

WINTER.

THE short'ning day, the dark'ning clouds,
Declare th' approach of Winter near;
The falling leaves and lifeless flow'rs,
A sullen, gloomy aspect wear.

In vain I listen thro' the woods,
Their pleasing melody is o'er;
A sullen silence reigns around,
Or howling winds tumultuous roar.

The vernal season now is past,
And all its smiling beauties fled;
The fields have lost their gay attire,
And all their glowing charms lie dead.

Such, and so transient is our bliss,
So are all fading earthly joys;
The dazzling glories of the world
Are all but empty, glit'ring toys.

O let us then direct our hearts
To scenes of pure delight and peace,
Where joys unfading ever bloom,
Extatic joys that never cease.

RALEIGH, Dec. 15.

There have been four ballottings for the two Judges required by the new Judiciary law, but no election is yet made. S. Lowrie and D. Stone stand highest.

The committee to whom the subject was committed, has, from the small amount of the subscription, recommended a repeal of the law of last session for establishing a State Bank, and a bill is on its passage for this purpose. The friends of the repeal say, that at the expiration of the present charter of the Bank of the United States (in 1811) that establishment, they have understood, will be put upon a more liberal footing than at present; and that every State will be offered their proportion of interest in it. If so, and our Legislature shall accept of the offer, we may probably have a Branch of that Bank in this State.

This is a distant contingency, and if it takes effect, whether it would have all the good effects which would probably arise from a liberal State institution, we will not presume to determine.

The following letter will shew that much dissatisfaction prevails among the people of Tennessee, in consequence of the late Land Laws of that state.

Knoxville, 18th October, 1806.

SIR—Yours of the 9th inst. I have been duly honored with, but my not being in town on post-day, prevented my answering your letter before this opportunity by the present mail.

I am sorry there is so much uneasiness among the people respecting the Land Law. There is a general clamor in every quarter, and how a remedy is to be applied I am at a loss to know—for should the same members be again convened, it is natural to suppose they would continue to adhere to their former system. I am constrained to think that the members who voted for the law, believed it to be well calculated for the utility and general good of the citizens and claimants of lands under the laws of North-Carolina: but how far they have transcended the laws that we are bound by compact to be strictly conformable to, is a matter to be adjudged of by their constituents. There has been great expenditures already occasioned by, calling two extra Sessions, together with sending agents, &c. to North-Carolina, and it will be extremely unpleasant to be necessitated to resort to another call—But it is with my Fellow Citizens to judge whether they had better submit to the expense, than encounter the danger that may arise from what they conceive an unwholesome law. Therefore if the people of each county generally petition that the Assembly should be convened, the Executive will conceive it his duty to obey their request.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

With great respect and esteem,
Your most obt. humble servt.

JOHN SEVIER.

The Honorable JAMES
ROBERTSON, Esquire.

EXTRACT OF AN
OFFICIAL RELATION,
Respecting the Haytian campaign against the
tyrant Dessalines, from the 13th to the 17th
of October.

A horrible attempt was to be made in the south part of this island—thousands of victims were to be sacrificed to the suspicion, or rather ferocity of Dessalines. General Marton, and the inspector, Stephen Maitner, were to be the executioners of the most sanguinary orders against the district of Aux Cayes.

Already they were busy about the means of putting their schemes into operation, when they were both arrested by the brave Colonel Wagner, whereupon the inhabitants of Aux Cayes rose in a body and swore to conquer or to die.

The minister at war, the generals Feron and Vaval, and the colonels Francique and Bonin Leubme also joined the party of patriots.

Having made his dispositions, the minister left L'Anse a Veau, with the 15th and 16th

half brigades, and advanced to the bridge of Morogoaue. The next morning they held a conference with Gen. Yayou, who was encamped at Petit Goave, and finding the latter well disposed to act in co-operation, they settled all points; but deferred proceeding farther until the arrival of Gen. Petion. Gen. Magloire Ambroise & Col. Homare, though the first was sick, yet evinced the same patriotic zeal.

On the 15th Gen. Petion arrived at Petit Goave, where he was received in the manner he deserved, by the troops. Both divisions marched to Grand Goaves, where they found general Germain, who, though he feigned to join our party, was yet soon known to be a turn-coat.

That night we passed at Leogane, and the next morning marched with the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 21st and 24th half brigades, and three companies of dragons, to Port-au-Prince, which place we were masters of at four. Gen. Germain becoming the more and more suspected, he was arrested at ten at night. A traveller informed us that Dessalines's vanguard was approaching us, and he in fact, came himself, without suspicion.

At the instigation of general Yayou, the soldiers and islanders of the plains of Cul de Sac, stated the urgency of putting Dessalines and Germain to death, in order to preserve liberty—that the soldiers were willingly disposed to do their duty—that the planters were to watch the plains—and that moreover, they pledged their words, not to let Dessalines have the least suspicion of what was going to pass—they kept their promises—Dessalines traversed the whole plain without being apprised of the disposition of the army. This circumstance reminds us of a well known sentence, that a tyrant has always a great many flatterers and not a single friend.

