

WILMINGTON, DECEMBER 16, 1802.

ADDRESS.

ON the first day of January, 1803, the WILMINGTON GAZETTE will enter upon the 7th year of its establishment; during which time many were the obstacles the Editor had encountered to sustain the liberty of his Press, and unremittingly have been his exertions to acquire but a scanty competence.

This, however, is but too well known to every reader who is acquainted with the locality of his Position; to others it may suffice to say, he is an American, born and raised in this State, and does not possess principles repugnant to his country's Independence—he is opposed politically to the ambitious restless Faction who aim at the destruction of that Independence, and the overthrow of the States' Sovereignty—to all foreign Influence, Alliance or Invasion—he is a friend to Elective Republican Governments, and to the Constitution of the Union, which it shall be his unceasing object to support—to the present Administration—and, is unsusceptible of false Impressions which insidious Demagogues too often make on young and credulous minds.

Hence the opposition, the reproach, the slander, the private enmity of Anti-Republicans, the friends of Monarchy, and Aristocrats. But the opposition, the ungentlemanly revilings of those trifling things, those SCHRECHOWES of Detraction, go for nothing! an insignificant nothing! The Editor cannot, he will not, be awed from the Path of Rectitude which it has been his ambition to pursue. His Gazette, as the organ of Truth, shall exhibit to public view the political vices of public characters, the vanity of false Patriots, mar the devices of hypocritical office-hunters, detect falsehood, and diffuse pure REPUBLICAN Principles consonant to and consistent with the nature and genius of Americans and their Government.

Under the influence and conduct of such principles he hopes for the extended patronage of the Public, which will enable him to improve the plan of his Paper, and enlarge the sphere of its usefulness.

With that view, subscription Papers are placed in the hands of a number of Gentlemen in different parts, whose kind services, the Editor solicits, in procuring subscribers.

A letter from Cape-François, dated Oct. 30th, received by yesterday's mail, says, "We have been embargoed here 3 weeks; the town has been in great confusion since our arrival; the blacks have taken Port Dauphin and Port Depaix; the white inhabitants have fled to the Cape."

The news which we published yesterday, relative to the evacuation of St. Domingo, by the French troops, is in some measure confirmed by an arrival at the eastward, and one at the southward. The Boston Gazette of Monday says, "Intelligence of a very distressing nature, was received in town last evening, from Cape-François; it states, that the blacks had gained possession of all the military posts in the country, and completely environed the town; that the inhabitants were in the greatest consternation: that an embargo had taken place on all the vessels in the harbour."

Captain Mariner, who arrived at New-York on the 29th of Nov. from Jamaica, informs, that just before he sailed, a French frigate arrived there from the Cape, dispatched by Gen. Leclerc, for the purpose of soliciting of the Governor of Jamaica, an asylum for his lady and suite, during the troubles in St. Domingo—intimating that the blacks had become so formidable, that it was unsafe for the whites to remain any longer on the island. It was also stated, that in a late general engagement between the French troops and the blacks, the latter were victorious.

Extract of a letter, dated Port Republican, 1st of November.

"Death and destruction threaten us even within those fortified walls; in short every town, village, &c. from the Cape to this place, has become the prey of the brigands and the flames—we maintain, yet, a few posts at MIREBALAIS, GRAND BOIS and CUE DE SAC; but from all appearances they will soon be wrested from us, and France will have nothing left in this devoted island but the CAPE, PORT REPUBLICAN and the MOLE, at the South, hitherto so quiet, exhibits already the dreadful symptoms of the approaching revolution."

A Barbadoes paper, of the 30th October, says—"We understand that so great a mor-

tality prevails among the French troops at Martinique, that they have abandoned Fort Royal, or Fort de France, where near 500 men and 40 officers had died; and that the contagion had followed them to Fort Desaix (late Fort Bourbon)—they are about to shut that garrison up also, and remove to Grand Morne.—The town of St. Pierre's, however, said to be healthy.

"It seems that they are determined at Martinique to prohibit all commercial intercourse with the British colonies; for we understand that all vessels arriving there from any of our islands, are closely watched, and those leaving it strictly examined, and every article seized that comes under a mercantile description. The Jaric, from hence to that island, has been detained, & a guard put on board, for having flour in. The Americans are prohibited importing every species of produce but rice and fish, the latter of which pays a duty of one dollar per cwt."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability to a merchant of Philadelphia, dated St. Thomas, 30th October, 1802.

