

organization in this mob. They had leaders and privates; they moved in a body, that it is true that, in their course, they recruited a number of weak, but well meaning followers.

It is only changing the word guillotine to galleys, and the system of terror is reorganized; for the sound of the latter word strikes the most voluble Frenchman dumb. The arrest of two or three incendiary characters in this country, we remember, was loudly declaimed against, as an infringement on the rights of Englishmen. What would our lovers of freedom say to see four or five hundred in a week exposed and ignominiously punished? Yet this is the case in the Great and Free Republic.

It is a fact, that a respectable English gentleman in Paris, counted eight carts, containing from 20 to 30 persons each, who were going to the galleys. This is a proof not the revolution of either the principles or the politics of France has been for the worse; for the more real or supposed crimes under the excellent new regimen, than the proscribed and tyrannical old one.

Stocks this Day.

Bank Stock 180 1/2 | 4 per C. Conf. 83 1/2  
per C. Red 67 1/2 | Imp. 3 per C. Ann. 65 1/2  
3 do. conf. 68 1/2 67 3/4 | Omnium 93 1/4 to disc.

Our Dover letters state, that several of General Andreossi's Attendants arrived there yesterday. The general had not reached Calais when they left it, but he was hourly expected. M. Portalis, Secretary to the Embassy, arrived at Calais on Tuesday evening. Lord Whitworth had not left town this morning.

We this morning received the Moniteur of the 31st ult. It is entirely filled with a detail of the proceedings at Rasthau in the 16th sitting of the Deputation.

There is an article in the Moniteur, which is said to come from the first authority, stating that the differences between Great Britain and France respecting Malta, have been amicably adjusted, Austria and Prussia having undertaken to guarantee that Island.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Oct. 30.

It is reported here, that Austria and Prussia have accepted the guarantee of Malta, which so long has been a bone of fierce contention, at the request of Great Britain and France, and with the concurrence of all parties. The Grand Master Prince Ruspoli, proceeds immediately to take upon himself the command of the order. General Andreossi sets out tomorrow for England.

In my last, I informed you of the disgrace of M. Bourger, Buonaparte's private secretary, in consequence of his having engaged in Stock jobbing. To the intelligence I then sent, I have to add, that his name is to be erased from the list of Counsellors of State, by which he experiences an additional loss of 1000l. per annum. This is a measure highly creditable to the First Consul.

On Thursday, the 28th inst. a number of Polish Gentlemen, resident in Paris, gave a dinner to Kosciuszko, in celebration of his birthday, to which a large party of the friends of that general were invited. The entertainment was given at the Hameau Chantilly, and attended by upwards of 100 persons, among the most conspicuous of whom, we noticed Mr. LIVINGSTON, the American Minister, and Mr. DEKLEWITZ, the American Consul. General La Fayette, Senator Monge, Mr. Joel Barlow, Mr. Fulton, and Major Johnson, an English officer.

By a late decree of the Consuls, foreigners acquire the rights of Citizenship by a five years residence in France.

November 5.

Price of Stocks this day, at 1 o'clock.  
Three per cent. Conf. 63 3/4  
Ditto, for time, 68 1/2  
Omnium, 91 1/2 a disc.

General Andreossi, his secretary, Mr. Portalis, and suite, landed at Dover yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, and will reach town this evening.

Yesterday evening we received Paris Journals of the 11th November. The progress of the First Consul occupies much of the attention of the papers. He has visited the principal manufactories on the way to Rouen, where he was expected on the 30th.

Although the accounts from Switzerland are very vague, it appears that French troops have entered all the accessible parts of Switzerland; doubts remain how far the Diet of Schwitz has dissolved itself. We are inclined to think, that in relation to the objects for which it was formed, previous to the avowed aggression and actual invasion by the Consular troops, the Diet is dissolved. It would be in vain to continue assembled for the purpose of peaceably settling a government, when the country is seized by a foreign enemy. Legislation is for the moment abandoned; but there is reason to think that the Democratic Cantons are meditating resistance. They certainly have not submitted, as the Canton of Berne; they maintain a fallen dignity, and seem to yield to fate rather than crouch before tyranny. Upon this occasion we cannot but remind all governments of the important lesson which the present occurrences in Switzerland

award. In the smaller or democratic Cantons, where the whole people shared in political privileges, the ardour of patriotism, the hatred of a foreign yoke, are universal. In the aristocratic Cantons, the people, feeling less interest in their country and their independence, have with less reluctance submitted. They wished independence, but they had not the same energy of character and motive of interest to defend it. In the terrible day of invasion, let it be remembered, that a country can only be preserved by men who share its full protection, and a constitution upheld by those who are admitted to its political privileges.

