

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

Yesterday arrived, ship Anawan, Holmes, 60 days from Liverpool. June 22, long. 21, 30, was brought to by the British frigate Cerberus, of 40 guns, and boarded by an officer, who informed us that, off the Western Islands, they had engaged and captured the new French frigate Ville de Paris, of 44 guns, and 350 men, after an action of three and a half hours; and sent her for England. The Cerberus had suffered considerably, and lost 17 men killed and 25 wounded, amongst the killed was the first lieutenant and the wounded, the captain.

NORFOLK, August 16.

Yesterday arrived here from Batavano (a small port in Cuba) the ship Eliza, Captain Evans, of this port.

The capture, plunder, and detention of this ship and cargo, says a letter from a respectable character in Cuba—"will give you some idea of the abuses and impositions upon our trade in this Island, which are beyond conception, and no person can have a just idea of them, without being here."

We have had the perusal of Captain Evans' protest made before the American Consul at Havana, of which the following is a short sketch, and in which it will be seen that it is not the lawless depredations of pirates, that are complained of, but the acts of the Officers of the Spanish Government, from the Chief to the lowest.

The Eliza was captured on the 27th February, in prosecution of a voyage from Jamaica to this port, the Captain and part of the crew were put on shore, upon an uninhabited Island, from whence they got to Havana, after experiencing many hardships, and being exposed to the danger of perishing for want of food. The ship and the remainder of the crew, were taken into the above mentioned port of Batavano.

A few days after Captain Evans got to Havana he met the person who was put on board his ship as Prize Master; this person informed, that the Master of the privateer convinced that the ship could not be made a prize, had, to avoid prosecution, gone off; and that his ship was in possession of some Frenchmen and Spaniards. The Prize Master, the same time, gave up to Captain Evans, the ships papers, that were in his possession.

Upon this information, Captain Evans presented a memorial to the Captain-General of the Island, in which he stated his case, and prayed that he might have an order for the restitution of his vessel and cargo. To this memorial, no answer was given.—In a few days after, Captain Evans presented another memorial to the Captain-General, in which he recapitulated the subject of his former, and stated in addition, that the part of the crew which had been detained on board the ship, were confined as prisoners, and were suffering for necessaries—that the vessel and cargo were daily plundered, & the whole would, in a short time, be lost. To this memorial, no answer was given. Upon this Captain Evans proceeded to Batavano, where he was fully informed of the sufferings of his people, and the depredations on the vessel and cargo. No sooner was the Commandant of the place, informed that Captain Evans was there, than he ordered him to leave the place instantly, without permitting him to see his people, or go on board his ship. As this order was backed with a threat of imprisonment, in case of disobedience, Captain Evans was obliged to return to Havana, where he remained until the 20th June;—when by his own, & the unceasing efforts of Mr. Gray, the late, and Mr. Hill, the present Consul, he procured an order for the restitution of the vessel and cargo. When Captain Evans got possession, he found one third of the Cargo (originally 190 puncheons of Rum) had been plundered. The ship had been stripped of her Boats, Anchors, Cables, and Running Rigging, with one half of her sails.—In addition to all this, the Master of the privateer, had contracted a debt of about 906 dollars, which the Commandant compelled Captain Evans to satisfy, before he would permit him to depart. Many minor instances of the Officers of the Spanish Government are omitted. Enough is said, to shew to the public, the conduct of the officers who were bound in duty and honour, to afford the rights of hospitality and protection.

We hope and believe, that a representation of this case will be made to our government, from whom alone, redress for this and similar aggressions can be expected. It furnishes matter of surprise, that the merchants of this place, have not pursued the same measure, as the merchants of Charleston, published in this day's Ledger.

August 20.

QUALITY.

Orders have been issued to the Commanders of the MILITIA in the different States of the Union, to have them ready to march at an hour's warning!

By Captain O'Meara, who left Alexandria on Thursday last, we understand that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, had been called on to convene at an early day for some purpose which had not yet been made public. This was the current report in Alexandria when Captain O'Meara left there; we cannot answer for the correctness of the information.

