

In the gale on Sunday last, the brig Wilmington Packet, Capt. L. Dudley, from New-York bound to this port, was cast away on the point of Bald-Head, after having struck repeatedly on the Flying-Pan. We understand she has lost her keel and stem. Attempts are however making to get her off, which we fear will prove abortive. No lives were lost.

Capt. Reddick, arrived at Norfolk, informs, that the United States squadron were all off Tripoli, together with the gun-boats fitted out at Naples and Malta. The apprehensions of a war with Tunis had entirely subsided—all misunderstanding between the United States and Tunis having been amicably adjusted by Mr. O'Brien, who went to Tunis for that purpose. Captain Reddick heard no talk of a Spanish war when at Gibraltar, which he left the 19th July.

By a letter to a respectable house in Philadelphia, we learn, (says a paper of that city of the 4th inst.) that Lieut. Stewart, of the brig Syren, had captured a brig and a palanquin ship from the Tripolitans. The brig was armed, and has been taken into the service of the United States by the commodore. The Neutilus had also captured a brig, which is now on her passage to this country.

The brig taken by the Neutilus is an English vessel which attempted to get into Tripoli.

The squadron off Tripoli has had an engagement with the gun-boats, and drove them into the harbor.

A letter from Capt. Stewart, of the brig Syren, dated April 25, to his friend in Philadelphia, announces the capture by him of the brig Transfer, a Grecian vessel from the Archipelago, laden with valuable merchandize, and 19 Turkish soldiers, bound to Tripoli. The commodore had valued, equipped, and taken her into the service the United States. The Syren was to proceed the following day to join the blockade off Tripoli.

The following letter gives an account of another capture by our vigilant and enterprising squadron.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship's Nautilus, dated

"Saxausse, April 21.
"We send you a brig we captured off Tripoli, standing in under English colors, in violation of the declaration of the blockade of that port. Being advised by commodore Preble, we sent her to America for adjudication. We had an engagement for an hour, with 11 gun-boats off Tripoli, within half gun shot of the batteries. We drove them into port without any loss on our side."

FROM CADIZ.

By the brig Neutrality, Capt. Wadsworth, arrived at Boston the 29th ult from Cadiz, we understand that the differences between the UNITED STATES and SPAIN and their consequent rumors, had existed in that place prior to his sailing; but that it was not finally expected they would occasion a war between the two countries. Capt. W. adds that the Spanish court had refused to confer with our ambassador, Mr. Pinckney, on the subject of the convention, and that he, conceiving himself irreverently treated by this procedure, had demanded passports for his return to America.

It appears from Dutch papers received in Portsmouth, (N. H.) to the 30th of June, under the Paris head of the 23th June, that Georges and eleven others were guillotined in the fore part of that day—that those eight which were condemned to death, and to whom the Emperor had extended his mercy, have been condemned to be confined in the state's prison for four years, and after that to be transported; that Julius Polignac, has also been sentenced to two years imprisonment. It further adds, "General Moreau is on his passage to the United States of America."

We are sorry to say, says a London paper, that accounts have been received from Ireland, of a very serious affray; originating in a religious difference having lately taken place at Belurbe, in the county of Caven, between some volunteers of that place, and a party of militia. The combatants were armed on both sides, and many were desperately wounded with the bayonet, of whom several are stated to have died since their wounds.

Capt. Pearce, of the Harriot, 85 days from St. Petersburg, arrived at Baltimore, states, that the Russians appeared to be making every preparation for war; they were getting ready for sea a large fleet of men of war, but their destination was not made known.

COMMERCIAL.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated June 20.

"On the 12th of June, 1804, an additional duty of 12 1/2 per cent was imposed on all articles imported from the United States of America, except cotton.

CADIZ—By a respectable mercantile friend we have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Cadiz, dated July 21. It states the great scarcity and high price of flour, which has been enhanced by a recent prohibition at Italy and Sicily of the export-

ation of flour from those places, the crops having generally failed. Cadiz was indebted to those places for its principal supply. The price it was expected would be supported.

PRICES CURRENT at Cadiz, July 21.

