

Dollars Reward.

The Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser

PRICE SIX CENTS.]

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1797.

[NUMB. 316

PUBLIC NOTICE,

TO all persons that are or may become holders or proprietors of a Still or Stills in the district of Delaware, by an Act of Congress of the United States, passed the 3d of March, 1797, that part of the act passed the 6th of May, 1792, putting it in the power of the Distillers in the country, or in a city, town, or village, which signify if only one, or together if more than one, are of a less capacity than four hundred gallons, employed in distilling spirits from materials of the growth and produce of the United States, having it in their power to pay the rate of seven cents on the gallon of spirits so by them distilled, is repealed and made void after the 30th day of June next; and in lieu thereof, the proprietor or possessor of any such still or stills as are above-mentioned, shall and may, after the first day of July ensuing, be charged with, and shall pay the following duties, to wit:

- For a licence for the employment of each and every such still, for and during the term of two weeks, six cents per gallon, according to the capacity or content of every such still, including the head thereof.
- For a licence for one month, ten cents per gallon, as aforesaid.
- For a licence for two months, eighteen cents per gallon, as aforesaid.
- For a licence for three months, twenty-four cents per gallon, as aforesaid.
- For a licence for four months, thirty-six cents per gallon, as aforesaid.
- For a licence for the term of six months, forty-two cents per gallon, as aforesaid.

The holders and possessors of stills, will please to take notice, that no other part of the former laws laying duties on stills, and spirits distilled, are repealed, other than as above stated. All distillers must, in the month of June in every year, make entry of their stills, whether they mean to use them or not; and if they propose to distill by licence, their election must be signified in writing at the time of entry in June; and the distillers will please to observe, that if no election is made at the time of entry, that they must and will be held to pay by law the duty of fifty-four cents, in half-yearly payments, if the said still should be worked once in the whole year; and if the distiller omits to make his election in the month of June, at which time he is to make his entry, no licence can be demandable by such distiller during such year; and if a distiller, having elected in June to pay by licence, proceeds to any distillation without taking out such licence, or after it shall expire, until he or they shall have renewed them, they are by the Act of March 1797, to pay a duty of forty-two cents on the capacity, and no second or subsequent licence can be demanded, until all that is due on the still shall have been paid and discharged.

I wish to impress the penalty of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS on the mind of the holders of stills for non-entry in the month of June, as the fines will be demanded in future, the law must and will be enforced.

ANDREW BARRATT, Supervisor.
May 1, 1797.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the Inn-keepers in the county of Newcastle, That the time for taking out Licences as required by the Act of Assembly, is at the May Sessions in every year, it will therefore be necessary for them to apply and take out their Licences for the present year at the ensuing May Sessions to be held the 23d instant.

ABEL GLASFORD,
Clerk of the Peace.

Notice is also Given,

TO all persons concerned, That an adjourned Court of CHANCERY for the county of Newcastle, will be held at the court-house in the town of Newcastle, on Thursday the 29th of June next.

ABEL GLASFORD,
Register in Chancery.
Newcastle, May 10.

Newcastle County Poor-House.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the POOR for the county of Newcastle, are requested to attend at the Poor-House on Tuesday the 16th instant, at ten o'clock, A. M. in order to adopt such measures as may be deemed most advisable for the support of the Poor.

JOHN CROW, Secy.
13

ATTENTION!

BATTALION REVIEW.
CAPT. Francis Baughey, of the 2d Troop of Light Dragoons, Capt. John Moody, of the Light-Infantry, and Captains William Frazer, George Clark, William Carpenter, and Isaac Gibbs, of the Line, are hereby notified to attend on the 20th instant, at the usual Parade Ground, near the Trap, at the hour of 10 A. M. with their companies properly equipped, in order to perform their military duty, agreeable to law.

THOMAS BOOTH, Lt Major, 3d regt. Delaware Militia.
St. George's Hundred }
May 4, 1797. } 13

ATTENTION!

THE Gentlemen Officers and Soldiers, composing the Upper Battalion of the 2d Regiment of the Delaware Militia, are hereby required to be and appear on the Parade, with their arms and accoutrements in good order, on the Field near the Baptist Meeting-house, on the road leading from Newcastle to Gloucestershire, on Saturday the 20th instant, at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day, in order to exercise in battalion, by order of

WILLIAM STIDHAM, Major.
Newcastle, May 2. } 13

The noted Horse

TRUSTY TOM,
WILL cover till the first of August next, at Mr. Brindley's Farm, on Kennet Road, near Wilmington, at THREE DOLLARS each mare, payable at the end of the season. TRUSTY TOM, is a chestnut foal, well made, sixteen hands high, moves well, paces and trots, and for truth in drawing, is equal to any horse—he is a real wood-bred horse, and in great repute, where he has stood.

WILLIAM OGLE.
May 8 } 14 4w

GEORGE ERWIN,

INFORMS his Friends in Delaware and elsewhere, and the Public generally, that he has removed from the Cross-Keys, which he lately occupied, to the well-known Tavern, called, "THE GEORGE," at the corner of Second and Arch or Mulberry-streets.

He has laid in a stock of the best Liquors, and hopes from his attention, to merit a continuance of public favour.

The Wilmington and Dover Stages, which heretofore started from the Cross-Keys, will hereafter run from "THE GEORGE," where there are good Stables for travellers' horses, and where-in horses will be taken at livery.

May 6. 12—1m

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Philadelphia, 3d April, 1797.

BY directions of the Governor, Notice is hereby given, That proposals will be received at my office, for supplying the State, as soon as possible, with 20,000 stands of arms; one half of which may be imported, but the other half must be made, or manufactured, within the United States.

The act of the General Assembly, authorizing the purchase, requires that "the whole quantity of the arms shall be of the fashion, or pattern of the French Charleville musket, and of the dimensions following, to wit: the length of each barrel to be three feet eight inches, and to receive a ball of the size of 18 to the pound, each barrel to undergo the same degree of proof, as is now in use for the proof on those made for the service of the United States, and to be stamped or marked near the breech with the letters C. P. the locks to be upon the best construction, double bridled, on a flat plate, and marked with the letters aforesaid.—The mounting iron, with bands and screws and spring to each band.—The ram-rods to be of well tempered steel. The bayonets to be fifteen inches in the blade, made of steel, well tempered and polished.—The stock to be made of well seasoned walnut.—The length of the butt of the musket to be 15 1/2 inches from the breech-end of the barrel to the heel-plate.—The side pins, breech pins, and trigger to be case hardened. The weight of the gun and bayonet thus completed not to exceed eleven pounds."

The proposals must specify the price, times, and manner of delivering the arms; and the names of two sufficient sureties for the performance of the contract. For the moiety which may be imported, proposals will be received till the 15th of May next; and for the moiety which must be made or manufactured within the United States, proposals will be received till the first of June next.

05 A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Four Hundred Dollars,

WILL be annually paid to any person who will undertake, and conduct to satisfaction,

A GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

in, or near the town of Dover. A person well qualified, and one who can come well recommended, may apply to either of the subscribers, living in the neighbourhood of said town, and of whom more particular information may be obtained.

THOMAS SIPLE,
CHARLES HILLIARD.
April 13, 1797.

FRANCIS O'DANIEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends; and the Public in general, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. George Truitt, in Market-street, opposite to Mr. John Webster's, Druggist; where he has for Sale,

A Large Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season; which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

He further informs the Public, that he continues to carry on, as usual,

The Tailoring Business.

All commands in this line, will be duly attended to. Those who may please to employ him, may rest assured that their work will be done in the best manner, and at moderate prices.

He returns thanks for past favours, and flatters himself, that, from his attention to business, and exertions to please, he will merit and meet with future encouragement.

Wilmington, April 8. 05 tf

JAMES McCULLOUGH,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken the TAVERN-HOUSE, &c. in Newcastle, lately occupied by Mr. John Darragh, where every convenience for the accommodation of travellers, is comfortably provided.

He trusts his experience in that line, for upwards of seven years, during the late revolution, will sufficiently recommend him to public attention.

As this Tavern is the resort of passengers from the Philadelphia and Baltimore Water-Stages, travellers may rest assured of obtaining at all hours, the best and most comfortable refreshments, with every attention in his power to bestow. From the uncertainty of the arrival of the Stage Boats, many have been disappointed in pursuing their journey; to remedy which, the proprietor will always have in readiness a number of Light Carriages, that will be dispatched at any hour to meet the Wilmington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chester-Town lines.

The proprietor deems it unnecessary to add any further comment, but entirely rests his claim to public favour, on the manner in which he may be found to discharge his duty.

Newcastle, March 25. 01 ctf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor JOHN M'KINLY, deceased, upon bond, on which there is one or more years interest due, are requested to pay the interest—those upon book account, are again solicited to make payment;—Such as do not attend to this Notice, may expect legal means will be pursued to enforce payment.—And those who have claims against said estate, are requested to present their accounts for settlement, to

HENRY LATIMER, for
JANE M'KINLY, Exe'x.
March 11. 097 tf.

TO BE SOLD,

A good second hand
STILL and WORM,
By
JOSHUA PEDKICK.
May 3. —12 tf

FOR SALE,

A FEW BAGS OF VERY GOOD
COFFEE.
Enquire of
JOHN BIRD.
Newcastle, April 25. 10 6w

From the Boston Centinel.

