

carrying trade. Our revenue would not be greatly affected by it, because our exports being free, and the means of raising money but little impaired, there is little reason to believe, if the decree was strictly executed, that we should want foreign manufactures, and the additional duty paid by foreign vessels would probably nearly equal any defalcation in quantity of goods imported.

Mr. N. said, he expected, from the past conduct of France, the execution of this decree to its fullest extent. He admitted that from the temper of that country, and from the measures taken in this country, a reconciliation was not at present to be expected; but our situation may yet want the seal of blood to give it the greatest malignity; and he hoped gentlemen would not embark in a measure whose effect would be to bring us into that situation.

Mr. N. said, he did not mean to justify the conduct of France. He had before said, and he repeated it, that if this country chose to do it, she had sufficient ground, from actual suffering, whatever might have been the origin of the misunderstanding, to declare war, and that it is a question of policy whether we should do it, or not. But so sure was he that true policy and the best interests of the country forbade it, that he was certain no gentleman of the committee would agree to any measure, however great a commercial advantage it might promise, that he thought would produce a war. For, however many the difficulties may be which we suffer at present, in the event of war, we may rest assured they will be increased, and be without the prospect of an end.

It had been asserted by some persons, that if our commissioners did not come to terms with the French directory, a declaration of war on their part will be the consequence. He did not think there was any ground on which to expect this. The application for accommodation was made on our part to France. They have proposed a very disgraceful condition upon which a negotiation may be commenced; but he did not understand that in case this condition was not complied with, we were to expect a declaration of war. All that he expected, in such an event, was a continuance of aggressions upon our commerce, and perhaps an increase of them. Our commissioners had, indeed, been told by X or Y, that in case they went away without concluding a treaty, that we might expect our coast to be ravaged. But gentlemen should recollect the situation of these agents. He did not mean to say that the French government was not to be considered as acquainted with any of the propositions made by these persons. He believed they were the movers of the loan proposed by them; but as to the inducements which were held up to the envoys to bring them to their terms, he considered them as the suggestions of X and Y themselves, with which the government was unacquainted. When it is recollected what abuse these persons cast upon the government of that country, it must be evident, that they acted, in these respects, without authority. He did not believe, therefore, that there was any chance of a declaration of war from France, unless the manner in which we had treated the negotiation here, should produce that declaration.

When the advantage of the measure was so very doubtful as he had shown it to be, it was of the last consequence to consider the expense attending it, and the means which we have of defraying that expense. The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Harper) tells the committee that this country is equal to the furnishing of all the money that may be wanted. Mr. N. said, he believed that he knew as much of the ability of this country to pay expenses, as that gentleman. He worked his own lands, and lived in a country where produce was of as much average value as in most other parts of the United States, and he knew in his part of the country, there would be great difficulty and a great want of ability to pay very heavy taxes. But this country can defend itself against the whole world. We have men sufficient, and sufficient means of supporting them; but if we are determined to carry on a war at sea to defend our foreign commerce, which can only be done by means of a large money revenue, there we should be deficient. Gentlemen ought not to compare this country with others. The old nations of Europe possess crowds of enterprising and industrious manufacturers, and of course have an internal commerce which supplies the necessities of the country, and what they send to foreign countries is what they can spare from their own consumption, and which may on urgent occasions, be drawn to the support of government. We, on the contrary, all make our own provisions, and we have but little demand for our surplus. Few of us can obtain our cloaths from within ourselves, but we must depend upon foreign countries for three fourths of the necessaries of life. We must therefore have foreign commerce to a certain extent, for the supply of our natural wants; and there is great reason to fear that the diminution of commerce by the

war which threatens us, will be so great, in spite of any protection that the surplus product of labour alone on which the government can draw, will be entirely lost. He did not lay this to prevent any necessary expense to secure the safety and independence of the country; but he meant to show the difference between the present case and that of other countries who have borne such expenses, and the necessity of confining our expenses as much as possible.

He did not believe that the honour and independence of this country depends upon a navy. He believed by applying the means which nature has put into our power in resisting all demands which require any thing like submission, the honour and independence of our country were to be preserved. A demand of this kind had been made upon us by France for money, which could not be complied with. He did not believe that the honor & independence of a country depend upon its strength. It could not be expected that this country, which has but lately assumed its place in the list of nations, should be equal, in naval strength at least, with the old maritime countries of Europe. He did not think our duty required more from us in this respect than it is our interest to do. It would be perfectly consistent with the honor and independence of our country to say we will have no navy. If we cannot protect our commerce, without greatly injuring the rest of the union, the government ought to say to our commercial citizens, "We lament your situation, for a time you must act as well as you can: In times of peace we will make you all the recompense we can." In his mind, this was all this class of citizens could expect, and all that they ought to ask.

Mr. N. concluded by saying, that this subject required mature consideration before it was gone into. It was very different from other measures of defence which had been before the committee, that we have reason for alarm, he was ready to own, and he was desirous of providing amply for our defence; but this subject presented itself as a matter of calculation, as to the danger attending it, the good to be derived from it, and the expense of carrying it into effect. On viewing all these, he was decidedly against it, and hoped his motion would be carried.

Mr. Dayton (the speaker) said, he did not rise to answer the observations of the gentleman just sat down, but to ask whether if the gentleman was indulged with striking out the fourth section, and all the sections which followed it, he meant to go back and strike out the first also. For himself he should feel no great hesitation in striking out the fourth section, if those which preceded it were to stand; because if the force was established, he believed the president, according to his constitutional power as commander in chief, could employ it, as he thought proper.

Mr. Nicholas thought his intentions must have been understood. He meant to strike out every thing which relates to convoys. He did not agree with the gentleman from New Jersey, that the president could not employ these vessels as he pleased. He could not employ them as convoys, because they could not be effectual as such, without violating the law of nations.

Mr. Harper wished the gentleman who made this motion for striking out the fourth section, had moved to strike out the first section, for the purpose of destroying the bill itself; because in that case, his arguments, which went not against the fourth section, but the whole bill, nor against the employment of this force in convoy, but against the policy of providing the force at all, would have applied better to his motion. Indeed, before he heard the fourth section mentioned, he had conceived, from the scope of the gentleman's argument, that the first section had been moved to be struck out.

