

PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.

The ship *Fanny* arrived at New-York in 36 days from Grenock, has brought London papers to the 8th and Glasgow papers to the 10th of August. Although the London dates are but two days later than the accounts already received, yet as far as they relate to the internal situation of France, are new and interesting. The legislative and executive bodies in the French government are at variance, the former reproaching the latter with an intent to influence their decisions, and overawe their deliberations, by the presence of an armed force, they declare the explanations they have received on this head, to be evasive, unsatisfactory, and false; and in a sitting of the Council of 500, the 4th of August, it is stated that from 26 to 27,000 men have been detached from the army of the Sambre and Meuse; that this force directed its march to Paris, accompanied with a formidable train of artillery; that the minds of the troops have been misled and seduced, by the most absurd and injurious accusations against the legislative body; that the armies deliberate, correspond with each other, pass resolutions, and issue proclamations, with which all France is inundated—in consequence of which the Council directed that the Directory be asked, whether they have received the particulars which they promised, of the march of the troops?—to return an answer in three days—and what measures have been taken to stop the violation of the 27th article of the constitution, which forbids the armed force to deliberate?—In short, there is great apprehension that some violent explosion will ultimately ensue—a large number of troops had arrived at Paris in small parties and without regimentals, a considerable number of disaffected persons had also joined them, and it was expected that the Directory would let the Legislative body at defiance, and effectually triumph over the constitution.

The Dutch fleet had not quitted the Texel, as stated in our last accounts—report mentions the death of Sir John Borlase Warren, in an engagement with a French 74 gun ship—under the Cadiz head of July 17, it is stated, that the British, who bombarded that town, had been forced to retreat after having lost two of their armed chaloupes, they fear a new attack—the object of this attack is said to be the destruction of the Spanish fleet of 26 ships of the line, and eleven frigates, and the arsenals—under the Paris date of August 5, mention is made of the suspension of the negotiations at Lisle, and that a favorable issue is looked upon as impossible, if the Directory do not abate the pretensions which it has advanced.

WILMINGTON, October 5.

In the Winchester Centinel of the 15th ult. is the following paragraph:—"One day last week the hon. Senator Blood's *Dear Carey* was conveyed through this town to Philadelphia. It is to be hoped the Committee of Congress, before whom he is to appear, will obtain from him some precious confessions."

From the ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE. To the Editors of the Columbian Mirror. GENTLEMEN,

In your paper of the 7th inst. is inserted a paragraph, (taken from another paper) which states that the differences in the western country, betwixt Spain and the United States, were settled; that the commissioners had proceeded to run the line; and that the Spaniards had a force of 10,000 men in the province.—You very justly observe, that this information does not agree with the spirit of the proclamation which you annexed; and the probability of its truth is further to be questioned, by its being stated that the same person who gave the information brought dispatches to Philadelphia from the representatives of two different powers—a thing in itself absurd. However, leaving the wide field of conjecture, I will come to facts. I am but this moment arrived from the Spanish dominions, by way of Natchez, which place I left about the middle of July, and I assure you that then there was no more probability of the differences being settled than there was before, things remained in the same state they had done for some time; in fact, some short time since, there was not so much an appearance of a pacific disposition; for the inhabitants of the district of the Natchez, enraged at the delay of the Spaniards in not delivering up the forts, rose, En Masse, and kept the Governor close confined in the fort, for the space of 12 days, and he was afraid then to venture out until he had signed articles of capitulation drawn up by the inhabitants, in which they secured to themselves many valuable privileges, until the differences between the two powers should be settled. These articles were sent down to the Baron de Carondelet, for confirmation, and the dispatch bringing the ratifications, arrived at Natchez the day I left it.

With respect to the Forces of the Spaniards in that quarter, they are precisely

this:—At New Madrid, (the first settlement on entering the Mississippi from the Ohio) there are between 30 and 40 men, without any fort; at Chickasaw Bluffs, there is a garrison and 12 men; at the Walnut Hills, I cannot precisely tell the number, as I did not stop there; at Natchez, there are between 30 and 40; and at New Orleans, there are so few as not to be able to do the duty of the garrison, so that the inhabitants are called upon to perform that service—a task, of which they complain bitterly. These are the mighty forces which the Spaniards have on that river:—however, I can easily conceive how the information came. If I am not mistaken, it was brought by one Thomas Power, who has brought dispatches lately into the United States, but for whom, no one knew when he left the Natchez. He is the same person who was stopped on the Ohio about twelve months ago by lieutenant Steele, by command of the late General Wayne, and his papers seized. He was suspected of coming with a design to alienate the affections of the inhabitants of the western countries from the Union, and to attach them to Spain; it is supposed that this second trip to our country has in it something of a similar design—he might have political views in representing the strength of the Spaniards much greater than it really is.

