

PLYMOUTH, May 11.

...morning the bounty for marine ... was advanced 3 guineas, in ad- ... the former bounty. ... the French convoy, which entered ... of Brittany last month, was ... America, but a fleet from ... laden with wine and fruit.

BOSTON, July 13.

... but, agreeable to notification, ... of this town met at Fa- ... to take into their most ... consideration such measures as ... expedient relative to the treaty ... between the United States ... Britain. There was not a ... in favour of it. A com- ... were chosen to draft ... expressive of the senti- ... of the citizens on the subject, ... to report this day. ... in the ship Halcyon, ... a passage from Botany Bay ... a new spice island, ... of New Guinea, ... of in the name ... States of America.

NEW LONDON, July 9.

... Sheffield arrived here yest- ... 21 days from Turk's Island, ... verbally the following in- ... Captain Anthony, in a ... to Newport, arrive at ... from St. Thomas's, the ... captain Sheffield failed from ... informed him that twelve ... and 19,000 troops had ... had arrived at St. Tho- ... purchase provisions. Two ... the arrival of the French ... Thomas's, flour was offered ... the captains of two vessels ... at nine dollars per ... of a vessel belonging ... arrived likewise the day ... Sheffield failed, and in- ... the British cruising frigates ... into Barbadoes by the ... Tracey, arrived from St. ... likewise informs, that ... intelligence was at that island, ... authenticated.

NEW YORK, July 14.

... from Dublin to a gentleman ... The recal of earl ... was thought to have blasted ... of the people of Ireland: ... done more to unite them in ... than all the reform ... in the kingdom. Scarcely a ... which there has not been a ... of both roman catholics and ... agreeing to banish ... animosity, and to stand or ... in the just pursuit of their ... The leading charac- ... for property and ... Grattan, Ponsonby, &c.) ... the least and most deter- ... against the measures of ... rious government; so ... not be surprised if you ... November next of a reform ... or perhaps—some- ... The latest private letters ... assure us, that the report ... of the British council for ... vessels bound to France, ... wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

... morning the president of ... States, his lady, and fami- ... on a journey to Mount ... Gazette of May 23 states ... the Austrians succeeded ... the French from the post of ... near Metz, but with the loss ... men. ... in making bricks. ... Mr. Kinsley, of New ... of New England, has ... method of making bricks on ... nearly new, and which pro- ... of great public utility, as it ... require one tenth of the ma- ... of the present mode ... of the clay and ... by hand are en-

tirely exploded. We do not know the exact process, but are assured, that the clay is prepared, and 13,000 bricks made in a day, with the assistance of only one man and a few boys to carry off the bricks. A gentleman in Hartford (Connecticut) has purchased of Mr. Kinsley a right of using this invention in that city, and is now carrying on the business to great extent.

Captain Bowers left Bourdeaux the 27th of May; a few days before he sailed, handbills were published, containing an account of the capture of Bilbao; it was also reported that Barcelona was in the hands of the French. All sorts of provisions were cheap and plenty at Bourdeaux, except flour and rice—flour had been at twenty crowns a barrel, but was selling at eighteen—beef had been sold for seven dollars a barrel, but was rising again, and when Captain Bowers sailed, was at ten dollars. Assignats had almost done circulating. Crowns from 110 to 120 livres paper.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

The schooner Barbara, captain White, 21 days from Martinique, brings an account, that the fort on Pigeon Hill, at St. Lucia, was surprised and taken by about 20 Frenchmen on the 4th ultimo, while the garrison were celebrating his majesty's birth day; that a considerable force was immediately sent from Martinique with an expectation of starving the French, as the strength of that fortress is considered far superior to any force that could be spared to effect its capture by any other means. That on their arrival at the island, the French commenced so heavy a bombardment that the British force thought prudent to retreat very precipitately, and had retired to Martinique with some damage.

He also states that Dominique was entirely taken by the French on the 18th ultimo, except one fortification, that the inhabitants, who had sought shelter on board the vessels in the harbour, were leaving the island with precipitation; and that numbers of them had arrived at Martinique.

Flour was selling at Martinique at 16 dollars per barrel.

