The Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser.

PRICE SIX CENTS.] MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1798. [NUMB. 397]

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY the 15th of March next,
At the dwelling-house of the subscriber, near "John Richardson's," between Wilmington and Brandywine Bar.

ONE yearling Colt, Cows with Calves at their side, young Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a strong Cart, nearly new, Ploughs and Harrow, with other Farming Utensils too tedious to enumerate. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock on said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known, by

JOSEPH REYNOLDS.

Feb. 21. 96 df

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 9th day of MARCH, ensuing, at Mr. Brinton's Tavern, Wilmington,

A Lot of Ground and Improvements, situate on the north-east corner of Hanover and Fusture-streets, 70 feet on the former, and 60 on the latter, whereon is a two-story Brick House, 21 by 11 feet, free from any incumbrance. Possession will be given the 25th of March next.—Further information may be had, by enquiring of the subscriber, at the *Practical Farmer*.—Also,

On THURSDAY the 22d of MARCH, at the Practical Farmer, between Chester and Wilmington,

ALL the STOCK

Belonging to the subscriber—consisting of Three Horses, one Mare with foal by Rodney, two Colts, five Cows, one Bull, and a Heifer, with sundry other articles. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

JOHN SPURRIER.

Who requests all persons having demands against him, to bring them in for settlement; and those who are indebted to him, are desired to make payment before the 25th March next.

Feb. 21. 96 df

Newcastle county, State of Delaware, ss.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, for the said county of Newcastle, will be exposed to SALE at Public Vendue, on Monday the fifth day of March next, all that PLANTATION, Tract or Parcel of Land, now in the tenure and occupation of Isaac Everit, being the real estate of which Stephen Alston died seized, situate in Appoquinimink hundred, in the county of Newcastle, bounded by lands of Joseph Shawn and others, and about two miles and a half from Duck-Creek Cross-Roads, said to contain two hundred and twelve acres, more or less: Being the real estate of Stephen Alston aforesaid, deceased, and to be sold for the payment of his debts. Attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known, at the time and place aforesaid, by SARAH ALSTON, Administratrix of the said deceased, or her attorney.

By order of the Orphan's Court,
THOMAS W. CLARK, Clk.

Newcastle, Jan. 25. 95 df

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of *Thomas Sipple*, Esquire, late treasurer of this State, deceased, will please to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to present their accounts, properly authenticated, to *Daniel Cowgil*, who is legally authorized to receive and settle the same; or to the subscriber, residing for a few weeks at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, near Dover. JOSEPH TATNAL, jun.

Kent county, 2d Mo. 16th, '98. 95 tf

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT on the FIFTH day of 3d Mo. (*March*) next, ensuing, at the late dwelling-house of *Thomas Sipple*, Esq; deceased, WILL BE SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE——Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, two Carriages, viz. a Phæton and Sulkey, and Wheat in the ground.—Attendance will be given on said day, and conditions made known, by

DANIEL COWGIL,
JOSEPH TATNAL, jun.

Kent county, near Dover, 2d Mo. 16th, 1798. 95 df

N. B.—Will be RENTED, the FARM lately occupied by *Thomas Sipple*, Esquire, and also an excellent SAW-MILL; the situation of which is equal, if not superior, to any in the county.—For terms apply as above.

TIMOTHY HAY—For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale, from 40 to 50 ton prime Timothy Hay, within one quarter of a mile of Christiana bridge, and can be delivered on board of vessels at the shortest notice.

JOSEPH ISRAEL.

Feb. 7. 92.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 15th inst. a dark bay HORSE, about 14 1-2 hands high, rough shod all round, black mane and tail, a white spot on his back, and the scar of a fore lately healed on the near side above his flank. Any person who will return said Horse to the subscriber, in Wilmington, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

THOMAS BYRNES.

2d Mo. 21. 96 tf

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION *on the east side of north-east river, in a pleasant and healthy situation, two miles below Mr. Tyson's Tavern, containing* 129 *acres, about* 80 *thereof cleared, and in tolerable repair; eight acres sowed with timothy and clover seed last summer, intended for meadow, and a considerable deal more may be made. The principal part of this land is watered, there being two runs of water, and a number of never-failing springs thereon—also, an excellent peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. There are on said place a convenient dwelling-house, kitchen, and cellar; also a frame barn, with some stone stables underneath; likewise a valuable shad and herring fishery, with sufficient room for two seins. If the above Plantation is not sold by the first day of April next, it will on that day be set up at Public Sale. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.*

DAVID SWESEY.

Jan. 28. 88 *4w— 93 tf

TO BE RENTED,

TWO *valuable* MERCHANT MILLS, *with a good dwelling house, garden, stabling, cooper's shop and small tenement, situate in Whiteclay creek hundred, five miles from Wilmington, formerly in possession of Thomas Shallcross. Both the mills are under one roof, and in good order. The landing and navigation to these mills make them a great object.*

The conditions may be known, by applying to capt. Jesse Harris, at the sign of the Spread-Eagle, Wilmington.

GEORGE M'CLENACHAN.

February 3. 91 tf

From PHILADELPHIA.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, February 19.

A message was received from the president of the United states, inclosing a report from the secretary of state, with an account of the losses recovered for captures on behalf of the citizens of the United states, under the treaty made with Great Britain, which was ordered to be printed.

The bill providing for the widows and orphans of certain deceased officers, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Gregg presented a petition from Jeremiah Hall and others, praying that a tract of land, six miles square, near the Scioto river, in the north western territory, may be laid off in a certain manner, and that payments may be received for it by instalments. Referred to the committee to whom has been referred an enquiry into the law for disposing of this land.

Mr. New presented a petition from the heirs of the late colonel Elliot, praying for certain lands for which they state he was entitled. It was moved to be referred to a select committee; but objections being made to this course, it was afterwards referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Dent, from the committee to whom was referred two propositions for amending the standing rules of the house, reported it as the opinion of the committee, that that which goes to prevent the reconsideration of a vote when there are fewer members present than when it originally passed, ought to be adopted; but that the one which would prevent a motion for adjournment from being in order, when another motion was before the house, ought not to be agreed to.

Mr. Nicholas wished this report to be committed to a committee of the whole. He was not ready to vote upon it; to say that no number of members less than had agreed to a certain proposition was competent to agree to another, and of course that a majority of the house could not do the business of the house.

The report was accordingly committed.

Mr. Dawson wished the resolution which he had laid upon the table, on the subject of admitting persons, who attended the house for the purpose of taking an account of its debates and proceedings, within the bar of the house, to be taken up and referred to the same committee of the whole.

The resolution was accordingly read.

Mr. Sitgreaves thought it would be more eligible that this proposition for amending the rules should have the same course as others, especially as, from the information of the speaker, it appeared that the object of this resolution was in practice, with the exception of one individual note-taker, who had abused the privilege, and insulted the speaker and the authority of the house. It was proper therefore that the fact should be stated, so as that the house might act upon it.

Mr. Dawson had no objection to the reference the gentleman from Pennsylvania had pointed out, it was his opinion, however, that the other would have been the more direct course.

It was accordingly referred to a select committee.

Mr. Harper asked whether the bill providing the means of foreign intercourse, could now be considered as unfinished business, having been postponed to day certain?

The speaker answered in the affirmative. It had been postponed to day certain; that day was arrived, and it had now a preference to other business.

Mr. Hartley presented the petition of a number of merchants, traders, and others of Philadelphia, praying that some new Piers may be erected at Newcastle, and that the old ones may be repaired.

Some difference of opinion arising as to the proper reference of this petition; Messrs. Hartley and Livingston being in favour of a reference to the committee of commerce and manufactures, and Messrs. Sitgreaves, Gallatin and Kittera, for a reference to the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Coit suggested the propriety of its lying on the table till to morrow, as he recollected the secretary of this treasury had already made a report upon the subject which was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, but he did not know whether or not that committee had reported. He wished time to enquire. Agreed.

Mr. Thatcher said, that on the 20th January, 1795, a petition was presented from Tobias Lord, and others, praying for leave to erect a Pier in Kennebunk river, that an act had been passed authorising the erection of said Pier under such regulations as should be determined by a law of the state. He had now received the law which had been passed, which he laid before the house. [illegible] and papers accompanying it were referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Davis said, a petition had been this morning presented, and he had had others sent to him to present, on the subject of the north western territory lands. He thought something might be done on this business, which would not only answer the wishes of the settlers, but might be also beneficial to the United states. For this purpose, he proposed a resolution which he wished to be referred to the committee appointed on this subject, proposing certain advantages to settlers in that territory, which was agreed to.

Mr. Gallatin moved that the unfinished business should be postponed in order to take up the report of the committee of claims on the expediency or inexpediency of excepting certain claims from the operation of the act of limitation; which being agreed to the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject; and agreed to a resolution proposing to suspend for a limited time, the law barring loan office certificates, final settlements and indents of interest; and also to a resolution in the form recommended by the secretary of the treasury, viz.—Resolved,

"That a time be limited by law, after which credit on the books of the treasury for transactions during the late war, which according to the course of the treasury, have hitherto been discharged by issuing certificates of registered debt, shall be barred and declared void, unless claimed by the proper creditors or their legal representatives."

And, upon motion of Mr. T. Claiborne the following resolution was agreed to, 45 to 40.

"Resolved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the relief of Amy Dardin."

This claim has been long before congress and been several times the subject of discussion. It is for the value of the famous horse Romulus, the property of the husband of the petitioner, pressed into the service of the United states during the war. The case of the widow is evidently a hard one, and this is the second time a vote has been obtained in her favour, which has afterwards been reversed.

The committee rose, reported their agreement to the three resolutions, and had leave to sit again. The house took up the two first, agreed to them, and directed the committee of claims to bring in a bill or bils accordingly. When the same resolution came to be considered, the yeas and nays were called for, and its adoption strongly opposed by Messrs. Harper, Nicholas, and Bayard, on the ground of its throwing open a door to every claim which had heretofore been determined as barred, as cutting up by the root all the acts of limitation, that it was also setting aside these laws in the most objectionable way, by inviting every person who had an unsatisfied claim, to petition congress for relief, which would of course engage much of their time; if the acts were to be set aside, it would be much better, and less expensive, therefore, to authorise the proper department to settle these claims than that the time of the house should be engaged in investigating and settling them.

