

pecting a rich prize of ashes or pork discovered a hole through the blanket in the fore part of the sleigh. He had no sooner thrust in his arm, than the woods resounded with the cry of "Doctor, Doctor, for God's sake come and ease down the spring." The affrighted Doctor and his companions came up and after some difficulty in removing the blanket, discovered beneath the same, the fingers of the brave Sergeant Tomlin caught in a Wolf trap!!!

Watertown Herald.

Third and last Call!

WILLIAM DICK, gives this positive, public and final notice to those persons who are indebted to him, that unless they come forward and settle their accounts with him on or before the 20th June next, such accounts shall be immediately put in suit. It is a step, he will take with reluctance, but, unless prevented by the mode suggested, it must be done.

May 16.

ALL accounts against GUNBOATS No. 7. and 166. will please be handed in at the Counting Room of
T. N. GAUTIER.

May 16.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTORS to the estate of the late William H. Hill, Esq. in consequence of the injury already done to the rice-fields (now planted) at Hilton, by persons who resort there for the purpose of fishing and fowling, give this public notice, that all persons whatsoever, are positively forbidden to fish or fowl on the rice ground of the said place, on peril of legal prosecution.

May 16.

RUNAWAYS.

PETER, a Mulatto boy, belonging to A. J. De Rosset, about 18 or 19 years of age, of stout stature, but sturdy made, bushy hair seldom combed, and inclined generally to be dirty—dressed in striped cotton home-spun, tho' he may have other clothes.—**BRYANT SULLIVAN,** belonging to James Telfair, about 16 years old, also a mulatto, stutters when questioned, a scar across his nose, habited in homespun, but has also other clothes.

Both these boys have worked several years at the Brick-Laying business.

A reward of ten dollars will be paid by the owners of the above boys respectively, if taken within the state, and thirty if without the same, and all charges paid, on delivery in Wilmington on their being so secured as that the owners shall get them.

Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against taking them off or harboring them under the penalty of the law, which will be rigidly enforced.

A. J. DEROSSET.
JAMES TELFAIR.

May 16.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber on the eleventh instant **THREE NEGRO MEN,** belonging to the estate of Capt. John Green, named **Moses, Harry, and Carolina.** **MOSES** is a stout, able, and likely fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very large eyes, about 22 years of age, and speaks very distinctly, not very dark; had on blue dyed homespun pants, a blue negro cloth jacket. **HARRY** is a very likely fellow, about 21 years of age, five feet 8 inches high, very dark skin, pleasing countenance, had on a gloved servant's hat, dressed in blue negro cloth, wears his hair platted before and behind. **CAROLINA** is about 22 years old, slender made, narrow long face, swings himself very much when he walks, about five feet seven inches high and homely.

Thirty Dollars will be paid for apprehending said negroes and securing them in any goal, or ten dollars for each, and if delivered to the subscriber in addition all necessary expenses paid.

All persons are forewarned from harboring said negroes or masters of vessels from carrying them off under the penalty of the law.

JOHN GRANGE.

Brunswick County, N. C.
Town Creek, May 13, 1809.

Ran away, a likely negro fellow, named **TOM,** formerly owned by Mr. Lucas, at the White Marsh. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made.—Having a Wife here, and a Mother on Town-Creek, he may probably be lurking about Town. All Masters of vessels and other persons, are therefore cautioned at the peril of the law (which shall be strictly enforced against them) not to harbor or carry him away. Whoever shall deliver the said Fellow to the Subscriber, or lodge him in jail, shall receive 15 dollars.

May 9.

HENRY YOUNG.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

Who understands the culture of **RICE,** is willing to superintend a gang of from 12 to 15 hands, and bears a good character.—Liberal terms will be given. Apply at this Office.

May 9.

FOR RENT, at a low rate, that dry and convenient **CELLAR** under my Book Store.

W. S. HASELL.

SHADES OF A. L. BARR, FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE.

From the Boston Repository.

Candid reflections on the important event which has brightened the prospects of United America and evinced a change in her national policy.

At a time when the federalists seriously rejoice in an important measure of the national executive, and when the democratic party, with some exceptions, profess the same sentiment, it may be reasonable, and perhaps candidly received, to offer some retrospective remarks on our public affairs.

