

beans; we are told that we are to look for new and powerful neighbors in Louisiana. What right has Spain to give us these neighbors without consulting us. To change our present security, and to hazard an uncertainty? I do not believe that Spain has any right to do so. What are the limits of Louisiana? It extends 3000 miles upon your frontier. New Orleans is ceded with it. The Floridas must belong to the masters of Louisiana and New Orleans. Then the owners possess the lock and key of the whole western country. They have not only 3000 miles on your frontier in the interior country, but they have the command of your outlet to the ocean; and 700 miles of sea coast, embracing the finest harbors in North America.—This makes them in fact masters of the western world." (If France possesses this country) "we must go to market through a line of batteries manned by veterans, and return home with our money through a fortified camp. This privilege will be held at their will, and may be withheld whenever their attendant forbids its continuance.—Our object is not war, but the attainment of security for a right without which our political existence cannot continue."

To be concluded in our next.

PORTLAND, Sept. 10.

On Thursday last Captain NATHANIEL JONES of the brig General Warren, of this port, arrived from Cuba after a passage of 37 days. Soon after leaving the port, the captain who was in the cabin, was informed that there was a vessel to the windward. Captain J. came immediately upon the deck, and supposing that the vessel might be in chafe, gave his main topfall to the mast and kept under gentle way. The unknown purser, which proved to be a British armed brig of 16 guns, when first discovered, was about two miles distant, soon came up with Captain J. and fired a musket—whereupon the latter, his topgal-lanthis and gave his vessel dead in the wind. Her boat was then sent along side, and the men immediately boarded the General Warren, seized the captain with violence, tearing his cloaths from his back, forced him into the boat and carried him on board the British vessel. The English captain then accosted him in the following language—"You damn'd rascal, why did you not heave too when you saw his Majesty's colours?" Sir, said Captain J. I saw no colours, they must have been hidden by your fall. "But you damn'd foolscap did you not hear the gun?" Yes Sir, and I must have holed to—You lie, you damn'd rascal, fall upon your knees in a moment and ask my pardon. "I am in a merchant vessel of a neutral nation, said Capt. Jones, am on the high seas, am not conscious of having offended, for what then should I ask pardon?" "God damn you, fall upon your knees in an instant or you shall receive a dozen," was the answer. Capt. Jones replied that he might do as he pleased. "Take this fellow, said the Englishman to the gangway and give him a dozen."

Capt. J. was accordingly dragged to the gangway and there bearing as directed by the Commander of his Majesty's armed brig, until at length, he felt himself obliged to bow the knee, and lay whatever his Britannic Majesty's Captain pleased to dictate. After many insults, added to stripes, he was returned on board his own vessel. The Captain's little brother, a lad of about twelve years of age, was then forcibly taken from him. On this occasion the most tender expostulations were used, till at length, Capt. Jones' Mate, Mr. Emerson, laid it with pleasure we mention his name, offered himself instead of the lad. This was refused with the most abusive language. However, the lad was at last given up, and Captain Jones permitted to proceed on his voyage, after taking two of his people from him. He was informed by those who boarded him, that the name of the English brig was "The Hunter," but on leaving her he observed on her stern, "The Diana, Venice" (or Nevis). She mounted 16 guns, and the sailing master said his name was W. W. But.

NEW-YORK, September 26.

We acknowledge the politeness of a respectable commercial house of this city, in furnishing us with a list of the Star, to the evening of August 10th instanter, received by our Caretaker from Liverpool. The names are the same of which we have already published.

The Star of the 10th mentions information from Italy, stating that the French were raising an army of 30,000 men in that country, which it was supposed was intended for the reconquest of Egypt.

It was stated in our paper of yesterday, (says the Philadelphia True American of Friday,) that Casar Rodney, esq. of Delaware, was appointed by the President of the United States one of the commissioners relative to the Mississippi Claims. This information was taken from the Albany Gazette, and is erroneous. We are informed that the appointment is Col. Thomas Rodney, of Delaware, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State, and father of the first named gentleman. Casar Rodney is the representative to Congress from Delaware.

From a late Paris Paper.

"NOTICE."

"Those whom it may concern, are informed, that the office of the American Commissioners, appointed under the late convention between France and the United States, is opened at Paris, No. 1559, Rue de L'Universite, Faubourg Saint Germain.

"All communications to the Board are to be addressed in writing, franked, to the undersigned, Secretary to the commissioners.

"NAT. CUTTING."

