

NEW YORK, August 10.

We have accounts by the *Adriana* from Cadiz, that the U. S. gun-boat which was captured near Gibraltar, after trial had been condemned as a lawful prize. War between Spain and the United States was the general topic of conversation at Cadiz. That port was still blockaded.—Flour was 12 dolls. and rising. General Moreau had embarked the whole of his furniture on board the ship *New-York* bound to Philadelphia, and was to sail immediately.

### Late from England.

By Capt. Duplex of this city, who came passenger in the ship *Hercules*, Bradford, from Liverpool bound to Philadelphia; and who got out of that ship on board of the *Adriana* from Cadiz, on Sunday last, off Nantucket, we have been obligingly favored with London and Liverpool papers to the 27th of June. The *Hercules* sailed the 28th of that month. Intelligence had at length been received in London of the arrival of the Toulon and Cadiz squadrons in the West-Indies.

LONDON, June 18—24.

A private letter from Hamburg, brought by the last mail contains the following information relative to the further preparations of the enemy in the Mediterranean: "According to the advices from Lyons of the 30 ult. a second naval armament is fitting out at Toulon, which is to consist of six sail of the line, exclusive of frigates and other armed vessels. The utmost activity prevailed at Toulon and all the other French harbours, to put the French navy on a most formidable footing. These letters boast, that in less than four years the naval force will consist of 150 sail of the line. A body of troops is collected near Toulon, in order to embark on a secret expedition; and near Rochefort, a camp is formed for the same purpose.

June 21.—There was a report yesterday, that government had received intelligence of another Spanish Squadron of 6 sail of the line having escaped from Cadiz, previous to the blockade being renewed.

June 22.—A Riga newspaper of the latter end of April, contains a polite letter from the Emperor of Russia to Gen. Moreau, offering him the situation of a general of infantry, with the pay attached to that rank, and 10,000 roubles to defray his expenses to Russia. Among other expressions used by his Imperial Majesty on this occasion, are the following: Discharge your duty in my service, and I will do justice to that same which you have acquired in Europe."

LONDON, June 24.—This morning we received a regular series of *Moniteurs* from the 8th to the 15th, and Dutch journals to the 20th inst. They announce, what we have long expected, the incorporation of the Ligurian Republic with the French Empire. In the thing itself there is little to excite interest; for Genoa, her people and her dependencies, were before as much at the disposal of Buonaparte, as if they had been French; it is the manner in which they originated and was carried into effect that calls for attention. The refusal to recognize the republic is assigned as the motive of this consolidation, although no doubt can be entertained that the real cause has been the ambition of the Emperor-Napoleon. His answer to the Duke and Deputies of the Senate and people of Genoa evinces new proofs of his detestation of the English Government and Nation. Not content with coupling with the pirates, of Algiers, of Tunis, and Tripoli, he seems desirous of throwing out additional obstacles to the re-establishment of peace. He declares his determination never to acquiesce in the principle upon which this country has at all times acted with respect to the system of blockade. The revival at this crisis of the claim that no right of blockade can be exercised but against such places as are actually blockaded by land as well as by sea, may induce many to think that Buonaparte will endeavour to make the discussion of the principle enter into any negotiation which may be opened.

The grand subject of discussion during the present week, in both houses of Parliament, has been the general state of public affairs, proposed on Thursday by Viscount Canning in the Lords, and by Mr. Grey, in the Commons. On Wednesday the following message was delivered to the Commons, and similar communication was made to the Lords.

George Rex.

His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that the communications which have taken place and are still depending between his Majesty and some powers of the continent, have not yet been brought to such a point as to enable his Majesty to lay the result of them before the House or to enter into any farther explanation with the French Government, consistently with the sentiments expressed by his Majesty at the opening of the present session. But his Majesty con-

ceives that it may be of essential importance, that he should have it in his power to avail himself of any favorable conjuncture, for giving effect to such a concert with other powers, as may afford the best means of resisting the inordinate ambition of France, and may be most likely to lead to a termination of the present contest on grounds consistent with the permanent safety and interest of his Majesty's dominions, and the security and independence of Europe. His Majesty therefore recommends it to the House of Commons to consider of making provision for enabling his Majesty to take measures, and enter into such engagements, as the exigencies of affairs may require.

G. R.

In consequence of a conversation which took place before the debate of the House of Commons, it was understood that Mr. Trotter is to be brought forward as a witness against Lord Melville, in the criminal prosecution to be instituted by the Attorney General.

