

"His remaining in the Mediterranean, proves, either of two things, that if he did know, it was deemed of more moment that he should remain in the Mediterranean—if he did not know their destination, it would have been necessary to provide provisions for 6 or 9 months for the voyage, and this could not be done in a day nor in a week, for a fleet of 12 sail of the line.

"If the British fleet under Nelson was ordered to pursue, the pursuit could not be so early as to arrive in the West-Indies on the 27th May—that a fleet may have been ordered we do not question; but if we can at all glance at the designs of Buonaparte, what we would above all things wish, would be to have the Mediterranean clear, so that the hopes of Britain to engage Russia by temptations in that sea may be frustrated; for the same reasons we think Nelson would not be the admiral ordered out of that sea, the theatre of his glory and of his affections.

"There are Spanish fleets in Carthage, Barcelona and Ferrol, and even in Cadiz six sail of the line were left behind; and Nelson's departure would be their signal for joining and sailing, or for blockading Gibraltar, Malta, or pursuing the secret expedition."

PROVIDENCE, June 15.

Yesterday arrived the brig Traveller, Gonsolve, in 16 days from Martinique.

A respectable French gentleman, who arrived here in the brig Traveller, advises, that on the 14th ult. the combined French and Spanish squadrons had arrived at Martinique, from Cadiz, with 9000 French and 3000 Spanish troops; that amongst the latter were 150 of the Irish brigade, in the service of his most Catholic Majesty—and that the celebrated general Lauriston (formerly aid-de-camp of the now Imperial Buonaparte) is the commander of the land forces.

COOPER'S-TOWN, (N. Y.) June 6.

The unhappy Arnold was, on Tuesday last, indicted and convicted at the circuit court held in this place by his honour chief justice Kent, of the murder of Betsey Van Amburgh, an orphan, by whipping her, in such an unjustifiable and barbarous manner, as to occasion her death.

Yesterday the honourable court fixed the time of his execution to Friday the 19th day of July next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon.

NEW-YORK, June 18.

FROM LISBON.

Captain Delano, of the Mentor, arrived yesterday, informs us, that when he left Lisbon (8th May) it was reported that the Spanish fleet doubled Cape St. Vincent the 23d April. Forty sail of British transports, convoyed by two line of battle ships and four frigates, anchored in Cascar's bay (just to the southward of the rock of Lisbon,) on the 5th of May. They were said to be part of the expedition that failed under the command of Sir James Craig, bound to Gibraltar and Malta, with troops for those two garrisons; but where they parted with the rest of the fleet was unknown. The general belief was that the fleet would remain at Cascar's bay, until something more correctly was known about the movements of the French and Spanish fleets. On the 8th of May, when captain Delano left the mouth of the Tagus, he saw the fleet crossing Lisbon bar, bound up to Lisbon roads. There were 46 sail in all. Capt. D further informs, that it was expected that Portugal would declare war against France.—He brings dispatches for government.

June 20.

By the arrival of the brig Traveller, Gonsolve, at Providence, in 17 days from Martinique, we learn, that the combined fleets were there on the 1st of June.—The object of this formidable armament (which, it was said, was to be joined by 6 line of battle ships and several frigates, from Ferrol) had excited various conjectures at Martinique, but appeared only to be known by the chiefs who have the direction of it. It is said admiral Gravina is chief commander of the naval force, and that general Lauriston commands the allied army.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

Arrived at the Lazaretto this morning, brig Lucy, Anderson, from Port-France, Martinique, 23 days. Captain Anderson informs, that on the 28th of May, off the Saints, he was boarded from the British frigate Spy, the look-out ship, as he was informed, of lord Nelson's fleet from the Mediterranean, in search of the French and Spanish fleets from Cadiz. She left the British fleet 20 days previous, in lat. 30, long. 22, bound to the West-Indies. On captain Anderson informing that he left the combined squadron at Fort-Royal, the Spy made sail to the windward to meet the fleet she had been dispatched from.

Another letter from our correspondent at the Lazaretto says—"The fleet of admiral Nelson, consisted of only 11 ships of the line, and was bound to Barbadoes, where the officers of the British frigate Spy, said they believed it was arrived."

The information received by captain Anderson, from the British frigate Spy, respecting lord Nelson's fleet, and published in yesterday's Register, is strongly corroborated by the arrival of the schooner Hart, at Boston, from Gibraltar, the captain of which brings certain intelligence of lord Nelson having passed the Straits on the 27th of April, in quest of the Toulon Squadron.

