

is fixed in one part, and will be through the whole within a short time. The country to which their title had been extinguished before the revolution, is sufficient to receive a very respectable population, which congress will probably see the expediency of encouraging, so soon as the limits shall be declared. We are to view this position as an out-post of the United States, surrounded by strong neighbours, and distant from its support. And how that monopoly, which prevents population, should here be guarded against, and actual habitation made a condition of the continuance of title, will be for your consideration.—A prompt settlement too of all existing rights and claims within this territory, presents itself as a preliminary operation.

In that part of the Indiana territory which includes Vincennes, the lines settled with the neighbouring tribes fix the extinction of their title at a breadth of twenty-four leagues from east to west, and about the same length parallel with and including the Wabash. They have also ceded a tract of four miles square, including the salt-spring near the mouth of that river.

In the department of finance it is with pleasure I inform you that the receipts of external duties, for the last twelve months, have exceeded those of any former year, and that the ratio of increase has been also greater than usual. This has enabled us to answer all the regular exigencies of government, to pay from the treasury, within one year, upwards of eight millions of dollars, principal and interest, of the public debt, exclusive of upwards of one million paid by the sale of bank stock, and making in the whole a reduction of nearly five millions and an half of principal, and to have now in the treasury four millions and an half of dollars, which are in a course of application to the further discharge of debt, and current demands. Experience too, so far, authorizes us to believe, if no extraordinary event supervenes, and the expenses which will be actually incurred shall not be greater than were contemplated by congress at their last session, that we shall not be disappointed in the expectations then formed.—But nevertheless, as the effect of peace on the amount of duties is not yet fully ascertained, it is the more necessary to practice every useful economy, and to incur no expence which may be avoided without prejudice.

The collection of the internal taxes having been completed in some of the states, the officers employed in it are of course out of commission. In others they will be so shortly. But in a few, where the arrangements for the direct tax had been retarded, it will still be some time before the system is closed. It has not yet been thought necessary to employ the agent authorised by an act of the last session, for transacting business in Europe relative to debts and loans. Nor have we used the power, conferred by the same act, of prolonging the foreign debt by re-loans, and of redeeming instead thereof, an equal sum of the domestic debt. Should however the difficulties of remittance on so large a scale, render it necessary at any time, the power shall be executed and the money thus unemployed abroad shall in conformity with that law, be faithfully applied here in an equivalent extinction of domestic debt. When effects so salutary result from the plan you have already sanctioned, when merely by avoiding false objects of expence, we are able, without a direct tax, without internal taxes, and without borrowing, to make large and effectual payments towards the discharge of our public debt, and the emancipation of our posterity from that mortal canker, it is an encouragement, fellow-citizens, of the highest order, to proceed as we have begun in substituting economy for taxation, and in pursuing what is useful for a nation placed as we are, rather than what is practised by others under different circumstances. And whensoever we are destined to meet events which shall call forth all the energies of our countrymen, we have the firmest reliance on those energies, and the comfort of leaving for calls like these, the extraordinary resources of loans and internal taxes. In the mean time, by payments of the principal of our debt, we are liberating annually, portions of the external taxes, and forming from them a growing fund, still further to lessen the necessity of recurring to extraordinary resources.

The usual accounts of receipts and expenditures for the last year, with an estimate of the expenses of the ensuing one, will be laid before you by the secretary of the treasury.

No change being deemed necessary in our military establishment, an estimate of its expences for the ensuing year, on its present footing, as also of the sums to be employed in fortifications, and other objects within that department, has been prepared by the secretary at war, and will make a part of the general estimate, which will be presented you.

Considering that our regular troops are employed for local purposes, and that the militia is our general reliance for great and

sudden emergencies, you will doubtless think this institution worthy of a review, and give it those improvements of which you find it susceptible.

Estimates for the naval department, prepared by the secretary of the navy for another year, will in like manner be communicated with the general estimate. A small force in the Mediterranean will still be necessary to restrain the Tripoline cruizers; and the uncertain tenure of peace with some other of the Barbary powers, may eventually require that force to be augmented.—The necessity of procuring some smaller vessels for that service, will raise the estimate; but the difference in their maintenance will soon make it a measure of economy.

Presuming it will be deemed expedient to expend annually a convenient sum towards providing the naval defence which our situation may require, I cannot but recommend that the first appropriations for that purpose, may go to the saving what we already possess. No cares, no attentions, can preserve vessels from rapid decay, which lie in water and exposed to the sun. These decays require great and constant repairs, and will consume, if continued, a great portion of the monies destined to naval purposes. To avoid the waste of our resources, it is proposed to add to our navy-yard here a dock within which our present vessels may be laid up dry, and under cover from the sun. Under these circumstances experience proves that works of wood will remain scarcely at all affected by time. The great abundance of running water which this situation possesses, at heights far above the level of the tide, if employed as is practised for lock navigation, furnishes the means for raising and laying up our vessels, in a dry and sheltered bed. And should the measure be found useful here, similar depositories for laying up, as well as for building and repairing vessels, may hereafter be undertaken at other navy-yards, offering the same means. The plans and estimates of the works, prepared by a person of skill and experience, will be presented to you, without delay, and from these it will be seen that scarcely more than has been the cost of one vessel is necessary to save the whole, and that the annual sum to be employed towards its completion may be adapted to the views of the legislature as to naval expenditure.