- Rice, 9 dols. per quintal.
- Wheat per fanning (about 70 lbs.) 5 dols.
- Flour per bbl. 20 dols.
- Indian Corn per fanning, heaped measure, 3 1/2 dols.
- Beef per bbl. 12 dols.
- Pork 15 dols.
- Pipe Staves per M. 185.
- Other Staves in proportion.
- Hog's Lard per lb. 20 cents.
- Sherry Wine per quarter cask 26 1/2.
- Malaga, 20 dols.
- Brandy, oil proof, per pipe of 120 gals. 70 dols.
- Do. Holland do. do. 30 dols.
- Salt per last or 2 hencers 6 dols.
- Exchange on London 44. per dol.

These prices are the rates on board independent of duties.—Morin Chron.

In the British House of Commons, July 5, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the report of the Corn Law Bill, moved a clause, that nothing contained in the act, from the time of its passing, should extend to any ships which may be on their passage to any port of the united Kingdom from the ports of the Baltic for one, and those of America for two months, which was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time.

From the Charleston City Gazette.
GALE OF WIND IN THE HARBOUR OF CHARLESTON.

On Friday night last, about 11 o'clock, a dreadful gale of wind came on in this harbour, and continued to blow with the most extreme violence until Sunday morning, one o'clock; the wind was first at north-east, in the course of Saturday morning it changed to east, and in the afternoon to south-east. It is impossible for us at this time to describe accurately the destruction caused by this gale; the whole of the wharves from Gadsden's on Cooper river to the extent of South-Bay, have received very considerable damage, the heads and sides of most of them are washed away. Of the vessels in the harbour but three or four have escaped without injury, several are totally lost, and many more are much damaged. At seven o'clock on Saturday morning, the period of low water, the tide was as high as it generally is at spring tides; it appeared that during the preceding ebb, but little water had left the rivers; at twelve o'clock it was from two to three feet higher than it has been seen for many years, and made a complete breach over the wharves, and drove many vessels on them where they lay. On General Gadsden's wharf, several stores were washed or blown down, and their contents of rice and cotton much damaged, and some lost. On South-Bay the whole of the bulwark made against the water is in ruins, and the house of Mr. William Veitch, built on made ground, was washed down—the new street, made to continue East-Bay to White Point, is greatly damaged, the sea made breaches through it in many places. On Blake's wharf a brick building, occupied as a scale and counting house, was beat down by the bowsprit of the ship Lydia.

In the city no other damage is done than many houses, which were covered with slate, are in part unroofed, and most of the trees in the streets and many of the fences are blown down. Great apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the families on Sullivan's Island, but accounts received from thence yesterday, were very favourable, not a life was lost there except a black boy. From fifteen to twenty houses were undermined by the water and washed away; the inhabitants of which lost most every thing that was in them. It is the opinion of some gentlemen who were on the island, and who came up yesterday, that if the water had continued to rise for half an hour longer, scarcely a house would have escaped, and many of the people must have perished. What have been the consequences of this gale in the country we have not learnt; but we fear they will be very distressing—on the one hand it is feared that the banks of the river plantations were not high enough to keep out the tides, and on the other that the violence of the wind has destroyed the cotton plants.

There is one circumstance which took place during this gale, which we think worthy of notice. It was high water at the wharves on Saturday at twelve o'clock, soon after the tide began to fall, and at six o'clock in the evening had fallen about two feet, it was then expected that the next tide would be higher than the former, as the fall had been so small; but instead of rising, it continued to fall a little the whole time of the flood, and was not so high at one o'clock on Sunday morning the time for high water, as it was the day before at six o'clock the time of low water.—We suppose that this phenomenon was owing to the change of the wind from the east to south-east during that period.

A negro man was killed by the fall of Mr. Veitch's chimney on South-Bay, this is the only life lost in the city, that we have heard of. Most of the families residing on South-Bay, left their dwellings in the course of Saturday, expecting that if the gale continued, it would be unsafe to continue in them.

Many of the coasting craft and wood boats are driven ashore on the marshes and in the heads of the docks, and are much injured.

This gale was more violent, and of much longer continuance, than the one which took place in 1783. From the description given of the hurricane in 1752, we believe that to have been the most dreadful, though it is to

be feared that the loss of property is now much greater than at any former period.

List of vessels lost and damaged in the gale.

