

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Thomas May, deceased, will be sold, at Public Vendue, To-Morrow, the 29th Instant, At Mr. Hellingworth's Tavern, in Elkton, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

The following property of the estate of the said deceased: No. 2. Three equal undivided fourth parts of the Elk Forges, and of about 1750 acres of land, situate in Cecil county, State of Maryland.

No. 3. A Plantation containing 132 acres, situate on the main branch of Elk river, where the fare line crosses, being part in Cecil and part in Chester counties.

No. 4. 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.

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

Terms of payment.—One third of the purchase money to be paid before taking possession, the remaining two thirds in three equal parts, at 1, 2, and 3 years, on interest, and mortgage on the property for security.

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

JOHN BROOK, ROBERT MAY, Executors and Surviving Trustees.

January 28.

I will sell my fourth part in the whole of the property, in lot No. 2, at the same time and place, and upon the same terms of payment abovementioned.

THOMAS ROBERTS.

WHEREAS,

BY an Act of Congress, passed on the sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, the President of the United States is authorized to borrow on behalf of the United States from the Bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons, and upon such terms and conditions as he shall judge most advantageous for the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, in whatever manner, that no contract or engagement be made which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such loan.

And whereas, it is declared by the said Act, that so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, shall be pledged and appropriated for paying the interest, and also for paying and discharging the principal sum or sums of all the moneys which may be borrowed, according to the terms or terms which may be fixed, pursuant to the authority aforesaid.

And whereas, by the said Act, the faith of the United States is pledged to establish sufficient permanent Revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the provisions beforementioned for paying the interest and principal sums, or either of them, of any moneys which may be borrowed pursuant to the said Act.

Now therefore, the undersigned, Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the Act of Congress, and the authority from the President of the United States, above-mentioned, do hereby on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, to wit:

1st. A book for receiving subscriptions to a loan of five millions of dollars for the use of the United States shall be opened in the City of Philadelphia, at the Bank of the United States, on Thursday the twenty-eighth day of February ensuing, which book shall continue open for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, until the whole of the said five millions of dollars shall be subscribed. If more than five millions of dollars shall be subscribed on the said day of opening the said loan, the surplus shall be deducted in proportion to the sums subscribed by individuals, exceeding four thousand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be subscribed there shall forthwith be deposited and paid the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of twelve dollars and fifty cents, shall be made within the first ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October ensuing. The Secretary of the Treasury however reserves the right of reducing the number of installments by special agreements, with the individuals who may become subscribers.

3d. On the failure of payment of any installment of the sums subscribed according to the tenor of the second article, the next preceding installment of twelve dollars and fifty cents, which shall have been paid, for every hundred dollars subscribed shall be forfeited to the United States.

4th. The sums subscribed shall and may be paid to the credit of the United States, at the Bank of the United States, or at the offices of discount and deposit of the said Bank at Boston, New-York, Baltimore, or Charleston, or at either of the Banks of Salem, in Massachusetts, Newport and Providence in Rhode-Island, Hartford in Connecticut, Albany in New-York, or Alexandria in Virginia, for which payments, the

receipts of the Cashiers of the Offices of Discount and Deposit and of the Banks aforesaid shall be received at the Bank of the United States as equivalent to money; but no payment of a subsequent installment shall be received at any other place than that where the first installment was paid, except at the Bank of the United States, in case any deposits shall be made at the offices of Discount and Deposit, or at either of the Banks aforesaid, which shall not be applied to the payment of the first installment of subscriptions to the Loan aforesaid, the said deposits shall be forthwith refunded by directions from the Treasury.

5th. For the sum or number of shares of one hundred dollars, which may be subscribed, certificates shall be given by the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, which shall be assignable by indenture, and delivery of the parties in whose favor the said certificates may be issued, until the completion of the payments required by the tenor of the second article preceding.

6th. The sums subscribed and paid in pursuance of the tenor of the second article preceding, shall after the said payments have been completed, constitute a funded capital stock divisible into shares of one hundred dollars each, which capital stock shall bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the times fixed for the payment of the respective installments payable quarterly yearly as the Treasury of the U. States, or at the Loan Offices where the same may be credited, until the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight.

7th. After the last day of December in the said year one thousand eight hundred and eight, and after reasonable notice to the creditors, which shall be given by an advertisement in some public newspaper, printed at the seat of the government of the United States, the said capital stock shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the U. States by the reimbursement of the whole sum or sums borrowed, and which may constitute the said capital stock either at the Treasury of the United States or at the loan offices where the same may stand credited.

8th. The credits for the said capital stock shall and may be separately certified in sums either for one hundred, four hundred, one thousand, four thousand, or ten thousand dollars, and the credits so certified shall be transferable by the creditors, or their attorneys, at the Treasury and Loan Offices respectively, in pursuance of the rules which have been, or which may be established relative to the transfer of the funded stock of the United States.

9th. A sufficient sum of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them, by law, together with the faith of the U. States are hereby pledged for the fulfillment of this contract, in pursuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of the act of Congress herein before recited.

Given under my hand and the seal of the (L. S.) Treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Secretary of the Treasury.

Jan. 22.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE MILLER, late of this borough, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said estate, are requested to produce their accounts, duly attested, to ELEANOR MILLER, Adm'x.

Wilmington, Jan. 23.

FIRE BUCKET, LOST, at a late Fire, with the inscription on the front, RELIANCE FIRE Co. No. 27, supposed to be taken in mistake. Whoever has it, will oblige the company, by sending it to the subscriber.

JOHN JONES, Clk to the Co. Wilmington, 1st Mo. 23d.

WANTED, A SMART active BOY, of about 8 or 9 years of age, of respectable parents, until fit to go apprentice, to whom suitable accommodations will be given. Enquire of the printers.

Wilmington, Jan. 23.

TO BE LET, A forcible Merchant-Mill, with two pair of Bur Millstones, and other necessaries, for manufacturing wheat, On Brandywine, two and a half miles from this place.—LIKewise, A large and commodious three-story Brick HOUSE, on Second and King-streets.

For terms apply to VINCENT GILPIN. 3 1st Mo. 23.

Wilmington, 1st Mo. 23.

DYING. WILLIAM ALDRED, SILK, LINEN, &c. DYER.

On the Kennet road, at the end of Mr. Dauphin's lot, adjoining the Rope-Walk, continues to dye all colours, viz

BLACK, blue, red, yellow, brown, green, olive, drab, dove, violet, buff, &c. and hopes from his experience and practical knowledge in the above business, to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

Silk gowns, bonnets, &c. dyed and finished the same as in Philadelphia.

Price of dying Flax and Tow Yarn deep blue, 2s. 6d. per lb. Cotton Yarn do. 2s. 9d. per lb.

Wilmington, Jan. 23.

TO BE LET, And possession given on or before the 25th of March next, The Dwelling-house, Wharf, Stores, and appurtenances, part of the estate of Eleazer M'Comb, Esq; deceased, lately occupied by the firm of M'Comb & Tilton, in the borough of Wilmington. For terms apply to THOMAS MACOME, Ex'rs.

Who requests that all persons indebted to the estate of the said Eleazer M'Comb, will make immediate payment; and that those having demands against the said estate, will exhibit them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

Wilmington, Dec. 20.

WANTED, A WOMAN, who is acquainted with house-work. Enquire at this office.

Dec. 19.

Cotton-Mill Lottery.

WE, the subscribers, the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware, to superintend the drawing of the Cotton-Mill Lottery, do hereby give Notice, that the drawing will solvately commence on the 6th day of July next.

Henry Latimer, William Hemphill, John Stockton.

Wilmington, Jan. 19.

THE subscriber requests the favor of those gentlemen who have tickets on hand, to use diligence in the sale of them; and to return to him such as may be unfold by or before the day appointed for drawing. He returns his thanks to all those who have been pleased to patronize the Lottery; and having given full assurance that it will be drawn under the direction of commissioners in whom the public will repose entire confidence, he prefaces to solicit their further patronage, the better to enable him to re-establish a Manufactory, which has met with universal approbation, diffusing its benefits to the neighbouring citizens, as well as being of public utility.

JACOB BROOM, 81 st.

Notice is hereby Given, THAT a Meeting of the Levy-Court, for the county of Newcastle, will be held at the court-house on Tuesday the 5th day of February next; at which time, all persons having accounts against the county are desired to bring them forward. All Taxables who have arrived to the age of twenty-one years, and those who have come to reside within the county since the last assessment, are notified, that the commissioners of the Tax will meet at the court house on Tuesday the 15th instant, for the purpose of viewing to them the valuations as returned by the several assessors.

ABEL GLASFORD, Clk. of the Peace.

Newcastle, Jan. 2.

TO BE SOLD on the Premises, On THURSDAY the 7th of FEBRUARY next, THAT valuable PLANTATION, late the property of William M'Leure, deceased, situated in Brandywine hundred, near the Concord Road, within five miles of Wilmington. It is bounded by lands of Samuel M'Clintock, Joseph Marshall, Mr. Domals, and others, containing one hundred acres, on which is already 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made; one third of said tract is good woodland. There is on the premises a log dwelling house, a variety of apple, peach, and cherry trees; and the whole well watered. Possession will be given on the 25th of March next, and an indisputable title given. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given and conditions made known by

JOSEPH DAY, EDWARD SIMONSON, Ex'rs.

