

THE GENTLEMAN.

A DECENT mien, and elegance of dress,
Words which at ease each winning grace
express;
A life where love by wisdom polish'd shines,
Where wisdom's self again by love refines;
Where we to chance, for friendship never
trully
Nor ever dread from sudden whim disgust,
The social manners, and the heart humane,
A nature ever great, and never vain;
A wit that no licentious pertness knows,
The sense that unassuming candour shows;
Reason by narrow principles uncheck'd,
Slave to no party, bigot to no sect;
Knowledge of various life, of learning too,
Thence taste, thence truth, which will
from taste enue.
Unwilling censure, tho' a judgment clear,
A smile indulgent, and that smile sincere;
An humble, tho' an elevated mind,
A pride, its pleasure but to serve mankind.
If these be seem and admiration raise,
Give true delight & gain unflatter'd praise.
In one wish'd view the accomplish'd man
we see,
These graces all art thine, and thou art he.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

A correspondent asks Mr. Bache, the Editor of the Aurora, whether his Brother, the Doctor, a descendant of the great Franklin, considers himself as an ALIEN, when he failed in a privateer under French colours, out of Breft.—The language of our worthy and decidedly patriotic President, appears to a correspondent of the Editor's, not to be the language of an American, but I trust it is, as ought to be, the language of all Americans; if it has any fault, it is, in fact, that of too much moderation, in expelling ourselves to new insults—by sending another negotiation to be treated as Mr. Pinckney was, by the persons exercising the powers of government in France. What American breath that does not rise with manly indignation at the insults our national character has received in the person of our Ambassador—in the decrees encouraging and authorizing their vessels of war to rob us of our property on the high seas—in their studied system of throwing us into disorder, by stirring up the people against the government.—Public odium ought to fix itself on the men who do not feel hurt, and express themselves with warmth on the outrageous insolence and injustice of France towards this country. In the conduct of some amongst us should invite France to make war upon the United States, they would not like their favorite instrument, Guillotine, to be applied as a CURE for internal enemies; if it is brought into use in this country, we shall be justified there in by the arguments of its votaries. It is hoped, that while studiously avoiding war, we will anxiously avoid exposing ourselves to new insults, by sending another envoy.—Let us remain firm at our posts, let us not abate ourselves by considering the consequences of foreign enmity, when averred at the expence of our honor—let us be united, and we shall, by union, be enabled to oppose our enemies with success. Now is the time to know who are Frenchmen, and who are Americans amongst us; he is sensible the bulk of our countrymen felt as much indignation at the treatment of Great-Britain towards us three or four years ago, as they now do at the treatment of France; although we, in some measure provoked the former to capture our vessel, from our public rejoicings for the successes of France—our citizens fitting out privateers and going in them themselves—receiving commissions from French Agents to act against the Spaniards in Louisiana, and covering almost all the property of French citizens from the Islands; notwithstanding all which provocations, Great Britain did not insult or drive away our Envoy, but even entered into a treaty with us, by which reparation was made for past spoliations, almost totally prohibited for the future, the posts delivered up, and other advantages given equivalent to those received. How different has been the conduct of France!—In defiance of positive existing treaties—in opposition to the feelings of partiality, which the people of America bore towards her—unprovoked by any unjustifiable act on our part—has she not taken our property indiscriminately on the high seas—sent agents among us to stir up the people against the government—and, finally, not only refused to receive, but turned away our Envoy, sent to heal all differences between the two powers!

Such infamous, insulting conduct, ought not to leave her a single friend among us; and the man, who does not execrate her, is not an American, but a Frenchman,

whom we should set a mark on, if driven to war!

A Summary of Incidents abroad—from the Farmer's Weekly Museum.

