In acknowledgement of all these blessings, the government demands from you only to second its views for your own felicity, by the union of your own endeavors; for that of your slaves, by the constant maintainance of a discipline, at the same time just and severe, which the laws command you to exercise towards them.

Imitate its wisdom in forgetting all that which has preceded this happy epoch. Let not the remembrance of the past ever disturb the sweet transport of having recovered your country. Be henceforth indissolubly united—Be Frenchmen!

Calculate, then, on all the indulgence and care of government: as you must expect to see all its rigor exercised, all its force displayed, against those who shall have the temerity to practice against the order, the tranquility, and the unanimity, which it wishes to preserve amongst you.

Such, Citizens, are the dispositions of the French Republic, in favor of her colonies. It is my duty to announce them to you, at a moment when her soldiers who have so bravely fought for her, are about to arrive amongst you, to assure the execution of them, and to annihilate the hopes of the ill-designing, if they can still entertain any.

You have a farther security of these benevolent intentions (besides its loyalty so often proved, even by its enemies) in the choice the government has made, to command at Martinique and Sainte Lucie, of one of the most distinguished general officers in the marine.

The wisdom, the talents, the principles of the captain general Villaret Joyeuse, as well as his military virtues, assure to you, in anticipation, the constant and peaceable reign of order and happiness, and the entire and tranquil enjoyment of your property.

BERTIN.

On Sunday the 22d, lieutenant general Grinfield, the new commander in chief of the Windward Islands, arrived at Martinique from Barbadoes. It was said that he publicly expressed his disapprobation of the prefect, and of general Keppel, on the subject of the above proclamation; as being altogether premature.

There were but two or three British frigates lying at Fort Royal, waiting the arrival of the French, in order to transport their troops, &c.

The late commandant of Martinique, general Sir Thomas Trigg, sailed in the Andromeda frigate for England, the same day on which general Grinfield arrived.—Several of the staff had also departed; and they were busily employed removing every thing belonging to the government.

A number of the English merchants mean to remain, at least to make an essay of their new-masters. The proclamation promises much, and may be said to promise nothing; except it be the slavery of the negroes, a subject of the most interesting importance to the inhabitants.

Bertin the new prefect seems to be much respected by such of the inhabitants as have made his acquaintance. He is a very well looking man; but seems a bad subject for the West Indies, being very corpulent.

The island enjoys the most perfect health.

The island is in the most flourishing state possible, the crops the most luxuriant remembered for a series of years; yet the prices hold up high: not that much is now or has lately been exported, but more from the expectation of what may be wanted. And the new crops have not yet begun to come in large quantities to market.

The forts of the island are in excellent condition, but are to undergo a total reform in names. The town and harbour of Fort Royal, are, it is said, to be called Port de France. The Fort—now Fort Royal—Fort Bonaparte. Fort George, formerly Bourbon, to be called Fort Dessaix, &c. There is certainly great virtue in a well adapted name.

There were a number of American vessels lying both at Saint-Pierre and at Fort Royal. A request was made that they would furnish the Eleanor with their names, &c. but as very few commanders of merchant vessels have any idea of the advantage frequently resulting from this kind of communication, the trouble it is supposed was too great, for it was not done. We cannot, therefore designate any of them in particular.

It is said that under the French government the same restrictions will be continued on alien commerce. That no article will be allowed to be exported in foreign vessels that is not now permitted by the English.

The French prisoners had been delivered up by the English, and, being mostly blacks, were conveyed away in transports, first it is said to the Dutch settlements, then to the Spanish, but neither would purchase them; and it is added by late information, that they have gone with them to Louisiana.

About the 15th August, and before this intelligence arrived, a second convoy of these wretches, about 200, sailed from Fort Royal, on the same expedition. The speculators will be horribly disappointed on this occasion.

FRANCE.

Acts of Government.

Arrete of 4 Messidor (29th June) year 10.

Establishing an Entrepot at Marseilles.

The consuls of the Republic on the report of the minister of the interior, the council of state, having been heard—decree:

Art. I. There shall be an entrepot for foreign merchandize, in the port of Marseilles.

II. The entrepot shall be real, 1st for all kinds of goods and merchandize, the entry of which is or shall be prohibited, as also for such which are or shall be subject to the certificate of origin. 2d. For the following articles, all kinds of manufactured merchandizes, (soap is included under this denomination) leaf tobacco, salt, fish, wines, brandy, oil, sugar, coffee, indigo, cocoa, and all kinds of foreign colonial productions.

Magazines should be provided to be locked with two keys, one of which shall remain with the administration of the customs.

III. Merchants who shall present soap for foreign exportation, and who shall have proved the payment of duties on oil imported in the course of the year, shall be reimbursed three-fourths of such duties, in proportion to the quantity of oil used in the fabrication of soap for exportation.

