

HALL'S WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

[No. 99.]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1798.

[Vol. II.]

The Wilmington Gazette

WILL be enlarged and printed on a new and elegant Type, twice a week, after the FIRST DAY of JANUARY, 1799.

Price of Subscription FIVE DOLLARS per Annum, (exclusive of postage) one half paid on the receipt of the first number, and the other at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS of no greater length than breadth will be inserted the first time for Six Shillings, and for every continuance Four Shillings—longer ones in proportion.

All Communications deserving a place in the Gazette, and which may not be productive of any ill to society, will be thankfully received, and inserted gratis.

THE WILMINGTON GAZETTE on its new and enlarged plan, will contain an ample detail of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, the Debates in Congress, the Laws of the United States and of this State, Essays, and all other matter that will be useful or entertaining to its readers.

The Printer with gratitude acknowledges the great obligations he lies under to a generous Public, for his successful endeavours in his present undertaking, and to merit their further encouragement, is willing to make greater exertions to render the Gazette worthy the patronage of his Fellow-Citizens.—From the number of Advertisements it contains, its present size and weekly publication will not admit of all the Occurrences of this very important Epoch, when the strongest passions of the human mind are in action, and the fate of nations depending. In order therefore to accomplish its object, by rendering it a Vehicle of General and Speedy Information, it will be enlarged and published as aforesaid, and the greatest punctuality and care observed in forwarding it to subscribers.—He presumes it is unnecessary to make any other promise in regard to his future conduct, than an observance of Decency and Liberality. If he has been so fortunate as to please in this his first conduct, (of which there can be no greater evidence than the extensive circulation his Gazette has gained in less than two years) he flatters himself that in his future he will be equally successful.

Printers being of like passions with other men, are in danger of becoming the instruments of parties, rather than the faithful publishers of truth—perfection is the lot of no man. If the Printer of the Wilmington Gazette has any political principles, he has studiously endeavoured not to be led astray from strict duty by them. If he is in danger from any deluding passion, it is the LOVE OF HIS COUNTRY—Here he is attached to the Object of his wishes, and ready to sacrifice his all for her Peace and Happiness.

1st. The Wilmington Gazette will be continued to its present subscribers, until they signify the contrary, and pay up their arrearages. It is requisite that those who subscribed after the 15th day of January, 1797, when the Gazette was commenced, should settle up to the first day of January, 1799.

Wilmington, N. C. 2
October 24th, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of JOHN CALHOUN and Co. was dissolved on the 15th of September last by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said FIRM or JOHN CALHOUN, are requested to apply to the subscriber for payment, and those indebted thereto, are desired to make payment without delay. The Goods on hand belonging to the Company, will be sold very cheap for cash, in order to close the business. No credit will be given to any person whatever.

JOHN CALHOUN.

Wilmington, Nov. 3.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that in a few days he will again open his School on the same terms as formerly—he has a prospect of obtaining a room fit for the purpose.

Robert Harley.

Wilmington, Nov. 3, '98.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the Brig *Cyrus*, which arrived at Boston on the 29th ult.

SUMMARY.

By accounts by various opportunities, verbal, and epistolary, it appears, (contrary to the fears of many; and the wishes of some,) that the publication of our dispatches have not provoked either the directory or the supreme legislature of the French republic to actual hostilities against this country. On the other hand the French nation in general and its public agents in particular are determined to prevent a War, if possible, between that country and our own. No doubt, this measure will be ascribed to vaunted energy of our own measures. But have we not a right to suppose that we are equally indebted to the wisdom and moderation of the public councils in France. No matter what is the cause. Every republican must rejoice, that a war is now impossible unless by our own fault. The renunciations of any claims to a loan are now said to be as explicit as they can be; and the French have actually offered to make full restitution for all property unlawfully taken by their corsairs. We have not time to be more prolix; but we heartily congratulate the friends of peace in Congress and out of it, that their efforts to prevent a declaration of war last session has thus far proved successful.

NEW-YORK, October 29.

Summary.

Of European Advances to the 15th September, received by the *William and Henry*, from Hull.

Two events are considered as having taken place extremely interesting in their political influence on the affairs of FRANCE.

and all Europe; namely, the seizing of Egypt by Buonaparte, and the refusal of the Court of Berlin to accede to the proposed union of Russia, Austria, and England. The first opens to the French Republic objects paramount even to its ambition; the second seems to threaten the conclusion and fall of the German Empire. Of the ulterior views of Buonaparte we have not yet been informed. Never since the modern and recent improvements in the art of navigation was there any expedition, to no greater a distance, that exercised for so long a time the public curiosity and impatience; a circumstance which is probably to be accounted for from the uniform course of the winds in the Mediterranean, blowing in July and August from North-West to South-East. But this is certain, that Egypt is an admirable position, whether his views be on India or Turkey in Europe, or both. In the former case, it opens an easy communication with India by means of the Red Sea; in the second, it commands those magazines of rice and other grain which form a great portion of subsistence to the inhabitants of Constantinople, and other cities under the Turkish dominion. Whatever be the design of this extraordinary expedition to Egypt, we are not inclined to form so great expectations from it as some politicians; or to treat it otherwise than as a separate, though very extraordinary event, which can neither stop nor greatly accelerate the great movements of affairs, which depend on chains of antecedent occasions and combination;—the natural effects of which a single catastrophe is not able to frustrate.

