

The Edenton Gazette,

AND

NORTH CAROLINA ADVERTISER.

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completes two years of the establishment of the Edenton Gazette in this town, during which time, it is hoped, and believed, from the number of its subscribers, to have given as general satisfaction to its patrons as they had anticipated. This being admitted, it is with much regret that the Printer is obliged to complain of not receiving the stipulated remuneration for his services; he finds that the purchase of his materials, and the other necessary expences attendant on conducting his business, demand more ready cash than all his endeavours enable him to collect; he is therefore compelled, from dire necessity, to adopt a different plan with his customers, and for the future to require, that unless they pay the amount of their subscription money within the year, the sum must be increased to THIRTY SHILLINGS—that those at a distance, who cannot be waited on personally, must pay for each year in ADVANCE—and that orders for Blanks and advertisements must be accompanied with the money, OTHERWISE THEY WILL NOT BE ATTENDED TO. The terms of the paper, and for Blanks and advertising, are inserted in the first page. However disagreeable it may prove to his subscribers, or however it may eventually operate against his interest, the pressure of his affairs now are such, as to demand a strict adherence to the foregoing terms. With gratitude he returns his thanks to those whose punctuality has enabled him thus far to keep up his establishment, and hopes to merit and receive a continuance of their aid and support.

“While thus in language of complaint—we speak,
“We don't forget our many, many FRIENDS,
“To THEM a debt of gratitude we owe:—
“To THEM our gratitude we freely pay—
“Bless'd by their kindness, still our bark shall sail,
“Enjoy the pleasing CALM—nor dread the boat's rough GALE.”
Edenton, February 17, 1808.

FOR SALE,
ON a credit of six and twelve months, three Houses, standing on ground of William Littlejohn, Esq. on Broad-Street; one of them is at present occupied by Mr. Benjamin Whelton, as a Hatter's Shop, and the other two are adjoining. They are situated in a very central part of the town for business, and would be very suitable for shop-keepers, traders or mechanics. Persons inclining to purchase will be informed of the terms and further particulars by applying to
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
Edenton, Feb. 23, 1808. / 105

TAKE NOTICE.
THE subscriber, acting for the administratrix of Gregory Reilly, dec. gave his note in settlement with Arthur Jones, dec. in the month of September, 1807, payable twelve months after date, he hereby forwarns all persons from taking the said note for the whole amount, as he has a just credit, from under Arthur Jones's hand, for three hundred dollars, for the administratrix.
HENRY AUSTIN,
Tarborough, Feb. 17, 1808. 3w 103.

NOTICE
IS hereby given, that Josiah Robinson, Esq. of Perquimans County, is dead, and that the subscribers qualified as Executors to his last will and testament at November term last. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, to exhibit them within the time limited by law.
JAMES WHEDEBEE, } Ex'rs.
WILLIAM JONES, }
Perquimans, Feb. 5, 1808. 4w 104

FOR SALE,
ANTIGUA RUM, by the hhd. at \$1 12 1/2 Cents per Gallon. SUGAR of a good quality, at \$ 11 per hundred, 3 and 6 months credit;—by the single barrel \$ 12 50 cents, 3 months credit. A considerable deduction for Cash. Apply to John Popelton, in Edenton, or
Lemuel Creecy,
at his own house.
February 14, 1808. / 104

Foreign Intelligence,
From papers received by the Arctic, Capt. Davis, from Grenada.
LONDON, December 17.
Private letters contain melancholy details of the present state of Holland, and certainly not without reason. There is neither commerce nor agriculture. Even the taxes cannot be paid, and the utmost rigour of the law is thrown away. It has become a national point

of honor not to purchase the goods condemned, and proclaimed at auction for default of these payments. In the midst of this misery, however, every one speaks well of the King, who, for some unaccountable cause, seems as much beloved as if he were their native and legitimate sovereign. He certainly both speaks and acts with a very meritorious boldness and candor. He never fails, in his several answers, to echo the complaints of his states, and to express his sympathy by falling in with the national *misericordia*. This man is a Buonaparte only in name.

The visit of Talleyrand, who is hourly expected at the Hague, but that he has not arrived, is attributed to the state of the Dutch Finances. He is sent, say the letters, to use a discretionary power, to learn the actual situation, and to apply the suitable remedies—to introduce new regulations, and to dispense with the old. This is by no means improbable. Talleyrand is considered as the Sully of France, and the Dutch Finances most certainly require both an head to contrive, and an hand to execute.

The Court Martial which is to sit on Gen. Whitlocke's conduct, has been appointed, Sir Wm. Meadows will be the President. Lord Lake is on the Court Martial. None are to sit on it except officers of the same rank, & who have served as long as the Gen. himself. There are four capital and some minor charges. The trial will commence as soon as the witnesses return from Buenos Ayres.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, last week, his Majesty did not take his usual ride, on horseback, nor was he out of Windsor Castle except when he came to London. His Majesty, however, takes pretty good exercise, in walking thro' the extensive range of the castle.

