

and he will never be able to do us much harm. I think we shall soon have a permanent peace, at least inasmuch as we shall have nothing to apprehend from the native powers; who now they are got under, will be kept from rising again in any force.

"Marquis Wellesly has proved himself a clever fellow in every sense of the word. Had he not been our Governor General, we should probably have lost this country."

ALBANY, March 29.

On Tuesday last the House of Assembly of this state took into consideration the resolutions from the states of Massachusetts, North Carolina and Kentucky, proposing three several amendments to the constitution of the United States, and adopted the following resolutions. The resolutions, respecting the amendments proposed by the states of Massachusetts and North Carolina, passed the house unanimously.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Legislature of this state to agree to the amendment to the federal constitution, proposed by the legislature of the state of Massachusetts, that the representatives be apportioned among the several states according to the number of their free inhabitants respectively.

Resolved, That it is in expedient for the legislature of this state to agree to any resolution similar to the resolutions adopted by the states of North Carolina and Massachusetts, having for their object the procuring an amendment to the federal constitution to prohibit the importation of slaves or people of colour, from the West-India Islands, from the coast of Africa or elsewhere, in the United States, or any part thereof, prior to the year 1808.

Resolved, That the resolution from the commonwealth of Kentucky, having for its object an amendment of the constitution of the United States, so as to confine the judiciary power of the courts of the United States to cases in law and equity, arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority, cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, controversies to which the United States shall be a party, and to controversies between two or more states, be postponed until the next meeting of the legislature.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1805.

The present Contractor of the horse mail between this Town and Fayetteville having refused to carry the Gazette to its subscribers on the road unless he is paid five times the sum others have demanded for that service; and the editor not feeling himself bound by the terms of subscription to defray the expence of carriage, much less to gratify the avaricious demands of this mail carrier; he conceives it proper to inform those subscribers who live on the said post route, and not contiguous to any Post-Office, that on the present terms of subscription, such a compliance is altogether inadmissible on his part; for the profit on each paper does not amount to fifty cents, and there is now due him on that score largely upwards of Three Thousand Dollars. A further sacrifice cannot surely be expected or wished for by those who are not inimical to the existence of the Wilmington Gazette. It therefore becomes necessary that such subscribers contract with the post rider for the safe delivery of their papers. In the mean time, should the said contractor persist in his exorbitant demands, every exertion will be used to have them regularly forwarded. The packet that has been usually left at Mr. James Blank's store in Sampson, will now be directed to the Post-Office in that county; and when private conveniences do not offer, the papers for Duplin will be sent in the mail, to the care of James Price, esp. on whose friendship the editor will rely for their conveyance to the Cross-Roads and other places in that county whence they may be directed. The pack-

et for the Northwest subscribers will be sent in the mail to Fayetteville, and from thence conveyed as usual.

Printing-Office, April 30, 1805.

Mr. Hall you send your papers to stop at my Hous you never rout to me about them I must have some certainty of satisfaction fore my trouble it is very troublesome to take your papers I could send all persons papers to them if paid fore my trouble no panes taken people will quit subscriben fore your papers I will take your papers and take panes to send them to the owners fore three dolars aquarter and no less if you see caus to send your papers fore that—rite to me by the boy or I shall send them onn with the boy yours

THOMAS SHEPARD

April 19th 1805

Wilmington, April 25th, 1805.

Mr. THOMAS SHEPARD,

I have received your letter of the 19th inst. and observe its contents. Mrs. James at the Cross-Roads in Duplin, having been prevailed upon (as I am induced to believe) by some of my worthy friends in Duplin, to deny her neighbours' papers house room, I directed the post boy to leave them at the next most convenient place, and from your letter it appears he has made choice of your house as a place of deposit for them. Believe me, sir, I am really grieved that this fatal incident has been the source of all the trouble you complain of; but when I reflect that three dollars a quarter would be to you a satisfactory remuneration for the toil and disagreeableness of your neighbours coming or sending to your house once a week or fortnight for these same papers, I indulge a hope that the result will not prove so disastrous as you seem to imagine.

Three Dollars! let me see—if divided into twenty-four parts, is exactly twelve Cents and one half Cent each. Well this is not so unreasonable as one might suppose, considering the hard times; and surely your neighbours will not withhold from you this modest recompence, knowing that the terms of subscription to the Wilmington Gazette are exclusive of postage, much less of country house rent. Now neighbour Shepard, methinks as how you must certainly be a wondrous good hearted sort of man, to put yourself so much out of the way, as the saying is, to serve your neighbours so cheaply; but perhaps you have other expectations, and to divulge them might injure the tender feelings of a neighbour or so.

But pray good Mr. Shepard, now don't send the papers on by the post boy, for really it is not my fault that you have not "some certainty of satisfaction fore" your "trouble." You should apply to the subscribers on that subject. My duty is discharged by furnishing the post rider with the papers directed to the subscribers; and if you send them on, you will miss your aim, if the injury is intended for me.