Mr. H. agreed with the gentleman from Jersey (the speaker) that if the three first sections, which provide for raising the force, were retained, those which follow, and which relate to the manner of its employment, would be of very little importance; and if the gentleman from Virginia would leave him those three sections, he might take the rest. He was ready to make this division of the bill with that gentleman; for he, Mr. H. believed, that when once the force should be provided, the President, under his constitutional powers, would have a right to employ it in such manner as, in his judgment, the public good, according to the existing state of things, might require. The President, he knew, could not alter the existing state of things. Admitting that state to be peace, the President could not induce a state of war; but in what manner the public force, when provided by congress, should be employed, conformably to the state of peace and the rights and duties resulting from it, was for the President to direct under his responsibility, not for the house. The business of the house was to fix the state of the country, and provide force; that of the President to employ the force, according to that state.

The question Mr. H. said, would then return whether, admitting this country to be in a state of peace, we might give convoy to

our trade, without exceeding the rights of neutrality which result from that state? If the house should be of opinion that convoy could not be given consistent with a state of peace, it would be for them to consider whether the country ought to remain in a state which prevented it from protecting its injured rights. But how could it be said that neutrals had not the right to convoy their trade? Had not all neutral nations practised this right? Had they not asserted it during the present and all former wars? Had not the house and the country heard much of the modern law of nations, and the principles of the armed neutrality, for declining to assert which, in a late controversy with one of the belligerent powers, the Executive had been loaded with censure? And what was this armed neutrality? It was an agreement among certain neutral nations to protect their trade against the aggressions of a belligerent power. He could not discern with what consistency gentlemen who had been so loud in the commendations of the armed neutrality and its principles, could now question the right of neutral nations to give convoy to their trade.

There could be no doubt, Mr. H. said, that the ships of war of belligerent powers had a right to search neutral vessels, in order to discover whether they had on board contraband goods or enemies property; but how was this search to be made? Not by seizing the neutral ship, and carrying it into port; but by sending a boat with a few men to make the examination; after which, if no just ground of suspicion appeared, the neutral ship must be suffered to pass.

Against what then would the convoy contemplated in our case operate? not against a just and legal search, regulated by treaty, or authorized by the law of nations; but against those unjust and illegal decrees of the French government, which order the seizure and condemnation of our vessels in a manner equally contrary to the treaty and the law. In the first place, against the decree which subjects neutral vessels to confiscation for not having on board a paper called a *role d'équipage*, a paper not required by the law of nations, nor in any manner stipulated for by our treaty with France—a paper with which none of our vessels were or could be furnished. Would any gentleman say that we had no right to resist a capture for this cause? The convoy would operate, in the second place, against the decree respecting British manufactures, a decree whereby any neutral ship having on board the most inconsiderable article of the produce or manufacture of any British possession, and the decree in which their productions and manufactures enter into our commerce and our consumption, amounts to little short of a declaration of war against our whole trade. Would any man say that we ought, according to the law of nations, to submit quietly to the capture of every one of our ships on board of which may happen to be found a hat, or handkerchief, a button, or a pair of stockings, of British manufacture? Surely all the world allow that in such a case we might resist, without overstepping the rights of neutrality.

He had mentioned, Mr. H. said, under what regulations searches were to be conducted on the general ground of the law of nations; but, in our treaty with France, this matter is expressly stipulated. It is there stated, that no armed ship of France shall come within gunshot of any of our vessels, but shall send a boat on board, with not more than three persons in it, who shall make inspection of the ships papers, and if they be in legal form, then they shall depart, and the ship shall be suffered to proceed. Our vessels have a right, therefore to lay to a French privateer, "If you come within gunshot, we will resist you; but if you chuse to examine our vessel in a legal way, though we have a convoy which could at a short sick you, we shall not refuse to be examined; but you shall not seize our vessel for causes not warranted by the law of nations." During various wars in Europe, in which England, France, Germany, Holland, Spain and Portugal have been engaged, the Northern powers have maintained their neutrality, and yet have given convoy to their trade. How then, could gentleman say that convoys were not to be used by a neutral power? If convoys could be granted in time of peace, then the President, as soon as a force should be provided by congress, would have the power of granting convoy to our vessels, within the rules prescribed by the law of nations; and if he gave it contrary to those rules, he must be responsible for his conduct, as much as if he were to send our army into Florida or Canada, while we were at peace with the powers to which those provinces belong. He should, therefore, be perfectly indifferent as to the state of this motion, if the gentleman from Virginia would be satisfied with striking out the fourth and the following sections, which relate to convoy; but, with his usual candour, that gentleman had declared what was his intention viz. to prevent the vessels being employed as convoys; and having thus rendered themselves useless, to urge that uselessness as an argument against providing them. He should, therefore, resist the motion, as it could be considered only as a preparatory step to the destruction of the bill itself.

Mr. H. said, he had heard one declara-

tion from the gentleman with great pleasure, as he thought indicative of that spirit which ought to actuate every American citizen. It was, that if he was convinced this force could be usefully employed, he should not be deterred from agreeing to the measure by the tendency which it might have to bring about a war. [Mr. Nicholas denied having said this, and explained]. Mr. H. was sorry the gentleman from Virginia was not entitled to all the credit he wished to give him; but he certainly understood him to have said what he had stated.

The gentleman from Virginia, Mr. H. said, had founded his objections to the bill, in the first place upon the insufficiency of the force; in the next, on its possible, or probable tendency to produce a state of war, and in the third place, on the ground of expense.

