

# Wilmington Centinel, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

W E D N E S D A Y, OCTOBER 15, 1788.

NEW-YORK, September 16.

By the United States in Congress Assembled,  
September 13, 1788.

WHEREAS the Convention assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the Resolution of Congress of the 21st of February, 1787, did on the 17th of September, in the same year, report to the United States in Congress assembled, a Constitution for the people of the United States; whereupon Congress on the 28th of the same September, did resolve unanimously, "That the said report, with the Resolutions and Letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a convention of Delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof, in conformity to the Resolves of the Convention, made & provided in that case" and whereas the constitution so reported by the convention, and by Congress transmitted to the several Legislatures, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same, and such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress, and are filed in the Office of the Secretary—therefore,

RESOLVED, That the first Wednesday in January next, be the day for appointing Electors in the several States, which before the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the Electors to assemble in their respective States, and vote for a President; and that the first Wednesday in March next, be the time, and the present seat of Congress the place, for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution.

CHARLES THOMSON,  
Secretary.

New-York, Sept. 27.

Capt. Thomas Reid in the ship Alliance bound to China, sailed from Philadelphia in the month of June, 1787, and arrived at Canton the 22d. day of December in the same year, having navigated on a rout as yet unpractised by any other ship.—Taking sounding off the Cape of Good Hope, he steered to the south-east-ward, encircling all the eastern and southern islands of the Indian ocean—passing the South Cape of New-Holland: and on

their passage to the Northward again towards Canton; between the latitude of 7 and 4 degrees south—and between the longitude of 156 and 162 degrees east—they discovered a number of islands—the inhabitants of which were black—with curled and wooly hair—among these islands they had no soundings. About the latitude of eight degrees north—and in the longitude of 160 degrees East they discovered two other islands—inhabited by a brown people—with straight black hair. These islands appeared to be very fertile—and much cultivated: and by the behaviour of the inhabitants—the ship's company were induced to believe they were the first discoverers.—One of them was named Morris island—the other Alliance island. They did not land on any of them. These discoveries were made in the month of November.

The officers of the European ships in China were astonished to find a vessel arriving at that season of the year, and with eagerness and pleasure examined the tract of their voyage.

In coasting near New-Holland they had the winds generally from S. W. and blowing strong with a great deal of rain.

They finished their voyage by arriving again at Philadelphia on the 17th of September 1788, having returned by the usual rout of the European ships until they were in the Atlantic ocean.

## Foreign Intelligence.

L I S B O N, JUNE 8.

THE last accounts from the Straights, represent Gibraltar as in a very deplorable situation. A famine prevails, besides which illness reigns there, which still adds to the desolation of the inhabitants.

P A R I S, JUNE 22.

The Squadron of observation which has sailed from Brest, is bound to Cadiz, where it will join a division from Toulon, and sail from thence, perhaps, to the Mediterranean. We are assured that these naval forces are ordered to repair to Naples. When this Squadron returns, they will send some other ships to relieve the Leopard, and Illustre, stationed in the West-Indies.

L O N D O N, JULY 5.

The total amount of the ordinary of the navy, at the several out-ports, as made up to the 1st inst. is one hundred and twenty-seven ships of the line—eleven of 50 guns—one hundred and ten frigates—forty sloops and four cutters.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, June 10.

"Though every thing has been hurry and confusion here for several weeks past, the fleet has not yet sailed, nor is it indeed as yet ready; some of the large ships, from 70 to 80 guns, at Constantinople, have not 500 men on board, and of those half at least are landsmen, wholly unacquainted with naval affairs. The vessels on the gulf at Archangel, and other places, have been stripped for sailors, who are arrived here; but even these have by no means equalled the demand for the men of war fitting out, which amounts to twenty three sail, of which seventeen are of the line, from 66 to 100 guns, of which last there are two on

board, one of which, Le Catherine, Admiral (now comte) Greig has his flag. Paul Jones, by which name the American officer is known here, has not resigned his command; the majority of the British officers refuse, however, to serve under him; nor has any step yet been taken to accommodate the difference. This occasions no small difficulties, though the officers have not yet left their ships: their remonstrances to the Admiralty only are, that they cannot serve under the American; and that they will lay down their commissions rather than to serve."