N. B. Will be sold at said place and time, several good Draft Horses, and a Yoke of Oxen.

Jan. 16.

FARMERS ATTEND! WILL BE RENTED,

For a term of years, by Public Auction, at the Redlion Inn, in Newcastle county, State of Delaware, on the 28th instant, at Ten o'clock, A. M.

The following Plantations and Tracts of Land and Marsh:

Late the property of Alexander Porter, Esq. deceased, VIZ.

No. 1. The late Dwelling Plantation of the said Alexander Porter, in perfect order and repair—containing about 300 acres of arable land, and about 40 of marsh, lying on the Delaware. Also, several most valuable upland grass lots, now in the possession of Mark Kerr.

No. 2. Adjoining No. 1, containing about two hundred and twenty-five acres of arable land, and five acres of marsh, now in possession of Benjamin Simmons.

No. 3. A large Brick House, Stores and Wharf, at Hamburg, with about 80 acres of upland meadow, and 40 acres of marsh, both of a very superior quality, now in the possession of Alexander Street.

No. 4. A Plantation adjoining No. 1, containing about 40 acres of arable land, and four acres of marsh, now in the possession of John Caulk.

No. 5. A framed Dwelling House and Grift Mill, called Pigeon Run Mill, situate on the Highway, leading from Newcastle to the Redlion Inn, together with a Lot of Ground thereto adjoining, now in the possession of William Frazier.

No. 6. A Tract of Land adjoining the above mill, containing about 60 acres of arable land, now in the possession of Benjamin Stoops.

No. 7. A Tract of Land near the Redlion Inn, adjoining lands of Joseph Rhodes and others, now in the possession of Jeremiah Mercer, containing about 200 acres of arable land.

No. 8. A Tract of Land adjoining the Redlion tract, now in possession of Nicholas Wetzel and John Anderson.

No. 9. A Tract of Land in Cox's neck, adjoining lands of Anthony Higgins and others, late in possession of Edward Hawkins.

No. 10. A Tract of Land and Marsh, in Redlion hundred, adjoining lands of Nathaniel Hanson and others, containing about 200 acres of arable land, and a large quantity of marsh, now in the possession of Richard Ford.

No. 11. A House and Lot of Ground situate in new-castle, near the academy.

The lands and marsh abovementioned are of the first quality, highly adapted to the raising of grain or grazing; they are furnished with almost every convenience, and most of the farms have excellent orchards. The country is healthy, and convenient to market, being from five to ten miles from Newcastle, and about 38 from Philadelphia. They are objects worthy the notice of the industrious husbandman, who wishes to reap immediate profit for his labours, and a large interest for a small capital: from Hamburg landing to Back creek in Maryland, has therefore, as the shortest, been the great carrying place between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Those renters who can give security for the punctual payment of their rent, may have a long term of years. Any of the premises may be viewed by applying to the respective tenants.—The terms will be made known, and a more full description of the lands given on the day of the vendue, by

T. M. FORMAN, 80 st.

State of Delaware, Jan. 16.

NEW TAVERN—Dover.

THE subscriber having lately removed to the town of Dover, for the purpose of Inn-keeping, begs leave to inform the Public, that he occupies the Tavern-House formerly the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Battell; at which place he is prepared for the reception and entertainment of those who may see proper to encourage him by their custom and company. He flatters himself that all who favor him in this line, will find themselves agreeably accommodated, as he is determined to spare no pains or expence.

WILLIAM PEARCE, 66 3mo. Dover, Nov. 21.

Marshal's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed, from the Honorable Gunning Bedford, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Delaware District, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Custom-house, in the borough of Wilmington, on SATURDAY the 26th of this instant, at Ten o'clock, A. M.

1 Bale of Irish Linen, 1 Box of Spindles and Handles, 1 Barrel of Sugar, 2 Kegs of Syrup, A quantity of Smoked Salmon, 2 Barrels of Herrings.

The same having been profeuted, condemned and forfeited in the said court, and will be sold by ROBERT HAMILTON, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, Jan. 12.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Expositas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of John Calhoun, Innkeeper, in St. George's village, Red-lion hundred, on Thursday the Thirty-first day of this instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following Plantations, or tracts of land, viz. No. 1. Situate in Redlion hundred aforesaid, bounded by lands of John Laroux, deceased, and others; containing, by computation, 200 acres, more or less. No. 2. Situate in Redlion hundred aforesaid, bounded by lands of the Howells, the heirs of Abel Miles, and others; containing 250 acres, more or less. No. 3. Situate in St. George's hundred, bounded by lands of Kearsay Johns, Esq. William Carpenters, & others; containing by computation, 233 acres more or less. All which tracts of land being seized and taken in execution as the property of John Bellerby, dec'd, at the suit of

MAXWELL BINES, Sheriff.

Newcastle, Jan. 2.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, At the house of David Brinson, in the Borough of Wilmington, on Seventh day, the 2d of the 3d Mo. next, A Valuable PLANTATION,

CONTAINING one hundred and six acres of land, about thirty of which are timber, the residue arable. There is a stream of water running through this tract, and a constant and valuable spring near the house. The improvements consist of a log house and barn, some apple, cherry and peach trees. The road leading from Wilmington to Lancaster divides this land into two parts. On the N. E. side is about 35 acres, which may be conveniently divided into lots suitable for building. The situation being healthy, and within little more than one mile of this borough (where is an excellent market for every kind of vegetables) much render this a valuable situation to a person qualified to attend the market. The sale to begin at two o'clock, P. M.

By Joseph Tatnall.

JAMES LEA, SAMUEL CANBY, Executors Estate James Lea,

And pursuant to the last will and testament of the said James Lea, and at the time and place aforesaid, will be sold,

The following Lots of Land:

No. 1. A highly improved Lot, containing one hundred and five perches, fronting on Orange-street and the Kennet road.

No. 2. A Lot on Second street, twenty feet front and eighty two feet six inches deep, on which is a frame building, 14 by 17 feet, two stories high.

No. 3. A Lot on Second street, having a cellar dug and part walled—same front and depth as No. 2.

No. 4. A Lot bounded by No. 3, on which is a frame building, 18 by 19 feet—same front and depth as No. 3.

No. 5. A Lot bounded by No. 4, 49 feet front, and extending the same depth as No. 4.

All persons indebted to the said estate, by bond, note, or book-debt, are desired to pay their respective debts; and all those having demands are requested to bring them in, legally proven, to either of the subscribers.

JAMES LEA, SAMUEL CANBY, Ex'rs.

Wilmington, 1st Mo. 9th.

New Ironmongery & Japannery, FOR SALE BY JOHN CROW,

At his STORE, by the Lower-Market-house, in Wilmington, consisting of the following Articles: VIZ. Front door, Rock, cupboard, chest, trunk, saddle-bags, pad, and portmanteau locks; butt, H, H, T, and chest hinges; round and flat bolts, thumb latches, screws, steel and lap coffee mills; snuff-boxes, candlesticks, shovels and tongs; frying pans, knives and forks; steels, brass-ink stands, filebars of different sorts, taylor shears and thimbles, brass and steel top do. pen-knives, double blade do. Jacklet do. pocket spy-glasses, carpenters' hammers, hand-saws, compasses, files, gimblets, common brass slides and ivory rules, cork screws, brass and steel dividers, pocket compasses, spurs, spur rowels, curry-combs, shoemakers' awl blades, haws, knives, tacks, file-sticks, shaving boxes, cases, and razors; spectacles, Beeve buttons, childrens' clasps, knitting pins, black lead pencils, Morocco pen-knife cases, pocket looking glasses, buckle buffes, teeth do. plated sugar toags, plated table and tea spoons, plated tankards, and pints; suttania table and tea spoons; pewter table and tea do. pewter quarts and pint measures, brass boxes, brass nails, copper and iron tea kettles, lamps, boxes of paints in water colours, clock faces, clock hands, inside watch chains, outside watch chains and seals, watch keys, clock bells, butchers' knives and steels, pistol tinder boxes, steel sugar nippers, pocket steel-yard, black leather pocket books, ivory & horn combs, ramrod fire-works, gilt picture frames, cast steel and common hand-saw files, blacksmiths' files and rasps, wood saws framed complete, brass and iron wire, spice mills, chapes for buckles, ladies' beads, lockets, necklaces, ear drops, curtain rings, a variety of fadley, huntsmen's japanned powder flasks, brass mounted leather belts, tea trays, waiters, japanned tobacco boxes; 4, 8, 12, and 16 ounce tea canisters, trowle letter racks, scored gold-bordered dressing cases, sauff boxes, tea bells, tobacco boxes with burning glasses, tea caddies, quill jacks, japanned coffee pots, japanned cream yores, flates, &c. slit irons, cut and forged nails, springs, house bellows, with a variety of other articles.

