

Governor Claiborne, of Louisiana, at first only received a temporary appointment. Letters from New-Orleans, now say, he is to be continued in office.

Whatever calculations may have been made by our Genevese Financier, it is feared that the receipts at our Custom-houses will fall very short of those of the past year. Two French privateers now blockade this port, to which all English flags are made to strike, and other flags are charged with covering English property. A ship from Glasgow, bound in, was the day before yesterday taken by the cruisers of our sister republic—the officers of the favoured nation sent up yesterday morning, it is said, to offer her to those who were the day before her owners, for five thousand dollars; but this ransoming was refused. Our calculator will find, in time, and that shortly, how precarious it is to depend for revenue upon the winds, the waves, and the conduct of other nations.

A pilot reports that another ship was captured yesterday, by the French vessels now blockading our port. [C. Courier.

Every account from the West-Indies, represents the commerce of this country, in that quarter, as in a most degraded and suffering condition, from the swarm of French privateers that are fitted out from the Spanish port of St. Jago de Cuba, a considerable part of which are cruising without commissions, and who capture without discrimination every American vessel they meet with. At St. Jago there is a kind of mock court, established for the adjudication of American vessels, who to avoid all litigation accept as the price of condemnation, 2,000 dollars for each vessel.—There were lying at Jago the last of February, twenty-two American vessels that had been captured by these pirates.—It is to be regretted that the present administration is so "enlightened" with the wisdom of France, and so "illuminated by economy," as thus to suffer our commerce to be harassed with impunity. [Savannah paper.

Captain Dashwood, arrived at Boston, from Bordeaux, informs that Moreau, was still in confinement, and that the commander of the Consular Guards had also been arrested as an accomplice in the late conspiracy, against the life of Bonaparte, and, after a summary trial, was immediately shot.—Pichegru and Moreau, it was expected would meet the same fate.

Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated January 24.

"There is a French ship in the bay (the Geographe) which has been three years in search of the ships of the celebrated Peyrouse. She found two men among the natives of New-Zealand, who had belonged to them, and were the only survivors out of the two ships, and have since died on board the Geographe. They informed, that one of the ships was burnt, and the other (Peyrouse's own ship) went to pieces."

From Alicante.—Captain Holland, arrived at Philadelphia, from Alicante, which place he left the 28th of February, informs "That when he sailed the Spanish Packet was daily expected from Algiers, and it was confidently believed, would bring accounts of the liberation of Capt. Bainbridge and his officers, through the interference of the Dey and French commercial Agent, resident at Algiers.

The United States brig Argus, Lieut. Hull, had arrived at Alicante, from Genoa, and informed, that the American vessels at that port had been put in requisition to convey French troops on a secret expedition.—The ship Alexander, Hodgson, of Baltimore, was one of them.

Election.—On this subject, the following information, in addition to what we have already given, is all that we have yet received.

Richmond county has given a majority of three for Judge Lewis.

Queen's county, a majority of about 230 for do.

County of Orange, a majority (according to the Citizen) of about 650 for do.

"The accounts from Westchester," says the Citizen, "warrant the anticipation of a majority of 400" for do.

South Hampton, we learn from the same source, gave a majority of 300 for do.

A gentleman, who has received a statement from Albany, assures us that the city and county of Albany gave a majority of seventeen hundred and four for Col. Burr. Allowing these statements to be correct, Col. Burr has still a majority of two or three hundred. [New-York Spectator.

In addition to the many deaths and losses sustained by the late hurricane, we have to relate the following in Edgefield, South-Carolina—five persons killed in Mr. Richardson's family, a saw mill destroyed and great injury done to cattle, &c. Col. Carter's lady was very much hurt by the fall of his dwelling house, the Colonel's plantation has been laid waste and all his houses blown down. The gaol in Orangeburg has been destroyed and the town greatly damaged. —Augusta paper.

Extract from the Secret Deliberations of the government of the Island of Hayti.

LIBERTY! INDEPENDENCE! OF DEATH! THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Considering that there still remains in the island of Hayti, individuals who have contributed either by their guilty writings or by their sanguinary accusations to the drowning, suffocating, assassinating, hanging and shooting of more than sixty thousand of our brethren under the inhuman government of Le Clerc and of Rochambeau.

Considering that every man who has dishonoured human nature by prostituting himself with enthusiasm to the vile offices of informers and of executioners, ought to be classed with assassins and delivered up without remorse to the sword of justice; decrees as follows:

Article I.

Every commandant of a division shall cause to be arrested within their respective commands those persons who are or shall be known to have taken an active part in the different massacres and assassinations ordered by Le Clerc or Rochambeau.

Article II.

Before proceeding to the arrest of any individual (as it often happens that many are innocent who nevertheless may be strongly suspected) we order each commandant to make all necessary enquiries for procuring proofs; and above all not to confound with true and faithful reports, those denunciations too frequently suggested by hatred or envy.

