

Representatives of the United States. Reference being had to my exhibits 1, 2, 3, will now fully evince this fact, and the dates when those crimes are said to have been committed.

Your Memorialist knows and is informed the prerogatives of your Excellency. In ordering a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and goal delivery, which is not very customary, but being in actual confinement, under these imputed crimes, and owing to the importance of the case, he humbly solicits such a Court may be called in the case of his personal hardship and the public interest.

And your Memorialist in duty bound shall ever pray, &c. &c.

DUNCAN M'FARLAND.

Fayetteville District Jail, Nov. 12, 1805.
The committee appointed on the above memorial reported on Saturday in favour of granting the prayer of Mr. M'Farland.

HALIFAX, N. S. October 26.

Two days ago the Mermaid spoke an American vessel, from Bilbao for Marblehead, out 23 days, who informed, that Spain had actually declared War against the American States, and that he was obliged to cut and run to save his vessel.

NORFOLK, November 21.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, the U. States frigate John Adams, capt. Shaw, in 49 days from Gibraltar.—The purser informs, that Lord Nelson has taken the command of the British fleet off Cadiz, and that his instructions were to make an attempt to destroy the combined fleet in Cadiz; which, however despatched, if there is a probability of success, there is no doubt, but he will attempt it.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1805.

Sporting Intelligence.

The subscription purses and a sweep stake of 96 dollars were run for over the Wilmington Race Ground on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last.

1st DAY—3 mile heats.

Gen. Benton's Bay Filly, Polly Long-legs, by Firetail, 1 1
Major Moore's Stud Sultan, by Dolen, 2 2
Mr. Forrest's Bay Gelding, Sugar Donkey, by Dolen, 3

Distanced the 2d heat.

Mr. R. Cochran's Bay Stud Sampson broke down and stopped in the first heat.

2d DAY—2 mile heats.

Gen. Benton's Sorrel Gelding Cassius, by Dare Devil, 1
Mr. John Colvin's Brown Gelding Cassius, distanced the first heat.

3d DAY—1 mile heats.

Mr. Cochran's Bay Mare Rosetta by Selim, 2 1 1
Major Moore's Sorrel Gelding Paddy Whack, 1 2 2
Major Walker's Donall, 3 3
Mr. Forrest's Black Gelding, by President, distanced the first heat.

WAR IN EUROPE.

By an arrival at New-York from Bordeaux in 40 days, Paris papers to the 3d October, have been received. They furnish much important matter, which we are unable to detail at full length in this day's Gazette. Among the few articles we have selected is the speech of Buonaparte before the senate, which is very important, and reduces to a certainty the existence of a CONTINENTAL WAR.

A Paris paper of the 28th of Sept. contains a very long Exposition of the Reciprocal conduct of France and Austria, from the Peace of Luneville, read by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Senate on the 22d of Sept. The subsequent remarks close this exposition.

After such an act on the part of the court of Vienna, the Emperor could have nothing more to ask of it. It became evident that even that congress, proceeded with such an imperious tone, and with views so visibly hostile to France, as was only a new share laid for her faith, that Austria irrevocably decided upon war, would not return to pacific ideas, and that she was even no longer free to return to them. The exchange of all places evidently proved that a part of the sums granted to the English ministry, to serve their ends upon the Continent, were arrived at its destination, and the power who had just trafficked with her alliance, could no longer spare the blood of her subjects, the price of which she has just received.

All further explanation with the court of Vienna, being thus become impossible; the war of arms is henceforward the only one compatible with honor.

Let England applaud herself upon having at length found allies; let her rejoice that blood is about to flow upon the Continent, let her flatter herself that her own will be spared; let her hope to find her safety in the discord of other states, her joy will be of short duration, her hopes will be vain, and the day is not far distant when the rights of nations will be at length avenged.

