

of the community, pass with pity the calamities of disaffection and disappointment. I rejoice to see that each revolving year will increase this support, and render our liberty and happiness more and more secure.
[To be continued.]

PARIS, September 20.
S. T. DOMINGO.

An arrete of the Consuls, considering that the re-establishment of order at St. Domingo, Guadalupe, and its dependencies, and the interests of trade and cultivation, depend, principally upon the presence of the proprietors on their property, requires, that the said white proprietors should return without delay, under the penalty of remaining under sequestration. Persons under eighteen, widows and their daughters, the infirm and the old, soldiers under arms, and public functionaries, are excepted. No one is to receive a dispensation from personal residence or have his sequestration taken off unless represented by an European manager, capable of well managing a habitation in which he shall actually reside. Every proprietor is also, in order to have sequestration taken off, to produce proof of non-emigration, erasure or amnesty.

By an arrete of the 6th, all actions for debts contracted in St. Domingo, by the purchase of plantations, houses or negroes, anterior to the 1st of January, 1792, are suspended until the 23d of September, 1803.

LONDON, September 21.

By letters from the Hague it appears that Mr. Lison, our Ambassador, has had an audience of the executive government, and has delivered his credentials in due form. He has been received with all the honours suited to his official situation, and there is the strongest desire apparent among the leading persons of the state to cultivate the best understanding betwixt the two countries. A few days after his arrival he was to partake of a grand entertainment at the house of Mr. D'Angua, the minister, from the Court of Spain.

Some recent letters from Rotterdam state that the importation of the cordage of all the maritime powers had been prohibited in the severest terms. By the solicitation of the English merchantour Ambassador, by an application to the Prince Regent, obtained a revocation of the order so far as to allow the landing of cargoes dependant on previously existing agreements.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.

Yesterday arrived the brig Hiram, capt. Dove, from Point Petre, (Guadalupe) which place he left Oct. 16.—A few days previous to capt. D's sailing a disturbance took place in the district of St. Anne, in consequence of which every individual was under arms. The following are the circumstances, as they have been communicated by captain Dove.

About 30 or 40 negroes, with 2 white men at their head (Milet la Girandier and Barbes) wantonly murdered 18 men and women in the country, and after plundering their houses, proceeded in a hostile manner against the town of St. Anne, intending to escape from the island by the seizure of some of the vessels lying in the harbour. They were however repulsed with great effect by the inhabitants. Those of the negroes who were not killed, retreated to the woods and concealed themselves. A considerable force from Point-Petre was dispatched in pursuit of them. The expedition was unsuccessful; excepting the capture of Milet la Girandier, one of the chiefs, and Jane Barba, accused of being an accomplice. These occurrences had excited great apprehension throughout the island.

On the 15th of October several executions took place at Point-Petre; among these was a white man named Cheigneaux, who was hanged for having corresponded with the chief of the brigands.

A great mortality prevailed among the white troops on the island.—A reinforcement from France was daily expected.

The following is the list of the unfortunate victims who were murdered at the affair of St. Anne:

Messrs. Bourgoin, father and son, Deslaur and son, Liar and wife, Kerives, Ouffin, Le Lieur, Valadier, Arseause, and two brothers, Duer's, Audibert, Mad. Cornealle, jun. Verges, father and son, Mad. Tessue, Rocheret, and two mulatto women.

By the existing laws of the colony of

Guadalupe, the duties on articles permitted to be imported are as follows: Beef, six livres tournois } In addition (111 cents) per 100lb. } to the general duty of 2 p. cent. Pork the same duty. Codfish, ditto. Four, lumber, cattle, rice, and all other articles permitted, pay a general duty of 2 per cent ad-valorem. Duties on sugars, coffee, cotton, 11 per cent. ad-valorem.

On molasses and rum, 5 r-2 per cent. No foreign vessels are permitted to take off more produce than is equal to the amount of their inward cargo.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.