There is not an individual in the United States more solicitous to maintain the honor of the American government than ourselves. But we know that in the present enlightened state of society, it cannot be done by imposition or hypocrisy, nor maintained on false grounds. Mr. Madison has done well; we feel a sincere pleasure in subscribing to him the praise he deserves, but we can neither forget nor justify the errors which have retarded the happy event now announced to this time, and subjected our country to unprecedented distress, with the total and irrevocable sacrifice of many millions of property.

As the whole history of our collisions and our negotiations with Great Britain, is before the American public, and before the world, that contracted and malignant spirit which seizes the present occasion, as affording grounds for triumph and exultation, not only tends to sour the minds of those whose friendship Mr. Madison seems willing to cultivate, but must actually reflect disgrace on the American character, for it is unfounded. Great Britain has, in an eminent degree displayed that conciliatory spirit which we have uniformly attributed to her councils; she has relinquished ground which she might in justice hold forever, for the sake of an accommodation. Our government has receded from the absurd ground it had taken, and it so doing deserves the praise of every American citizen, and the respect of the world.

That this is the true state of the case, it inevitably follow from a review of facts. We ought not to admit an obvious truth with reluctance, particularly as a return to rectitude reflects glory on a nation as much as on an individual. To personify the American government, it may say,

"I do not shame

To tell you that I was, since my conversion So sweetly tastes, being the thing I am."

The mere satisfaction of shewing the supporters of Mr. Jefferson and his wretched policy, that the glory they claim from his measures is ridiculous, would not be worth our attention. Little, fearful and malicious minds must develop—they cannot be persuaded to conceal their weakness nor their vices. We expect them to follow their nature, and the present occasion will give them ample scope. But while this is no motive to animadversion on the past, we conceive it now a duty to assist the public mind in obtaining the only good we can derive from Mr. Jefferson's policy, which has been prolific in incalculable evil. He has given politicians a lesson which, if properly improved may be lasting security, in the management of our national concerns, from our ever experiencing similar calamities.

To prevent all cavils, to silence all the frothy boastings of a party who wish to make this country forget its sufferings by a delusive appearance of complete triumph, let us look back to the pretended causes of the several impolitic and distressing measures which our government adopted, let us enquire what they asked, and see what they have gained.

Before the British Orders of Council, all friendship was at an end between our government and Great-Britain, at least on the part of the former. Our merchants were appalled; they knew not what to expect, their enterprise was checked, and the circle of commercial transactions completely broken. Our government set out to resist the principle of British maritime law with respect to the colonial trade, and maintain that the American flag should protect all who sailed under it. It was with these views we first began that system of hostility, which ended in all the miseries of fifteen months embargo. It is true some other difficulties supervened; and what were they? What is their history? The Chesapeake was attacked and we now receive that atonement which we might have received immediately. In fact the essential part of the atonement was voluntarily made at the time. The king disavowed the act, and the aggressor was punished.

The Orders of Council supervened—and what is the result? After two years bickering and self-punition, we are now bound by the most solemn obligations of faith and honor to take that ground which should have been taken when the Milan decree was published. We are now pledged to do what we then ought to have done from a regard to our national rights and honor. This pledge has been given without the least concession of any point which was in controversy between Great Britain and our government. There was a point of honor between them and France, and with us they had never asserted any condition on which they would repeal their orders, for they uniformly professed and maintained, that these orders were adopted with respect to their enemy alone, and a large portion of their statesmen always maintained that in point of true policy as it respected their own interest, these orders were injudicious. Here then, unless we are positively contending for France, though we have acquired an advantage by the rescinding of the orders, we have gained no victory. The British were not pledged to their orders, as it respected us.

With respect to the atonement for the Chesapeake alone, they have yielded a point in punctilio, in some measure—not altogether; for their ships of war are no longer exclusively interdicted, which was a consideration that labored. Say however, that in this affair of punctilio, we have kept our ground, and have now gotten the reparation we might have had before, on our own terms—we ask the advocates of the Jefferson policy—we ask those who have witnessed the sufferings of this country for fifteen months past, whether the advantage of having atonement made before the interdiction of British vessels was removed, is sufficient to justify the monstrous sacrifices we have sustained in maintaining that ground.

This we repeat and maintain is the only consolation, our only boon for all the calamities we have experienced, the only step we have advanced by our mighty struggle.

For by becoming now pledged to resist the decrees of France, we must do what would have prevented the orders of council. Great Britain stands just where she did before her orders were issued, and has gained of us a solemn assurance that we will maintain our neutrality against France.