On the other hand, its adoption was advocated by Messrs. Gallatin and T. Claiborne. This was stated as a hard case; that this determination would not open the acts of limitation to any but such as congress might deem extremely hard cases; that it would give the treasury no power whatever to settle any claim; the power, therefore, could not be abused, except they themselves abused it; that whatever policy there might be in acts of limitation, they were certainly liable to strong objections; they knew they were honourably indebted a sum of money, but they are determined not to pay it, merely because the paying of it might render the accounts at the treasury less simple, or because they would be liable to pay more than is convenient. This policy might be justifiable, but it bore very hard upon individual sufferers. It was argued, therefore, that without opening the acts generally, when a strong, unequivocal claim was presented, which was in the hands of the original holder, and where, of course, there could be no possibility of fraud, relief might and ought to be granted.

Mr. J. Williams was an enemy to acts of limitation; as he thought a debt once due, must always be due until paid; but he would either have them open generally or not at all.

The yeas and nays upon agreeing to this proposition for setting aside the acts of limitation in this case (and of course in all others which would have borne comparison with it as to its justice) were as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Baird, Benton, Cabell, T. Claiborne, W. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Elmendorf, Fowler, Gallatin, Gillespie, Grove, Harilon, Holmes, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyon Machir, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, Rutledge, W. Smith, Sprigg, Sumpter, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams.—35.

NAYS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Barlett, Bayard, Blount, Brookes, Bryan, Bullock, Burges, Champlin, Chapman, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Evans, Findley, A. Foster, D. Foster, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Gregg, Griswold, Hanna, Harper, Hartley, Havens, Hindman, Hosmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Macon, Matthews, Morgan, Morris, Nicholas, Otis, I. Parker, Reed, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, S. Smith, Sprague, Stanford, Thatcher, Thomson, Tillinghast, Van Alen, Wadsworth, J. Williams.—55.

Mr. Harper then proposed the following resolution, which was agreed to:

"Resolved that the prayer of the petition of Amy Dardin, ought not to be granted."

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Thomas Marshall, for services during the war, which was concurred in by the house.

Mr. S. Smith proposed a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved, that the secretary of the treasury be directed to obtain from the collectors of the customs in the principal districts of the United states, a statement of the vessels, captured or detained, by or under the authority of any foreign nation, since the 1st July 1795, expressing in separate columns the names and tons each vessel carried, of the value thereof, by what nation captured, whether bound, and where from, and that he lay the same before the house of representatives."

Mr. Isaac Parker had no objection to this resolution, if the word principal was omitted.

Mr. Smith agreed to the alteration, and the resolution was ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

Tuesday, February 20.

On motion of Col. Hartley, the memorial from the Merchants of Philadelphia, read yesterday, was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. D. Foster from the committee of claims, reported against the claim of Gulielmus Van Ranstellier, and others, for certain supplies furnished during the late war—Agreed to.

The house went into a committee of the whole on excepting certain claims from the operation of the acts of limitation, and having gone through the several claims referred to the same, the committee rose and reported the same, and were discharged from further service. The report from this committee on the case of Johannes E. Lot, is against him.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the petition of Edmund Brooke, which had been before the last mentioned committee, was referred to the committee of claims; and on motion of Mr. Holmes, the petition of Phillip Bush took the same direction.

Mr. Venable from the committee of privileges, to whom had been referred a motion for the expulsion of Mr. Griswold and Mr. Lyon, reported as the opinion of the committee, that the motion for expulsion ought not to be agreed to.

Mr. Venable mentioned the indisposition of one of the members of that committee, on its being suggested that it would be best to let the report lie on the table till to-morrow. On the question it was ordered to to be, and in the mean time the report, as well as the written evidence which had been taken by the committee, were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the foreign intercourse bill was postponed till Thursday.

And then the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making an alteration in respect to the entry of stills—and after some time spent in considering the same, the committee rose and reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

A message was received from the President, with an account of the expenditure of certain sums appropriated on the 3d of March last, for prosecuting claims against the Belligerent nations, which have spoliated upon our commerce. Ordered to be printed.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill providing for the support of the widows and orphans of certain deceased officers—and having agreed to the same, without amendment, rose and reported accordingly. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The houſe took up the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of Oliver Pollock.

Mr. Champlin wiſhed to aſcertain the reaſons which had induced the Secretary of the Treaſury to refuſe Mr. Pollock's account—whether it was, that the law did not authoriſe him to admit it, or that the claim was unjuſt.

Mr. D. Foſter oppoſed the bill, becauſe he conceived that this claim had been decided againſt at the Treaſury, and it was improper for the houſe to review thoſe deciſions.

Mr. Kittera ſaid a portion of the account had not been before the Treaſury, and it was that which was intended to be allowed.

Mr. Brooks corroborated this idea.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury, making a ſtatement of facts relative to this caſe, ſhewing that he had been an agent in the Illinois country, by the appointment of the ſecret committee of congreſs in 1777, and had rendered eſſential ſervice to the United ſtates in that character, which are corroborated in the following documents, taken from the files of the Treaſury of the United ſtates, and the Auditor's Office in Virginia:

DON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ, count de Galvez, knight of the royal and diſtinguiſhed order of Charles III. commander of Bolanos, in the order of Calatava, lieutenant general of the royal armies, inſpector general of the troops in America, governor and captain general of the provinces of Louiſiana and the two Floridas, and alſo governor general, pro. tem. of the iſland of Cuba, and city of St. Chriſtoval de la Havannah, judge, protector of his majeſty's tobacco, revenue, of the packets and couriers, and of the royal company, &c. &c.

I certify that Oliver Pollock, eſq. agent of the commerce of the United ſtates, has reſided in this capacity in the province of Louiſiana, while I was governor general of the ſame, and that he has acted in favour of the ſoldiers and citizens of his own nation, with all the zeal and love which becomes a true patriot—Supplying them with proviſions, and aſſiſting them whenever they wanted it, with his credit or with ready money, the congreſs bills not being current here—In all which he neither ſpared pains nor trouble to obtain the end he propoſed to himſelf and to give every aſſiſtance in his power. He ſolicited loans in the name of the United ſtates, and obtained ſeventy nine thouſand and eighty ſeven dollars, which are yet owing and unpaid—That in the expedition I made againſt the forts of his Britannic majeſty, on the Miſſiſſippi, he attended me in perſon until the ſurrender.

In witneſs whereof, and to ſerve him, as of right it ought, I have granted him this preſent certificate, at the Havannah, the firſt day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty five.

EL CONDE DE GALVEZ.

—

Certificate of general Clark, commander of the Virginia troops which conquered the Illinois country.

Theſe are to certify, to all whom it may concern, that all the bills I drew when I commanded the Virginia troops in the Illinois country, upon Mr. Oliver Pollock, agent for the United ſtates at New-Orleans, were conſidered by me to be for ſpecie, as the reſpective bills expreſſed in dollars, and that the ſervice Mr. Pollock rendered upon all occaſions, in paying thoſe bills, I conſidered at the ſame time, and now, to be one of the happy circumſtances that enabled me to keep poſſeſſion of the country.

Given under my hand this day, at New-York, the 2d of July, 1785.

(Signed) GEORGE CLARK.

(Copy) A. Blair, C. C.

—

New-York, 15th April, 1788.

Gentlemen,

As I find the board of treaſury, to whom my accounts have been referred by congreſs for reviſion, ſtill delay to make report, and ſtart difficulties, and as you have had an opportunity to know my advances and exertions, as well for the United ſtates in general, as for the ſtate of Virginia in particular, and are ſenſible of the benefits derived from my advances and the embarraſſments and difficulties in which I have been thereby involved, I muſt call on your juſtice to certify in what light my ſervices and advances appear to you, from what has come to your knowledge.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient,
humble ſervant,

(Signed) OLIVER POLLOCK.

Meſſrs. John Pierces, William Heth, and David Henley, Elqrs.

—

New-York, April 22, 1788.

Sir,

Your letter of the 15th inſt. addreſſed to the commiſſioners for adjuſting the expences of the Illinois country, has been received, and duly attended to by me. Reſpecting your claims againſt the United ſtates, now under conſideration, it would be improper for the commiſſioners as a board, or individually, to give an opinion, but as far as we have knowledge of your ſituation who agent for the commonwealth of Virginia at New-Orleans, and the advantages reſulting to that ſtate, through your exertions alone, I ſhould deem myſelf extremely cenſurable, if I ſhould refuſe to give an opinion which I have formed after a moſt thorough inveſtigation of your accounts againſt that ſtate, and the variety of teſtimony adduced by you to ſupport them; becauſe it may be contrary to the ſentiments of a claſs of people, who know nothing at all of the nature of your diſburſements, and who are too apt to condemn without a hearing.

There is no circumſtance of which I am more convinced, than that the conqueſt of the Illinois country could not have been maintained by Virginia, and conſequently, that it would not now form a part of the U. ſtates, if it had not been for your aſſiſtance, and very liberal advances; except, indeed, that your private fortune were injured thereby, and that your character has been lightly ſpoken of, by thoſe who are ever more ready to join in a popular clamour againſt a public ſervant, than to examine minutely into his tranſactions.

I am ſir, with eſteem,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed) WILLIAM HETH.

Oliver Pollock, Eſq

—

New-York, 15th May, 1788.

Sir,

It appears to me, from the knowledge I have of the Illinois account and papers, as laid before the board of commiſſioners for a ſettlement, that your exertions in behalf of general Clark and the troops under his command, was a means of enabling him to hold the country, and ſupport his army.

I am, ſir,
Your moſt humble ſervant,

(Signed) DAVID HENLEY.

Oliver Pollock, Eſq.

—

Letter from Eſtephen Miro, governor of New-Orleans, to his excellency Edmund Randolph, Eſq. governor of the State of Virginia.

Sir,

The bearer of this letter, Oliver Pollock, Eſquire, had the honour of acting as public agent at this place, during a conſiderable part of the late war, on the part of the United ſtates, and alſo for the ſtate of Virginia. Mr. P. in the execution of the orders he from time to time received from theſe ſtates, contracted very conſiderable debts at this place, which he was unable wholly to diſcharge, although he diſpoſed of all his eſtate real and perſonal, in this country, at a great diſadvantage, for the purpoſe of fulfilling his engagements with his creditors in this province. Mr. P. has, ſince his arrival here, very honorably, and to the entire ſatisfaction of his creditors in this province, diſcharged all his remaining debts here, to a conſiderable amount, which he owed on account of the United ſtates and the State of Virginia. The great integrity evinced by this gentleman in the faithful diſcharge of his engagements entered into, for the ſervice of his country, ſtrongly intereſts me in his favour, and induces me to pray you will have the goodneſs to take him under your excellency's protection, and that you will be pleaſed to give him your aid in obtaining a ſpeedy reimburſement as may be, for the monies now due to him from the United ſtates, and from the ſtate of Virginia, which I ſhall eſteem as a perſonal favour conferred upon himſelf. I pray God to take you into his holy keeping.