Arrived, schooner Nautilus, Cap. Bishop, 19 days from Port-Republic. Letters per the Nautilus represent the island to be in the most deplorable state. The coffee plantations are generally laid waste by the contending armies, and the present crop is nearly all destroyed. The blacks continue their ravages and are successful in almost every engagement with the white troops. They are well supplied with arms and ammunition, have taken L'Archaye, and surround & menace Port-Republic, which it was supposed they could make an easy conquest of were they acquainted with the weakness of the place, and the dilatory of their opponents, 300 women & children and a few men had arrived at that place from L'Archaye, but not an officer escaped death—and several boats, overcrowded with fugitive women and children, had sunk.

Captain Quail in a new schooner from Norfolk had sailed for Jamaica three days before the departure of the Nautilus. Passing L'Archaye the day the Nautilus left Port-Republic, the blacks were keeping up a continual fire on that town, but saw no return of fire—the houses appeared not to be burnt, and no firing in the country near the town. On passing St. Marks, saw four schooners crowded with women.

It is nearly reduced to a certainty that the Massachusetts representation in the 8th Congress of the United States, will consist of 8 Republicans, and 9 federalists.

General Assembly of N.C.

House of Commons.

Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The select committee to whom was referred the memorial of John Stanley, reported, that they were of opinion that the prayer of the memorial ought to be granted, and proposed that he be recommended to the Governor for pardon.

On a motion to concur with this report, the question was taken by yeas and nays, when there appeared in favour of concurring 42, against it 6.

Mr. Love from the auditing committee for a committee of late, reported, that Bryan Whitfield, Robert Wood, Robert Burton, John Branch, James Kean, Lawrence Smith, and Leonard Henderson, were elected.

November 16.

The following resolution was entered into:

Resolved, that the Committee of Finance be directed to enquire into the net proceeds of each branch of the Revenue of this state, and the net amount of all aids that they be directed to extend their enquiries into the present state of the treasury; into the application of the monies levied and collected since the last statement made by order of the General Assembly, until the time of making up their report. Also that they enquire into and make report of all delinquencies of payment by all persons who have been entrusted with the management and disposition of public monies, with the amount thereof respectively, together with the names of the delinquents, and the sums due from each. That they be authorized to apply for all papers and documents necessary to make such investigation, in possession of his Excellency the Governor, the Treasurer, the Comptroller, or any other officer: That they make up an estimate of the incidental expenses of the ensuing year: That they enquire into and report, what quantity of money is in the Treasury unfit for circulation, which the Treasurer was directed by resolution of the General Assembly, to have counted and arranged in different parcels: That they enquire into all other matters relative to the public monies or securities, which they may deem it necessary for the consideration of the General Assembly, although such matters are not herein particularly specified; and that the said report when made, be printed and bound up with the acts passed this present session.

The bill for fixing the permanent residence of the Governor at Raleigh, has passed both houses.

The bill for altering the time of meeting of the Assembly was rejected on the second reading; and the bill for amending the laws of this state, by allowing further time for paying entrance money, was also rejected on the third reading.

RALEIGH, Nov. 29.

A letter was this morning read, from the Governor's office, dated the 24th instant, acknowledging the receipt of the message of the two houses, informing him of his election, expressive of the honour conferred upon him by the legislature, and assuring them that as soon as his strength would permit, he would attend to take the necessary oaths; but also the bearer of this letter, was also the bearer of an account of his death, having died three days afterwards, at seven o'clock in the morning.

Both Houses immediately resolved to go into mourning for 30 days, by each member wearing a piece of black crape or ribbon on the left arm.

Thursday next is fixed for balloting for a new Governor. No one has yet been nominated. It is supposed there will be several candidates.

We have noticed, in our minutes of the proceedings of the General Assembly, that the report of a select committee recommending it to the Governor to pardon Mr. Stanley for having killed G. M. Speight, in a duel, was rejected. The grounds on which a concurrence with the report was objected to (as the Editor has understood, not having been present himself, were in substance the following:

That the Memorial, at first blush, carried a strong and direct distrust of the relations of the deceased, that they would not redress, but that they would carry on a legal prosecution. It was believed, that

there was not the least well founded apprehension that such a prosecution would be attempted; that, on the contrary, sufficient assurances had been given the Memorialist that nothing of this sort would be done: That therefore it would ill comport with the delicacy of the house to take a measure which might add to the distress of the unfortunate, and wound their sensibility, by involving, perhaps, in their opinion, an imputation to their honour: The sensibility of Mr. Stanley might be deserving of regard, but it was not to be soothed or quieted by injury or outrage to that of others, in a case circumstanced as this case was, the General Assembly ought not to extend the aid of sympathy to either party, but should observe a strict and impartial neutrality.