The Senate, or French government at Berne, has issued a decree about sending Deputies to Paris. It requires all the Cantons to send deputies; and it is liberal so far as it authorises the communes, or smaller districts, to send deputies, at their own expence, to speak their particular sentiments.

Although the French troops have entered the open country, they have not attempted to enter the mountainous districts where they may be opposed. We are extremely anxious to know what are the real sentiments of the patriots of Schwitz, Uri, and Underwald. They might tell their country very dearly, but we tremble to think what might be the consequence to themselves of so unequal a struggle, if none of the great powers threw a disposition to render them effectual aid.

A morning paper, The True Britain, after giving the statement alluded to, of the differences between France and England respecting Switzerland being adjusted, says—"The absurdity of the circumstances sufficiently exposes the fallshood of the whole statement; but lest any credulous persons should suffer themselves to be misled by it, we beg leave, from the first authority to assure them, that it is wholly untrue. The object of the article is too obvious to need much explication. It is wholly a Stock jobbing trick, in which, probably, some desperate English adventurers are deeply concerned."

DOVER, Nov. 4.

Yesterday evening, about twenty minutes past five o'clock, the French Ambassador, General Andreossi, arrived at Quillaco's Hotel, Calais. The municipality went out in procession to meet him, and he was saluted with repeated discharges of cannon on his arrival at Calais, the military was turned out, and every honor paid him.

I have this moment quitted the Pierhead, after seeing General Andreossi, Monsieur Portalis, the Secretaries, and suite landed; they will set off for town tomorrow morning.

EDINBURG, November 6.

It was generally thought that the real business of Parliament, after choosing the Speaker, and swearing in the members, would be postponed; but as a circular letter was on Tuesday sent round to the members, from Mr. Addington, particularly requesting a full attendance at the opening of the session, on Tuesday evening, it is supposed that the respective houses will actually proceed to the dispatch of business with all practicable expedition.

The following is a copy of the circular letter above mentioned.

SIR, Downing Street, Nov. 2.  
AS upon the meeting of Parliament, which is fixed for the 16th of this month, the House of Commons will immediately proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and to the consideration of other matters of importance, I desire the liberty to acquaint you, that a full attendance is highly desirable at the opening of the session. I have the honor to be, &c.  
HENRY ADDINGTON.

The destination of the Imogene, which has sailed from Plymouth with the sealed orders taken from on board the Childers, obliged to put back by stress of weather, is said to be for the Cape of Good Hope.

Paris papers are received to the 31st ult. The last accounts from Switzerland state, that the French troops are actually marching in all directions into that distracted country; while the Diet continues its meetings, and exhorts the patriots not to lay down their arms until victory shall have crowned their efforts.

The deputation at Rasthau have not yet agreed to a conclusion upon the new plan of indemnities.

The French funds on the 29th, were 53 65.

A Dutch mail arrived yesterday. The Dutch government have proposed to the legislature to grant a pardon to all subaltern officers and privates, as well of the sea as of the land service, who have been guilty of desertion, and whose crime is not attended with any aggravated circumstances.

The government have also proposed, 1. A regulation, for dividing the departments into arrondissement; and, 2. Another, fixing the manner in which the votes shall be given; and also as to the sufficiency of the electors.

The two brigades of French troops in the pay of Holland are to be embarked for Louisiana the beginning of this month.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.

Capt. Wadbury, of the brig William Pitt, spoke on the first instant the sch'r.

Republican, out 14 days, the captain which assured him, that the Negroes had succeeded in taking Port Republican by storm, and had put all the white men, women, and children, in the place, to the sword. The American vessels in the harbor sailed in company with the Fame, under convoy of a French frigate.