As to the present amicable disposition of the Spaniards, and their wish to carry the treaty into effect, I will give you two recent instances. Mr. McCluney, of Washington, in Washington County, (Pennsylvania) lately went down the Mississippi with a cargo of flour; at Walnut Hills, when he went ashore to shew his passport, the commandant of the place told him that he wanted the flour that was in his boat. Mr. McCluney told him, that if he would give him 14 dollars per barrel, or the rise of the Orleans market for three months, he might have it. The commandant returned for answer, that the flour was there, and he must and would have it: and with respect to the price, he (Mr. McCluney) must settle that with the proper officers at New Orleans, and immediately sent down some soldiers to seize the boat in direct violation of the 7th article of the treaty, which declares that "the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels, or effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other; for any military expedition, or other public or private purpose whatever. When he came to New Orleans, he procured certificates from the different merchants, of the price of flour, being 14 dollars per barrel, and he presented these to the proper officers, expecting to receive that sum; but what was his surprize, when, contrary to every principle of honor and honesty, and in open violation of a solemn treaty; he found they would only give him him 12 dollars!! In vain did he remonstrate on the occasion; in vain did he plead the treaty, or his being an American citizen! He discovered too late, that the common principles of rectitude were not to be found in the bosom of a Spaniard, and all the satisfaction he had, (it a satisfaction it may be called) was, that he was not the only one, by many, who had been duped in the same manner.

The other case respected myself; one Joseph Vidal, the secretary of the government was indebted to me a sum of money, of which when I went to demand the payment, he rendered me as a discharge some Spanish certificates which bore an enormous discount, there being no money at that time in the treasury,—these certificates are a species of paper money drawn by the commandants of the different forts on the treasury at New-Orleans, and paid away to workmen, &c. for wages; and are received by the merchants at a rate proportionable to the degree of confidence they can put in them. Vidal wanted me to receive them at their nominal value, I refused, and as he would not pay me in the current coin of the country, I brought the case before Gayoso the governor.—He (who had so often defrauded Mr. Ellicott that it is the sincere wish of Spain to carry the treaty into effect)—this same man decreed, (contrary to the knowledge of every inhabitant of the place) that it was the custom of that country to receive the certificates as cash, and that (even depreciated as they were) they were a legal tender. I rested myself on the treaty, and begged that agreeable to the provision made in the 7th article the case might be decided according to the authority of LAW ONLY, and not according to the custom of the country, with which, as a stranger, I was not supposed to be acquainted; and further, that the law, (if there were any which would affect the case in point) might be pointed out to me; on which OUR FRIEND GAYOSO, pointing to his own breast, has the effrontery to tell me, that HE was the law; and that as HE said, the case was to be decided. As the Governor had none but his own sycophants about him when he made use of this assertion, I thought it necessary to call in some one to be witness to so extraordinary a declaration; and as an authority for so doing, I pleaded the 7th article of the treaty, which declares, that "The citizens and subjects

of both parties shall be allowed to employ advocates; solicitors, notaries, agents and factors, as they might judge proper in all their affairs, and in all their trials at law, in which they may be concerned before the tribunals of the other party; and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such cases, and at the taking of all examination and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials." But even this—this very evident privilege was refused by the same evasive answers, and every avenue to attain justice completely shut up. From these circumstances it is evident there is no greater security in navigating the Mississippi, since the treaty than before it; nor will there ever be, till that nest of harpies, who prey upon the American citizens, is completely rooted out;—what dependence can be placed in a treaty, while the whim or caprice, favor or folly of a petty commandant of a Spanish garrison is able to set aside; and to substitute his own will as the law which is to govern a free citizen, risking his property under the faith of solemn treaties.

Representations of these two cases have been forwarded to the Secretary of State.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
FRANCIS BAILEY.

Sept. 13, 1797.

From the (N. Y.) Argus. Capt. Boole of the sloop *Charlotte*, arrived at this port yesterday from Cape Francois, has politely handed us Cape Francois papers to the 16th of August inclusive, by which we learn—

That the French commissioners, at the Leeward, have put the Molasses, produced on the farmed plantations in the colony of St. Domingo, in requisition for public service; one quarter which is due the farmers, will be accounted for at the same price, deducting what they owe for cattle, utensils and rents. This act is spoken of as advantageous to both parties.

That, the tenth of August was pompously celebrated at the Cape.

The English pretend to protect us by their convoys; but it seems this is in the outward passage, after their will of us is satisfied; and even this protection is but a snare, for the convoys generally leave the vessel, on the cruising ground of the French privateers.

The French treat us as bad as they can; they want no further proof than British protection, let these vessels proceed from what port they may. Condemned or not the cargoes are taken for government and bills of 60, 90, or 120 days given in payment.

