

ington formed, and made the rules of his conduct to the administration of the government—and it is to be severely reprobated by all the real friends of the country, who will ever be placed at the head of the government, who would not pursue the same plan; because it is founded in folly, and calculated to promote, in the most improper manner, the true interest of the United States.

President Adams, has exactly followed the example of his predecessor, and strictly pursued his plan, policy, without deviating either on the right hand or the left. This is attested by George Washington himself, who declared by his own approbation of Adams's proceedings in the administration of government; which approbation, ought to weigh more weight on the minds of the people, than all the bold, false and slanderous assertions of Callender, Cooper, Duane and a host of factious foreigners, whom heaven's wrath has sent into this country, as punishment on the people.

The professions of many who are denouncing the destruction of the government, that their object is the support of the constitution, is insidious and false—it is an artifice, calculated to deceive people. Were there any defects in the constitution, methods are appointed to correct them in a peaceable constitutional way. But in all the clamors, we hear of no constitutional remedies being proposed, nor indeed has it been shown that defects exist in the constitution, or errors in the government; from hence we infer, that the rendering the constitution and administration more perfect, is not the object of the opposition; and therefore, that it can be nothing else but a change; or in other words, a revolution.

A disposition in a people to make frequent changes in their system or administration of government, manifests a great want of public virtue; great instability, and a very evil propensity. Revolutions once begun, when and how are they to end? The first is effected by the power or artifice of a party. A second party overthrows the first; a third rises and overthrows the second, and so on, *ad infinitum*. Such a rotation of revolutions and party domination, has prevailed in France for ten years past, and as yet no one can conjecture when it will cease. It must end at last in an absolute despotism, and so must all such revolutions. And, whether Buonaparte will succeed in supporting his usurped despotism, is uncertain; if not, and he should be overthrown by a succeeding party, the revolution may still go on, until a prevailing party exterminates all the rest. From this living example before our eyes, we can calculate exactly, the progress and evils of a revolution, once begun in this country, and altho' we cannot calculate the time of termination, yet we can calculate the manner. And, since such bold and undaunted attempts are making to introduce a revolutionizing spirit into this country, it ought to be a question of very serious and deliberate inquiry. What benefit can the people hope for, or expect, by any change that can be made either in the system, or the present administration of government? What advantages can they derive from a dissolution of the Union? What evils would flow from a revolution, by party violence or intrigue? And what kind of government can be devised, that is better in its principles, or productive of more benefits to the people?

Not to mention in particulars, the extraordinary favorable circumstances, under which the constitution was devised and adopted, which gives it an insuperable preference to any that might be devised by visionary theory, by party intrigue, or popular capriciousness; it has now had the trial of more than ten years, by which its sound capability of answering all the valuable purposes of the best devised systems. All the just rights and liberties of the people have been effectually and amply secured—justice has been administered in as great purity, as in any nation on earth; and infinitely more so, than in that land of liberty and equality, whose bright examples, or true republicans are so anxious to follow. Public credit has been firmly established in such a manner, as to inspire a perfect confidence in nations and individuals—no patriotic influence can be produced, or so rapid an increase of public and private wealth—and on the whole, place the condition of the people in every point of view, wherein it can be placed, and it will appear, evident, that no people on earth, is, or can be more happily circumstanced, with respect to a government, than the people of the U. States; which nothing can interrupt or destroy; but our own folly and wickedness. The being notorious and undeniable facts, what do the people want or expect more from a government? The people indeed, want nothing more, nor can they possess any thing under the denomination of a government, better calculated to promote their interest and happiness. But a few ambitious self interested demagogues, want to raise themselves on their country's ruins, and to that end, are endeavouring by every artifice and falsehood, that can be devised to deceive the people, out of every thing valuable and dear to man, in a state of society.

Seeing then, that our system of government is unaltered, as it ever has been, upon the plan of a good policy, which the great and good Washington has introduced and established, and a total dissolution, produces all the evil to the people, that any government is

capable of producing; and seeing that, under this government, we have become a great, wealthy, flourishing and happy people, in the course of a very few years; that man must be considered a most implacable enemy to the welfare & happiness of the people, who deliberately saffs his hand to overthrow, or new model that political fabric, which was framed by the collective wisdom of the people of the United States; and which has produced so much general good; and worse than a madman must he be, who would precipitately, under the influence of party passion and prejudice, throw the peace, happiness and highest interest of the people, into a tempest of mad confusion, and be guilty of doing in one day, what years of misery and unavailing repentance would not remedy.

In taking the liberty to address you Gentlemen, in this public manner, I have not been solicitous with respect to a style, or great accuracy of composition, and you will no doubt, discover many imperfections in it. But I have been anxious to lay open and expose that scene of iniquity, which is acting throughout the States, to delude the people into measures, productive of a dissolution of our union, and all that anarchy and confusion, which always accompany revolutions, by party intrigues or violence. And if in this, I have been so happy as to communicate my ideas in an intelligible manner, it is as much as I can hope for.