French Influence.—No I.

Mr. RUSSELL,

The situation of this country, as it respects its foreign relations, is truly critical and alarming. The ensuing season is universally considered as pregnant with evils highly interesting to America. An ardent zeal for its welfare and a trembling anxiety for its fate, appear to pervade nearly all descriptions of citizens. Happy would it be for the public, if this common zeal excited by a strong sense of national injury, could absorb the unhappy distinctions of party which have hitherto prevailed to divide us. But, let not the philosopher, anxious for the honour of human nature, expect so desirable an event. The superstructure which he raised upon so feeble a foundation, will by the passions of mankind be tumbled to the ground. The pride, obstinacy and malevolence of the human heart, will form too powerful barriers to so desirable an object.

France has exhibited to the world a painful example, and has taught us in letters of blood, that no common interest, no national danger, no general zeal can still the efforts of misguided ambition, or arrest the Hydra of faction in his ruinous career. While the combined force of all Europe, urged by the pride and interest of monarchs, and aided by fanaticism was threatening them with instant destruction, they had to contend with far more dangerous enemies in the restless and ambitious, intriguing and abandoned spirits in the bosom of their country. But we need not recur to the history of other nations to prove this unwelcome, this unpleasant truth. Our own annals furnish ample materials for conviction. Faction has been coeval with the government itself—no system of measures, no administration, no individuals connected with the government and pursuing its welfare, have escaped the virulent attacks of disorganizers—A constitution founded on the genuine unadulterated principles of liberty, an administration seeking the public good, freely and frequently elected, and following the principles of the Constitution, have been misrepresented, vilified, abused and more than once exposed to open insurrection.

The friends to government have been branded with the odious epithets of British satellites, aristocrats and monarchists—men who have bled in the service of their country, and who have grown grey in the public councils, have been charged with traitorous designs, with intentions to bring the country again under the dominion of Great Britain. The laudable attempts to support public credit, to place the finances of the nation on a respectable footing, have been represented as plans to involve the nation in debt, to burthen the people with taxes, to strengthen the executive authority, to increase the number of dependents upon government; and imitate the pernicious policy of European nations in adopting the maxim, that a public debt is a public blessing. In these, and in a thousand other forms, more various than those of Proteus, has the spirit of faction appeared in this country. But it has been our misfortune to have a force given to our factions, an energy and stability to disorganization, from which the larger nations of Europe are exempt.

Foreign influence has with us directed, ruled, and managed all our divisions, with a view to produce the greatest possible effect upon our public councils.

It will be asked, from what nation has this influence proceeded? A disorganizer will say, from Great Britain. A moderate, or trimmer, will answer from Great Britain and France equally.

But though it has long been unfeeling to speak plain truth against our dear ally, I will reply boldly, from France as a monarch, still more from France as a republic. It will not be contended that Great Britain, during our revolutionary war, while she was openly in hostility with us, maintained any influence in our civil or military councils. The immortal Washington had not at that time been charged with trembling at the power, or being led by the influence of his then deadly foe, and the heroic Hamilton, while leading his brave companions to conquest, was not suspected of being polluted with British gold.

But it is equally certain that France (who at that time it is confessed lent us no more aid than was necessary to aggrandize herself and humble a powerful rival) had an artful and an intriguing minister situated near our public councils, and if he did not create a party in Congress at that period, it is certain that he directed and governed one.

That this same influence has been invariably exerted from that period to the present—that it has, from its greatness and extent,

prevented the exercise of any influence on the part of the British—that it has produced indecent, unreasoned and injurious national partialities and antipathies—that it has infected at times the general mass of American citizens, excited their passions unduly, poisoned their repose, destroyed their love of order, choked their patriotism, blinded their understandings, and rendered them incapable of feeling their true interests, I shall endeavour to prove in a following number.

LEONIDAS.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

POLITICAL THOUGHTS,

ON

THE PRESENT CRISIS!

ADDRESSED TO THOSE WHO TRULY LOVE

OUR COUNTRY!

THERE are those who imagine that France would receive an *Envoy Extraordinary* although she refuses to receive a *Minister Plenipotentiary* from the United States; and there are many who believe she would cordially receive Mr. JEFFERSON or Mr. MADISON in any diplomatic character; if either of these opinions is correct, it must be because the conduct of the United States would in that case discover a willingness to pass under the Gallic yoke; and because the Directory must to understand it. The Directory knows full well that four years practice of sedition and conspiracy by GENET, and his followers, and the immense robberies and plunderings of our merchants by the Agents of France, aggravated by the contemptuous treatment of the American nation, in the person of Mr. PINKNEY, constitute a mass of outrage and insult such as no people would long submit to who mean to maintain their rights—their interest, or their honor. The Directory knows full well that the hypocrisy which for a moment concealed the wicked designs of France, will no longer answer that purpose;—the imposture is fully detected in every country, and every individual not blinded by party passions, now sees that the principal object aimed at by France, from the commencement of the Republic, has been and still is to establish a permanent dominion over other nations:—But in this project of universal national tyranny she can never succeed while England remains mistress of the ocean; "England must be destroyed then," say the French, that the ambition of France may have its full scope.—But how is the destruction of England to be achieved? Not by force, for the conquerors all her enemies upon the sea:—Not by intrigues with her subjects for Rebels and Traitors are made there with difficulty, although in other countries, called free, French emissaries, and French gold, have done wonders: It is then only by ruining the commerce of the whole world which indirectly sustains British credit, the only prop of their power, that England can be thrown down.—Such is the opinion of France, and though extremely futile, is one of the reasons why she assails the commerce of the neutral nations. I call this opinion futile, because experience has proved that nations may become more formidable and destructive to others, as well as more miserable among themselves, after the dissolution of order and public credit than they were before.

England under the tyranny of CROMWELL was the terror of her neighbours, as France now inexpressibly wretched and enslaved; is the scourge or dread of all the civilized world.

But it will be asked, must we make war upon France? I answer, No. War might be just, but is not expedient—it is a great calamity and should always be avoided, except when necessary to prevent a greater evil than itself;—the evil with which we are threatened, it is true, is of this kind, but probably may be guarded against without war.

France intends to subject us to her government if she can, but her measures will always depend upon her calculations of success. She began with an attempt to seduce us; but the arts of seduction having failed, she changed her caresses and flatteries into reproaches and threats, and finding these ineffectual, she is now endeavouring to intimidate us by acts of hostility, declaring at the same time that these acts are not to be understood as amounting to a "Rupture," which she wishes to avoid; that is to say, she wishes to try the experiment of seduction, menaces and force upon our country without avowing war, and if neither of those nor all of them combined will make us yield our independence, she will then see that she has been deceived by those profligate men whose information she has trusted, and will swear in future to be our sincere friend.

Such is the view of our affairs to the eyes of enlightened men, and from it may be learnt the plain course which ought to be

Volting Cloths,

FACTURED BY

ROBERT DAWSON,

Wilmington, Delaware state.

Volting cloths may be had all kinds of size and retail, superior to any made of the very best silk, and by EXCEL, in every respect, any other. There is a quantity always on hand for the country millers; and they will bolt more than two times in the same space of time.—All this factory are warranted to perform as advertised; and although so cheap, they will be sold to millers at a price as low as any other.

Volting cloths are likewise sold at Mr. M. 34, High-street, and at Messrs. 34, High-street, and at Messrs. 34, High-street, Philadelphia.

See testimonials from different parts of the country. It is an advertisement to contain all the names of those who have used respectable certificates are sufficient to all who wish to have good American manufactures.

Volting cloths, in the name of the manufacturer, are used for a considerable time, and on a fair trial find purpose of the imported. They are better, and we have reason to believe more beneficial. As this is the kind (that we know of) in being essential to our business, and interests of this country are particularly deserves public and

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Effectual provisions should be made for the protection and defence of our country and the people's rights. Nothing offensive toward the French Republic should be authorized by our government: But it should be made manifest by our preparation for events that we know the designs of France and have a keen sense of the injuries she has already done us, and that having at all times performed toward her every act which reason, justice, the remembrance of former friendship, and the love of peace can demand of us, we cannot do more and will never consent to be governed by a foreign nation. This spirit of independence, supported by the perfect rectitude of our cause, if exhibited by the National Legislature, will animate the breast of every lover of true liberty within the United States, and will dissipate those clouds which have so long darkened our political sky: France will then abandon an enterprise which promises her no advantage, for she will then see that we are not intimidated, and she must know that while united at home we can never be conquered.

FORTITER IN RE.

NEW-YORK, May 12.

Received by the Port Mary, from Greenwich.

LONDON, March 21.

The Hamburg mail which became due yesterday, has not yet arrived; but a Dutch paper received on Saturday, makes mention of a farther suspension of hostilities on the Rhine, in consequence of some negotiations carrying on among certain northern powers. This news, however, it is to be understood, is of French origin. Commotions still continued in the interior of the French provinces, and the sailors, in particular, were uncommonly clamorous for peace. The ships of war, it is said, are very ill manned.

The more prominent reports of the day are; that negotiations for peace are again pending, and it is moreover said, that our ministry have privately dispatched a person to Paris on business of this description. The name of this agent is even given—the Count D'Arceville. We merely mention the above as a rumour, resting on very slender authority.

