

time prevailed at Norfolk, it appears, from a publication of the Magistrates, has so far abated as to render an intercourse with that borough perfectly safe.

Deaths in Baltimore, for the twenty-four hours ending the 9th instant, at sunrise—Eleven.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character at Cahokia, to a gentleman at Detroit, dated June 10, 1797.

"An American party to the number, it is said, of 100, have displayed the standard of the French Republic—have adopted the name of Sans Culottes, and will acknowledge no other laws than the French laws. The justices already say, that they dare not sit on the bench—I believe they have reason to fear.

RICHMOND, Oct. 18. COMMUNICATION.

Mr. SCULL,

The information in your last paper of an insurrection among the inhabitants at Natchez is not correct. It is at Kaskaskias and in the neighbourhood of that place that the French settlers have been instigated by Spanish and French emissaries to throw off their allegiance to the United States and erect the standard of the French Republic. General Wilkinson is on his march with a strong detachment of Federal troops to suppress the insurgents.—These wicked emissaries are also endeavouring to persuade the Indians to another war with us, and a part of the savages has actually attempted to get possession of fort Recovery, but were defeated with the loss of two or three killed. It gives us great uneasiness to learn that three Frenchmen who passed through this place some weeks ago, have been addressing themselves to Cornplanter's Indians and telling them they were oppressed by the United States and would never be happy until their old friends the French were in possession of the country again. It is said the Indians listened to these speeches with great attention and there is reason to fear the vile incendiaries who are now among the western tribes will be successful in their endeavours to kindle the flames of another bloody war on our frontier.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 11.

An English paper received at Boston, dated August 21, states, that an alliance of considerable importance was forming between the northern powers of Europe; that the sublime Porte, since the revolution of Venice, had sent away the French artillery and horse which he had for some time had in his service. That an insurrection had taken place at Rome, and that the pope had been deposed from his sovereignty: That admiral Jervis had not quitted his station, but that a mutiny had broken out in the Spanish fleet at Cadiz: That La Fayette, and his fellow sufferers, had been certainly released and were returning to France by way of Bohemia; and that the negotiations between Austria and France were at a stand, as the French wished to dispose of Mantua otherwise than was agreed upon in the preliminaries.

NORFOLK, Oct. 26.

Reports were current in town yesterday, said to be received by the way of New-York, of the capture of the ship Charles Carter capt. Pell, with a cargo of dry goods from London to this port, value about 80 or 90,000. It is said she was taken by a French privateer about 50 miles to the southward of the Capes.

Within these two days there have been two or three arrivals from the West-Indies—their cargoes not very saleable, consisting, mostly, of American Captains, who have received the fraternal hug!!—How long we shall continue to receive these sweet embraces we cannot divine—but this much we are certain of, that our Merchants, as well as our poor Seamen, are heartily tired of such damn'd loving squeeze!

By the schooner Betsey, Capt. Rogers in 61 days from Port-au-Paix, we have accounts of numbers of captures by the French, among which are the brig Sophia, capt. Shirley, belonging to this port, and the ship Sally, capt. Clark, belonging to Gosport.

By the latest accounts from Philadelphia, we are sorry to find that the symptoms of the prevailing disorder in that city do not appear to abate. The deaths during the 48 hours ending at 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 18th inst.—38.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinique, dated Aug. 26, to a Merchant in this borough.

"We have been in much confusion for a few days past, in consequence of a very large amount of bad coin having been im-

ported into this Colony by Ogden, Charrier, & Co; they are closely confined in jail;—at least the latter. Ogden, resides in New-York. A total confiscation of their property will take place."

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated Aug. 26, to the same.

"I am sorry to tell you that the house of Charrier, & Co. of Martinique is broke up;—their property confiscated. Andrew decamped, and John in jail; owing to their having imported a large quantity of bad coin—several houses have had their property confiscated at Martinique for having a concern in this nefarious business.—Jesuits, £. 70,000 worth of them were imported by Charrier, & Co. alone, and all good coin had disappeared."

CHARLESTON, October 7.

An extract of a letter, from a citizen of this state, now in Holland, to a character of the first respectability in this city, on the subject of politics, says,

"That the negotiations now pending between Britain and France, may possibly terminate in Peace; that of the Directory of France, but one member (Barthelemi) is friendly to the United States; of the Council of Five Hundred a majority may be reckoned, well disposed to us rather than otherwise; that should a peace take place between Britain and France, it is impossible to form a judgment, of what measure or conduct the Directory will adopt with respect to the United States, and it is therefore of the utmost importance, that we should be fully prepared for the worst, and that our sea ports and harbours particularly, ought to be immediately well fortified.—In speaking of the differences between the French Directors and the Council of Five Hundred, the writer says, "that it is uncertain whether the armies will side with either of the parties, or that BUONAPARTE will not set up for himself, with the title of KING OF THE ROMANS.

