

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6.

Captain Perrin, of the ship Richard, informs, that on the 29th of November, in lat. 36, 50, long. 65, saw a vessel to the S. W. which appeared to be in extreme distress; with a laudable humanity he gave orders to bear down for her, and on nearer approach, found it to be a wreck.—The yawl was immediately launched, although it then blew a stiff breeze; and fortunately returned to the ship with the mate and six of the crew of the brig Brutus, of Rochester, bound to the West-Indies. The account given by the survivors of the melancholy accident, is as follows:—On the 5th of November, towards night, a very heavy squall of wind came on, which upset the brig, at a time when almost all hands were below. The captain, an old man, & a boy, were in the cabin at that period—the former of whom was unfortunately drowned: the two latter escaped by clinging to windward, and were taken out through the scuttle the next day by the surviving part of the crew, who had cut away the foremast, and caused the vessel to right, although completely water logged. They contrived to build a sheltering hut on her main deck, and by breaking thro' a bulk head, got at the provisions. For the 24 days they lived on raw meat and meal; and when brought on board had nothing on but trousers and shirts; they had experienced very bad weather, the sea frequently breaking over them, and adding to their distress. During the period of 24 days they saw eight vessels in sight, none of whom appeared to take the least notice of the wreck, although one of them (a brig was in sight the whole day.) Not such was the conduct of captain Perrin. When the yawl arrived on board, after its perilous undertaking, he received the distressed tars, with every kindness, and rendered their situation as comfortable as was in his power. The captain of the Brutus (who unfortunately was drowned) Ala Price. The survivors are Mr. Shubal Norton, mate; Andrew Southart, George Barlow, Seth Barlow, Nathaniel Snow, Alvin Phelps (a negro) and Christian Conekle (a boy.)

American produce was not much in demand in London. Cotton, however, we understand, had experienced a small rise, and was likely to increase in value.

It will appear by the accounts under our London head, which are confirmed by the Gentlemen lately arrived, that Gen. Andreossi had not arrived from France; nor had Lord Whitworth departed from England. The aspect of European affairs are still gloomy. The interference of Buonaparte in the interior concerns of Switzerland, has roused the jealousy of Great-Britain, and most likely of the German powers. What the result may be, it is almost impossible to conjecture. Whether Switzerland will be able to recover, and then to maintain her former liberty, is still in the womb of time. This, however, is certain, that the Continental powers will not be subjugated, and totally dependent on France, without a struggle.

LONDON, October 24.

Our Hague Correspondent assures us that a change, a la Francaise, is meditated in the Batavian Government, but the exact plan has not yet been made public.

The politicians of the Continent are occupied in speculations respecting the proceedings of the Court of Vienna, Paris, &c. on the subject of the indemnities.—The head of the house of Austria continues to speak in a rather firm language, and to exhibit a confident military front.

It is rumoured, in accounts from Constantinople, that the English General Stewart has altogether failed in his mediation in favour of the Beys of Egypt, and that the French have again acquired such an ascendancy at the Porte, as flatters them with the hope of regaining possession of Egypt by negotiation.—We believe these reports have no foundation in truth.

The observations respecting the advantages which are likely to arise to France from the free enjoyment of the navigation of the Black Sea, are the production of Mr. Malceufsky, an expatriated Pole, who stands very high in the confidence of Buonaparte; & it is thought his speculations have been published with the sanction of the French Government.

The French anticipate an easy conquest of Switzerland, or ready submission, but they may be mistaken. The spirit of resistance against French Government has spread throughout the country, and great numbers will be found to join in resisting oppression. The Swiss have now an inconsiderable number of troops inured to action, and animated by the noblest spirit. The peasantry, exasperated by the exactions, the violence and disorder to which they have been exposed for the last four years, will rise in a mass to reinforce the army. It does not appear that they are destitute of leaders of capacity, and we have no doubt they will get plenty of skilful Officers. All ranks are united. The menaces of the Court of St. Cloud will animate their courage, because it will shew them that they have to choose between honourable freedom or the basest dependence. They have every motive to induce them to

sacrifice all. They know the practical misery, as well as the disgraceful yoke that would be imposed upon them. Even if unfortunate, what can they expect worse than the domination which abject submission would bring. They do not abandon the least advantage while they count the danger of the most desperate resistance. In such a case, Despair is a Counsellor that may be listened to. Worse than French vessels the Swiss cannot be; and truly may the gallant combatants in this sacred war exclaim, "Denique ause, aut libertas sequetur! aut victi iidem crimis!"