As to the efficiency of the force, he apprehended the gentleman had calculated on erroneous principles. He stated, that provided we had now this force, it would not be adequate to the protection of our trade, so as to render our navigation equally safe with that of Great Britain; and that the British navigation being more safe, their ships would have a preference in the carrying trade. Is this, said he, a just argument? No. Why? Because, though our ships may not be so safe as the ships of England, yet we possess advantages which they do not, and which would more than counterbalance this circumstance in their favor. What were these advantages? In the first place, we can navigate our vessels cheaper, and can construct them cheaper; and in the next, our foreign tonnage duty would continue to operate in our favor. But the gentleman from Virginia says, that the countervailing duty laid by the British on our vessels is equal to this foreign tonnage duty; but when he said this, he believed that gentleman had not sufficiently attended to the subject. This countervailing duty, he said, would operate in a very considerable degree, only upon two articles of our export, viz. rice and tobacco, and only on such parts even of them as are consumed in Britain, which Mr. H. supposed, though not having the papers before him, as he did not foresee this discussion, he could not state it with certainty, did not amount to more than a fifteenth, perhaps not more than a twentieth part of the whole. Heretofore the whole of our produce was sent direct to Britain, whose merchants re-exported to the foreign markets such parts as were not wanted for home consumption. Lately we had been in the practice of sending this produce ourselves direct to the foreign markets where it is consumed. This operation will be completed by the countervailing duties, under which all our produce intended for British consumption will be exported in British bottoms; the rest we shall send in our own vessels to the countries which consume it.

On all our other exports, this countervailing duty, would have but a trifling effect, as they are light in carriage, and pay but little freight. The advantage of our foreign tonnage duty, which had raised our shipping from 450,000 tons, which it was in 1791, to 914,000,* which was its amount in 1797.

B-sides, he did not believe this was a true view of the subject, nor did he believe if it were a true one, that it would warrant the inference which had been drawn from it. It was said, those vessels would not give our trade complete protection; but was this a reason why it should not be protected at all? If it did not protect it completely, it would protect it to a certain extent. But according to the doctrine of the gentleman from Virginia, because we could not provide a complete defence, we were to go on without providing any defence.

(To be continued.)

* This is the amount on which duties are paid, including double voyages of the same vessel, in the same year. The actual amount in the beginning of 1797 was 831,900 tons.

RASTADT, February 20.

The plenipotentiaries of the French republic having again insisted, in a note presented to the deputies of the empire, that the cession of all the dominions situated on the left banks of the Rhine be the basis of peace, the latter thought it necessary to communicate the note to all the members of the deputation, and to request their votes in writing on this subject. The plenipotentiaries of Prussia voted for the total cession of the left banks of the Rhine, in pursuance of the treaty of Basle; and the deputies of Austria, consented in conformity with the treaty of Campo Formio, that all the provinces on the other side of the Rhine be ceded to France, as far as the mouth of the Moselle, near Coblenz. The votes of the other deputies were divided between these different opinions, but the plurality adopted that of Austria.

This diversity of opinion is easily accounted for. Prussia wishes the secularization of the ecclesiastical states, to weaken the house of Austria, in the German empire; and the emperor opposes their secularization, to preserve the preponderance to his house in the college of the electors.

The French plenipotentiaries having learn-

WILMINGTON, April 30.

ed the result of the above deliberation, declared to M. Albini, as directional minister of Mentz, that it was useless to deliberate on the question, which part of the dominions situated on the banks of the Rhine, should be ceded to France; since the directory persisted in the demand, that the whole of these provinces, be given up to the French republic. Notwithstanding this declaration, the deputies of the empire resolved that a note should be presented to the French plenipotentiaries, offering the cession of the left bank of the Rhine, as far as Coblenz.—This note has actually been presented, and an answer returned by the French plenipotentiaries; but neither this answer nor the above note, have as yet been rendered public.

In the midst of these grave and important discussions, grand dinners, plays and balls, continue to be given with a great deal of spirit.

LONDON, March 2.

The ministers of neutral powers, accredited to this court, have been officially apprised of the blockade, and all the neutral vessels attempting to enter the Seine, after this notice, will be treated conformably to the law of nations.

At a parochial meeting at Offwell, in Somersetshire, yesterday evening, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of males between the ages of 15 and 65 capable of bearing arms, the inhabitants unanimously offered to enrol themselves and to march against the foreign or domestic enemies of the constitution.

Thursday Lieut. Bell, of the artillery, tried another experiment on the Queen's battery, Portsmouth, with a piece of ordnance, which fully answered every expectation formed of it, and will be of great public utility. In case a ship is stranded on rocks, &c. some distance from the shore, too far to throw a rope, and the sea running too high for people to get off to their assistance, then they are to have an iron ball with a ring bolt, in which is fastened a line of sufficient length to reach the shore, and being fired from a carronade in an oblique direction, with a quantity of powder proportioned to the distance it is meant to fall; the shot of course buries itself in the earth, leaving an end of the line on board, by the help of which the crew, with the smallest raft, can not only save their lives, but carry other ropes on shore, or valuable parts of the cargo. As the ball buries itself in an oblique direction, and will be pulled horizontally by the people getting on shore, it will of course bear a very great weight before it can be disengaged from the earth. Besides the principal officers there were a number of people on the ramparts to view to curious an invention.

CHARLES OGLE,

At the corner of Market and Third-streets, Opposite Messrs. Rumley and Brown's, and next door above Capt. O'Flinn's. In now opening A large ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, Which he will sell Wholesale and Retail, at the most reduced prices. Customers may have hand-bills, containing the particulars. Every article, on request, warranted. April 28. 15-11

PUBLIC SALE.

United States—IN PURSUANCE of two Delaware Districts, I do hereby direct, from the honorable Gunning Bedford, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Delaware District, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Custom-House Store, in Wilmington, on Thursday the Tenth of May next, at Ten o'clock, A. M. the following ARTICLES, viz: 29 Hogsheads MOLASSES, 103 Boxes SEGARS, 2 Barrels Do. 7 Demi-johns of HONEY, 2 Bags broken-down SUGAR, 1 Empty DEMI-JOHN.

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted, and condemned, as forfeited in the said court; being part of the cargo of the brig Gratitule, and will be sold by ROBERT HAMILTON, Marshal. Wilmington, April 28. 15-11

ERUDITIO.