- Ship Halcyon, Manly, of Charleston, bound for Bourdeaux, much damaged, & unloading.
- Ship Columbus, of Charleston, sunk at the wharf.
- Brig Concord, of Providence, Oldrich, sunk at Priocan's wharf; she has bilged and her stern has parted.
- English ship Christopher, from Africa, sunk at a wharf.
- Brig Tartar, lately from Africa, gone to pieces.
- Ship Lydia, Heyward, driven high up in Blake's Dock.
- Brig Unanimity, Wilson, driven against the Governor's Bridge.
- Brig Norfolk, ditto ditto.
- Sch'r Rising Sun, on Williams's wharf, much damaged.
- Sch'r Mary, of Charleston, sunk at Ham's wharf.
- Brig Thomas, Bishop, much injured in her upper works and sheathing.
- Sch'r Ann-Eliza, bound for Nassau, upset in Ashley river; the crew, seven in number, remained on the bottom all night, and were taken off yesterday morning.
- Brig Nancy, Spooner, driven into Dilla's Creek.
- Brig Venus, of N. York, ashore on James's Island, several schooners are also ashore on James's Island.
- Schooner Theoda, Simpson, from Salem, bilged, a great part of her cargo lost; besides the foregoing many are driven and jammed up in the docks, where they received considerable damage in their rigging, spars, and upper works.
- The ship Middleton is also aground in a dock.

From the Natchez Herald, August 14.
Extract of a letter, dated Aug. 7.

"Returning this morning from the vicinity of Little Bayou Sara, I met not far from the line, 21 armed men;—on passing a house within my view, they sounded a French horn and unfurled a flag composed of four white & 3 blue stripes, a yellow field and two red stars; they were mounted, armed with rifles and pistols, and wore a deep blue and yellow cockade.—Among the party I recognized some of the planters of Feliciana, and one man whom I knew, on passing me declared he would be in possession of Baton Rouge Fort in 24 hours! I have since learned, that their plan is to take the different alcaldes or commanders as they go along; so that we may naturally suppose our neighbor O'Conner is in straits ere this. As I get more of the particulars you shall have them."

"While writing, a party of men and women have passed in ribbons and plumage.—Among them are J. S. and Mrs. A.....
Extract of another letter, dated August 8, received at 8 o'clock P. M. this day.

"The K... and their party amounting as I am informed to nearly three hundred men, set out yesterday to take Baton Rouge.—It is supposed they will effect it, and perhaps seize the whole country as far as the Mobile river; I have learnt that there were a number of American citizens of the party, which I regret.—Those insurgents have hoisted the American flag, I believe if there had been United States troops stationed at Fort Adams, the citizens here, nor any other in this neighborhood, would have been suffered to collect in opposition to our government, nor to invade the rights of a peaceable neighbouring nation."

Wilkesbarre, (Penn.) Aug. 11.

On the 27th ult. Edward Gobin, a young gentleman who lately moved on the Tioga, was shot early in the morning at his own door by some assassin, who was laying in wait with an evident design to take his life.—The ball entered the upper part of his right thigh and came out near his left groin—he is still living and there is hopes of his recovery. There can be no doubt entertained but that the perpetrator of the horrid deed was one of those infamous wretches known as intruders who have for years past set at defiance both the laws and power of the state of Pennsylvania.

Extract of a letter from Williamsport, Lycoming county, dated Aug. 22, 1804.

"It is probable you have heard that the Yankees on Tioga shot Edward Gobin; this has put a stop to all business in that country; they since say he was the wrong person, they meant to shoot the surveyor, Henry Donnel. There are forty men in arms on the Tioga, from Sugar Creek and other parts. Gilbert, sometime after Gobin was shot, came with upwards of thirty persons on to the tract in the name of Maak Wilcocks, and cut the hay. The person it is leased to fears they will take his life, and for sometime has kept his house. I am informed that at Tioga Point they have shot and burnt an effigy of Henry Donnel, and threatened that if he or any other officer should go into that country, they should not leave it alive. They have stopped travellers and made them give an account of themselves. One of these settlers is now in Williamsport, who had leased a tract of land, he fled the country fearing his life would be taken, and numbers have, under like apprehensions, repaired into the state of New-York."