To cultivate peace and maintain commerce and navigation in all their lawful enterprises; to foster our fisheries as nurseries of navigation, and for the nurture of man, and protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances; to preserve the faith of the nation by an exact discharge of its debts and contracts, expend the public money with the same care and economy we would practise with our own, and impose on our citizens no unnecessary burthens; to keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the federal union, as the only rock of safety; these, fellow-citizens, are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings. By continuing to make this our rule of action, we shall endeavor to our countrymen the true principles of their constitution, and promote an union of sentiment and of action, equally auspicious to their happiness and safety. On my part you may count on a cordial concurrence in every measure for the public good; and on all the information I possess which may enable you to discharge to advantage the high functions with which you are invested by your country.

TH: JEFFERSON.
December 15, 1802

FOR SALE by Joshua Potts.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 30, 1802.
TOBACCO, COFFEE,
FLOUR, PEACH BRANDY,
SAWED LUMBER, APPLE BRANDY,
COTTON, LAMP BLACK,
CORDER, LARD,
BUTTER, TALLOW,
PORK.

A Cotton Machine,

of 17 Saws,
Of particular construction, well recommended,
Two new Mole Boats.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Fontaine and Tarbe, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All persons who have demands on the said concern, as well as against F. Fontaine & Co. are requested to exhibit them for settlement without delay; and those indebted to either firm, are solicited to make immediate payment.

F. FONTAINE,
P. A. TARBE.
Wilmington, Nov. 11, 1802.

WILMINGTON, DECEMBER 30, 1802.

We are authorized to give Notice, that the General Muster of the New-Hanover Regiment, is to take place in said town TO-MORROW.

By the arrivals from Barbadoes we have not received any news to justify the reports which have been in circulation these several days past, of the actual renewal of hostilities between France and Great-Britain, said to have been received at that place by a frigate from London. Capt. Childs of the schooner Hannah and Betsey, who left Barbadoes so late as the 12th instant, informs, that previous to his sailing, a mail was received there by a dispatch frigate direct from England; but no part of its contents had transpired: great preparations were, however, immediately commenced to put the island in a state of defence; and it was conjectured that a renewal of hostilities was on the eye of taking place between those powers.

The term of service for which Colonel Monroe, of Virginia, was elected, having expired, and he being by the constitution ineligible to a re-election, Col. John Page, of Rosewell, an old and tried patriot of '76, was unanimously elected by the legislature to that dignified station, on the 11th inst.

The Legislature of New-Jersey has risen *sine die*, without having made a choice of any other officers than those already published.

Port of Wilmington.

ENTERED

- Dec. 23, Brig Venus, Crocker, New-York. Sch'r Hannah, Lincoln, Boston.
- 24, Ship Charlotte, Griffing, Charleston. Sch'r. Clarissa, Prentis, Jamaica. Sally, Proctor, St. Croix—cargo, sugar, rum and coffee—to Jocelin, Gautier & Co.
- Sloop Kennebec, Coloure, Barbadoes; cargo, rum and sugar, to J. G. & Co.
- 27, Brig Minerva, Johnston, Charleston. Sch'r Sally, Russell, Point Petre—cargo, molasses, to Howard & Tillinghast.
- Sch'r. Betsey, Smith, Jamaica—cargo, rum, to H. & T.
- Brig White Oak, Peterson, Barbadoes
- 28, Sch'r. Deborah, Baxter, Boston.
- Diligent, Fieron, Havannah—cargo, sugar & molasses, to H. & M.
- Sch'r. Hannah and Betsey, Childs, Barbadoes—cargo, rum and molasses, to C. and P. Pelham.
- Sch'r. Hope, Russell, Barbadoes—cargo, rum, to J. G. & Co.
- 29, Sloop Nancy, Dudley, Newport.

CLEARED

- 23, Brig Phoebe, Bell, New-York.
- 24, Sch'r Ceres, West, Charleston.
- Sloop Blue Bird, Millet, St. Croix.