October 16.

Yesterday morning were ceived the Paris Journals to the 13th inst. Their contents, as far as they relate to the proceedings in Switzerland, are of considerable importance, the affairs of that Country, to all appearance, being now brought to a crisis. According to accounts from Lausanne the Patriots, after entering the Pays-de-Vaud, succeeded in defeating the main body of the army of the Government; on the 4th inst. advanced as far as Yverden, and on the same day took possession of Moudon, within a few miles of Lausanne. These successes of the Patriots struck such terror into the Government, that they were on the point of flying to Geneva, when Citizen Rapp, Aid-de-Camp to Buonaparte, arrived with the declaration of the Chief Consul, which was received with "warm gratitude," and on being communicated to Bachmann, the General of the Patriotic Army, he consented to suspend hostilities until he received further orders from Berne. On the following day Citizen Rapp proceeded to Berne, and delivered the Consul's Proclamation to the Commander in that City. They received the Aid-de-camp with civility, but declined giving any answer to the declaration until the decision of the Diet of Schwitz should be known. Deputies were immediately sent off to that place, to learn the determination of the Diet, and Mr. Rapp consented to wait their return to Berne. In the meantime, the truce continued, and the zeal of the patriotic troops appear to have considerably relaxed, in consequence of the active interference of France. Should they attempt any resistance to the imperious mandate, an army of 40,000 French, under the orders of Gen. Ney, will immediately enter the Swiss territory: and as this force will be supported by 40,000 more, if necessary, we see no chance of the exertions of the Patriots being crowned with the success they deserve. The French writers express a conviction that the Proclamation of the Consul will procure the submission of the Insurgent Generals, and cause an immediate termination of hostilities. This, under the present circumstances, will probably prove to be the case. Any resistance, on their part, to so overwhelming a force, would indeed prove hopeless; and if not immediately, they must ultimately submit to the will of the Dictator. It is supposed by some, that should they determine to oppose the interferences of France, they will not be left to maintain alone so unequal a contest, but united as the interests of France, Russia, and Prussia are at present, we doubt much whether the Emperor of Germany will deem it prudent to aid the noble spirit of the Helvetians, in opposition to the first of those powers—and it must be within the recollection of our readers, that in the debates which took place last year in the British House of Commons upon the subject of the Preliminary Treaty of Peace, our Ministers gave the country to understand that the principle of interfering in Continental disputes was entirely to be abandoned by this country. Whether these circumstances that have recently occurred, may have induced them to act differently from the tenour of that declaration, we cannot pretend to say; but it is reported that the result of the Council held on Saturday last, was of so much importance as to occasion dispatches to be sent off to several of the Courts upon the Continent. We believe however that the deliberations alluded to had no reference to the affairs of Switzerland. The case of Malta, the independence of which the Emperor of Russia has declined to guarantee, is that which we understand, at present much occupies the attention of his Majesty's ministers. The messengers who have been dispatched within these few days are probably destined, not for Vienna, (where assistance to the Swiss patriots could alone be expected) but for Peter-

burgh and Berlin; the guarantee of Russia and Prussia, with respect to Malta, being still looked to by the British ministry as a preliminary measure of necessity to the final evacuation of that island by our troops. Besides we hardly think that Ministers have any inclination to interfere in a business that might lead to a general renewal of hostilities, the more especially as, to all appearance, they would receive but little encouragement in the enterprize from the prevailing spirit of the people, whose indifference towards the concerns of foreign nations, cannot be better exemplified than in the total failure of the proposed subscription in aid of the counter-revolutionary Swiss. However the people of England may regret the fate of those patriots, they are nevertheless sensible, that France, in supporting the Government of Helvetia, will obtain little more than she was before possessed of, with respect to that country. For years past has the influence of France effectually predominated in Switzerland; and the difference between actual and virtual possession is of so light a shade, that the people of England, great as their sympathy may be, would reluctantly engage in a dispute, where their interferences might produce so much evil to themselves, without affording any effectual aid to the objects of their support. The general peace of Europe, it is therefore probable, will remain undisturbed.