Dessalines being entirely ignorant of all these facts, and not knowing of our having possession of Port au Prince, continued on his route, in the most perfect security. At 8 in the morning he was in the outer posts of our camp; without suspecting it—only in the moment when he was to be arrested, he conceived his error, and then trying to make his escape, he received the mortal blow, which put an end to his life and his crimes.

Colonel Marcadier was killed, though much regretted, in defending Dessalines.—On the side of the enemy some more were wounded, and on our side but one man killed. Thus were our proceedings in four days crowned with the most fortunate success.—This great event, so remarkable in the annals of the history of mankind, will shew to the astonished orb, what an oppressed people is capable of; and will at the same time gain us the esteem and admiration of other nations.

On the 18th, at nine in the morning, a Te Deum will be chaunted, in order to celebrate this memorable day, on which Tyranny was abolished and Liberty restored.

Done at head quarters at Port au Prince the 8th of Oct. 1806.

Signed, Etienne Genet, minister of war and navy; Petion, commanding general of the second division; Yayou, commanding general of the west Leogane; Vava, general of brigade, of the district of Nippes.

Continuation of Foreign News.

PARIS, October 3.

General Knobelsdorf, the Prussian Envoy extraordinary at our Court, has suddenly left this city yesterday morning, and hastened towards Mayence, in order to have an interview with the French Emperor on either bank of the Rhine, and to lay before him the latest dispatches which he received from his Court.

BANKS OF THE MAYNE, October 4.

The whole of Suabia has been nearly drained of French troops. All those who were stationed in the Brigaw and on both sides of the Danube have proceeded towards Franconia. The five great field hospitals which had been established at Augsburg, were transported from thence to Nuremberg on several hundred wagons.

The public papers state, that 10,000 French troops have quitted Dalmatia, and passed beyond the Turkish frontiers to defend the Porte against the rebels in the interior.

The report of hostilities having commenced near Gieslon, is not yet confirmed.

MUNICH, October 1.

They speak here of a general Congress, to be held for an amicable adjustment of the interests of the parties which are now at variance.

FRONTIERS OF TURKEY, Sept. 15.

We learn from Bucharest, that a Russian army of 80,000 men, hitherto stationed on the borders of Moldavia, hath unexpectedly entered Wallachia; and that 40,000 men of the same army have advanced as far as Krajova, 20 miles north-east of Widdin.

LEIPSICK, October 4.

Two Russian armies, of 50,000 men each, are in full march; the one proceeding over Warfaw to Ratibor, in Silesia, under the guidance of the Russian General Ohlbowky, and the other taking the route of Lithuania and new Eastern-Prussia. The Russians are also forming a

grand magazine at Lieban, from whence it is concluded, that a third Russian army will soon arrive there. The Prussian army of reserve, under Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, which had been collected at Custrin, is going in forced marches along the Spree, to join the main army.

MANHEIM, October 3.

The Grand Duke of Baden is raising his contingent for the Army of the Confederacy. Some of his regiments have already set out on their march towards Mergentheim. The great park of artillery at Ulm, together with the grand headquarters, was removed from thence to Wurtzburg.

VENICE, September 20.

In consequence of the refusal of the Russian Emperor Alexander, to ratify the Treaty with France, all Russian vessels, as well as those of the Seven Islands, which were in this port, have been arrested. In the whole kingdom of Italy, the conscriptions of new recruits are carried on with the utmost rigor. Marshal Massena having received a reinforcement of 10,000 men, has put up his headquarters at Niesiro, in Calabria.

BAVARIA, September 30.

The Austrian troops have left Salzburg, which country was forthwith occupied by French troops, under General Shiner, agreeably to a convention between the two Imperial Courts. Ratibon is thronged with French troops; the division of Gen. Soult proceeds in forced marches towards Nuremberg and Augsberg. The Marshal himself has his headquarters here. The whole French army seems to be gathering between Bamberg and Wurtzburg, for all their divisions are moving towards that direction.

FRANKFORT, October 4.

The French Envoy at Hesse-Cassel, who had passed through Frankfort towards Mayence, returned on the 3d inst. to resume his post at the Electoral Court.—Since the return of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel from the Prussian camp at Naumburg, it is reported, that he persists in maintaining an armed neutrality. Some Prussian regiments of cavalry and infantry, which had passed through Cassel, have received counter-orders, and returned through said place, taking their route towards another destination. Several couriers from Marshal Angereau have lately arrived at Cassel.

The French ambassador Laforet has left Berlin; but the Secretaries of Legation, Caillard and Lajard, still remain there, to conclude some arrangements for their intended departure. The French minister Duran, at the Court of the Elector of Saxony, has left Dresden without taking leave.

HAMBURGH, October 8.

The Portuguese ship of the line, Ramon, has carried two Algerine corsairs into Lisbon.