Paris, 8th July, 1805. Extract of a letter from an American merchant in Bordeaux to a respectable commercial house in this city, dated August 10.

"Tobacco has experienced little or no benefit here yet. At Havre, Dunkirk, St. Malo's, Nantz, and L'Orient, it has risen very considerably, and no doubt will get up here soon. Cotton, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, and East-India Goods generally, will be benefited by it, and from the present aspect of affairs, our Commerce will be much extended, and our flag become very valuable, since it is likely to be the only neutral of any importance.

"The crops of grain are uncommonly abundant in France, and promise well in England. Spain may want a supply, but not enough to raise the markets in the United States. Flour is lower here now than at New-York.

"The vintage promises to be very great this season, and of course must reduce the price of Brandy & Wines, both of which will probably go very low.

"Tobacco sold a few days ago at Havre for 78 livres, free of any duty: and is as high at other markets.

"The most active and vigorous measures are making to invade England. I cannot form any opinion on the result. The French are very sanguine of success, and much united."

CHARLESTON, October 6.

The fast sailing ship Isabella, capt. Green, 26 days from London, anchored off the bar last evening.

We have received by the Isabella, London papers to the 30th August, inclusive. It appears that no event of importance had occurred since our last accounts from Europe.—Buonaparte has returned to Paris, from his tour through the Belgic departments.—On the subject of the invasion of England, we do not observe any recent movements that indicate its speedy taking place. The people of Great-Britain appear generally to treat the idea with derision and contempt; and smile at the impotent threats of the Corsican hero. The military and naval preparations, are however still vigorously carried on; and so great a number of volunteers (report states one million) had come forward in defence of their country, that the British ministry had declined receiving the offers of several corps. This measure seems to have given offence to many, as evincing an improper preference.—The English naval force have commenced offensive operations, by destroying the works and boats of the French in Boulogne harbour, and bombarding the city.—The well known General Dumourier, had arrived in London, by invitation from the British Government. This invitation was said to be given in consequence of its being ascertained that Buonaparte had got possession of the plans furnished by Dumourier to the King of France, during the American war, for the then contemplated invasion of England; by which it was said Buonaparte was in a great measure governed.—It was also rumoured that the command of an expedition designed for offensive operations, was to be given to Dumourier and Pichegru.—This is, however, doubtful.—The British government may avail themselves of his military talents and advice; but we think it would be the height of folly to entrust a man who has so frequently proven himself deservant of every principle of honor.—Ireland remains tranquil.

few arrests have taken place since our last accounts, and several counties placed under martial law; but nothing serious has occurred.

The brig Fame, opt. Messroom, 29 days from Bourdeaux, and 38 from London, arrived this morning. Capt. Messroom was chartered to take a freight from Bourdeaux to London; and, on returning, although only in Ballast, was not suffered to enter, and was peremptorily ordered to quit the port in one hour, without taking a single article on board. So severe was the prohibition, that he was not allowed even to supply himself with the necessary provisions for his voyage. He was, however, fortunate enough to obtain from capt. Baas, of the John and Francis, a few barrels of beef. The only reason assigned for this treatment, was his coming from a British port.

WILMINGTON,

TEUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1805.

A gentleman arrived here last week from the Cape, via Charleston, has obligingly furnished the editor with the following information:

The accounts that I have seen since my arrival here, in the different papers in the United States, respecting the situation of Hispaniola, are so exaggerated or so contrary to truth, that I feel myself bound to contradict them. When I left Cape-Francois, (September 2) LES CAYES, PORT-AU-PRINCE, ST. MARCA, CAFE NICHOLA MOLE, PORT-DE-PAIX, TORTUDA, the CAPE, PORT D'ASPAIN, and all the SPANISH PART were still in the possession of the French. Jeremie had been evacuated in the middle of August, and it was expected that all the South part and even Port-Au-Prince would be obliged to come to that cruel extremity, should not some American vessels supply it soon with provisions, which were then very scarce. As the English are absolutely masters of the sea, the evacuation must be effected by land; this will be hazardous, but it is practicable by men who are acquainted with the country, and are strong enough to make good their retreat, their number (the troops of the line included) being at least ten thousand.