Jan. 7.

TO BE LET,

For One or more Years, THREE large and convenient CRIST-MILLS, situate on Brandywine creek, Christiania hundred, State of Delaware, lately in the tenure of Hollingworth, Morton, and Co. They are in excellent order for immediate use. Possession to be had immediately. For terms apply to DAVID MORTON, near Brandywine bridge.

August 15.

Report of the Secretary of state on the transactions relating to the United States and France, since the last communications to congress on that subject.

Gentlemen of the senate and gentlemen of the house of representatives,

According to an intimation in my message of Friday last, I now lay before congress, a report of the secretary of state, containing his observations on some of the documents, which attended it.

JOHN ADAMS.

Jan. 21, 1799.

To the President of the United States,

The secretary of state respectfully submits the following REPORT on the transactions relating to the United States and France, since the last communications to congress on that subject.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of state, Jan. 18, 1799.

The points chiefly meriting attention are the attempts of the French government,

I. To exculpate itself from the charge of corruption, as having demanded a *douceur* of fifty thousand pounds sterling (222,000 dollars) for the pockets of the directors and ministers, as represented in the dispatches of our envoys;

II. To detach Mr. Gerry from his colleagues, and to inveigle him into a separate negotiation; and

III. Its design if the negotiation failed, and a war should take place between the United States and France, to throw the blame of the rupture on the U. States.

I. The dispatches of the envoys, published in the United States and republished in England, reached Paris towards the last of May; and on the 30th of that month, the French minister, Mr. Talleyrand, affecting an entire ignorance of the persons designated by the letters W. X. Y. & Z.—calling them intriguers, whose object was to deceive the envoys—writes to Mr. Gerry, and prays him immediately to make known to him their names.

Mr. Gerry in his answer of the 31st wishes to evade Mr. Talleyrand's request; and with reason, for he and his colleagues had promised Messrs. X. & Y. that their names should in no event be made public. Mr. Gerry, in his letter of October 11th. in noting the repetition of Mr. Talleyrand's request for those names, states as an objection to giving them up "that they could be otherwise ascertained;" and that Mr. Talleyrand's messenger, admitting the fact that they were already known, immediately mentioned their names. Mr. Gerry nevertheless certified in writing the names of X. Y. and Z. with the reserve "that they should not be published on his authority." And besides formally certifying to Mr. Talleyrand the names of his own private agents—added, that "they did not produce, to his knowledge, credentials or documents of any kind." "Credentials" in writing were certainly not to be expected to be produced by agents employed to make corrupt propositions; but Mr. Gerry had Mr. Talleyrand's own assurance that Mr. Y. was acting by his authority. It is recited in the envoy's dispatches, and upon Mr. Gerry's own report to his colleagues, that on the 17th. of December 1797, Mr. Y. "stated to him that two measures which Mr. Talleyrand proposed, being adopted, a restoration of friendship between the republics would follow immediately; the one was a gratuity of fifty thousand pounds sterling; the other a purchase of thirty-two millions of Dutch inscriptions."

And after conversing on these topics, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Y. rode to Mr. Talleyrand's office, where "Mr. Gerry observed to Mr. Talleyrand, that Mr. Y. had stated to him that morning, some propositions as coming from Mr. Talleyrand respecting which Mr. Gerry could give no opinion;" and after making some other observations, Mr. Talleyrand answered, "that the information Mr. Y. had given him (Mr. Gerry) was just, and might always be relied on." This declaration stamps with the minister's authority all the communications made by Mr. Y. to the envoys. And Mr. Y. himself, who is Mr. Bellamy of Hamburg, in his public vindication, declares that "he had done nothing, said nothing, and written nothing without the orders of citizen Talleyrand." The same may be asserted in regard to Mr. X; for he first introduced Mr. Y. to the envoys; and his separate communications were substantially the same with those of Y; and both together were present with the envoys when the communications were more than once repeated.

It also deserves notice, that in stating the preliminary demands of the French government, the private agents X. & Y. and the minister, use a singular language. The agents declare that the directory are extremely irritated at a speech of the President, and require an explanation of some parts of it, and reparation for others; that this must give pain to the envoys; but the directory would not dispute with it; and that as to means of averting the demand concerning the President's speech, the envoys must search for them and propose them themselves. Being asked to suggest the means, the answer is "money"—the purchase of the Dutch inscriptions, and the fifty thousand pounds sterling as a *douceur* to the directory.

The minister told the envoys that the di-

rectory were wounded by the President's speech; and in his conversation with Mr. Gerry on the 28th of October, said "the directory had passed an arret, which he offered for perusal, in which they had demanded of the envoys an explanation of some parts, and a reparation for others of the president's speech to congress of the 16th of May 1797; that he was sensible that difficulties would exist on the part of the envoys relative to this demand; but that by their offering money, he thought he could prevent the effect of the arret. Mr. Z. (the "interpreter") at the request of Mr. Gerry, having stated that the envoys have no such powers; Mr. Talleyrand replied, they can in such case take a power on themselves, and proposed that they should make a "loan." But this "loan," as will presently appear, did not mean the "money" which would prevent the effect of the arret." Mr. Gerry then making some observations on the powers of the envoys—that they "were adequate to the discussion and adjustment of all points of real difference between the two nations; that they could alter and amend the treaty; or if necessary form a new one, added "that as to a loan they had no powers whatever to make one, but that they could send one of their number for instructions on this proposition, if deemed expedient;"—"that as he (Mr. Talleyrand) had expressed a desire to confer with the envoys individually, it was the wish of Mr. Gerry that such a conference should take place, and their opinions thus be ascertained."—"Mr. Talleyrand, in answer, said he should be glad to confer with the other envoys individually, but that this matter about the money must be settled directly, without sending to America; that he would not communicate the arret for a week; and that if we could adjust the difficulty respecting the speech, an application would evertheless go to the United States for a LOAN."—"Now this matter of the money that must be settled directly, could only refer to the *douceur*; for a loan, in the purchase of millions of Dutch inscriptions, or in any other form, could only be the subject of a stipulation to be afterwards fulfilled by the United States; but the *douceur* of fifty thousand pounds sterling, was a sum within the immediate reach of the envoys; for their credit would certainly command it; in fact, a mercantile house had offered to answer their draughts; and this Mr. Talleyrand unquestionably well knew, for it was a member of the same house who first introduced the ministers agent Mr. X. to general Pinckney, in the manner stated in the envoys dispatches. A collateral evidence that in "this matter of the money that must be settled directly." Mr. Talleyrand referred only to the *douceur*, arises from this circumstance. The very next day (October 29th) Mr. X. called on the envoys and said, "Mr. Talleyrand was extremely anxious to be of service to them, and had requested that one more effort should be made to induce us to enable him to be so." After a great deal of the same conversation which had passed at former interviews had been repeated, the envoys say—"the sum of his proposition was that if we would pay by way of fees (that was his expression) the sum of MONEY demanded for PRIVATE USE the directory would not receive us, but would permit us to remain at Paris as we now were; and we should be received by Mr. Talleyrand, until one of us could go to America and consult our government on the subject of a LOAN."

Although the envoys dispatches, and the facts and circumstances herein before stated, cannot leave a doubt that X. as well as Y. and Z. was well known to Mr. Talleyrand, it will not be amiss to add, that on the 2nd of December X. Y. and Z. dined together at Mr. Talleyrand's in company with Mr. Gerry; and that after rising from table, the money propositions, which had before been made, were repeated, in the room and in the presence, though perhaps not in the hearing of Mr. Talleyrand. Mr. X. put the question to Mr. Gerry in direct terms, either "whether the envoys would now give the *douceur*," or, whether they had got the MONEY ready." Mr. Gerry very justly offended, answered positively in the negative; and the conversation dropped.

Mr. Z. who has avowed himself to be Mr. Hauteval, was the person who first made known to the envoys the minister's desire to confer with them individually on the objects of their mission: He it was who first introduced Mr. Gerry to Mr. Talleyrand, and served as the interpreter of their conversations; and in his letter to Mr. Talleyrand, at the close of Mr. Gerry's document No. 35, he announces himself to be the agent of the minister, to make communications to the envoys.

Mr. Hauteval declares "his sensibility must be much affected on finding himself, under the letter Z. acting a part in company with certain intriguers, whose plan (he says) it doubtless was to take advantage of the good faith of the American envoys, and make them their dupes." Yet this person, the avowed agent of the French minister, apparently so anxious to screen himself from the suspicion of an agency in soliciting the bribe required by Mr. Talleyrand, did himself urge a compliance with that corrupt proposition.*

The sensation which these details irresistibly excite, is that of astonishment, at the unparalleled effrontery of Mr. Talleyrand in demanding of Mr. Gerry the names of X. Y. and Z. after Y. had accompanied him on a visit to the minister, with whom the conversation detailed in the printed dispatches then passed; and who then assured Mr. Gerry "that the information Mr. Y. had given him was just, and might always be relied on."—After Z. had in the first instance introduced Mr. Gerry to the minister, and served as their mutual interpreter, and when the conversation between them had also been stated in the dispatches; and after X. Y. and Z. had all dined together with Mr. Gerry at Mr. Talleyrand's table, on rising from which X. and Y. renewed the proposition about the MONEY!—The very circumstance of Mr. Talleyrand's being continued in office after the account of these intrigues had been published to the world, is a decisive proof that they were commenced and carried on with the privacy and by the secret orders of the directory. It was to accomplish the object of these intrigues that the American envoys were kept at Paris unreceived, six months after their credentials had been laid before the directory; and it was only because they were superior to those intrigues, and that no hopes remained of wheedling or terrifying them into a compliance, that two of them were then sent away—and with marks of insult and contempt.