Yours, &c. A. HALL.

We are favoured with the following extract of a letter from Doctor Sibley while visiting the settlements in Louisiana, dated December, 1802, to G. F. Sultonstall, of Fayetteville, N. C. which we insert for the information of those who are unacquainted with the principles of the Inclinig Wheel, or the Spanish's method for saving manual labour, where water falls are scarce:

"The big horizontal wheel is 55 feet diameter, in it is an upright shaft 12 feet long, on the top of which shaft is a cog wheel, 10 feet diameter, which works a horizontal shaft by a trundle or cog head. The large wheel is placed on an inclination of about six feet, that is when one edge of it just clears the ground, the other edge is six feet from the ground, when gives the upright shaft a heel likewise, and the cog wheel atop has the same inclination that the large wheel has; but the wallower works as well as though the cog wheel was level. About 16 feet of the top of the outward edge of the large wheel is foored rough to prevent the cattle from slipping. Some timbers are fixed to project over one side of the wheel, so as to form a stall for the cattle; they are brought on the lower edge of the wheel, and let forward to their stall on the rising side, and their heads made fast in the stall; they then stand as though they were rising a hill. The stop to the wheel is removed and they begin to step, and the wheel moves round under them; the cattle step as fast as they can, thinking they advance fast up the hill, though they never move forward an inch; it is the pressure of their feet on the wheel that gives it motion—when the mill stops, it must be done gradually, or it would through the cattle down—three oxen on the wheel that worked a Saw-Mill would cut 700 feet of boards in a day, it was said with half the fatigue that it would give them to draw the wheel round—one horse is sufficient weight to work a Grist mill, Cotton machine or mill for grinding sugar cane.

The Doctor mentions also, that he observed in the Spanish dominion, a Saw Mill, Corn Mill, and Cotton Gin worked by mules walking on the edge of the wheel."

FRANCIS LONDON FERRY.

"A young man, a Midshipman in the sea service, of rather obscure birth, was taken prisoner during the Spanish war, and carried to Peru, in South-America, where he remained on parole for some years.—During this period, an accident brought him acquainted with a lady, a near relation of a very high female personage in the Kingdom of New-Spain, whose influence at length

procured his liberty; some time after which he returned to England. In pursuit of his profession, he has had the fortune to have a birth on board the ship, perhaps the most successful in capturing the Spanish prizes lately arrived in our ports. It happened that this young man was detached with a party of seamen, to take possession of a valuable prize just taken; when upon boarding the ship, he found to his utter astonishment, the very lady to whose kind attentions he had been under so many obligations. It was now his singular fortune to have his case exactly reserved, to enjoy the supreme felicity of being able to repay his obligations with a large interest. The circumstance was no sooner made known to his shipmates, than with the generosity so characteristic of British seamen, the officers and crew immediately agreed to restore her property to their illustrious captive. All her large and beautiful vessels of pure gold, an immense quantity of the most valuable jewels, all her costly furniture, and property of every description to an exceeding large amount, with which she was returning to her native country, were restored to her; thus nobly proving that humane and generous treatment of a British seaman in misfortune, will never fail to be gratefully remembered by his gallant comrades, when occasion shall present itself.

The fortunate Midshipman, (whose share of prize money cannot be less than between 4 and 5000) has taken as might be supposed, his illustrious friend under his protection during her stay in this country, and they are both we believe, at this moment in the metropolis."

St. James's Chron.

The King of Sweden has at length acknowledged the emperor of Germany in his new character of Emperor of Austria—His Swedish Majesty, it is said, has determined to send a new minister to London.

A new city, to be called "Napoleon," is, according to a letter from Fontenoy, to be erected without loss of time, in the neighbourhood of which, the emperor will have a mansion, or grand hunting-box, with an extensive Park, the expence of which is to be defrayed out of the funds of the crown.—The building of the town will be commenced without delay, and it is expected to be finished in less than two years. The plan has been finally determined upon by the emperor.

Mungo Park, the celebrated traveller, started from Portsmouth on Friday, in an armed vessel, for Africa, to pursue his researches in the interior of that continent.

Doctor Buchan has been sent to Gibraltar to investigate the nature of the plague.

CHARLESTON, April 9.

Capt. Reynolds, arrived yesterday in ten days from Havana, informs, that two days before he sailed, an English sloop of war, which has been cruising off that port for some time past, landed a number of men and took the fort of Mariel (a small place to leeward of Havana) by storm. They took and destroyed a considerable quantity of coffee, &c. This attack was made in consequence of that port having fired at a flag of truce, which had been sent to Havana a short time previous by the sloop of war.

Extract of a letter from Guadaloupe, dated March 15, to a French gentleman in Norfolk.