WURTZBURG, October 2.

Yesterday a Proclamation was issued that our Elector, Prince Ferdinand, (a brother of the Emperor of Austria) has accepted the title of Grand Duke, and joined the Confederacy of the Rhine.

An army of 90,000 men, under the command of the King of Holland, is assembling near Wesel, and is called the army of the North.

It is said that the King of Prussia is at Gotha and his main army at Erfurt.

CAMPBELL,

Watch & Clock-Maker & Jeweler,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the inhabitants of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he lately removed to the brick house formerly occupied by Mr. John Williams, merchant, where he has for sale a neat assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c. also continues as usual to repair Gold & Silver Watches, Clocks & Jewelry. Repairs on Watches are insured for one year, and on Clocks for two years. November 10. if

P. S. CANU,

WATCH-MAKER,

INFORMS the public that he repairs Pistols, Swords and Guns in so complete a manner as to render them equally as good as when they came out of the hands of the manufacturer. Wilmington, Nov 4. if

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MARY MEER deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those to whom the said estate is indebted are required to present their accounts properly attested within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be debarred of recovery. RICHARD LANGDON, Ex'r. November 17. if

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, at the last county Court held for the county of New-Hanover, was appointed and qualified as Administrator (with the Will annexed) of Isaac Baldwin, lately deceased. He therefore requires all persons having demands against the Estate of said Baldwin, to present them legally attested within the time limited by an Act of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act concerning proving of wills and granting letters of administration, and to prevent frauds in the management of intestates' estates," otherwise they will be barred of recovery. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. WILLIAM DICK, Adm'r. Wilmington, Nov. 25.

Wilmington, November 10, 1806.

THE subscribers (in consequence of their late importations from Newbury-Port, Boston and New-York,) offer for sale, wholesale and retail

European and India GOODS,

particularly adapted to the present and approaching season.

Their assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY much enlarged, and a constant supply may be depended upon, with a liberal credit to those who may have occasion to equip vessels, either by an indemnification here, or any part of the continent.

Also, having established a regular Packet, to ply between Newbury-Port, Boston and this place, they will generally have for sale almost every article furnished by the Eastern States; among many others now on hand, are N. E. Rum by the barrel or puncheon, Potatoes, Onions and Beans in barrels, Furniture, White Rope, White Pine Boards, Oil, Paints, Sole Leather, Shoes and Boots, Cotton Bed Ticking, Tow Linen &c. with a considerable quantity Sweed's & sable bar Iron, German Oznaburgs and Ticklingburgs, Cotton Bagging, &c.

Every description of produce will be taken in payment, more particularly Tobacco, Cotton, Bees Wax, Tallow and Tar.

Cash may be had for a few hundred Bear Skins.

Liberal freight will be given for 300 tons shipping to load for Barbadoes.

GAUTIER & CO.

John Scott

Has received by the late arrivals from New-York, the following Articles, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Produce:—

SUPERFINE, second & elastic Cloths, Casimeres, patent Cord and fustian Cloth,

Waistcoatings suitable to the season, Frize, Fearnought, Coatings, Bockings, Knapt Plains, Kerseys and Kendal Cottons,

Rose Blankets 7-4, 8-4 and 9-4,

Duffel ditto 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4,

Rugs,

A handsome assortment of plain & work'd

Mullins,

Mullin Handkerchiefs and Cap Patterns,

Cotton and linen Cambric, Calicoes,

Corded and diamond Dimities,

Cambric do.

Cotton Shirting,

Thread and cotton Lace and Edging,

Cotton Footing,

Do. Girdles and Trimming,

Furniture Fringe and Lace,

A variety of Ribbons,

Flat and round thirt Buttons,

Do. do. Bobbin,

Tape,

Long Lawn,

Linen of a very fine quality,

Irish and Russia Sheeting,

Disper,

Do. Table Cloths, 6-4, 8-4, 8 by 10-4,

Bed Ticking,

STOCKINGS—Men's, boys' and children's worsted,

Men's and women's cotton and silk,

GLOVES—Men's white & colored silk,

beaver and white kid,

Women's black and white picnic Gloves and Mitts,

Do. longwhite, black and colored silk

Gloves,

Do. short do.

do. do.

do. do.

Do. long beaver and white kid do.

Fashionable gold Ear Hoops,

Gold Breast Pins,

Long and braid turtle shell Combs,

Ladies' Moroccos Pocket Books & Purse,

Cotton Purse,

Fashionable silk Watch Chains,

Silver Tooth Picks and Pencil Cases,

Smelling Bottles,

Conk Shell Sleeve Buttons,

Men's, women's and children's Shoes,

Women's and children's Bonnets,

A very general assortment of Hard Ware,

Do. Groceries, and a variety of other articles.

He has received a consignment of French Brandy, Hyson Tea, and Negro Shoes, that he will sell low for notes at good days payable at the Bank of Cape-Fear.

Wilmington, October 28