Article III.

The names and surnames of persons executed shall be inscribed in a list and sent to the general in chief, who will make them public. This measure is entered into in order to inform the nations of the world, that although we grant an asylum and protection to those who act candidly & friendly towards us, nothing shall ever turn our vengeance from those murderers, who have bathed themselves with pleasure in the blood of the innocent children of Hayti. Done at head quarters, Gonaive, Feb. 29. (Signed) DESSALINES. True copy, B. AIME, Sec'y.

The Hon. John O'Bryen at an early period of his life was made lieutenant in the navy; his commission bears date the 28th of September, 1747. His first misfortune at sea, was on the coast of India, where his ship was wrecked, and every man on board perished except Mr. O'Bryen & four more persons. On his return to Europe, he was cast away near the Cape of Good Hope, but he had the good fortune to get alive to shore. The Dutch governor finding him to be a man of quality, supplied him with every necessary for continuing his voyage, and provided him a cabin in one of the Dutch homeward bound East Indiamen.—When all Mr. O'Bryen's baggage, &c. was put on board, a Dutch governor of some of the eastern settlements in India, who was to return to Europe in the same ship, found himself rather straightened for room, on account of the number of his own family, and the other passengers. Accordingly Mr. O'Bryen and his fellow passengers politely agreed to relinquish their births to the governor, and removed to another ship that was to sail at the same time. Soon after they put to sea, and in little more than 24 hours after they had left the Cape Mr. O'Bryen saw the ship he had quitted founder, in a hard gale of wind, when every one on board perished.

This was the third escape. In some few years after he was stationed on board the Dartmouth, of 50 guns. This ship fell in with the Glorioso, a Spanish man of war of superior force, and gallantly engaged her for several glasses. Mr. O'Bryen was in his station between decks, when the gunner ran up to him, and, with wildness and despair in his look, cried out, "O sir! the powder room!" Lieutenant O'Bryen heard no more from him, for the ship instantly blew up. One might have imagined that this would be the end of all his hair-breadth escapes, and that it was morally impossible he could survive such a catastrophe as this; nevertheless, he did survive it, and was afterwards found floating upon the carriage of a gun. From this circumstance it was conjectured that he had been blown out at a port-hole, with one of the guns, and that by some inconceivable means he had rested

upon the carriage. He was picked up by the Duke privateer, and treated with all possible care: his clothes were all in tatters, torn in some places, burnt in others. When he was brought before the captain of the Duke, he said to him with great gravity, "Sir, you will excuse me for appearing before you in such a dress; for I left my ship with so much precipitation, that I had not time to put on better clothes." London paper.

Bonaparte's observation in answer to the fawning congratulations of the Legislative Body, implying, that if the welfare of the country were concerned in the plot, the conspirators should have been tried before a military tribunal, and been executed the same night, is an unwary acknowledgement, and shews what sort of a trial it would have been since condemnation and execution were to follow of course.

It is impossible to form an opinion relative to the affair in which Moreau has been arrested at Paris, but it is well known that Bonaparte viewed him with more jealousy than any other man in France. It is by no means improbable that the Chief Consul gradually removed all the troops who were likely to have espoused the cause of Moreau, before he ventured to secure his person.

It would not be wonderful if the arrest of Moreau were to be the fore-runner of the tyrant's fall. The Constituted Authorities, as they are called, felicitate the Usurper on his escape, and promise to pledge their lives for his protection; but so they did with Robespierre a few hours before he was led away to the scaffold, when they exulted over his destruction. *ibid.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been qualified as Administrator of the Estate of the late JAMES CADDELL, dec. at last August Court, gives this Notice to all Persons having any Demands against the said Estate, to bring them forward well authenticated within the Time limited by Law, otherwise they will be barred from Recovery; & those indebted to the said Estate, will please to make immediate Payment.

DANIEL CADDELL, Adm.

Moore County, North Carolina.

May 7, 1804.

Jordan Hayes.

AN indentured Lad, got permission from me on the 26th of March last, to go and see his Relations in Northampton County, with orders to return in two Weeks; and as he has not yet returned, I forevera all Persons from harbouring him, or selling him any Thing whatever. He is stout made, nearly 18 Years o'd, and has dark short hair. Wm. DANIEL, Carriage-maker.

Wake County, May 1, 1804.

Valuable Lots in Raleigh.

I WILL sell low for Cash or on short Credit, two Valuable Lots in the City of Raleigh, within a hundred and fifty Yards of an excellent Spring, and adjacent to the Lot whereon the Academy is.

F N. W. BURTON.

Granville, May 1, 1804.

2,380 Acres Land.

I WILL sell a valuable tract of land containing 2,380 acres, in New Hanover county, on Hollyheiter Creek, within six Miles of navigable Water. It is confidently believed that a large Proportion of said Lands are equal in fertility, if not superior, to any in the lower Part of the State; being well covered with White-oak, Ailce and Poplar of the largest Growth. The Highlands abound in Lightwood and Turpentine Trees that never have been wrought.