I have the honour to be
with the greateſt reſpect,
Your excellency's
Moſt obedient humble ſervant.

(Signed) ESTEPHEN MIRO.

His excellency Edmund Randolph,
Eſq. governor of the State of Virginia.

(Copy) A Blair, C. C.

Mr. Nicholas was oppoſed to entering into the meaſure, as he conceived the claim to ſtand on the ground of damages.

Gen. Smith advocated the claim on the ground of equity, and thought the public were bound to pay Mr. Pollock for his detention in the Havanna, where he was arreſted and confined 18 months, for debts due to Spain which he had contracted on behalf of the public during the late war. He was of opinion that Mr. P. ought to be reimburſed the 1740 dollars which had been recovered of him, by Mr. Paterſon who had been arreſted and detained for the like debts at New Orleans. He obſerved that Mr. Pollock was agent for Virginia as well as for the United ſtates, but by the aſſumption the debts of that ſtate had become the debts of the Union.

Col. Hartley added in the ſupport of Mr. Pollock's claim that it was not barred by the limitation: but ought to be paid on account of his public agency, as well as the claims of General Green and Mr. Carmichael.

Mr. Coit oppoſed the claim, under an idea that the debts for which he was detained at the Havanna were due by the ſtate of Virginia, and not by the United ſtates.

Mr. Brooks ſaid it appeared from the documents before them, that Mr. Pollock's detention was on account of the debts due by the United ſtates, and the ſame was the caſe in reſpect to the detention of Mr. Paterſon, of courſe the claimant was rationally and juſtly entitled to the ſum propoſed to be allowed by the bill, namely 4740 dollars.

Gen. Smith ſaid, that Mr. Pollock was diſcharged at the Havanna on giving a bond to Don Galvez the governor, for 140,000 dollars, as the amount of the debt due by the United ſtates to Spaniſh ſubjects for the arms and ammunition purchaſed by him, and for which he became perſonally bound. Mr. Pollock riſked his whole fortune and credit in our ſervice, and will not the houſe pay him—ſubmit it to any three gentlemen in the houſe, and they would decide in his favor, for they would not riſk their reputation by any other deciſion; but divided among 106 members, their perſonal reſponſibility vaniſhed.

Mr. Bayard thought the houſe could not decide as arbitrators, without calling for proof, and he did not believe the houſe was in poſſeſſion of ſufficient evidence to authoriſe them to admit the claim.

Mr. Harper had felt ſome difficulties to this claim, but they were not thoſe mentioned by the other gentleman, he acknowledged the incompetency of the houſe to obtain evidence, equal to courts of juſtice, but the houſe nevertheleſs did act on theſe occaſions; and he conceived that the proof in this caſe was as perfect as in any other which the houſe had decided.—He was ſatisfied that the debts for which Mr. P. was detained were debts of the United ſtates, even if they had been originally contracted for the ſtate of Virginia, the aſſumption of the ſtate debts had this effect, and on fair principles he conceived the claim of damage for his detention, and for that of his hoſtage ought to be allowed.

Mr. Coit endeavoured to ſhew from the documents before congreſs that the debts for which Mr. Pollock and Mr. Patterſon were detained, were for proteſted bills of the ſtate of Virginia.

Mr. Kittera conceived it made no difference whether the debts were debts of the Union, or of Virginia, but from other documents to which he adverted, it appeared that a great portion of the debts, were really debts of the United ſtates, and he conceived the United ſtates bound to pay the damages done to their agents.

Mr. Bayard contended that the letter of arreſt from the governor of Havanna did not prove that he was detained for debts of the United ſtates.

General Smith ſhewed that a letter of arreſt from the governor was efficient, and no veſſel would have dared to have taken him off: ſuch was the police of the Spaniſh government.

Mr. Macon conceived the evidence of the claim and the principles to be both doubtful.

Col. Hartley wiſhed gentlemen to examine the papers more particularly.

The queſtion was taken on concurring with the committee of the whole in their diſagreement to the bill and carried on the diviſion—49 voting in favour of concurring and 33 againſt it—So the bill is loſt.

Adjourned.

Freſh Clover and Timothy Seed,

FOR SALE

By THOMAS BYRNES,

Weſt ſide of Market-ſtreet, between the Upper and Lower Market Houſes:

Likewiſe, A General Aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Brals Ware.

He continues to carry on the

Gold and Silver-Smiths' Buſineſs;

And gives the higheſt price for

Old Gold and Silver.

Wilmington, 2d Mo. 23. 97 tf

WANTED,

A MAN who is acquainted with the *Diſtilling of Grain*, and who can be well recommended for his ſobriety and honeſty.——Such an one will meet with good encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber at his Diſtillery in Newport, Newcaſtle county, Delaware ſtate.

JAMES C. O'REILY.

Feb. 24. 97 tf

FOR SALE,

At the Farm occupied by Nicholas Quin, *between* Newcaſtle *and* Chriſtiana-Ferry,

On SATURDAY

The 10th day of MARCH next,

SEveral valuable Horſes, one Breeding Mare, Colts, Milch Cows, Young Cattle, Sheep, one pair of Oxen, Cart, Waggon, Plows, and a few Tons of Clover Hay, &c.—*And, On the 19th of MARCH, will be SOLD, in the Town Newcaſtle,*

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

Houſhold & Kitchen Furniture.

The ſale on each of the aforeſaid days, to begin at 12 o'clock ——Attendance and the conditions of ſale will be made known on ſaid days, by

JOHN STOCKTON, Adm'r.

to the eſtate of *Gunning Bedford*, Eſq; dec'd.

Wilmington, Feb. 26. 97 tf

That noted running, full-bred HORSE,

ROMULUS,

WILL cover the enſuing ſeaſon until the firſt day of July next, at the low price of SIX DOLLARS the Spring's Chance; but if the money is paid by the firſt day of September next, Five Dollars ſhall diſcharge the debt—Ten Dollars the ſure colt—Two Dollars the ſingle leap.

ROMULUS is a beautiful brown, fifteen hands and a half high, clear of any ſtrains or galls, and in high condition. As to his running powers, it is well known he has been tried againſt the beſt running horſes, and has never yet been beat any diſtance. He is ſuppoſed to be the beſt running horſe on the continent.

Milford, Feb. 3. 91

N. B. Romulus's ſtables will be publiſhed ſhortly.

Supplement to the Militia Law
OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

An Additional Supplement to the Act, entitled, "An Act for eſtabliſhing the Militia in this State."

Section 1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the State of Delaware, in General Aſſembly met*, That the ſeveral commiſſaries of military ſtores in their reſpective brigades, ſhall appoint, by warrant under hand and ſeal, ſome ſuitable and reſponſible perſon in each regiment to be the treaſurer and collector of the fines thereof, who ſhall execute ſuch bonds, with ſuch ſureties, as the ſaid commiſſaries ſhall reſpectively require. And if any perſon ſo appointed treaſurer and collector after having accepted thereof, ſhall refuſe or neglect to take upon himſelf the execution of the ſaid office, execute the requiſite bonds or produce the proper ſurety or ſureties, to join him in the ſaid bonds, he ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of forty dollars, which ſhall be ſued for or paid, within two months after any and every ſuch refuſal, neglect or reſigna-tion, by the ſaid commiſſary, before ſome one Juſtice of Peace, who is hereby required to give judgment for the ſame with coſt; and no ſtay of execution ſhall be allowed thereafter. And the ſaid treaſurers ſo appointed in the ſeveral brigades, ſhall appear before and ſettle with their reſpective commiſſaries on or before the firſt Tueſday in January and July, in every year; and in caſe of neglect or refuſal to do the ſame, the perſon refuſing or neglecting, ſhall forfeit and pay forty dollars, for every ſuch neglect or refuſal, which ſhall be ſued for by the commiſſary, who appointed him, before ſome one Juſtice of the Peace; who is hereby required to give judgment for the ſame with coſts, and no ſtay of execution ſhall be allowed thereafter. And the ſaid treaſurer ſo refuſing or neglecting, to appear as aforeſaid, or appearing and refuſing to account or pay over the balance in his hands, ſhall be ſued before ſome one Juſtice of the Peace by the ſaid commiſſary; and the ſaid juſtice ſhall render judgment in favor of the ſaid commiſſary (with no ſtay of execution) for the whole amount of fines, expreſſed in the returns from the different companies of the regiment to which ſuch treaſurer belongs, and of ſuch other fines as the ſaid commiſſary ſhall make it appear he had tranſmitted proper accounts and ſtatements of, for collection to the ſaid treaſurer, deducting only from the aggregate amount the payments which the ſaid treaſurer ſhall appear to have made to the ſaid commiſſary, the amount of the different liſts of delinquencies allowed in the manner herein after preſcribed, and the amount of ſuch treaſurers commiſſions ſtipulated by ſaid commiſſary to be allowed to ſuch treaſurer for his trouble. The ſaid commiſſaries ſhall be admitted to retain twenty per centum on the amount of fines actually collected: but no further deduction ſhall be made on account of the trouble of the treaſurer, it being intended that the commiſſaries ſhall reſpectively make their own bargain with the regimental treaſurers, who are to look to the ſaid commiſſaries for their compenſation.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That no allowance or deduction ſhall be made by the commiſſaries to the treaſurers, or by the auditor to any of the ſaid commiſſaries on the amount of the fines returned by the commanding officer of the different companies, unleſs the liſt of errors and delinquencies is atteſted by a majority of the commiſſioned officers of the company where the ſaid delinquencies are alledged to have taken place, and counterſigned by one of the field officers of the regiment to which ſuch treaſurer belongs. The form of the certificate to be ſigned by the commiſſioned officers of the company ſhall be as follows: "*The underſigned have examined attentively the foregoing liſt of delinquencies amounting to* [here inſert the ſum in words and not in figures] *do declare on our honor, as men and officers, that we believe* [here inſert the name of the treaſurer] *to have been diligent and careful in his endeavours to obtain payment of the fines due from the perſons, whoſe names are ſet down in the above liſt: We think he ought to be allowed the amount thereof, for we are confident it has not been in his power to collect any part of them: This we do declare moſt ſolemnly.*" The certificate which is to be atteſted by one of the field officers as aforeſaid, ſhall be in the following form: "*I have carefully examined the foregoing liſt, and do declare on my honor, as an officer, that I know of no man, whoſe name is mentioned in it, who I think ought not to be returned as a delinquent.*" And no liſt of delinquency, or any part thereof, without certificates in the above form, ſigned by the ſaid officers, accompanying the ſame, ſhall be paſſed by the commiſſary to the credit of any treaſurer, or by the auditor to the credit of any commiſſary.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That in caſe of refuſal or neglect of any perſon or perſons returned as fined by the commanding officers of the reſpective companies as aforeſaid, or whoſe name is tranſmitted by the ſaid commiſſaries, or any of them, as before mentioned, to pay their reſpective fines after demand made therefor by the ſaid treaſurers, or any of them, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid treaſurers in their reſpective diſtricts, to proceed to levy and recover the fines, of ſuch perſon ſo refuſing or neglecting to pay after demand made therefor, in the ſame ſummary mode, and as fully and amply to all intents and purpoſes, as collectors of county rates and levies may, or can, by the laws of this ſtate, collect ſuch rates and levies. And in every caſe where it may be neceſſary to levy, and recover the ſaid fines, or any other fines, the treaſurer levying and recovering the ſame, ſhall be allowed conſtable fees.