The potent empire of Russia, ever gives such a tone to the politics of Europe, that not withstanding the remoteness of the dominion of the Czars, it is proper to record the first acts of Paul, the new emperor. He has enjoined a strict observance of the edict of the late Czarina, which interdicts all intercourse with the French, until a lawful government, and order of things are established. He has sent Baron Simolin ambassador to Louis XVIII, and has concluded at Peterburgh, a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.—The national debt of England borders upon 400 millions sterling. During the present war, it has swollen prodigiously. Yet the industry and invention of the people are in proportion; and the exports of the merchants have risen during the short period of the present war from sixteen to thirty millions. It is remarked, by a sensible writer, that the annihilation of the above enormous mass of debt would make a great noise but actually would produce but a trifling degree of distress. Whenever this sum is wiped away, as with a sponge, Great Britain becomes, in a moment, the most opulent and powerful nation in Europe. The above writer proceeds to observe that, "to prevent real distress, certain creditors, whose whole fortune is in the funds, and the aged and widows, must be provided for, by annuities, that might demand an annual million." If the residue of this charge against the nation should be vacated, in a year, few sufferers could be found, except book-jobbers, speculators, gamblers, and Jews. These, as they accumulated by chance might be correctly enough doomed to lose their easy gains, by a stroke of the political dice box.—The 1200 Frenchmen, lately landed in Pemroke-shire, appear to be felons—the Dr. Eloy, confessed was the republick abounds with such characters, are desirous to "shake off the superflux," as, wisely presuming, enough will remain for all the purposes of liberty.—In a late trial before Lord Rosslyn, a Mr. Acherison, a plaintiff of three score years and ten, in an action for breach of marriage promise, against a Mrs. Becker, likewise for declining in the vale of years, recovered 4300l. damages. Aged names, as well as "gandy fluttering misses," must learn to be frugal of their vows.—An English author remarks that the officers of the present British forces exceed, appreciably to accurate calculation, the whole standing army of Charles II.—The number of French emigrants, now subsisting on the liberality of England, amounts, according to a statement by government, to nearly thirteen thousand.

NEW-YORK, May 2.

A letter from Stockholm says, Kosciusko is on his way to America, with a number of his friends. He accepted from the emperor money to enable him to defray the expence of the voyage but declined the offer of a tract of land and the pension of 6000 rubles.

Kosciusko had arrived at Stockholm on his way to the United States of America.

Our letters from Hamburgh received this day, state, that the emperor of Russia has repealed many of the laws of the late empress.—A new coinage in Russia is determined on.

The brig Clarissa from Cape Francois for Baltimore, was taken by the Lynx British sloop of war, on suspicion of having property belonging to captain Barney, and ordered for Bermuda, but the officer mistaking the island, bore away for Halifax, where she arrived on the 2d instant and labelled.—The trial was expected to come on the 24th.—it was expected she would be cleared if the claims were brought forward.

Extract of a letter from Greenock, to a Gentleman in Charleston, dated Feb. 2.

"You will perhaps feel a real pleasure in learning the efficacy of pot-ashes in extinguishing fires. The method of using the ashes is to place a tub at the fire engine, as a reservoir: into this throw occasionally enough to keep the water highly impregnated. From this tub supply the engine. This water will carry all flame before it, and the wood on which it falls will burn no more. I extinguished a most alarming fire in this place some years ago, that had a very threatening appearance; it was completely got under in ten minutes from the time the impregnated water was begun to be played upon it. Since that time there have been two serious fires, and the people ran to me for pot-ashes, as naturally as they ran for the engine."

BLANKS of many kinds,
For sale at the Printing office.

UNITED STATES.

Custom-House Wilmington,
North Carolina, 31st May, 1797.

THE Commissioner of the Revenue of the United States having directed me to contract for the Stakeage of the channel of Cape Fear river, persons desirous of undertaking the same, are requested to deliver their proposals in writing on or before the 19th day of June, at the Custom-House, for the Stakeage of the channel aforesaid, in the following manner, viz. Two stakes to be fixed on the points of the shoals below five fathom hole, called the Narrows.

One stake at M'Night's shoal, which is opposite Sturgeon Point.

Two stakes at Nutt's shoals.

Two stakes at the Flatts, opposite Old Town.

One stake below Reedy Point, on the east side.

One stake opposite Reedy Point on the west side.

One stake on the east side opposite the Chevaux de Frize.

The stakes to be three feet clear above high water mark in common spring tides, and to be of good found light wood, six inches square, except the two to be fixed at the Narrows, below five fathom hole, which are to be round pine poles with the bark on.

The stakes and poles aforesaid, to be securely fixed and kept up until the first day of January, 1798; for which security will be required. The contract to be submitted for approbation to the President of the United States; and the stakeage aforesaid to be completed within one month after notice being given by the subscriber to the party agreeing to perform the same.

James Read, Collector.

VALUABLE LANDS

F O R S A L E.

2000 Acres about eight miles from Wilmington, nearly opposite the flats, on the east side of Cape Fear river; a great part of which is swamp and marsh land, on it there are four beautiful situations for building, and two streams capable of law-mills or rice machines, and the range is equal to any on the river. The whole will be sold together or in parcels, to suit the purchasers.

A L S O,

Seven miles of Bank LAND south of Cabbage-Inlet, on which there is a quantity of ship timber, a fine range, and a considerable part of it fit for cultivation.