By arrivals at Boston from Liverpool London accounts are received to the 5th July.

The French Minister at Hamburg, has in the most peremptory manner, insisted that the emigrants there, do immediately depart that city and its dependencies.

The total effective strength of the British army on the 1st of May, by official returns, was, Cavalry, 21,452, Infantry 180,332, and Militia, 78,794.

The House of Commons have passed a vote rescinding their resolution, directing the Attorney-General to prosecute Lord Melville, in a court of justice, and have passed a vote of impeachment before the House of Lords, for high crimes and misdemeanors. Messrs. Whitbread, Cray, Fox, and Sheridan, are appointed managers on behalf of the House of Commons. The articles of impeachment contain eight specific charges, in five of which, Lord Melville is challenged for a deficiency of \$4,000 sterling. Mr. Trotter is to be an intrepid and unexceptional witness against Lord Melville.

Under the date of Genoa, June 4, we find the following: "Jerome Buonaparte, commanding the frigate Pomona, and two brigs, is cruising before this road. The Pomona is a very fine ship, built in our port."

NEGOCIATION WITH SPAIN.

We are enabled to state, says the Philadelphia Register, on authority which we deem correct, that the matter in dispute between the United States and the government of Spain, have been amicably adjusted, and that dispatches on this important subject, from our Minister at Madrid, are now on their way to the executive.

List of vessels belonging to this port, captured by French and Spanish privateers, during the present war, with an estimate of their value.

	Dolls.
Ship Eliza, valued vessel and cargo	25,000
Brig Mary,	26,000
Comet,	20,000
Jane,	9,000
Sch'r Sarah,	25,000
Helen,	25,000
Telemachus,	14,000
Iris,	11,500
Unity,	13,000
Comet,	12,000
Sloop George,	10,500
Ship Charles Carter, and schooner Olive Branch, taken and re-taken by the British—probable loss	5,000
	Dolls. 196,000

It is now about 12 months since the depredations on our commerce commenced, in which time, the amount of loss sustained by this place is 196,000 dollars.

CHARLESTON, August 17.

By proclamation of Governor Cameron of New-Province, permission is extended for three months from the 12th July, to neutrals bringing such articles as are specified in the proclamation, viz. corn, all sorts of grain, pulse, flour, bread, rice, and every species of salted provisions, cattle and live stock of all kinds, and all sorts of lumber. This provision extends to the ports of Nassau, Exuma, Turks Island, St. George, and Crooked Island.

Eight or nine vessels from this port arrived at Havana about ten days since—among them, ship Halcyon, Manley, and schooner Tarter, M'Laughlin.

Brig Betsey & Sally, Fuller, for this port, was to fail in two or three days after Capt. Cory.

Captain Moore, arrived on Thursday evening from New-York, spoke off Hatteras, on the 6th inst. brig Freelove, Gardner, from Philadelphia, and sloop, Margaret, Seymour, from Norfolk for this port. On Thursday morning last, off Cape Romain, was brought to by the French privateer Regulator.—The Frenchmen ordered Capt. Moore to hoist out his boat and come on board, which order he immediately complied with; when six of the privateer's men got into the Mary's boat and going on board the schooner, broke open her hatches and took out several barrels of beef, pork, &c. The value of the articles thus taken, (including the boat which they kept) amounted to 400 dollars, and in payment they gave Capt. Moore 20 doubloons, about 310 dollars. At this time a large ship was in company with the privateer, which they informed was their prize, but gave contradictory accounts, at one time stating that she was an English Guineaman, and at another that she was the ship Mary, of New-York.

PORTSMOUTH, July 30—Extra of a letter from Thomas E. Oliver, late mate of the American brig Minerva, to his friend in this place, dated the 17th June, on board the Diana frigate, then by the Isle of Rofe, on a cruise.