A vessel arrived from Lisbon, which port it left on the 5th inst. brings a positive statement that the Spanish fleet had not appeared at sea since the late action. A reinforcement of three 74's is said to have been sent out from Cadiz on the first report (supposed to be erroneous) being received here of the battle, but this only kept the sea to protect and assist the disabled ships into port.

It was understood at Lisbon, that the Santissima Trinidad did not reach Cadiz till ten days after the engagement, and was then, when last seen off this port, in so shattered a state, that it was thought she must be laid up as a hulk.

The British fleet at Lisbon was perfectly refitted for sea, as were the captured ships; great exertions were also using to get in early readiness, a Portuguese Squadron of considerable force.

A Spanish army was reported to be assembling on the frontiers of Portugal, but few apprehensions were entertained of any immediate serious consequences. The war was understood to be universally unpopular in Spain, in several provinces of which kingdom there had been insurrections, particularly in Catalonia, where the general wish was for a change of ministry.

It appears by a letter from Portugal, that the legion of Bourbon, in the Spanish service, composed of French emigrants, having been sent to Portugal, mostly deserted, and enlisted in the regiments of Mortenar, Caltrics, and La Chatre, to fight in the opposite cause.

It is said, that captain Velters Cornwall Berkeley, of the Emerald frigate, is to have a court martial held on his conduct, for not taking possession of the Santissima Trinidad, the Spanish admiral's flag ship. It will be recollected, that after the late action, Sir John Jervis dispatched three frigates in quest of the above ship, which they fell in with. Having hoisted the white flag, as a signal that she had struck, and finding it not answered, the Spanish admiral then hoisted the British jack over the Spanish colours, but captain Berkeley, who was commodore, did not take possession, though pressed by his officers to do so; supposing these signals were a trap to deceive him. On his arrival at Lisbon, this matter was represented to Sir John Jervis, who ordered captain B. under arrest.

Benezec, the French minister of the interior, has given the first part of his account of Belgium to the directory. Benezec announces the plan of the directory, to render the harbour of Antwerp fit to receive a navy! Nature has indeed provided for such an establishment, and a commission is now employed to take exact soundings as far as Flushing.

Letters have been received, at Liverpool, from Martinico, up to the 20th January, advising that the sugar crop, then working up, was the most abundant known for many years back. Letters from other of the leeward islands also corroborate the fact, and the plenty has been universal, except

where the ravages of war had interrupted the planter's industry; from which we may infer, that nothing but the freights and enormous war insurance, will prevent a considerable fall in this very necessary article.

According to the report of an American gentleman, who was at Brest at the time the two French frigates were captured, it appears that the French commanders at Brest saw those two ships captured, and thought it was only a feint on our part to induce some of their men of war to come out of Brest.

The capture of two frigates in Brest water, which had landed troops in Wales, is the more fortunate, or as some persons would say, negatively successful, as they had on board correct soundings, which they had made along the coast, in their way north about.

The last dispatches from India were of that favourable nature, as not to press for Marquis Cornwallis's departure for that station.

This circumstance gave rise to the belief that the noble marquis would not go to India: it is, however, now fixed, that he should leave town on or about the 24th inst. to resume his former situation as governor general. He takes his passage in a frigate, and is only to be accompanied by Mr. Gartshore, his private secretary, and one or two domestics.

It is generally understood by those who have the best means of information, that the new loan will be contracted for on Friday next. The committee on the state of the finances are in the mean time expected to make their report.

In consequence of the very important investigation now pursuing, for a strict inquiry into an actual state of the finances of the country, the retrenchments which may be made in future, and the arrears due from every public office, an order has been sent from the treasury to the different departments under government, for a state of their accounts, and for an estimate of their perquisites and fees.

On Friday, the subscribers to the last voluntary loan of eighteen millions, made good their payment; which was 10 per cent. by appointment, at the bank of England. It is remarkable, that notwithstanding the loan was at 10 per cent. discount, the whole instalment was paid without a single default.

Application has been made to the bankers in England to know what quantity of new silver coinage they will want, as the present defaced silver coin will be soon called in at its intrinsic value. The Fortune privateer has captured a Spanish Polacre, from the Havannah, worth 10,000l. and carried her into Bermuda.

The lords commissioners of the admiralty have contracted for several north country built ships of 300 tons admeasurement, and upwards, to act as convoys and guard ships on the east coast of Britain, they being armed with 14 guns 24 pounders, and small arms in proportion. Six of them will be stationed between Shields and Yarmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, March 19.

Sailed yesterday, the Squadron to reinforce Admiral Lord Jervis, consisting of the Ville de Paris, Belleophon, and Theseus.

Sailed also, the Reasonable, with the outward bound East India ships.

This day sailed the Alexander of 74 guns and Hinde frigate, with the trade under convoy for Lisbon.

PARIS, 21 Ventose, March 21.

The pretended kings of the sea have been defeated: their sceptre is on the point of falling from their hands, if the news from England and Bengal should be confirmed. But at least their pride has just been humbled in Europe. The Spaniards, whom they were in the insolent habit of despising, and of considering as a certain prey, have subdued them.

The Marquis del Campo, ambassador from Spain to the French republic, received yesterday from Madrid, a courier with the news of a decisive victory obtained by the Spanish fleet over the English fleet. The circumstantial details will, no doubt, soon be published. It is, however, already certain, that three English ships of the line have been taken, and three others sunk. The rest of Admiral Jervis's Squadron had fled, and were closely pursued to the coast of Portugal.

The combat lasted several days, and was supported on both sides with an obstinacy of which there are few examples in history. The prodigies performed by the Spanish warlike, recompense it for the unjust disdain which had been heaped on it. The English, according to their custom, endeavoured to cut through the Spanish line repeatedly; not being able to succeed, several of the ships were surrounded.

The glory of our allies is the more precious to us, as it is not foreign to our nation itself. Men who have long done honour to the French marine, aided the Spaniards in their triumph. The dispatch from the cabinet of Madrid observes, as a very remarkable circumstance, the celebrated Albert de Rions fought by the side of the young and brave Cordova, and that ten or twelve French emigrant officers either commanded Spanish ships, or served on board, and contributed to the victory.

This victory, joined to the financial crisis to which England is at this moment brought, must greatly accelerate a peace.

[So it appears by this French Spanish account, published in the French official Gazette, that the victory of the English over the Spanish fleet is reversed, and the Spanish instead of losing four sail, have taken and destroyed six sail of the British!!! And Jervis is made a Lord, and Parliament have voted thanks, and the names of the ships taken from the Spanish, published in the Gazette, and Fox's declaration that it was the most splendid victory in the naval annals of Great Britain, are, if this French Spanish account be true—a bore! Just to the British, though they obtained a great victory and took a number of French ships in the action of the 1st June 1794—afterwards lost all in the French Gazettes.]

BOSTON, May 10.

[By the Eliza, Capt. Davis, to April 3]

LONDON, April 1.

The Hamburg mail which was due, arrived this morning.

Letters from Vienna, of the 15th ult. mention that the reinforcements were marching both to the army of Italy and the Rhine.

The emperor of Russia is determined to support the constitution of the Germanic empire.

Several skirmishes had taken place between the advanced posts of the armies, which had in general terminated favourably to the Austrians.

Irish insurrection—Quelled.

Dispatches from Lord Camden, L. L. of Ireland, to the duke of Portland, contain the agreeable information, that the insurrection in the northern parts of that kingdom, had been entirely quelled.

The Bittern, of 18 guns, Captain Lavie, has taken a Lima ship in the West Indies, worth 60,000l. sterling, and sent her into Martinique.

March 17. Old Dollars 5/6 1-2 per ounce.

April 1. 3 per centols. 50 3 8 1-2.

The Hamburg mail mentions no new alliance between Prussia and France.

Interesting English Affairs.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 23.

Lord Oxford, in a maiden speech moved an address to his majesty for peace with France.—The distress of the country was his inducement. The Duke of Norfolk declared ministers had lost all public confidence. Earl Guilford supported the address. It was opposed by Lords Grenville, Barrington, Moreton, Spencer, Carlisle, and Coventry, principally on the idea, that the French directory did not wish for peace. The motion was negatived 53 to 13.

March 27.

Dismissal of Ministry.

The Earl of Suffolk introduced his proposed motion for the dismissal of ministers, by condemning the system which they had pursued, from the beginning of the war to the present time. He concluded by moving, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying him to disqualify from his councils his minister, the first lord of the treasury, he having by his conduct lost the public confidence."

A long debate took place, at the conclusion of which the house divided—Against the motion 86—Proxies 16—104 For the motion 15—Proxies 2—17, Majority 87.

PEACE—WAR.

House of Commons, March 29.

Mr. Pollen rose to apprise the house of his intention to bring forward a motion, of great importance to the country, in doing this, he disclaimed the idea of embarrassing ministers, or provoking irritation in the public mind. The state of affairs required, in his opinion, an immediate revival of the negotiation for peace; and if the enemy refused to listen to moderate and honourable terms, he trusted that the house would afford a cordial co-operation with ministers, in a vigorous prosecution of the war. It was therefore his intention to move on Friday, April 7, That an address be presented to his majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to renew the negotiation for peace, or to declare explicitly his reasons for carrying on the war.

March 31.

Imperial Loan.

