

tails on these various heads; but for these details which were to have the most decisive weight, he was not suffered to wait; the decision had already been formed before he called for them. — The very day after he had written that letter, in which he had pressed me for more information, he assailed at the denouement of the piece. He affixed at the cabinet meeting that unanimously concurred in the necessity of recalling me; and in a letter of the 21st, sums up all the reasons why that measure was deemed necessary without one dissenting voice, for the very preservation of the empire. Can any thing be more self evident; or, in order to account for the real causes of my recall; did it require that this letter should be accompanied, as it was, by one from Mr. Pitt, of the same date; accepting in fact the alternative I proposed to him, declaring himself fully prepared for the event, however he might lament it? It is true indeed, that for the very first time he mentions the catholic business, and declares his concurrence in the general desire of the cabinet, to prevent any further progress being made in Mr. Grattan's bill, till they should receive and consider the information which they thought it their duty to call for; but by the desertion of all my friends, and by the prospect of my falling alone, Mr. Pitt was prepared to throw out this as a matter on which to amuse his colleagues, for the moment's further deliberation, he boldly and peremptorily pronounces on what I had determined to be the point to decide on my government. On the subject of arrangements, he felt bound to adhere to these sentiments, not only with respect to Mr. Beresford but to the line of conduct adopted in so many instances towards the former government; by these sentiments he must, at all events, be guided, from a regard to the king's service, and his own honour; however sincerely he might lament the consequences which must arise from the present situation.

"Need I add any comment on this letter? need I observe to you, that the measure of the roman catholics, on which it is now asserted my administration was determined, is here reserved for future consideration; while the subject of arrangements is finally and peremptorily decided: At all events, and independent of every other consideration, his own honour obliges him not to give way on that subject; and however he laments it, he acquiesces in what I had positively declared to him would be the consequence of such a decision on his part."

**LONDON, April 3.**

It is confirmed, that the dev of Algiers has declared war against England. April 4.—According to a letter from the Hague, of the 11th ultimo, several commotions have already broken out in divers parts of Holland, which have caused the provisional representatives of the people of Holland to issue a proclamation, which, under pain of death, prohibits all attempts of seducing the Dutch army and navy from the present government in favour of a counter-revolution. A proposition having been made for a public celebration of the late revolution, it has been disapproved, as imprudent in the present situation of affairs. April 10.—Sir James Wallace is to have the command of a squadron destined to cruise off the Labrador coast, and that of admiral Murray to protect the banks of Newfoundland. It seems by no means the intention of the French to confine themselves to a defensive war, the army of the North is already on its march to penetrate into Hanover. General Moreau will have the command of the expedition against that country. The army of the Sambre and Meuse is approaching the Lippe. The plan of operations appears to be to blockade Weser and attack the allies, who are very strong in that part. Another letter from Brissol, says, it appears that the campaign will be opened by the siege of Wesel. A great quantity of heavy artillery and ammunition has been sent to the lower Rhine. The inexhaustible magazines of Holland will furnish every thing necessary for the siege. The French army in Italy expects to open the campaign of the present year before the middle of next month.

**By the mail of yesterday afternoon.**

Frankfort, April 20. Letters have been received from Italy, which mention that the king of Sardinia has requested from the French representatives at Nice, passports for an ambassador, who is to be sent to Paris, for the purpose of opening a negotiation for peace.

Hamburg, April 20. They write from Basle, that the preliminary articles of peace between France and the landgrave of Hesse Cassel are very nearly concluded.

London, April 20. It is said, that Sweden and Prussia are to mediate a peace between the German empire and France.

Reports were yesterday in very general circulation, that the court of Spain had actually concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic. Although we shall not be surprised to hear of such an event, yet we do not believe that it has yet taken place. The last dispatches from Madrid, are dated the 16th inst. at which time it was perfectly well known, that a negotiation for peace was on foot, but not in that state of forwardness, as to make us suppose that any news of such an event could be yet received in London.

May 2.—By the proceedings of the French convention, from the 16th to the 25th of April, the sitting of the 27th only excepted, we find that tranquillity is restored in Paris and its vicinity; and that by the arrival of supplies from foreign parts, the scarcity of corn is beginning to be diminished. By accounts from Toulon, Marseilles, and Aix, the spirit of commotion which had so long agitated the south of France, appears to be suppressed.

On the 20th of April, peace was signed at Rennes with the chiefs of the Chouans, who submit to the laws of the republic, one and indivisible, and engage never more to bear arms against it.