The Emperor, obliged to repel an unjust aggression, which he has in vain endeavoured to prevent, has been constrained to suspend the execution of his first designs. He has withdrawn from the shores of the ocean those old bands so often victorious, and the marches at their head. He will not lay down his arms before he has obtained full and entire

satisfaction; and complete security both for his own states and those of his allies.

The Emperor's Speech in the Senate.

SENATORS,

IN the present circumstances of Europe, I feel the necessity of appearing in the midst of you, and of making known to you my sentiments.

I am about to quit my capital to put myself at the head of the army, to carry a speedy succour to my allies and to defend the dearest interests of my people.

The wishes of the eternal enemies of the continent are accomplished; war has begun in the heart of Germany. Austria and Russia have united with England; and our generation is drawn anew into all the calamities of war. A few days ago, I still hoped that peace would not be disturbed; menaces and outrages found me impossible; but the Austrian army has passed the Inn, Munich is invaded, the Elector of Bavaria is driven out of his capital; all my hopes are vanished.

It is at this instant that the wickedness of the enemies of the continent has unveiled itself. They were yet apprehensive of the manifestation of my profound love of peace; they were apprehensive lest Austria, at the sight of the abyss which they had dug under her footsteps, should return to sentiments of justice and moderation; they have hurried her into war. I am grieved at the blood it will cost Europe; but the French name will obtain a new lustre from it.

Senators, when at your desire at the voice of the whole French people, I set the imperial Crown upon my head, I received from you, from every citizen, the engagement to maintain it pure and unsullied. My people have given me in every circumstance proofs of their confidence and their love. They will fly under the colours of the Emperor and of his army which in a few days will have passed the frontiers.

Magistrates, Soldiers, Citizens all wish to maintain the country free from the influence of England, who, if she prevailed, would grant us only a peace surrounded with ignominy and shame, and the principal conditions of which would be the burning of our fleets, the filling up our ports, and the annihilation of our industry.

All the promises I have made to the French people, I have kept. The French people, in their turn, have taken no engagement with me that they have not surpassed. In this circumstance, so important for their glory and mine, they will continue to merit that name of Great People with which I saluted them in the midst of the fields of battle.

Frenchmen, your Emperor will do his duty, my soldiers will do theirs; you will do yours.

Scarcely a doubt now remains, but that WAR has ere this re-commenced in Europe; the last accounts apprise us of the organization of the different armies, and of the movements making by each. That it will be a bloody and destructive one, admits not of question; and the philanthropic mind trembles with horror at the devastation which is likely to ensue. This will be a war wherein each party will be stimulated to exert every nerve. Buonaparte will fight for a perpetuation of his fame, and his own personal security; if successful he will add another wreath to his crown of glory; if defeated, the consequences will be fatal, and his head may be the forfeiture. What then must we not expect from his genius and his valor! Germany will contend for her independence, and the security of her possessions; these have been once or twice jeopardised, and perhaps the present war may seal her destruction; for if Buonaparte should prove victorious, we may readily suppose he will push on his successes even to the gates of Vienna, and wreak out his vengeance in the heart of the Germanic Empire. Russia, too powerful ever to be vanquished, and scarcely knowing for what she fights, will only wish to display her prowess, and the savage bravery of her soldiers—if she does not again withdraw from the contest, France will be almost overpowered by numbers, and must rely in a great measure upon the talents of her officers, and the discipline and courage of her troops—but Buonaparte is himself a host, and wherever he goes, victory accompanies him—Thus circumstanced, what carnage and desolation must ensue! Each striving to be victorious, they will not probably lay down their arms, until the continent of Europe shall have been deluged with blood!—Pet. Intel.

From the Pittsburgh Republican, Letters from Norfolk, dated November 17, mention, that an arrival at that place, from Bordeaux with accounts to the 3d October, brings positive information, that Buonaparte, at the head of the French army, had entered the Austrian territories.

These letters further advise, that by the same arrival, information is received, that our misunderstanding with Spain has been amicably and honorably settled.