IV. The entrepot shall be fictitious, as respects the demand of merchants for all goods and merchandize, the entry of which is permitted, and which are not designated by article II.

V. The goods and merchandize designed for intrepot, whether real or fictitious, shall, after verification, be entered in two registers, kept for the especial purpose, by the receiver of the customs.

The consignees shall deposit in the hands of the receiver a bond with a valuable consideration for re-exporting, within the year, the goods and merchandize entered as fictitious entrepot, or to pay the duties thereof.

VI. The duration of the real entrepot shall not exceed the term of two years: The goods and merchandize, the entry of which is prohibited, shall be re-exported within this term, goods and merchandize permitted, shall be subject to the same condition, or pay duties.

VII. Ships arriving at Marseilles, laden in whole or in part with prohibited goods and merchandize, shall only approach that part of the port which shall be indicated by the director of the customs, and where the discharging shall be made.—Prohibited goods and merchandize which shall be withdrawn from the entrepot for re-exportation, shall be embarked at the same place, and the vessels, on board which they shall be laden, shall not leave such place unless to set sail.

VIII. The laws and regulations relative to the customs, shall continue to be executed at the port of Marseilles, in every particular, not contrary to the dispositions of the present arrete.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

By the first consul.

Secretary of state, signed *H. B. Marat.*

[*Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.*]

From the GAZETTE OFFICIELLE *of St. Domingo, 25th August,* 1802.

IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Head Quarters at the Cape, 30th Thermidor, year 10.

The general in chief, captain general decrees as follows:

Article I. The ci-devant Spanish part of St. Domingo, shall in future be called the Eastern part.

The French part shall be called the Western part.

II. The Western department of the French part shall be called the department of l'Artibonite.

III. The present arrete shall be put in immediate execution.

The civil and military authorities of the two parts of Saint Domingo shall see it executed.

The general in chief, captain general.

(Signed) LE CLERC.

By the captain general, the secretary general.

LE NOIR.

AT THE CAPE, 3d FRUCTIDOR, YEAR 10, (21st August.)

Copy of a Letter written by the colonial prefect to sub prefects of the three departments.

"I hasten, citizen sub prefect, to make you acquainted with the dispositions taken by the general in chief for deciding on the removal of the sequestrations. I accordingly address you his arrete under date of the 2d of this month (20th August) which you will be pleased to make public immediately. I doubt not but that you will partake of our eagerness to see shortly the colonies in the enjoyment either of their property or of the proceeds of their leases.

"The minister of the marine having addressed to my predecessor the printed lists of proprietors, who conformable to the article LXXV. of the law of the 12 Nivose year 6. have a right to obtain the removal of their sequestration, I am prepared to procure to the claimants the means of fulfilling with promptitude the first part of the article II. of the arrete of the general in chief. To that effect I have authorized the secretary-general of the prefecture to deliver the certificates of non-inscription or of erasure from the list of emigrants required by the said article.

" *True Copy.*

F. G. LEGUOY.

(Monigiraud.")

EARTHQUAKE!

By the brig Hornet, captain Love, from Cumana, arrived at Wilmington. On Saturday, the 31 July, a shock of Earth-Quake was felt in Cumana, and along the main to Barcelona, La Guira, and the city of Carracas. It happened at midnight, and lasted about 25 seconds. No other damage was done than cracking the weakest of the houses, and occasioning a considerable alarm—and on Saturday the 14th August, between eleven and twelve A. M. a very remarkable violent shock was also felt there. Its duration was about 12 seconds, but so severe that almost every house in the town was torn to pieces and ruined! A considerable number were shook down, and some persons killed—The agitation of the ground was so violent as to open it in several places, from whence sprung fresh water. It was very difficult to stand without support. A ship that was upon the stocks was moved six inches in an easterly direction, and several houses were also moved from three to six feet in the same direction—In some places the ground sunk two feet, and in others rose as much.—It was attended, as is generally the case, with a dismal roaring noise under the ground—The distress and alarm occasioned is incredible—The houses were deserted and tents erected in the streets—The damage was estimated at two hundred thousand dollars.—The earth continued shaking slightly at intervals until the 17th August when we sailed—and about three hours after we left Cumana, being about five leagues distant from it, and the nearest land (of soundings) felt on board a sudden and severe shock, which no doubt completed the destruction of the shattered houses in Cumana!—The churches being lofty buildings, were all unroofed.

According to the custom of Catholic countries the Holy Virgin was carried through the streets, night and day elegantly dressed and illuminated, followed by thousands singing Miserecordia (have pity upon us).—Great apprehension was entertained for the city of Carracas, the buildings there being lofty. Should the earthquake have happened, as was expected, it must have been destroyed.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, Sept. 24, 1802.