"I have to inform you, that the two French squadrons have united—one from Toulon, and the other from Rochefort.—The latter has made terrible havoc among the enemy: from seven to 800 vessels, large and small having been taken, sunk, or burnt; besides which, the squadron has raised contributions in all the English windward islands. Spanish Trinidad alone, taken by the Toulon squadron, has escaped contribution as the French have placed a garrison in it, and mean to keep it in their possession.—The united squadron consists of 23 sail of the line, and 24 frigates, besides 30 other vessels, such as corvettes, transports, &c. making in all 74 sail.—The precise object of the expedition is a profound secret, all the officers having their orders sealed. It is said there are 18,000 men on board this fleet.—You may, if you think proper, communicate the above information to your friends."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ESTERED	
Ship Pomona, Peirce,	Boston
Brig Dolphin, Bangs,	New-York
Portland, Crabtree,	Portland
Sch's Apollo, Nelson,	Charleston
Minerva, Croker,	Ditto
CLEARED	
Ship Louisa, Asmus,	London
Darkburket, Reimer,	Emden
Brig Grand Turk, Anthony Vego,	Spain
James, Ferrald,	Tobago
Sch's Venus, Bryant,	New-York
Polly, Pellev,	Boston
Roger Williams, Brown, St. Bartholm.	
Mary, Meagher,	St. Thomas
Jane, Bostwick,	Boston

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE excellent new ship Pomona, Caleb Peirce commander; to sail in all next week; will take a few tons on freight if soon offered.



ply to April 30, 1805.

For terms of which apply to GEORGE WATSON.

PRICES CURRENT—WILMINGTON.

	Dis.	Cur.	Per.	Gr.
BACON per cwt.	—	11		
Butter per lb. scarce,	20	—	23	
Cotton per lb.	22	—	23	
Coffee per lb.	33	—		
Corn per bushel,	1	13	—	
Meal do.	1	25	—	50
Flour per barrel, new	11	—		
Lumber per M. plenty	10	—		
W. o. hhd. staves,	18	—		
R. o. do. do. do.	10	—	12	
W. o. bl. do. rough.	10	—	12	
Shingles per 1000,	2	—		
Molasses per gallon	45	—	50	
Pork per barrel,	14	—	15	
Rice per cwt.	5	—		
Rum, W. I. pr. g. 3d p.	80	—		
Jamaica do. 4th p.	95	—		
N. E. do.	55	—	60	
Tar per barrel,	1	25	—	
Turpentine,	2	50	—	
Tobacco per cwt.	4	50	—	

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of Innis Academy (Robert Nixon, Hinton James, William Robertson, son's, Allmand Hall, Richard Quince, James Shaw, John Colvin, James Foy, and Samuel Ashe, son of John) appointed by an act of Assembly of this State, passed in the year 1803, entitled "an act for the relief of Innis Academy," are requested to attend a meeting which is appointed to be held in Wilmington on Saturday the 18th of May next, for the purpose of forming a Board, and of taking proper measures for carrying the intention of the Testator and the said Act of Assembly into effect.

By order,

A. HALL, Sec'y. pro tem.

April 30, 1805.

For Sale,

A HORSE, Chair and Harness, for particulars apply to J. GARNIER.

Wilmington, April 30.

On Saturday the 6th day of May next, at the Plantation of the late Col. Anthony B. Tompser, deceased, called the Brick Yard,

Will be Sold,

Upon a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security,

THE perishable estate of said Tompser, consisting of sundry Household Furniture, about ninety thousand burned Books, and eighty thousand unburnt. And on Monday following, in the town of Wilmington, the remaining perishable estate.

JAMES W. WALKER, Ex'r.

Wilmington, April 30, 1805.

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of JACOB LEVY & Co. are requested to call and settle their accounts with the subscriber on or before the fifteenth day of May next, as no further indulgence will be given.

RICHARD LLOYD.

April 30, 1805.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT my wife Terresse Antoinette Tenbarr Canu, has absconded from my bed and board without just provocation. All persons are therefore forewarned from crediting her on my account, from this date.

P. S. CANU.

Wilmington, April 12th, 1805.

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executor and Executrix to the last will of Joseph Jones, late of Brunswick county, deceased, require all persons indebted to the estate of the said Jones to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against the said estate are requested to exhibit them properly attested within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery.

BENJAMIN BLANEY, MARY JONES.

April 23, 1805—3w.

Notice is hereby given,

OF the decease of Thomas H. Hoops, of late of Brunswick county, & of the subscribers having at the last Court of said County, qualified as Executors of his last Will and Testament. Those indebted to the estate are desired to make immediate payment; and those having accounts or demands against the estate, of any kind or denomination, are required to exhibit the same to the Executors, agreeably to law, & within the time limited by the Act of General Assembly, passed in the year 1789, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act, concerning proving Wills and granting Letters of Administration, and to prevent frauds in the management of Intestates' Estates." In failure whereof the same will be pleaded in bar to the recovery of any such debt or demand.

JOHN HOGG, GEORGE DAVIS, } Ex'rs.

April 30, 1805.