

# THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE:

AND

## North-Carolina Weekly Advertiser.

WILMINGTON: PRINTED BY JOHN BELLEW, AT HIS OFFICE, CORNER OF MARKET AND SECOND STREETS.

†† "THE ABSTRACT AND BRIEF CHRONICLE OF THE TIMES."

Three Dollars per annum.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1796.

[Vol. II. No. 2.]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday the 23d instant will be sold (without reserve), for the benefit of the creditors, the hull and lower masts of the schooner Governor Finckney. Same day will be sold, all her materials; the same to be sold in separate lots.—Terms of sale, cash, unless the property is altered; and the purchaser complying therewith, the property will be kept in 24 hours after; the first purchaser to pay the deficiency, if any should arise.

T. FITZ-GERALD, V. M.

Wilmington, 15th January, 1796.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the hull of the schooner *Hebe*, as she lays on Tube's Beach, will be sold there at public auction, on the 25th instant, at one o'clock, P. M. her sails, rigging, &c.—Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Wilmington, 15th January, 1796.

For sale, by the subscriber, a barrel, MUSCOVADO sugar, of superior quality.—Also, some choice SALT.—These articles they would dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or provisions.

POTTS & GIBBS.

### For NEW-YORK, The SLOOP Two Brothers,

Captain Conkling; intended for a constant Trader; has excellent accommodations for passengers; will sail in a few days.—For passage, apply to the master on board;

Charles Jordan.

For sale a quantity of TURKISH SALT.

### LANDS FOR SALE.

TWO lots, patented in the year 1758; one of 400, the other of 500 acres, lying in the Wide Marsh on Waggamaw Swamp, in Brunswick county, in a healthy situation, well adapted for the cultivation of Indigo, Sugar-Cane, and small grain; a clearing and some improvements on each. They will be sold together, on reasonable terms. The price of the money to be paid down, for the other two thirds a credit of 5 years will be given, bearing interest, and being satisfactorily secured. Apply to Edward Jones, at the law, who has the original patents.

In Equity.—November term, 1795.

IT appearing to the court, that former order of publication ordered to be published three weeks in the Wilmington Chronicle, that defendant's answer in this office, at or before next week, which will be on the 13th May, 1796, and the plaintiff's bill will be taken, pro con-

THOMAS DAVIS, C. M. E.

Wilmington (N. C.), 15th Dec. 1795.

State of N. Carolina, } In Equity.—November term, 1795.

Henry Toomer, } IT appearing to the court, }  
vs. } that the former order }  
William Blount. } of May term, last past, of }  
publication in this cause has been complied }  
with, ordered that the bill be taken pro }  
confesso, that three months' notice be given to the }  
defendant, by three weeks' successive publica- }  
tions in the Wilmington Chronicle, that the }  
testimony of Jane Duboise, Alice Heron, }  
Ann Stuckey, and others, will be taken before }  
the master in equity, for the district of Wil- }  
mington, at his office, on the first Monday in }  
March next.

Certified to be a true copy from the minutes.

THOMAS DAVIS, }  
C. M. E. of said district.

AS the subscriber intends leaving this state as soon as possible, he requests all those who have demands against him to render in their accounts for settlement. Those who are indebted to him (who are not already sued), may take this as a postscript to the final notice.

J. JOHNSTON.

†† At the same time he wishes to inform his friends, that he will sell his remaining stock of goods (wholesale or retail), low for cash, or produce—consisting of dry goods, wines, porter, grind-stones, lumber, shingles, &c.

J. JOHNSTON.

CASH, or GOODS given for AUDITORS SPECIE-CERTIFICATES.—Apply to JOHN JOHNSTON.—Wilmington (N. C.) Jan. 13, 1796.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold, on reasonable terms, for CASH, 500 acres of land, on a point of Broad and Green River, Santee. Any persons desirous of purchasing may apply to Mrs. Elizabeth Richards, in Wilmington. Jan. 13, 1796.

### WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GANG of not less than TWENTY WORKING NEGROES.—Enquire of the Printer. Wilmington, January 14, 1795.

### MR. FAUCHETT'S LETTER.

Legation of Philadelphia. Foreign relations. Private correspondence of the minister on politics.

No. 10.

Philadelphia, the 10th Brumaire, 3d year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

October 31st, 1794.

Joseph Fauchett, minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, near the United States.

To the commissioner of foreign relations.

Citizen,

1. The measures which prudence prescribes to me to take, with respect to my colleagues, have still presided in the digesting of the dispatches signed by them, which treat of the insurrection of the western country, and of the repressive means adopted by the government. I have allowed them to be confined to the giving of a faithful, but naked recital of events: the reflections therein contained

scarcely exceed the conclusions easily deducible from the character assumed by the public prints. I have reserved myself to give you, as far as I am able, a key to the facts detailed in our reports. When it comes in question to explain, either by conjectures or by certain data, the secret views of a foreign government, it would be imprudent to run the risk of indiscretions, and to give oneself up to men, whose known partiality for that government, and similitude of passions and interests with its chiefs, might lead to confidences, the issues of which are incalculable. Besides the precious confessions of Mr. Randolph alone, throw a satisfactory light upon every thing that comes to pass. These I have not yet communicated to my colleagues. The motives already mentioned lead to this reserve, and still less permit me to open myself to them at the present moment. I shall then endeavour, citizen, to give you a clue to all the measures, of which the common dispatches give you an account, and to discover the true causes of the explosion, which it is obstinately resolved to repress with great means, although the state of things has no longer any thing alarming.

2. To confine the present crisis to the simple question of the excise, is to reduce it far below its true scale; it is indubitably connected with a general explosion for some time prepared in the public mind, but which this local and precipitate eruption will cause to miscarry, or at least check for a long time;—in order to see the real cause, in order to calculate the effect, and the consequences, we must ascend to the origin of the parties existing in the state, and retrace their progress.

3. The present system of government has created malcontents. This is the lot of all new things. My predecessors have given information in detail upon the parts of the system which have particularly awakened clamours and produced enemies to the whole of it. The primitive divisions of opinion, as to the political form of the state, and the limits of the sovereignty of the whole over each state individually sovereign, had created the federalists and the antifederalists. From a whimsical contrast between the name and the real opinion of the parties, a contrast hitherto little understood in Europe. The former aimed, and still aim with all their power, to annihilate federalism, whilst the latter have always wished to preserve it. This contrast was created by the consolidators or the constitutionalists, \* who, being first in giving the denomination (a matter so important in a revolution) took for themselves that which was the most popular, although in reality it contradicted their ideas, and gave to their rivals one which would draw on them the attention of the people, notwithstanding they really wished to preserve a system whose prejudices should cherish at least the memory and the name.

4. Moreover these first divisions, of the nature of those to be destroyed by time, in proportion as the nation should have advanced in the experiment of a form of government which rendered it flourishing, might now have completely disappeared, if the system of finances which had its birth in the cradle of the constitution, had not renewed their vigour under various forms. The mode of organizing the national credit, the consolidating and funding of the public debt, the introduction in the political economy of the usage of states, which prolong their existence or ward off their fall only by expedients, imperceptibly created a financiering class, who

\* Constituents.