Sect. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the ſaid commiſſaries ſhall reſpectively execute bonds, with warrants of attorney to confeſs judgments, with one or more ſureties to be approved of by the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, reſiding in each county, in the penalty of three thouſand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties; which ſaid bonds ſhall be and are hereby declared to be, in truſt to and for the uſe and benefit of the ſtate for the recovery of any ſum or ſums of money, which may from time to time come into his hands, and to compel the ſaid commiſſaries faithfully to do the duties of his ſaid office; and are hereby declared ſtill to remain cautionary for the recovery of all and every other ſum and ſums of money, and for the recovery of damages for neglect of duty from time to time by due courſe of law; and which ſaid bonds ſhall be depoſited with the ſeveral Clerks of the Peace. And the ſaid commiſſaries ſhall open ſeparate and diſtinct accounts in books, to be by them reſpectively provided, for the ſeveral treaſurers of their brigades; and in thoſe accounts they ſhall charge the ſaid treaſurers with the amount of the returns of fines made to the ſaid commiſſaries from the reſpective regiments of the ſaid treaſurers, noting in the margin of theſe books againſt the ſaid charges, the dates when the ſaid returns were received by them: and with the amount of payments made, and of delinquencies atteſted in the manner herein before preſcribed, produced, by the ſaid treaſurers reſpectively, he ſhall credit them in the ſaid accounts, and as well as with the ſums they have agreed to pay the ſaid treaſurers for their trouble. And the ſaid commiſſaries ſhall appear before, and then ſettle and account with, the auditor, on or before the firſt Tueſday in November in every year; when they ſhall produce the ſaid books, as well as the original returns of fines from the different commanding officers herein directed to be

to the Militia Law
ATE OF DELAWARE.

ment to the Act, entitled, "An
ng the Militia in this State."
ENACTED by the Senate and
e of Representatives of the State
ral Assembly met, That the seve-
military stores in their respec-
appoint, by warrant under
suitable and responsible per-
to be the treasurer and collec-
reof, who shall execute such
reties, as the said commissa-
ly require. And if any person
rer and collector after having
all refuse or neglect to take
ecution of the said office, ex-
bonds or produce the proper
o join him in the said bonds,
pay the sum of forty dollars,
for or paid, within two month
such refusal, neglect or religna-
nmillary, before some one Jus-
s hereby required to give judg-
with cost; and no stay of exe-
wed thereafter. And the said
nted in the several brigades,
and settle with their respective
before the first Tuesday in Ja-
every year; and in case of re-
o the same, the person refusing
forfeit and pay forty dollars,
t or refusal, which shall be fined
ry, who appointed him, before
he Peace; who is hereby requir-
for the same with costs, and no
all be allowed thereafter. And
refusing or neglecting to ap-
appearing and refusing to ac-
he balance in his hands, shall
e one Justice of the Peace by
y; and the said justice shall
favor of the said commissary
ecution) for the whole amount
in the returns from the diffe-
the regiment to which such
and of such other fines as the
l make it appear he had transi-
nts and statements of, for col-
treasurer, deducting only from
at the payments which the said
ar to have made to the said
nount of the different lists of
ed in the manner hereinafter
amount of such treasurers com-
by said commissary to be al-
urer for his trouble. The said
e admitted to retain twenty
amount of fines actually col-
her deduction shall be made on
ble of the treasurer, it being
ommissaries shall respectively
gain with the regimental trea-
look to the said commissaries
on.
t further enacted by the authority
lowance or deduction shall be
saries to the treasurers, or by
f the said commissaries on the
returned by the commanding
nt companies, unless the list
uencies is attested by a majo-
oned officers of the company
quencies are alledged to have
unter signed by one of the field
nent to which such treasurer
of the certificate to be signed
officers of the company shall
The undersigned have examined a-
list of delinquencies amounting t
in words and not in figures]
as men and officers, that no be-
name of the treasurer] to have
ul in his endeavours to obtain pay
om the persons, whose names are
ist: We think he ought to be al-
of, for we are confident it has not
collect any part of them: This we
y." The certificate which is
e of the field officers as afore-
he following form: "I have
foregoing list, and do declare to my
hat I know of no man, whose name
I think ought not to be returned as
no list of delinquency, or any
ut certificates in the above
he said officers, accompany-
be passed by the commissary to
easurer, or by the auditor to
mmissary.
t further enacted by the authority
te of refusal or neglect of any
returned as fined by the com-
the respective companies as a-
name is transmitted by the said
y of them, as before menti-
respective fines after demand
the said treasurers, or any of
ay be lawful for the said trea-
pective districts, to proceed to
e fines, of such person so re-
to pay after demand made
e summary mode, and as fully
rents and purposes, as collec-
s and levies may, or can, by
e, collect such rates and le-
y case where it may be neces-
cover the said fines, or any o-
asurer levying and recovering
allowed constable fees.
it enacted, That the said com-
ectively execute bonds, with
y to confess judgments, with
es to be approved of by the
of Common Pleas, reliding in
penalty of three thousand dol-
or the faithful performance of
ch said bonds shall be and are
be, in trust to and for the use
ate for the recovery of any sum
which may from time to time
, and to compel the said com-
to do the duties of his said of-
y declared still to remain cau-
covery of all and every other
money, and for the recovery of
of duty from time to time by
and which said bonds shall be
several Clerks of the Peace,
issaries shall open separate and
books, to be by them respec-
the several treasurers of their
ose accounts they shall charge
with the amount of the returns
e said commissaries from the
of the said treasurers, noting
se books against the said char-
the said returns were received,
the amount of payments made,
s attested in the manner herein
roduced, by the said treasurers
all credit them in the said ac-
as with the sums they have
id treasurers for their trouble
issaries shall appear before, and
ount with, the auditor, on or
esday in November in every
all produce the said books, as
returns of fines from the dif-
officers herein directed to be

made by them, indorsed with the date when the said returns were received by them. And the said auditor shall charge each commissary with the whole amount of the fines returned to such commissary, by the commanding officers of his district, and with the fines of every returning officer who has neglected to make his returns, within the periods herein directed for them to be made, and likewise with the fines of every treasurer, incurred by reason of his not making the settlements and payments in the manner and within the time herein before directed, and with the amount of all other monies, received by him, as commissary. And the said auditor shall credit each commissary with the amount of delinquencies, attested according to the directions of this law, with the amount of those fines incurred as aforesaid, by the treasurers and returning officers, which it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the said auditor to have been sued for and could not be recovered; and with the amount of all orders drawn by the brigadier upon him; provided it shall appear that he had not paid any such order, until the preceding order of the said brigadier, had been accounted for in the manner herein directed, and with the amount of the commissions by this act allowed to the said commissary. And the said commissaries shall, severally, make oath of the truth and fairness of their respective accounts and statements, to the said auditor; and that they will true answers give to all such enquiries as the said auditor may think proper to make relating to the said accounts. And if any commissary shall neglect to appear before and account with the said auditor, in manner aforesaid, or shall omit to pay, for one month after every such settlement, the balance which may appear on the said settlement to be due from him, into the state-treasury, he shall be liable to pay under his bond, one hundred dollars, for every such neglect or omission, which shall be charged by the said auditor to every such commissary neglecting to appear, account and pay as aforesaid; and the said auditor shall immediately cause the necessary legal process to be instituted and pursued on the bond of every such defaulting commissary.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said commissaries shall pay out of the monies in hand any order signed by the brigadiers of their respective brigades, which orders, with the receipts thereon, shall be good vouchers on the settlement of the accounts of the said commissaries with the auditor; but the said brigadier shall specify in the said orders the precise purposes for which the said money is wanted; and no second order shall be paid by any commissary, until there is rendered to the said commissary a particular and exact statement of the expenditure of the money drawn out on the preceding order, accompanied with the necessary vouchers. And with the amount of these orders the several commissaries shall charge (in an account to be opened) their respective brigadiers, and when the return of payment, accompanied by the necessary vouchers, is made to the said commissaries, the amount thereof shall be credited to the said brigadiers, respectively, and upon the settlement of the said commissaries with the auditor, they shall exhibit all those accounts and vouchers.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanding officer of every company of Infantry, Light-Infantry and Grenadiers, shall transmit a fair and exact account of all fines and forfeitures, incurred in their respective companies, on or before the first Tuesday in January and July in every year, to the treasurer of their respective regiments, and a fair duplicate thereof within the said periods, they shall likewise transmit to the commissary of the brigade to which they belong. And the commanding officer of every company of Light-Horse and Artillery shall make like returns and within the said periods, one to the commissary of military stores, and another to the treasurer of the regiment, within the district of which the commanding officer of any such company may reside; and the said treasurer shall have the same powers in the collection of the said fines, as he has, or may have, to collect the fines of the regiment to which he belongs. And if any such commanding officer, shall neglect or refuse to make the said returns, or any of them, within the said periods, he shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars for every such neglect or refusal, to be sued for in the name of the commissary, before any Justice of the Peace, within, and not after two months, after the said neglect and refusal shall take place; and the said justice shall render judgment therefor with costs, but no stay of execution on said judgment shall be allowed. And an account of the fines incurred, by the absence of any general or field officer, shall be returned, after every regimental or battalion muster (if not taken off by court-martial, conformable to the directions of the act to which this is an additional supplement) by the officer of the day, within two months after such fines are incurred, to the treasurer of the regiment, and a fair duplicate thereof, to the commissary, under the same penalty for neglect, and to be sued for in like manner; and in case of any neglect on the part of the said commissary, to be paid for by himself, as is herein provided, touching the return of company fines. And if any field or other commissioned officer, shall refuse or neglect to make the returns, which the brigadier or brigade-inspector, may order him to make from time to time, he shall be fined, not exceeding forty dollars, or cashiered, in the discretion of a court-martial, to consist of nine commissioned officers, to be assembled by the brigadier-general.