AUTOGRAPHIUM hujusce, literarum esse ludum inchoatum, in amoenis, vulgo dicta Newcastle, in apartum profertur; unde juvenus, &c. possint elementa Mathematica literariorum; orationum comprehendere; id est, Lecturas, Scripturas, Logisticas, Navigationis, theoreticæ; artis metandi tellurem, theoreticæ ac practicæ; Menstruorum cum distinctione, artificie calculandi mercatorum libros, apud Italice formulæ; ac quoque, Anglicanæ Grammaticæ, ac Latine Lingvæ Græcæque, omnia ad unguem, atque modica mercede. N. B. Prosperitas quamdam edocendi classicam provenciam, eruditionem; studium quo est animo, subjugatori ut; dant ei, spem facere, ut valde publico ardeant. HENRICUS KANE. Newcastle, Vigesima Aprilis, '98. 15-2m m.

John and William Clark,

HATTERS, Opposite Capt. O'Flinn's Tavern, Market-street, WILMINGTON. RESPECTFULLY inform in their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by the late John Springer; where they have just opened for sale, from the principal manufactories in London, Bristol, and Manchester, a great variety of ladies' gendemen's, and children's HATS, of the newest fashion, and most pleasing colours. J. & W. CLARK manufacture all kinds of Hats at the shortest notice; and hope, from the quality of their materials, and moderate charges, to obtain a share of the public favour. Country orders punctually attended to. April 28. 15-

Tuesday last, the House of Representatives of the United States was principally engaged in a discussion, on a bill from the Senate, authorizing the President of the United States to raise a Provisional Army, not exceeding 20,000 men, in case the circumstances of the country shall, in his opinion, require it. On motion to read this bill a second time, it was objected to by Mr. Nicholas, on the ground of principle, stating it to be his opinion, that if an army was necessary, Congress ought immediately to provide it, and not place the power of raising it in the hands of the President. The question, therefore, became, shall this bill be rejected? It was advocated by Messrs. Nicholas, Gallatin, Baldwin, Macon, and McDowell; and opposed by Messrs. Otis, Dana, Sewall, Harper, Rutledge, Craik, S. Smith, and J. Williams. After the debate had continued till nearly three o'clock, Mr. Rutledge having suggested, that he had reason to believe that dispatches up to the first of March would be received by the Executive from our commissioners in twelve hours from that time, by a vessel which left France the first of March, Mr. Nicholas expressed his readiness to withdraw his opposition to the second reading, in order that gentlemen might have an opportunity of being acquainted with the contents of these dispatches, before they gave their vote on this bill. Mr. Nicholas having made this declaration, Mr. Rutledge said, he thought it proper to state upon what ground he made the assertion with respect to these dispatches. He stated, that he had received a letter by this day's post from a friend in Charleston, who had received a letter from one of our commissioners in Paris, stating that a gentleman of South-Carolina, was about to sail for America, in the ship Pomona, who would carry with him dispatches from our ministers; and Mr. R. said he was informed by a gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. S. Smith) that he had just received a letter from Baltimore, informing him of the arrival of the Pomona, and of the gentleman alluded to. Mr. R. said, having had this information, would, he thought, justify his communication to the House. Adjourned.

Wednesday, in the House of Representatives of the United States, the bill for raising a provisional army was read a second time, without opposition, and was committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. A considerable discussion took place on the bill from the Senate for establishing an executive Department, to be denominated a Department of the Navy. It was finally carried 47 to 47. The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the military establishment for the year 1798; but Mr. Gallatin suggesting the necessity of making separate appropriations for several items contained under the head of the Quarter-Master's Department, which he was not then prepared to make, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Thursday, the House of Representatives of the United States went into a committee of the whole on the bill providing for the expenses of the Military Establishment for the year 1798. The several items in the bill were generally filled agreeably to the estimate of the Secretary of War, without debate, except in the case of the Quarter-Master's Department. It was proposed by Mr. Harper to fill the blank with 200,000 dollars; by Mr. Gallatin with 150,000. The first was negatived, and the latter carried. The committee of the whole went through the bill, the house took up the amendments, agreed to them, and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading. In the course of the sitting, Mr. Thomas presented a petition from five thousand inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, expressive of their approbation of the conduct of the Executive in its negotiations with France, and a determination to support every measure which may be thought necessary by the constituted authorities, for the support of our government, constitution and independence. A very large body of merchants and others attended the house with this petition. The Speaker said he had received a letter this morning, signed Thomas Pinckney, which he was desired to lay before the house. It was accordingly read. It stated that when he (Mr. Pinckney) had concluded the late treaty with the Spanish government, the Spanish Minister, the Prince of Peace, informed him the presents usually given in such cases would be prepared for him, and that also when he took leave of the British Court, the like information was given to him by the minister there. To both which he replied, that the constitution of the United States forbade its ministers from receiving any presents from a foreign Prince or State, without the consent of Congress; that in due time he would ask that consent, and act accordingly. This letter shews the determination of Congress. It was moved by Mr. Rutledge, to refer this letter to a select committee; Mr. Macon wished it to go to a committee of the whole house. After some observations, the latter motion was negatived, and the former carried.

Postscript of a letter from the Consul of the U. States at Hull, dated March 8, to the Secretary of State. "Since writing the above, I have received a note from the minister of the U. S. in London, informing me that Lord Grenville had officially notified him that Havre-de-Grace, and the ports in the river Seine, were in a state of blockade, by the forces of his Britannic Majesty, so as I might apprise American vessels of their danger in attempting to enter those ports."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Feb. 17. "The vessels for the Spring trade are now loading and will be ready to join the convoy at Portsmouth about the 22d inst. I have opened a policy on goods, say 15 guineas to return, per cent. for West-India, Halifax, Quebec, or Newfoundland convoy, and 3 per cent. more if arrive with convoy, which reduces it to 7 per cent. Mr. King, the American ambassador, is not at liberty to instruct officially the American captains to take failing instructions, otherwise it would have been as low as on British ships; although war is not declared by France against America, yet she is as hostile to her, as if she were at war—having in the most flagrant and unjustifiable manner, seized the property of the defenceless citizens of America—many instances have happened lately where the property has been solely and bona fide American. Among the number is the ship Federalist, capt. Pratt, a regular trader, of and from Charleston, S. C.—Fanny and Betsy, of and from Norfolk, in Virginia—the Thomas, of Boston—the Elizabeth, of Ohio—the South-Carolina, bound from London, and belonging to Charleston, S. C. a very valuable ship, with many others too tedious to mention. The premium of insurance is now 18 guineas, with the same returns as before."