2. The fact that the French government attempted to inveigle Mr. Gerry into a separate negotiation will not be questioned: at first it was made privately and under an injunction of secrecy towards his colleagues; it was afterwards plainly insinuated by the minister, in his letter of the 18th of March 1798, in which he tells the envoys that the executive directory was disposed to treat with one of the three; and that one he openly avowed, in his letter of the 31st of April, to be Mr. Gerry. The pretence for selecting him was, that his "opinions, presumed to be more impartial, promised, in the course of the explanations, more of that reciprocal confidence which was indispensable." But when, before, have their "opinions" been stated as a justifiable ground for rejecting the ambassadors of peace? Ambassadors too, of established probity, whose characters were of the first distinction in their own country, and whose demeanour towards the government to which they were deputed, was decent and respectful? Who had, with a frankness which the candour of their instructions warranted, communicated the important points which they contained? and who unremittently, and with the most anxious solicitude, entreated that the negotiations might be commenced? What more proper or more honourable qualities ought ministers deputed to negotiate with a foreign nation possess?—But why should a foreign government question the opinions of the ambassadors sent to negotiate with it on subjects of difference between the two nations? If wisely chosen, and faithful to the interests of their own country, they must of course possess different opinions from the Government to which they are sent, the differing opinions maintained by the two nations on their respective rights and interests, being the cause and object of the negotiation.—A government really disposed to treat on fair principles would never object to the opinions of foreign ambassadors. It would receive them, and appoint its own ministers, with proper powers, to treat with them, propose its terms, and receive those offered; and discuss both; and if then they could not agree, put an end to the negotiation. The French government did not wish to negotiate, it desired to impose a treaty on the United States. To this practice it had been accustomed towards the minor powers in Europe, whom it had subjected to its will; and it expected equal submission from the United States. Hence Mr. Talleyrand's secret declaration to Mr. Gerry, "that if he would negotiate, they could soon finish a treaty; for the executive directory were not in the habit of spending much time about such matters." Hence the objections to general Pinckney and general Marshall: they manifested a discernment superior to the intrigues of the French government, and an invincible determination not to surrender the honour, the interest, or the independence of their country. It was necessary then to get rid of them; and seeing that neither despair of negotiating, nor studied indignities, could induce them to quit their posts, passports were sent to them to quit France; it was with difficulty that general Pinckney could obtain permission to stay two or three months for the recovery of his sick daughter, to whom an immediate voyage would probably prove fatal. Unembarrassed by the presence of these envoys, the French government—if it really desired a treaty on any terms—hoped to prevail on Mr. Gerry to negotiate separately, although from the first overture he declined and continue to decline it. But after the expulsion of his colleagues, it hoped

* Extract of a letter, dated June 15th, 1798, from Mr. King, minister of the United States in London, to the secretary of state.

Colonel Trumbull who was at Paris, soon after the arrival there of the commissioners, has more than once informed me, that Hauteval told him that both the *douceur* and the loan were indispensable; and urged him to employ his influence with the American commissioners to offer the bribe as well as the loan.

by his seductive arts, to prevail over his scruples and gain his consent to terms which, while they were present, would be rejected; or at all events to retain him with the semblance of negotiating regularly or informally, and thus keep the United States in the torpor of indecision, without preparation for offence or defence. Unfortunately Mr. Gerry was induced, by the threats of immediate war against the United States, to separate from his colleagues, and stay in Paris, threats which, viewed with their motives, merited only detestation and contempt. Four or five months before the threats of immediate orders to quit France, and the terrors of war in its most dreadful forms, had been held up to all the envoys to frighten them into a compliance with the groundless, unjust and corrupt demands of the French government: those threats had not been executed, and the unworthy purposes for which they had been uttered had been obvious.

Happily for the United States, the character of the French government as delineated in the official dispatches of all the Envoys, and the knowledge of its conduct towards other countries whose governments it had overturned, and whose people, in the names of liberty and equality, it had enslaved so operated as not to leave us exposed to all the evils which *suppense* was calculated to produce. Mr. Gerry indeed resisted all the arts of the French minister to entice him into a formal negotiation, after that government had driven his colleagues from Paris: a negotiation which in its nature would have been a surrender of our Independence, by admitting a foreign government to choose for us the minister who should represent our country, to treat of our important rights and interests, which that government had itself violated and deeply injured.

The directory and their minister Mr. Talleyrand hoped and expected that general Pinckney and general Marshall would voluntarily have quitted France, after the minister's letter of the 18th of March, in which he made the offensive distinction between them and their colleague Mr. Gerry, on the pretence that his "opinions" were more "impartial" than theirs. Accordingly Mr. Talleyrand, in his letter to Mr. Gerry, of the 31st of April, says—"I suppose, Sir, that Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall have thought it useful and proper, in consequence of the intimations which the end of my note of the 18th of March last presents, to quit the territory of the republic." Yet Mr. Talleyrand had given them neither passports nor letters of safe conduct! The fact is, the French government wished to avoid the odium of sending them away and the blame of a rupture, which Mr. Talleyrand predicted would be the consequence; while it was privately intimated to them that they must leave the country. The minister's conduct on this occasion towards general Marshall (as detailed in his journal) was particularly marked with indignities. When it was observed to Mr. Talleyrand and that this was not the manner in which a foreign Minister ought to be treated, Mr. Talleyrand replied, that general Marshall was not a foreign minister, but was to be considered as a private American Citizen; and must obtain his passport, like others, through the consul. To this it was answered, that general Marshall was a foreign minister, and that the French government could not deprive him of that character, which was conferred upon him, not by Mr. Talleyrand, but by the United States; and though the directory might refuse to receive or to treat with him, still his country had clothed him with the requisite powers, which he held independently of France; that if he was not acceptable to the French government, and in consequence thereof it was determined to send him away like a minister, that he ought to have his passports, with letters of safe conduct which would protect him from the cruelties of France. Mr. Talleyrand replied, that if general Marshall wished for a passport, he must give in his name, stature, age, complexion, &c. to the American consul, who would obtain a passport for him; that with respect to a letter of safe conduct, it was unnecessary, as no risk from the cruelties would be incurred.

The result of these conversations was a plain demonstration of the intention of the minister, that in consequence of his intimation at the close of his letter of the 18th of March, that the "opinions" of two of the envoys were not agreeable to the government of France, generals Pinckney and Marshall should appropriate to themselves the character which the minister had drawn generally; the envoys aware of this snare, in their answer of the third of April to the intimation that "the directory was disposed to treat with one of the envoys," declare to the minister, "that no one of the envoys was authorized to take upon himself a negotiation evidently entrusted to the whole;" and "that no two of them could propose to withdraw themselves from the talk committed to them by their government, while there remained

On the 9th of October, 1797, the day after the envoys had delivered to the minister a copy of their letter of credence, cards of hospitality were sent to them and their Secretaries, in a style suitable to their official character. [Dispatches p. 17.] And in the minister's letter to them of the 18th of March, 1798, he calls them "the commissioners and envoys extraordinary of the United States of America." [Dispatches p. 92.]

a possibility of performing it," but that if "it should be the will of the directory to order passports for the whole or any number of them," it was desired that such passports might be accompanied with letters of safe conduct, to protect them against the cruelties of France.

These endeavours of the French government, whether real or asserted, to draw Mr Gerry into a separate negotiation, constitute the substance of the correspondence between him and Mr. Talleyrand. They appear to merit consideration in several points of view.

1. Because, if real, it was only in the hope and expectation that by intrigues and terrors the French government might influence Mr. Gerry to enter into a formal treaty, on the terms which he and his colleagues had repeatedly rejected as incompatible with the interests, honor, and independence of their country. For at this time Mr. Talleyrand had not renounced the demands of loans and a douceur as the indispensable preliminaries of a treaty. Accordingly we see Mr. Talleyrand, in his letter of the 3d of April to Mr. Gerry, proposed "to resume their reciprocal communications upon the interests of the French republic and the United States of America."

(To be continued.)

Latest Foreign Advices.

LONDON, November 6.

In consequence of the remonstrance made by the American ambassador, the state prisoners in the several gaols in Dublin received official notice from the Irish government on Tuesday last, stating that they could not go to any part of the United States, as has been proposed. Government has it now, it is said, in contemplation to send them to his majesty's possessions in Canada.