No man is less interested in the event than I am, and I hope to be credited when I affirm, my concern is altogether, to have that system of government preserved, on which the welfare and happiness of the people so much depends; and therefore, I am no way anxious about any particular person being elected to the presidency, provided, it is one who will support the constitution in its original vigor, and purity.

But I think for several reasons, that Mr. Adams ought to be preferred. His patriotism, has had the test of about thirty years in public employment—his political knowledge has accumulated and been improved by long study and experience—his integrity and incorruptibility no man ever questioned—his firmness, independence, and impartiality are by no means problematical; all of which, together with his long public services, which have been honourable to himself, and highly advantageous to this nation, urge strongly for a preferable consideration. How Mr. Jefferson would administer the government is at least a matter of doubt, he is however a decided enemy to the whole system.

I am Gentlemen,
Your fellow-citizen, and
humble servant,
A FREEMAN.
Bladen county, July, 1800.

Mercantile Information.

From the 1st. instant, the following rates of duties took place, in lieu of those heretofore payable, viz.

Brown sugar, 2 1/2 cents—sugar, candy 1 1/2 cents per lb.—molasses 5 cents per gallon—all merch in line that paid 10 per cent. 12 1/2 per cent.—E. P. Madeira wine, 58 cents—all other Madeira wine, 50 cents—Burgunda, Champagne, Rhensh and Tokay wine, 45 cents—Sherry wine, 40 cents—St. Lucar wine, 40 cents—all claret and other wines not enumerated, bottles or cases, 25 cents—Lisbon, Oporto and other Portugal wines, 30 cents—Teneriffe, Foyal, Malaga, Saint George and other W. Fern island wine, 28 cents—Upon all other wines when imported other than in bottles or cases 23 cents per gallon—goods imported in foreign vessels, and exported from the United States, not to drawback any part of additional duties—3/4 per cent. to be retained from the amount of duties on exportation. After the 31st day of December next, 1 cent. per lb. on loaf sugar, and a cent. per gallon on spirits distilled within the United States, in addition to the drawback, on exportation.

The ship *Sympathy*, Hancock, of Norfolk, from Cape Francis, to Norfolk, is captured off the Cape by the Alarm British frigate; four French passengers who were in her, were put on board capt. Croft's, who arrived on Tuesday from the Cape. The captain, and crew of the *Sympathy*, were detained by the frigate.

The English privateer schooner *L'Union*, from Guadaloupe, between the latitudes of 32 and 36, and longitudes of 61 and 71, was captured 14 American vessels.

N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

Oliver Wolcott has commenced a court Inquisition at Washington, all the clerks the treasury officers have been interrogated by the grand Inquisitor of Connecticut, in order to discover the men, women and children who let the Editor of the *Aurora* into the secrets of public documents—trunks have been broken open for letters, &c. &c. but alas! all buried in confusion worse confounded; the one is up, and there is no possibility of recovering who started it, but at the Aurora's Office.

To the Freemen of Wilmington District & Sampson County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
THE day approaches when it will be incumbent on you to elect a Representative in the Congress of the United States; and I do in this public manner announce myself a Candidate for your suffrages to that important trust; and from the full and uninterrupted confidence you have hitherto reposed in me, I flatter myself with the fairest prospects of success.

I am not disposed on the present occasion, to amuse you with professions of a respect to the public weal; my character, conduct, and political opinions are well known to you, during a residence of more than thirty-five years. A large proportion of that time hath been spent in various trusts and honourable appointments, where I evinced a consistency of conduct, to which I presume, my successes may be attributed.

It is with pleasure I can assure you, my fellow-citizens, that the many aspersions propagated against my political character, at a time when every principle of honor, virtue and humanity forbid calumny, are without foundation, except in the fruitless imagination of electioneering partisans, to facilitate plans of election.

I omit mentioning my attachment to the government of the United States, for the many oaths I have taken to support it, or any claim I may have on your confidence, placing my reliance on the candor of those whose suffrages I solicit, and uniting with others in cautioning you to guard against insinuations to prejudice, and bolder misrepresentations to mislead.

With the highest respect,
I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen, your most obedient,
JAMES GILLESPIE.
Wilmington, July 28, 1800.

The Subscriber has imported, in addition to his former assortment, a very large and general Assortment of
European, East & West-India

GOODS;

Every article of which has been carefully selected, from the latest importations at New-York and Charleston—and purchased at those places on terms which enables him to dispose of them here, at very reduced rates—for cash.

A. T. BROWNE.
Wilmington, July 21, 1800.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership of ISAACKS, I. E. VY. and BISHOP dissolves this day.—Those who have any demands against them are requested to present their accounts for an adjustment; it being absolutely necessary that the business of the concern should be brought to a close. All persons indebted to the firm are solicited to make payment without delay, to Abraham M. Isaacks or Isaac Bishop.