Mr. President Jefferson's Message on opening the Congress of the U. States, given in the preceding columns, deserves the attention of our readers.—In some points there is an evident want of candor in this address. The President alludes to the public acts of our government respecting the commerce of the two countries, without once glancing at the outrage committed on their trade by the French, though Napoleon's famous decree of blockade had been published before our government adopted any of the acts so disagreeable to the American vessels had actually been condemned as prizes by the French for having touched at a British port.

His account of the affair of the Chesapeake is equally subject to the charge of ambiguity. He mentions the four men taken out of the American ship whom he styles part of her crew, and he distinctly states it as an additional aggression, that one of these seamen was put to death. He avoids saying whether they were or were not American subjects, and he takes notice of the proceedings and verdict of the Court Martial. He brings it forward in this way, before he has learned whether the British government justifies the act of its officer, or disclaims it. His conduct will appear precipitate, and his language harsh, when the King's answer to his remonstrance shall arrive in America.

A prospect is held out of an adjustment of the differences with Spain, because, “though no measure have been taken on her part to bring them to a close yet under a state of things which may favour reconsideration, an expectation is entertained that they may soon be brought to an issue of some sort.” How different the language which America holds even to Spain, from that which she has tho't proper to adopt in her relations with this country!

And what is still more singular, her harmony with the other states of Urope is said to have been uninterrupted. France then may seize American ships, and cast her citizens into prison, without destroying the harmony subsisting between the two countries!

It is not a little singular that the treaty offered by the late ministers, and which, it has been affirmed at home, conceded to the Americans the best rights of England, is by the American government characterised as a treaty “highly disadvantageous to America—and in which they had stipulated for, and maintained all the principles which had been the cause of those irritations and collisions which so frequently endangered the peace of the two nations.”

The American government continues to preserve a rigid system of economy, which is highly commendable. The President states, that after discharging all the national debt which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law, they have a surplus in the treasury of eight millions and a half of dollars!

His Majesty's manifesto, in answer to the declaration of Russia, and in justification of Great Britain, in regard to its general conduct, is expected to make its appearance immediately.

THE EXPEDITION.
The following is an accurate list of the staff appointed to the expedition now about to sail from Portsmouth:—Major Gen. Spencer, commander—Brigadier Gen. M'Farlane—Lieut. Col. Geo. Tucker, 50th, assistant adjutant General—Capt. Bradford, 3d guards, deputy assistant adjutant General—Captain Bogle, 57th, ditto, ditto—Lieut. Colonel Bathurst, 60th, assistant quarter master Gen.—Major Rainey, 82d, deputy ditto, ditto—Capt. Hardinge, do. do. do.—Brigade Major Preston, 40th regiment—ditto, ditto Kno-nenfeldt, King's German Legion—ditto, ditto Dellers, ditto—Capt. Belfour, aid-de-camp—Doctor Shapter, inspector of hospitals—Dr. Weber, deputy do. do.—Dr. Dean, physician—Dr. Meuser, do.—Staff Surgeons, Messrs. Nicolay, Krachaise, Brandes and Wolser.

The expedition preparing at Portsmouth is not expected to sail till the end of this week or the beginning of the next. The 82 regiment embarked on Monday, and the 32d yesterday.

Private letters have reached this country from the island of Walcheren, of as late date as the 5th inst. Amongst a variety of other things, it is stated, that a decree has been lately published at the Hague, prohibiting, under a severe penalty, the negotiation of any bill of exchange from England, or with English endorsements upon it. It also provides, that no bill of such a description should be accepted.—There are, besides, a variety of reports, some of which have reached us before in different ways; that the French troops in Spain are ultimately destined to make an attack upon Gibraltar, in conjunction with the Spaniards; that a negotiation for peace is going on between France and England; that Murat is to be placed on the throne of Holland, &c.

Admiral Otway's squadron remains at St. Helen's, ready for a start. It now consists of seven sail of the line.

THE EXPEDITION.
PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 13.—Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. & Major Gen. Spencer, arrived yesterday, to take the command of the expedition fitting out here.—Sir Charles hoisted his flag on board the *Moniteur*, 74 guns, Capt. Neve.

Brigadier Gen. M'Farlane is also arrived. The regiments going are the 39th, 32d, 50th, and 82d, the 3d, 4th, 6th, and 8th battalions of the King's German Legion, one company of the royal artillery, and one company of the King's German artillery.

The 39th and the four battalions of the German Legion are embarked—the 32d, 50th & 82d, embark on Monday and succeeding days.

A vessel commanded by Lieut. Perkins, laden with Mr. Congreve's rockets, has joined the force from Woolwich.

The *Moniteur*, and the whole of the transports, are fitted and victualled for foreign service. They have such descriptions of stores, medical and military, as are not supplied to troops going either to the coast of Portugal or the Mediterranean.