Just as our paper was going to press, we received Greenock papers to the 23d ult. inclusive, by the ship Lydia, Treadwell. The affairs of Europe are constantly assuming a more warlike appearance. Every officer in England, on leave of absence, belonging to the corps at Malta and in Egypt, has been ordered to join his corps without delay. All the pickets at Falmouth were under sailing orders; and the greatest bustle and activity prevailed in the different ports.

WILMINGTON, JANUARY 6, 1803.

The Fayetteville Mail had not arrived when our Paper was put to press.

IMPORTANT.

Captain Anthony of the schooner Fair Play, who arrived on Sunday, 13 days from Gaudaloupe, informs that the Insurgents in that Island are entirely subdued; that tranquility, order, and regular government had taken place of Insurrection, & all those dreadful forebodings which have been realized to the unfortunate inhabitants of St. Domingo; that business was beginning to assume a lively attitude, and American produce in considerable demand. For these blessings, however, sacrifices shocking to humanity, have been made.—All the coloured people of whatever age or sex have been burnt, hung, shot, and transported, except about 100 who were in the woods; but in consequence of a proclamation, which was issued by the government, offering pardon with transportation, to those who would surrender, a considerable portion of that number had come in before captain A. sailed; and it was expected, in a few days there would not remain on the Island, one of those wretched beings, who but lately constituted a large majority of its population.—The most respectable of them, and those who had been distinguished for their humanity to the whites during the Revolution, were transported.—They were forced on board of the American and English vessels lying there, at the point of the bayonet—the latter were compelled to take on board from 10 to 12 and the former 5 to 6 each. Three men, two women and a boy were sent on board the Fair Play; and when captain Anthony expostulated with the officers of government against receiving them, he was told to throw them overboard when he got to sea, and that if he attempted to reland them on the island, his vessel should be sunk.—Thus all remonstrance was in vain; the only alternatives were to destroy them, or bring them here, and humanity forbade the former.

There were 30 sail of American vessels at Gaudaloupe when capt. A. left there, to sail in a few days to different parts of the Union; which, on their arrival will probably deposit in our country, upwards of 100 of the late chiefs of the insurgents of that island. Newspaper remarks on a subject of such magnitude would avail nothing. We trust Congress will bestow on it that attention which its importance demands.

Capt. Anthony has entered a protest, and the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, are about to send a Memorial to Congress, soliciting their immediate interference with respect to this extraordinary conduct of the Government of Gaudaloupe, which if not speedily interdicted, may lead to the most fatal consequences.

It was reported at Gaudaloupe by the officers of a frigate which had just arrived there from France, that a War was expected between that nation and the United States.

Information was received at Gaudaloupe a few days previous to the departure of the Fair Play, that an insurrection had actually taken place at Martinique, but to what extent our informant did not learn.

Dec. 26, in latitude 27 30, long. 75, capt. A. spoke the Brig Esroi, —, 70 days from Emden in Russia, bound to Charleston.

The brig Hope, capt. Rogers, arrived on Sunday, 23 days from Demarara; cargo Salt, Wine and Coffee, to C. & P. Pelham.

Capt. Rogers informs that two days before he sailed, Demarara and Surinam were given up to the Dutch; but does not mention any thing of the arrival of the fleet, which it appears by the following paragraph is destined to take possession of these places.

"The captain of the schooner Betsey from Demarara, arrived at New-York, spoke on the 10th November, a Dutch frigate bound to St. Martins, which had just separated from a Dutch fleet of 60 sail, destined for Surinam and Demarara, to take possession of these places."

On the 28th ult. a letter to the eastward of Charleston Bar, capt. Rogers spoke a ship and brig from London, and a brig from Bremen, bound to Charleston.

A New-York print says, "By the last London papers it appears, that citizen Oute

is not to come out minister to this country, having been appointed in that capacity to the court of Lisbon.

Extract of a letter from St. Petersburg, to a respectable merchant in London, dated August 5, O. S.

Lord St. Helens quits us in a day or two, having thus far happily settled many differences.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you that the negotiation on the subject of the restitution due to British merchants by the court of Russia, have of late been very warmly renewed.

