

LONDON, March 19.

In the expedition fitting out at Portsmouth, which is generally supposed to be destined for the Mediterranean, Sir T. Stuart goes out as second in command.

March 20.

We have been favoured with the sight of letters brought by the Diana packet, from Lisbon, which brings intelligence of a very late date from the coasts of Spain and Portugal, and sufficiently shew how little credit ought to be given to the accounts in the official papers of the French government, stating the destruction of the whole of our fleet from Malta.

The Gottenburg mails arrived yesterday. A Russian messenger is also said to have arrived, and that he is the bearer of dispatches of great importance. If any such courier has arrived, we do not believe that the expected treaty has been received by him; a document of such extraordinary importance would, agreeably to the known practice of the court of St. Petersburg, be transmitted, most probably by a messenger of higher consideration.

The Channel fleet sailed from Torbay on Sunday for their station off Brest.

Lord Grenville, gave notice last night in the house of peers, that he should, on Monday next, present a petition from the Irish Roman Catholics. His lordship added, he should refrain from making any observations on that occasion, and should give ample notice of the day on which the discussion of this subject will take place. Mr. Fox gave a similar notice in the house of commons.

March 21.

House of Commons, Wednesday, March 20.

Mr. Rose moved, that the house do, to-morrow, go into a committee to consider of the order of council for granting permission no neutral ships to trade to and from Spain. Ordered.

A cabinet council was held yesterday at the Foreign Office, and was attended (with the exception of the lord chancellor) by every member; namely, the lord president, the chancellor of the exchequer, duke of Montrose, earls of Buckingham, Chatham, Westmoreland, and Camden; viscounts Melville and Castlereagh; and lords Hawkesbury and Mulgrave. The council sat nearly three hours. It is conjectured that the dispatches brought by the Russian messenger, who arrived the preceding day, formed the subject of deliberation. Immediately on the council breaking up, a messenger was ordered to be in readiness to set off for the continent.

We have received Dutch Journals of a later date than those which arrived on Saturday. They do not furnish any intelligence of moment.

It is announced under the head of Francfort, that every thing has been tranquil in the kingdom of Naples, since the interview of prince Cardito with the French general.

Parma, it is asserted, will be incorporated with the intended kingdom of Lombardy; and it was expected that Buonaparte's journey thither would not be delayed beyond the present month, as it had been officially notified that he would be at Lyons before the 22d instant.

The French ambassador, Semonville, took his final departure from the Hague on the 8th instant. It was generally believed that the new constitution had been secretly printed, preparatory to its being submitted for approbation.

Yesterday a court of directors was held at the East-India house, when marquis Cornwallis was introduced, and took the oaths, on being appointed to the government general of Bengal.

BOSTON, May 2.

THE FRENCH WEST-INDIA FLEET.

Captain Bradbury, arrived here yesterday from St. Kitts, informs, that he spoke the brig Antelope from Guadaloupe, the captain of which reported, that he fell in with the French fleet in latitude 25, steering N. E.

We have seen a letter from Bourdeaux, of the date of the 4th March, which furnishes the following intelligence of our affairs with Spain: It states, "that captain Dutton of the U. S. navy, passed through that place, from Madrid, with dispatches from Mr. Munroe to our minister in Paris; that it was understood he had not succeeded in the object of his mission to the court of Spain."

NEW-YORK, May 8.

Captain Williams, of the Grey Hound, informs, that the French privateer (formerly the British sloop of war Lily) was blown up on the 12th of April, after an action of an hour and an half with the British sloop of war Reynard, captain Coughlan, about 40 miles to the northward of the Mona Passage. The Lily had on board 160 men, 60 of whom were killed during the engagement, 40 were saved, and the rest were lost when she blew up.

Captain W. confirms the account of the return of Desfalières and Christophe to the Cape with a part of their army; but the return, it was reported, was in consequence of their expecting a visit at the Cape from the Rochefort squadron.

He also informs, that it was reported at the Cape that the Spaniards had evacuated the city of St. Domingo.

By the ship Young Factor, we learn, that the squadron under the command of admiral Cochrane, passed Nevis for the leeward on the 11th of April; and it was reported that they had fallen in with the French Squadron off Cape François.

