

The Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser

PRICE SIX CENTS.]

THURSDAY JUNE 22, 1797.

[NUMB. 326

Coughs, Colds, Aftmas, and Con-
sumptions.
RATED COUGH DROPS,
unequalled by any other in the
use of the above disorders—
means of relieving a number of
ts, some of thirty years stand-
ing account may be seen in
y be had gratis, where the drops
y Bond & Co's. appointed by
d Co. the only wholesale agents
, &c. in America.

T I C E.

to the public gaol at Dover, in the
Kent, and state of Delaware, the
MEN, to wit:
was committed on the 27th day of
it, and says he is the property of
the city of Philadelphia. And
was committed on the 28th day of
and says he is the property of Wm.
Accomack county, in the state of

WILLIAM RILEY, Gaoler.
19—3w 14w

Reward.

om the subscriber on the night of
an apprentice boy named ROBERT
years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches
years made, speaks much on the
in to lying, and apt to thieve. Had
red jacket and trousers, and took
contents unknown. Any person
I have the above reward if brought
aid.

WILLIAM GLOUSE.
21

Dollars reward.

on Saturday the 3d inst. from the
ing in Queen Ann's county, near
of Maryland. Three likely young
named PHILL, about 35 years of
h, stout made, inclining to be fat;
ad on head took with him when he
wearing cloaths, viz. A Brown short
and round jacket with sleeves, striped
a pair of plain Nankeen breeches
of white ribbed cotton hose, one
pair of shoes with strings, a
and two white shirts, one ofsnburg

out twenty-seven years of age, about
has a small fear on his throat—
h him fondly clothing; as he was
merate time—he is fond of dress,
out twenty-one years of age, about
and well made—he can read plain
him a light coloured broad cloth
jacket; fringed with purple and
set breeches, plain Nankeen garters,
two white shirts, one ofsnburg do.
handkerchief.—The above reward
ng the above Negroes in any gaol,
or any one of them, and all reason-
at home, paid by

THOMAS L. EMORGE.
023 *4w.

T I C E.

ubmitted to the estate of Doctor
LY, deceased, upon bond, on
or more years interest due, are
he interest—those upon book
collected to make payment—
nd to this Notice, may expect
pursued to enforce payment—
claims against said estate, are
at their accounts for settle-

HENRY LATIMER, for
JANE M'KINLY, Exe'x.
097 tt.

hundred Dollars,

ually paid to any person who will
nd conduct to satisfaction,

MAR SCHOOL,

at Dover. A person well qualified,
well recommended, may apply to
s, living in the neighborhood of
n more particular information may

THOMAS SIPPLE,
CHARLES HILLYARD.
6w c

M'COLLOUGH,

Y acquaints his friends, and the
ral, that he has taken the TA-
in Newcastle, lately occupied by
ere every convenience for the stee-
g is comfortably provided.—
e in that line, for upwards of fe-
late revolution, will sufficiently
bic attention.

the resort of passengers from the
more Water-Stages, travellers may
g at all hours, the best and most
ing, with every attention in his
n the uncertainty of the arrival of
have been disappointed in pur-
fornedy which, the proprietor will
s a number of Light Carriages at
any hour to meet the Williams-
timore, and Chester Town lines.
is it unnecessary to add any further
rects his claim to public favour,
rects he may be found to discharge

5, 07 ctf

T I C E.

OGH continues to carry on the
ving, Hair-Dressing, &c. at his
Brinton's tavern; where he
scented Powder and Pasma-
his thanks for past favors,
rict attention to business, &c.

26. 049 if

FOUNDERS.

VE or SIX JOURNEMEN
NDEKS, to whom the highest
employment will be given.—
ICE wanted.

Y & RONALDSON'S Found-
end of Eleventh-Street, Phi-
my quantity of OLD TYPE
money, or in exchange. 17

printed on MONDAYS and
SAMUEL & JOHN ADAMS
High-Street.

State of Delaware.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, held
at Dover, in and for the county of Kent, on the
21st day of June, 1797, there will be sold to sale, by
Public Vendue, on the premises, on Friday the 14th day
of July next, all the REAL ESTATE of which Jacob
Emerson was seized at the time of his death, consisting
of a Plantation or Tract of Land, with the appurtenances,
situate in Little-creek hundred, in the county aforesaid,
containing about 180 acres of land and marsh, adjoining
land of William Levick, land of Hugh Magear, land of
Mary Alton, land of Dr. William M'Kee, and others,
being the property of Jacob Emerson, deceased, and to
be sold for the payment of his debts. Attendance will be
given at the time and place aforesaid, by Manlove Em-
erson, Daniel Cowgill, and Sarah his wife, administrators
of the said deceased.