The military staff establishment of Great-Britain, and her dependencies, has increased, thro' the necessity of the times, to the following numerous body of general and field officers, viz.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Number. Field-majors: 6; Generals: 289; Colonels: 325; Lieutenant-colonels: 648; Majors: 505. Total: 1163.

Extract of a letter from Donnegal.

"We were a good deal surprized on Saturday morning at day-break, to perceive a French frigate of 30 guns at anchor close in with the town, and two more in the bay, all crowded with men. Our drums were set going, and in a few moments we were on the march; however, we could do nothing more than line the coast, as we had no cannon. They sent out two boats with about one hundred men, just as we got there, but, perceiving us, they returned. The ships remained until yesterday, and then departed.

November 16.

The commissioners appointed by his excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for applying the sum of 100,000l. towards the relief of such of his majesty's loyal subjects as have been sufferers in their property during the subsisting rebellion, have given public notice.

"That his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to direct, that a sum not exceeding 20,000l. be applied in rebuilding or repairing the houses of loyal persons that have been injured by the rebels.

"Also, that a sum not exceeding 10,000l. be applied towards the establishment of manufactures, which have been stopped by the rebellion.

"And likewise, a sum not exceeding 10,000l. in replacing cattle which may have been carried away, and in purchasing implements of husbandry.

"The aforesaid several sums to be applied under such regulations as shall be judged necessary.

"His Excellency hath also been pleased to signify, that the sum of 10,000l. be appropriated to loans for one year, interest free, on approved security, to persons possessed of property, but who, from the circumstances of the present times, in consequence of the rebellion, are disabled from receiving rents, tythes or incomes."

British ships in commission, Nov. 28, agreeably to the monthly statement:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Type and Number. Ships of the line: 143; Frigates: 22; Frigates: 174; Ships: 313. Total: 655.

Besides above 100 ordinary ships in the different ports.

Lord Nelson will be so oppressed with honors, that it will hardly be in his power "to bear them all about him. His uniform as Admiral, his robes as a Peer, his Turkish Chelengk, with his Fur Pellice, will at least keep him warm during the winter.

Mr. Burke observes, that "a man at forty is all that he ever will be." The truth is most happily illustrated in the instance of Lord Nelson, who has achieved the acts for which he has so deservedly obtained his title before that age. His lordship completed his fortieth year on Michaelmas day last.

The Five Monarchs of France in reality assume more state than any of the former legitimate Kings—but they affect to say that all their ceremonious dignity is for the honor of the republic. It is for the honor of the republic too, that no man in the state is secure of a shilling, or is not in hourly fear that he may be dragged away for military plunder and massacre.

The Danish trade increases every hour. The Dutch can hardly put a ship of their own to sea, and the French employ all neutral bottoms.

The last Paris papers still persist in stating that the squadron which lately failed from Brest, under the orders of Admiral Bompard, had reached its destination. This is in one sense true; for the greatest part of it is safe in our ports.

The French papers take no notice of the 300 Philosophers, men of science, and artists, who embarked on board the Toulon expedition. The first are probably engaged in consulting Buonaparte.

An Iberian remarks, that the Russians and Turks will agree very well together while they are fighting; but the moment there is a Peace, they will go to War.

It is not extraordinary that a revolution in terms should follow a revolution in politics, philosophy and morality. It appears from the Rastadt conferences, that a Conclusion means the commencement of a negotiation.

The French papers are entirely silent on the state of the interior of France; but from an English gentleman just arrived, who had been for some time a prisoner in that country, and had been marched above twelve hundred miles, in different directions, we learn, that a very general discontent prevails against the present government. Notwithstanding, the pains taken by the Directory to conceal their disaster in the Mediterranean, it was pretty generally known, and had created much murmuring and discontent. Thro'out the whole country, the proportion of women to men appeared to be about twenty to one. Old men and boys were only to be seen, and the new requisition of 200,000 men it seems impossible for the whole extent of France to supply.

The lower classes of the people shewed great humanity to the English prisoners, supplying them with food, whenever they could do it without the cognizance of their guards.

Intelligence has been received at Amsterdam, that the Portuguese Governors of Goa and Mozambique have broken off all connexion with the Isle of France and Reunion, and seized some French ships belonging to that quarter.

BERLIN.

Our court has just sent to Paris a courier extraordinary to demand personally, it is said, of the Executive Directory, in case of war, its intention is to respect the line of neutrality.—There is no doubt that the reply will be in the affirmative.

It is pretended that the King is displeased at the evasive manner with which the French plenipotentiaries at Rastadt have replied to the last notes of his ministers at the Congress.

ROME.

The recruiting business continues with activity. It is expected that this levy will furnish 40,000 men. The French emigrants who were here have been arrested and shut up in the castle of St. Angelo—seals have been put upon their papers.

VENICE, 3d Brumaire.

Reports from Trieste say, that on the evening of the 21st Vendemiaire, a French vessel arrived there, on board of which was Mr. Edward Berry, Capt. of the Vanguard, who had been sent by admiral Nelson to St. Vincent, with an account of the engagement near Azoukirk. Mr. Berry was on board the Leander, of 50 guns, commanded by Capt. Thompson—in their way they met, off Fructidor, the French man of war, Generaux, of 74 guns, which had escaped during the battle, and was making sail for Corfu. This ship attacked the Leander, and after a very obstinate engagement, which lasted from 9 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, the Leander having lost all her masts struck her colors.

The Generaux towed her to Corfu, where they arrived on the 13th Fructidor. The English officers, six in number, were set at liberty on their parole. They arrived at Trieste on board the Generaux, which left Corfu the second complementary day.

DUBLIN, November 13.

Yesterday application was made by counsellors Curran and Johnson, to the court of King's bench, for an habeas corpus, to bring before that court Theobald Wolfe Tone, grounded on the affidavit of his father, Mr. Peter Tone, purporting that Theobald Wolfe Tone was tried by a court-martial, on a charge of high treason, and was ordered for execution, though the said T. Wolfe Tone did not belong to his majesty's army, &c. and that proceedings and sentence was pronounced during the sitting of his majesty's law courts.

The court ordered the habeas corpus, and that the prisoner should be brought up to the bar of the court in person.

In some short time an answer was made to the court, that Theobald Wolfe Tone was unfit to be brought up, having dangerously wounded himself, and the surgeon belonging to the 5th dragoons appearing to give testimony, the court ordered him to be examined, when he deposed that he had visited T. W. Tone in the privot marshes, who was incapable of being removed in consequence of his making an attempt on his life, having with a razor cut his throat, across nearly from ear to ear, and also separated the wind pipe—that languishing under his present condition, he could not be stirred without immediate danger of his life.

The following is a correspondence between T. W. Tone and major-general the earl of Cavan, dated Derry prison, 12 Brumaire, an. 6, 3d Nov. 1798, N. S.

"My Lord, On my arrival here, major Chester informed me that his orders from your lordship, in consequence, as I presume, of the directions of government, were that I should be put in irons; I take it for granted, those orders were issued in ignorance of the rank I have the honor to hold in the armies of the French republic; I am, in consequence, to apply your lordship, that I am breveted as chief de brigade in the infantry, since the 1st Messidor, an. 4; that I have been promoted to the rank of adjutant-general the 2d Nivose, an. 6; and finally, that I have served as such, attached to gen. Hardy, since the 3d Thermidor, an. 6, by virtue of the orders of the minister at

war. Major Chester, to whom I have shewn my commissions, can satisfy your lordship as to the fact, and gen. Hardy will ascertain the authenticity of the documents.

"Under these circumstances, I address myself to your lordship, as a man of honor and a soldier; and I do protest, in the most precise and strongest manner, against the indignity intended against the honor of the French army in my person; and I claim the rights and privileges of a prisoner of war, agreeably to my rank and situation in an army not left to be respected in all points, than any other which exists in Europe.

"From the situation you hold under this government, I must presume you have a discretionary power to act according to circumstances; and I can not for a moment doubt but what I have now explained to your lordship will induce you to give immediate orders that the honor of the French nation and the French army be respected in my person; and that of course I shall suffer no coercion other than in common with the rest of my brave comrades, whom the fortune of war has for the moment deprived of their liberty.

I am, my Lord, with great respect,
Your lordship's most obedient servant,
"T. W. Tone, dit Smith, adj. gen."

ANSWER,

From major-general the earl of Cavan, to Theobald Wolfe Tone.

Rastatanna, Nov. 3, 1798.

"SIR, I have received your letter of this date from Derry gaol, in which you inform me that you consider your being ordered into irons, as an insult and degradation to the rank you hold in the army of the French republic, and that you protest, in the most precise and strongest manner against such indignity. Had you been a native of France, or of any other country not belonging to the British empire, indisputably it would be so; but the motive that directed me to give the order I did this morning, for your being put in irons, was, that I looked on you (and you have proved yourself) a traitor and rebel to your sovereign and native country, and as such you shall be treated by me.

I shall enforce the order I gave this morning, and I lament, as a man, the fate that awaits you; every indulgence shall be granted you by me individually, that is not inconsistent with my public duty.

"I am, sir, your humble servant,
"Cavan, major-general."

WILMINGTON, Jan. 28.