We understand, that the hon. Mr. Bowdoin, minister to the court of Madrid, has taken passage for Spain in the ship Baltic, which will sail from Boston in a few days.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

Mrs. Anne Alexander, an eminent minister of the Gospel amongst the society of Friends from Great-Britain, left this city yesterday on her way to New-York, from thence to embark for Europe. During her stay at Philadelphia, she had several meetings appointed for persons not of her own religious profession, which were attended by a great number of the most respectable inhabitants. As a lady of sound understanding, and superior elegance of diction; Mrs. Alexander is justly entitled to the character of a peculiarly pleasing advocate for the cause of righteousness.

BRIDGE-TOWN, April 18.

Since the safety of the colonies has been restored by the departure of Messier's squadron, and the arrival of admiral Cochrane's, the greatest activity prevails here in loading our homeward bound ships for the first convoy, and they are all daily engaged in taking in freight; near 1000 hhd. being shipped in the present week alone.

Admiral Cochrane's squadron was spoke by the schooner Burchall, from Antigua, on the 7th inst: five leagues to windward of Guadaloupe.

NORFOLK, May 6.

By a gentleman from St. Thomas, we are obligingly informed of some circumstances, respecting the defeat of the Haytiens before the city of St. Domingo, by the garrison under command of the brave Ferrand; who, on this occasion, it is said, displayed all the qualifications of a consummate general, and all the firm intrepidity of real courage.

When the negro army appeared off the city, and were in a condition to attack it, a summons was sent to the following purport—"JEAN JACQUES, the first, emperor of Hayti, to general Ferrand, commanding a division of the troops of the French republic. As it is inconsistent with the laws and independence of the empire, that any portion of the French army should be allowed to remain in the island, general Ferrand is summoned to surrender the city of St. Domingo in twenty-four hours; if at the end of that time the city shall not be evacuated, it will be delivered to plunder, and all the inhabitants thereof be put to the sword."—It being difficult to procure any person who would risk the delivery of a suitable answer to this demand, the commandant ordered three cannon shot to be levelled at the Black camp, which conveyed a defiance in terms as strong as the pen could have done, and doubtless as well understood.

The action was fought on the plain of St. Charles, on the 28th of March. The resources not less than the courage of Ferrand and his associates is seen in finding means, with so small an army, to garrison every part of the city, and to make a fortie against a foe so numerous, so desperate, and so insatiable for blood and vengeance. Seconded by a little band of Heroes, he, however, attacked successfully, and successively carried, every intrenchment of the enemy. His second in command heading the attack on the first line received a very severe wound; not discouraged he led them on to the second, where he received several others; still concealing his situation from his companions, he conducted them to the third, in carrying which he received a musket ball through the lower viscera, of which he almost instantly died. From the Spanish troops but little aid was received in the first and partial engagements with the blacks, but in this decisive one, the presence of their commander, whom they loved and feared, animated them to actions which seemed to be inspired by a desire to surpass their French comrades.

The defeat was complete. 1300 brigands were counted dead on the field of battle; all their ammunition, a large portion of their military stores, their magazines of provisions, and the military chest and treasure of the emperor, fell into the hands of the victors; whose loss in the battle did not exceed 80 men.

The fleet of admiral Messier (or Minissis) arrived either on the day of the battle or the day succeeding, but had not at the time landed any troops. The ships did not come to anchor, but after putting the aids which they had for the garrison on shore, stood out to sea. We understand that the inhabitants of St. Domingo have been invited to return, as the siege is raised, and the army of Desfalières completely withdrawn.

Admiral Cochrane touched at St. Thomas, in pursuit of the French Squadron; but not finding it there, continued his course for St. Domingo.

Captin Thomas informs that the French had demanded and received from the inhabitants of Lubec, 200,000 marcs banco, for the privilege of a free trade through Hanover.

A passenger on board the ship Hermoine, from Teneriffe, informs us that an express had arrived from Bordeaux with intelligence of the sailing of a secret expedition from England of great magnitude.

When the Live Oak left Varel, it was reported that the emperor of Russia had entered into an alliance with England, and would commence operations in the course of the summer.