JOSEPH HARPER, Clk.
Dover, June 6. 25 cdf

CAUTION!

HAVING lately observed in a Philadelphia paper,
that Daniel Charles Heath has offered to sell 2000
Acres of Land in Newcastle county—I do hereby give
notice, that a sum of money is due to me, and for which
the following tracts are affected, viz. A Tract of Land
called Holt, one do. called Joe's purchase, one do. called
second part of Heath's range, one do. called third part
Heath's range, and one do. called the Forest, all in New-
castle county, against which I have brought a suit in
Chancery; and in case of a judgment in my favour, I
shall apply for payment to the owner of the above lands,
WM. DELASERE.

June 14. 24 *4w

The Subscriber intending to embark for Liverpool about
the close of the present month, will sell at public sale
at his dwelling house near the town of New-Castle on
Wednesday the 28th instant,

A Variety of Valuable Furniture,

(which may be viewed at any time previous to the sale)

CONSISTING of Bedsteads, Feather Beds, and
Bedding, Window-Curtains, Turkey, Scotch and
English Carpets—One very handsome Mahogany corner
Beautify with glass doors, Mahogany and Windsor Chairs,
Mahogany Bed eakfast, Dining, Tea and Card Tables, a
Mahogany Desk and Book-Cafe, Mahogany and Walnut
Beaurows and Drawers, large and small Looking Glasses
in gilt and mahogany frames, Knives and Forks in ma-
hogany cases, a few valuable Prints and Landscapes in
Gilt frames, China and Glass ware, with a variety of

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Two excellent Milch Cows, one full bred Mare six years
old and her Colt, one valuable cart or family Horie, fe-
veral stacks of Hay, one Ox-Cart, one Dutch fan, and
fundry farming tools and implements.

The sale will commence precisely at eleven o'clock.

And at Private Sale,

The time of an indentured Negro man who has seven years
to serve, he can be recommended for fidelity, honesty and
sobriety, and has a practical knowledge of every kind of
work appertaining to a farm—and a few scarce Books, a-
mong which is the British edition of the Hot pressed
"Unique Cabinet Bible," in thirty three numbers un-
bound, with elegant engravings in each number.

Those persons who may have claims upon the Subscri-
ber are requested to produce them for payment, and those
upon whom he has claims are also requested to discharge
them without delay.

WILLIAM LEES.
New-Castle June 12, 1797. 023 rdf

For Public Accommodation.

THE subscribers will run a light Waggon every morn-
ing (Sundays excepted) from Newcastle to Wil-
mington, which will arrive in time for the departure of
the Philadelphia line, and return immediately.—On the
arrival of the Philadelphia Stages, another light waggon
will be dispatched for Newcastle, with whatever fare may
offer, and return the same evening.

Fare for each passenger Fifty Cents.
JAMES M'COLLOUGH,
ENOCH WELSH.
June 10. 23 tf

TO MILLERS.

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

All these CLOTHS have been a long time in
use, and are well approved of by those who have
tried them, no further recommendation is neces-
sary to convince of their superiority and excel-
lence. The MILLERS acknowledge their du-
rability and effect.

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

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

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

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living at Christians
bridge, Delaware State, on the night of the 4th
instant,

A dark Bay HORSE,

Eleven years old, 15 hands high, shod before, a natural
pacer, a few white hairs in his forehead, heavy made,
with a lump about the size of an egg on his near hind
leg on the hough joint. Whoever takes up the horse and
brings it to the subscriber, and for the horse only
Four Dollars, and reasonable charges paid if brought
home, by

JOHN SPRINGER.
Christiana Bridge, June 10. 23 *4w

State of Delaware.

Supplement to the Act, intituled, "An
Act for the better regulation of the Roads in the
county of Kent."