"I arrived here on the 27th from Tortola, at which place I made it my business to obtain the current prices of American produce, &c.—they have made that place a free port for every nation except the Americans, who pay the same as before; we can go in and out under Danish or any other colours, except American, and need not go to the custom-house, where the Americans are compelled to pay ten joes for entry and clearance."

Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated November 3.

"Since my last, the Governor has refused to clear out any vessels for the coast of Africa, in consequence of an exclusive privilege granted to the Marquis Colonillo, of Spain, to import 6000 negroes into this island, in foreign vessels. This privilege will commence to operate from and after the last day of December next—and will disarrange the plans of a great number of Americans, as well as English merchants, who had laid out their accounts to make fortunes here in that trade. The number of negroes required for this island, is beyond any calculation yet made, as the number already imported since peace, exceeds, as I am informed, upwards of twelve thousand.

"The Consulate have drawn up a strong and spirited remonstrance, against this privilege, and sent it forward to the king—and are supported by planters, and all parties. Since the promulgation of the licence or order, negroes have risen in price from 20 to 30 dollars per head; and look up towards the close of the year: notwithstanding the heads of departments, say, that they shall, after the last day of December, continue to admit vessels with negroes until they hear from the king, in answer to their memorial or remonstrance—but they cannot be depended upon.

"There are but few Americans here now—but as flour and lumber are now admitted in Spanish vessels from the United States, and horses in American vessels; I do suppose that there will be a great many in here, in course of the winter; as the government does not as was supposed, and as the Spanish merchants wished, hunt the strangers down, and turn them out of the country.

"The Marquis is yet here, and as the winter is coming on fast, will, I believe, take passage in the ship Narcisso, which will sail in a few days for Philadelphia.

"On Friday last arrived at this port, a French Commissary, from the Cape, accompanied by his family and secretary. He wants money, and I do suppose has some commercial plans in view, as he leaves his family here, until his return from New-Orleans, where he goes in a few weeks on some business for his government—and more than probable, is charged with some arrangements to be made in that Province, previous to its being given up to his nation—it being now reduced to a certainty, that the order from his Catholic Majesty to that effect, has been received here by the Captain-General of that Province, and of the Floridas. It is to be given up to the French in the same state as it was received from them by the Spaniards.

"I have lately wrote to the Secretary of State, informing him of the permission granted for flour and lumber, and also of the arrival of the Commissary here, and when I learn the object of his mission, shall inform him immediately, as I really believe that one half of our country do not believe that New-Orleans will be given up by the Spaniards.

"It is also said, that two Commissioners will arrive soon, to take charge of the country, with 10,000 troops.

"Several vessels have lately been captured on the coast and brought into this port for smuggling, or on suspicion, having been found in the harbours to windward, and, as the Spaniards say, with orders to land their cargoes off the little harbours.

"Freights are now done to Spain at less than four dollars, and to the United States at one dollar per box, and vessels will not

bring any price, although there are a great many here for sale, and the best ships that ever entered the port, or were ever built in the United States."

From another letter, dated Nov. 8.

"The packet arrived from Spain on Saturday night, and brings a confirmation of what I wrote you respecting New-Orleans; it also brings the answer of his majesty to the memorial of the Consulado, respecting the admission of lumber from the U. States in American vessels, and to carry away in return therefor, rum and molasses: His majesty has refused to grant their request as to American vessels, but has granted it as to Spanish; therefore, Spanish vessels can now go from hence to the U. States, and carry rum, molasses, and it is said brown sugar, and bring from thence lumber or horses. However, this may lead to something else."

By the arrival of the Liverpool packet at New-York, European accounts as late as the 5th of October are received. It appears that the complexion of affairs in Switzerland has taken a very unexpected turn.—They have got possession of Berne, and forced the Helvetic government to capitulate. The insurgents behave with the greatest good conduct. From the general sentiments throughout Switzerland in favour of the insurrection, it is obvious that there is no force at present here fit to oppose them.

Private letters from Paris mention, that at Rennes, an important Jacobin conspiracy has been discovered by Mounier, the lately appointed prefect of that place. The garrison of Rennes, about 6000 men, with their commander Gen. S—, are charged with having strongly imbibed the same dispositions, as well as the civil authorities. The prefect, after much difficulty, suppressed the conspiracy, the general was arrested and conducted to the temple; and the garrison dispersed, and part of it sent to the colonies.