For terms apply to Mr. James Walker, or to the subscriber.

William Moseley.

June 1.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to an act of the General Assembly, passed at Raleigh, in the year 1794, entitled "An act the more effectually to secure the payment of the tax on lands, and to prescribe the duty of county courts in certain cases," will be exposed to sale, at the court-house in Duplin, on the 18th of October next, for the payment of the taxes, the following lands, viz.

640 acres on the east side of the North-east river.

640 acres on the west side of the North-east river.

3000 acres on the north-east marsh, joining Thomas Barfield's. The above lands are the property of Samuel Johnston, Esq. of Edenton.

Thomas Wright, Sheriff.

Duplin county, May 25.

Five Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 31st day of March, 1796, a Negro fellow named SAMPSON, about 50 years old, 5 feet high, and has a large scar on one side of his face that reaches into his eye. He is Guinea horn, speaks bad English, is a fortune teller and conjurer, passes as a free-man, and is supposed to have a forged pass; he was seen in Fayetteville last fall, and very probably he is still there or in the neighbourhood thereof. All persons are hereby forbid harbouring or employing said fellow at their peril. Since he has been in this country, he has lived about Muddy creek, in Duplin county, and is well known by the name of PICKET'S SAMPSON. The above reward with reasonable expences, will be paid for his delivery to me.

Jinkin Avirett.

Onslow county, May 30. 1797.

TO BE RENTED,

The dwelling House, ware Houses, and Wharf, occupied by Mr. Richard Langdon. For terms apply to Joshua G. Wright.

June 1.

THE subscribers give notice, that the bonds given for purchases made at the sale of the personal estate of Hugh Campbell, are now due, and that payments will be expected in the course of the present month.

THOMAS CALLENDER,
JOSHUA G. WRIGHT.

June 1.

RESOLVED, That as difficulties have arisen respecting the companies in the town of Wilmington, to which the individuals shall belong, it is the opinion of this Court Martial, that from and after the first day of July next, no man shall be permitted to leave any one of the companies in said town, to go into another, without the express permission of the captain of the company, in writing, to which he properly belongs, and ordered accordingly. And that all men liable to militia duty, who shall come to live in town; and all men coming of age, shall be esteemed to belong to the town company now commanded by captain Jones, unless he or they within the period of thirty days after notice, shall make his or their election to the contrary.

The above is an extract from the minutes of the Court-Martial, held for the New-Hanover regiment, and unanimously agreed to by said Court, 24th May, 1797.

The Judge Advocate.

June 1.

Will shortly be published

By PRICE and STROTHER,

A Complete MAP of the state of North-Carolina, upon a large scale, from an actual survey, showing in a distinct and accurate manner, all the sounds, rivers, inlets, lakes, canals, roads and ferries; also the lines of each county, as they are established by law; together with the seat of each subscriber who may wish to have it inserted.

They have been upwards of four years laboriously engaged in making the surveys, and been from time to time encouraged by the legislature; and as the work is nearly finished can now venture to open subscription for the same, which will be received by Allmand Hall, in Wilmington, and in Newbern, by William Johnston and Jonathan Price, at four dollars a copy, and one quarter of a dollar more for each name a subscriber may wish to have engraved; one half paid at subscribing, the other on delivery of the map.

They will also publish immediately, at Newbern,

A complete Chart of the Seacoast, from Cape-Henry to Cape-Roman, from an actual survey taken by themselves, with all the inlets, shoals and soundings on the coast, with the inland navigation of Pamlico and Albemarle sounds, and up all the rivers as far as they are navigable for sea vessels; the latitude and longitude of all the capes and head lands, determined by celestial observations.

Wilmington, May 4.

F O R S A L E,

Two thousand acres of Land on the North-West, 640 of which is an excellent Mill-Seat, the best on the river, it joins Hood's creek. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, or to General Benjamin Smith.

Elizabeth Howell.

May 11.

F O R S A L E,

In hogheads and barrels, Apple Brandy, Cherry Rum, and Molasses, on moderate terms for cash.

JOHN SHUTER.

April 6. if

Five Dollars Reward.

Absented herself on the 3d of January last, the day on which she was hired, a Negro woman named FANNY, as about 23 years of age, the property of Mrs. Quince, she worked for the last two years at Doctor Hill's plantation, and before that with Mr. Jennings, of Wilmington. The above reward will be paid to any person lodging her in Wilmington jail, or on delivering her at the subscriber's plantation.

James Carlon.

Clarendon, May 8. if

Twenty dollars will be paid to any person who can prove her harbored by white or black.