

RUN AWAY

LAST night, the subscriber's waiting man MERCURY, generally well known about Wilmington and down the river, as an artful, roguish, drunken fellow.—To strangers the following description may be necessary: Mercury is a dark mulatto of thin visage and make, about five feet ten inches high and twenty-eight years of age, he is handy and expert about house, kitchen, garden, stable, carpenter's tools, painting and glazing, very civil and mannerly when sober, but insolent and quarrelsome when intoxicated, which is nearly as often as he can get at liquor, so that no dependence is to be placed on him.—Had on when he went away, grey coating jacket and pantaloons, but carried off with him other clothes amongst which are blue cloth pantaloons and coat.—In a former attempt to escape from service, he shipped himself on board a vessel as a cook, and passed as a freeman by the name of Jack, it is therefore probable he will alter his name, & endeavor to leave the state by water.—A very generous reward will be paid for delivering him at Belvedere or lodging him in jail, and

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

on conviction of any person harbouring him on board a vessel, with intent to carry him out of the State or port. If he be harboured on shore the offender will be prosecuted with the utmost severity, and a handsome reward paid on proof being made of the offence.

BENJA. SMITH.

Wilmington, June 3.

NEW-YORK, May 15.

Last evening arrived the brig Hope, capt. Lee, 15 days from Cape-Francois. Capt. Lee sailed from the Cape on the 28th of April, having been detained there by the government upwards of two months, and experiencing every species of oppression and injustice. Captain Lee informs us, that two days prior to his leaving Cape Francois, an interview had taken place at Haut-du-Cap (a village 3 miles from the Cape) between the commander in chief Le Clerc, and General Christophe; but that the result of the conference had not been officially made known. The most pleasing conclusions were, however, drawn on the subject; and there scarce remained a doubt but that Christophe had negotiated terms for himself and his army, as he was to be in the Cape the day the Hope sailed, and preparations were making to receive and entertain him, by General Hardy, General of Division of the North, with whom Christophe was that day to dine. Various speculations were abroad, as to the probability of the late Governor Gen. Toussaint, being a party to Christophe's arrangements. The best informed, and those best acquainted with Christophe's character, were positively of opinion that he would not conclude any agreement, in which his old chief was not a party, or interested. From the publicity, and form of the audience at Haut-du-Cap, little doubt can be entertained on this subject. General Christophe would not come with the French lines, until a white officer of equal rank was sent over as hostage; and then he covered with every military pomp and parade; the meeting was not that of a traitor fleeing an opportunity to betray his trust.

These circumstances diffused a general joy throughout the Cape Town; the unfortunate inhabitants of this ill-fated city, looked forward to them as the welcome harbingers of peace, and at length began to indulge the hope, that the period of their troubles were drawing to a close. No material progress had been made in the rebuilding of the town when capt. Lee sailed; nor had any change for the better taken place in the treatment that the Americans receive from the various departments through which they were necessitated to do their business. Every delay and procrastination continued to be practised, nor is it possible to effect the least dispatch but by the means of a bribe. Not a bill had been issued for the provisions, &c. that government had taken from our cargoes; but which was first paid for in a proportionate ratio, to the subaltern officers and clerks. Government had discontinued to put in requisition every article of provision that had lately arrived; but few were wanted at that moment, but these few must still be theirs, at their own prices and conditions. An additional duty of ten per cent, making on the whole 20 per cent had been established on all descriptions of dry goods, on the manufacture of France, or not imported in French bottoms.—Capt. Rogers and capt. Davidson still remained in close confinement in a dark dungeon, and on the common jail situation.—The ship Ann, of N. York, was publicly condemned by beat of drum, on the morning of the 7th of April, on the most groundless and false accusations.

Captain Lee further informs, that there are continually off the island of St. Domingo, 7 British sail of the line, and 29 frigates.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

During the present session of the Republican Congress and under the present Republican Administration the expenses of the Republic have been lessened one million nine hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred and nine dollars, eighty-five cents.

Compare the above with the acts of the late administration, which is one year increased the annual expenditure four millions beyond the revenue!

The following question is submitted with all due deference, to the whole federal party; and if their *virtue and talents* editors will but descend to give a candid reply, and not aberrate on this as much as they do on other points, we shall afterwards give our reasons for asking it.

It, during the administration of Mr. Adams, the conduct pursued by the British in capturing our vessels and pressing our seamen, had received equal reprehension with the captures by the French, and that congress thought it advisable to stop all intercourse with the British islands, to issue letters of marque and reprisal, and even fit out vessels of war to capture British vessels, to declare treaties null and void, and that a French minister should advise Mr. Adams to enter with him into a plan for making the island of Jamaica independent, and declaring one of the residents in that island its governor, and that Mr. Adams should engage in that plan, what would he deserve, reward or punishment!