The election of Governor and Lieut. Governor of Vermont, took place on Tuesday week. Federal candidates, Isaac Tichenor, for Gov. and Arad Hunt, for Lieut. Gov.—Democratic, Israel Smith and Paul Bricam. We have not learnt the result. In Rutland, the votes were for Tichenor, 178—for Smith, 14.

The labors on the projected Turnpike Road between Boston and Salem, are prosecuted with great spirit and success.—The erection of the bridge from Charlestown to Chelsea, it is said, would commence in the spring.

We learn, that the scite of a Marine Hospital has been staked out in the land owned by the United States in Charlestown; and that the preparations for building the Hospital will immediately commence.

N. Y. Paper.

Yesterday afternoon the ship Two Friends, capt. Vose, arrived at this port in 38 days from Plymouth. She left London on the 30th July, and Plymouth on the 12th August. Her latest London papers, which are to the 9th ult. are occupied principally with the business of the General Election. They confirm the intelligence, published in this paper some time ago, that an engagement had taken place in the Mediterranean between the United States frigate Boston, capt. M'Neil, and three Tripolitan cruisers, one of which was sunk and the other two dismasted.

N. Y. Paper.

Extract of letter from a young gentleman on board the schooner Enterprize, to his parents in New-Hampshire, dated Cadiz, July 16, 1802.

"All our frigates are employed in convoying vessels up and down the Streights; but notwithstanding their extreme vigilance, our savage enemy have taken a brig belonging to Philadelphia.

"In May we had an engagement with a Tripolitan gun boat of 20 men and 4 guns—it being calm, she shot away from us, and the next day we saw her in the harbour of Tunis. We have been into Tripoli, and fired at the shipping in the harbour—twelve gun boats were sent out to engage us, but we drove them all back. The Constellation was engaged by two Algerine gun boats both of which were sunk.

The Emperor of Morocco has declared war against America, and sent away our Consul; in consequence of this declaration, we are ordered to cruise off the Gut of Gibraltar.

The Algerines have taken a 44 gun frigate from the Portuguese. The victorious vessel was the Crescent, a present from America.—Thus, you see, how fortunate vessels are that are built in America, even if they manned with Turks.

There are now lying in this harbour 30 transports, full of French troops, bound to St. Domingo."

[It is impossible for any one conversant with political events to read the following article, and not immediately contrast it with the conduct of the administration of the General Government. It is charged upon them that they are *intolerant* and *persecuting*, while their political opponents arrogate to themselves the meekness of primitive christianity. But fortunately facts speak louder than words; and whatever federalism may *profess*, its *deeds* shew that persecution began with, and still continues to adhere exclusively to it.

It is fit that it should be so. Error and misconduct hold an uninterrupted warfare with freedom of discussion, because with such an enemy their triumph can be but momentary; while truth and faithful conduct court, instead of dreading investigation.

The present administration invite, wish investigation. Not that they desire every blackguard in the country by his scurrility to corrupt the public taste and morals, though they know that contempt will soon put a period to his billingsgate. They make no laws to guard themselves from animadversion, or their measures from examination. *They repeal all such laws.* They do not even enforce the existing laws against a host of slanderers more degenerate than has ever before existed. No, they suffer the press without repression, to run its career, and rely upon the good sense of the people.

Is this the case with their opponents? Read the following disgraceful procedure. Attend to the indited remarks, and not the tortured meaning given them. You will perceive in them nothing but the expression of opinion. And for this honest expression of opinion the Supreme Court of the *federal* state of Connecticut punishes a citizen, while it suffers the general government to be traduced with ten-fold violence by its first citizens.

Weigh these things, fellow citizens, and decide who are the best guardians of your rights.]

Litchfield, Sept. 8.

At the Supreme Court, which sat in this town last week, Major S. Wetmore, of Winchester, was tried and found guilty of the following charges, which the indictment against him, contained, viz.

—" Wickedly and maliciously intending and contriving to defame and bring into contempt the laws and government of this state, and to excite among the citizens thereof, an hatred and disregard to the said laws and government, did utter and publish to the inhabitants of said Winchester, then and there assembled in town meeting, the following false, scandalous and seditious words, of and concerning the General Assembly of this state, and the acts and laws thereof, viz.