Sect. 7. *And be it enacted*, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, shall refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place appointed to exercise, either in company or battalion, those who are obliged to find arms and accoutrements, with arms and accoutrements in good order, such officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, so neglecting or refusing, not coming within the description of those mentioned in the twentieth section of the supplement to the act to which this is an additional supplement, not being prevented by sickness of himself, wife, or child, of such a nature as to require his personal attention, or death of any of his family, (which said oath shall be administered and judged of within one month after every such neglect or refusal by the commanding officer of the company or battalion as the case may be: Provided the person neglecting or refusing as aforesaid be not such commanding officer, for in that case the next officer shall administer and judge of said oath, any thing in the act to which this is an additional supplement, or in the supplement to the said act, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding) he shall forfeit and pay for every such neglect or refusal, if a major, six dollars; if a captain, three dollars; if a subaltern, two dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private, seventy-five cents. And if any officer, non-commissioned officer or private (not being prevented as aforesaid, to be proved as aforesaid, before the commanding officer of such regiment: Provided that the person fined be not the commanding officer of said regiment, for in that case, the officer commanding the regiment on the day of exercise, shall administer and judge of the said oath) shall neglect or refuse to attend at the time and place appointed to exercise in regiments those, who are obliged to find arms and accoutrements, with arms and accoutrements in good order, he shall forfeit and pay for every such neglect or refusal, if a lieutenant-colonel-commandant, ten dollars; if a major, eight dollars; if a captain, six dollars; if a subaltern or staff, four dollars; if a non-commissioned officer or private, one dollar.

Sect. 8. *And be it enacted*, That if the adjutant-general shall neglect or refuse to transmit in due time to the different brigadiers, the orders of the commander in chief, or in any other way, betray his trust, or conduct himself in an unofficer-like & improper manner, he shall, in the discretion of a general court-martial, to consist of the major-general, one brigadier-general, and six field officers, to be directed to be assembled by the commander in chief, of which court the major-general, or in case of his absence, the brigadier-general, shall be president, be cashiered, or fined, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars: And if the major-general, shall neglect his duty, betray his trust, or conduct himself in an unofficer-like and improper manner, a general court-martial, consisting of two brigadiers, one of which brigadiers shall be elected president by the field-officers, or a majority of them, and six field-officers, which shall be assembled by the commander in chief, shall inflict a fine, not exceeding four hundred dollars, or cashier him. And if any brigadier shall neglect his duty, or conduct himself in an unofficer-like and improper manner, he shall be fined, not exceeding two hundred dollars, or cashiered, in the discretion of a court-martial, to consist of a brigadier-general, who shall be president thereof, and six field-officers, to be assembled by order of the major-general; and if any field-officer shall neglect his duty, or conduct himself in an unofficer like and improper manner, he shall be fined, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or cashiered, in the discretion of a court-martial, to consist of the brigadier-general of the brigade to which such field-officer may belong, who shall be president thereof, and six field-officers, to be assembled by the said brigadier; and if any other commissioned officer shall neglect his duty, or conduct himself in an unofficer-like and improper manner, he shall be fined, not exceeding seventy dollars, or cashiered, in the discretion of a court-martial, to consist of the lieutenant-colonel commandant or commanding officer of the regiment to which such officer may belong, who shall be president thereof, three captains and six subalterns of said regiment, to be assembled by the said colonel: Provided that not more than one subaltern, from one company, be allowed to set in the said court-martial, nor any subaltern of the company, to which such offending officer belongs. And it shall and may be lawful for the commander in chief to suspend the major-general, adjutant-general, any brigadier or other officer, in any such case, until the sentence of the proper court-martial is passed; and for the brigadier-general of the respective brigades, to suspend any field or other officer, belonging to their brigades, for misconduct, until the sentence of the proper court-martial shall be passed. And if any officer shall misbehave himself on any day of exercise, if it be regimental or battalion day, he may be put under arrest during the time of exercise, by order of the commander in chief, major-general, or lieutenant-colonel, or commanding officer of the day; and if it be on a company-day, he may be put under arrest by the commanding officer of the company. And if any non-commissioned officer or private misbehave himself on any day of exercise, whether regimental, battalion, or company-day, he may be put and kept during the time of exercise, under arrest, by the commanding officer of the day, and afterwards fined in the discretion of a court-martial, to consist of one commissioned officer of the said company, and two privates, to be assembled by order of the commanding officer of the day, in any sum not exceeding ten dollars, and the return of the fines so inflicted, in order for the collection thereof, shall be made as follows: If the fine be inflicted on a major-general or adjutant-general, the president of the court-martial shall issue a warrant under his hand and seal, to the commissary most conveniently situated for recovering the same, directing the said commissary to proceed forthwith to levy and collect the same; if on a brigadier-general or field-officer, or other commissioned officer, the president of the court-martial shall issue his warrant under hand and seal, to the commissary of the brigade to which the said brigadier-general, field-officer, or other commissioned officer, is, or was, attached, directing him forthwith to levy and collect the same; and if on a non-commissioned officer or private, the amount thereof shall be returned by the president of the said court-martial, for collection, in the manner that the other fines of the company to which such non-commissioned officer or private belongs, are directed to be returned; and the said commissary is hereby authorized and required to proceed forthwith to demand payment from every such officer, excepting those last mentioned, and in case of refusal or neglect to pay, to proceed to levy and recover the same in the same summary mode, and as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes, as collectors of county rates and levies may or can, by the laws of this state, collect such rates and levies. And if any field-officer shall neglect or refuse to attend to serve in such court-martial, after being summoned thereto, by a notice transmitted to him by the president of such court-martial, or after attending, shall neglect his duty, he shall be fined by the president, if no sufficient excuse therefor is given by such officer, to be adjudged of by the said president, if a field-officer, not exceeding 20 dollars, in the discretion of the said president; and if any other commissioned officer, not exceeding ten dollars, in the discretion of the president; and it shall be the duty of the major-general, brigadier-generals and lieutenant-colonels, to have their respective court-martials assembled by order of the commander in chief, the major-general, or brigadier-general, as the case may require. And of the meeting of every such court-martial, at least ten days notice shall be transmitted by the president thereof, to every officer, who is at such court-martial to be put on his trial, and in any court-martial, not less than two-thirds of the members must agree in every sentence for inflicting any punishment, otherwise the person charged shall be acquitted. The president of each and every court-martial is authorized and required to administer an oath or affirmation to all witnesses, in order to the trial of offenders, to declare on said oath or affirmation, that the evidence they shall give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and the members of all such courts, shall take an oath or affirmation, which the president is authorized and required to administer to them, that they will give judgment with impartiality. And all members of any militia, called as witnesses, in any case before a court-martial, who shall refuse to attend and give evidence, shall be censured, or fined, not exceeding twenty dollars, at the discretion of the court. If any officer or private man, shall think himself injured by his lieutenant-colonel, or the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall upon due application made to him be refused redress, he may complain to the brigadier-general, who shall direct the inspector of the brigade to summon a court-martial, to consist of at least six commissioned officers, the majority of which court shall prescribe the redress, that shall be given, by such offending officer, to such complainant. And if any inferior officer or private man shall think himself injured by his captain, or other superior in the regiment, troop or company, to which he belongs, he may complain to the commanding officer of the regiment, who shall summon a court-martial, to consist of at least six commissioned officers, the majority of which court shall prescribe the redress which shall be given to such complainant, by the offending officer. The militia, on the days of exercise, may be detained under arms, on duty in the field, any time not exceeding six hours, provided they are not kept above three hours under arms at any one time, without allowing them a proper time to refresh themselves. No company or regiment shall meet at a tavern on any of the days of exercise, nor shall march to any tavern before they are discharged; and any person who shall bring any kind of spirituous liquors, shall forfeit such liquors so brought, for the use of the poor of the county where the same may take place, which liquors the commanding officer is hereby authorized, impowered and required to have seized, and the same to sell for the best advantage, and pay over the amount thereof to the treasurer of the county, for the use of the poor, within six months after the same is sued; and if any officer shall neglect to seize and pay over as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars, to be sued for by any person, before any Justice of the Peace, who is hereby directed to give judgment in favour of any person prosecuting for the same, before such justice. And if any commissioned or non-commissioned officer shall refuse to execute the orders of the said officers in the seizure aforesaid, every such officer, non-commissioned officer or private, so refusing, shall and may be put and kept under arrest, by order of the said commanding officer, during the time of exercise.

The militia of this state, whilst in the actual service of the United States, or on a tour of duty within this state, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations, as the army of the United States.

Sect. 9. *And be it enacted*, That every regiment, battalion, company and troop, shall be exercised, by the officers thereof, unless this rule be dispensed with by the commander in chief or major-general, on any particular occasion; and no other person shall presume to exercise any such regiment, battalion, company or troop, under the penalty of 30 dollars, to be paid by the commanding officer of the day, and to be charged to the said commanding officer by the commissary, who shall sue for the same, as for other fines; it being intended hereby, that the officers, in all their different situations, may learn to do their duty: *Provided always*, That it shall be lawful for the brigadiers, in their respective brigades, to direct their brigade-majors to give out in general orders, what particular days in the year, not exceeding one, in two months, and at what places in each regiment the officers thereof shall be trained and exercised by the brigade-inspector or some officer, appointed by the brigadier for that purpose, who may keep them under arms, not exceeding six hours in one day: and in case of neglect or refusal of any officer to attend and do duty, on those days, they shall forfeit and pay the same fines, respectively, as if the said neglect or refusal had taken place on any regimental day. And the brigade-major, or other officer, appointed as aforesaid by the brigadier, shall make returns of the persons fined, if the brigadier-general, on application made to him, by such officer, so absent and fined as aforesaid, shall not consider the excuse, which may be given, as a reasonable one, to the commissary and the treasurer of the regiment, at least once in six months, under like penalties, for neglect or refusal to do the same, as is provided for the neglect or refusal to return in due time, by the commanding officers of the different companies, and to be sued for, or paid, as in other cases, by the said commissary or treasurer.