The Brig Jerusha, from Bristol, with dry goods, for this port, was captured by commodore Barney, and ordered for the Cape; two days after she was recaptured by a British privateer, and carried into Cape Nicholas Mole; letters were yesterday received from the captain.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Edward Johnson, of the sloop James, belonging to Messrs. Blake and Magwood, of this city, dated Nassau, Sept. 20.

"I am sorry to inform you of my long passage from Charleston, and also of my misfortunes. On the 22d of August—I was in lat. 26. long. 77. which was within 600 miles of this place, when I was boarded by the Grouper, which is a Spanish privateer, by which I was very hardly treated, and my vessel sustained very great damage? they kept me on board the privateer 48 hours, during which time they robbed my vessel of every thing worth taking. I received a stab under my right breast, but thank God, it is not dangerous. They carried my vessel back as far as lat. 29. long. 79. and then put seven Spaniards on board of her, to carry her to St. Jago in Cuba. Being unwell, they put me on board of my own vessels, where I found means to get possession of her and have brought her in here. I am sorry for your loss, but it could not be hoped, as the privateer Grouper is the occasion of all the damage the cargo has received. A great many American vessels are brought in here: they take out whatever is contraband, or contrary to treaty, and let the vessels go."

October 9.

The ships Ocean, Capt. Williamson, and Susannah, Capt. Stevenson, are English ships, bound from Jamaica to London, and have put in here in a most distressed situation, having encountered in lat. 29, 47, off the Bahama Bank, the heavy gale of the 26th of September.

The Ocean left Lucie, on the north side of Jamaica, on the 6th ult. in company with the ships Sabella, Storey, and New Lions, Richey, from London; ship Elizabeth, Retide, of and for Grenock; and brig Mary, Micklerd, of and for Lancaster; falling to leeward, they fell in with the Salannah in the Gulph, and all in company during the gale.

The Ocean lost all her masts, except her main and main lower masts, and had 5 feet water in her hold, when the gale abated; her cargo consisted of 450 hhds. of sugar, rum, coffee, pimento, mahogany and logwood, and had pumped out about 100 hhds. of sugar, and threw overboard 7 out of 16 of her guns. The day after the gale she passed a large ship, without a mast standing, and apparently without a living person on board, as no signal was shewn.

October 24.

A gentleman of this city, received a letter yesterday by the Mony from Cape Nicholas Mole, which mentions, that 2 of Commodore Rickett's squadron, the Regulus, capt. Cauther of 44 guns, and the Magicienne, commodore Rickett's of 32, on the 22d inst. got fight of commodore Barney with the two French Frigates Medusa and Infergent. They first discovered the French frigates at 7 o'clock in the morning, and gave them chase until 9 at night. The English frigates pursued with an intent to bring Barney to action and did not fire; but he while running away, fired above 30 shot, which had no effect. Getting a land breeze one-quarter of an hour before the English frigates, he made his escape into Port de l'aix.

The writer of the letter, remarks that the vaunting commodore, who wanted only to meet equal British force, to give a good account of them, shewed no disposition to seize the opportunity when offered him, unless by a running fight.

October 27.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Sisters, Fisher, Baltimore, 41 days, in distress, bound to the Havannah.

Capt. Fisher, on his voyage, met with very severe weather; it began on the 4th instant, when he was off Crooked Island, and continued to blow a gale for 41 days; it then increased to a hurricane, and tho' he had reached within twelve leagues of the Havanna, he was compelled to enter the Gulf and stand for this place. He was informed by the captain of a Philadelphia brig, which came through the Gulf with him, that ten sail of American vessels had been lost in the Bahama straits, three of which were from Baltimore, and one from New-York; he did not learn their names.

A man has been apprehended and committed to gaol, in Augusta, charged with having counterfeited 20 Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

October 28.

Captain Spring who arrived in the Jane from Boston, informs that there had been two arrivals at that port from France.—That certain accounts were received by the first, of General Pinckney being actually at Paris, and either one or both of the other American envoys. The last arrival, captain S. says, was 15 days later from Bourdeaux than the first, and brought no further intelligence, which occasioned considerable uneasiness relative to their reception.

We have stated the above report exactly as it was received by us: Our Boston papers are to the 18th instant, inclusive, the day of the vessel's sailing; these make no mention of this important event. Our readers having the report before them, will attach to it what credit they please; but the probability is in favour of the report, backed by an extract of a letter from France, under the Philadelphia head of the 12th inst.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 2.

With pleasure we announce, by the information of captain West of the sloop—, who arrived here yesterday, two days from Charleston, the safety of the crew of the ship Aracabessa, from Jamaica, who, with the pilot, these Sea Robbers, the French, sent ashore after they had let the ship on fire.