Those of our customers who are in arrears, are again requested to discharge their respective accounts.

A letter has been received from Richard O'Brien, American Consul at Algiers, stating that the brig Mary, of Philadelphia, had been sent into Algiers by an Algerine corsair, for want of a Mediterranean pass. Through the exertions of Mr. O'Brien, the crew were released, and the ship and cargo restored.

MATHEW LYON is elected member of the House of Representatives for Vermont by a majority of 199.

We understand that the house of *Barings, of London*, have made propositions to our Executive for advancing the money for the whole of the loan of 5 millions, which it was authorized by a law of the last session to borrow on the credit of the United States. The terms, or whether they will be accepted, we have not learnt. *Fed. Gaz.*

The House of Delegates of Virginia have rejected the amendment to the Federal Constitution proposed by Massachusetts.

In the Legislature of North-Carolina, the House of Commons have voted the Alien and Sedition acts to be unconstitutional, and instructed their Senators in Congress to move for their repeal, Yeas 58, Nays 21.—The Senate have rejected the resolution, Yeas 9, Nays 31.

Capt. Bunch, arrived at New-York on Wednesday last, 56 days from Hamburg, brings a confirmation of the defeat and slaughter of the invaders of Egypt. This account was received at Hamburg last before the captain sailed, which stated, that Buonaparte, after his defeat, left the residue of his army, and had secreted himself; but, after whose person diligent search was making.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability to his friend in New-York, dated Hamburg, 26th October.

"It is very probable that a general peace will take place this winter—on account of the general destruction of the French fleet at Alexandria, the loss of 40 or 50,000 of their best troops, the remainder of their marines, the probability of a war with America, the declaration of war by the Turks, the alliance between Russia and the Emperor of Germany, the general dissatisfaction of the inhabitants of Italy, and the justifiable indignation of the brave Swiss, the general enmity of Europe, and the deficiency of 105 millions of livres in the French finances, their total loss of credit, and the refusal of the young men to join the armies; all these circumstances together, induce me to believe, that if they commence another campaign, their fate will be a total overthrow."

Great damage has lately been done in the different parts of England and Ireland by severe weather.

The Draper, Collins, of New-York, is to bring the Irish Traitors to America! And is probably now near our coast. *Pop. Gen.*

A Paris paper of Nov. 12, says, "the insurrection in Brabant, does not appear likely to be soon quelled." The council of 500 has proposed the pardoning of the insurgents, to induce them to surrender.

The Cisalpine Republic is convulsed with internal commotions which threaten its fall.

Paris is thought to be at the verge of another political eruption. A member of the 500 says, "he has proofs that 30 representatives of the people are about to be denounced." He had been charged as an agent of Pitt, and demanded a trial, but was refused. Nightly meetings are held of the patriots. The new drafts of the people to reinforce the armies, arguments greatly the general dissatisfaction.

Genoa is in a disturbed state. The people are openly invited to rise and murder the French.—The English have taken 5 Genoese vessels.

At Amsterdam it is found necessary to assign a military guard to assist the police in preserving tranquility.

The French Legislature dreads internal commotions when the troops shall be marched beyond the frontiers—and has directed that every commune shall be answerable for the tranquillity of the whole district.

General Jourdan has resigned his Legislative to resume his military office in France.

The prospect of a new coalition is greater than ever.

Sweden and Denmark, it is said, will form part of the new coalition. This is necessary by their treaty with the Porte.

Tippo Sultan has formed a treaty offensive and defensive with the French. This the English say they expected and are prepared for.

It is said Zante and Cephalonia in the Mediterranean, have been taken by the Russians from the French.

It has been decided in England, that in a case of recapture, it is not necessary to bring the vessel into port in order for salvage. Security may be taken at sea, and the vessel suffered to proceed.

Nelson does not intend a sudden return to England. He has recovered of his wound. The Turkish present entitles him to command their fleet whenever he falls in with it.

The Portuguese in the East-Indies have taken three French vessels.

The Prince of Conde, it is said, has been killed by a musket-ball.

The quarantine orders in England were extended to vessels from New-York and Massachusetts.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.—By the Minerva, arrived at Boston.

DUBLIN, November 13.

It is said that Government has consented to allow such of the voluntary transports, in the prisons, as are ready to leave this country, and exile themselves in America, immediately to depart, the expense attending which to be defrayed by themselves. We hope that this lenient permission will be embraced, without further delay, by these persons; that the public may be eased from the expense of supporting them, as they now do in prison; some idea of which may be formed, when it is considered that in Kilmalham gaol alone, without mentioning other places, 350 crowns a week is the expense of the public for dining the Gentlemen of the Union, not to mention the other various charges.

LONDON, November 15.

KING'S SPEECH.

After the Levee of yesterday, a Privy Council was held, when his Majesty's Speech, for opening the session of Parliament on Tuesday next, was read, and taken into consideration.

His Majesty's Speech holds forth a language of proud superiority, which while it serves to animate every power to new exertions, will, at the same time, convince the enemy that we are superior to his furious threats, and determined to co-operate with our Allies on the Continent, until such a general peace can be accomplished, as shall be founded on a just equality and distribution of force, which is the only means of rendering it likely to be permanent, or even to be observed at all.

COMMOTIONS AT PARIS.

The suspension of all the intercourse between France and Holland, as well as this country, by the means of Carrels, has given rise to an opinion that some commotions has taken place at Paris.—We think it extremely likely to be the case.

Citizen Bompard, who so gallantly defended La Roche, off the coast of Ireland, is the same officer who commanded L'Ambuscade in the severe action he had with the Boston off Sandy-Hook, at an early part of the present war. In that battle we lost the brave and amiable Courtney, who commanded the Boston. It is very remarkable, that Capt. Courtney had been the vanquisher of Capt. Bompard no less than three times in the last war, from which each had a perfect knowledge of, and respected each other.

A journalist in Paris ventured to publish lately the London Gazette Extraordinary, containing the detail of lord Nelson's victory. The consequence was, that his paper was prohibited, and his press broken up, by order of the Directory.

Briane, the French General in Italy, treats the Five Kings, or Consuls, as they are termed at Rome, with very little ceremony. He appoints and displaces them at his pleasure. He seems to say with Trinculo, in the Tempest, "You shall be Kings, but I shall be Viceroy over you!"

Warlike preparations are making in all the circles of Germany.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, at Newport, (Del.)

- A Andrew Alexander.
- B George Brown, William Brown, taylor, William Ball.
- C Samuel Cefaday.
- E Samuel Eccles, Francis Etook.
- F James Ford.
- G John Garret & Co.
- H Thomas Hoops, Sarah Howland, widow.
- L John Laverty.
- M Hugh M'Clurkan, Joseph M'Gerry, Mathew M'Elhewey, Charles M'Laughlin.
- P John Procter, shoemaker, Thomas Philips, John Philips, miller.
- W Richard Wilson, William Whittington, Uziel Wakefield.

French Letters.

Yamelon, Captain Au Citizen.

Jan. 26. WILLIAM ROBESON, F. M. 83—*3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL ERWIN, late of this borough, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to exhibit them for settlement, to

JOHN ERWIN, ISAAC STEVENSON, Ex'rs. Wilmington, Jan. 26. 83—*4w 12w

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At Mr. John Miller's tavern, On SATURDAY, the 16th of FEBRUARY next, AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

A WATER LOT, bounding on Christiansa creek, whereon is a brick house, two stories high, has four rooms on each floor, and a good cellar under the whole, and a wharf partly built, a large garden, whereon is a large frame stable, and chair-house, in good repair. Also, about Eight Acres of good Land, a part whereof is an orchard, a part for tilling, and about one half good meadow, adjoining the lands of Peter Gerretson, Jacob Ball, and the great road leading to Stanton.—A good title will be made by the subscriber to the purchaser or purchasers of the above property, and possession may be had on the 25th of March next. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale, by

RACHAEL CONDON, Or her attorney, Jan. 26. 83—*1d

Public Notice is hereby Given, THAT the Commissioners of the Land-Office for the county of Newcastle, will meet at the Court-house in the town of Newcastle, on Thursday, the 14th day of February next ensuing, for the transaction of the Public Business depending before them; at which time and place, all persons concerned are desired to attend. By order of the Board. JAMES BOOTH, Recorder. 80-14

Jan. 16. To be Sold by Private Contract, And possession given the 25th of March next, VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying in Cecil county, within four miles of Elkton, adjoining and with the Elk Woolen Manufactory; containing 260 acres, more or less. On the said plantation there is a saw-mill on the well-known stream Little Elk, an excellent frame dwelling-house, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole, a good new kitchen, also two other tenements: one on each end of the place; which, taken collectively, are capacious enough to accommodate sundry families at the same time. The whole hand-familily situated on a beautiful eminence in the centre of a country scarcely to be equalled for salubrity. A good barn, stables, corn house, cooper's shop; together with an excellent spring of water convenient, with a spring-house; in order for business, with overhead water, also two new mills. On the said farm are two good apple orchards, a good peach orchard, together with a variety of fruit trees of all kinds; between thirty and forty acres of good meadow, well watered by the creek running through it; about one hundred acres of arable land in good plight, the residue exceeding good wood land. There is on the said land, a valuable Soapstone Quarry, with a number of springs interspersed through the fields, in which important article it has no equal; the fences and other improvements in good repair. It is unnecessary to say further concerning it, as it is likely whoever inclines to purchase will view the premises either previous to, or at the time of sale. An indisputable title will be given to any person or persons purchasing, by the subscriber living on the premises. JOHN ANDERSON. 80-31-14W