Mr. Sheridan expressed a wish to be informed when it was likely the report of the secret committee on the general state of the finances, would be made, as a motion he had in contemplation, was much connected with that subject. Though nothing had been expressly declared to that effect, it was to be inferred from documents now before them, that his majesty's ministers meant to grant his Imperial majesty, a further loan from this country; and he, therefore, meant to bring forward a motion on this subject, which he hoped ministers would not attempt to evade, but either explicitly avow their intention or deny it.

He concluded by moving, as preparatory to his motion, "That there be laid before the house copies of all the representations

from the directors of the bank, on the subject of money remitted to the emperor, since the 1st Jan. '95, together with the answers made thereto by the Chancellor of the exchequer."

Mr. Pitt said, with respect to the question of any further Imperial Loan from this country, he could assure the hon. gentleman it was far from his wish to avoid, the discussion of that subject.

He thought, however, that it would be highly improper and irregular to anticipate the question at present, but was prepared to enter upon it fully and circumstantially, any day that might be appointed for that purpose. So far from wishing to blind that question, his desire was, that it should undergo the most complete investigation, and receive the most explicit decision.

This much he had no hesitation of declaring at present, that according to his views of the situation of the country, it was essential to its welfare and safety, that further advances should be made to his Imperial majesty, &c. by this means, we should be able to insure his effectual co-operation against the enemy.

The motion was put and agreed to.

March 27.

BANK BILL.

Mr. Pitt moved the recommission of the Bank Bill.—It was read, and clauses added, obliging collectors of the revenue to take Bank notes for payment of duties; and for exempting from legal process of arrest, in the first instance, persons offering payment in Bank notes, on making a deposit of the notes, as security for the debt,—without prejudice, however, ultimately to right of action. It was moved, that the Bank should not advance any more money to government during the present restriction; which passed with an amendment, excepting 600,000l. to be raised on Exchequer bills, issued in consequence of the loan.

Two clauses were added to this bill, One enabling the bank to repay in specie three-fourths of the amount of the cash lodged in their hands, after passing this bill; the second, enabling the bank to issue a further sum, not exceeding 100,000l. over and above the 3-4ths in specie, in aid, as occasions may require of the bankers of London, Westminster, and borough of Southwark.

April 1.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

A special court of proprietors was held yesterday, when the governor informed them, that he had received a letter from Mr. Pitt, requesting a loan of 600,000l. on the credit of exchequer bills, which should be paid out of the first receipts of a new loan about to be made. Mr. Pitt urged, that owing to the Finance Committee not having reported, he had not been able to fix any precise time for arranging the ensuing loan; and that very urgent demands being made on government the last 14 days, he requested the loan of the above sum. It was moved to agree to the request; which after a short debate, it was asked, whether the Bank, by lending the sum would not be obliged to limit its discounts to the merchants, and to which the governor replied, that the time of the advance was too short to operate in such a way; was agreed to with only five dissentient voices.

March 24.

Stocks—3 per cent. consols 50 to 7/4. Loyalty scrip. 11 per cent. discount, Bankruptcy. One of the first mercantile notices in the city yesterday stopped payments.

French crowns are received and paid by the bankers of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, 5s. each, currency. They formerly bore a deduction of 6d. dollars at 4s. 6d.—Stamped 4s. 9d.

Change of Ministry.

March 31.

It is strongly reported, that an entire new arrangement of administration is now under the consideration of his majesty—and that too at the express recommendation of Mr. Pitt and his friends, who, it has been more than once asserted, never wished to keep in place, to be the means of protracting a peace, whenever there was a possibility of obtaining it upon just and honourable terms.

Lord Thurlow and the marquis of Lansdowne, it is said, are engaged with the king in the arrangement of the new administration; of which themselves are to form two of the principal supports.

If Mr. Pitt should set up a direct opposition to the new ministry, (whoever they may be) and in this he might, probably be justified by precedent, it is very likely a dissolution of Parliament must take place; for it is very evident, that no government can be carried on unless the minister of the day has a majority in the house of commons, and we believe Mr. Pitt's friends form a great majority of that house at present.

It has been said, that his royal highness the prince of Wales had signified, that his support of administration was no longer to be depended on. It is now added, that this was done soon after his offer to go to Ireland had been declined, though in a manner the most respectful to the prince.

OBSERVATIONS on the present State of Religion in Maryland—For sale by the Printers hereof

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, May 15.

A quorum of the Senate, and upwards of eighty members of the House of Representatives appeared in their respective chambers this day, pursuant to the proclamation of the President of the United States.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock the House proceeded to ballot for a speaker, when the numbers appeared to be 78 for Jonathan Dayton, esq; one for Mr. Baldwin, and one for Mr. Dent.

Whereupon Mr. Dayton took the chair, and returned thanks to the House for the honour conferred on him by the election.

A motion was made to ballot for a clerk—this brought on a short conversation, in which it was urged, that consistent with the rules of the late House, which were binding on the present until altered or revoked, no such election could take place until a previous nomination had been made. This was, however, overruled, and the House proceeded to ballot, when there appeared 41 for Jonathan Williams Gandy, and 40 for John Beckley, the late clerk. The former was therefore declared duly elected, and sworn in accordingly.

The members present were sworn, viz. eighty-two members and the speaker.

The former sergeant at arms, door-keeper, and assistant door-keeper, were re-elected. The usual committees of election and revisal of rules and orders were appointed.

A message was sent to the Senate to inform that body that the House of Representatives had formed a quorum, and were ready to proceed to business.

A similar message was received from the Senate. A committee of three was appointed to form a joint committee with one chosen by the Senate, to wait upon the President, and inform him that both Houses of Congress were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make to them.

A message was received from the President, appointing him twelve o'clock to-morrow to deliver his speech to both Houses.

Three newspapers were voted to be delivered at each member's lodging.

The rules and orders were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

It was resolved, that during the session when the House adjourn, it shall adjourn to eleven o'clock.

At two o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.

TUESDAY, May 16.

This day, precisely at 12 o'clock. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES met both Houses of Congress in the Hall of the Representatives, where he addressed them in the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives. THE personal inconveniences to the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, in leaving their families and private affairs, at this season of the year, are so obvious, that I the more regret the extraordinary occasion, which has rendered the convention of Congress indispensable.

It would have afforded me the highest satisfaction, to have been able to congratulate you on a restoration of peace to the nations of Europe, whose animosities have endangered our tranquility. But we have still abundant cause of gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of national blessings, for general health and promising seasons; for domestic and social happiness; for the rapid progress and ample acquisitions of industry, through extensive territories; for civil, political, and religious liberty. While other States are desolated with foreign war, or convulsed with intestine divisions, the United States present the pleasing prospect of a nation governed by mild and equal laws; generally satisfied with the possession of their rights; neither envying the advantages nor fearing the power of other nations; solicitous only for the maintenance of order and justice, and the preservation of liberty; increasing daily in their attachment to a system of government in proportion to their experience of its utility; yielding a ready and general obedience to laws flowing from the reason, and resting on the only solid foundation, the affections of the people.

It is with extreme regret that I shall be obliged to turn your thoughts to other circumstances, which admonish us, that some of these felicities may not be lasting. But the tide of our prosperity is full and a reflux commencing, a violent circumspersion becomes us, that we may meet our reverses with fortitude and exultate ourselves from their consequences with all the skill we possess, and all the efforts in our power.

In giving to Congress, information of the state of the Union, and recommending to their consideration such measures as appear to me to be necessary or expedient, according to my constitutional duty, the causes and the objects of the present extraordinary session will be explained.

After the President of the United States received information, that the French government had expressed feelings of animosity to some proceedings of the government of these States, said to affect the interests of France, he thought it expedient to send to that country, a new minister, fully instructed to enter on such amicable discussions, and to give such candid explanations as might happily remove the discontents and suspicions of the French government, and vindicate the conduct of the United States. For this purpose he selected from among his fellow citizens a character whose integrity, talents, experience, and services had placed him in the rank of the most esteemed and respected in the nation. The direct object of his mission was expressed in his letter of credence to the French republic; being "to maintain that good understanding, which from the commencement of the alliance had subsisted between the two nations; and to efface unfavourable impressions, banish suspicions, and restore that cordiality, which was at once the evidence and pledge of a friendly union." And his instructions were to the same effect, "faithfully to represent the disposition of the government and people of the United States, their disposition being one, to remove jealousies and obviate complaints, by showing that they were groundless, to restore that mutual confidence, which had been so unfortunately and injuriously impaired, and to explain the relative interests of both countries, and the real sentiments of his own."

A minister thus specially commissioned, it was expected would have proved the instrument of restoring mutual confidence between the two Republics. The first step of the French government corresponded with that expectation. A few days before his arrival at Paris, the French minister then resident at Paris of the formalities to be observed by himself in taking leave, and by his successor preparatory to his reception. These formalities they observed, and on the ninth of December presented officially to the minister of foreign relations, the one a copy of his letters of recall, the other a copy of his letters of credence.

These were laid before the Executive Directory. Two days afterwards, the Minister of Foreign Relations informed the recalled American Minister, that the Executive Directory had determined not to receive another Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, until after the redress of grievances demanded of the American government, and which the French Republic had a right to expect from it. The American Minister immediately endeavoured to ascertain, whether by retiring to receive him, it was intended, that he should return from the territories of the French Republic; and verbal answers here given that such was the intention of the Directory. For his own justification he desired a written

answer, but obtained none, until towards the last of January; when receiving notice inviting to quit the territories of the Republic, he proceeded to Amsterdam, where he proposed to wait for instructions from this Government. During his residence at Paris, cards of hospitality were refused him, and he was threatened with being subjected to the jurisdiction of the Ministers of Police; but, with becoming firmness he insisted on the protection of the law of nations due to him as the known Minister of a foreign power. You will derive further information from his dispatches which will be laid before you.