ENTERED

Brig Neptune, Griffin,	Boston.
Sloop Sally, Anthony,	Providence.
Schooner Americana, Bell,	New-York.
— Polly, Briggs,	Norfolk.

CLEARED

Schooner Jennet, Athton,	Charleston.
Brig Shearwater, Robertson,	Nassau.

Mr. Morgan's Appeal on the FINANCES.

[From a late London Paper.]

A pamphlet on the present alarming state of the Public Finances, and of Public credit, by William Morgan, Esq. came out yesterday. A more forcible call on the good sense of the people was never made. He puts the wasteful system of the present minister in so clear and perspicuous a point of view, and shews from their own documents, so incontrovertibly, the ruin with which their career is pregnant, that it cannot fail of making a deep impression on every attentive mind. It is impossible to do justice to his demonstration by an extract.

In his section on the growing abuses of the war, he shews that instead of one we have twenty Chancellors of the Exchequer, all of them with licentious power over the public purse. The consequence of which is, that the sum spent without the previous consent of Parliament, are now greater than the sum expended on the estimate: thus in 1796, the sum spent with the previous consent of Parliament was 14,000,000. the sum spent without their knowledge was 18,200,000. He then proceeds to shew that the navy debt has been suffered to grow up into equal enormity. He gives a curious in-

stance of the effect of their system upon the market: by the pernicious manner in which they bo't articles with navy bills, and the manner in which they afterwards funded them, for a ton of hemp, which before the war cost 23l. an addition is made to the capital debt of the nation of 120l.

In his third section he examines the debts and taxes incurred by the present war; and he proves that, including the Emperor's loan, the debt incurred by the war, at the end of this campaign, will exceed 174,000,000. and the taxes will be 8,500,000. In March, 1784, when Mr. Pitt became Chancellor of the Exchequer, the interest of the debt was only 8,045,055l. so that in fact he will in five years have more than doubled all the taxes that existed before his administration. He then examines his loans of the present session, and proves that Mr. Pitt has departed from every principle of Finance which he has professed. At one time it was his aim to lessen the principal: at another to lessen the interest: in his loyalty loan he has departed from both doctrines; he has given to the lender the option of both ways, and he has given him the turn against the public both as to the quantity of capital and rate of interest. He then shews the whole capital of the national debt, and of the annuities, in which he differs very little from the committee of the House of Commons; he states the debt of 392 millions, and the total of the annual interest and charges of management at 15,496,517l. which will make our peace establishment full 26 millions a year, whereas we have not now taxes to produce more than 22,651,000l. so that new taxes must be laid on the people for more than three millions and a half, even to carry on the peace.

FOR SALE,

On the Third Day of next Superior Court; a PLANTATION on the mouth of Lookwan's Folly River, Brunswick county, in an excellent situation for a S T O R E, containing 1100 acres of Land—400 of which is very good for the culture of Indigo; there is 290 acres well Fenced in, comprising an Orchard of 400 Peach trees,—the Dwelling House, Kitchen, and other out houses, (among which are six negro houses) are almost new, extremely convenient and in good order; the above land affords excellent pasturage for cattle.

For terms apply to

P. AUBINAUD.

Wilmington Nov. 3.

NOTICE.

ALL persons Indebted to the Subscriber, by Note, Bond, or open Account, are requested to make immediate payment, to Archibald Curlar in Wilmington, or Hugh Stallions in South Washington, as all the Bonds, Notes, &c. are in the possession of the above mentioned gentlemen,—their receipt will be a sufficient discharge.

SAMUEL BLOODWORTH.

Nov. 3.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Detachment of Seven Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty-Eight Men, to be drawn from the Militia of this State, are to be arranged into Two Brigades, commanded by a Major General and two Brigadiers: Major General William R. Davie, is appointed to take Command of the Detachment drafted under my orders of the 1st of Sept. last, and Brigadier General Martin Armstrong, and Brigadier General Stephen Moore will consider themselves as appointed on duty, in the Detachment; and receive his orders accordingly.—Major General Davie will issue the necessary orders, and take the most effectual measures to have the Detachment completed and the returns made as soon as possible.

SAMUEL ASHE,

Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the state of North-Carolina.

Roger Moore, A. D. C.

Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1797.

The Subscriber has for Sale, Cheap for CASH

Rum, Sugar, Teas, Gun-Powder in kegs, Bottled Porter, Flour, &c. &c.

Stated days of Vendue, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

T. F. GERALD.

Wilmington, Nov. 2.

FOR SALE

At the Printing-Office, Wilmington, Blanks Books of different kinds, Superfine Letter Paper, Common ditto, Writing do. Quills, Wafers, &c.

October 19.