The ship Sally arrived on Saturday from Limerick, with about 150 passengers. She sailed on the first of April, but was carried back, and had 50 passengers, who were mechanics, taken from on board.

PITTSBURG, July 4.

Our latest accounts from general Wayne's quarters at Greenville, inform us, that the Indians were coming in from all quarters to the treaty, and that at a moderate computation it is supposed 5000 will attend.

The commissioners have proceeded on from Fort Franklin towards Presqu' Isle. All is peace and quietness in that quarter.

KNOXVILLE, June 10.

We learn, that on or about the 4th instant, a large party of Creeks, said to consist of between 800 and 1000, had surrounded the Chickasaw towns, and confined the inhabitants to their forts. Prior to our informant's leaving the Chickasaws, a skirmish had taken place between them and the Creeks, and several were killed on both sides. A distinguished Chickasaw chief, of the name of Underwood, is said to be among the killed.

It is said that the Spaniards are erecting a fort at the Chickasaw Bluff, upon the east bank of the Mississippi, in lat. 35 deg. North, within the limits of this territory; and that on the 24th of May last, his excellency governor Guyoso, of the Natches, was at that place. If this be true, it is so rapid a stride of encroachment, that the United States cannot behold it with indifference.

Sunday last left this place for New Orleans, Rawleigh Hogan, in a boat of twenty tons burden, laden with whisky, bar and cast iron, bacon, lime, and many other articles, the produce of this country.

The same day left here four boats of fifteen tons each, commanded by Alexander Moor.—They were laden with bar and cast iron, and a variety of articles belonging to the inhabitants of Mero district, which, from their bulk or weight, could not be transported through the wilderness.

ST. CROIX, June 9.

By a Danish sloop direct from St. Pierre's, Martinique, we learn, that just before her departure from thence, dispatches were received from the general, informing that general Meyer, with 1200 troops, had taken possession of Demarara. These dispatches the Danish captain saw.

About the beginning of June, off St. Thomas's, an action took place between the Ariam British frigate of 52 guns, and the La Liberte French corvette of 20 guns. It was obstinate and bloody.—It lasted through three glasses, and soon after the Frenchman struck the tank; chief of the people however, were saved.

It is also reported, that a battle took place about the same time between the Thorn British sloop of war of 16 guns, and an armed 20 gun ship, going from America for St. Domingo, for a commission. The action was lengthy, but ended in favour of the Thorn. The prisoners, said to be mostly Americans, were sent up to St. Kitt's.

Captain de Young, just arrived, spoke a French fleet of one 50 gun ship, a frigate and a brig, cruising off St. Thomas's, Tortola, &c. The same fleet that visited the coast of Africa.

Captain Catwell, in a few days from Martinique, informs, that the French from Guadaloupe had effected the landing of 400 men on Dominica, who had marched to the back of the island and fortified themselves, and who were receiving continual reinforcements by the revolting of the negroes: in a short time they were expected to begin operations against the English, and would soon possess the island. Many attempts had been made to land on Martinique, but they had all failed.

WILMINGTON, August 7.

Such subscribers to the WILMINGTON CHRONICLE as have not complied with the terms, by paying half a year's subscription in advance, will, it is hoped, be kind enough to order immediate payment.

On Saturday and Sunday last, we had as violent a gale of wind as can be recollected in the memory of the oldest inhabitant; it began about noon on Saturday, with the wind at N. E. and continued twenty-four hours, during which time it veered to all the intermediate points between that and N. W.—Its various shiftings, however, abated nothing of its violence; as it seemed to rage with equal force, from whatever quarter the wind came.

Our accounts from the adjacent country, as far as they have yet come to hand, are of the most sombre complexion—we hear from various quarters of the general prostration of the corn, as well as of great numbers of timber and fruit trees; and even where the latter, from superior advantages of shelter or soil, have been enabled to withstand the rude shock, they have, for this year, been almost totally deprived of their produce, which until then promised to be highly abundant.

Some of the vessels in the harbour broke from their moorings, drifted down the river, and took the ground; others, at anchor, parted their cables and drove on shore—and indeed few or none escaped without receiving more or less damage.