By a gentleman who passed through Augusta a few days since, from Fort Wilkinson, it is learnt that the running of the lower line was completed; and that the treaty lately held between the United States Commissioners and the Creek nation had terminated in the extinguishment of the Indian claim as far as the Ocmulgee river.

MARRIED, on Sunday evening, Mr. JOHN MARTIN to Miss ZYLPHIA McCLAREN. DIED, on Sunday last, at Fort-Johnson, Capt. ARTHUR CHARLES, of the ship Minerva, of Greenock.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

Table with columns: Vessel Name, Captain, Origin. Includes Sch'r Venus, Bryant, New-York; Ship John Frederick, Schweder, Liverpool; Sch'r Fortitude, Gilbert, Turk's-Island; Sch'r Regulatory, M'Henry, Charleston; Brig O'Rion, Taylor, Gaudaloupe; Sch'r Sally, Pearcy, St. Croix.

The Ship Polly & Nancy, Melvin, was to sail from Liverpool for this port, the 20th of July.

The brig Orange, Pellham, of this port, was at St. Barts the 5th ult.

NOMINAL PRICES CURRENT.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Includes BACON per cwt. 25-16; Cotton per lb. 16-17; Coffee per lb. 26-27; Corn per bushel, 1 35-1 37; Flour per barrel, new 2 50; Lumber per M. plenty 3 25; W. o. hhd. staves, 25-25; R. o. do. do. do. 10-10; W. o. hhd. do. rough 10-12; Shingles per 1000, 1 30; Molasses per gallon, 60-60; Rum, W. I. pr. g. 3d p. 90-95; Jamaica do. 4th do. 1 10; N. E. do. plenty, 70-75; Tar per barrel, 3-3 25; Turpentine, 3-3 25.

State of North-Carolina, v. HENRY HARRIS, et al. IN EQUITY, May Term, 1804.

JOHN EARLE, Petitioner. In this cause it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Gazette, three weeks successively, that unless the defendant file his answer or before the next term, complainant's bill will be taken pro confesso.

A true statement from the minutes. Test, A. JOCELIN, C. & M. E.

State of North-Carolina, v. ANNE HARRIS, by her administrator, IN EQUITY, May Term, 1804.

RICHARD HARRIS, Petitioner. In this cause it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Gazette, three weeks successively, that unless the defendant file his answer or before the next term, complainant's bill will be taken pro confesso.

A true copy from the minutes. Test, A. JOCELIN, C. & M. E.

FOR SALE, UNDER DIRECTION OF JOSHUA POTTS.

Wilmington, (N. C.) Sept. 18, 1804.

- QUARTER Casks Sherry Wine
- Hogsheads 3rd proof Rum
- Barrels N. E. ditto
- Hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
- Barrels ditto ditto
- Boxes Havana ditto
- Loaf ditto
- Lump ditto
- Hogsheads Molasses
- Bags Coffee
- Hogsheads Tobacco
- One barrel manufactured ditto
- Barrels Pork
- Kegs fresh Butter
- Ditto Lard
- Ditto 8d. Nails
- Ditto 6d. ditto
- Boxes Spanish Segars
- Crates Liverpool Ware
- Boxes China ditto
- Coils Cordage
- Ditto Span Yarn
- One Coil Mill Rope
- One Case Letter Paper
- One do. Dutch Quills
- Boxes German Steel
- Ditto Cotton Cards
- Ditto Wool ditto
- Bags Cotton
- Kegs Spanish Brown, ground in oil
- Iron Hollow Ware
- Grindstones
- Saved Lumber
- Lignumvite

Received by the Ship Ann, Capt. James Beattie, AND FOR SALE.

- 50 Boxes Window Glass, 20 by 22
- 50 " " " " " " " "
- 10 Kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d. to 20d.
- 40 Kegs Barley
- 40 Kegs Split Peas
- 100 Kegs White Lead
- 1 Box Hair, low priced
- 2 Doz. Iron Tea-kettles
- 21 Smith's Hammers
- 1 Case Worked Hops and Mitts
- 1 Bale Do. do.
- 7 Crates Spain's Ware
- 50 Gross black quart Bottles—and
- A few Half Bbls. Ont Meal.

ALSO, 2d and 4th proof Rum, 4th proof Brandy—and Holland Gin. Inquire of John Lord, September 3, 1804.