

John Fenno

# HALL'S WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

[No. 7.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1797.

[Vol. I.]

**A. Hall has for sale,**  
**Wright's new and complete**  
 life of **JESUS CHRIST**, 4to, ornamented with twenty two elegant copper plate engravings, and containing a more complete, authentic, ample, accurate, instructive, universal, and full account, (freed from Popish superstition, and other errors) than was ever before published, of all the real facts, relating to the exemplary life, meritorious sufferings, and triumphant death of our **GLORIOUS REDEEMER**.

A Case respecting British Debts, lately determined in the Circuit Court of the United States, for North-Carolina district.  
 A Supplement to Iredell's Revival, with and without the Private Acts, the whole forming a complete assemblage of all the Acts now in force, from the settlement of this country to the year 1795.

Martin's Justice. Do. Treatise on the Jurisdiction of Justices. Report of a Case lately decided in Fayetteville Superior Court of Law; wherein the following questions are discussed and settled, viz. 1. Whether, in the case of a sealed instrument, unattested by any subscribing witness, the handwriting of the party may be admitted in evidence? 2. Whether an action of debt lies upon such an instrument?

A description of Occocon Inlet. Chart of the Law of Inheritance. Political Dictionary. Prospect from the Congress Gallery. Address from Robert Goodloe Harper to his constituents. Art of Manual Defence. Together with a variety of Blanks. Printing-Office, Feb. 16.

## FOR SALE,

**A tract of Land in Gatham** county, on Haw-river, consisting of 450 acres, finely timbered and watered, with a good house, and out-house, stable, and a good flat at a valuable ferry, commonly called Clark's Ferry, on the main road from Fayetteville to Hillsborough. It has a natural fine mill seat, the race about half done, the dam and floodgate finished, timber for the saw mill is hewed and at the spot, some of the grist mill timber is got, and thirty thousand bricks at the place; the neighbourhood is a plentiful wheat country, where a good mill is absolutely wanting, as the Creek mill in a dry season cannot grind, neither do they grind first quality flour, and no opposition on the river within sixteen miles.—It is also a good situation for a distillery. Much more could be said with regard to its favourable situation for a mill.—A credit will be given.

For particulars apply to Henry Lewis Lutterloh, Chatham county, or to Edward Jones, Esq. Attorney at Law, Wilmington.

February 9. 6 am

## FOR PRIVATE SALE.

**A Negro wench and child.**—The wench is a complete cook, wash and ironer. Apply to

Thomas Fitzgerald.

February 9. 6

I will be obliged to the person who borrowed of me the second volume of **Elegant Extracts**, in prose, printed in London, 1794, to return it speedily.

Robert Harley.

February 2 2

## WANTED TO HIRE

**A servant Woman** who understands house work, and can come well recommended for her honesty. Apply at the Printing-office.

February 16,

On Friday the 24th instant, will be sold, for the benefit of the underwriters,



**The brig Neptune,** and all her materials.—An inventory of which may be seen upon application to

Wm. NUTT, Auc'r.

Who has on hand a few kegs Gunpowder, cheap for cash  
 February 2.



**The subscribers have** Five Hundred Casks Flax Seed, which they wish to Freight to Ireland.

Gen. Hooper & Co.

January 19. 3 11

## VOSBURGH & CHILDS,

(Windfor Chair-Makers, from New-York)\*

Respectfully inform the citizens

of North-Carolina, that they have commenced the above business on the south side of Dock-street, near the wharf, where may be had Windfor Chairs of every description, highly varnished in any colour, and ornamented to any pattern; also, elegant Settees of ten feet in length or under, suitable to either halls or piazzas; garden chairs suitable to harbours. A few moments reflection will convince a discerning public, how far preferable chairs must be manufactured in the state, warranted to be both well made and painted with the best materials, to those that are imported; which are always unavoidably rubbed and bruised, and nine times in ten are bought at auction.

They rest their claim to public favour on the practical and experimental knowledge of their profession; and with the large stock of materials they now possess, will be able to execute any orders with elegance and dispatch. They are determined to make it their study to please, and do justice to all.