Jan. 16. FOR SALE, A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, situate in Newcastle hundred, about three miles from Newcastle, two and a half from Christiana bridge, two from Newport, and six from Wilmington; containing upwards of 200 acres, near one half of which is wood-land, the other equal to any in the neighbourhood, and a large quantity of meadow may be made at a small expense. On the premises are two good Fishing Landings, equal perhaps to any on Christiana creek; and being convenient to Newcastle, where there is a capital market for all kinds of stock and produce, will enhance its value. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living in Newport. ELIAKIM GARRETSEN. 77-3mo

NOTICE ALL persons who are indebted to the Estate of FRANCIS JANVIER, late of the town of Newcastle deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to produce their accounts, properly attested, for settlement. As both the subscribers reside at a distance from Newcastle, it is their request, that all persons who have demands as above, and who do not reside in the town of Newcastle, will leave their accounts with Joseph Taylor, Esq. and due attention shall be paid thereto. JOHN JANVIER, } Ex'rs. PHILIP JANVIER, } 70-14

WILLIAM HEMPHILL, Of the Borough of WILMINGTON, HAVING declined business, and in order to close all his accounts as soon as possible, requests all persons having any demands against him, of whatever kind, to present the same within three months for settlement and payment. He also requests all persons indebted to him on book account or otherwise, to call and settle their respective accounts within the above time, otherwise he will be under the necessity of taking steps for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons. At the same time, he begs leave to recommend his son JAMES to his former friends and customers, who has succeeded him in the GROCERY-BUSINESS, so long carried on in this borough, and who he hopes will be enabled to give them full satisfaction. WILMINGTON, May 16. 20-14

JAMES HEMPHILL, At his STORE the lower end of King-street, opposite the Bird-in-Hand Tavern, in this borough, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the great encouragement he has met with since he has commenced business, and now begs leave to inform them he has on hand a large and general assortment of the following GOODS, (the greater part of which are just received in addition to his former supply) which he is enabled to sell at the most reduced prices, and hopes to merit a continuance of former favors. OLD MADEIRA WINE, in hogheads and quarter cases, Port, Lisbon, Sherry, Malaga, and Fyall Do. Hylon, Young Hylon, Hylon-skin, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, Loaf, Lump, Muscovado, Havana, and East-India Sugars, 3d and 4th proof Rum and Spirits, Country Do. 1d and 4th proof Brandy, Holland Gin, Peach, Apple and Rye Liquors, Hispaniola and Havana Molasses, Coffee, Cotton, Coarse and fine Salt, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Brimstone, Pepper, Allotice, Chocolate, Indigo, Spanish Segars by the box, Candles, Soap, Tobacco, Snuff, Rice, Ruffins, Currants, Powder, Shot, Flints, Corn, Butter, Pork, Lamp Oil, &c. &c. ALSO, A large assortment of Lumber, consisting of yellow and white Pine Boards, Plank, Scantling, best Indian-River Shingles, bundle Do. Plastering Laths, Rails, &c. which he will sell on very low terms, particularly for the cash. WILMINGTON, Aug. 18. 47-14

JUST LANDED, And for S.A.L.E. by the Subscribers, A few hogheads first and second quality SUGARS and MOLASSES. And out of the brig Maria, from Bourdeaux, A quantity of choice Brandy, and Claret, in hhd. and cases. RIDDLE & BIRD. Newcastle, Sep. 26. 58-14

Notice is hereby Given, THAT the partnership of HOLLINGSWORTH, MORTON, & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. For any claims on said firm, application must be made to SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH, near Brandywine bridge; and such as are indebted to said partnership, are desired to make payment to SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH. August 27. 49-14

FARM and MILLS. TO BE LET, for one year, and possession given the 25th of (3 mo.) March next, that valuable Estate near Dover, the property of Thomas Sipple, deceased; consisting of 11. A HANDSOME FARM in good tillth and repair, containing about 150 acres of cleared land. The mansion house is new, and conveniently situated, with a cellar under the whole, a good kitchen and smoke-house, and a pump of good water at the door; a good barn and stable. 2d. A GRIST MILL, with two water wheels, and three pair of stones, one pair burrs with boatts, and every thing in good repair. This mill being situated at the head of two rich and populous necks of land, viz. Little creek, and Jones's, seldom fails having as much country work as it can grind. 3d. A SAW MILL near the grist mill, and supplied from the same stream, in good repair, with a pair of timber wheels for the use of the mill. There are also four houses near the mill, suitable for small families. This property will be let separate, or together; but it would be most agreeable if a tenant should offer that would take the whole mills, houses, and farm together. For further particulars enquire of Daniel Cowgill, Little creek Neck, or the subscriber living at Brandywine bridge, near Wilmington. ANN SIPPLE. 12 Mo. 72. 73-14

TO BE SOLD, A LARGE HOUSE, in the village of Newport, three miles from Wilmington, Delaware, and five from Christiana. The house consists of three parlours, and six chambers, with garrets, and cellars under the whole; with a brick stable for 12 horses, and good carriage house, spring house, smoke house, and grainery. The lot is large, on which is a good garden. ALSO, A large STILL HOUSE, With the above or separately. The payments will be easy to the purchaser. For terms apply to T. Gubbett, Esq. Philadelphia, or Capt. H. Geddes, on the premises. Dec. 22. 73-21st Mar.

By Legislative Authority. A LOTTERY. Extra from an act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, authorizing the subscriber to raise Four Thousand Dollars, clear of all expenses, for the purpose of aiding him in the re-establishment of his Cotton Manufactory. AND be it further enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Delaware, in general assembly met, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Jacob Broom, to raise by way of lottery, the sum of four thousand dollars, clear of all expenses and deductions whatsoever, to and for the uses and purposes of erecting, repairing and re-establishing his Cotton Manufactory, near the borough of Wilmington. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Jacob Broom, previous to his selling any tickets in the said lottery, shall lay down the scheme thereof before the governor of this state, to be approved of by him; and shall also enter into a bond to the governor of this state, in the penal sum of twenty-four thousand dollars, with sufficient surety, to be approved of by the governor, conditioned for the faithful execution of this act, and due payment of all prizes that may be drawn in said lottery. The scheme of which, being approved by the governor, is as follows, viz.

1 prize of 2000 dollars, is	2,000
2 ditto of 1000 dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the two numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than four hundred numbers undrawn, are	2,000
2 do. of 500, are	1,000
3 do. of 400,	1,200
5 do. of 200,	1,000
10 do. of 100,	1,000
12 do. of 50,	600
14 do. of 45,	630
16 do. of 40,	640
18 do. of 35,	630
20 do. of 30,	600
25 do. of 25,	625
30 do. of 20,	600
35 do. of 15,	525
40 do. of 10,	470
4276 do. of 5,	21,280

4500 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, doles. 36,000 Four dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale. The scheme of this lottery is so propitious, that waving the incitements arising from patriotism and public spirit in promoting a manufactory so beneficial to our country, the adventurers will have a fair chance of receiving their money again with ample interest—and there being no blanks, but little can be lost, and much may be gained. As soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold to justify the drawing, three commissioners are to be appointed by the governor for that purpose. All prizes shall be paid forty days after the drawing is finished (of which public notice shall be given) upon the demand of the possessor of a ticket, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent, provided such demand shall be made within twelve months. The legislature having wisely made such provisions, as to leave no room to doubt that this lottery will be conducted on the fairest principles, and the prizes paid to the holders of the tickets, and the subscriber having given bond and approved security to the governor for the due execution of the act and payment of the prizes, presumes to solicit the patronage of the public, and flatters himself that the sale of the tickets will be so rapid as to justify the drawing at an early period. August 8. 40-14

NOTICE ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM RICE, late of this borough, dec'd. are requested to make payment without delay; and those who have demands against said estate, are desired to produce their accounts, duly attested, to JAMES RICE, or JOHN SELLARS, } Ex'rs. Wilmington, Dec. 22. 73-3mo.