As it is often necessary that nations should treat, for the mutual advantage of their affairs, and especially to accommodate and terminate differences; and as they can treat only by Ministers, the Right of Embassy is well known and established, by the law and usage of nations. The refusal on the part of France to receive and hear our Minister, is then the denial of a right; but the refusal to receive him, until we have acceded to their demands, without discussion and without investigation, is to treat us neither as Allies, nor as Friends, nor as a Sovereign State.

With this conduct of the French government, it will be proper to take into view, the public audit given to the late Minister of the United States, on his taking leave of the Executive Directory. The speech of the President discloses sentiments more alarming than the refusal of a minister, because more dangerous to our Independence and Union; and at the same time studiously marked with indignities towards the government of the United States. It evinces a disposition to separate the people of the United States from the government; to persuade them that they have different affections, principles, and interests from those of their fellow citizens, whom they themselves have chosen to manage their common concerns; and thus to produce divisions fatal to our peace. Such attempts ought to be repelled, with a decision which shall convince France and the world, that we are not a degraded people; humiliated under a colonial spirit of fear and sense of inferiority, fitted to be the miserable instruments of foreign influence, and regardless of national honour, character, and interest.

I should have been happy to have thrown a veil over these transactions, if it had been possible to conceal them; but they have passed on the great theatre of the world in the face of all Europe and America; and with such circumstances of publicity and solemnity that they cannot be disguised, and will not soon be forgotten; they have inflicted a wound in the American breast.

It is my sincere desire however that it may be healed. It is my sincere desire, and in this I presume I concur with you and with our constituents to preserve peace and friendship with all nations; and believing that neither the honour nor the interest of the United States absolutely forbid the repetition of advances for securing these desirable objects with France, I shall institute a fresh attempt at negotiation, and shall not fail to promote and as elaborate an accommodation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests and honor of the nation. If we have committed errors, and these can be demonstrated, we shall be willing to correct them: If we have done injuries, we shall be willing on conviction to redress them. And equal measures of justice we have a right to expect from France and every other nation.

The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and France being at present suspended, the government has no means of obtaining official information from that country; nevertheless there is reason to believe that the Executive Directory passed a decree on the second of March last, contravening in part the treaty of amity and commerce of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, injurious to our lawful commerce and endangering the lives of our citizens. A copy of this decree will be laid before you.

While we are endeavouring to adjust all our differences with France, by amicable negotiation, the progress of the war in Europe, the deprivations on our commerce, the personal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, render it my indispensable duty to recommend to your consideration effectual measures of defence. The commerce of the United States has become an interesting object of attention, whether we consider it in relation to the wealth and finances, or the strength and resources of the nation. With a sea-coast of near two thousand miles, extending opening a wide field for fisheries, navigation and commerce, a great portion of our citizens naturally apply their industry and enterprise to these objects. Any serious and permanent injury to commerce would not fail to produce the most embarrassing disorders; to prevent it from being undetermined and destroyed, it is essential that it receive an adequate protection.

The naval establishment must occur to every man who considers the injuries committed on our commerce and the insults offered to our citizens, and the description of vessels by which these abuses have been practised. As the sufferings of our mercantile and seafaring citizens, cannot be ascribed to the omission of duties demandable, considering the neutral situation of our country, they are to be attributed to the hope of impunity, arising from a supposed inability on our part to afford protection. To resist the consequences of such impressions on the minds of foreign nations, and to guard against the degradation and servility which they must finally stamp on the American character, is an important duty of government.

A naval power, next to the militia, is the natural defence of the United States. The experience of the last war, would be sufficient to shew, that a moderate naval force, such as would be easily within the present abilities of the Union, would have been sufficient to have baffled many formidable transportation of troops from one State to another, which were then practised. Our sea coasts from their great extent are more easily annoyed and more easily defended by a naval force than any other. With all the materials our country abounds in: In skill our naval architects and navigators, are equal to any; and commanders and seamen will not be wanting.

But, although the establishment of a permanent system of naval defence, appears to be requisite, I am sensible it cannot be formed to speedily and extensively, as the present crisis demands. Hitherto, I have thought proper to prevent the sailing of armed vessels, except on voyages to the East Indies, where general usage and the danger from pirates appeared to render the permission proper: Yet the restriction has originated solely from a wish to prevent collisions with the powers at war, contravening the Act of Congress of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and not from any doubt entertained by me of the policy and propriety of permitting our vessels to employ means of defence, while engaged in a foreign lawful commerce. It remains for Congress to prefer such regulations as will enable our seafaring citizens to defend themselves against violations of the

law of nations and at the same time refrain them, from committing acts of hostility against the powers at war. In addition to this voluntary provision for defence by individual citizens, it appears to me, necessary to equip the frigates and provide other vessels of inferior force to take under convoy such merchant vessels as shall remain unarmed.

The greater part of the cruisers, whose depredations have been most injurious, have been built, and some of them partially equipped in the United States. Although an effectual remedy may be attended with difficulty, yet I have thought it my duty to present the subject generally to your consideration. If a mode can be devised, by the wisdom of Congress to prevent resources of the United States from being converted into the means of annoying our trade, a great evil will be prevented. With the same view I think it proper to mention that some of our citizens resident abroad have fitted out privateers and others have voluntarily taken the command, or entered on board of them, and committed depredations on the commerce of the United States. Such unnatural and iniquitous practices can be restrained only by severe punishment.

But besides, a protection of our commerce on the seas, I think it highly necessary to protect it at home, where it is collected in our most important ports. The distance of the United States from Europe, and the well known promptitude, ardour and courage of the people, in defence of their country happily diminish the probability of invasion; nevertheless to guard against sudden and predatory incursions, the situation of some of our principal Seaports, demands your consideration. And as our country is vulnerable in other interests, besides those of its commerce, you will seriously deliberate, whether the means of general defence ought not to be increased by an addition to the regular artillery and cavalry, and by arrangements for forming a provisional army.

With the same view, and as a measure which even in a time of universal peace, ought not to be neglected, I recommend to your consideration a revision of the laws for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, to render that natural and safe defence of the Country, efficacious.

Although it is very true that we ought not to involve ourselves in the political system of Europe, but to keep ourselves always distinct and separate from it, if we can: Yet to effect this separation, early, punctual, and continual information of the current chain of events and of the political projects in contemplation is no less necessary than if we were directly concerned in them. It is necessary, in order to the discovery of the efforts made to draw us into the vortex, in season to make preparations against them. However we may consider ourselves, the maritime and commercial powers of the world will consider the United States of America as forming a weight in that balance of power in Europe which never can be forgotten or neglected. It would not only be against our interest but it would be doing wrong to one half of Europe at least if we should voluntarily throw ourselves into either scale. It is a natural policy for a nation that studies to be neutral to consult with other nations engaged in the same studies and pursuits. At the same time that measures might be pursued with this view, our treaties with Prussia and Sweden, one of which is expired and the other near expiring, might be renewed.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives. It is particularly your province to consider, the state of the public finances; and to adopt such measures respecting them as exigencies, shall be found to require. The preservation of public credit, the regular extinguishment of the public debt, and a provision of funds, to defray any extraordinary expenses, will of course call for your serious attention. Although the imposition of new burthens cannot be, in itself agreeable, yet there is no ground to doubt that the American people will expect from you, such measures, as their actual engagements, their present security, and future interests, demand.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives. The present situation of our country, imposes an obligation, on all the departments of government, to adopt an explicit and decided conduct. In my situation an exposition of the principles, by which my administration will be governed, ought not to be omitted. It is impossible to conceal from ourselves or the world, what has been before observed, that endeavours have been employed to foster and establish a division between the government and people of the United States. To investigate the causes which have encouraged this attempt is not necessary. But to repel by decided and united councils, insinuations derogatory to the honour, and aggressions so dangerous to the constitution, union, and even independence of the nation, is an indispensable duty.

It must not be permitted to be doubted, whether the people of the United States, will support the government, established by their voluntary consent, and appointed by their free choice; or whether, by surrendering themselves, to the direction of foreign and domestic factions, in opposition to their own government, they will forfeit the honorable station they have hitherto maintained.

For myself, having never been indifferent to what concerned the interests of my country; devoted the best part of my life to obtain and support its independence; and constantly witnessed, the patriotic, fidelity and perseverance of my fellow citizens, on the most trying occasions, it is not for me to hesitate, or abandon a cause, in which my heart has been so long engaged.

Convinced that the conduct of the Government has been just and impartial to the reignations; that those internal regulations, which have been established by law for the preservation of peace, are, in their nature proper, and that they have been fairly executed: nothing will ever be done by me to impair the national engagements; to innovate upon principles, which have been so deliberately and uprightly established; or to surrender in any manner the rights of the Government. To enable me to maintain this declaration, I rely, under God, with entire confidence on the firm and enlightened support of the National Legislature, and upon the virtue and patriotism of my Fellow Citizens.

JOHN ADAMS.