Sect. 10. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the passing of this act, the militia of this state shall be exercised in companies and troops once in the months of March, April, October and November, in every year, at such time and place within the district, as the captain or commanding officer of each company shall appoint and direct; and in battalions in the month of May in every year, at such time and place within the bounds of each battalion, as the major or commanding officer thereof shall order and direct; and in regiments as follows: at such place within each regimental district, as the commanding officer thereof shall order; the first regiment on the first Monday of June, in every year; the second regiment on the Tuesday following, and the third regiment on the Wednesday, and so on, according to their numerical rank, on every day in the week, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, until the whole number of regiments, shall have mustered and exercised, in the aforesaid manner.

Sect. 11. *And be it enacted*, That if any major or captain shall neglect or refuse to make such appointment as aforesaid, of the time and place of such battalion and company meetings, as is herein before directed and prescribed, and give sufficient notice thereof by advertisements within his district, at least five days before the time of such battalion or company meetings, he shall be fined, if a major, twenty dollars; and if a captain or commanding officer of a company, ten dollars; to be recovered in like manner as other fines and forfeitures are directed to be by this act; provided that the said officers shall not have a reasonable excuse for such neglect, to be made to the officer next above him in command, whose certificate (of his acceptance of such excuse as the said defaulting officer shall make to him) shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

Sect. 12. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commander in chief, to review at least the regiments of one brigade, every year, so that he shall before the expiration of three years, at least, have reviewed the regiments of each brigade once; and in case of the refusal or neglect of any of his aids-de-camp to attend and execute his orders, at every such review, such aid so neglecting or refusing to attend, shall be fined twenty dollars, to be recovered by the treasurer of the regiment, within the district, of which the said aid may reside, provided the said aid shall not have an excuse for his absence, which shall be deemed by the commander in chief to be a reasonable one; and a return of every such absence the commander in chief shall direct one of his aids-de-camp or some other officer, to make to the the commissary of brigade within the district of which the said aid resides, so neglecting or refusing to attend.

Sect. 13. *And be it enacted*, That the militia of this state shall be entirely new classed at the meeting of the respective companies in April next, in the manner as is prescribed by the seventh section of the act to which this is an additional supplement; and once in every succeeding year, at the said times the militia shall be new classed in the manner directed by the said section; and every commanding officer of a company or troop, who shall neglect to cause the same to be done, within the said time, or after the same is done, shall neglect to make a fair return thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment to which he belongs, or in case of a troop of horse or company of artillery, to the brigadier general, not having a sufficient excuse, to be adjudged of by the said brigadier or colonel, as the case may be, he shall forfeit and pay thirty dollars: And every colonel to whom the said return shall be made, shall cause the same to be copied into a book, to be by him provided, noting in the margin of the said book, and indorsing on the return, when he received the said return. And it shall be the duty of the said colonel, to put the said return into the hands of the brigade inspector, within two months after he has received the same, or in case of neglect to do the same, not having a reasonable excuse therefor in the opinion of the brigadier, he shall pay fifty dollars; and an account of all such omissions and neglects shall be transmitted once every year, by the brigade inspector, to the commissary, who shall copy the same, in a book to be by him provided, who shall sue for and recover the same, as in other cases, within six months after he has received the said accounts, or pay the said fines himself; all which said accounts marked in numerical order, the said commissary shall produce on the settlement of his accounts with the auditor, under the penalty of eighty dollars, to be charged by the auditor to the said commissary.

Sect. 14. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the Act, entitled, "An Act for establishing the Militia in this State," and of the supplement to that act, as is hereby altered, supplied or amended, or otherwise provided for, is hereby declared to be repealed, made null and void; but this shall not be construed to revive any part of the said act, repealed by the said supplement.

I DO CERTIFY The foregoing to be a true copy of a Bill, entitled, "An additional Supplement to the Act, entitled, "An Act for establishing the Militia in this State," which I now publish for the information of the citizens of the State of Delaware, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the said State, of the 27th day of January last.

JOHN FISHER,
Dover, Feb. 17, 1798. Clerk of the Senate.

WILMINGTON, *Feb. 26.*

APPOINTMENT—By Authority.

ROBERT ROWAN, of Fayetteville, in N. Carolina, to be commissioner of loans for that state in the place of William Skinner, deceased.

A letter from Malaga, dated Jan. 13, '98, says, "You will undoubtedly, long before this will come to hand, have heard, that *our commissioners at Paris are not received by the Directory.* It seems they have not been able to obtain any sort of answer whatever, and were taken little or no notice of. What will be the consequence God knows; but I am much afraid the French are determined on continuing their depredations on our defenceless commerce, if not on making some attempt on our independence. There is now only the British fleet that stands between us and invasion; and thank God that is more than a match for all the fleets at command of our quondam friends."

From a late New-York paper.

A respectable French gentleman informs us that advices are received at Philadelphia by a young gentleman from his father, a resident at Guadaloupe, acquainting him with a second insurrection having broke out there, and that a severe contest had ensued between the whites and negroes, in which 900 of the latter and 200 of the former were killed. No particulars were mentioned. This article was received by letter from Philadelphia, and our informant thinks it merits full confidence.

MARRIED.] On Wednesday the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. M'Kee, Mr. ANDREW GREY, of Murderkill, Kent county, Delaware state, to Miss NANCY M'CLYMENT, daughter of James M'Clyment, Esq; of Cambden.

DIED.] At Philadelphia, PETER YARNALL, an eminent preacher among the people called Quakers.

FOR THE DELAWARE AND EASTERN-SHORE ADVERTISER.

Messrs. ADAMS,

AS I am not one of those who are persuaded that every well-wisher and apologist for French Politics, is, of course, an enemy to the interests of America, I wish, through your useful paper, to suggest a few considerations that may induce such Citizens to review their sentiments upon this subject, and enable them to determine whether their opinions be the result of prejudice or of rational conviction. I am willing to make considerable allowances for the effect which splendid victories, and high protestations of Philanthropy, are calculated to produce upon the human mind. The first throws a veil over the most brutal enormities, and the second are but too successful in imposing upon hearts conscious of the Love of Liberty and of mankind. But, when facts are daily occurring, by which alone the sincerity of protestations, and the advantages of success, can be ascertained, does not common sense suggest, and candour require, that we should look at these Facts, examine their tendency, and calculate their consequences? We now *must* see, if we will open our eyes, that nothing short of Universal Empire, or Universal Preponderancy in the civilized world, is likely to satisfy the ambition of France. Her plans are avowed, her vast projects of dominion are pompously displayed in the face of the Universe, and the lofty dreams of Louis XIV. she is determined to realize on both sides the Atlantic. Let the Partizans of this nation reflect whether it be their wish to be swallowed up in the mighty whirlpool. Whether they wish to see America, the peaceful seat of Security and Liberty, the gentle Nurse of human happiness, the Asylum of the wretched, the Parent of equal law, the Pattern of political integrity and wisdom, the birth-place of our Ancestors, and the Inheritance of our posterity brought under the controul of a domineering Power, pillaged like Holland, devastated like Germany, convulsed like Genoa, destroyed like Venice, and bartered away to some foreign Despot? What American, who deserves the name, can view these horrors with indifference? But when these enormities are brought home to ourselves by wanton and barbarous depredations on our unoffending Merchants, when our vessels sailing even under the sanction of a treaty are plundered by the orders of this haughty Government, and our Seamen condemned to undergo the most painful and humiliating punishments while peacefully prosecuting their lawful business; with what indignation should every bosom glow, that has been ever warmed by the fires of patriotism? How any Citizen of America can feel with calmness, much more apologize for such insults, is to me a mystery that no analysis of human nature can unravel. If the friends of France, who are among us, be *really* convinced, that her Power is irresistable, and that all the Nations of the Earth must fall prostrate before her, then indeed may they argue consistently "that the sooner we join in her triumph, "the better we shall fare; better to join with "the Plunderers than to risque our all by resist-"ance: How have those States been treated, "which presumed to oppose this mighty People "raised up by Providence to reform the World." Language like this, is daily heard among us, and men of virtue, sense and religion, forgetful of the oppression and degradation of their own country, wish to forget the *present* enormities of another, in the visionary hope of its becoming at a future day the deliverer and instructor of Mankind. How far France may become a scourge in the hand of Heaven to punish the wickedness of Men, belongs not to short-sighted Mortals to determine. Like Attila, who stiled himself the *Scourge of God*, and his desolating Hunns, she has indeed executed most awful vengeance upon herself and neighbours.—Perhaps America may likewise be doomed to groan under her plagues. But that this Nation should be a chosen instrument in the hands of Providence to encrease the stock of human happiness and knowledge, is a supposition not bottomed upon any probable foundation. Light indeed may sometimes rise out of darkness, order from confusion. But what political or religious improvement can be expected from a Nation, which for the last ten years has been rioting in blood and rapine at home, carrying confusion and anarchy among its neighbours; which has set at nought the sacred obligations of solemn treaties, torn up the very foundations of Christianity, and discarded the belief of God and his Providence. Let the friends of this People in America think seriously of these things, and then pronounce on the reasonableness of their attachment. I trust, upon cool reflection, prejudices of this kind, will retreat before the rays of enlightened patriotism, and that the time is not far distant, when the Citizens of this Country will bury all predilection to foreign nations in a love for their own, and maintain that Independence of sentiment, without which Political Independence will be of short duration.

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known and long eſtabliſhed INN (in Dover, the capital of the ſtate of Delaware) uſually called THE GOLDEN FLEECE TAVERN, ſituate on the north ſide of the Public Square of the ſaid town, near to the State Houſe, and bounded by the Main ſtreet thereof, commonly called King ſtreet. The pleaſant and public ſituation of this houſe, as well as the great number of rooms of which it is compoſed, (being nine on the upper and five on the lower floor, two of which are very well calculated to accommodate large companies) render it extremely convenient for the purpoſes for which it was originally deſigned.

With this houſe there is a large and convenient BRICK STABLE, with ſheds, &c. ſuitable for the accommodation of a great number of horſes and carriages.