Arrived at New-York April 23d, the Three-Friends, Buchanan, from Nantes, which port she left the 10th of March. Nantes papers state—That the minister of war has resigned. That the minister of marine had set out for Brest, but without Buonaparte. All the princes and estates of the Empire have acknowledged the left bank of the Rhine as the boundary, on condition of indemnity. They write from Vienna, that the Imperial armies are soon to be disbanded. Verbal accounts by this vessel state, that our Envoys remained as they were, it was said, the Directory had told them, that all their powers and attention were now bent towards the momentous object of invading England, after which they would have time to treat with her. General Buonaparte was talked of as a Director at the ensuing election, on the 21st March. The verbal information of some of the passengers is thus fixed—That our commissioners had been received and were treating at Paris. That the English were also in treaty. That bets run four to one in Paris that a general peace would take place by May.—That the idea of a war with America did not prevail. That it was expected that Barras would go out of the Directory, and Buonaparte be elected in his place. That it was reported several Americans were imprisoned for the purpose of determining, if they were really Americans or English. That all the privateers were stopped for the purpose of assisting in the determined invasion of England, unless peace should arrest them.

From the Gazette of the United States. ALARMING DESERTION. What would we think of a soldier, placed in a most important station, on whose fidelity and vigilance the fate of the whole army is depending, should he desert his post at an hour of danger and alarm, and leave every thing exposed to the enemy? Is there any such difference between a military and a civil trust, that the soldier would be branded with infamy in such circumstances, while the legislator and the statesman expects to escape without reproach? I see none such. Never since America has been a nation has she known so eventful, so alarming a crisis; and yet, strange to tell, never has there been such a general and early desertion from Congress as at this time.—Upon a call of the yeas and nays a few days since in the House of Representatives, it appeared that one fourth of the whole house was absent—they are daily dropping off. There are at this time, six members absent from the Senate; and what is worse, all from the federal file. What do these gentlemen mean? What can they seriously think of their own conduct? Because they have it in their power to draw their wages, and get into a stage at any time, do they believe they have the right to do so? Is it consistent with the high duty, with the fidelity and vigilance they owe their country? Are they not responsible for the fate of the United States as far as depends upon their exertions to preserve them, and what will be their situation, what expiation can they make to their ruined country, if either salutary measures are lost, or noxious ones adopted in their absence? To attend a country court, to visit a sick confidant, to see their wives, to ride for the air, or to travel for the vapours, are sufficient apologies for the most alarming and unwarrantable neglect of public duty ever known.—Or are these gentlemen afraid to stay and give their votes?—No wisdom, talents or virtue can alleviate such conduct, or entitle them to the confidence of their country. PATRIOTISM.

A MIRACLE; OR BLAIR CATCHER'S BLUSHING.

Wednesday morning, in the House of Representatives, it was moved that the bill for a provisional army should be committed to a committee of the whole house.—Lyon got up and said the bill would give great discontent and alarm in the United States, and therefore moved that the question whether it should be committed should be taken by Yeas and Nays. The question was put on Lyon's motion—up rose Lyon and Blair (par mobile fratrum) and nobody else in the affirmative.—A pretty modest figure they cut.—Blair when he sat down really blushed with confusion, and was evidently ashamed either of himself, or his company, it is hard to tell which, and not worth enquiring into. The Dispatches received from our Envoys at Paris, by the ship Pomona, arrived at Baltimore, turn out to be only duplicates of those of the 8th of January last. SPRING. 'Tis done! away bleak winter flies, Mild Spring returns with vernal mien, Replenish'd earth begins to rise, And nature smiles in robes of green; The loveliest foliage beautifies the plain, And pleas'd creation hails the vernal reign. Peet in the north, rough storms no more, Drive furious o'er the shrinking ground, Big torrents burly, fierce tempests roar, Nor frosts spread desolation round. Back from the south, with mildly glowing ray, Triumphant stalks the radiant king of day. The breeze attentive courts the flower, The frolic dew drop pearls the glade, With following hand descends the shower, Earth's bosom feels the furrowing blade. Soft winds the rill, and round the plowive strain Flows sweetly warbling from the feather'd train. But ah, while thus the infant year, With smiling aspect moves apace, Perhaps as oft in life's career, The frown usurps the dimple's place: While nature wears the sable crest of night, Some Lapland ruffian may the embryo harvest blight.

BOSTON, April 21.

From Europe. Capr. Howland, from Amsterdam, sailed March 14. The latest news from Paris informed, that our Envoys still remained without being received by the Directory, or a prospect of reception.—French troops had marched into Holland, for the purpose of enforcing a mandate for the seizure of British goods, which the Dutch had not executed. The Batavians evince dissatisfaction at French measures. It was not expected in Holland, that the French would ever attempt the invasion of England; all the mighty preparations, it was imagined, were made with a design to frighten the English into their terms of peace. Capt. Clark sailed from Rotterdam March 2.—The common reports were, that the American envoys had not been acknowledged by the French Directory; that they would not be unless they advanced a considerable sum of money—which it was not expected they would.

NEW-YORK, April 24.

Yesterday a number of Englishmen, with some descendants of that nation, assembled to celebrate the anniversary of their Tutelar Saint; cheerfulness, hilarity and harmony eminently prevailed through the day and evening. 1. The Day—St. George and the Dragon. 2. George the Third, king of Great-Britain—long may he live in the confidence and affections of his subjects. 3. John Adams, President of the United States—long may he live in the confidence and affections of his fellow-citizens. 4. The Prince of Brazil, and the nation of Portugal—may they defend to the last extremity, the honor and independence of their country. 5. The Congress of the United States—may union, wisdom, and energy characterize all their measures.

6. George Washington, the blessing of his own country, and an ornament to the human race. 7. The people of Great-Britain and of the United States—may their interests never clash, and their friendship be perpetual. 8. Lord St. Vincens, and the 14th of February, 1797. 9. Lord Duncan, and the 11th October, 1797. 10. The wooden walls and invincible tars of Great-Britain. 11. May the brave heroes of Britons and Americans prove an impregnable bulwark against all their invaders. 12. The sons and daughters of St. George in every part of the world. 13. The Fair of America—may their beauty and virtues ever animate the courage of their countrymen.