It was further contended, that as it was believed there was no real ground of danger, or an apprehension of a prosecution of the memorialist, whatever might be his merits, it would be particularly unwise and impolitic in the legislature to interfere in the case of a Duel. It might, and would be probably construed into a false and countenance of a practice which the laws of all well regulated communities condemned, but which, unfortunately for the interests of reason, if not humanity also, they had been hitherto unable to explode. It would it comport with the dignity or duty of the legislature, considering the frequent instances of dealing with which our newspapers for some time past have seemed, to take any step which could possibly be construed into an indulgence of this irrational mode of determining disputes. On the contrary, the house was under the strongest obligations, both of policy and sound morality, to do every thing to suppress it.

It was lastly argued, that it was not consonant to the genius of the constitution, that the legislature should interfere. The constitution has expressly said, the Governor shall have the power of pardon, except where the prosecution is carried on by the legislature or the law shall otherwise direct. It would seem, therefore, that the constitution did not contemplate that the General Assembly should exercise the power of pardon; but that the governor exclusively should, in all cases except in those fixed by the constitution, or otherwise directed by law. In answer to an argument raised by the friends of the Memorialist, that the Legislature had interfered formerly in cases of duel, particularly in the cases of Bradley and Swan, and Sneed and Mitchell, it was said that the interference of the legislature was much murmured at, at the time. It was true, the legislature in that instance had proceeded to pass an act of pardon before conviction; but the case was an extreme one. There are various rigours of the law was not only menaced, but a prosecution was actually begun and depending. It was true, in the present instance, the memorial only prayed a legislative recommendation for Executive clemency; but considering the relation of the executive and legislative departments under our constitution, there would be too much reason to apprehend the recommendation of the legislature would be equivalent to a mandate. Hence the necessity of cautiously avoiding to extend the influence of the one department on the acts of the other. Though perhaps it might be going too far to deny the right of the legislature to exercise the right of pardon, and of consequence that of recommending to executive clemency; yet it must be acknowledged, it should only be in cases of great pressure & extremity. This, at all events, was not an extreme case, and therefore they ought not to interfere.

The report was supported, on the ground that the applicant and the circumstances of the unhappy affair, rendered this a proper case for executive clemency, and bearing a recommendation from the legislature was more respectful to the executive, and of more weight than from any number of individuals however dignified their station. The distinction taken between recommendations to pardon before and after conviction was said not to be substantial. The offence in one case, is found by jury; in the case before the house it is confessed. The supporters of the report expressed their respect for the character and services of the deceased, and their deep regret at the circumstances of his death; but still believe that a prosecution would subject the applicant to inconvenience and distress, which they preferred no gentleman acquainted with facts could say he merited. They would not assert that the frailty of the deceased deserved a prosecution, because they held such a disposition no less dishonourable to the memory of the deceased than to the prosecutors, but such a measure was in the power of any individual, and they had authority to believe was contemplated by some.

The question was taken, and the report disagreed to as stated in the minutes.

On the failure of Mr. Stanley's application to the Legislature, we understand that several of his friends, members of the General Assembly, prepared an Address to the Governor, recommending Mr. Stanley as a proper object of Executive clemency, which was signed by a considerable majority of both houses. A similar Address was presented, signed by the Officers of Government, and a respectable number of the citizens of Raleigh. We are informed the Governor has issued the pardon; and that Mr. Stanley is now on his way to Washington City, to attend his duties in Congress.

In the House of Commons, Monday, Nov. 22, the following message was received from the Senate:

Mr. Speaker—We propose that a joint Committee be appointed to lay off the state into Districts for the purpose of electing Representatives to the Congress of the United States, and that they be instructed to report by Bill or otherwise. We have named for this purpose on the part of the senate Messrs. Forney, Edwards, Hinton, Turner, Montgomery, Ashe, Lord, and Burton. The House of commons named on their part, Messrs. Moore, Hulme, Alexander, Matthews, H. Seawell, M'Aden, Slade, Corren, J. Jones, Allen, Harris, Grift, Gliffon, Nixon, Troy, and Casler.