More Clues.—The Chevalier Bayard, the hon. Mr. Otis, who talked so much formerly about the *Wild Irish*, and another who completes the precious trio, Mr. Russell, have been very busy in alarming the people of Massachusetts with stories about a French loan, an invasion from St. Domingo, &c. What must the people of Europe think of our representatives, who could descend to such means. O! How this world is given to—, &c.—*Aurora.*

WASHINGTON, May 7.

Yesterday Mr. Lear arrived here from Cape-Francois.

We learn that on the return of general Le Clerc from Port-au-Prince, he informed Mr. Lear that from an examination of the treaty between France and the United States, and from the nature of his [Le Clerc's] powers, he did not think himself authorized to recognize him in the character of consul of the United States. Mr. Lear accordingly took his leave.

We understand that the treaty only authorizes the United States to send consuls to the European possessions of France, and that previously to the year 1796, no American consuls were received in the French West-Indies.

When Mr. Lear sailed American produce was extremely low. The day before he departed, the Batavian fleet, consisting of 4 ships of the line, had sailed for New-York.

FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATION.

No. 1.

Under this *characteristic* head, it is proposed, in general with conciseness, to detect and express those tales which have been so lavishly imposed upon the credulity of the ignorant. It is deeply to be regretted, that falsehoods of the most baneful nature should be circulated through the union, and particularly to the extreme parts of the country, where they are not easily corrected. It is still more to be regretted that these tales should take their origin in the metropolis, and that too many of them should proceed from men who have sworn to support the government under which we live. But the more ostensibly respectable the source from which they emanate, the greater the necessity of correction. This duty shall be discharged notwithstanding the example that is set, with an invariable regard to temperance and decorum.

A British Print says:—

"A letter from Washington says that 40,000 dollars have been appropriated by Congress to repair the Roads in Virginia."

This is affected as a palpable fact.

Regard the circumstances on which this calumny is raised.

The act for admitting the North-Western Territory as a state into the union, offers to the new state the enjoyment of the salt springs now belonging to the United States, and also to devote one twentieth part of the annual proceeds of the western lands to the making roads

from the waters emptying into the Atlantic to the new state, on condition that the new state shall exempt all lands sold by the U. S. from taxation for 5 years.

By this contract material advantages will accrue to the United States and the new state. The new roads will enhance the value of the lands belonging to the United States, which constitute an immense mass of property, and the freedom from taxation will still further increase their value; while at the same time these two circumstances will greatly facilitate and increase emigration, which will still further augment the value of the property of the United States. It is evident therefore that on these terms there is an honorable reciprocity; there is a great gain to both parties which would not attach to either independently of the contracts.

Forty Thousand Dollars!—this is false. The annual estimate of the sale of lands is 400,000 dollars, which Mr. Grifwold on the floor of Congress has pronounced too high, one twentieth part of which is no more than 20,000 dollars.

To repair the roads in Virginia!

When the terms offered are acceded to, it rests with Congress to say how the roads shall be run. According to their discretion, they may run through any state that may be fixed on, and it is as probable that they will pass through Pennsylvania or Maryland, as through Virginia. It follows that Congress have not appropriated the money; that it does not rest with the present Congress to appropriate it; and that when it shall be appropriated, it may not have the least application to Virginia.

No. II.

From the Recorder, printed at Richmond.

Mr. BAYARD.—"Another important occasion of honest forbearance by Mr. Bayard may be recorded also.

"Shortly before the administration of Mr. Adams ended, Mr. Bayard was recommended by him as ambassador to France; the senate approved; so that Mr. Bayard might have immediately drawn from the treasury, 18,000 dollars for one year's salary and outfit. Instead of this he did nothing until Mr. Jefferson took the helm. Mr. Bayard then discovered that the appointments would not be continued by Mr. Jefferson; and he with great propriety and honesty permitted the money to remain in the treasury.

"Thus it appears that the treasury of the United States is richer by 32,000 dollars than it would have been, if Mr. Pickering and Mr. Bayard had used to their own advantage the benefit which the law did allow. So that it appears that some of the most leading federal characters are not only much better than they have been represented, but have acted with a degree of honesty and honor which deserves public notice and applause."

Truth requires a notice of the above paragraphs, which, with whatever motive penned, has a tendency to produce an unjust impression on the public mind.

