

The Wilmington Gazette
WILL be enlarged and printed on a new and elegant Type, twice a week, after the FIRST DAY of JANUARY, 1799.

Price of Subscription FIVE DOLLARS per Annum, (exclusive of postage) one half paid on the receipt of the first number, and the other at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS of no greater length than breadth will be inserted the first time for Six Shillings, and for every continuance Four Shillings—longer ones in proportion.

All Communications deserving a place in the Gazette, and which may not be productive of any ill to society, will be thankfully received, and inserted gratis.

THE WILMINGTON GAZETTE on its new and enlarged plan, will contain an ample detail of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, the Debates in Congress, the Laws of the United States and of this State, Essays, and all other matter that will be useful or entertaining to its readers.

The Printer with gratitude acknowledges the great obligations he lies under to a generous Public, for his successful endeavours in his present undertaking, and to merit their further encouragement, is willing to make greater exertions to render the Gazette worthy the patronage of his Fellow Citizens.—From the number of Advertisements it contains, its present size and weekly publication will not admit of all the Occurrences of this very important Epoch, when the strongest passions of the human mind are in action, and the fate of nations depending. In order therefore to accomplish its object, by rendering it a Vehicle of General and Speedy Information, it will be enlarged and published as aforesaid, and the greatest punctuality and care observed in forwarding it to subscribers.—He presumes it is unnecessary to make any other promise in regard to his future conduct, than an observance of Decency and Liberty. If he has been so fortunate as to please in this his past conduct, (of which there can be no greater evidence than the extensive circulation his Gazette has gained in less than two years) he flatters himself that in his future he will be equally successful.

Printers being of like passions with other men, are in danger of becoming the instruments of parties, rather than the faithful publishers of truth—perfection is the lot of no man. If the Printer of the Wilmington Gazette has any political principles, he has studiously endeavoured not to be led astray from strict duty by them. If he is in danger from any deluding passion, it is the LOVE OF HIS COUNTRY—Here he is attached to the Object of his wishes, and ready to sacrifice his all for her Peace and Happiness.

†† The Wilmington Gazette will be continued to its present subscribers, until they signify the contrary, and pay up their arrearages. It is requisite that those who subscribed after the fifth day of January, 1797, when the Gazette was commenced, should settle up to the first day of January, 1799.

Wilmington, N. C. }
 October 24th, 1798. }

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of JOHN CALHORDA and Co. was dissolved on the 15th of September last by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said FIRM, or JOHN CALHORDA, are requested to apply to the subscriber for payment, and those indebted thereto, are desired to make payment without delay. The Goods on hand belonging to the Company, will be sold very cheap for cash, in order to close the business. No credit will be given to any person whatever.

JOHN CALHORDA,
 Wilmington, Nov. 8.

The subscribers since the fire, have removed their Goods to the back part of the store occupied by Mr. Nutt, facing Mr. Geer's, where they have

A General Assortment,
 Suitable for the season.
 Willkings & Scott.

Nov. 8.

ROBERT ADAM & Co.
 Have received by the Ship Hazard from Liverpool, & are now opening for sale at their Store in Wilmington, an assortment of GOODS Suitable to the season, viz.

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,
 Second do. do.

Kerseys,

Duffles,

Coatings,

Plains, white and blue,

Negro cottons,

Oznabrigs,

Rose blankets,

Striped do.

Flannels,

Cassimeres,

Swansdown,

Marble quilting,

Cloaks,

Linens, 3-4ths, 7-8ths, and 4-4ths wide,

Quintzes,

Calicoes,

Durants,

Calimancoes,

Bombazetts,

Moreens,

Camblets,

Corduroys,

Velveretts,

Plain and striped nankeens,

Men & women's cotton stockings,

Do. do. worsted do.

Shawls,

Printed handkerchiefs,

Check'd do.

Romalls,

Silk handkerchiefs,

Muslins,

Lawn,

Cambric,

Hats,

Nun's thread,

Coloured do.

Writing paper,

Blank books,

Knives and forks,

Cutteaux,

Pen knives, scissars, &c.

Green & blue edg'd crockery,

White do.

Lead and shot,

Nails, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 20d, and 30d,

Hoes,

Axes,

Adzes,

Drawing knives,

Saws,

Smiths' tools,

Pots,

Ovens,

Bar iron, &c. &c. &c.

And of other Importations,

Sugar, Coffee, fine and coarse Salt, Jamaica, W. India and N. E. Rum; all which they will dispose of on moderate terms for Cash or country Produce.

November 6, 1798.

SAVANNAH, October 16.
 Extract of a letter dated 11th September 1798, from the secretary of war, to his Excellency the Governor of Georgia.

"The adoption of a constitution, which is, no doubt, well calculated to promote the interests and happiness of the citizens of the State of Georgia, is a subject of much congratulation, and I am confident, that with respect to the western lands which have heretofore been the subject of so much altercation and inquiet, the federal government, whenever it is necessary, will take up the business on fair, just and honorable terms, and with dispositions not less amicable and conciliatory than those I with pleasure see expressed in your letter.

"The vigorous measures pursued by the States of Georgia and South-Carolina to prevent the refugees from Port-au Prince, from intruding themselves into these States, are proofs of a vigilant and active executive.