DIED.

At his seat near Halifax, on Saturday the 24th inst. Colonel Samuel B. Ashe, in the 5th year of his age. Col. Ashe was a native of North Carolina, and embarked, early in life, as an officer in the American Revolutionary War; where he served; with reputation to himself and his Country, until the close of it.—He has since been repeatedly called on by his fellow citizens as their Representative in our State Legislature and in Congress; and has ever been distinguished, as well for the integrity of his manners, as for the integrity and patriotism of his conduct.—He was a real Republican; and the estimation in which he was held by his Country, will readily appear by the vote of the General Assembly of the 20th instant, through which he was elected Chief Magistrate.

trate of this state for the ensuing year; by a large majority of the two houses.—He is however now no more! and has left a Wife and Son, as well as many friends, to lament his loss.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, of the 26th inst. after copying the paragraph which appeared in the Raleigh Minerva of 1st Tuesday, stating that the Governor of Virginia had abandoned from the state, to avoid debt, has the following:

"It would be unnecessary to contradict the above, as every citizen of Virginia, on reading it, will know that it is replete with the grossest misrepresentations. If common prudence and regard for their own reputation, unbiassed by passion or party would dictate the conduct of editors, they would not be led away by such improbable and fantastic tales. Gov. Monroe, in the discharge of the duties of his office and during a trying scene of party rage and political animosity, has rendered himself amiable in society, and distinguished for his integrity, candor, politeness and attention. Mr. Boylan, we hope, will correct the error into which he has been led, & publish the name of the person who gave him the information that the stigma of having published a paragraph both vicious and immoral, may not attach to himself.

THOMAS PARKER & Co.

No. 113, Bay-Street, Charleston, S. C.

Are now opening a very large and extensive assortment of Ironmongery, Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery and Buttons, which they offer for sale at a low advance for Cash, Notes or Produce.

In their Assortment are

- Knives and forks,
- Scissors,
- Razors and cases,
- Spectacles and cases,
- Spoons and ladles,
- Pins and needles,
- Fowling pieces,
- Gun locks,
- Flints,
- Iron, copper and brass kettles,
- Wire fenders,
- Shovels and tongs,
- Fire dogs,
- Frying pans,
- Grid irons,
- All kinds of joiners', carpenters', cabinet makers', smiths', coopers' and tanners' tools
- Locks,
- Hinges,
- Screws,
- Bolts,
- Latches,
- Hoes,
- Axes,
- Nails,
- Spades and shovels,
- Smoothing irons,
- and a very handsome assortment of Japanned Ware.

The above goods having been purchased at the manufactories for cash, it is presumed they are laid in lower than their neighbours.

Charleston Oct. 28—11.

TO RENT,

For a term of years, as may be agreed on.

THAT healthy and beautiful Plantation, near the head of the Sound, known by the name of Sedgely Abbey, on which there is a very commodious and well finished Dwelling House, open to the sea beach by an avenue, and about half a mile from the Sound, which at all seasons affords abundance of fish and the best oysters. There is also on the same a good kitchen, smook house, barn, stable and chair house, with a remarkable fine Peach Orchard. The land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton and Indigo; there is adjoining the House one hundred acres rich inland swamp, which can be easily overflowed, sixteen of which is cleared and will produce excellent Rice. Whoever may rent the same can be accommodated with most kinds of plantation utensils, and supplied with any stock belonging to the land, at a fair valuation.

For terms apply in Wilmington to

PETER MAXWELL.

Nov. 4.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber,

some time early in July last, a negro woman named GRACE, formerly the property of Jeremiah Fonville, living on the Sound, she is a middle sized wench about 35 years of age, her dress cannot be described as she took with her a variety of clothes—she is supposed to be harboured about the plantation of Mr. Fonville, or on White Oak, where she has a number of relations. I will give a reward of 20 dollars and all reasonable charges, for her being taken up and delivered to me in this town.

All persons are hereby forbidden from harbouring, employing, or carrying her away, under the severest penalty of the law.

MARY MEEK.

Wilmington, Dec. 2.—11.