The LOTS on which the aforeſaid buildings are erected, meaſures one hundred and ten feet front on the Public Square, and three hundred and twelve feet on the Main ſtreet (or King ſtreet), and from the circumſtance of its being in the moſt commercial and improving part of the ſaid town, affords a number of eligible ſituations for ſtores or houſes for mechanical and other purpoſes.

Alſo two other LOTS of GROUND in the town aforeſaid, one of which contains 4 acres and 3-4ths, the other 2 acres and ten perches; both ſituate on public ſtreets, and at preſent in high cultivation.

Alſo one other LOT of GROUND in Campden, (within 3 miles of Dover) from whence is exported to Philadelphia vaſt quantities of grain of every denomination.—This is a corner lot, ſituate in the centre of the aforeſaid village, on the road leading from thence to Dover, and on a croſs road leading from Queen Ann's county in the ſtate of Maryland, to Hunn's (commonly called The Foreſt) landing. On this lot is erected a two ſtory Frame Building, with a good cellar under it; alſo a tan-yard, with a currying-ſhop, mill-houſe, beem-houſe and a good ſtable; the ſituation of this tannery is extremely advantageous, as it is on the roads leading from different parts of this ſtate and the ſtate of Maryland, to Hunn's landing, which is about 1 1-2 miles from the aforeſaid village, and in a country where Spaniſh oak bark, of the firſt quality, may be had, delivered at the yard, at the rate of 4 or 5 dollars per cord. The lot alſo affords an excellent ſituation for a ſtore, as it is in one of the moſt trading and commercial villages in this ſtate, and perhaps the only ſpot of ground on which a large and commodious ſtore-houſe can ſuitably be erected in the aforeſaid village.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the aforeſaid property, whether ſeparately or collectively, may know the terms, by applying to FRENCH BATTELL, on Kent-Iſland, Queen Ann's county, Maryland; or in Dover to

JAMES BATTELL.

Feb. 9. 93 tf

N. B. If the aforeſaid property is not ſold before the 25th March next, it will be to Let.

FOR SALE,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of RICHARD RICHARDSON, deceaſed,

A TRACT of LAND,

LYING in Chriſtiana hundred, Newcaſtle county, within two miles of Wilmington, and about the ſame from Newport, in a healthy ſituation. It is bounded by lands of Robert Armſtrong and others, containing by computation 139 acres, about 40 of which are well timbered, with ſome meadow, and good advantages to make more: the other part moſtly arable, of a good ſoil, capable of good improvements. On the premiſes is erected a two ſtory frame building, in tolerable order, with good water near the door. It is preſumed no perſon will become a purchaſer without viewing the whole; therefore to ſay any further is deemed unneceſſary. The terms, which will be made eaſy, may be known by applying to the ſubſcribers, near the premiſes.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, } Ex'rs.
ASHTON RICHARDSON, }

12 Mo. 16, 1797. 77 3m

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE out from the gaol of the county of Suſſex, Delaware ſtate, on the night of the 14th inſt. a certain JOHN LEGATE, confined for horſe ſtealing. Said Legate is well known in the county aforeſaid, and in the country around. He is about fifty years of age, about ſix feet high, his legs much ſwelled with a dropſical complaint, and appears unhealthy. Had on a blue coat; but as it is probable he will change his apparel, a deſcription is unneceſſary. The above reward ſhall be paid for apprehending and delivering ſaid Legate to the gaol in ſaid county, by

MITCHEL SCOTT, Gaoler.

Georgetown, Feb. 16. 6w 95

To be Rented, or Sold,

A FARM on the Stream of Little Elk, about two miles from Elkton, containing near 200 acres of arable land in four fields, and 30 acres of meadow, with wood-land ſufficient to ſupply the farm. There are on ſaid place, 200 bearing apple trees, a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, quarter meat-houſe, corn-houſe, ſtables and other outhouſes—the fences are all in good order. A ſaw-mill erected thereon, *will alſo be Rented with ſaid Farm.* A griſt-mill may be placed near the ſaw-mill, at no great expence. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS E. RUMSEY, Wilmington, or to the ſubſcriber.

HENRY C. RUMSEY.

Swan-creek, Harford county, Maryland.
Oct. 11. 58 tf

TO BE LET,

A LOT of GROUND, in a very healthy ſituation, about half a mile from the Market-Houſe, ſuppoſed to contain two acres. The dwelling-houſe is very convenient, and has a well of excellent water at the door. The out-houſes are adapted for carrying on ſeveral trades. The garden is large, and judged to be of as good a ſoil as any in the county. It may be advantageouſly extended, ſo as to include a part or the whole of the lot, which is of the ſame quality, and is fenced in the beſt manner. There is a fine collection of fruit trees; and the premiſes altogether are uncommonly pleaſant. Application to be made to the Printers.

Jan 20. 87 c1M 1aw

Philadelphia, Wilmington, Cheſter-Town, and Baltimore

STAGES,

LEAVE Mr. Chandler's, Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Mr. Crampton's, Wilmington, by 6 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 Wilmington by 2 o'clock—Leave Wilmington, and arrive at Philadelphia the ſame evening.

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 ctf

☞ The POST-OFFICE is removed to Mr. Vincent Gilpin's, High-ſtreet, near the Upper-Market-Houſe.

Juſt arrived, and for Sale,

By the ſubſcriber at Brandywine Bridge,

A Quantity of CIDER, in barrels and hogſheads,
3000 wt. Rhode Iſland CHEESE,
And, a few quarter-caſks Sherry, Liſbon and Teneriffe WINES,—Alſo
MACKREL, SHAD, and HERRING, by the barrel.

JAMES BROWN.

Feb. 9. 93 tf

Valuable Real Eſtate

FOR SALE.

By virtue of the Laſt Will and Teſtament of THOMAS MAY, deceaſed, Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the times and places herein after mentioned, the following PROPERTY, of the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed:

NO. 1. A Lot of Ground and improvements, in Wilmington, ſituate on the northweſt corner of Hanover and Weſt ſtreets, fronting 80 feet on the former and 60 on the latter, whereon is a two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, 24 feet by 20, with a frame kitchen and a blackſmith's ſhop adjoining. Subject to a ground rent £ 31. per annum.

No. 2. An unimproved Lot of Ground in Wilmington, fronting 36 feet on Shipley ſtreet, between Hanover and Broad ſtreets, running half way through, to Tatnal ſtreet.

No. 3. Three equal undivided fourth parts of the ELK FORGES, and of about 1950 acres of land, ſituate in Cecil county, ſtate of Maryland; 858 acres of this land lie in one body, through which runs the main branch or falls of Elk river, a capital ſtream for water works, whereon are erected two forges containing five fires, and three hammers; three large coal houſes, a ſmith's ſhop, carpenter's ſhop, ſhoemaker's ſhop, and cooper's ſhop; a large merchant mill, and ſaw mill, a manſion houſe, barn and ſtabling, a houſe for a diſtillery, a full proportion of workmen's houſes and out houſes. There are on the premiſes a large orchard of choice fruit, 80 acres of meadow, an extenſive farm and good proportion of timber land.—The dams, works and buildings, are for the moſt part, in excellent condition.—The reſt of the land lies in three parcels, at the diſtance of about 1, 3, and 4 miles from the works, and is chiefly wood land, on which are likewiſe a number of dwelling houſes, for the accommodation of colliers, wood cutters, &c.—There never has yet been any lack of wood for carrying on thoſe works, in the moſt extenſive manner, nor is it preſumed there will be for a great number of years to come, as the adjacent country abounds in wood, to be had at very reaſonable rates.—The works being near the tide waters of Cheſapeake and Delaware bays, afford water carriage to Baltimore and Philadelphia, with only ten miles land carriage to the latter, and four to the former, and command an extenſive market down thoſe bays and the peninſula, which give thoſe works an advantage beyond moſt others in reſpect to price for iron. With the works will be ſold, the ſame proportion in the unexpired time of ſervitude of ſeveral young male and female Negroes.

N. B. The moveable ſtock of every kind belonging to ſaid works, may be had at private contract, together with a quantity of cord wood, that will be prepared through the winter.

No. 4. A Plantation, containing 132 acres, ſituate on the main branch of Elk river, where the State line croſſes, being part in Cecil and part in Cheſter counties. There are on the premiſes a good log houſe, kitchen, weaver's ſhop, barn, orchard, a good ſpring near the houſe, and a ſufficient proportion of meadow and wood land. On this place is a ſeat ſuperior to moſt others for water works.

No. 5. A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the tide, at the lower landing of Elkton; fronting on the water 75 feet, and running the ſame width eaſtward to the Main ſtreet, leading to ſaid landing. On this lot are a ſubſtantial wharf, with 7 feet water at low tide, and a large commodious warehouſe, well fitted for the ſtorage of grain and merchandize.

No. 6. One equal undivided third part of Joanna Furnace, and of about 1252 acres of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Berk's county, Pennſylvania, on Hay creek. Alſo a right of digging and taking of ore from the Warwick Furnace company's ore banks, for ſupplying ſaid third part.—This furnace, the manſion houſe, and all the other buildings and out houſes that are cuſtomary about a furnace, are well conſtructed, and in good prime order. This is a young and growing eſtate, and promiſes fair to become very productive to the future holder.

The whole of the above property is free of incumbrance, except the ground rent mentioned on No. 1.

No's. 1 and 2 will be ſold at Mr. Brinton's Tavern, in Wilmington, on Friday the 9th of March.

No's. 3, 4 and 5, at Mr. Hollingſworth's Tavern, in Elkton, on Tueſday the 13th of March; and

No. 6, at Mr. Macclen's Tavern, in Morgan's town, in Berk's county, on Tueſday the 20th of March next.

The ſales will commence preciſely at two o'clock, in the afternoon, of each of the ſaid days.

Terms of payment: One third of the purchaſe-money to be paid before taking poſſeſſion; the remaining two-thirds in three equal parts, at one, two, and three years, with intereſt, and mortgage on the property for ſecurity.

Poſſeſſion will be given of No. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, on the 1ſt of April next—and of No. 3, on 1ſt of May.

For further information reſpecting No. 1 and 2, inquire of John Hayes, Eſq; in Wilmington; of 3, 4 and 5, of Mr. James Gareau, at Elk Forges; and of No. 6, of Mr. Samuel Fauſt, on the premiſes.