"You will be afflicted at my misfortune, when I tell you my situation on board this vessel, and the distressing means which placed me here. On the 28th of May, I was taken and impressed on board the British frigate Diana, commanded by Thomas James Melling, who has on board his vessel forty other Americans, who have had the misfortune to be placed here, by the same violent means which were made use of to constrain me—besides the interruption from our business, the painful detention from our families and friends—the want of almost every comfort of life, which we should, under the most favorable circumstances, in such a situation, necessarily suffer. The usage we here meet with, is peculiarly distressing. Were we prisoners to the Bahaw of Tripoli, we could hardly receive more savage treatment.—Four or five of my countrymen have been taken to the gang-way, and have suffered corporal punishment—two dozen lashes have been inflicted at a time—Let us do what we may to excite kind treatment, we are sure to be treated worse than dogs—we are continually kicked and stabbed—I have myself been stabbed three times with a cut-throat razor, twice in my left side, and once in my left shoulder. Should we arrive in any port, I will endeavour to make my escape let the hazard be what it may, for I would rather prefer to die than to exist in such a situation. N. B. Mr. Oliver was proceeding to give a list of the names of the Americans impressed on board, and was prevented, after mentioning William Lawrence, of Salem, and John Barnes.

August 23.

The brig Eliza, capt. Taylor, arrived yesterday in 32 days from Malaga; furnishes the following intelligence.

Off Gibraltar, on the 21st July, captain Taylor spoke a Portuguese 74, and an American Brig from the Streights. The master of the latter vessel informed, that the Commodore of the American Squadron had concluded a Peace with the Tripolitans; but upon what terms, capt. T. could not learn.

In the Bay of Gibraltar, capt. T. saw Lord Nelson's fleet at anchor, and was boarded by an officer from one of his ships, who stated that the British fleet left Barbadoes on the 14th June, and had followed, as they supposed, in the wake of the combined fleets, until they arrived off the coast of France; when, having every reason to suppose that the French and Spaniards had got safely into Brest, Lord Nelson stood away for Gibraltar, where he arrived on the 19th July.

A French and Spanish Squadron of six sail of the line, had sailed from Carthage, with six thousand troops on board, supposed to be destined for Egypt.—They were followed by Rear-Admiral Bickerton, with five sail of the line, conveying the troops under command of General Craig.

The Spaniards plunder every American vessel they fall in with.—Capt. T. was fired upon by eight of their gun-boats, but escaped by good sailing. A Boston ship from Leghorn, had been detained by them, and the master compelled to pay 1200 dollars, before they would suffer him to proceed.

Latest From Europe.

By the ship John Adams and Sally Anne, from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 5th July, from which we have been enabled to make very copious extracts. The leading articles of intelligence are those relating to the political affairs of the continent, which, although opposed to the projects of an united and vigorous prosecution of the war against France, are, at the same time, inauspicious to the hopes, which have been entertained of peace, as the natural consequence of a failure of continental alliances. Great-Britain can never be brought to make peace with France, while she continues her present military establishment; and if obstacles shall eventually oppose a coalition of the northern powers, in a war, which was entered into from no light, trivial or partial cause, England will continue to fight on, single handed; wisely preferring the sacrifice of her inland revenue, to the degradation of such a state of peace, as France would offer.—Boston Gazette.

By the arrival of the schooner Diana, at New-York from Curacao, we learn that the British blockading Squadron made a descent at Curacao Bay four days before the Diana failed; after landing 180 men and 3 pieces of cannon, they fortified themselves upon a hill, commanding the fort, from which they commenced a heavy cannonading, which was returned by the garrison with equal spirit, and continued from morning till evening, when the Dutch succeeded in driving the British from their encampment. They immediately retreated in a precipitate manner, leaving behind them one 18 pound carronade, 90 muskets, and 3 prisoners. The ships afterwards went to leeward, where they landed their sick and wounded, which amounted, according to report, to the number of 70 men.

The whole leeward part of the island from town, has been burnt and destroyed in a shameful manner by the British. A Mr. Robert Caen was taken up, and confined in the fort, on suspicion of keeping up a correspondence with the English, several others were also suspected, and a watchful eye kept upon them, by government, who are resolved to bury themselves under the ruins of the fort, rather than give up the island.

The inhabitants of the city of St. Domingo, when the Diana touched, were perfectly unapprehensive of any further molestation from the negroes.