WILMINGTON, May 18.

Arrivals in the Delaware. Ship Jenny, Dill, Jamaica, 23 days, rum and sugar. South-Carolina, Garman, Charleston, 7, rice and tobacco. Charlotte, Bell, Greenock, 65, merchandise. Snow Good Hope, Gemmerly, St. Croix, 17, sugar. Schri. Peggy, Lyons, Trinidad, 23, coffee and sugar. Helena Plumhead, Van Daym, C. N. Mole, 14, coffee. Expedition, Swain, St. Thomas's, 12, coffee and sugar. Sloop May-Flower, Lord, Antigua, 14, rum and sugar.

On Monday last passed Newcastle, his Britannic Majesty's ship Lion, 22 guns, Capt. Morgan, after conveying 27 American vessels from Hispaniola, 15 days passage. As she passed Newcastle she was saluted by a small battery, which was politely returned by the Lion with 15 guns.

NORFOLK, May 8. On Friday last, the British ships of war which lay in Hampton Roads for some time, under the command of admiral Vaudeput, sailed on a cruise. This morning, the French frigates under the command of commodore Barney, which have lain here for some months, unmoored and dropped down the river, for the purpose of going to sea.

TO MILLERS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, and MILLERS in particular, that he has removed to LANCASTER, where he will carry on the BOLTING-CLOTH MANUFACTORY, in all its different branches; and for the convenience of his customers in this place and in the low country, he has left an assortment of BOLTING-CLOTHS with Messrs. M'Comb and Tilton, Wilmington, and Mr. William Poole, Brandywine. These gentlemen are authorized to sell ROBERT DAWSON'S PATENT BOLTING-CLOTHS, WARRANTED; with whom may be seen certificates signed by respectable millers, of their superiority over those manufactured in Europe. For the encouragement of those Millers who prefer GOOD CLOTHS, they will be sold at half a Dollar per yard lower than the usual prices. All the pieces are marked with the reduced prices, and will be warranted to excel.

All these CLOTHS have been a long time in use, and are well approved of by those who have tried them, no further recommendation is necessary to convince of their superiority and excellence. The MILLERS acknowledge their durability and effect.

They likewise may be had; wholesale and retail, at the Manufactory, in Lancaster; and at Messrs. Nathaniel Lewis and Son's, No. 70, Pine-street wharf, and no where else.

He returns his sincere thanks to those who have favoured him with their custom. He will always make it his study to have such Cloths as will give satisfaction.

Wilmington, } ROBERT DAWSON. }
May 9, 1797. } 16 6m

PHENOMENON.

THIS beautiful horse PHENOMENON will be permitted to cover a few mares of the first quality this season, at the stables of Mr. John Daragh, in the town of Newcastle, and State of Delaware, at the sum of TWO GUINEAS, and One Dollar to the groom, for each mare.

The said horse was bred by col. Isaac Grantham, of Newcastle county, is a fine bay, with a star, and two white hind feet, upwards of 15 hands high, rising 5 years old, and allowed to be superior to any ever raised in these parts; He is in high plugh, fine tempered; and has perhaps more action, animation and figure, than any other on the continent. He is descended from the best strain that ever existed for the turf, not a blemish in his blood from the farthest of his ancestors. His genealogy would, if traced, fill a whole column of the newspaper; we shall therefore omit saying more than this—that he was got by Old Cub, from Virginia, whose colts last fall won the purse on Bohemia Manor, the purses at Chester-town, and the purses at Annapolis. Cub's blood is preferable to any, as he was from the first strain for the turf imported from Great-Britain, purposely for improving the blood in Virginia.

PHENOMENON's dam was bred by col. Grantham, who certifies, that she was from the imported mare Celima, and got by the noted horse Old Sweeper, sire to Buckkin, Brimmer, Hautboy, &c. &c. Celima was out of Old Celima and noted Granby, all of them first rate for the turf.

PHENOMENON was training last fall, in order to convince the public of his racing powers—he ran the four miles, by a stop watch, in presence of a number of gentlemen of undoubted veracity, in as short a time as has been known in this country. From his being too full of flesh, the weather warm, and he impossible to reduce to a condition to repeat the heats without injuring him, the owners, at the solicitation of his friends, was induced to alter his intention of running him—but will match him to run in the fall with any other stud horse, according to the rules of the turf, weight for age, the four mile heats, for One hundred Guineas.

N. B. Good clover pasture, and every attention will be paid to mares from a distance; but not liable for accidents or escapes.

May 17. } 16 10w

INFORMATION WANTED.

JAMES GARRET (brother to William) who landed at Wilmington, Delaware State, in the year 1795, from on board the brig Cincinnati, from Belfast, is requested to inform his brother William of the place of his residence. Information to be sent to Doctor Delany's, 6 miles from Bristol, and 26 from Philadelphia, where said William lives.

May 17. } 16 *4w

COB ALRICH'S,
CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,
North Side of the Lower-Market, three doors from
Market-Street,
(In the Shop formerly occupied by Jonas Alrichs, and
lately by Jonas and Jacob Alrichs.)
HAS received, in addition to the Stock before on
hands,
EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS, of the first quality;
SILVER WATCHES, from London, Liverpool, and
Dublin—such as can be warranted;
Watch Main-Springs, Glasses, Dials, Gilt and Steel
Chains, Keys, Seals, &c. &c.
Those who continue to favour him with their custom,
he flatters himself, will receive satisfaction.

An APPRENTICE wanted to the above busi-
ness.
April 26. 10 4w

M'COMB & TILTON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
St. Croix RUM,
Country GENEVA, and Rye BRANDY,
in finest and best barrels.
Coarse and fine SALT,
Pine, Cedar, and White Pine BOARDS,
Oak and Pine SCANTLING,
Cedar and Cypress SHINGLES,
FLOUR, by the quantity, or single barrel.
Wilmington, July 4.

WANTED,
A GIRL, who understands and is capable of
doing all kinds of house-work, in a small
family. Such an one, coming well recommended,
will meet with encouragement, by applying at
the office of the Delaware and Eastern Shore Ad-
vertiser. May 13. 13-14

Ten Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Wil-
mington, on Monday the 24th of this in-
stant, a negro man, named JIM, of about 15
years of age, a mulatto boy, named
JOSEPH, about 15 years of age, and about 5 feet
high, with an Indian complexion and Indian hair.
He wore away with him a green velvet pantalon,
a blue jacket, two silver spoons with arm, and
five dollars.
Any person apprehending the said mulatto, and
securing him in goal, so that his master shall get
him again, shall receive the above reward.
L. SATIMBENI,
Near the Friends Meeting-House,
Wilmington, April 29. 11 14

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at the
Head of Wye Talbot county, Maryland, on the
30th of March last, a negro man, named JIM,
and of his own colour in his own neighbourhood call
him JIM DOWNES, but no doubt he is his colour
and endeavour to pass for a free man; his colour
is not of the blackest kind, but rather between the mu-
lato and black, with a very flat nose, which is com-
mon for negroes to have, large nostrils, more prominent than
common, thick lips, an exceeding good set of white
teeth, his eyes rather small and funken; when he is
spoken to by any white person in good humour, he in-
variably answers with a smile on his countenance, and is
very stout made for his height. Having taken a variety
of clothing off, it is difficult to describe his dress, except
a very good drab great coat. It is conjectured he is gone
into the State of Delaware. Any person who will secure
him in any goal in the United States, so that the sub-
scriber shall get him again, shall be entitled to the above
reward, and all reasonable charges paid by
JAMES CLAYLAND.
April 8. 06 4w

THE FULL-BRED HORSE
MARPLAT,
WILL cover mares the ensuing season at the
farm of the subscriber, within five miles
of Dover, State of Delaware, at Eight Dollars
each, if paid by the first of September; if not,
Ten Dollars will be demanded.
MARPLAT was got by the famous high-bred
horse ORPUB, his dam by Carolus, his grand-
dam was the Maid of the Mill, and his gr. grand-
dam the celebrated running mare Selma.
Marplat is full fifteen hands one inch high,
a dark bay, with plenty of bone, and for strength
and action is equal to any full-bred horse on the
continent.
Good pasturage for mares, and great care taken
of them, but cannot be accountable for acci-
dents.
An 17. BRINCKLE ROE.
08 4w

Whitling Tom
WILL cover Mares this season, at the stable
of the subscriber, near the Trap, New-
castle county, at the moderate sum of Six Dollars
the season, and Two Shillings and Six-Pence to
the Groom.
Whitling Tom is a thorough bred horse, 15 1-2
hands high, of the best stock on the continent—a
beautiful dapple bay, 5 years old this spring, in
high plight, perfectly sound, free from blemish,
and of great activity.
Whitling Tom was bred by the subscriber, and
was got by that elegant and full bred horse Splen-
dor, bred by Gen. Cadwallader—his dam was bred
by John Stout, in East-Jersey, out of an imported
mare of the best running strain, and got by Janus,
which was a thorough bred horse, and raised by
Col. Taloe, of Virginia.
The subscriber has also

A large JACK,
To cover Mares at Five Dollars the season, and
Two Shillings and Six-Pence to the Groom.
Pasture will be provided for Mares at 3s. 6d. per
week—but the subscriber cannot be answerable for
accidents.
WILLIAM FRAZER.
March 11. 097