NOTICE ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSHEA SEAL, jun. deceased, or JOSHUA SEAL and CO. are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, duly attested, to JOSEPH SUMMERL. ANN SEAL, Adm'r. JOSEPH SUMMERL, Adm'r. FOR SALE, Three and one quarter acres of MARSH, in Brandywine, is high order, by JOSEPH SUMMERL. Wilmington, Jan. 9. 78-6w

Twenty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Queen-Ann's county, Maryland, near the Radcliff branch, on the night of the 7th instant, a negro man, named PHIL, About 32 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, not very black, shews a good set of teeth when he laughs, except one or two missing on one side of his upper jaw. He has a down look in a case of a crime and guilty, otherwise is apt to be impudent. Had on when he went away, a white calico coat, dark do. trousers, shoes a good deal worn, it is suspected he has a blue gray broad-cloth coat, and new fullered calico. He will try to get his wife with him. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and if taken out of the state and brought home, Thirty Dollars, and reasonable charges paid, by JAMES ROSEBERRY. N. B. He will perhaps say he went away to prevent being sold in Georgia; but he was never offered for sale on any terms by me. J. R. January 10. 79

Twenty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY on the 15th of August last, from Mrs. Elizabeth Eshales, near Cambridge, in Dorchester county, State of Maryland, a young negro man, called JACOB, about 21 or 22 years of age, and about 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion, his face rather short, has a small scar between his eye-brows, his look when spoken to is bold and saucy, and is somewhat bow-legged. Had on when he went away, a short lined jacket bound with black binding, striped nankeen trousers, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal, or brings him home to the subscriber, at Cambridge, shall have the above reward, and reasonable travelling expenses paid, by CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jun. Sept. 11. 54-14

Forty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY on the 28th of April last, from the subscriber living in Cecil county, North-Southannah hundred, a young negro man named BEN, a thick well-set fellow, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has large flat feet, smooth faced, with scar on his forehead, and one on the back of the middle finger of his right hand. His clothing was a sailor-jacket made of country cloth, tow lincsey waistcoat and trousers, filled with black yarn, and two tow linen shirts; his other clothing unknown. Any person securing him in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home. GREENBURY RAWLINGS. May 9. 18-14

Twenty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY on Saturday the 23d of June, from the subscriber, living in Appoquinimink hundred, Newcastle county, state of Delaware, a negro man, named SAM, a black fellow, 31 years of age, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, rather slender made, moves slow, and has very little to say. He professes to belong to the Methodist Society. Had on when he went away a homespun [kind of lead-colour] cloth coat, tow trousers and shirt, both nearly new, coarse shoes; but as he has with him a variety of other clothes, it is uncertain in what dress he will make his appearance. He has with him a long blue cloth coat, lined with pale blue; and also took with him a loaded whip, which has been mended with a long piece of brass on one end. It is supposed he is on his way to Philadelphia or the Jerseys. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, in any goal, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM ALLFREE. July 2. 33-31-14W

Ten Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY on Monday the 3d inst. December, from the subscriber, living in Queen-Ann's county, near the Head of Chester, a negro man, named CHRISTOPHER, but probably may change his name, about 21 years of age, and about 5 feet 7 inches high, slender made, remarkably black, and uncommon black gums, has a scar on the upper side of his right wrist, occasioned by an ax, is a free spoken fellow; but when closely questioned, will flammer very much, and appear fullen. Had on when he went away, black kersey round-about jacket, and trousers patched on the knees, a high-crowned felt hat, yam stockings, and shoes, with other clothes not remembered—it is expected he will change his dress. Whoever apprehends said fellow, and secures him in any goal, and gives notice to the subscriber, so that he gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid, by WILLIAM WOODALL. Dec. 20. 72-14 Ap.

Forty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY on Sunday the 12th instant, August, from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, state of Maryland, a negro man, named LEVEN, 25 years of age, or upwards, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, straight, well made, and handsomely faced, his forehead round, high and prominent, with a scar on the upper part of it—also a scar on his right or left hand, running about half way down the fore-finger, and perhaps part of the second, occasioned by fire; his feet are remarkably long, and his tongue smooth, and glib. He took with him sundry clothes, among which were a dark colored mixed cloth coat, two pair of blue striped cotton trousers, two pair breeches, one nankeen, the other brow check, two fine shirts, and a very good hat. It is supposed he is on his way to Philadelphia, or the Jerseys, and has a pass with the county seal to it, as some of his manumitted relations have lately obtained passes from the office, and have not left the county. Whoever takes up and secures said negro in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward; and if brought home, all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN CRAIG. N. B. Masters of vessels, and others, are strictly forbidden transporting or harboring the aforesaid runaway. Aug. 25. 49-14

NOTICE ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Hogg, late of the borough of Wilmington, county of Newcastle, and state of Delaware, Tailor-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. 10, 1798. 84-14

NOTICE ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN SPURRIER, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to render their accounts, properly attested, to the subscriber, for immediate settlement. ELEANOR SPURRIER, Adm'r. In Sixth-street, 3 doors from Chestnut-street. Philadelphia, Dec. 14. 71-14

NOTICE MERCHANTS and tradesmen's Books posted, and Accounts stated in order for settlement. Likewise Printing and Glazing carried on in its various branches, by the subscriber in Shipley street, near the corner of Front street. AMOS JONES 76-14

The SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE, at his STORE next door to Mr. David Brinton's Tavern, High-street, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES—to wit: HYLON-skin and Bohea Teas, Coffee and Chocolate, Havana and Brown Sugars, Malaga Wine, French and Apple Brandy, Rum-Gin, Molasses—Vinegar, Fine Salt—Barley and Rice, Allspice, Pepper and Mustard, Cheese, Indigo—Starch, Soap and Candles, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Snuff and American Segars, Pipes, &c. &c. A. L. S. O. An assortment of QUEEN'S WARE, and some Country ditto—all which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, by WILLIAM COOK. Wilmington, Oct. 3. 60

John and William Warner, HAVE ON HAND AT THEIR Wholesale Grocery-Store, On the wharf at the lower end of Market-street, WILMINGTON, A FRESH SUPPLY Of the following articles, which they will dispose of on their usual moderate terms: Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe } WINES, and Malaga 1st, 2d and 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, Best Holland Gin, Antigua, Monierat and St. Croix Rum, Jamaica Spirits, Country Liquors, assorted, Loaf, Lump, Muscovado, East-India and Havana Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Chocolate, Hylon, Hylon-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Rice, excellent Raisins, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Ginger, Indigo, Plug Tobacco, Excellent Spanish Segars in boxes, Snuff, Coarse and fine Salt, Powder and Shot, Alum, Madder, Copperas, White and Brown Soap, Candles, Wrapping Paper, Starch, Plough-lines, Traces, Bed-cords, Bed-laces, Plaster of Paris, Virginia Stone Coal, Corn, Rye, &c. &c. Their fast-sailing PACKET CHARLOTTE, David Robnet, Master, With the best accommodations for passengers, continues to leave their wharf for Philadelphia, twice a week, as usual, viz. on Third and Sixth days. The subscribers beg leave to return their thanks to their former customers, and from their first attention in keeping an assortment of goods in their line, they take the liberty of requesting a continuance of their favors, and at the same time would be thankful to others who may be pleased to favor them with their custom. Orders from country merchants will be carefully attended to. JOHN & WILLIAM WARNER. N. B. Country Produce taken in payment, at the market prices. Aug. 18. 47-14

John & William Warner, HAVE FOR SALE, At their Wholesale Grocery Store, A QUANTITY of excellent Rhode-Island CHEESE, a few barrels good MACKAREL, pickled and dry salted HERRING, and a few barrels pickled BASS; which they will sell on reasonable terms. Wilmington, Sept. 8. 53-

Forty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY on Saturday the 10th of this instant, (Nov.) a negro man, called BILL, nearly 21 years of age, supposed to be about 5 feet 5 inches high, stout bodied; has an awkward gait, and a lazy rolling walk; stutters a little in his common conversation; but when angry, alarmed or intoxicated, will repeat the same words several times. Notwithstanding he looks to be inactive, he dances well, and is fond of that amusement. He has always been accustomed to the farming business, the labouring part of which he understands well, and it is supposed will endeavour to obtain employment in that way. Had on when he went away a deep blue cloth coat, double breasted, with trousers of the same kind of cloth, British manufacture; wool hat, and new shoes with hob-nails in the heels. He took with him a striped nankeen coat with yellow pantaloons, and other clothing not recollected at this time. He has a number of acquaintances about West-Chester, state of Pennsylvania, and probably will proceed there under the character of a freeman, with a forged pass. Whoever will secure the said negro in any goal, so that his master may get him, shall receive the above reward. But if the said negro had will return, he shall be forgiven, and shall receive his manumission to be free at the age of 28, the period pretercribed by the laws of Pennsylvania for freedom to the Blacks; or the subscriber will, for a reasonable consideration, upon application to him made, sell the said negro Bill, to serve until the age of 28, then to be free. THOMAS BOOTH. St. George's hundred, Newcastle county, State of Delaware, Nov. 28. 73-14

Twenty Dollars Reward. STRAYED or STOLEN from the South side of Christiana ferry, on the 14th day of September last, A HORSE, about 15 hands high, 10 years old, a blaze in his face, full mane, with tail, and white feet; trots and paces, shod all round; he is a stout family horse, of the county breed. Whoever takes up said horse, and gives information to the owner, so as he gets him again, shall receive Ten Dollars for his trouble; if stolen, and the thief convicted, Twenty Dollars will be paid on his conviction, by CALEB B. BENNETT. Christiana ferry, Dec. 8. 69-14

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