

wounded. The Hortense meanwhile, after a short resistance, took and sunk the other vessel of war, which proved to be a bombard ship carrying two mortars and heavy artillery. The two frigates then separated, and made for the convoy which was sailing in different directions. The Incorruptible sunk, among others, several vessels loaded with artillery from Malta. The Hortense on her part has done the same; and the Incorruptible having lost sight of her, and being incumbered with prisoners, was obliged to make port, and entered Carthage on the 6th February, to land them.

April 26.

London dates to the 9th of March have been received by the Oliver Ellsworth, in 40 days from Liverpool—a few extracts follow.

LONDON, March 6.

Government have, we understand, received intelligence that an unusual degree of activity has lately prevailed in the Dutch ports; and it is also reported that Buonaparte was last week at Boulogne. If Buonaparte has seriously determined to make an attempt upon this country, we think it probable that it will be made soon, because from the disposition manifested by some of the great Continental powers, it is not very likely that he will 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 division 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 7.

Letters from Madrid, of the 24th of January, states that several privateers have put to sea to cruise against the English. Several small vessels have been sent to Majorca and Minorca with troops and ammunition. About 3000 people were carried off at Alicant by the late fever.

March 8.

It is announced that his majesty's ship Arrow and a bomb vessel, with 25 out of 30, which were under convoy of the former, 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 failed from that port sometime ago.

A letter from Lyons, dated January 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. The squadron is said to have been bound to Minorca, with troops and stores.

March 9.

The channel fleet got under weigh from Torbay on Thursday with a favourable 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.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

LOSS OF THE SHIP CHINA.

As we suspected, yesterday brought us a certainty of the fate of the ship China, captain M'Pherson, from Batavia, from whom three or four pilot boats, arrived yesterday morning, with some of the officers, most of the people, and about 700 bags of coffee, which, we are told, is all that is like to be saved. From one of the officers we have the following:—

The ship sailed from Batavia the 9th of December with a cargo of sugar and coffee, worth not less than 500,000 dollars.—On Sunday, the 21st instant, they took a pilot on board, and at eleven o'clock that night she struck on the Five Fathom Bank, about five leagues from our capes—she soon carried away her rudder; towards morning she drifted off, and let go an anchor, but when hoisting the anchor it broke, and the wind coming on at N. W. she drove on the bank again, where, about three o'clock on Monday, she bilged, and soon had six or seven feet water in her hold; by this time they had several pilot boats along side, when they removed whatever they could of their baggage and cargo, to the amount of about 700 bags of coffee, on board the pilot boats—She was got off no less than three times, and as often drove on again, when, it coming on to blow a gale on Wednesday morning, the pilot boats, with the crew, were obliged to leave her. A person who was in the last boat that left her on Wednesday at twelve o'clock, says, she was then off and drifting towards the main. By the account of this person, it is not improbable her sails, rigging and some other matters, may be saved, should the weather continue moderate.

The United States have been unfortunate in the loss of ships from Batavia in the last season; this being the fourth within six or eight months, viz. the Samuel Smith and Canton, of and for Baltimore; the

Maryland, for New-York, and the China, of and for this port. To these we may add also the capture of the Manhattan, for New-York, taken by the British, as a loss in part, for should she be cleared, the detention and expences will no doubt be very heavy.—It is conjectured that the loss sustained by those concerned in the above five vessels will be little short of two millions of dollars, and to the revenue of the United States, had they arrived safe, they would have added between 2 and 300,000 dollars.

Accounts from New Orleans to the 4th of April, are received by the brig Lion, captain Donovan, arrived this morning. Papers to that date contain nothing new. Our correspondent informs, "the Louisiana bank went into operation this day. The cashier of the branch bank of the United States has arrived, and purchased a house for the institution. An insurance company, with a capital of 200,000 dollars, is now opened for subscriptions in this city."

ALEXANDRIA, April 23.

Arrived on Saturday, schooner Young Lion, capt. Dangerfield, in 28 days from Jamaica.

When captain Dangerfield left Jamaica on the 23d March, it was not known that any additional force had arrived from France, other than the first fleet; which alone caused considerable alarm, there being but one ship of war there; all others were called in from their respective stations, to concentrate their force against the approaching danger.

The Young Lion had captain Hammond put on board him by the captain of a small French privateer, whose vessel had been taken on her passage from Jamaica to New-York.

Arrived on Saturday, brig John, captain Martin, in 20 days from Jamaica, (performing his voyage in and out in the very short space of 44 days.)

Captain Martin sailed 8 days after the Young Lion, and might be expected to bring something of moment; he however but confirms the supposition, that the Toulon fleet is not in those seas.

By captain Yearly late of the schooner Perseverance, of Baltimore, who came passenger in the John, we have been obligingly favoured with Kingston papers as late as the 29th ult. they contain accounts of the arrival at Barbadoes of the Cork fleet, one hundred and twenty sail.

Our papers by the John are comparatively barren, not a word about the taking of any neighbouring island, or any great preparation for the defence of their own. By the following extract from one of the latest dates, we are led to believe the island of Jamaica was never so inviting a bate for the eye of an enemy as at this juncture.

"The military at this side cannot be too much on the alert, for what under Heaven at present is to prevent their fleet anchoring at night in Cow-Bay and throwing 3 or 4000 troops ashore, where a few hours march would take them to the city of Kingston, if not properly opposed.

"Castle and Rock Forts, the only two posts that could stop them, have been for many years totally useless, for want of the requisite repairs, and no time should be lost in placing them in a state of defence."