The silk speculation bids fair to be as ruinous in its consequences as that of cotton; to such an enormous height has the price been carried, that within these few days 270l. have been lost in the sale of a single bale.

We are assured that on the 6th inst. the garrison at Belgrade surprised a small Austrian post, and took twelve men and a field piece, without striking a blow.

Amsterdam is at the expence of 10,000 florins every week, to support a Militia to keep the public peace; and 40,000 people are supposed to have emigrated since the commencement of last September.

By a letter from France we learn, that the War-Office is shut up exactly in the same manner it usually is when they are at war, and where no person is suffered to enter, but must speak to any one they want therein through the door.

The last was an era of humiliation to Great-Britain.—She lost a whole continent, and was despised by every power in Europe.—Every ass had a kick at the sick lion. The day of retribution is come, and France and Russia are at this moment just as low as their enemies could wish. They affect to care for nobody and nobody cares for them.

Poland—the little remains of a kingdom, dwindled to a republic—will remain where it is during the life of the present monarch, who by the by is one of the best good characters that ever graced a throne—he has pledged the word of the Emperor for the security of his dominions—but on his death, his kingdom will in all probability be divided by the Imperial crowned head. It possesses no strength sufficient to resist and preserve its independency. Its revenues annually are not so much as our king is allowed for his privy purse, being no more than 800,000l.

Extract of a letter from the British consul, at Elsinor, dated June 24, 1788

"The Swedish fleet (sixteen of the line and four frigates) have been seen three days ago off Gothland, supposed intended to escort above fifty galleys, and double the number of transports, with above forty thousand troops towards the borders of Finland, where the Russian, seem pretty much unguarded, and not advancing very far with their fleet at Cronstadt, only three ships of the line being hauled out of the Mole, and so sickly, that they bury above forty men every day."

W I L M I N G T O N, October 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinico to his friend in this town.

"By an Ordinance dated the 14th of August last, enacted by M. M. Damas and Foulquier, General and Intendant of this island;—All foreign vessels are allowed to import until the first of January next, exclusively, into the ports of Fort Royal, La-trinite, an se Marigot, Rade de St. Pierre,—Lumber, Nails, Locks, Cod Fish, Rice, Corn, salted Beef, Cattle, Poultry, Onions, and Potatoes.

"All Duties on the above imported articles are taken off, excepting a duty of two per cent. Clearances for foreign vessels shall be delivered up only in the Ports of St. Pierre and Fort Royal, in paying the customary duties of admiralty and harbour. All other laws on foreign trade remains in force."

The Printers hereof have been unable to publish a Paper the two last weeks, and only Half a Sheet this week, owing to the severe sickness which still continues in their Office: They hope to be able to publish the WILMINGTON CENTINEL as usual in a short time.

DIED on Sunday Morning last, after a long and painful illness, Mr. JEHU DAVIS.

ARRIVALS since the 3d Instant.

SCHOONER William, J. Miller, Charleston. Sloop Industry, R. Dunn, New York. Schooner Olive Branch, D. Durfey, Martinico. Brig Nelly, F. M'Master, Newry. Sloop Little Peggy, T. Ballenton, Jamaica. Sloop Nelly, J. Knowles, Norfolk. Ship Norval, D. Harvie, Barbados. Schooner Friendship, J. Davis, New-River. Schooner Wilmington Packet, E. Lawrence, Charleston.

C L E A R E D.

BRIG Nancy, B. Leak, Boston. Schooner William, J. Miller, Charleston. Sloop Harriot, J. Moore. Schooner Little, D. James, Rea. Sloop Samuel, W. Meads, N. York. Sloop Union, H. Rose, New-River.

## At Public Vendue.

ON Monday next the 20th Instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready cash only:—

The Cargo of the Sloop FLY of Kingston;—Consisting of 46 barrels Muscovado Sugar, 5 puncheons and 7 Hogheads RUM, and 4 bags Pimento.  
Wilmington, October 14, 1788.