General Eaton.

We are happy to announce (says the Richmond Argus) the arrival in this city of this distinguished officer and patriot.—He came on shore at Hampton, on Sunday, on board the brig Franklin, from Gibraltar and reached this city on Tuesday evening.

The citizens of this place, anxious to manifest their respect and gratitude for this truly meritorious character, invited him to partake of a dinner at the Eagle Tavern, on Thursday, which was atten-

ded by upwards of one hundred gentlemen among whom it gave us great pleasure to recognize many of the most distinguished characters for virtue and talents in our state, particularly members of the Executive Council, Judges of the Appeals, General Court, Chief Justice of the United States, &c. Alexander M'Raie and Alexander Stuart, Esquires, presided—After dinner, the following toasts were drank:

1. The people of the United States.

2. Thomas Jefferson.

3. The heads of departments.

4. The American Navy.

5. The Spartan Band who spread the glory of the American arms, into regions where the American name was unknown.

6. The Bashaw of Tripoli—whole ruined fortifications, have furnished him with a new lecture on the law of nations.

7. The American, who amidst the Catacombs and Pyramids of Egypt, could make man only his study.

8. Lieut. O'Bannan of the marines, and Midshipman Mann—The heroes who first planted the American Banners on the walls of Derne.

9. The memory of Somers, Wadsworth and Isreal; who with their brave countrymen, preferred death to slavery.

10. Preble and Decatur, who have added new Laurels to the American name.

11. The sublime ruins of Carthage, which teach in vain to the States of Barbary, the splendid advantages of commerce.

12. The warring nations of Europe—They destroy each other, while the Americans give laws to Barbary.

13. The memory of George Washington.—Revered, while there exists an independent people upon the surface of the earth.

14. Spain—May every nation who rejects the Olive Branch of Peace, suffer by the sword.

15. Great-Britain—Why will she dig up the hatchet of animosity, by condemning our vessels and impressing our brethren.

16. The American States, united among themselves; they need not fear the power of all the nations of the earth: May their union be perpetual.

17. The Rights of Women.

On the subject of Tripolitan affairs (says the Enquirer) Gen. Eaton preserves a marked and decorous silence. He declares, however, that he had no powers to treat with the Bashaw of Tripoli; and he contradicts the invidious and ridiculous tale, which was cooked up by one of the federal prints of Bolton; that Col. Lear had been prompted to conclude a rash and premature treaty, through a jealous apprehension lest the Bashaw should appeal to the superior generosity of General Eaton, and lest he should run away with all the honor of the negotiation. Col. Lear is said to have concluded the treaty from a fear lest the Bashaw should execute his threats of putting to death the American captives. If such was really his inducement, the conduct of Col. Lear certainly needs no other justification.—The loss of three hundred Americans is not surely to be put into competition with a ransom of sixty thousand dollars; and even the risk and danger of such a catastrophe ought not to have been encountered for so small a sum. Had Col. Lear waved the negotiation until the gallant Eaton had ransomed our prisoners with the sword, our triumph would have been much more glorious; but it would have been an indelible disgrace upon the annals of our nation had the lives of so many men been sacrificed through a misguided economy.

With respect to the Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli, Gen. Eaton has merely informed the Editor, that he left him at Syracuse in Sicily, and that he had no intention of visiting this country.

As Gen. Eaton left Gibraltar about the 26th of September, it may be supposed that he has brought some recent and perhaps important intelligence from the Mediterranean. The most interesting and the most authentic is the event which we find announced in the following letter from Mr. Mountford, Secretary to Mr. Lear, and now our Charge d'Affairs to Algiers; for the copy of which we are indebted to the politeness of Gen. Eaton.

"Algiers, Sept. 9, 1805.

SIR,
I have only a few moments to inform you, our affairs here are well.

On the 20th ult. the soldiers rose in a body and murdered the Dey and his Prime Minister. A new Dey was immediately elected, and not a life was lost except the above mentioned. I forbear to detain the Nautilus, having nothing very urgent to communicate.