JOHN BROOKE, } Ex'rs. and ſurviving truſtees.
ROBERT MAY, }

Jan. 8. 83 *1aw dſ

PLANTATION

FOR SALE, OR TO BE RENTED.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JAMES ANDERSON, deceaſed, late of *Whiteclay creek* hundred, in the county of Newcaſtle, and ſtate of Delaware, will be ſold by private ſale, that valuable Plantation whereon ſaid Anderſon lived, and Tract of Land, containing about 380 acres, adjoining the village of Newark, within five miles of Chriſtiana bridge, from whence is a water carriage to the borough of Wilmington and city of Philadelphia, ſix miles and a half from Elkton, and in a healthy neighbourhood; in no way broken, is level, fertile, and very natural to grain, timothy, blue graſs and clover; a proportion of valuable wood-land, and a large quantity of good meadow. On ſaid land are two commodious dwelling houſes, barns, and ſtabling for a large ſtock of all kinds; granaries, corn-cribs, hay-houſes, barracks, &c. The whole will be ſold or rented, together or ſeparate, as may ſuit the purchaſer or renter. A reaſonable credit will be given for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe-money. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe or rent, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers, near the premiſes.

SAMUEL EVANS, }
GEO. GILLESPIE, } Ex'rs.
ALEX. ANDERSON, }

Jan. 17. 86 *8w

TO BE RENTED,

A Three-ſtory GRIST-MILL, with two pair of Burrs, convenient to tide-water, where veſſels can come within fifty feet of the mill, ſituate on the main road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore, in Mill-creek hundred, Newcaſtle county, Delaware.

Alſo, will be rented with the Mill, a Dwelling-houſe ſix acres of land, chiefly meadow, ſtabling, ſpring-houſe, &c.

For terms, &c. apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

William Marſhall.

10 Mo. 28. 63 *1d. tf

War-Office of the United States,

January the 1ſt, 1798.

WHEREAS frauds have been practiſed, in obtaining warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged inſtruments. To check in future ſuch impoſitions, it has been thought adviſeable, that all perſons, having claims for Bounty Lands, whether in their own right, as legal repreſentative, or by virtue of any inſtrument or deed of tranſfer, be required to forward their reſpective claims to the War-Office, on or before the firſt day of January, 1799, in order that ſuch claims may be duly examined, adjuſted and determined upon.

To ſubſtantiate ſuch claim, a ſtrict obſervance of the rules heretofore iſſued from the War-Office will be indiſpenſable; and in addition to what is required by the ſaid rules, the certificate of the acknowledgment of a Deed or Power of Attorney, muſt alſo ſet forth the place of reſidence and occupation of the claimant or perſon making ſuch acknowledgment; and when the proof of perſonal knowledge is by a witneſs or witneſſes, their place or places of reſidence muſt be ſet forth in like manner.

93 6w JAMES M'HENRY, *Sec'ry of War.*

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in a healthy part of Cecil county, ſtate of Maryland, within 3 miles of the Head of Northeaſt, and two of Charleſtown, containing 330 acres, 80 of which are cleared, and 12 in meadow. The uncleared land is well timbered. There are on ſaid place, apple and peach orchards, a large convenient dwelling houſe, weaver's ſhop, kitchen, milk-houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. with ſeveral runs of water, whereon a ſaw-mill might be erected to great advantage, as there is a great quantity of excellent timber, and convenient for exportation. The convenience of exporting plank and other ſhip timber from this place to Baltimore, may be very beneficial to the purchaſer. The road leading from Charleſtown to Lancaſter runs through this place, and divides it into two tracts, and which will be ſold ſeparately or collectively, as may ſuit the purchaſer.

Alſo for Sale,

Two other ſmall TRACTS of LAND, about a mile from the other, one containing 69 acres, the other 73—Likewiſe, FOUR LOTS of LAND, lying weſt of Fort Cumberland, diſtinguiſhed by lots No. 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, containing 800 acres.—The ſubſcriber will exchange the above lands, or part thereof, for land in Kentucky, or merchandize. If they are not ſold by the 15th of March next, they will on that day be ſet up at Public Sale. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JAMES MILLIGAN.

Feb 14. *1d 9i—1d

To be Sold, or Rented,

For a term of years, and poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next,

THE Dwelling-houſe, Store, houſes, Sheds and Wharf, in Newport, Newcaſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, late in the tenure of Mathias Slaymaker, deceaſed, all in tenantable repair, and is equal, if not ſuperior, to any landing-place on Chriſtians creek for depth of water at the end of the wharf—and ſtores ſufficient to contain upwards of 3000 barrels of flour. The dwelling-houſe is built of brick, two ſtories high, 3 rooms and a compting-houſe below, 4 rooms above ſtairs, with cellars under the whole, and a convenient houſe for waggoners to lodge in. There is a well of good water near the door, and a good garden to the houſe. If ſold, an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer, and the terms of payment made eaſy, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM ROBESON.

Newport, Feb. 3. 91 *4w

FOR SALE,

And poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing 261 acres and 106 perches, in Kent county, ſtate of Delaware, on Jones's creek, nearly oppoſite the town of Dover; about 180 acres of which is excellent wood-land; the remainder has been lately cleared. Except about 50 acres, theſe lands are of an excellent quality for wheat or corn. On the premiſes are a good ſquared log dwelling-houſe, 24 feet by 18, with a ſtone cellar under the ſame, and a good kitchen adjoining—brick chimneys to both; a well of water before the door, walled with brick, and a garden neatly paled in the laſt ſeaſon. Any perſon wiſhing to become a purchaſer, may view the premiſes, by applying to Mr. *George M'Kelley*, now living at the Race, who will ſhew the lands, and for terms apply to *Luke and Palmer*, Philadelphia; to *John Hollingſworth*, Wilmington, or *George M'Call*, Eſq; of Dover.

N. B. There is a very good Landing about one mile diſtant from the land, which was rented the laſt ſeaſon for ten dollars the year.

Feb. 7 92

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having commenced Trade for the enſuing ſeaſon, reſpectfully informs his friends in particular, and the public in general, that from the IMPROVEMENTS he has made in his BREW-HOUSE, he will be able to ſerve them with as good

BEER,

As can be obtained in any part on the Continent.

CHARLES BIRD.

Who has on Hand, as uſual,

A large Quantity of PORTER,

Which he can warrant.

He CONTINUES THE

BOTTLING CELLAR,

In the Town of Newcaſtle,

Where Captains of Veſſels, and others, may be ſupplied with any quantity, on the ſhorteſt notice.

*** *A generous price will be given for BARLEY, HOPS, CIDER, and BOTTLES.*

Wilmington, October 4. 56 tf

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, likely 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, cheque apron, twilled flannel under-petticoat, made up of pieces, and bound round the bottom with red worſted; a pair of blue woollen ſtockings, and a ſhawl with a handſome border:—alſo, took 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.

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

Jan. 20, 87 tf

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
A FEW COPIES OF
The CONSTITUTION
OF
The Lyceum *of* Delaware.

Jan. 20. 87

SHALLOP FOUND.

WAS taken up a-drift in the Bay of Delaware, a SHALLOP, called the MAY-FLOWER, of Dividing creek, as appears by letters on her ſtern, laden with wood. The ſaid Shallop is now in Lewes creek, ſtate of Delaware.—The owner is requeſted to appear and prove property, and on reaſonable ſatisfaction being made, may have the ſaid Shallop.

WILLIAM MARSHALL.

Lewes Town, Jan. 19. 87 *8w

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 26th of December laſt, a NEGRO MAN, named

CATO,

about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned, has a very courſe voice, his fore teeth ſtand far apart. Two others ran off with him. I cannot rightly deſcribe his clothes—he took with him two or three ſuits. Had on when he went away, a pair of Kerſey trowſers, a half worn drab coloured coat, and a half worn wool hat—he took with him four very good ſhirts.—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerſeys. Probably he has procured a paſs from ſome perſon. Whoever takes up and confines ſaid Negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland.

JOHN MOORE, jun.

Jan. 1, 1798. 81 *2mc

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 over-alls, ſtriped cotton trowſers, one ruffled ſhirt, two old tow ſhirts, one good fur hat; often plats his hair at the temples, and combs the reſt back in a bunch. Any perſon taking up ſaid negro, and ſecuring him in any gaol, ſo that the owner can get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges paid, in addition, by

WILLIAM WOLFE.

Jan. 7. 83 tf

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Governor BEDFORD, late of Newcaſtle county, deceaſed, are requeſted to render them, legally atteſted, to the ſubſcriber, for ſettlement; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment, without delay, to

JOHN STOCKTON, Adm'r.

Wilmington, Nov. 25. 71 4m

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 ſituation 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.

Wilmington, Oct. 21. 61 tf

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Samuel Hogg*, late of the borough of Wilmington, county of Newcaſtle, and ſtate of Delaware, Tallow-Chandler, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce their accounts, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement, to

JAMES HOGG, Ex'r.

Wilmington, Jan. 19, 1798. 84 tf

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all perſons who have Mortgages outſtanding in the Loan-Office of Newcaſtle county, That ſuch Mortgages have been ſome time due, and that unleſs they are diſcharged before the firſt day of March next, ſuits will be commenced againſt all delinquents, without reſpect to perſons.

JAMES M'CALLMONT, Truſtee of the Loan-Office, Newcaſtle county.

Newcaſtle, Dec. 8. 76 c1M

NOTICE.

WHEREAS *my wife ANNE, has forſaken my bed and board, and behaved herſelf in ſuch a manner as to render it impoſſible for me to live any longer as man and wife, and being apprehenſive, from her paſt conduct, that ſhe will run me in debt, I do hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts ſhe may contract from this date.*

EVAN JONES, State of Delaware.

Nov. 27. 71 *8m

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Strainge Gould, late of Chriſtiana hundred, in the county of Newcaſtle, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

RACHEL GOULD, Adm'x.

Feb. 3 91 *4w

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of STEWART THOMPSON, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book account, are hereby requeſted to diſcharge the ſame without any unneceſſary delay; thoſe who neglect attending to this notice, may expect legal means will be adopted for their recovery; and thoſe who have any claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to exhibit them, legally adjuſted, for ſettlement, to

JOHN COLHOUN, Adm'r.

Newcaſtle, Aug. 16. 42

To the afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas, and Conſumptions.

Church's Celebrated COUGH DROPS,

A MEDICINE unequalled by any other in the world for the uſe of the above diſorders—It has been the means of relieving a number of poor afflicted objects, ſome of thirty years ſtanding. 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 tf

ALMANACKS for 1798,

For ſale at this office.

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