"The United States in general should be careful, to prevent the introduction of persons of the dispositions of these people among them—but it should be more particularly the policy of the southern States, circumstanced, as they are, to counteract, by every practicable means, the diffusion of principles so dangerous to the safety of your citizens, and hostile to society in general.

"For the purposes of local defence on any sudden emergency, the importance of an effective and well organized militia, will undoubtedly occur to you.—In the mean time no measures will be neglected by the general government, which the executive are authorized to take, that may contribute to the safety of the exposed parts of the sea-board of Georgia—measures have already been concerted with the secretary of the navy for the construction of a fleet for your protection—these will be finished at the proper places as soon as completed."

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 16.
 of Kentucky, Sept. 19th '98.
 MAJOR KINGSBURY,
 Commandant of Maffac,

SIR,
 For the purpose of exploring the country to the southward of this, my friends with me are desirous to descend the river Ohio, by your garrison—not being acquainted with the rules of the place, has induced me to write you, for information how to act, and whether we are to descend the river or not.

The information received some weeks past, which will be shewed you per Major Gift, the bearer of this, appears to me not more extraordinary, than that of your order this day, to ascend the river beyond the distance of a six pounder—however, I have thought proper to obey your orders, as it is now and ever was my real desire, to conform to the rules and regulations of any constituted authority derived from our government.

The migration to Smithland has far surpassed the calculation of many—provision being scarce, necessity has miserably enforced us to draw some assistance from the woods.—The laws of the U. States have prescribed the boundary between us and the Indians, over which we cannot pass without offence.—Though the Indians have been permitted to take the game from us without offence; we wish to be permitted to pass to some place where we can legally by industry justly support the wants of many respectable families, who may otherwise be reduced to want.

Your humble servant,
 ZACH. COX.

Fort Maffac, July 17, 1798.

Sir,
 I received your letter of this date by Mr. Gift, and must inform you, that no armed party is permitted to pass this place, and should you presume to attempt forcing by the galley or garrison you must expect to pass under a heavy fire from every piece of ordnance, which can be brought to bear on you from the fort and galley.

Your humble servant,
 JACOB KINGSBURY,
 2d U. S. Regiment commanding Fort Maffac and its dependencies.
 Mr. Z. Cox.

Kentucky, 3 miles above Fort Maffac.
 July 18, 1798.
 Col. Moses Shelby,

Dear Sir,
 On my rout down the river Ohio, in pursuit of the journey contemplated, and fully communicated to you when at Smithland; there appears some difficulty with the officers of the garrison of Maffac, in permitting our descending the river, as you will see by the inclosed documents.

I have thought it my duty to communicate to you, the circumstances, soliciting your friendly advice and aid as commander of the county, on a subject truly interesting to all the citizens of this western world—if the free and independent navigation of these western rivers are to be thus invaded, there is no longer use for civil authority, but all must bend to a military prerogative.

I have ever supported the civil authority of my country, and still hope to have it in my power to do so.—You are the only officer on whom I can call or look up to for justice; therefore hope you will do my friends and self the honor of your presence, that a proper investigation of the subject may take place.

Your friend and most obedient humble servant,
 (Signed) ZACH. COX.

One Mile above Maffac, July 21, 1798.
 Major Kingsbury,
 Sir,

Since my departure from your garrison, on mature consideration as a citizen of Kentucky, conceiving the situation of my fellow-citizens, who have been orderly and good men, and now organized in my regiment, and by the town request—it causes my feelings to bleed.—But as an officer enquiring into their grievances being denied a light or copy of your orders, in a case so interesting to my fellow-citizens and myself, as the interrupted navigation of the river Ohio, provided for and secured to us by treaty with all nations touching thereon, causes me to think myself injured: I now beg you, if consistent with your power and order, to admit the barge of Col. Cox, and one flat bottom boat, with five perogues to pass, with five men on board, of each, or I suppose five less might do by getting hirelings to work up.

I have thought from the date of your order, corresponding with the date of the letter that Major Gift gave you a copy a few days ago, they must have originated with and came from Col. Hantram-mock; if not, give me a true copy, in order to enable me, to inform my fellow-citizens, that for the future, they may not depend upon treaties or civil authority, but resign all to a military prerogative, and to attempt any thing to the contrary, is not only risking their rights and property, but lives—after acknowledging the great satisfaction I had in your company, and other officers, beg leave to subscribe myself with due esteem, your sincere friend and humble servant.

MOSES SHELBY.

Fort Maffac, July 21, 1798.

Sir,
 If you are desirous of descending the Ohio, with six or seven boats, and thirty or thirty five men to work them and no more, I have not the least objection, provided you have no ordnance or military stores on board, and not more than one third of your men armed.—On your approach you will halt with your party one mile from the garrison, where your boats and crews will be examined by the officer of the day, who will report, and should you conform strictly to this order, you will be permitted to pass unmolested.

I am, Yours, &c.
 JACOB KINGSBURY, Major.
 Mr. Z. Cox.

Kentucky, July 22, 1798.

Sir,
 It is our desire to subscribe to the rules of the garrison as per your request, you will please to send an officer on board to take a manifest of our cargo, that we may pass in peace, agreeable to