But to return to the first causes of that hostile attitude which we assumed toward England; our boasted weapons are laid aside—Our intercourse with that nation is restored, and the laws which respect colonial trade, and the right of impressing British subjects from American merchantmen, remains just as they were. For this Jefferson waged his war of commercial restrictions, and Mr. Madison has very wisely rejected his plan. We are happy to find that he means to rely on amicable negotiation, and have not the least doubt, that if no more be required than the established principles of law, equity and reason will justify we shall soon have the satisfaction of seeing, and the advantage of enjoying, a perfectly good understanding.

NEW YORK, April 27.

Between the hours of 1 and 13 this morning, a band of infuriated democrats, aided by about 15 Frenchmen, assembled in the open lot in the rear of the Circus, and united the American with the French flag. They then gave three cheers for Buonaparte and Jefferson. After which they paraded through the several streets in the Fifth Ward, with the two flags flying over their heads, compelling every one they met to join them in applauding the Emperor of the French, and damning the Federal party. An elderly gentleman who was detained out until this late hour on particular business, was accosted in this way by the blood hounds—"Are you a Tory or a Republican?"—"I AM A WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN" replied the old gentleman. The words were no sooner uttered, than he received a blow upon the back of his head from one of the party who stood behind him, which brought him to the ground. The banditti then left him to die or recover as chance might order it.

NORFOLK, MAY 12, 1809.

Arrived this morning the schooner *Catharine Sheppard*, Capt. Webb, in 11 days from St. Bartholomews, he left there about 250 sail of American vessels;—four nine to ten dollars per barrel.

By the Vestal, from Lisbon, we have received newspapers and letters to the 27th March. Letters were received in Lisbon from the Marquis of Romana, dated 11th March at Requijo (Gallicia); he mentions that the French have not lost less than 10,000 men, in killed and prisoners, in that province. Romana was stationed as to be able to cut off the communications of the French with Leon and Gallicia. Three English frigates had entered that place, and supplied them with ammunition.

Lisbon was still in possession of the Portuguese, and troops were daily arriving from England. Arms and clothing for 10,000 had been sent them; the people were in high spirits and determined to resist the French. The Portuguese army was divided into three divisions; one of which consisting of 40,000 men, was on the frontiers.

The French had not entered the frontiers of Portugal, as some time since stated.

STATEMENT

Of new duties at Havanna, to be in force from and after the 25th of March, 1809. Flour of the Manufacture of the United States, \$10 per bbl. exclusive of militia and police duty, upwards of \$1 per bbl. On exportation entitled to a drawback of \$10 with the deduction of one per cent. on that amount. In Spanish vessels \$6 and the militia duty, &c. as above, and draw back on exportation of \$6 deducting one per cent.

Soap, Lard, } 50 per cent. in American vessels, and all } 25 and 30 per cent. in Spanish other articles } vessels drawback allowed in case of exportation, of 49 per cent.

Cotton and other } 15 per cent. on their v-goods heretofore } lution and no drawback prohibited } on exportation. All other goods, } 22 per cent. and no draw- wares, and mer- } chandise, here- } back in case of ex- portation paying 34 } per cent.

Tonnage duty, &c. on vessels of the U. States, the same as Spanish vessels pay, in said States.

Cotton, tobacco, furs, peltry and other raw materials, permitted to be disposed here for exportation on paying a duty of 1 per cent. Some additional duty on wine in American vessels over and above 22 per cent.

It appears that Saragossa was not wholly subdued, until after the garrison had sustained 150 attacks, which were made night and day without intermission, for 43 days. In this memorable siege, the French are presumed to have lost nearly 30,000 men; and to have encountered from the unexampled bravery of the inhabitants, every kind of opposition which human ingenuity, stimulated by patriotism and the thirst of vengeance, could devise. After the first breach was made, which was about 30 days before its final subduction, the assailants were so powerfully opposed in the streets, and from the houses, as to defeat the execution of any immediate surrender of the place—they were compelled to conquer street by street, and house by house—for every house was a fortress, and was defended until blown up.—The details of this siege are highly interesting, presenting a daily journal of operations for 30 days, in which the French were unremittingly engaged in fighting the inhabitants, and destroying their dwellings, one by one. Such unexampled heroism, is without precedent in the annals of history. Boston Gaz.

THE FRENCH GENERAL

JUNOT, DUKE OF ABRANTES.