Captain M'ivers, of the brig Neptune, of this port, armed with 12 guns, writes that on his outward bound passage he fell in with a French sloop of war of 16 guns, who chased him several hours, during which he expended upwards of 100 shot, and finally got clear.

A letter from St. Martins, of the 19th March, says, Victor Hughes has given positive orders to all French privateers, to capture indiscriminately American vessels, without examining or paying the smallest respect to rolls of equipage, or protections of any kind.—This letter is addressed to a very respectable mercantile character of this city, and we believe may be relied on. There is little doubt that the most perfect harmony, and a uniform concert of measures subsists between this notorious scoundrel and his infamous superiors—nor is he less their tool than the virtuous Talleyrand and his comrades.

April 26. FAIL-MUTINY.

We have to record an extremely unpleasant occurrence of yesterday. About 12 o'clock, a number of prisoners, some confined for debt, others for forgery and swindling, armed with pistols, &c. made a descent upon the Turnkeys, and with the most undaunted proceedings forced their way through the doors. Having got out, they had to contend with a body of citizens called together by the alarm, and who, to prevent their escape, made use of various means to secure them; and here we are sorry to say, that Mr. Peter Lorillard, a respectable tobacco manufacturer, was shot through the body by one of the escapees, and is now expiring. One or two other citizens were slightly wounded; a Mr. Watson, prisoner, dangerously so.

The agitation produced by this affray has rendered it impossible to be particular. Not more than four or five got off, the rest are dungeoned. It is not yet ascertained who shot Lorillard.

Placed as Mr. Hazard the keeper was, no man could have behaved with more becoming firmness; and since the return of those misguided objects of legal severity, Mr. Hazard's tenderness and humanity has excited even their thanks.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated April 27. "As to our political appearance we have not looked or felt so well for two years back. Since the communications have been public, there seems to be but one sentiment in this quarter. We may possibly have ten or a dozen headstrong fools, or wretched knaves, that may yet justify one of the most corrupt and abandoned governments, if it may be called a government, that ever existed. But these Fools and Knaves at present have judgment enough to keep out of sight."

Nothing can be more unequivocal than the patriotic expression of the sentiment of the citizens of Philadelphia on the present situation of our country, and their approbation of the measures of the government. It has been expressed, 1st. By an address signed by 500 merchants; 2d. by the address of the mayor and aldermen and the select and common councils in their corporate capacity; 3d. by the memorial of the citizens at large, signed by about 5000, although the Quakers, who are all decided friends of the government, declined signing on account, not of the general tenor or intention of the thing, but of some expressions rather strong for the religious and peaceable tenets of that sect.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

[Translated from a Paris paper.] Toulon, Jan. 20. I have this instant returned from the harbour, where an experiment has been made, which, if perfected, promises to be of much utility. It was a machine by means of which a person can go to the bottom of the water, without wetting any other part than his hands, &c. where he can remain as long as he pleases. The body of the man is placed in a wooden box, closed with screws, and then paid with tallow. To this box are affixed leather pantaloons, in which he places his legs and sleeves which extend to the wrist, where they are tied in so tight a manner that the water cannot enter, he receives the light by means of two glasses, and respire by the help of a tube which is lengthened according to the depth of the water. The inventor, who is a galley slave, remained 25 minutes at the bottom in 20 fathoms water. He came up after having nailed a sheet of tin to a plank, and cutting with a hatchet a piece of wood which he brought up—he was as dry as if he had not been in the water. He said he could have remained much longer had not the cold affected his hands too much, which I had no doubt of, as the weather was very cold. By means of a small cord which he had in his box, and which was attached to a small hand-bell, he caused himself to be raised at pleasure.

THE ELEGANT HORSE

AMBASSADOUR, FIVE years old, full 16 hands high, a beautiful bright bay, with a star and snip, carries lofty, moves well, and is remarkably strong and active, will stand at the stables of the subscribers, at the sign of the Practical Farmer, in Brandywine hundred, Newcastle county, and state of Delaware, and cover mares at SIX DOLLARS the season, and Half-a-Dollar to the Groom; THREE DOLLARS the single leap, and TEN DOLLARS for a sure colt.—The season to end the first of August next. AMBASSADOUR was gotten by Mr. David Brinson's noted covering horse, Cub; whose character as a foal-getter, and whose pedigree, is so well known, that it is unnecessary here to enumerate them.—Ambassador's dam was got by the imported hunting horse Ambassador; his grandam by Northumberland, and his great grandam by Paccot.—Good pasturage will be provided for mares which come from a distance; but will not be liable for escapes.

DELAHAY & BONNICK.

April 28. 15-c 1st Aug.

The SUBSCRIBER

TAKES this method to inform the inhabitants of Newcastle, and those adjacent, that he has opened a STORE, (formerly occupied by Mr. John M'adall) consisting of a very general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or produce. He likewise intends to supply shipping with Stock of all sorts, for which he will give generous prices. HARDING WILLIAMS. Newcastle, April 28. 15-11

The British treaty and the President's speech, as we have seen, are the avowed reasons for which pacification is impeded, and for which warlike depredations are committed. Writers on the law of nations discriminate between the reasons given, and the real motives for hostilities. Every nation going to war, offers some justificatory plea; but the motives are often very different. The treaty and the speech are the justificatory excuses of France; but I cannot conjecture any reasonable motive they can have. Is it reasonable that any nation would lavish her treasure when she is poor already? that she would spill the blood of her soldiers when she has lost a million in six years by fighting; and all this, to obtain satisfaction for a treaty which does not affect her; or for a speech which was a just exposition of her conduct? This last, especially, cannot be a valid cause of quarrel, for their unfriendly disposition was manifested before the promulgation of the speech.

To render any offensive acts of hostility equitable, the justification and the motive should both appear "decent and commendable." How commendable is the justification of France?—Why, as much so, as those of Alexander to Darius—or of the Romans for the second Punic war.