The Extraordinary Deputation of the Empire held its 11th sitting on the 30th of last month; but nothing decisive has yet taken place upon the subject of the indemnities. The French funds are 55.70c.

NORFOLK, Nov. 25.

SPANISH DEPREDATIONS.

The committee appointed in August last, by those in this town and its vicinity, who have suffered by seizure, detention or depredation of their property committed by Spaniards, have lately received a letter from the secretary of state—in which he recommends in the following words, an accurate representation of each case to be prepared in duplicate; one to be sent to Mr. Pinckney, our minister at Madrid; the other to the office of state, viz.—To enable him (Mr. Pinckney) to proceed with greater precision and effect, in his discussions and reclamations, it is recommended that the several cases be so discriminated by their circumstances, as to show how far they rest on general regulations or special licences from competent authorities; how far on licences reasonably presumed to be competent though in strictness not so; how far on sudden and ensnaring repeals of general regulations or discontinuances of special indulgences; how far on the calculation from existing circumstances, that the ordinary colonial policy of Spain, would be relaxed; and how far on fraudulent proceedings of Spanish subjects. As in this last case the claimants may be required to shew that satisfaction has been sought in vain from the regular tribunal of the place, it will be prudent for them to be prepared to meet such a preliminary. This recommendation from the secretary of the state, has a particular reference to cases of seizure and detention, in the Spanish colonies; but as clear and accurate statements of all cases of reclamations for injuries sustained in those colonies, are necessary, to enable our minister to obtain just indemnity thereof, the committee inform those persons in the New-England States, who have claims for injuries of any kind done in the Spanish colonies to their property, that if they will prepare and forward representations thereof to them, directed to Thomas Burley, in Boston, post paid, they will be attended to, and carefully sent to Mr. Pinckney, and to the secretary of state. As our minister at Madrid has already been fully instructed by the secretary of state, to pursue the claims referred to, and may soon enter upon the discussion of preliminary points, it is important that the claimants prepare and send forward their respective representations with all expedition.

[The printers of newspapers in commercial towns are requested to publish the above.]

NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES having rendered it necessary for the subscriber to close his accounts in as short a time as practicable, he again notices all those to whom he is indebted to bring forward their accounts properly adjusted for payment; and all persons indebted to him to make settlement on or before the first day of January next.

Those who cannot make payment by that time, it is expected will come forward and give their notes, or confels judgment, bearing interest from the date.

JOHN KELLY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25.

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 Kerfimeres; knap'd Coatings; common and elastic Cloths; Velveteens; Blankets and Flannels; Turkeydown, and silk velvet Vestcoating; a great variety of Chintz and Calicoes of the most fashionable patterns; superb Chintz and common Furnitures; English and India Lutestrings; striped and plain Satins; elegant silk Shawls; cotton, turkey-down and camels hair do. cotton and silk Trimmings; Laces, Veiling, collar Velvets, and velvet Binding; coloured and plain cambricks, Mullin, Jaconet, Muslinet, & book do. a complete assortment of cotton, silk & woolen Hosiery; Stuffs; pulicat Handkerchiefs; fine and coarse Irish Linens of a superior manufacture; white and brown Plattias; fine and coarse Bedticking; 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); Apples,monds, 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 FREIGHT,

To any Port in the WEST-INDIES or AMERICA,

The Schooner MARY, ROBERT CRAIG, Master, Now lying at the Market wharf.

For further particulars enquire of the master on board, or of Mr. John Henry, in Front-street. December 9.

WANTED

A White Journeyman Cooper, who has been regularly brought up to the trade and understands carrying it on. He will meet with encouragement and constant employ by applying to

JOHN MARTIN,

Who has for sale a quantity of puncheons, pipes, rum and pork barrels, and all sizes of rum kegs, &c. of the best make & cheaper than any in town. December 2.

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 woman about 35 years of age, her dress cannot be described as she took with her a variety of clothes—the 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 forewarned from harbouring, employing, or carrying her away, under the severest penalty of the law. MARY MEEK, Wilmington, Dec. 2.—1f.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber again offer for sale his valuable plantation on H. Shelter. For the convenience of purchasers, the rich lands shall be so divided to make two capital settlements.—Terms will be moderate. One half of purchase money will be required to be paid down, the residue in twelve & eighteen months.

M. SAMPSON

November 25.