Wholesale Prices Current,

At Wilmington—December 30

Bacon 20 cents per lb. Beef 7 1/2 to 8 doll. per bbl. Bees Wax 25 cents per lb. Bread, pilot, per cwt. 4 1/2 to 5 dollars. Do. ship, 2 dollars. Butter per lb. 14 to 16 cents. Candies per lb. 20 cents. Cheese, Amer. per lb. 12 1/2 to 14 cts. Coffee 18 cents. Cordage per cwt. 10 to 12 doll. Corn per bushel 50 cts. Corn meal 66 2/3. Cotton per lb. 17 to 18 cts. Deer skins 18. Flax seed per cask of 7 bushels 12 doll. Gin per gallon, 1 to 1 1/3 dollar. Hams, veal, each, 23 1/3 to 50 cents. Hogs lard per lb. 12 1/2 cents. Iron per ton, 110 to 120 dollars—short thousand. Lumber, boards, plank and scantling, per M. f. 12 to 14 doll. Range timber per ton 1 1/2 to 2 doll. Shingles per 1000 2 doll. Slaves w. o. hhd. 20 to 22 doll. Heading do. 25. Slaves w. o. barrel, 10 to 12. Do. r. o. hhd. 12 doll. Molasses per gallon, 40 cents. Naval stores. Tar per bbl. 175 cents. Pitch, none in market. Turpentine, per bbl. 2 1/2 doll. Rosin, 3. Spirits Turp. per gallon, 50 to 60 cents. Pea, black eye, none in market. Pork per bbl. 12 to 14 doll. Ditto, fresh, per cwt. 4 1/2. Rum, Jamaica 4th proof, per gallon, 110 cents. Windward, 1. 3d proof, 85 cts. Ditto, 2d p. 75 cts. Amer. 1st proof, 50 cts. Rice, p. cwt. 4 doll. 75 cts. Salt, per bush. Turk's lile. &c. 80 cents; Liverpool, 70. Sugar per cwt. Mulcovado, 8 to 12 dollars; Hav. brown, 8 to 10; Ditto white, none at market. Lard, per lb. 25 cents. Tallow, per lb. 12 1/2 cents. Tobacco, per cwt. 4 to 4 1/2 dollars.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 1st inst. two negro men, JAMES & EPHRAIM, the property of James Keddie. Whoever will take up the said fellows and deliver them to me in Wilmington, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars.

Masters of vessels and all other persons are hereby forbid harbouring, concealing or carrying him away at their peril.

THOMAS HUNTER.
November 11.

For freight or charter,
To any Port in the United States or the West-Indies.



The SHOOP
NANCY,
57 tons burthen,
Silas G. Huddy,
master—She is completely found for sea, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. Apply to the master on board at Pott's wharf.
December 30th—3w.

FOR BOSTON,



The SCHOONER
SALLY,
Joseph Ruffel, Master,
will sail in a few days—
For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or at the store of
HOWARD & TILLINGHAST,
December 30.

100 Bags Coffee,
17 Puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
12 Casks Claret Wine,
7 Hogheads Molasses,
10,000 wt. Cordage assorted.
Cash or produce will be received in payment.
HOWARD & TILLINGHAST,
December 30.

Just imported,

And to be sold at reasonable prices for Cash or Produce.

BARBADOES, MONTE- } RUM.
rat, and St. Croix }
Sugar in hds. and barrels,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Surinam Molasses,
Russia Iron, by the ton or cwt.
N. E. Rum, &c.
JOCELIN, GAUTIER, & Co.
December 30.

THE subscriber will dispose of the remaining part of his Goods, on reasonable terms, and receive Deer skins in payment, for which a liberal price will be allowed, so that they are delivered in Wilmington some time in the month of February next.
JAMES WALKER.
December 30.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Thursday the 3d day of February next, under the Court House, for prompt payment.

THAT valuable Lot of Ground on the south side of Market street, between Dudley & Dorsey's Store and Capt. Hopkins' dwelling house.
HINTON JAMES.
Wilmington, Dec. 30th.

Lands in Duplin for Sale,

On a credit of 10 or 12 months. Bonds with security to be given. Viz.

- 62 Acres on Long Branch.
- 56 acres on the west side of the North-east river, above Wm. Burton's place.
- 320 acres near the mouth of a small branch running into Rockfish.
- 100 acres on Rockfish.
- 200 acres on Maxwell's Swamp.
- 100 acres on the long branch, a branch of Rockfish creek.
- 120 acres on the north side of Stump creek.

The above lands were advertised in this paper on the 12th of March.

Should any person wish to purchase at private sale, Samuel R. Jocelin, Esq. is authorized to treat for the same, as they will be sold at the next Duplin court under his directions.

J. BURGWIN.
Wilmington, Dec. 30th, 1802.

MASON & JUDSON,

From Connecticut,

INFORM the inhabitants of Wilmington and the public, that they have commenced the **SADDLERY BUSINESS**, in its various branches, opposite to Major John Walker's in Market street. They have on hand and will constantly keep an assortment of good Saddles, Bridles, Postmanteaus, and Trunks of various sizes and descriptions, which will be sold on moderate terms for cash.

A Journeyman who can be well recommended will meet with encouragement by applying as above.
Wilmington, Dec. 30th—3w.

Advertisements, &c. omitted for want of room, shall appear in our next.