In the Cork fleet arrived at Barbadoes, were 11 transports with troops, which will no doubt be a seasonable relief.

April 26.

Arrived this morning, brig George, captain Lamphier, direct from Barbadoes, in 31 days.—By this vessel it is in our power to contradict the report of the destruction of the Cork fleet; for antecedent to her leaving there not more than 30 sail were in port, the remainder having sailed to their different ports of destination, but then, a report was afloat of their having fallen in with the French fleet, and were captured.

The English were fitting out an expedition against Martinique, as the best policy they could pursue. The town of Barbadoes was in a distressed situation; business at a stand, and the inhabitants moving into the country, for safety.

A vessel brought a report to Trinidad, that five sail of the line were anchored off Tobago, but whether French or English was not known. The Brothers Return was embargoed 30 days in consequence of the arrival of the French fleet. No other news.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

By the ship Ambition, we have received Paris papers to the 4th of March, we have not learnt whether they contain any news. The following we received from a passenger.

"IMPERIAL DECREE.

"It is ordered to the minister of justice to make prohibition to any officer or authority created by laws for receiving the civil acts, to receive upon their register an act of a pretended marriage contracted by M. Jerome Buonaparte, in the United States of America or elsewhere—the said marriage having been made contrary to the laws of France and the will of Madame Buonaparte, the mother of Mr. Jerome Buonaparte."

Extract of a letter from Marietta, dated March 8.

"We have lately experienced, at this place, the greatest flood in the rivers which has been witnessed since the settlement of this country. Immense damage has been sustained. Mills, bridges, houses, fences, &c. have been swept away before the irresistible flood. The greater part of the town of Marietta has been inundated; the water in the streets has been from two to ten feet deep; some houses have been entirely deserted; in others people have lived in their chambers. The hardships and dangers people have endured are inconceivable. The damages in Marietta are estimated at 10,000 dollars."

Laws of the Union.

An ACT to appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of building gun-boats.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the sum of sixty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of enabling the president to cause to be built, a number of gun-boats, not exceeding twenty-five, for the better protection of the ports and harbours of the United States.

[Approved and Signed, March 2, 1805.]

An ACT to provide for the accommodation of the president of the United States.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be sold, such part of the furniture and equipage belonging to his household, as may be decayed and out of repair; and that the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, together with the proceeds of such sales, be appropriated for the accommodation of the household of the president of the United States, to be laid out at his discretion, and under his direction.

[Approved and Signed, March 3, 1805.]

From the Encyclopedia.

A method to preserve fruit trees in blossom from the effects of frost.

The chevalier de Bierenberg, of Prague, we are told, has discovered a method of effectually preserving trees in blossom from the fatal effects of those frosts which sometimes in the spring destroy the most promising hopes of a plentiful crop of fruit. This method is extremely simple. He surrounds the trunk of the trees in blossom with a wisp of straw or hemp. The end of this he sinks, by means of a stone tied to it, in a vessel of spring water, at a little distance from the tree. One vessel will conveniently serve two trees; or the cord may be lengthened so as to surround several, before its end is plunged into the water.

It is necessary that the vessel be placed in an open situation, and by no means shaded by the branches of the neighbouring trees, that the frost may produce all its effects on the water, by means of the cord communicating with it. This precaution is particularly necessary for those trees the flowers of which appear nearly at the same time as their leaves; which trees are peculiarly exposed to the ravages of the frost.

The proofs of its efficacy, which he had an opportunity of observing in the spring of 1787 were remarkably striking. Seven apricot espaliers in his garden began to blossom in the month of March. Fearing that they would suffer from the late frosts, he surrounded them with cords as above directed. In effect, pretty sharp frosts took place six or eight nights; the apricot trees in the neighbouring gardens were all frozen, and none of them produced any fruit, whilst each of the chevalier's produced fruit in abundance, which came to the greatest perfection.

From Deane's Husbandry.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

In transplanting trees, the largest roots must of necessity be shortened, and the small fibrous roots should mostly be cut off. Therefore to balance the loss of nourishment by the roots, when the head is large, a proportionable part of the limbs should be taken away. The trees may be transplanted in spring or autumn, and rather prefer that season. I do it at the time when the buds are just beginning to open into leaves. The holes should be made so broad as to allow the roots to have their natural situation. And if dead earth be thrown out, rich earth from the surface should supply the place. If the earth be not rich, a little old dung may be mixed with it. But dung mixed may be hurtful. Trees are sometimes killed by having dung heaps lying near to their roots, which shews that they ought to be dunged sparingly, and with caution.

In 400 towns in Massachusetts, the votes for governor stand as follow:

STRONG,	54,216
SULLIVAN,	32,060

Federal majority, 2,156

There are but a few more towns to be heard from; they will probably increase Strong's majority. [Con. Gazette.]

Letters from Hayti, state, that general Desfaines was, on the 21st March, besieging the city of St. Domingo.

The Knell.

DIED, in England, Sir GREGORY TURNER; 33,400 guineas were found in his esecroire and chest. He left 310,000l. in funded property, and landed estate which produced 24,000l. pr. ann.

—, In Scotland, the celebrated DR. ROBINSON, author of the "Proofs of a Conspiracy," against the Christian Religion.

—, DR. WILLIAM BUCHAN, author of several very useful medical books.

—, At Baltimore, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. LOUISA HARVEY TILDEN, wife of Doctor TILDEN, of Kent county, Maryland, and third daughter of Samuel Harvey Howard, Esq; of this city.