N. B. Old chairs repaired and painted in such a manner as to be both neat and durable.

February 1

\* In last week's Gazette for London, read New-York.

## Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in every branch, in a more extensive line than hitherto, having got a fresh supply of Leather of the best quality, from the northward—also, as complete workmen as any in the state. He is grateful for past favors so liberally given him, and solicits a continuance no farther than attention to please, together with good work, may claim.

G. Chace,

Who will take as Apprentices, two boys either white or black, of good morals.

February 2 3

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber intends to leave this state as soon as his affairs can be settled, therefore gives notice to all persons with whom he has had dealings, that a speedy settlement is necessary to be made.—He is ready to discharge all debts and just balances that any person may have against him.—Those who may be indebted to him, are requested respectively to make payment without delay.

All those who have still remaining in his shop, Watches, Silver work or Jewelry, are particularly requested to call or send for the same.

The subscriber will ever with pleasure retain the remembrance of those citizens who have, for many years, honored him with their friendship, and favored him with their custom.

D. Lambertoz.

February 2

## DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the message of the President of the United States to both houses of Congress, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic.

(Continued.)

With these dispositions, the empress of Russia, in February, 1780, made public the principles on which she would maintain the commerce of her subjects. It is necessary here to recite only two of them. 1st. That all the effects belonging to subjects of the nations at war, should be free on board neutral vessels; contraband goods excepted.— 2d. That the articles of contraband should be regulated by the 10th and 11th articles of the treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, extending the regulations of those articles to all the belligerent powers.

To enforce the observance of these principles, she gave orders for equipping a considerable part of her marine.

In July of the same year, Denmark acceded to the principles of the armed neutrality, and entered into a convention with Russia, for maintaining them, assuming for her rule in determining what articles should be deemed contraband, her treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, concluded the 11th of July, 1670. In the third article of this treaty, the description of contraband goods is in general terms: "Any provisions of war, as soldiers, arms, machines, cannon, ships, or other things of necessary use in war." But by a convention concluded at London on the 4th of July, 1780, between Great-Britain and Denmark, "to explain the treaty of commerce of 1670, between the two powers," the articles deemed contraband are particularly enumerated, and among them we see "timber for ship-building, tar, rosin, copper in sheets, sails, hemp, and cordage, and generally whatever serves directly for the equipment of a vessel, unwrought iron and fir planks excepted." It is remarkable that these are the very articles admitted as contraband in the 18th article of our treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, and for which admission Mr. Adet declares, "All the commercial relations between France and the United States are entirely broken."

But it is further to be noticed that this convention between Russia and Denmark, concluded in the midst of the American war, for maintaining the principles of the armed neutrality, and to which other European powers acceded, is explicitly declared, in the ninth article\* to have been concluded and agreed on for the time that war should last; † though it was to serve as a basis to future engagements, which circumstances might render necessary on account of new naval wars in Europe. And with the latter view, the king Sweden manifested the utmost solicitude lest the war should be closed without the intervention of the neutral powers. He therefore was urgent that the empress, with all the parties to the maritime convention ‡ should propose to the belligerent powers the establishing of a congress, in which the different concerns both of the powers at war, and of the neutral states, should be examined and terminated." And these concerns he afterwards mentions to be "the pacification, and the settling a maritime code of laws; objects truly important, and meriting all the solicitude manifested on the occasions by the king.

But these steps of the king of Sweden serve as additional proofs that the principles of the armed neutrality were not considered by the parties to the maritime convention, as sanctioned by the existing law of nations. For permanently to establish those assumed principles, by introducing them into a maritime code, was obviously the influential motive with the king for desiring a congress, at which such a code might be settled with the assent of all the nations of Europe. But this project did not succeed; no congress was formed; the belligerent powers made peace

\* Hist. armed neutrality, page 77.

† Marten's Treatise, vol. 2, page 103.

‡ Hist. armed neutrality, pages 147—150.