We copy the following article from a late English paper:—

Junot, Duke of Abrantes.—We have already mentioned the report, that this man, who made so considerable an appearance in the campaign of Portugal, was born in Ireland. A correspondent wishes us to give insertion to the following account on the subject:—

"Junot is the son of a schoolmaster near Athy, in the county of Kildaire, of the name of Julian, and he now has a brother, a sergeant in the Waterford militia, an uncommonly good looking, powerful, and well conducted man. He has a sister too, who some years since received a letter from him, intimating that a fortunate occurrence in the field, had introduced him to the favor of Buonaparte. Junot is an excellent scholar, and for some years was an usher in the school of Mr. Duns near Athy, where he was much liked, though rather too fond of fighting. He attended all the boxing matches in the country; and although he never entered the lists for money, would 'for love' break the bones of any person who from the same motive, choose to contend with him."

The renewal of intercourse with Britain was celebrated on the 4th at Newbern by the French Republicans.

The preceding officers were Mr. John Green, Professor, and Daniel Carthy, Esq. Vice-President.

The following are the terms of the day, which, with the discharge of cannon, appropriate songs, and the high spirits which seemed to animate every heart, gave a lively zest to the feast.

1. The 10th day of June 1809—the day after which the trade of the United States with Great-Britain may be renewed.

2. Non importation, non-intercourse, and Embargo Laws, with their train of additions, supplements, and evasions—farewell, a long farewell to all their mischiefs.

3. The re-establishment of a cordial understanding between the United States and Great-Britain. The advance already made to an adjustment of differences, promise the attainment of this great object.

4. The new alternative—Neither War, 'ommission, nor Embargo; but frank and honorable negotiation.

5. The American people—Too proud to surrender their own rights—too just to invade the rights of others.

6. The memory of the illustrious George Washington—Veneration for his virtues and gratitude for his services, are left exhibited in a faithful adherence to his principles.

7. The President of the United States—While he pursues the straight course of honesty and wisdom, may he encounter no tedious opposition—should he deviate into the bye paths of folly and intrigue, may he find no servile followers.

8. The Congress of the United States—Wisely using the experience of their predecessors, may they more respect the interests of their Country, than the visionary theories of a political favorite.

9. The Judiciary of the Union, and of the Individual States—While they possess a MARSHALL, a JOHNSON, and a FLEMING, they will continue the reverence and affection of the American People.

10. The Navy and Army of the United States—Intended as the means of defence—may they never be converted into the instruments of oppression.

11. The State of North-Carolina—Firmly attached to the Federal compact, she has resolutely rejected the innovations which would destroy it.

12. TIMOTHY PICKENS, the American Aristocrat.—He is not an advocate of wrong doctrine, ever country they belong—whether Emperor or King, or the administrators of a Republic—Justice is his aim—Truth is his guide—wherever the point the way, he will not fear to go.

13. The minority in the last Congress—It is not their fault that we have not yet gained the summit of prosperity—but it is their glory that they have been rescued from an abyss of ruin.

14. Our brethren of the East.—Their intelligence and firmness have not been excited in vain. Again gather harvests in every Sea.

15. Agriculture, Commerce and the Mechanical Arts, Connected by interest, may they never be divided by strife.

16. The Spanish Patriots—Whatever their fate, our hearts and souls are with them.

17. The American Fair.—Their domestic virtues foreshadow our career, animate our courage, and endear to us our Country.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. CARTHY.—The memory of Sir John Moore, and the glorious retreat of the twenty-thousand British from Sabagosa in Corunna.

By Mr. GARRAN.—Distressed American seamen, throughout the Globe. Whether pining in the gloom of French Daughters, or groaning (the credulous victim of the Miranda expedition) in Spanish chains; whether they leave their rights under the rigor of British impressment, or suffer the evils of penury and want, the cruel effects of baneful Embargo laws; may they engage a sympathy in their government, more effectual towards their relief, than they have found in the cold neglect, and delusive professions of the PHILANTHROPS OF MONTICELLO.

By Mr. STANLEY.—Mr. Josiah Quincy.—The faithful, our Statesman—the able and undaunted defender of his Country's rights.

By Mr. GASTON.—The American Trade—high wages—steady employment, and efficient protection.

His Excellency Robert Wright, Governor of Maryland, having resigned his office, the legislature of that state are to meet on the 6th of June 8th to appoint a successor.