A particular Description of these Lands will be unnecessary, as those who are inclined to purchase will make themselves acquainted with their Value by viewing them.

The Terms will be made easy to the Purchaser, and may be made known by applying to the Editor of the Minerva, or to

JOHN HILL.

New-Hanover County, April 26, 1804.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber four or five Months ago, a Negro Man named PETER, formerly the Property of Mr. Isaac Hutchins, Wake County. Any Person who will deliver him to me here, shall be entitled to the above Reward; or half to confine him and write to me so that I got him again. JAMES BEGGS.

Fayetteville, April 26, 1804.

15 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 30th of March, (about two miles from Smithfield, Johnston county) a small dark bay HORSE, about four feet nine or ten inches high, with the hair worn off both sides by working in traces. The last information I had of him, he was at a Mr. Noel Eatum's, in Nash county. Any person delivering the said horse to me at Smithfield, shall receive the above reward. PETER SLAUGHTER.

Smithfield, April 17, 1804.

POSTSCRIPT.

From Washington City, May 7.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Preble to the Secretary of the navy, dated Malta Harbor, Jan. 17th 1804.

"The coast of Tripoli is extremely dangerous at this season of the year, but I could not avoid paying it a visit, and on the morning of the 3d ult. I captured a vessel in sight of Tripoli, which left that port in the night bound to Bengazet—She was under Turkish colors and navigated by Turks and Greeks, but had on board two Tripoline officers of distinction, a son of one of the officers, a number of Tripoline soldiers, & 42 black men and women slaves belonging to the Bashaw and his subjects, and a small sum of about one thousand dollars in money Tripoline property.

"My object in coming over here, was to attend to the translation of the papers, to look out for some good boats for light cruizers and to forward some necessary supplies to our unfortunate countrymen.

"If I find on the translation of the papers, that the vessel is Turkish property I shall release her together with all the people which the capt. claims, viz. an officer of the captain Pacha, three Turks and seven Greeks; the remainder amounting to about 60 Tripolines and slaves belonging to the Bashaw and his subjects, I shall keep as prisoners. I have written to the Bashaw proposing an exchange, and hope this capture will enable me to release some of our countrymen, or at any rate it will afford us considerable advantage in any negotiation for a ransom or peace.

"I have this day had indirect proposals from the Bashaw for a peace—He is willing to restore the frigate Philadelphia for a schooner, and he will give up our officers and men for 500 dollars each. I believe that on these terms he would make peace, but he demands an annual stipend for keeping it, such as the Swedes or Danes pay him, amounting to dollars per annum payable in This we ought never to accede to, as it would stimulate the avarice of the other Barbary powers, and probably induce them to declare war against us."

Extract of a letter from Commodore Preble to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Malta, January 30, 1804.

"I have just received further proposals (indirectly) from the Bashaw—he appears to be willing to give me as many of our officers and men as I have Tripolitans, in exchange—for the remainder I suspect he is willing to take 400 dollars for each, and make peace without any consideration or annual tribute, and give us a frigate for a schooner. These terms perhaps may be thought favourable by the United States. I shall send a vessel to Col. Lear to consult him, and in the mean time take the necessary steps for lessening the Bashaw's expectations.

French Depredations.

Has the government of France proclaimed the island of St. Domingo in a state of blockade? Has the commander of the French marauders on that station given us formal notice that the island is blockaded? Then what pretence can be offered to palliate, in the least degree, the piracy committed on our commerce in those seas? The suffering interests of America call aloud for another "small force" near the island of Hayti, or millions will soon be sacrificed, without the least prospect of indemnity. What a distracted system of policy Mr. Jefferson pursues—he loads commerce with taxes—he refuses it protection. Merchants must make brick, but they are allowed no straw.—*Repertory.*

A Petersburg paper says, that judge Lewis is elected Governor of New-York by a large majority.

MAIL-STAGE

From RALEIGH to FAYETTEVILLE.

IT leaves Raleigh on Monday mornings shortly after day light, and Fayetteville about the same time on Tuesday to return, and so continues each way every other day, Sundays excepted. Rates of passage, four dollars for one person, who is entitled to 14 pounds baggage—all other extra baggage pays at the rate of four dollars for every 150 pounds. Passengers seven cents per mile. The public are assured that every reasonable effort will be made to make this part of the line as pleasant as possible to those who are good enough to give it their patronage—on them the owners are dependent for assistance to compensate for the heavy expenses and pains that attend the business. This line regularly meets that owned by Messrs. John Drummond and Co. of Virginia, from Petersburg to Raleigh. We believe they have and are making such exertions as are here stated, on their part. GER BANKS & Co.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, for sale at this Office.