A debate took place on Friday evening, in the House of Commons on the subject of the King's message. Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt took nearly the same ground as in the debate of the preceding evening; the former arguing in favor of a peace on reasonable terms, and the appointment of a Congress for that purpose; while the latter generally stated that the principle of joint peace or joint war formed the basis of our present negotiation with the present powers of the Continent. From the whole of the Minister's language it seems evident that the negotiations alluded to have for their object the interesting other powers in a common cause, besides Russia and Sweden. A vote of credit, to the extent of 3,500,000, was proposed in the committee of supply, and agreed to after some observations from the leading members of opposition. This sum falls short by one million and a half, of that portion of last loan, which it was professed at the time was meant to be applied to secure a great Continental co-operation.—It is not to be supposed that any person out of the circle of the Cabinet, can be acquainted with the circumstances which have led to the contraction of the supply originally appropriated to secure that important object; but, we trust, it may be such as it has been declared by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The advanced period of the year, since the vote of the 5,000,000, is now held forth as the ostensible cause for narrowing the supply appropriated for Continental purposes. This may be the fact; but it is much feared, that a different interpretation may be given to the circumstance, by those powers who are either envious or suspicious of us! and that an inference unfavorable to the existence of a confederacy for the restoration of the independence of Europe, will be drawn from the vote.

The solemnities which have succeeded the coronation of Buonaparte as king of Italy are also of considerable importance. These were followed by the institution of a new order, viz. of the Iron Crown, and by the presentation of prince Eugene Beauharnois, as Buonaparte's viceroy of Italy. On the occasion the Emperor and the King addressed the legislative body. His observations as well as those contained in his speech to the Ligurians, sufficiently evince the implacable hostility of his disposition towards Great-Britain, & how vain are the hopes of any adjustment of differences taking place at the present.

Dispatches from Lord Gardner were received on Saturday morning at the Admiralty. His Lordship was cruising off Brest on the 16th inst. No disposition had been lately manifested to put to sea.

The Gottenburg Mail which arrived on Saturday has brought little intelligence of interest. An article from the Lower Elbe of the 8th inst. mentions a report very prevalent in that quarter, that Austria is preparing to take a very active part in the affairs of the Continent, and that the Archduke Charles and General Mace are already appointed to very important commands in the armies.

Sir J. Craig's expedition, it is now ascertained, was destined against Minorca, and that the enterprise has been abandoned in consequence of the place having been so strengthened, as to render the success of any attempt with such a force doubtful.

The Queen Charlotte packet from New-York, due since the 25th of April is captured by a Spanish privateer of 18 guns after an engagement of 2 hours and an half, and carried into Passage in Spain.

Stocks this day, 3 per cent. consuls 59 3/4—Omnium, 3 3/4, 4 prem.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—The Gazette of Saturday night contains dispatches from General Lord Lake, which reach to the 11th Jan. They confirm the accounts previously received of the reduction of Fort Delg, and of the repulse of a most gallant attack made by the army under his command on the town of Bhurtpore, which his Lordship entertained no doubt would shortly fall into his hands. Advices

have also been received from the camp of his excellency the commander in Chief under date of the 13th Jan. by which it appears that a body of 700 of Jeswant Rao Holkar's horse had quitted the service of that Chieftain, and come into camp that morning. The Sirdars of this body of horse had visited his excellency the commander in chief upon their arrival at head quarters.

We have at length from Capt. Marrant, of the Loire, the official details of the brilliant achievement executed by Lieut. Yeo, belonging to that ship, against the Spanish Fort of Muros. The daring feats of this gallant officer and his little band of heroes, will shed a new lustre on the annals of British valor and intrepidity.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The following recent instance of tyranny, exercised by the British government at Surinam, having been made the subject of conversation in several circles in this city, I think it a duty I owe to the public and myself, to publish the circumstances as they have been sworn to in my affidavit before the mayor of the city on my arrival; and which were noted down at the time.

J. H. HORTON.

PARAMARIBO, June 9, 1805.

Proceedings of the governor of the British colony of Paramaribo, in South America.

Being loaded and nearly ready for sea, I repaired as usual to the custom-house, for my clearance, but I was informed on my arrival, that the Fiscal had refused to sign my certificate, unless I would take on board two criminal negroes, who were under condemnation of banishment; This I informed them I could never think of doing, and went immediately to the American consul, and informed him of the Fiscal's resolution; he advised me to go and lay the business before the governor. Accordingly I went, and waited on his excellency, not doubting but that he would interfere in my favour; but alas, I soon found my mistake—I met the governor and his secretary standing at the door, I advanced and addressed the governor as follows: Sir, your most obedient; I have business of importance to acquaint you with. The governor asked, what is it? I answered—The Fiscal, sir, refuses to sign my clearance, unless I will take on board two criminal negroes, that are sentenced to be banished from the colony; the governor replied, very well, take them. I asked, must I take them; the governor replied, yes, you must take them; I answered, I think it hard; the governor replied, I can't help that, you must take them; they will answer you a very good purpose, they will be fit members for you Americans. I then asked, but why, sir, if they are such useful members of society, do you not keep them in your own colony? The governor answered, because we don't like them—they don't answer our purpose—they don't suit us, but they will do very well for you—they will answer you a good purpose. I answered, neither do I like them, nor can I take them; the governor said you must take them. I replied, how shall I answer this to my country when I return; I expose myself to a very heavy fine, besides incur my country's displeasure. The governor answered, O pooh, things of this nature are easily answered in America; I replied, be that as it may, general, I cannot take them; the governor then answered in a peremptory tone of voice, then remain there, looking towards the shipping at anchor: the governor then walked away. I then addressed the secretary, and asked, is there no alternative? the secretary replied, none at all, you must take them. I went immediately to the consul, and requested him to make out my protest as soon as possible for I should immediately abandon both vessel and cargo; the consul advised me to form no such resolution; he said he would do all in his power to assist me—he wished me to carry a letter to the governor—accordingly I went and gave the letter to the governor's secretary—I waited until the next day, but no answer came to the letter.