**WANTED,
A SCHOOL MASTER.**
Apply to the subscriber in Bladen County, on South-River,
W. H. BEATTY.
August 27, 1805.

Valuable Property.

AGREEABLY to the last Will and Testament of Peter Mallett, Esq. deceased, late of Fayetteville, the Subscribers offer for sale on a liberal credit, the following property lying in different parts of North-Carolina.

Cumberland County and Town of Fayetteville.

A Tract of Land adjoining lands of Mrs. Smith and Isaac Williams, Esq. near Avesborough on the South-west side of Cape-Fear river, about 20 miles from Fayetteville.

A Tract of Land containing about 320 acres, known by the name of Council Hall Tract, adjoining the town of Fayetteville; from the fertility of the soil and its vicinity to the town this land is considered very valuable and will be laid off in lots to suit the purchasers.

A Lot and House on the west side of Gelespie-street in Fayetteville, where the deceased formerly resided; the buildings are in good repair and the whole well calculated to accommodate a genteel family. Three unimproved Lots on the west side of Gelespie-street, between Franklin and Mumford-streets adjoining the Lot on which the dwelling house stands.

10 or 15 unimproved Lots on the west side of Gelespie-street, between Mumford-street and Mallett's Mill.

A large Warehouse at present occupied by Messrs. Nesbit and Campbell, on Gelespie-street near the Town-house, subject to a small ground rent.

A Lot and Dwelling House on the east-side of Green-street near the Court-house, now occupied by William H. Williams, Esq.

A Lot and Dwelling-House on the east side of Green-street, in possession of Mrs. Emmet, and subject to her life rent.

Two Lots at lower Fayetteville on which there is a Tobacco inspection under the direction of Messrs. Davis and McDonald, together with a large three story Warehouse, three small Warehouses and three extensive Sheds with every necessary accommodation for the inspection and storage of Tobacco.—If the purchaser should incline, one of the Lots on which stands a large shed will be sold separate or divided into two Lots.

Orange County and Town of Hillsborough.

300 Acres of Land in the Haw Fields adjoining lands of Gen. Mebane.

A Grist Mill on Eno River and in the town of Hillsborough, the Mill runs two pair of stones, with the necessary machinery of a Merchant Mill, the whole in tolerable repair; from the natural advantages this Mill possesses, it is considered to be the most valuable in the state.

New-Hanover County and Town of Wilmington.

One half Lot in the Town of Wilmington on the South side of Princes-street, extending along said street from Front-street to the river.

A Tract of Land on the East side of the North-West branch of Cape-Fear River, a bout three miles above Wilmington, joining lands of Wm. W. Jones and Henry Waters, Esquires; a considerable part of this land is of the very best tide swamp, and is considered equal, if not superior, to any Rice Land in the State; it is well worth the attention of those who propose engaging in the culture of Rice; the whole will be sold or it will be divided to accommodate the purchaser.

A large body of Land on the West side of the North-East river, extending along the river from Henry Waters's plantation called Forceput to Major Moore's on Fishing-creek, a part of this land is tide swamp and well suited to the cultivation of Rice.

Also three Tracts of Land on Little Coheara in Sampson county, well calculated for Corn and Cotton.

The Subscribers will receive proposals at Fayetteville by letter or otherwise for all or any part of the above described property until the 1st of October next, if unsold the Mill and Lands in Orange county will be offered at Auction in Hillsborough on the 9th day of October. The Lots, Houses and Lands in Cumberland, at Fayetteville on the 26th day of the same month and the lands in New-Hanover on the 18th day of November next. Application may be made to Mr. James Mumford at Wilmington who will describe and shew the lands in the vicinity of that place.

JOHN ECCLES, } Executors of Pe-
JOHN WINSLOW, } ter Mallett.
June 19, 1805.—445

TAKEN up and committed to the jail of this county on the 16th instant, a Negro Man, about 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, yellow complexion, pleasing countenance; he cannot speak English plain enough to be understood, and for that reason I cannot tell what his name is, or who he belongs to.—The owner of said Negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses and take him away.

HENRY WRIGHT, Jailor.
Wilmington, August 20, 1805. 1f.