The sloop Polly, captain Holmes, from New York, for this port, lost her mast and sails in the gale, and had an almost miraculous escape from being totally lost on the Frying Pan shoals.—By the assistance of a jury mast, she was yesterday enabled to come up the river.

The sloop Sukey, captain Custis, of Yarmouth, from Boston, for this port, was driven ashore on Bald Head, from whence it is conjectured she will be got off, without considerable damage.

Although we wish not to anticipate bad news, we cannot avoid mentioning, that judicious seamen, well acquainted with this coast, are apprehensive that many fatal catastrophes must inevitably have happened on it in the above gale.

Agreeably to notice, the WHISTLING SOCIETY met on the 4th inst. when after performing their whistling exercise, according to their rules, they separated in that harmony and good-fellowship which their meetings have always been remarkable for.—Amongst their toasts, *The prosperity and happiness of this country*, was not omitted.

Friday morning, 7 A. M.—The northern mail has not YET arrived.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ENTERED.

Ship Mary, Rice, Norfolk
Sloop Sully, Bartlett, Jamaica
Polly, Holmes, New York

CLEARED.

Brig Mary, W'yer, New York
Sloop Maria, Francis, Kingston

WILMINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE. Table listing prices for Tobacco, Rice, Corn, Flour, Beef, Pork, Tar, Turpentine, Pitch, Deer skins, Hides, Lumber (assorted).

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER, Muscovado sugar, in hhd's. and barrels. Jamaica rum, in puncheons. And, A LIKELY NEGRO FELLOW. GEO. DUNCAN.

IRON, Of the best quality (by the ton), And A few hhd's. HAVANNA MOLASSES, For sale, by JOHN SHUTER. The molasses may be had at a very moderate price. August 6.

FINAL NOTICE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the former notice of suing all those whose bonds, notes, or book accounts have been long standing, both of the concern of John Johnston and Co. and the subscriber's, many still remain unpaid; and finding that their promises prove abortive, I am compelled, in justice to myself, to inform those indebted, that every debt not paid or settled to my satisfaction, previous to the first day of October ensuing, will be placed in the hands of certain attorneys at law, for recovery, without discrimination; as I am anxious to close the whole of my business in this state, as speedily as possible.

I hope those who have got long indulgence, will make immediate exertions, and recollect how cheerfully I gave them credit, relying on their punctuality.

Jno. Johnston. Wilmington (N. C.), Aug. 6, 1795.

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER, WHO can work at press and case, may have immediate and constant employment at the Wilmington printing-office.

WANTED TO HIRE, BY THE MONTH OR YEAR, AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT BOY. Enquire of the Printer.

Treasury Department. Revenue Office, April 10, 1795. The following abstract from documents on file in this office, is published for the information of the commanders of vessels in the trade of the United States. DOYLE SWEENEY, principal clerk.

CAPE FEAR LIGHT HOUSE is situated near Bald Head, a noted bluff on Cape Fear island, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, on which river is built the town of Wilmington, in North Carolina. The iron lantern is ten feet nine inches in diameter, and about fifteen feet nine inches in height, from the floor to the top of the roof. It was first lighted on the night of the 23d December 1794.

The light house bears W. N. W.—From the point of the Cape four miles distant; and N. W. by N. from the extremity of the Frying Pan Shoals, distant eight leagues.

In sailing from the Eastward, bring the light to bear N. N. E. and then steer in North, which will carry a vessel clear off the shoal, and bring her a short distance to the westward of the bar. Observe, however, if it is in the night, not to come into less than seven fathoms water.—If there is a necessity of sailing over the bar, without a pilot, bring the house to bear North, or N. half East, and steer directly in for it, until the vessel is close in with the beach, and then for the fort, which bears from thence about North, and is plainly in sight.

The channel over the bar is direct, and of a good width.

It may be farther necessary to observe to strangers, that in passing the shoal, especially in a dark night, it is most prudent to steer west, in lat. 33, 20, or 25 at most, until they shoal in their water to seven or eight fathoms. By doing this, they may be sure of being to the westward of the bar.