THE HIGH-BRED HORSE
MORWICK,
WILL stand the ensuing season at the stables
of the subscriber, in Elk-Neck, near the
Head of North-East, on Mondays, Tuesdays and
Wednesdays; and at James Milligen's, South-
Sutquehannah, on Thursdays, Fridays and Satur-
days, in each week, Cecil county, Maryland, at
the low rate of Eight Dollars the season, and Half
a Dollar to the Groom. If the cash is paid within
the season, a discount of Three Dollars will be
made.
MORWICK is a bright bay, black mane, tail
and legs; has a handsome star; both hind feet
white, and a beautiful black list along his back:
He is full 15 hands and a half high, and equal in
figure to any horse in this country.
MORWICK was got by Mr. Kitchen's horse
Morwick Ball, his dam by Old Solon, grandam
by Speckle Face; horses of the first reputation.
The season will be over the first day of August
next.
Pasture may be had for mares from a distance,
at a reasonable rate, if they must remain at the
risk of the owner.
April 4. 04 3w

Bassett's GREY.
THE elegant full-blooded horse BASSETT'S DAP-
PLE GREY, will cover this season at the stable
of the subscriber, living in Christiana hundred, New-
castle county, State of Delaware, about four miles from
Wilmington, near the Buck Tavern, on the Kennet
road, at the moderate rate of Twelve Dollars the season.
He was got by Badger, Badger was got by Gov. Eden's
imported Badger, his dam by Mr. Gallaway's Selem, his
grand-dam an imported mare, got by Spot, the dam of
Bassett's Dapple Grey was got by Milligan's Lofly, who
was got by Old Lofly, imported by Governor Penn, his
grand-dam by the well-bred horse Bully Rock, his
grand-dam by King David, his gr. gr. grand-dam by Old
Packet. He is rising seven years old, full sixteen hands
high, well made, carries very loby, and moves light—
He is allowed by good judges to be a handsome horse
as any in these parts.
SAMUEL GREGG.
N. B. Good pasture may be had for mares from a
distance; but will not be answerable for accidents.
March 20. 099 4w

THE ELEGANT HIGH-BRED HORSE
G A Y
Sixteen hands high, a jet black, as handsome as imagi-
nation can form,
WILL stand at the subscriber's stables, near the
Trap, in St. George's hundred, and cover at
Three Guineas each mare, for the season, and Five Shil-
lings to the Groom. The season to end the first day of
August next.
GAY was gotten by the beautiful horse Celer, who
was gotten by the old imported horse Janus, out of col-
lored's fine mare. This mare was the dam of Pilgrims
Clovis, Buckskin, Celer, &c. all of which were cap-
ital running horses.
GAY's dam was gotten by Old Partner, his grand-dam
by Valiant, his great grand-dam by Col. Byrd's imported
horse Tryal, out of a full bred mare, certified by Colonel
Mann Randolph, on James River, who bred the above
horse, and sold him at a few weeks old for thirty thou-
sand weight of James River tobacco.
GAY's figure and movement are equal, if not superior
to any horse that has been seen in this country; his colts
are large, strong and active, and are remarkable for their
beauty and swiftness.
WILLIAM FRAZER.
N. B. Red Clover pasturage for mares from a distance
at three shillings and six-pence per week; great care
taken of them, but cannot be accountable for acci-
dents.
St. George's Hundred, April 4. 04 1

THE ELEGANT FULL-BRED IMPORTED HORSE
TRIMMER,
WILL stand for Mares this season at the stable of
Seth and James Wilson, at East Nottingham
township, Chester county, State of Pennsylvania, two
miles from Hood's tavern, and one mile from Fulton's
paper mill, at the low rate of Five Dollars, and two
shillings of the season, and Ten Dollars to secure a
Colt—the oats to be delivered when the Mare is first
covered.
TRIMMER is a beautiful dark bay, about 15 hands
and a half high, with a star, snip, and three white feet.
A further description is unnecessary, as his appearance
will recommend him to all judges, or to those who may
see him.
Good pasturage at a low rate, and attendance, by
JAMES WILSON.
March 22. 300 4w

THE ELEGANT HIGH-BRED HORSE
YOUNG HIGH-FLIER,
WILL stand for mares this season, at John Lamb's,
in Steel Pond, Kent county, Maryland, on
Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays;
at the subscriber's, near Cornelius Comager's mill, on
Fridays and Saturdays; and at Robert Clothier's, near
the Head of Sassafras, at the moderate price of Six Dol-
lars the season, and Half a Dollar to the groom. The
season to end on the first day of July next.
Young Flier is 16 hands high, a jet black, 4 years old,
in high plight, of great activity, perfectly sound and free
from blemish. He was bred by the subscriber, and was
got by the elegant full-bred and noted horse Old High-
Flier. Young High-Flier's dam was got by the noted
horse Milligan's Lofly, his grand-dam by Old Whitest,
his great grand-dam by King Herod. It is needless to
relate further respecting Young High-Flier, as he will
be found sufficiently capable to speak for himself.
JAMES HART.
April 8. 05 4w

THE NOTED FULL-BRED HORSE
Flag-of-Truce,
WILL cover Mares this season at the farm of
the subscriber, within one mile of Wil-
mington, (State of Delaware) at Three Guineas
each, and One Dollar to the Groom; or Two
Guineas the single leap.
Flag-of-Truce was got by the famous high-
bred imported horse Goldfinder, his dam by Flim-
nap, his grand-dam by Aristotle, his great grand-
dam by Old Fearnotion. His racing powers and
performance on the turf are not equalled by any
horse now covering on the continent. He won ten
capital purws in Virginia, while he was the prop-
erty of Col. Robert Good, besides a number of
matches. Flag-of-Truce is full fifteen and an
half hands high, with plenty of bone, and for
strength and beauty is equal, if not superior, to
any full-bred horse on the continent. His colts
are large and handsome; and for vigour, wind,
and speed, are the first horses in the common-
wealth of Virginia.
Good pasturage for mares, and great care taken
of them; but cannot be accountable for acci-
dents.
SAMUEL P. MOORE.
Eben-Park, March 15. 098

FREEDOM,
WILL cover this season in Dover, at Ten
Dollars, if paid by the 25th of July, if not
paid at that time, Twelve Dollars will be de-
manded.
FREEDOM is a dark bay, about fifteen and a
half hands high, five years old next May.
FREEDOM is equal in blood to any horse in
America; he was got by the celebrated Cab, who
was got by Yorick, his dam by Silver Legs; Free-
dom's dam, Maria, was bred by Gen. Cadwallader,
and was got by his noted horse Bajazet; Maria's
dam was a full-bred mare, called Herodia, was
got by King Herod, a son of Fearnotion, a grand-
son of Regulus; her dam, the Queen of the May,
was got by Old Traveller; her grand-dam by
Dabster.
March 28. 02

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at
Appoquinimink bridge, on the 15th instant,
a negro man, named SIMON, about 25 years of
age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well made, is
slow motioned, pitted with the small-pox, and has
a scar on one of his lips. Had on and took with
him when he went away, a coating furcoat, blue
cloth coat, blue flannel's jacket, and blue cloth
trousers. It is supposed he is about Wilming-
ton. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures
him in any goal, so that the owner gets him again,
shall receive the above reward, paid by
MARY PARKER.
March 26. 099 4w

American Magazine.
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL MAGA-
ZINE is published by RICHARD LEE,
Philadelphia, on a fine paper, each number con-
taining 72 pages, and an engraving, including por-
traits, views, historical prints, &c. The whole to
be executed in a capital style by the most eminent
artists. The preface and index, with an engraved
number of each vol.—A vol. will be published
every two weeks; and a vol. will be completed
every three months.—Subscribers names will be
accurately printed at the end of the year.—The
numbers of the first vol. to be paid for on deliv-
ery; after which one vol. to be regularly paid
for in advance, on the delivery of the last number
of the preceding vol.—Subscribers are considered
as engaging for each vol. they commence, and
one succeeding, unless previous notice be given.—
Subscriptions taken in by S. & J. Adams, at their
Printing-Offices in Wilmington & New-Castle;
also, by J. Wilson, Wilmington, where subscribers
are requested to call for their numbers.
March 15. 098 t. f.