Like their model the Roman republic, the French motives are unjust—like them, the latter are the plunderers of the world; like them, conquest, false glory, ambition and dominion, are their desiderata magna. Their justification dwindles into a pretext for the gratification of these unlawful motives.

Supposing for argument only, that France had a reasonable cause: their motive could not be good, in commencing war, for no real advantage could be gained by it. If a quarrel should always succeed a right to quarrel, we should have been involved long ago. How then can France be defended, when both a commendable plea, and a just, or even a politic motive are wanting?

Having hitherto spoken of the French, as being at war with America, on their part, it will be necessary to prove the fact. "War" (says Vattel page 437) "is that state in which a nation prosecutes its right by force." This definition is general; and we may suppose that a nation prosecuting any thing wrong, by force is war. Again, (Vatt. p. 436) "He (speaking of a foreigner) who takes up arms and attacks a nation that lived in peace with him makes an offensive war." Nothing is necessary to prove that France has done this.

Excuses are often given, that the offending individuals are unauthorized to commit these spoliations. But if application is made to that nation, whose citizens have violated our tranquility, and no order for recompence or restitution can be procured, the nation takes the burden of the crime from the citizen. The calm and delightful scene of peace is shrouded by, and that of war introduced. At this moment our commissioners are soliciting an audience of the French Republic: unprece-

dent preliminary conditions to a bearing are required: the captures still functioned, and new laws enacted for the destruction of more vessels—And we may expect decree upon decree, will eventually produce the annihilation of our commerce.

This war game is played dexterously; for while their minister assures ours, of the affection of France for America, the directory and both legislative houses pass laws more and more inimical to us. This is like kissing our lips, and kicking our shins at the same time.

ARISTIDES.

The Philadelphia & Baltimore NEW LINE PACKETS, Via Appoquinimink and Bohemia, For the transportation of Heavy Goods,

HAVE commenced running from Hamilton's wharf Philadelphia, and No. 8. Bowley's wharf Baltimore, where the offices are kept, and persons attend to see the goods carefully shipped and delivered, the Packets are in complete order, and start from each place, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, regularly through the season.

This line is entirely calculated for the transportation of merchandise and heavy articles, being by much the shortest passage used between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the road extremely fine, consequently goods are less liable to damage by friction on this route. The place of shipping on the Chesapeake has been changed to the shores of Sidney George, Esq. on Bohemia. From this landing to the bay is about five miles on a fine wide river and excellent navigation, the largest craft belonging to the bay, may heat to and from this river in 22 feet water, which circumstance will make the delivery of goods certain, and the merchants may calculate on receiving their shipments in about four days after shipping. This route is respectively offered to the merchants, on or near the waters of the Chesapeake, or in the western country, who wish to make their purchases at or remittances to Philadelphia as a reasonable, expeditious and safe mode of conveyance; the person at the office in Baltimore will receive and re-ship the goods by the first vessel belonging to the place nearest the residence of the owners, or deliver them according to orders, and as there are continually packets leaving Baltimore for Virginia, and the different ports on the Chesapeake there can be no difficulty, provided the shippers forward with the goods the necessary papers to pass them through the Custom House in Baltimore, without this precaution, the officer of the customs there will invariably seize and detain them.

The regulations and principles by which goods are received and forwarded by this concern, are as follows, viz. 1st. The goods will be forwarded with all possible expedition and care, and all losses in damage arising from neglect or misconduct made good to the owners, but the concern will not be accountable for any damage or loss, occasioned by weather, or the accidental circumstances of transportation.

2d. As this is an expensive and heavy concern, the freights must be paid on the delivery of the goods.

3d. The established rates of freight which are posted at the offices, are to be invariably the criterion by which to ascertain all freights of goods shipped on bills of lading filled up as customary.

4th. Any special agreement entered into at Philadelphia or Baltimore will be binding in the concerns.

N. B. The stores at Appoquinimink and George's Landing, are in complete order to receive goods, grain, and all kind of produce.

March 24. JOHN WAY, Adm'r. 65

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. NICHOLAS WAY, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those who have demands against the same, are desired to forward them, properly attested for settlement.

N. B. The number, and extensive litigation of these accounts, are such, as will not admit of frequent application or delay; the most prompt and decisive measures may therefore be expected in their collection.

JOHN WAY, Adm'r. 65

Wilmington, Oct. 21.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the Dragon-Neck, Newcastle county, on the 19th of March instant, a NEGRO MAN, named GEORGE,

About 25 years of age, and about 6 feet high, slim made, has very slim legs and large feet, plays on the fiddle, and is a great whistler. He is a very handy fellow at any kind of business on a farm, and fond of working with horses. Had on when he went away a half-worn round hat, round upper jacket without skirts, of dark grey cloth, a waistcoat of do., a pair of trousers, of plain white linsey, much worn, a pair of new dark grey stockings, a pair of shoes with straps; and as he had a free wife, he might have had other clothes in her possession. It is thought he has gone to the Jerseys, as his wife lived there and perhaps has given him directions where to go. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD FORD. 67-4W

March 31.

YOUNG SAMPSON,

WILL cover at the stables of the subscriber, in Newcastle hundred, the stables of capt. William Roth, and the stables of Thomas Caldwell, in Newport, to stand three days at each place; beginning at the subscriber's stable on Monday next, thence to capt. Roth's, from there to Caldwell's, and so in rotation until the first of August next.

Young Sampson is 15-2 hands high, a beautiful foal, rising 7 years old, for moving not exceeded by any horse in the state. His sire was the noted horse Sampson; his dam was got by Mafcow; his grand-dam by Tom Jones; his great grand-dam by Selam; the performances and pedigrees of these horses, either for the turf or saddle, are so well known, that it is unnecessary to give any further detail. The sum to be paid for each mare will be SIX DOLLARS at the end of the season, or Five Dollars cash, at the time the mare is brought; Three Dollars a single leap, or Ten Dollars to ensure a colt.

HARLIN CLOUD. 13-c 1st Aug.

Newcastle hundred, April 21.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. MARCH 1, 1798. PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the fifth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled, "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper," and the act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled, "An act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled 'An act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper,'" that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

- Any Certificate of Naturalization, 5
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any court of the United States, 10
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States, for any one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said Offices.

Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except lands granted for military services) 4

Any Exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services) 2

Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond, 1

Any Receipt or discharge for, or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars.

When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars, 25

And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of 1

Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof on any ship, vessels or goods, insured from one district to another in the United States, 25

From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars, 25

When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars, 50

Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state, 50

Any Bonds, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively, 4

If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, 10

If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, 20

If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 30

And if above one thousand dollars, 40

Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only one fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.

If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, 6

If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, 12

If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 18

If above one thousand dollars, 24

Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.

On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar, 6 Mills.

On all notes above fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, 12 Mills.

On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, 24 Mills.

On all notes above five hundred dollars, 36 Mills.

Any Letter of Attorney, except an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the war, Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars, 1

The Elegant, High-Bred, Imported HORSE YOUNG FLORIZEL,

WILL cover mares this season at the subscriber's stables, near the Trap, in St. George's hundred, Newcastle county, Delaware state, at TWELVE DOLLARS the season, which will end the 20th of August; if the money is not paid by that time, Sixteen Dollars will be demanded; Seven Dollars a single leap; Twenty Dollars a sure colt; and one dollar to the groom.

FLORIZEL was bred in England, and lately imported by Messrs. Ringold & Co. and landed on the Chesapeake. He is remarkable for strength, figure, and activity; 16 hands high, is a beautiful dappled bay, 6 years old this spring, and his stock are equal, if not superior, to any horse's in England, for their racing powers.

Florizel was got by the noted Florizel, out of a brown mare, by Alfred; his dam Fairy Queen, by Young Cade; grand-dam, Routh's Black-Eyes, by Crab, out of the Warlock Galloway by Snake.

It is thought unnecessary to say more about this horse, as he will show for himself. A more particular account may be had by applying to the subscriber.

WILLIAM FRAZER.

N. B. Red clover pasturage for mares from a distance, at 3s. 6d. per week; great care taken of them, but cannot be accountable for accidents.—The fall in the prices of country produce has been an inducement to reduce the terms of covering from those first published.

March 17. 03-cf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Sussex county, state of Delaware, in Indian river hundred, near St. George's Chapel, a NEGRO MAN, named JACK,

about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, well made, of a yellow complexion, has very rotten teeth, and chews tobacco; when spoken to answers with confusion; is about 26 years of age. Had on and took with him when he went away, a blue broad-cloth coat, purple overalls, striped cotton trousers, one ruffled shirt, two old iron shirts, one good pair of shoes, a pair of new shoes, and a pair of new boots. Any person taking up said negro, and securing him in any goal, so that the owner gets him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges paid, in addition, by

WILLIAM WOLF. 83-cf

Jan. 7.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Accomac county, Virginia, a NEGRO MAN, named FRANK,

About 26 years of age. Had on a white coating jacket and green pluff breeches; but it is probable he has changed his clothes and name.—He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well set, tolerably black, and is somewhat acquainted with shoe-making. He has a scar on one of his hips, occasioned by the cut of an axe. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that the owner gets him, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid, by

DANIEL HALL. 08-1m

April 4.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY the 14th inst. from the subscriber, near Bohemia river, Cecil county, state of Maryland, a bound NEGRO MAN, named DAVE,

commonly called David Ray. He had on a suit of homespun cloth, to wit: coat, waistcoat, and trousers, of a lead colour. He is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, well made, a little marked with the small-pox. He was at his own request taken out of goal and manumitted for a term of years. This being a fact, it is expected will induce every honest man who may have it in his power, to apprehend him—which act of justice shall entitle the person who apprehends him to the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home, and the thanks of

JOHN BOUGHELL. 13-413W

April 21.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Harford county, State of Maryland, a light-colored mulatto boy, named BILL, alias BILL HIRKINS, 19 years of age, well set, and a down look, has long wool, a high forehead, and thin lips; his legs are much freckled, the skin rubbed off, and scappings of hat applied; is about 5 feet 6 inches high, can both read and write badly, and plays on the violin indifferently, but is very fond of it, in liquor is very stupid, is brought up to farming; had on a leathern jacket and other coarse working cloaths; carried with him a coloured purple nankeen coat, a yellow nankeen jacket, a pair of narrow striped calimere breeches, wears a pair of coarse shoes, carries with him a finer pair, with buckles; he has with him other clothing unknown.—The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State, and reasonable charges to any one who will bring him home.—He has an acquaintance sold to Thomas Matias, who owns the Paper-Mill on Whiteclay creek, near Newark; in all probability he will be harboured there.

BENJAMIN RUMSEY. 08.

Feb. 28.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Brandywine Paper-Mill, on the 14th instant, an Irish servant girl, named MARY SMITH,

about 5 feet 6 inches high, a fresh, hearty, lively girl, stout made, short brown hair, broad face; supposed to have had on when she went away, a dark stuff gown, flesh coloured quilted petticoat, check apron, twisted flannel under-petticoat, made up of pieces, and bound round the bottom with red worked; a pair of blue woolen stockings, and a tawel with a handsome border—also, tawel three short gowns, one home-made blue and white striped, patched with different colours; one white linen do. one calico do. one brown linsey petticoat, greatly patched, a strong pair of shoes, newly mended, tied with leather strings, and a mixed pair of stockings, very much darned.

Whoever takes up said girl, and secures her for the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES GIVEN. 87-cf

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring or employing her at their peril.

Jan. 20.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in St. George's hundred, Newcastle county, state of Delaware, on the 20th instant, a NEGRO MAN named ADAM,

35 years of age, and about 6 feet high. Had on when he went away a mixed brown cloth coat and breeches, lined with linsey, black and white brown cloth coat, round wool hat, white yarn stockings, and shoes. He is fond of strong liquor, and plays on the violin. Whoever takes up and secures said negro in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid, by

DAVID VANDYKE. 07-4W

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid harbouring him, under the penalty of being dealt with as the law directs.

March 31.

WILMINGTON: Printed on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, by SAMUEL & JOHN ADAMS, Corner of King and High Streets.

April 2. 07-3m

Secretary of the Treasury.