The longitude 30, and latitude 22, in which the Spy said she had parted from the British fleet, agree with the distance which it might have sailed from the

27th of April, when it passed Gibraltar on the 8th of May, when the Spy left the fleet.

A gentleman who saw the British fleet in the Mediterranean, says that it consisted of two first rates, three 90, and seven 74 gun ships; that lord Nelson was on board the Victory, of 112 guns, and had under him admirals Bickerton and Campbell.

[Philadelphia Register.]

Captain Tuck, arrived at Boston on Friday last from Gibraltar, informs, that lord Nelson's fleet passed that place on the 24th April. The above account is direct and authentic, and corresponds with the intelligence given in our last, from Cadiz, received by the way of Plymouth. [Bost. Gaz.]

BALTIMORE, June 22.

By this day's mail the editors of the American have received a letter from a friend in New-York, containing the following important information of the arrival of the British fleet at Jamaica. The interest which the movements of the fleets in the West-Indies excites, has induced them to lay it before their patrons in an extra sheet.

NEW-YORK, Thursday Evening, June 20.

BRITISH FLEET AT JAMAICA.

Captain Ray, of the schooner Alliance, who arrived this morning in 24 days from Falmouth. Jamaica, informs us that admiral Decres had arrived with eleven sail of the line, and had stationed his fleet across the harbour of Port-Royal. Lord Nelson was hourly expected with a strong reinforcement. Prior to the arrival of the English fleet the inhabitants of Port-Royal were thrown into the utmost consternation. Information had been received of the arrival of the French and Spanish fleets at Martinique, and rumour with her hundred tongues, had swelled the combined forces to 45 sail of the line. They expected immediately orders to march to Kingston and to leave their own port to the ravages of the enemy. The arrival of admiral Decres, however, dispelled their fears, and renewed their hopes.

Admiral Cochrane had failed in the Northumberland, of 74 guns, to take command of the windward station.

The ports of Jamaica continued shut against American vessels.

Martial law was expected to take place immediately throughout the island.

FROM MARTINIQUE.

Captain Lynch, of the schooner Mats, who arrived this morning from Martinique, informs us, that on the 27th of May there were signals hoisted for another fleet to windward, supposed to be British; and that off Bermuda, he saw two British ships of the line steering S. S. W. under a heavy press of sail.

The above account is corroborated by the following advices received at Newburyport and published in our paper of this morning:—

The Two Sons, capt. Clark, has arrived at Newburyport, from Nantes. She left that place on the 18th May, and on the 20th was boarded by a British 64 gun ship, and informed, that a fleet of 15 ships of the line had failed from England in pursuit of the combined French and Spanish fleet, which was presumed to have gone against Jamaica.

We may calculate upon shortly receiving important accounts of the operations of these large naval forces in the West-Indies.

Names and respective force of the French fleet from Toulon, under admiral Villeneuve.

SHIPS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	GUNS.
Le Buccanier,	Captain Magindie, of	80
Le Formidable	Cosmas,	80
Le Neptune,	Letellier,	80
L'Indoubtable,	Hubert,	80
Le Pluton,	Meystrol,	74
Le Montblanc,	Villegey,	74
L'Atlas,	Rollan,	74
	Camon,	74
L'Aigle,	Courage,	74
Le Scipion,	Barouger,	74
Le Swiftsure,	Villemarin,	74
L'Intregide,	Deperone,	74
Frigates and sloops of war.		
Le Rhine,	La Cornelle,	40
L'Hortane,	La Torche,	28
La Thamis,	Le Furet,	28
L'Hermoine,	L'Argus,	28
Le Circine,	La Naide,	26

Spanish, under Gravina.

SHIPS NAMES.	GUNS.	SHIPS NAMES.	GUNS.
Argonaut,	80	Fermera,	80
Terrible,	80	Redoubtable,	80
St. Jago,	64	Americana,	64
Espania,	64	Madelusa,	40

NELSON'S FLEET.

A friend has just put into our hands the following, which he assures us may be relied on as the force under lord Nelson, and the manner in which it is officered.

LIST OF LORD NELSON'S FLEET.

Victory,	100 guns	Royal Viscount Nelson,
		Rear Adm. G. Murray,
		Capt. T. M. Hardy,
Royal		Rear Adm. S. R. Bickerton,
Sovereign	100	Captain J. Stuart.
		Rear Adm. G. Campbell,
Canopus,	80	Captain.
Donnégál,	80	Captain Sir R. Strachan, Bt.
Le Tygre,	80	Captain B. Hollwell.