The situation of the Cape itself is by no means so bad as represented; true it is closely blockaded by sea, by an English fleet of four men of war, two frigates and two armed schooners, but notwithstanding their vigilance, some American vessels get in now and then, and the winter season being at hand, it will be impossible for the English to keep close to the coast. The town is provisioned at least for two months, and so well defended by block-houses, and a brave army of above twelve thousand men (the national guards included), that it may brave the attacks of the Brigands, who cannot muster in that part of the country an army of above fifteen thousand. A particular treaty having been made in August by the government with a powerful chief of the Brigands (Cagnet), the town is supplied twice a week with provisions of all kind by the cultivators, who bring daily to Beite-Anse, where the market is kept, a quantity of coffee which is bought daily by government and stored there for its use. On some complaints of the American merchants to government, on their being paid for their goods partly in bills on France, the administration have promised to pay in future for American merchandise, cash or produce, and as a great deal of coffee & sugar has been taken from on board the French vessels which are in port, and the cultivators bringing in daily coffee in quantities, the American vessels that may get in loaded with provisions will meet with a very advantageous market, coffee being given in exchange for goods by the government at fifteen cents per lb. free of all duties. The yellow-fever which last year had been so destructive to the troops and even to the natives, has appeared but in few instances this summer and fall, and people are generally very healthy.

From the same source, we understand that the Duquetrou a French 74 which sailed the same day from the Cape with the Duquetrou, had an engagement the following morning with an English 74, two leagues from the Cape, and after a short but heavy cannonade on both sides, the English 74 bore away with the loss of her rudder. The Frenchman being weekly manned, not having more than 300 men, did not pursue the attack but commuted her route with the frigate Lagarrere which led some to her assistance at the conclusion of the engagement.

Fever in New-York.

The committee of health report 21 deaths and 59 new cases, in 24 hours ending the 25th inst.

In Philadelphia.

The board of health report 10 new cases in 24 hours, ending the 27th inst.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"The commerce of France has remonstrated with great energy against the arrete of the First Consul commanding all neutral to confiscation who cannot prove that their cargoes are not of the growth, produce or manufacture of England. It presages bankruptcies to an enormous extent, and, on returning, although only in Ballast, was not suffered to enter, and was peremptorily ordered to quit the port in one hour, without taking a single article on board. So severe was the prohibition, that he was not allowed even to supply himself with the necessary provisions for his voyage. He was, however, fortunate enough to obtain from capt. Baas, of the John and Francis, a few barrels of beef. The only reason assigned for this treatment, was his coming from a British port.

"Buonaparte is very near us, at Calais, and making great preparations to cross the ditch as he calls it. He has vowed vengeance against the whole British nation. The people here are all anxiously waiting and even wishing to see him, as they intend to give him a warm reception. This is certainly an important crisis in the fate of England, but the people do not seem to fear; every thing goes on as if they were at peace with all the world; the great as dissipated as ever, and the lower ranks appear happy and contented in spite of their taxes, which are indeed intolerable.—They certainly are an astonishing nation.—The loss of Hanover has much affected the king, but the people in general do not regret it."

We are informed that the President of the United States has appointed Ephraim Kirby, of Connecticut, Casar Rodney, of Delaware, and Robert Williams of North-Carolina, Commissioners for hearing and determining all disputed claims to lands in the Mississippi Territory, whether under grants from Great-Britain or Spain, or by actual settlement. The Commissioners are by law entitled to a salary of 2000 dollars per annum. We believe they are to meet at the Natchez. They are from time to time to report their proceedings to Congress.—Albany Gaz.

ANECDOTE.

Two federalists meeting on the road, and one of them having heard some favourable accounts as to the probable result of the late elections, exultingly exclaimed "Federalism begins to look up" very true replied the other, "being now on its back, it can look no other way."

Died at Fayetteville, on the 1st inst. after an illness of 36 hours, Colonel LEE DE KEYSER.

NOMINAL PRICES CURRENT

at WILMINGTON October 11, 1805.

Dis. Cts. Dis. Cts.	
BACON per cwt.	11
Butter per lb.	21
Cotton per lb.	18
Coffee per lb.	28
Corn per bushel.	75
Meal do.	1
Flour per barrel.	8 a 8 60
Lumber per M.	11 a 12
W. o. h. d. staves dressed.	3 a 25
R. o. do. do.	do 12 30
W. o. bl. do. rough.	10 a 12
Shingles per 1000.	2
Molasses per gallon.	65
Pork per barrel.	12 a 12
Rice per cwt.	5
Rum, W. I. pr. g. 3d p. 1	a 1 5
Jamaica do. 4th do.	1 20
N. E. do.	70
Tobacco per cwt.	5
Tar per barrel.	5 a 2 75
Turpentine do.	4
Sugar, Muscovado p. cwt.	11 a 13

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived since our last.