The plan of indemnities continues on the continent, to be the principal object of attention. The emperor of Germany perseveres in his determined opposition to the proposed scheme of Russia and France. The French government has published a violent philippic against the emperor, for his attempts to erase Bavaria from the list of States. The first consul takes great credit to himself for his generosity, in forgetting the conduct of Bavaria towards France, and for his justice in settling the indemnities upon an equitable basis. The manifesto breathes the language of one who knows that he cannot be disobeyed.

DIED

Very suddenly on Tuesday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, of an inflammation in the throat, JOHN BURKE, Esquire, Deputy Collector of this Port. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, his remains were attended to the church-yard by the members of St. John's and St. Tammany's Lodges, in procession, a number of transient gentlemen, and a numerous assemblage of the inhabitants.

On Tuesday night, Capt. SAMUEL DUNWELL, of the brig Iris.

On the 14th ult. in Bladen county, Mr. PATTICREW MOORE, æ. 55.

Port of Wilmington.

Table with columns for Date, Ship Name, Origin, and Status. Includes entries for December 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

United States of America, Cape-Fear District.

District Court, Dec. term, 1802.

UPON the petition of JOHN BARCLAY, of the Town of Wilmington, Bankrupt, praying that he might receive a certificate of discharge—Ordered, that unless the creditors of said John Barclay or some of them, show to the Judge of said Court, on the 5th day of January next, sufficient cause to the contrary—that a certificate of discharge, will then be granted to said Bankrupt, pursuant to an act of Congress, in that case made and provided.

Tell. CARLETON WALKER, Clk. December 16.

AARON LAZARUS

Has just IMPORTED, and is now OPENING a handsome

Assortment of Goods,

Suitable for the season,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE Dutch and English Broad Cloths and Kersemeres; knap'd Coatings; common and elastic Cloths; Velveteens, Blankets and Flannels; Turkeydown, and silk velvet Vellcoating; a great variety of Chintz and Calicoes of the most fashionable patterns; superb Chintz and common Furnitures; English and India Luteerings; striped and plain Sattins; elegant silk Shawls; cotton, turkey-down and camels hair do. cotton and silk Trimmings; Laces, Veiling, collar Velvet, and velvet Binding; coloured and plain cambricks, Mullin, Jaconet, Musinet, & book do. a complete assortment of cotton, silk & woollen Hosiery; Stuffs; pulicat Handkerchiefs; fine and coarse Irish Linens of a superior manufacture; white and brown Flatillas; fine and coarse Bedtickings; Humbugs; Dowls, Diaper, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate, which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Wilmington, Dec. 16.

Imported in the ship Polly, Jacob V. D.

Stout, master, from Jamaica.

50 Puncheons 4th proof Rum, which will be sold low for cash, or produce. Also, a few Tierces of Coffee of the first quality. Apply at the store of HOWARD & TILLINGHAST. December 16.

WINES, Raisins, (Box & Cask); Almonds; soft and hard shelled; Prunes and Currants, just received and for sale by D. SMITH. December 16.—3w.

Marshal's Sales.

On the first day of January, 1803, will be sold under the Court-House, between the hours of eleven and twelve,

FOUR Hogheads of West-India Rum, one Cask of Sherry Wine, and one Chest of Tea, condemned in the Federal Court at December term, 1802.

L. A. DORSEY, D. M.; Wilmington, N. C. 16th Dec. 1802.

FOR SALE by

Joshua Potts.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 16, 1802.

- TOBACCO, SUGAR, FLOUR, COFFEE, CORN, PEACH BRANDY, SAWED LUMBER, APPLE BRANDY, COTTON, N. RUM, W. I. RUM, CORDAGE, BUTTER, LAMP BLACK, BEEF, BREAD WAX, PORK.

A Cotton Machine,

of 17 Saws,

Of particular construction, well recommended.

One handsome Yawl with sails complete. Two new Moses Boats.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the creditors of Browne & Halley, is requested by the subscriber, at Mrs. Howard's, on the 30th inst, at ten o'clock in the forenoon—when a full statement of that concern will be laid before them, and their approbation required, respecting the appropriation of the funds in the hands of the Trustees.

A. T. BROWNE. Wilmington, Dec. 16.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns thanks to the public in general, but particularly to those friends who have stepped forward and afforded such liberal encouragement, since his commencing the Vendue and Commission Business—He now solicits a continuance of their confidence, and as he is about to form some new arrangements, requests all those who may have open accounts with him, to come forward before the first day of January, in order that they may be adjusted. JACOB LEVY. Wilmington, Dec. 16.

TO BE HIRED,

A Mulatto Woman named LUCY, capable of being either a cook, house servant or seamstress. Apply to MARY SAMPSON: December 16—1w.