Excellent,	74	Captain Sotheron.
Belleisle,	74	Captain Hargood.
Kent,	74	Captain Malcolm.
Leviathan,	74	Captain Baynton.
Superb,	74	Captain Keats.
Spencer,	74	Captain Stopford.
Triumph,	74	Captain Sir R. Barlow.
Aigencourt,	64	Captain Briggs.

We have the pleasure to announce the appointment, by the president of the United States, of Robert Patterson, Esq; professor of mathematics in the university of Pennsylvania, to the directory of the mint of the United States, vacated by Mr. Boudinot.

[Aurora.]

Postscript.

From Baltimore Papers, received by Wednesday's Packet.

BOSTON, June 19.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening London papers to the 8th of May were put into our possession by a gentleman passenger in the Pomona, bound to New-York, who got on board a fishing schooner off our coast, and was landed at Cape Cod.

On the 7th of May, an embargo was laid upon all British shipping in Great-Britain, and a heavy press took place in the river, and at all the ports.

A very general alarm proceeded. The British fleet was stated to be at sea. All the volunteer myriads were again hurrying to their alarm posts; and the greatest efforts were making to fit out every ship of force, in ordinary.

Some very important dispatches were said to have been received from the North of Europe, on the 7th May; which were immediately laid before a full cabinet council, and the admiralty board; and messengers were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to start for the continent.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

IMPORTANT.

The schooner Roger Williams, captain Brown, arrived yesterday, in 14 days from St. Bartholomew. By her we have positive information of the arrival at Barbadoes of a British fleet of 18 sail of the line, under the command of rear admiral Sir R. Bickerton, Lord Nelson, who commanded the above squadron off Toulon, had gone home in consequence of ill health.

[Sir Richard Bickerton was rear-admiral under Nelson, and is on board the Royal Sovereign of 100 guns.]

We have also information, that another French squadron of 14 sail of the line, had arrived at Martinique, two of which had gone to Guadaloupe. It was said their first object would be Antigua & Trinidad.

Captain Thompson, of the brig Horatio, in 15 days from St. Croix, confirms the above news, except, that the intelligence at St. Croix was, that a British fleet of 17 sail of the line, had arrived off St. Lucia—and that an additional French squadron of 12 sail of the line, &c. had arrived at Martinique. This captain Thompson had from an American merchant at St. Croix, the day before he sailed, and it was believed there.

We have seen a letter from Lisbon of the 2d of May, stating there were 12 sail of the line at Ferrol, ready for sea, with troops on board.

Captain Fowler, of the schooner Mariner, arrived yesterday from Martinique, failed from thence the 1st June—at which time no French fleet had arrived, as reported by captain Brown, from St. Bartholomew. [N. Y. Gazette.]

Captain Brown, of the schooner Roger Williams, arrived here yesterday in 14 days from St. Bartholomew, gives us the positive assurance that a British fleet of 18 sail of the line had arrived at Barbadoes on the first of June, under the command of Sir Richard Bickerton, who was to be joined immediately by admiral Cochrane with six sail of the line. The squadron under Sir Richard is that lately commanded by admiral lord Nelson, who is said to have returned to England on account of the ill state of his health.

Capt. B. further informs us, that another French and Spanish fleet from Ferrol and Carthage, consisting of 36 sail (14 of which were of the line) having 12,000 troops on board, had arrived at Martinique, from whence they were to proceed against Antigua and Trinidad.—Mer. Advertiser.

How to make Currant Wine.

Take ripe currants, wash them, clear them from the stems, add a gallon of water to a gallon of currants, and bruise them well in the water. Strain it through a cloth. Then to one gallon of the mixed juice and water, put two pounds and three quarters of good brown sugar. Stir it well. When the sugar is dissolved, put the wine into a cask, not stopped. When the first fermentation is over, bung it up tightly, and in six months it will be fit for bottling.

The Knot.

MARRIED, on Sunday the 16th instant, near Herrington-Creek Church, by the rev. Mr. COMPTON, Mr. BENJAMIN CARR, of Pig-Point, to Miss KITTIE WELCH, of Portland Manor.

—, on Monday evening last, in this city, by the rev. Mr. HIGINBOTHOM, ALEXANDER C. HANSON, jun. Esq; to Miss PRISCILLA DORSEY.