It is given out at Hamburg, and generally believed, that the French are immediately to evacuate Holland, retaining the frontier towns, viz. Maestricht, Bois le Duc, Breda, and Bergen-op-Zoom, with the lands of Walcheren and Cadland, as well as all the Dutch provinces, whether the Dutch provinces are to form an independent republic, or are to be under the protection of the king of Prussia, will be seen when all the articles of the treaty of peace with that monarch are laid before the public.

May 4.—The idea of a peace seems to be almost abandoned in the opinion of the public. The certainty of another vigorous campaign, is proved by the increase in every department—particularly in the senecles, the marine, and the admiralty; but what gives the coup de grace to this assertion, is the order lately issued by council, "to take all neutral vessels carrying provisions to France." It is from vigour like this, and the co-operation of an effective board of admiralty, that a secure peace may in due time be expected.

May 5.—We are happy to be enabled, from good authority, to state that an account was last night received by government, of the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, by some British forces, supposed to have been sent from India for that purpose.

The illustrious man of war, of 74 guns, one of admiral Hotham's fleet, was lately lost near Leghorn. Thus the loss of the French and English Mediterranean fleets appear to be equal.

**PHILADELPHIA, June 11.**

This day arrived here from Bristol, the ship Richmond, captain Lee, after a passage of 22 days. By this arrival we learn, that negotiations were in a progressive train between France and Spain—that in England, Scotland, and Ireland great discontents prevailed on account of a scarcity of provisions—that the French continue to be successful in Germany.—that a reinforcement to their fleet in the Mediterranean had been received, of eight ships of the line; in consequence, the French fleet, now consisting of 23 sail, has blocked up the British, of 12 sail, in the Gulph of Spezia. The Boyne, an English ship, of 93 guns, caught fire by accident, and was burnt to the water's edge, while at Spithead: a great number of persons perished in her.

A passenger in the Richmond says, it was reported in Bristol, that a second engagement had taken place in the Mediterranean, and the Britannia, the admiral's ship, was sunk.

**WILMINGTON, JULY 3.**

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

At this enlightened period, when the utility and beneficial consequences arising from the circulation of newspapers are so generally admitted; it would be a mere parade and waste of words, seriously to attempt to prove what no person is willing to deny.—Admitting, then, the advantages resulting from the dissemination of a well-regulated print (as well to the public at large as to individuals in particular), it only remains for the editor to request that liberal patronage and encouragement without which his every exertion must prove equally abortive and temporary.—The editor, on his part, pledges himself to spare neither expense nor industry to render the WILMINGTON CHRONICLE worthy of that support which is now solicited in its behalf.

The editor thinks it necessary to remark, that as his attempt at an establishment here is more owing to fortuitous circumstances than preconceived design, his correspondences, &c. &c. have not yet come into full operation.—This will, he trusts, plead his excuse (if necessary) for the want of frether and more varied intelligence than he is this day enabled to present his readers.

Subscriptions (at three dollars per annum to be paid half-yearly in advance) are taken in by the editor, and by several gentlemen in town and country, with whom subscription papers are lodged.

Advertisements, not exceeding twenty lines are inserted for three-fourths of a dollar the first time, and one-third of a dollar each continuation.

P. S. Friday morning, seven o'clock.—The printer finds himself necessitated to stop gaze for the instant appearance of the PRESS WORK of this day's paper; this has arisen from a cause which it was impossible to remove at the moment—hereafter it shall not occur.

On the 27th March, a treaty of peace was signed at Basle, between France and Prussia; and on the 11th of April it was read in the national convention, and received with most lively applauses.—I particulars of the treaty in our next.

A Baltimore paper of June 11, says, "By a gentleman from Philadelphia, who arrived in yesterday's stage, we learn, that Mr. Brown, one of the senators of the United States, gave it as his opinion, that the particulars of Mr. Jay's negotiation would not be laid before the public before the 20th or 25th inst."

By a lengthy London Gazette Extraordinary of the 7th April, it appears that the Berwick, of 74 guns, being separated from the British Mediterranean fleet, under the command of admiral Hotham, was taken by the French, in the beginning of March.—It also states, that an engagement took place, on the 14th of said month, between the British and French fleets, six or seven leagues off Genoa, in which the latter lost two ships (taken by the former), viz. the Calra, of 80 guns, and the Censeur, of 74.—The fleet of these vessels had 1500 troops on board; the other 1000; and by their obstinate defence they lost between 3 and 400 men in killed and wounded.—The total loss in the English fleet was 75 killed, and 200 wounded.—The British force consisted of 14 ships of the line (carrying 1120 guns), six frigates, and a cutter; that of the republicans amounted to 15 ships of the line (mounting 1170 guns) and six frigates.