Captain Wilson, of the brig Atlantic, arrived yesterday from Antigua, informs us that the British fleet under Admiral Cochrane had arrived at that island about a fortnight before he sailed, and proceeded to leeward; and that a few days afterwards commodore Hood's advice boat arrived with intelligence that a squadron of twenty sail of vessels of war, consisting of French and Spanish, had arrived to windward; that dispatches were immediately forwarded to recall admiral Cochrane; that the militia were again under arms, and that an embargo was hourly expected.

Postscript.

ANNAPOLIS, May 16.

Extract of a letter from Montserrat, to a gentleman in this city, dated April 6.

"Since writing the above, it has transpired that this French Squadron is from Rochefort, and that they have been lying at anchor at Fort Royal, Martinico, ever since leaving us, until a few days past, when getting intelligence that the London fleet of merchant vessels was in the West-Indies, part of which was bound for Jamaica, (upwards of one hundred sail,) they went immediately in pursuit of them, and there is not the smallest doubt of nine tenths of them falling into their possession.—This will distress us beyond measure—we are nearly starved already."

NEW-YORK, May 10.

Capt. Paine, from Martinique, informs, that an English fleet of 10 sail of the line, and some frigates, passed St. Eustatia the 14th April. It was reported at Martinique, that 4000 men had been landed at Barbadoes.

Capt. Culver, who arrived here yesterday, in the Eliza Hamilton, from St. Croix, informs, that a few days previous to his sailing, a vessel arrived from St. Thomas, which reported that a vessel had arrived there from some part of South-America, who had fallen in with the English fleet about three days sail from Jamaica—next day fell in with the French fleet, steering the same course.

Our little Squadron, consisting of the John Adams and three gun boats, will sail for the Mediterranean on Saturday; should the weather permit.

May 11.

A rumour prevailed at St. Thomas, the beginning of April last, of the French fleet having appeared off Jacquemel, where they burnt all the shipping, destroyed part of the town, and carried away some black generals who came on board, thinking they were an English Squadron when they first bore in sight with the English flag.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

Arrived, British brig Brothers, Bullay, 50 days from Dartmouth, England. Sailed in company with a fleet of 28 sail of merchantmen, under convoy of the Camilla frigate and a 20 gun ship, and parted from them on the Banks of Newfoundland.

Also, brig Enterprize, Candler, of Marblehead, 42 days from Madeira. On Sunday last spoke brig Louisa, 48 hours from Philadelphia for Cadiz. April 19, fell in with a fleet of men of war, two three deckers, three frigates and two brigs, steering eastward, supposed them to be French or Spanish.

LEXINGTON; (Ken.) April 9.

A letter from a gentleman at St. Louis, Upper Louisiana, of the 9th March, informs, that Mr. Morrison of that place, last fall sent a party of men up the Missouri, to cross the country, and trade with the Spaniards of Santa Fe—That they so far succeeded as to induce the inhabitants to trade with them; some of whom were returning with Morrison's party, when they were all killed by the Indians belonging to a nation who were at war with those who served as guides to conduct the party. Three Frenchmen who had remained in the village, were also murdered, in revenge for some Indians who were killed at the same time.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber once more earnestly and respectfully calls on all persons indebted to him for payments of their respective balances, which, though small in themselves, are, in the aggregate, of great importance to him, and which imperious circumstances render absolutely necessary to enable him to discharge his own engagements, and to support his family. Delinquents must excuse him should he take compulsory measures, which, he assures them, will be resorted to, though with reluctance.

Those gentlemen who subscribed to him for The Life of Washington, and have not yet taken their first and second volumes, are requested to call or send for them. The third volume is expected in a few days.

Frederick Green.

Annapolis, May, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the property of general JONATHAN SELLMAN, as security of Joseph Watkins, is postponed.

On the 28th instant, will be sold, one negro woman named Lucy, and one negro boy named Tom, taken as the property of Joseph Watkins, to satisfy a debt due Baker and Burneston.

JASPER E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

May 14, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of NATHAN SMITH, late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to meet at Hunting-town, in Calvert county aforesaid, on Monday the first day of July next, ensuing the date hereof, in order to receive their proportion of the said Nathan Smith's estate, so far as assets have been received. Given under my hand this ninth day of May, 1805.

THEODORE HODGKIN, Administrator.