The *Saturn*, of 74, Lord Amelius Beauclerk; *Baudica*, Capt. J. Matland; *La Nymphé*, Capt. Shipley; and the *Lavinia*, frigates, Capt. Hancock; are, it is said, attached to the expedition, which will sail in a few days.

General Spencer is an officer whose services have been various, and who is esteemed a man of high military talents. He is of Abercrombie's school, and ranks with the Moores, Wellesleys, and our best officers. He distinguished himself in the West Indies, very much in Egypt, and since at Copenhagen.

Sir Charles Cotton, who commands the naval part of the expedition, is well known in the navy as an officer of the highest talents, energy and activity.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 12.
Major Dickinson arrived here yesterday from Woolwich, to take the command of the royal artillery attached to the expedition, consisting of three companies, including the one from the German Legion.

December 13.
A party of men of the 93th, 53d and 43d regiments, invalids, were embarked this morning on board the transports in the Downs for Portsmouth.

From papers received by the Arctic, Captain Davis.

From the Barbadoes Mercury, Jan. 23.

We see scarcely any reason longer to doubt the result of our differences with America, for although we have to add but little subsequent to what our readers are already in possession of, there is such a continued corroboration of their hostile intentions towards Great Britain, that we may fairly argue upon a state of warfare being inevitable

between them. It is no doubt, a momentous crisis for a new day to start against England, already surrounded with a host of foes; but certainly with a navy as she now possesses, in full view of victory, she can have but little to fear from any annoyance which America may propose beyond her own coasts and shores, and without a single maritime power to oppose her in a contest such as this is likely to be confined to.

The whole naval force of America at this very day, brought into one great action, could be annihilated by the British squadron, attached on the West India station, without the addition of one single ship to which almost daily enter in and out of which Bay. The whole force that could be raised beyond their coasts and shores only consists of the following:

[Here follows a list of the navy of the United States, not one third are at present equipped or fit for sea. Nevertheless, America is evidently disposed for hostilities against England, and she must be aware, that can only be a maritime war; and as a branch of this system their embargo must certainly be considered. So that on our part adopted here, with much promptitude, but we are sorry to see not rigidly adhered to, for several American vessels have been permitted both yesterday and to day to depart, although appearances continue at least as unfavourable as at first, if indeed not really more “squally.”

From what we can learn, the American government has not delayed to apprise the neighbouring Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, of their decision in favor of France. Accounts from Dominica inform us here, that an express Pilot-boat has actually arrived at both the former Islands, with advices of the friendly relations which America is disposed to enter into with France, and of their almost actual rupture with England.

And it is further said, that additional succours are expected at Martinique from France, two other frigates to those which lately carried out troops there, being momentarily looked for, with artillery and ordnance. Both the French Islands, however, are now closely watched and blockaded by some of our ships; and in consequence of the above reports, the Admiral has very recently taken further measures to preclude the enemy's ingress, and, if possible, lay hold of his expected cruisers.

At Dominica, an embargo has also been laid, and several suspicious American vessels sent in there by some of our men of war.

From the Barbadoes Mercury—Jan. 26.

His Majesty's ship *Argo*, who arrived here on the 23d, after leaving Goree, touched at St. Jago (one of the Cape de Verd Islands) and obtained there a report which had only two days previous (about the 3d or 4th inst.) reached that island, and which carries along with it a very plausible and probable appearance, and we hope may speedily be confirmed.—The report at St. Jago stated, that Admiral de Courcy had fallen in with the Rochfort squadron after they had quitted their port, and have succeeded in bringing them to action, obtained a victory over them which put in his possession six of their large ships and one of smaller size, (most probably the former of the line, and the latter a frigate.) & that the remainder effected their return into port. Adm. de Courcy, it is well known, commands off Rochfort, and according to the London papers by the last mail that squadron was ready to sail, and had in one instance even attempted to put to sea, when his appearing off induced them to resume their anchorage; and combining with these circumstances that of the recent arrival of two frigates at Martinique from France, and most likely direct from Rochfort, and the fact of the enemy still expecting further reinforcements and supplies there and at Guadeloupe perhaps this very squadron of which the frigates arrived were only the forerunners, we see no reason to doubt that, if not to the precise extent, at least a rencontre has taken place between the two squadrons, and terminated in favour of the British. It is, however, only four frigates that are said to be still expected; yet it may not be improbable that the Rochfort squadron was destined there; and their effort to effect this, we hope, has been frustrated, as the accounts from St. Jago lead us to believe. At any rate, whatever may be the force that the enemy yet expect, we are encouraged to hope, from the evident zeal and vigilance which at present prevail in our naval department, they will be discomfited in; the Admiral having dispatched all his cruisers to sea, and appropriated some of his best ships in the blockade of Martinique and Guadeloupe; and hoisted his flag on board the *Dart*.

Another report, in its tendency to