The facts attending the nomination (for we cannot call it an appointment) of Mr. Bayard, are these. After Mr. Jefferson was declared President elect, and but a few days before Mr. Adams retired from office, the latter named Mr. Bayard minister plenipotentiary to France. The nomination produced such surprise in the senate, the majority of which was at that time devotedly federal, that it was inferred to lay over for a day or two. When taken up, a leading federal member, whose opportunities had made him peculiarly acquainted with the French character, rose, and addressed the Vice-President (Mr. Jefferson) who then presided in the senate, substantially in the following words:

"Mr. President, before I give my approbation to this nomination, I should wish to know whether Mr. Bayard will be agreeable to the gentleman who is to administer the government from the 4th of March next. If the enquiry be answered in the affirmative, I shall most cheerfully acquiesce. But if this shall not be the case, and if the honorable gentleman go to Paris without such advantage, I have no doubt he will be treated with the greatest politeness, he will be introduced to the best company, he will be taken to the various museums, and he will derive great pleasure from the embassy. But, inasmuch as a citizen other than the present President will be in power before the honorable gentleman

shall reach Paris, I have a little doubt, that, with whatever politeness he may be treated, the French government will ask him for his authority, and if they find he has none from the then President, they will refuse him their confidence."

Further conversation ensued, which that day terminated in a postponement of the nomination, under an offer from some of the federal members to obtain an explanation of the grounds on which it was made.

The next day a leading federal member informed the senate that he was authorized to say that if the nomination of Mr. Bayard was approved, he would decline the appointment. The member also expressed a hope, that, under such circumstances, the feelings of Mr. Bayard could not be wounded by a rejection. The affair being thus understood, it is believed the concurrence of the senate was unanimous.

These facts would not have been published but for the frequent attempt to mislead the public mind on the circumstances attending this transaction.

WILMINGTON, June 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape Francois, to his correspondent in Charleston, dated

CAPE-FRANCOIS, May 8, 1802.

"I have the pleasure of addressing you, to inform you that Christophe and Toussaint have surrendered with their armies, to Gen. Leclerc; the latter of these men has been permitted to retire to his plantation; the other is at a small distance from the Cape. I am in hopes to inform you soon of the fate of Dessalines, who still resists, and is determined to sacrifice his life sooner than be taken. Much praise is due to the conduct and humanity of Gen. Leclerc, at Aux-Cayes, who received his orders from Toussaint to commence a general sacrifice should the French attempt to land their troops—but his noble, his humane soul, disdained assassination and rebellion; he saved the lives of many, and the town from destruction; the south and west sides of the island have not suffered materially, as the rebels were much better disposed there than here.

"The French still continue to treat us as Arabs, and threaten us if our conduct does not change soon, they will send one hundred thousand French, and conquer America; they seem to have a strong antipathy to our government, even from the general in chief to the rigger privates. I should not wonder if something serious happens between the two countries shortly, as the army that is here are well inclined to give us the eternal hug. This island seems to look up—produce is at present high and scarce—coffee, first quality, 22 dollars; 7 to 7 1/2 dolls; and cotton, 29 dollars; flour, 9 dollars; beef, 12 dollars; pork, 22 dollars; rice, 4 dollars; wine, 44 dollars. There has been an additional duty on dry goods, which nearly amounts to a prohibition. We are at present very sickly here, and a great number die daily.

A new candidate for the fame of the perpetual motion, has started up in Baltimore, by name John Stewart, who defies Dr. Mitchell to prove it contrary to the physical laws of nature.

MARRIED.

At Fayetteville, on Monday the 24th ult. John Winflow, Esq. to Miss Caroline De Keyser, both of that town.

From the Baltimore federal Gazette.

The following letter with its inclosures, was this day received by the brig Spartan.

CAPE-FRANCOIS, April 16, 1802.

Messrs. Yandi & Browne, GENTLEMEN.

I enclose you herein an address to Tobias Lear, Esq. from the American merchants established in this city, on his departure and dismissal by the captain-general of this Colony, and his answer thereto, which you are at liberty, if you please, to publish; he is a good man, and worthy the confidence, which the executive of the United States had placed in him.

Absolutely I am afraid to give you any accounts relative to the actual situation of this Colony, and the treatment the Americans meet with generally.—Capt. John Rodgers and a captain Davidson, commander of the ship St. Domingo Packet, of Philadelphia, have been imprisoned now several days without a cause being assigned for the measure—and none of their friends are permitted to converse or supply them with even the common necessaries of life.

I believe every commercial American establishment will shortly quit this country, or as soon as their affairs will permit. This is my determination.