I have the honour to be, &c.
J. MOUNTFORD.
Captain Campbell."

A late Kingston, (Jam.) paper says, "In such eminent risk of being captured is every vessel that quits this port at the present mo-

ment that the premium of insurance from Kingston to port Antonio is advanced to the exorbitant rate of 12 1/2 per cent. a circumstance unparalleled in the annals of this island and!"

BOSTON, Nov. 1.
Extract of a letter received by the ship Osage, from Havana.

"The following vessels have been sent in here for adjudication—

"Brigs Jason, Palmer, of Philadelphia, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, taken by the Spanish privateer Buena Union, capt. Ularigo & carried into Cavañas. This vessel has been detained upwards of three months, the principal part of the cargo plundered.

"Brig Argo, Lilly, of Dresden, from Jamaica to New-York, with rum, captured by the Spanish privateer Floride Mays, Lissard, carried into the west end of Cuba and libelled.

"Schr. Nelson, Thompson, of Newbern, N. C. from Jamaica for Charleston, with rum and \$13,000, cash, taken by the Spanish privateer Vengeance, Antonio Ric, master, sent into Mariel and plundered of his money; vessel and cargo libelled.

"Schr. Letitia, Franklin, of and from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, taken by the privateer Vengeance and sent into Havanna.

"The brig Sally, Barry, arrived at Havana the day capt. Sammis sailed, last from Laguira, had been plundered off the west end of Cuba by two privateers, one under French and the other under Spanish colours.

"The abuses on the commerce of the United States in this quarter, are increasing from the increased number of privateers, and the idea they have that in consequence of the variance which they suppose exists between the government of the United States and the court of Spain, they will be justified in making captures.

"Certificates of property are a necessary requisite to every bill of lading, and sea-letters, vessels are viewed with great suspicion by the court of admiralty in this island.

The treaty between the United States and Spain is not taken into consideration, except in vessels when it will militate against the captured. The laws are such as to occasion great detention and delay in prize causes, and the disposition of the government, and the judge of Admiralty is such, and the intrigues in every department are so frequent and intricate that an American stands a poor chance for justice; and if he eventually obtains the liberation of his vessel, when he comes to take possession of her he finds her plundered, the necessary consequence of delay, which is too frequently caused for the express purpose of giving the privateers an opportunity of doing it.

"From the long habit they have been in of depredating upon American Commerce with impunity—they absolutely consider it free plunder, and unless some measures are taken by our government adequate to the evil (which are to make the people of this island feel the misery they would be exposed to without our commerce) we expect their abuses will increase rather than diminish.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ENTERED,

Ship Venus, Bunce, New-York
Brig Sally, Morris, Dighton, M.
Victory, Lewis, Falmouth, M.
Elizabeth, Bartlet, St. Thomas

CLEARED

Schr' Jeremiah, — Boston
Venus, Bryant, New-York
Orange, Punchard, St. Bartholomew's
Sloop Polly, Norris, Charleston

DIED

On Friday last Mrs. Margaret Fitzgerald, consort of Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald of this town.

PRICES CURRENT—WILMINGTON.

Dls. Cts. Dls. Cts.

BACON	per 100 lbs.	uncertain		
Coffee	per lb.	35	35	
Corn	per bushel	60	65	
Meal	do	75	1	
Flour	per barrel, new	8		
Ditto	per half barrel, new	4	30	
Lumber	per M. plenty	13	14	
W. o. hhd. staves,	do	25		
R. o. do.	do	12		
W. o. bl.	do, rough	12		
Shingles	per 1000	2	50	
Molasses	per gallon	45		
Rum, W. I. pr. g. 5d p.	do	80		
Jamaica do. 4th p.	do	1	—	
N. E. do.	do	55		
Tar	per barrel	1	75	
Turpentine,	do	2		
Tobacco				