The brig *Courtler* of Philadelphia, with her cargo, worth thirty-two thousand dollars, bound to a French port, is condemned at Gonaives, on account that the owner was a French emigrant—they not allowing the right of naturalization to emigrants since the revolution.

Port of Wilmington.

ENTERED

NONE.

CLEARED

Brig *Gloryana*, Follet, St. Croix.

NOTICE is hereby given

TO the purchasers at the sales of the estate of the late Sampson Mosely, deceased, that from the urgent demands exhibited against said estate, the administratrix is under the indispensable necessity to call for immediate payment; and to inform said purchasers that if payments are not made by the first of November next, she will be constrained to direct suits to be instituted indiscriminately.

Sarah Mosely, Adm'x.

N. B. The bonds and notes will be lodged in the hands of W. H. Hill, Esq. who, on the receipt of the money due, will cancel the securities and give discharges.
September 20. 3 S. M.



RAN away from the

subscriber about eight days past, a Negro fellow by the name of JOHN who calls himself JOHN GARDENER—he is a short active well set fellow, and is by trade a Blacksmith. I think he has a scar on his face, but exactly where I do not remember. He would be known in Fayetteville by Mr. Grove's negroes, in Wilmington by Mr. D. Moor's, in Chatham by Mr. Mallett's. I think he is endeavouring to get on board some vessel to go round to the northward, and should he fail at Wilmington, he will go to Newbern. I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend and secure the said fellow so that I get him again, and pay all reasonable charges, &c. W. NASH.

N. B. A fellow by the name of ROBIN belonging to Mr. Garrot Goodloe, went off with him. Mr. Goodloe, I doubt not, will give an equal reward for his. W. N. Caswell county, July 17.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership betwixt GEORGE HOOPER and JOHN INGRAM, merchants, was dissolved on the 7th of July last, by the event of the death of the latter.

As there is an absolute necessity for settling as speedily as possible the affairs of said Copartnership, all those indebted to the establishment in Wilmington, under the firm of GEORGE HOOPER and Co. are requested to discharge the same; and such as have demands against said firm, or with whom there are open accounts, are desired to exhibit the same for payment of liquidation.

The stock of Dry Goods on hand, consisting of a small assortment of articles well suited to the trade of this place, are for sale—as also the Brig *FAIR AMERICAN*, about 120 tons burthen, in complete repair, and ready for receiving a cargo. Apply to

GEORGE HOOPER,
Surviving Copartner.

Wilmington, Oct. 5, 1797.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Wilmington, N. C.

COL. Samuel Ashe, Andrew Adams. William Burin, care of Mr. Gibbs; Joseph Bland; Captain Robert Bogg. Benjamin Church, care of Mr. Willkings; Peter Carpenter, Josiah Cloage, Eliza Callender, John Cooke. Captain E. Dyer, Thomas Dodd, Mons. Demous Derbigny. Henry Enonnet. John Fargson, Edmund Fish. James Green, Mr. Gamoche. Henry Holden, John Hall, Louis Hoofset, Richard Herring, Bright Herring, A. Thomas Hearty, William Hooper. Edward Jones, Mrs. Mary E. Jones, Matthew Johnston, Martin Joris. Duncan Levington, Captain Levington.

William McCondray, Edward Morgan. Captain John McFarlane, James Murray, Benjamin Mills, J. B. Moore, Archibald McCollum, Captain Stephen Minor. George Reed.

William Snell, Sedgwick Springs, Jonathan Standley, Isaac Sim.

Captain Joseph Tatom, Anthony B. Tomber, William Tuton, Wm. Turner. Henry Urquhart.

Vosburgh and Childs. James Walker, James Walker, jun. Capt. Harvey Winchester, Henry Wood.

R. BRADLEY, At. P. M.

October 3rd

FOUND

ON the Newbern road, about fifteen miles from Wilmington, two large Charts of North America, particularly describing the sea-coast, rivers, inlets, shoals, &c. The owner may have them (after paying the cost of this advertisement) by applying to William Penrole, on Harrison's Creek.

Harrison's Creek, Oct. 4, 1797.

NOTICE

THE subscriber has qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Caleb Nichols, late of New-Hanover county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demand on the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law.

UNITY NICHOLS, Ex'x.

Wilmington, 28th Sept.

Ten Dollars Reward.



Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday last, a black Negro fellow named TRIM, about 20 years of age, 4 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a scar on his face, but on what part I cannot exactly recollect. He was raised by Doctor Isaac Guion, of Newbern, and since belonged to Mr. Peter Mangeon, of Wilmington, from whom he was last purchased.

I have great reason to suppose he was concerned in a daring robbery committed in my house last night, and that he will use every effort to escape. Perhaps he may make for Wilmington, or some other seaport, therefore all masters of vessels and others are forbid harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

Whoever will deliver him to me, or secure him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

NANCARET McKEAN.

South Washington, 3
October 2. 1797