A late New York paper asserts, upon "direct and credible information," that the appearance of the grain in the western parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, is not flattering.—The editor of an Alexandria paper positively contradicts this assertion, so far as relates to Virginia, where, he says, the present appearance promises an unusual abundance.

We hear from South Carolina, that the rice plantations on the Santee will be quite unproductive this year, owing to great and continued freshes in that river.

For some weeks past a number of runaway negroes, who in the day-time secret themselves in the swamps and woods in the vicinity of this town, have at night committed various depredations on the neighbouring plantations; not contented with these predatory excursions, they have added to their other enormities the murder of Mr. Jacob Lewis, overseer to Alexander Duncan Moore, esq. and have also wounded Mr. William Sreely.—These continued outrages induced the magistracy to outlaw the whole of the banditti, in consequence of which a number of them have been shot at different times and places; report says five, but of two there is a moral certainty.—in this number fell their chieftain, who styled himself *The General of the Swamps*. And

yesterday the fellow who murdered Mr. Lewis, expiated his crimes by a public execution at Gallows Green. He confessed the crime and acknowledged the justice of his sentence.

These well timed severities, together with the necessary measures now pursuing, will, it is hoped, speedily and totally break up this nest of miscreants.—At all events, this town has nothing to apprehend from their marauding attempts, as the citizens keep a strong and vigilant night guard.

It is only four months since the university of North Carolina was opened, and there are already forty-one students, all emulously engaged in the noble work of cultivating the human mind.

**WILMINGTON PRICES CURRENT.**

**MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE.**

Tobacco,	4 dollars 50 cents per 100 lb.
Rice,	4 35 per ditto.
Corn,	4 35 per bushel.
Flour,	9 — per barrel.
Pork,	12 —
Beef,	8 —
Tar,	1 —
Turpentine,	1 25
Pitch,	1 50
Deerkins,	1 16 per lb.
Shingles,	1 — per M.
Lumber (assorted),	6 dollars per M.

**PORT OF WILMINGTON.**

(Entered and cleared since the 27th ult.)

**ENTERED.**

Sch. Betsey and Hannah, Cross, Newbury Port  
Sloop Two Brothers, Carter, Norfolk

**CLEARED.**

Big Elizabeth, Nye, Bourdeaux  
Schooner Fair Lady, Bradford, Liverpool  
Sloop Sarah Ann, Taylor, Philadelphia

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

THE enormities committed by the out-lying Negroes, have induced the magistrates to outlaw the following Negro men, viz. *Mathews, Baudus, Christmas, Will, Augustus, and Robert*: (the two last-mentioned Negroes are said to belong to William Howe esq. near Newbern.) A Negro woman, named *Hannah*, likewise the property of Mr. Howe, is now in goal—she was out with the above runaways, and was brought in a few days ago. SIXTY DOLLARS is offered for each and every head of the above Negroes who were concerned in the murder of Jacob Lewis—This sum is raised by subscription, and will be paid upon the production of the heads of any of the Negroes concerned in the aforesaid murder.

H. CAMPBELL, J. P.  
WM. CUTLAR, J. P.

Wilmington, July 2.

**TO BE SOLD,**

Or rented for one or more years, THE house in Wilmington called THE LODGE, with the lot adjoining. The terms will be made easy. If rented, a considerable part of the first year's rent will be taken in necessary repairs. And, to be leased for six years, 3000 acres of land, lying on Shallot River. It is a very agreeable and pleasant situation; well watered and wooded; an exceeding fine range for stock, and as good land as any in Brunswick County.

**Afs for sale,**

That valuable plantation on Cankin's Neck, formerly the property of F. Allston, esq. containing 1340 acres: 506 of which are the best of indigo land; 100 acres are under improvement, and the remainder provision and timber land. There are two sets of indigo vats, a very commodious dwelling-house, and out-houses of every kind, in complete repair on it. This plantation is beautifully situated on a navigable river, which abounds with all kinds of fish known in this country; has an excellent landing on the river, and is remarkably healthy.

For terms apply to the subscriber, who is empowered to sell or rent the above.

SAM. J. THURSTON.

July 1, 1795.

A few copies of THE UNITED STATES REGISTER, FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, (PRICE HALF A DOLLAR) May be had at Carey's printing-office.

AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS Is wanted by the proprietor of this paper.

FOR SALE BY THE PRINTER, SEAMEN'S ARTICLES, WITH THE ACT OF CONGRESS ANNEXED.

BLANKS, AND ALL KINDS OF PRINTING-WORK, NEATLY, CORRECTLY, AND EXPEDITIOUSLY Executed, by James Carey, Wilmington.