The general plan of French government and ambition would not be over-set by the disappointment and defeat of even Buonaparte. On the contrary, they have prepared, in Italy, a remedy for such a discomfiture, if it should happen, Turin is garrisoned; so is Genoa; so is Mantua. A new army has stretched to Rome. Naples, with its fleets and arsenals, is in the grasp of the Directory and, in short, all Italy, which

possesses every requisite for creating and manning a navy. A coalition formed for the defence of the rights of nations must take place, or, as Tacitus said of the ancient Nations of Germany "while they engage the enemy one by one, they are one by one conquered." A coalition, formed not on the basis of a dismemberment and partition of France, but on that of the rights of men and nations;—by which alone effectual security can be obtained from external attacks or internal insurrection. We are extremely glad to perceive that a party is forming on the principle of political justice, in the Councils of France.

The two councils have rejected the proposition to enter on hostilities. Buonaparte is a member to the general assembly, the head of opposition; that is, the friends to property and well regulated liberty, both civil and religious. It is by aiding this party in the councils of France, and by a strenuous support of these principles of true freedom and justice on which it is founded, in opposition to the predatory and subverting spirit of the directory, that Ireland is to be effectually secured from French invasion, and Europe yet to be saved from universal dominion.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

Spain seems to be divided between monarchy and republicanism. Portugal adheres firmly, and prepares to give every support in her power to her navy.

ITALY

is evidently on the eve of new wars. The fomenting, dividing, and garrisoning system of the Directory, has prepared that country for at least a temporary dependence on France.—Nothing short of a vigorous co-operation between Austria and England, for the support of the Italian states, can save Venice and the Adriatic to the former, or give any degree of commercial influence in the Mediterranean to the latter.

GERMANY.

The Congress at Rastadt has laboured in vain to induce the states and princes of the Empire to make a peace with the republic separately from the head of the Empire; but in the midst of this war of words, they have neglected to strengthen their footing on the right bank of the Rhine, by reinforcing their garrisons, and by new bridges, and their fortifications.

NORTHERN POWERS.

Discontents prevail in Holland, but patriotism has fled; selfishness has succeeded. The Dutch are doomed to political domination.

GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND.

If general Lake has been too precipitate in marching against the French with a small and undisciplined force, Lord Cornwallis seems to verge towards the contrary extreme; yet, we readily admit that it is well done to save lives if possible, and to reduce the enemy to the necessity of surrendering. This attempt of the French frustrated, will have the happy effect of discouraging similar attempts in future.

The examination of the United Irishmen, before the secret committee of the House of Lords in that kingdom, deserves to be read with attention by every American; but more particularly by every

AMERICAN JACOBIN.—A careful perusal of it cannot fail to convince even friends of the execrable Directory, that the views of the French government were not to free the people of Ireland, but to subjugate them; and that after deceiving them three different times with promise of assistance, they have finally led them into a snare, and left them a prey to the indignation of their own incensed government. It is also worthy of remark, that in the late engagements, the French, no doubt through humane motives, placed the Irish peasantry in the front of the battle.—Such acts become the officers of the *Magnanimous Republic*.

Domestic.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.

The following interesting fact is related in a New print paper, and is stated to come from good authority.

A gentleman residing at Long Island, where they enjoy air equally as pure as ours, and who had not visited the city of New-York for five weeks, had occasion for a barrel of beef to be forwarded him from thence, on opening of which, himself and two negroes present, experienced such noxious exhalations, arising in consequence of its putrid state, that although it was immediately buried, they all felt the prevailing fever. The gentleman then, having a small boat, extracted of a letter from Alexander Smith, commander of the private armed vessel, *Amphitrite*, to T. Stagg, jun. at New-York.

GRENADA, Sept. 27.

"On the 22d of Aug. lat. 33, I had very heavy gales of wind; it blew with such violence, and heavy sea going, I was fearful I should have been obliged to throw the guns overboard; so and to our trouble two of our fore chain plates gave way, and with the greatest difficulty, we laved our mast from going overboard. On the 26th in lat. 29, long. 53, fell in with a ship and a schooner, being to windward of them I bore down to speak the ship, and getting to close at to make the trumpet and speak her, at that moment we received a whole broadside from the ship but fortunately did no damage; my people being all at their quarters, I returned him the compliment.—An action commenced, which lasted two hours and 20 minutes; six of my guns being disabled and my ammunition nearly expended, I thought it best to quit her. I supposed her to be an English ship taken by the French which I could not have made a guess at had she struck."

To the Printers of the Federal Gazette, Gentlemen;

I request you to give publicity to the following through the medium of your Gazette. On the 3th of Sept, I was captured in the snow Fanny, at Baltimore close in with the Spanish Main; by a French privateer schooner, on board of which there was a fellow by the name of John Mathers of Baltimore, who told me in order to cover his piratical conduct, that he was only getting a passage from Leguira to Curacao; but I soon found out that he was one of the most active of the pirate's crew. He persuaded the captain of the privateer, that unless he confined me and my men, we should rise on him and retake the snow. The captain mentioned what he had told him, and ordered myself and mine to be confined in the cabin, and my men in the steerage, where we were kept to close, that the heat had nearly deprived us of existence. When arrived at Curacao, Mathers assumed great importance; and directed by his information, another French privateer instantly got under weigh to cruise off Leguira, for the snow Maryland of Baltimore, which she captured and brought into Curacao.

The above Mathers, Solomon Geer, and one Leacock, went out privateering on the 14th inst. in a French schooner of 10 guns. I was present when the two latter went on board, and heard them declare, that every American they captured they would strip even of their shirts.

I wish every printer in the union to publish the above, in order to acquaint the commanders of vessels belonging to the United States, of the villainy of those Jacobins.

Yours, &c.

GARRAT BARRY.

Curacao, Oct. 16, '98.

Total Deaths in New-York, from Aug. 1st to Nov. 1st.

Men	1077
Women	561
Children	360
	1998

1406 of these died with the Fever.