I was then advised to go once more and see the governor, that perhaps he had altered his resolution. I thought the prospect small, but notwithstanding, I went at about 9 o'clock in the morning, I met the secretary at the door, and addressed him with, your servant, sir—I asked him is the governor within? the secretary replied, yes; I asked can I see him? he said no, it is not an hour to wait on the governor. I answered, I asked pardon for intruding, but I thought it an hour to wait on any gentleman. The secretary said, if you are on the affair concerning these criminals, my orders from the governor are, to inform you, that you must abide by the laws of the colony; that I know no such man as the American consul in the colony, and that you must take them. I then asked, will you give me a writing from under your hand, to certify

that they were put on board by your order? he answered, with a raised tone of voice, and a consequential air of importance, I will give you nothing at all.—All hopes were now at an end, I must submit and have them put on board, without having any thing to shew my country on my return home, how I came by them. I then went to the Fiscal and endeavoured to dissuade him from his resolution, but seeing him determined, I requested of him a certificate to prove, that they were put on board by his authority. At first he refused, but at length being softened on being informed the situation my vessel and ship's company were in, and being made sensible of the difficulty I should have on my arrival in America, he at length consented to give me a certificate to show that they were put on board by his authority, also that he tendered me 50 guilders a piece for their passages, and that I had refused to take it. He then sent two constables, armed with staves and cutlasses, and took them from prison and put them on board—nor could I get my clearance, until I had given receipt that they were on board and that I would take them out of the colony. He informed me also, that special orders would be sent down to the officer of the fort at Bram's Point to see that those criminals were put on board when I past the fort and to fire on any boat that should leave the vessel, or attempt to land after I past the fort.

J. HAVENS HORTON.

Master of sch'r Julian of Newburyport. Sworn, July 15, 1805, before me, MATTHEW LAWLER, Mayor.

[TRANSLATION.]

By the office of the Fiscal, is given to capt. J. Havens Horton, for exportation, out of this colony, in his sch'r Julian, the free negro called Andreas, alias Ruaming Toctoe, and the free negro woman Affibo van Labo; for whose exportation he was offered the sum of fifty guilders each, which he has refused; saying that he would accept nothing for it.

P. H. SPIELING, Senator and Fiscal.

I, CHARLES ERDMANN, sworn interpreter of foreign language, in and for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by lawful authority duly appointed, do certify, that the above is a true and faithful translation of a certain original paper written in the low Dutch language, annexed thereto.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at Philadelphia, the 19th of July, A. D. 1805.

(Signed) CHARLES ERDMANN.

### WILL BE SOLD,

On Thursday the 10th day of October next, under the Court-house in Wilmington,

SEVEN hundred and twenty acres of Land, in the upper part of this County, near Washington, the property of Timothy Wilson & two thousand four hundred and eighty-four acres, the property of William Wright; to satisfy sundry Executions in my hands, the Governor of the State vs. William Bludworth, and others.—Also, fifty acres on the Sound, about 14 miles from town, the property of Miles Knight, to satisfy an Execution in my hands, the Commissioners of Wilmington vs. said Knight.

R. MOORE, Shff.

Wilmington, August 27, 1805.

### For Sale VALUABLE RICE-FIELD LAND,

FOUR miles from Wilmington, situated on both sides of Cat Fish Creek, from the mouth up said creek until it joins Mrs. Toomer's line, containing about 300 acres, 100 of which has been cleared and planted in Rice. Payment will be made easy by part being paid the next Winter; the balance may be by four yearly instalments, or good notes and bonds. The situation for building is pleasant and convenient, commanding a view over all the low ground. On it is a framed House nearly finished, about 22 by 26 with a good chimney, and sundry Negro Houses. For further particulars apply to the subscriber or Mr. Richard Bradley in Wilmington.

D. MALLET.

July 23, 1805.

### FOR SALE TEN NEGROES.

ALSO,

### A PLANTATION

On the North-West River, containing 533 acres.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

To Rent,

The Dwelling House and Wharf, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Hunter.

PETER CARPENTER.

Wilmington, August 6, 1805.

To Rent

THE Dwelling House in Front-street, lately occupied by the subscriber, NEHEMIAH HARRIS. Wilmington, August 13, 1805.—1f.