STAGES,
LEAVE Mr. Chandler's, Second-Street, Philadelphia,
every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning,
at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Mr. Crampton's, Wilming-
ton, by 9 o'clock. Leave Wilmington immediately,
pass through Middle-Town, Warwick, &c. and arrive
at Chester-Town the same evening, and the passengers
are next morning conveyed over to Baltimore.
Leave Chester-Town every Tuesday, Thursday, and
Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, pass through the above
places, and arrive at Philadelphia by 2 o'clock—Leave
Wilmington, and arrive at Philadelphia the same even-
ing.
By this line of stages, passengers inclining to go to
Philadelphia, either in the fore or afternoon, may be
accommodated.
KERLIN, ODENHEIMER, & Co.
March 25. 21 est

Thirty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 23d
inst, a negro man named ABRAHAM, 26
years of age, about 6 feet high, of a yellowish
cast, thin long visage, high bones, and very large
feet. Had on home-made kersey, but took with
him a light blue coat, furian overalls, and other
clothes unknown; he sometimes wears a wig of
dried wool, that gives him the appearance of an
Indian; speaks long and slow; has a large scar in
his hand, occasioned by the cut of a sickle. He is
supposed to be in Delaware, near Dover, or
gone to Philadelphia. The above reward will be
paid to any person who will secure him in any
goal, so that I get him again; and if brought home
reasonable charges, paid by
NATHAN COMEGY'S,
Near Georgetown Cross-Roads,
Kent county, Maryland.
April 21. 09

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Little
Britain township, Lancaster county, on the 19th
instant, TWO NEGRO MEN—the one named JOE,
who claims Hopkins as his name, about 28 years of age,
5 feet 9 inches high, broad and well made, of a good
countenance, his colour a clear black, thin lips, and
features more like a white man than a negro, wants two
of his teeth before in the lower jaw, remarkably high-
haired, the little finger of his left hand is crooked, oc-
casioned by the cut of a scythe. Had on and took with
him one blue coat with broad carved metal buttons, an-
other of a light colour coarse cloth, two striped jackets,
two pair of trousers, one of which is striped, old shoes,
The other named JULIUS, about 20 years of age, 5
feet 7 inches high, well made, but not as black,
nor his countenance and features so good as the other,
his hair tied or platted at the side, with a small feather
on the right cheek, and can play on the fiddle. Had on
when he went away a lapped coat, yellow cassimere
jacket, and nankeen overalls. Whoever takes up said
negroes and secures them in any goal, shall have the a-
bove reward, or the sum of TEN DOLLARS for either
of them, and all reasonable charges if brought home to
their masters.
DANIEL MONTGOMERY,
JOHN PATTERSON.
April 25. 10 4w

TO BE RENTED,
THE late DWELLING-HOUSE of Daniel J. A-
dams, Esq. deceased, situated in Market, between
Front and Second-Street, borough of Wilmington.—
The house is large and convenient, and well adapted to
the accommodation of a genteel family; also,
The STORE in front of said house, a good stand for
business, and is conveniently fitted up with shelves and
counters. The house and store will be rented together
or separate.
A small FARM, on the Occoquan-road, containing
23 acres, adjoining lands of Col. Tazewell.
A PASTURE LOT, containing six acres, near the
above.
A MEADOW LOT, containing five acres, in
Brandywine parish.
A small FARM, containing 72 acres, adjoining
lands of Daniel M'Bride, William Woods, and others.
A TRACT of LAND, containing 180 acres, on I-
ron Hill, late the property of Kintade.
For terms, apply to
ROBERT HAMILTON, }
Or } Administrators.
WILLIAM LEES, }
Jan. 14. 081

ADVERTISEMENT.
AS very little regard has been paid to the Public No-
tice given, to those persons indebted to the estate
of Doctor J. Capelle, further Notice is hereby given
to all persons, who neglect to settle their accounts, on or
before the first day of July next, may expect that legal
proceedings will be resorted to, for the recovery thereof,
without respect of persons.
JOHN STOCKTON, Adm'r.
Wilmington, March 22. 308 c

DAVE'S Golden Tincture,
A PERFECT remedy for the tooth-ache, scurvy, and
all scorbutic humours, from which the tooth-ach
may arise. It cures swellings in the face, pains in the
head, humours, and inflammations in the eyes, and ever pre-
vents sore throats. It also cleanses and heals old ulcers,
and prevents mortification. It has proved an infallible
cure for the quinsey. Purifying and strengthening the gums,
it will quickly loose teeth, and prevent the good ones from
decaying. In the above cases it has proved so efficacious,
as to extort approbation from many who were prejudiced
against nostrums, and opposed the sale of this medicine.
It has most approved physicians from given them up. It is
an excellent preventative against malignant fevers.—Sold
by Mr. Samuel Louden, printer, in New-York; by the
proprietor residing in Wilmington, and at Mr. Thomas
Coxe's, where the directions may be had with the medicine,
and generous allowance made to doctors, apothecaries, or
horse-keepers, taking a quantity. Quince bottles, 5s. half
ounce, 2/6.
Wilmington, July 23, 1794.

ALMANACKS for 1797,
For Sale at this Office.

Four Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in
Cumberland county, New-Jersey, on the
7th inst. an INDENTED I AD, about 16 years of
age. Had on when he went away, a brown long
coat, and vest of the same, with three patches on
the breast, one of which is light coloured, one black
shirt, dark coloured trousers, and a half-worn
felt hat. Whoever secures said lad in any goal,
shall have the above reward, and all reasonable
charges, paid by the subscriber.
NATHAN SHEPPARD.
N. B. All persons are forewarned from har-
bouring said lad at their peril. He was taken a-
way by his brother Samuel Smith.
May 13. 15 3w 12w

Thirty Dollars Reward,
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in
Dover, on the 10th of October last, an ap-
prentice lad, named JOHN BLACKSHUR, be-
tween 18 and 19 years of age. Had on and took
with him when he went away, a new mixed col-
oured cloth coat, and an old drab do. two pair of
rouned cloth coats, a corduroy waistcoat and
breeches, and a felt hat. He is a short well look-
ing, a house-carpenter by trade. Whoever takes up
said apprentice, and secures him in any goal, so
that his matter may get him again, shall be en-
titled to the above reward, and reasonable charges
paid if brought home, by
NOAH SMITH, Carpenter.
April 5. 04

Church's Celebrated COUGH DROPS,
MEDICINE unequalled by any other in the
world for the cure of the above disorders—
It has been the means of relieving a number of
poor afflicted objects, some of thirty years stand-
ing. A more particular account may be seen in
the bill, which may be had gratis, where the drops
are, at Messrs. Clay Bond & Co's, appointed by
Messrs. Sudbury and Co. the only wholesale agents
for Church's Drops, &c. in America.
Newcastle, May 14. 15 14

Patent Bolting Cloths,
MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT DAWSON,
OF WILMINGTON, Delaware state.
AT his manufactory may be had all kinds of
CLOTHS, wholesale and retail, best flax, and on
such a plan that they EXCEL, in every respect, any
IMPORTED CLOTHS. There is a quantity always
ready, of superfine, fit for the best country millers;
although exceeding fine, they will bolt more than two
times what will do in the same space of time.—All
cloths manufactured at this manufactory are warranted to per-
form agreeably to this advertisement; and although to
much superior in quality, they will be found to be
cheaper than they can purchase imported cloths in any
part of America. They are likewise sold at Mr. M.
Gill's, broker, No. 234, High-Street, and at Messrs.
Nathan Lewis & Son's, merchants, Philadelphia—
at the above places may be seen testimonials from dif-
ferent parts of America, of their superior qualities. It
would be too much for an advertisement to contain all
the recommendations I have from those who have used
them: The following respectable certificates are suffi-
cient to recommend them to all who wish to have good
cloths, and to encourage American manufactures.
WE, the subscribers, millers at Brandywine, in the
Delaware state, certify that we have used for a consid-
erable time, BOLTING CLOTHS, manufactured by
R. DAWSON, in Wilmington; and on fair trial find
them to answer every purpose of the imported. They
bolt better in damp weather, and we have reason to be-
lieve they will prove much more beneficial. As this is
the only manufactory of the kind (that we know of) in
the United States; and being essential to our business,
with which the first interests of this country are inti-
mately connected, it particularly deserves public and
private patronage.
TATNAL & LEA,
SAMUEL CANBY,
SHIPLEY & POOLE,
LEWIS & SEAL,
JOH'N ELLIOTT,
HOLLINGSWORTH & MORTON
WE, the subscribers, do certify, that R. Dawson's
Bolting Cloths, manufactured in Wilmington, Dela-
ware, has exceeded any we have tried of the imported
cloths, in every respect: as to plying even, making
good flour, not requiring beaters, always bolting well
in wet weather, and for many other good qualities, we think
they deserve the preference to any imported.
G. HANLAN & CO.
HENRY BRACKEN,
STAPLER & STROUD,
JAMES STROUD,
LEWIS & SON.
White-clay creek mills, March 14, 1796.

WE hereby certify, that we have for two years past,
sold considerable quantities of bolting cloths, which were
manufactured by Robert Dawson, to a number of persons
in different parts of the United States, all of whom we
have heard from, after trial, highly approve of the said
cloths, as being superior to any imported from Europe.
N. LEWIS & SON.
MICHAEL GILL.
March 17, 1796.
This is to certify, that a bolting cloth has been used
in my mill one year, manufactured by Robert Dawson,
which is superior to any imported.
RICHARD FLOWER.
March 12, 1796.
I return my sincere thanks to those who have favoured
me with their custom. I will always make it my study to
have such cloths as will give satisfaction.
ROBERT DAWSON.
Wilmington, June 2. 17
N. B. At this manufactory may be had an infallible
remedy for imported cloths, that will not bolt well in
wet weather.

Two Apprentices
WILL be taken to the Paper-making Busi-
ness. Application to be made to the sub-
scriber, living in East Nottingham.
JAMES FULTON.
Feb. 21. 092 14

Six Dollars Reward.
STAYED or STOLEN from the plantation of
S Isaac Penock, in East Marlborough township,
Chester county, the gr. infant, A ROAN MARE,
about 14 hands high, paces and trots, near four
years old, neither docked nor shod.
Whoever takes up said mare and secures her, so
that the owner may get her again, shall receive
the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
TACY JACKSON.
N. B. To be brought to Isaac Jackson's, clock-
maker, in New-Garden township, Chester county.
April 22. 04 1aw 09

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