"The statement delivered many months ago by Lord St. Helens, the British Ambassador, having been objected to by a committee of the Russian ministry, appointed to examine with them, chiefly for the indemnification demanded for the shipping, it has been proposed that those reclamations not liable to objection should be paid, and the other become subjects of future discussion, and speedy termination.

"I understand the emperor has ordered several sums, amounting together to six hundred thousand rubles, to be paid to Mr. Shaarp, the consul general, who has managed the detail of the business: it is hoped this will satisfy the merchants' demands.

"Commissioners, it is said, are to be named to arrange with Mr. Shaarp the other demands on the original equitable footing of restoring for real losses. I hope all may soon be ended, and remain truly."

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Greenock, to a merchant in New-York, dated Nov. 3.

"Cotton is again on the start, and will be more so, should the present appearances of war continue. Good coffee is also on the rise, and will stand in the same situation as cotton, should hostilities commence.

PRICES CURRENT.

Taken from Phillips' new London Prices Current of the 26th October.  
Ashes American, Pot. 18s. a 11 12.  
Ditto do. Pearl, 11 5s. a 21 5s.  
Coffee, per, 105s. a 115s.  
Ditto, good, 95s. a 105s.  
Ditto, middling, 85s. a 95s.  
Flour, American, fine, 11 8s. a 11 12s.  
Ditto, do. superfine, 11 10s. a 11 17s.  
Rice, Carolina, 11 10s. a 21.  
Tar, American, 20s. a 21s.  
Staves pipe, 201 a 231.  
Ditto, hid. 151 a 211.  
Ditto, bbl. 71 a 101.  
Timber, American, oak, 61 a 61 10s.  
Ditto, do. in plank, 61 10s. a 71.  
Ditto, do. in boards, 11 7s. a 11 8s.  
Tobacco, York river, 3 1-2 a 7d.  
Ditto, James river, 3 1-4 a 6 1-2.  
Ditto, Rappahannock, 2 3-4 a 4 1-2d.  
Ditto, Potomack, 2 3-4 a 4 1-2d.  
Ditto, Stript leaf, 4 1-2 a 6 1-2d.  
Ditto, Georgia 2 1-2 a 4 1-2d.  
Ditto, Carolina, 2 1-4 a 4 1-2d.  
Turpentine, American, 11 2s. a 11 3s.  
Wax, do. 91 10s. a 191.  
Premium of Insurance from London to the United States, 21 10s.

Prices at London, Nov. 5.—English wheat 50 to 56s. pr. qr. Danzig 58s. to 61s. Since Monday wheat has declined 2s. pr. qr. Flour is consequently very dear at the quoted prices, viz. 48 to 52s. per sack. Barley 29 to 30.  
Consuls 6 1-2—Omnium 9 1-2.

Wilmington prices current, the same as last week.

Port of Wilmington.

ENTERED  
Dec. 23 Sch'r. William, Whiting, Barbadoes.  
Ship Happy, England, Liverpool—Gentry goods and salt, to Thomas J. Beatty.  
—30, Ship Two Brothers, Gentry, S. K. to—Gentry goods, salt, & dry goods, to J. Gentry, Gentry & Co.  
—31, Sch'r. Eliza, Cadiz, Havana.  
—31, Ship Criterion, Drinkwater, Britain.  
—, Sch'r. Fair Play, Anthony, B. Fetter, Gaudaloupe.

CLEARED  
Jan. 1, Ship Keotlee, Calico d., New-York.  
—, Brig Nancy, Fernald, Barbadoes.  
—3, Brig Hiram, N. York, Salem.  
—, Sch'r. Mary, Gray, St. Croix.  
—4, Vigilant, Knick, Barbadoes.  
—5, Brig Jay, Trisk, Grenada.  
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FOR SALE by  
Joshua Potts,  
WILMINGTON, Jan. 6, 1803.  
TOBACCO, COFFEE,  
FLOUR, PEACH BRANDY,  
SAWED LUMBER, APPLE BRANDY,  
COTTON, LAMP BLACK,  
CORDAGE, LARD,  
BUTTER, TALLOW,  
PORK,  
A Cotton Machine,  
of 17 Saws,  
Of particular construction, well  
recommended.  
Two new Mules Boats.