ABRAHAM M. ISAACKS.
JACOB LEVY.
ISAAC BISHOP.
Wilmington, 31st July, 1800. 1m

Their former business will be carried on as usual by the subscribers, under the Firm of ISAACKS and BISHOP, who solicit a continuance of the favours of their friends and the public in general.

ABRAHAM M. ISAACKS.
ISAAC BISHOP.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the county court of New-Hanover, to take the list of taxes for the Upper Sound district, for the year 1800, will attend at George Hedgman's, on the first Monday in August, and at the Court-house in Wilmington, during the election, to receive the same. Those who do not give in at those places and times, must thereafter attend at the Subscriber's.

THOMAS BISHOP.
July 31.

TO BE LET,

THAT commodious new house, adjoining the house of the subscriber:—it has attached to it a good honte that will answer for a kitchen or bed rooms. It may have a small lot for a garden, if required.—Apply to
T. Jennings.
Wilmington, July 20.

One Hundred Dollars

Will be paid to any person or persons who will locate in Goal in Wilmington, a certain Negro-fellow named

JOHNNY,
whom I purchased from John Waddell, Esq. about twelve months ago. He is of a yellow complexion, about 5 feet 10. or 11 inches high, straight and well made, and has lost some of his fore teeth.
JULY 5.
GEO. GIBBS.

THE Subscriber having administered on the estate of Gooden Bowers, late of Mount Pleasant, Bladen county, dec. requests all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment—and those who have any demands will please make them known within the time limited by law.
DAVID ANDERSON.
Fayetteville, June 8—'86 6w.

To the Electors Of the COUNTY of NEW-HANOVER. Fellow-Citizens,

I TAKE this early opportunity of making known to you my return from the Army, and my desire of being reinstated in my former place amongst you.—I have offered as a Candidate in the Commons, and trust at the ensuing Election, as I have always shown a willingness to serve you and my Country, I shall meet with your countenance and support.

A. Duncan Moore.
Fishing Creek, July 12. 800.

S C H E M E OF THE Dock Street, Market & Dock LOTTERY.

600 Tickets, at Three Dols.
is — — — 1800
1 Prize of 500 dols. is 500
1 Do. 200 do. — — — 200
4 Do. 50 do. — — — 200
10 Do. 10 do. — — — 100
200 Do. a Ticket in Lottery No. 2. is 600
First drawn ticket, prize of 100
Last Do. Do. 100

A deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from all fortunate numbers, to be employed in building a Market and cleaning the Dock in Dock Street, so that boats may lay safe and dry under the same.

For a purpose so beneficial to the community, and a Lottery on such fair principles, the Managers conceive they cannot fail to sell the Tickets speedily and hope to commence the drawing early in this month, of which due notice shall be given.—Tickets may be had of

H. URQUHART,
J. G. WRIGHT,
J. ROBERTSON,
JACOB HARTMAN,
J. CARSON,
Wilmington, July 3, 1800.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

ON the 5th day of August next, the following lands will be sold at the Court-House in Duplin, for the taxes due thereon for the years 1798 and 1799:

- 520 acres, B. Evans, near Limestone.
- 250 do. S. Williams, on the Grove.
- 100 do. John Cook, Bear Swamp.
- 1155 do. Needham Whitfield, N. E.
- 1631 do. Stephen Barfield, do.
- 500 do. Martin Philyau, do.
- 775 do. Moses Skolar, Cyp. creek
- 350 do. Ind. Graves, Th: Burton.
- 75 do. Oaky Branch, W. James.
- 50 do. Puseman, Amos Pilman.
- 278 do. Mohungo, John Fleming.
- 113 do. Bear Swamp, W. Blunt.
- 455 do. do. James Moore.
- 560 do. Panther, Jacob Jurnigan.
- 540 do. Rockfish, Wil: Campbell.

Lands not given in for 1798 and 1799.

- 1150 acres, Ind. Graves, S. Johnston.
- 3000 do. N. E. do.
- 2000 do. joining the above, the heirs of Lillington.
- 400 do. Cyp. creek, John Burgwin.
- 250 do. Perfimon, do.
- 330 do. Rockfish, do.
- 150 do. Starr's creek, do.
- 100 do. Cowhole Coshen, do.
- 200 do. Maxwell creek, do.
- 100 do. Lutches Branch, I. Murphy.
- 490 do. Muddy creek, H. Picket
- 200 do. Limestone, John Poillon,
- 100 do. N. E. Margaret Cox.
- 12000 do. on Cyress creek and Back Swamp.
- 5120 do. joining Jacob Manier's lines.
- 300 do. joining William Hall's line, including good Peason,
- 640 do. joining George Smith.
- 1200 do. joining Aaron Williams.
- 2200 do. joining James Picket's lines.
- 640 do. George Doherty and William Jones.
- 640 do. joining Jacob Willis's line.

The above Lands were granted to Roger Alden.

- 581 acres joining Jacob Brown, John Johns,
- 300 do. joining M'Cane's lines, George Hooper.

Hugh M'Cane, Siff.
July 10.—6w.