Ship Hero, Pinkham, Liverpool.
Sloop Sally Warner, Baxter, Washington City.
Sloop Rebecca, Smith, Charleston.
Schr. Union, Freeman, do.
Schr. Apollo, Sanders, West-Indies.
Sloop Rebecca, Oliver, Charleston.
The ship John Jones, capt. Allan, of this port, has arrived at Liverpool after a passage of 27 days.

French and English Academy.

FRANCIS MAURICE, prof. of the French Language, Music and Dancing, in the New-England College and Academies, late from Newbern and now at Fayetteville, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he proposes to teach their beautiful and useful accomplishments by the first of November next, if there appears sufficient encouraging men. His terms are—Dollars only, for each branch, per quarter, half to be paid at entrance and the remainder at the end of the quarter. Scholastic prizes are received at the Office of the Wilmington Gazette. October 11.

FOR SALE.

UNDER DIRECTION OF
JOSHUA POTTS,
WILMINGTON, 10th OCTOBER, 1805.

QUARTER Casks Sherry Wine, Puncheons New-England Rum, Hogsheds Brown Sugar, Chests Young Hyson Tea, Boxes China Ware, Ditto German Steel, Ditto Cotton Cards, Ditto Wool Cards, Kegs Spanish Brown, Ditto six-penny Nails, Coils Cordage, A Copper Still, Four pieces Cannon—4 pounders, Grind-stones, Barrels Flour, Ditto Middings, Ditto Tard, Sawed Lumber, Spars.

SMITHVILLE LOTTERY No. 1,

Authorised by an Act of Assembly, to enable the Trustees of Smithville Academy to raise the sum of Seven Thousand Dollars, for the promotion of Learning in the county of Brunswick.

THE SCHEME.

1 prize of \$ 500	\$ 500
1 ditto 250	250
2 ditto 100	200
4 ditto 50	200
6 ditto 25	150
10 ditto 10	100
200 ditto 5	1000
1 ditto last drawn ticket but one 100	
1 ditto last drawn ticket 500	
224 prizes	\$ 5000
436 blanks, not two to a prize.	

660 tickets at \$ 5 each \$ 3300

The drawing of this Lottery is contemplated to commence in Wilmington, during the sitting of the ensuing superior court, or as soon thereafter as the sale of the Tickets will permit.

A list of the fortunate numbers shall be published in the Wilmington Gazette as soon as the drawing is concluded, and the prizes will be paid on application, by John Lord, Esq. Treasurer, subject however to a deduction of 15 per cent.

All prizes not demanded in two months, to be laid out in tickets for the next Lottery on account of the owners; and those not demanded in six months will be considered by the managers as relinquished to the benefit of the Academy.

The great inconvenience which the citizens of Brunswick county and the district generally, experience from the want of a proper seminary of learning, and the disadvantages resulting to parents from sending their children abroad for the purposes of education, will it is hoped, stimulate them to lend their fostering protection to an institution so highly important to the welfare and happiness of a free and independent state.

The natural advantages of Smithville as a place of education, are many and of the first importance.—Its situation is agreeable, and being in sight of the Atlantic, from the salubrity and pleasantness of the air, and goodness of water, a place of polite and fashionable resort in the summer; whence, in addition to the advantages of country schools, the manners of the students would be polished and their understanding refined.—It bids fair to be a place of commercial importance, and from its vicinity to the sea and a constant supply of marine diet, boarding might be expected on as low terms as in any part of the district. The county in which it lies is acknowledged to be the best range for stock in the state, and although not surrounded by fertile lands, is easily supplied with other provisions by the facility of navigation. From all which, especially the healthiness of the situation and probable cheapness of diet, it deserves to be encouraged as a District School; and should the Trustees be enabled by the assistance of their fellow-citizens, to carry the good design into execution, which they fondly hope will be the case, it shall be their care and study to procure teachers of the most respectable talents and character, and to establish the institution on a basis that will prove a lasting benefit to, & a monument of the public spirit and liberality of the district.

Tickets to be had of John Lord, Joshua Potts, Benjamin Smith, Benjamin Mills, John G. Sealk, A. Hall, and of other gentlemen in each county of the district, who will give timely notice by advertising at the Court-Houses, of their having them for sale.

By order,
JOHN CONYERS, Sec'ry
Wilmington, October 11, 1805.

Wanted at the Office of the Wilmington Gazette, one or two Apprentices.
October 11.