the commissioners of naval inquiry. He should also move, "that a committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the expenditure in the military and other departments of the public service. The house would then have an opportunity of either being satisfied that no abuses did exist, or if they saw the evidence of such an existence, they would have it in their power to correct those abuses."

After a motion made by Mr. Grey, Mr. Whitebread brought forward his motion prefaceing it with a question whether Lord Melville's name had been expunged from the council list, or whether Mr. Pitt intended to recommend such a measure to his Majesty? Mr. Pitt replied that he did not feel himself bound in consequence of any thing that had occurred in that house, on the day when the

resolutions of Parliament had been ordered to be laid before his Majesty, to give any such advice to his Majesty as that which the hon. gentleman supposed. On the evening of Wednesday a motion to address his Majesty on that subject had been made, and had afterwards been withdrawn, as it did not seem to be the sense of a great many members who had supported the original resolutions, that the house was in a condition at the moment to proceed to such an extremity. It was then argued that a removal from any place of trust and confidence would be sufficient, till further light was thrown on the subject by its having been ascertained by a select committee how far the noble lord was implicated in the business.

Mr. Whitebread then, waving the idea of legal proceedings for the present, but reserving the right of moving them, should it be thought proper at a future period, moved for the appointment of a select committee to make further inquiry into the matters contained in the tenth report. Mr. Pitt thinking that the objects to be referred to the committee ought to be more specially defined, moved an amendment.

"That the committee should be empowered to enquire into the particular application of the Navy money to other purposes, and also to consider of the requisitions made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or to any of the commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, as to the issuing of money, and as to the debt due to the crown by the late Mr. Jellicoe."

In the course of his speech Mr. Pitt made the following explicit declaration:—"I heartily concur, sir, in the appointment of a select committee, to consider further the subject of the tenth report. I am particularly anxious for a most minute investigation into that part of it, in which, according to the statement of the hon. gentleman, I am myself implicated. On that subject I am eager that the hon. gentleman should bring forward every thing in his power. I hope that the many years of my life which have been devoted to the public service, I may presume, without flattery to myself, to think that I have so conducted myself, as to evince, that I am beyond any corrupt or sordid motive. Far am I, however, from wishing to rely in any charge like the present on character.—I have no desire whatever to screen myself from enquiry, but so it is as the greatest favor which can be bestowed on me."

Upon a division of Mr. Pitt's amendment there were, for it 229—Against it 151—giving Ministers a majority of 78. On a second division whether a committee should be appointed by ballot or not, the Ministers being for the former mode, the number were for the ballot 251—against it 120—a majority of 131 for Ministers.

April 29.

Lord Gardner, off Brest, has 23 sail of the line, 11 of which, for a fortnight past, have been kept in constant readiness for detaching on foreign service.

The Mars, Minotaur and Illustrious, of 74 guns, sailed from Spithead yesterday to join the ten sail of the line fitting out for foreign service at Plymouth with the greatest expedition.

MADRID, (Spain) March 23.

Thirty sail of the line will be ready for sea in the different Spanish ports, within the space of a month; and should this fleet form a junction with that from Toulon, great events may be expected.

A secret expedition is preparing at Coruna, to which port troops are marching from different places.

RALEIGH, June 24.

The Circuit Court for this District adjourned on Friday last, after having finished the business brought before it. The cause of the Earl Granville's devise, which has excited so much public expectation in this state, came on to be heard upon the motion made at December term, to strike out the demurrer to the evidence: And after argument of counsel, the District Judge delivered his opinion at considerable length, stating the progress of the cause, the ground of the motion, and the reason for his opinion; and concluded by saying, that the Plaintiff demurred improperly,—that the Defendants joined in the demurrer improperly,—and that the whole impropriety should be stricken out and an *alias venire facias* awarded. This being the judgment of the court, the cause will of course be referred to a jury again; and it is believed, will be tried at the next term. The continuance at this term was granted at the instance of the Plaintiff's counsel, who were not prepared for an argument to the jury.