" Every man who is 21 years of age, and pays taxes, has a natural right to vote, (meaning to vote and give their suffrages in legal town meeting, and freemen's meeting,) and no man or men have a right to infringe on the natural rights of men. It is a great grief to me, (meaning himself the said Seth) to see how the poor people (meaning the people of this state) are oppressed by the laws of this state, (meaning that the several laws of this state, which require & make necessary the owning of personal or real estate, as a qualification of voters in such meetings, were tyrannical and oppressive) and I am determined to vindicate their cause as long I live. The General Assembly of this state have, for several sessions past, been abridging the freedom of election:—I consider it an act of tyranny and oppression, to prevent any man from voting, (meaning in such aforesaid meetings) and it is now time for people to assert their right (meaning that it was then proper to gainsay, oppose and resist the law aforesaid; and also meaning that it was then proper and time for persons, who had not the qualifications required by law, to insist on, practice and carry into effect their pretended right to vote in such meetings.) The conduct of our Assembly in preventing such men, (meaning such unqualified voters) is similar to the conduct of Great Britain in taxing the colonies; and it is a right old tory plan, meaning that the said laws were oppressive, unjust and tyrannical.) The Assembly of this state for several years past, have been abridging the right of election, and I am determined to set up a systematic opposition." All which is against the peace and dignity of this state, and evil example to others in like manner to offend.

The trial occupied one day and an half, closing at evening, and the Jury returned their verdict of guilty, the next morning soon after the court opened. There were two at least of Major Wetmore's political sentiments on the jury, and we believe that it is agreed on all hands he had a fair and impartial trial. The court sentenced Major Wetmore to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and the costs of prosecution.

[*From the Raleigh Register*].

It is with melancholy regretful sensations, that we announce the tragical issue of a late unhappy election-controversy between General Richard Dobbs Spaight, and John Stanly, Esq. of Newbern.

This controversy commenced a few days previous to the election for Members of the General Assembly (for the Senate of which the General was elected.) Gen. Spaight having been informed that Mr. Stanly had stated in a public company, that "*he was no Republican, and that the Federalists never lost a question whilst he was in congress for want of his vote*;" (or words to that effect) sent Mr. Stanly a challenge on the 9th ult. Mr. Stanly explained what he had said. The General did not allow the explanation to be satisfactory. Mr. Stanly wrote a second letter, which was not deemed satisfactory by the General: He wrote a third, which was acknowledged to be satisfactory, on condition that the correspondence should be published, to which Mr. Stanly consented. It was published accordingly, with a certificate of the words spoken by Mr. Stanly. Mr. Stanly remarked upon the publication, and produced other certificates. The General replied, and this correspondence has been acrimoniously continued in every Newbern paper since. On the 4th instant, Mr. Stanly published a handbill, in which he reminds the reader, that the General has "*attempted* to figure before them in a new character, to play the hero, to strut the bravo, to ape the duellist," insinuating that his former sensibility had been easily appeased, and that he (Mr. S.) had always been ready to fight. This drew a handbill the same day from the General in reply, in which he justifies his conduct, and concludes with saying "in my opinion, Mr. Stanly is both a liar and a scoundrel, and that although I hold his character in so contemptible a point of view, yet as he had the confidence of the people of this District, I shall always hold myself in readiness to give him satisfaction, and to assure him, if he asks for it once, he shall not be under the necessity of doing it a second time."

On the morning following (*Sunday*) the following notes passed:

SIR,

Your handbill of the 4th inst. is before me. It affords abundant proof of what I intended the world should be convinced, that the character which you attempted to play off before them, was assumed, and could no longer be supported; that you walked on stilts, and has been prevailed upon in a fit of phrenzy, malice, and despair, to frame a challenge, which was the subject of your daily repentance. My object was to shew in the face of those declaimers on your heroism and spirit, that no charge could be framed sufficiently insulting, to tempt you to commit again the like indiscretion: In this I have had success that must astonish and mortify your friends and foes. Yet who can say that you have not deserved it? There yet remains another object to be attained. I am no General, I complained of no injury, I sent no challenge for satisfaction; nay more, I had set it up as a principle to send you none; but your experiment has betrayed you into a difficulty to which your calculation did not extend—to your disappointment, this letter informs you, that humiliating as it is to my feelings, to fight a man who can descend to the filth contained in your handbill. I shall expect that you will meet me as soon as may be convenient, to give "that satisfaction which you assure me that if I ask for it once, I shall not be under the necessity of doing it a second time."

"JOHN STANLY."

September 5, 1802.

My friend Mr. Graham, who hands you this, will receive your answer.

Gen. Spaight.

Newbern, 5th Sept. 1802.

SIR,

Yours of this date has been received—my friend Doctor Edward Pasteur, will appoint the time and place, and make the other necessary arrangements with your friend.

RICHARD D SPAIGHT.

John Stanly, Esq.

The parties, with their seconds, accordingly met near this town, at about half after five o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th inst. and upon the exchange of the fourth shot, Mr. Spaight received a wound in his right side, of which he expired in twenty-three hours. On Tuesday the 7th, his remains were deposited in the family vault, at his principal country seat near Newbern, with expressions of universal sorrow and all those testimonials of respect which were due to his acknowledged merit.