The Chief Justice gave no opinion upon the motion, nor does he intend to deliver one on the main question. He flared from the bench his reasons for thus declining; saying, that at a former term he enquired of the counsel if this case depended upon the construction of the treaty of peace; that if it did, he should give no opinion, because he had formed an opinion upon that subject so firmly, that he did not believe he could change it; and as that opinion was formed when he was very deeply interested (alluding to the case of Lord Fairfax in Virginia) he should feel much delicacy in deciding the present question; but upon being informed that the treaty of peace would make no part of the case, he felt himself freed

from that delicacy and intended to deliver his opinion. It seemed, however, that upon the argument, the defence assumed the principle of alienage, thereby involving the case with the treaty of peace, and made that question an important point. The only part of the case, on which he entertained any doubt was the confiscation laws; and as he could not satisfy himself that the plaintiff was included in those laws, he could not confidently with his duty and the delicacy he felt, give an opinion in the cause.

Two of the criminals charged with passing counterfeit bank notes, viz. Thomas Morris and John Jones, were convicted and each sentenced to imprisonment in Hillborough Gaol for five years, and thence until a fine of 100 dollars shall be paid. All the other prosecutions of the like nature were continued till next Court, on affidavits of the absence of material witnesses. Collins was committed to Hillborough Gaol until he obtained securities for his appearance for 20,000 dollars, binding himself bound in the like sum.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1805.

On the 28th ult. a duel took place on the South-Carolina line, between Brigadier General BENJ. SMITH and Captain MAURICE MOORE, in which General Smith received a wound in his right side. On Saturday he was brought to town, and we are happy to hear that hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Basstere, Guadalupe, to his friend in this town, dated June 3d.

"On the 1st instant arrived here, 30 days from Brest, the ships L'Algeiras and L'Acchille, the former of 84 guns, the latter of 74, (both new ships on their first voyage) and having landed about 900 troops proceeded immediately to join the combined French and Spanish fleet at Martinique. It is reported that Admiral Gantheleme is hourly expected in the West-Indies with his fleet."

Meteorological & Obituary Table  
JUNE and JULY, 1805.

Day of the month	Thermom.		Sun Set	State of the weather.	Course of the wind
	3 o'clock, P. M.	9 o'clock, P. M.			
25	77	82	81	Pleasant showers	E. b. N.
26	77	82	81	Showers	W.
27	76	81	80	Rain	S. W.
28	78	83	82	Thunder & Rain	Variable
29	75	80	79	Rain	S. S. W.
30	74	80	79	Rain	S. b. W.
1	74	79	78	Fair	W. N. W.

DEATHS

Day of the month	White residents	White foreigners	Black residents	Black foreigners	Total, and names of the deceased
25	2				Hannah Macauley, land an infant, Infant of J. Dunbin's.
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
1	1				William Oncal, 3

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ENTERED.

Sch'r Mills, Cameron,	Charleston
Regulator, McIlhenny,	ditto
Mary, Meagher,	St. Thomas
Ship Providencia, Jacobson,	London
CLEARED	
Sloop Hope, Delano,	New York
Sch'r Apollo, Pepper,	St. Vincent

PRICES CURRENT—WILMINGTON.

	Dis.	Cts.	Dis.	Cts.
BACON per cwt.	12	—13		
Coffee per lb.	36	—		
Corn per bushel,	75	—		
Meal do.	1-12	—1-25		
Flour per barrel, old	8	—3	30	
Ditto per half barrel, new	6	—		
Lumber per M. plenty	9	—10		
W. o. hnd. staves,	18	—		
R. o. do. do. do.	10	—12		
W. o. bl. do. rough	10	—12		
Shingles per 1000,	1	50		
Molasses per gallon	45	—		
Pork per barrel,	14	—15		
Rice per cwt.	4	75		
Rum, W. I. pr. g. 3d p.	80	—83		
Jamaica do. 4th p.	95	—		
N. E. do.	55	—60		
Tar per barrel,	1	50		