WHEREAS no provision is made by the Act, in-
tituled, "A Supplement to the Act, intituled,
An Act for the better regulation of the Roads in the
county of Kent," for drawing any money out of the
Treasury of Kent county, which has, or may be, affixed
by the Levy Court and Court of Appeal of said county,
for laying out, erecting, maintaining and supporting the
State Roads, and other public roads and common high-
ways, bridges and causeways, in the said county, after
the same hath been paid into the hands of the treasurer
of the said county:

BE it therefore enacted by the senate and house of
representatives of the state of Delaware in general assem-
bly met, That all money affixed by the levy court and
court of appeal of the county of Kent, for the laying
out, erecting, maintaining and supporting the state roads,
and other public roads and common highways, bridges
and causeways, in the said county, (except for Worrell's
bridge, Martin's bridge, Jones's bridge, and the bridges
across Manderkill creek, near Frederica) which hath
been, or may be, paid over by the collector, or any of
them, to the treasurer of the said county, shall be pay-
able to the respective overseers of the roads in the several
hundreds, so far as need may require, on the order or
orders of the commissioners of the levy court and court
of appeal, drawn upon the treasurer of the county, in the
same manner as money is made payable by the several
collectors to the overseers aforesaid, upon orders
drawn in their favour by the said commissioners.

Section 2. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,
That all timber trees, and other trees, woods and
under woods, standing within the limits of the state roads,
and other public roads and common highways, in the
said county, and all such trees, woods and under woods,
which have been standing within the limits aforesaid, and
cut down by any overseer or overseers since the first day
of January last past, shall and may be taken and disposed
of by the person or persons who were the owner or owners
of the land laid out by the commissioners of the roads in
the respective hundreds, for state roads, and other public
roads and common highways, in the county of Kent, to
his, her, or their own proper use and benefit, without
being accountable for the same, unless such person or per-
sons shall have damages assessed him, her, or them, ac-
cordingly to the provision contained in the act, intituled,
"An act for the better regulation of the roads in the
county of Kent," in which case, the value of the said
timber trees, and other trees, woods and under woods,
shall be taken, and so much of the said assessed damages,
and in order that such value may be known, the several
overseers are hereby required to appraise all such trees,
woods and under woods, and return the same to the Clerk
of the Peace of the said county. Provided nevertheless,
That it shall and may be lawful for the overseers in the
respective hundreds, first, to use and apply all such trees,
woods and under woods, for and towards the support of
the bridges and causeways in the said hundreds, as shall
or may be necessary for the same.

Section 3. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,
That in all cases where the state roads, and other
public roads and common highways, in the said county
of Kent, have been, or may be, laid out, by the com-
missioners of the roads in the respective hundreds, upon
any ground inclosed, upon which any grain now is grow-
ing, that such part of the said state roads, and other
public roads and common highways, shall not be opened,
nor the stones removed therefrom, until the first day of
December next; and that the roads now in use, which
will be supplied by such road, or roads, laid out, or to
be laid out, as aforesaid, shall be continued open until
the first day of December next.

Section 4. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,
That each and every of the overseers of the roads in
the said county of Kent, shall enter in a book, a par-
ticular account of his transactions relative to the said
business; the number of days in which he and the work-
men and labourers may be employed; the number of
workmen and labourers, and the amount of all monies
paid by him to any person or persons; which said book,
together with the receipts and vouchers for all money paid
and expended on the said roads, shall be laid before the
commissioners of the levy court and court of appeal at
their meeting in February and in every year.

Section 5. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,
That no overseer shall furnish any materials, la-
bourers, workmen, work horses, or draught cattle, from
his own estate, servants, slaves, or stock, for the repair-
ing of any of the said roads, bridges or causeways in the
said county: And each and every overseer shall be paid
for their services respectively, in proportion to the number
of labourers and workmen employed by them at one
time, as follows:—For every day in which one work-
man or labourer shall be employed, ten cents; and for
every day in which two, and not more than four work-
men or labourers shall be employed, thirty cents; and
for every day in which five or any greater number of
workmen or labourers shall be employed, one dollar, and
no more.

Section 6. And be it enacted, That so much of the
thirteenth section of the act, intituled, "An act for the
better regulation of the roads in the county of Kent,"
as is hereby altered, or supplied, shall be, and is hereby
repealed.

STEPHEN LEWIS, Speaker
of the house of representatives.
ALEXANDER PORTER,
Speaker of the senate.
Passed at Dover, June 3, 1797. 22 3w

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred Acres of valuable LAND, situate in
O Newcastlle county, state of Delaware, 11 miles
from the borough of Wilmington, 9 from Newcastle,
3 1/2 from Christina bridge, 7 from Elkton, and 1 mile
from the village of Newark; between 50 and 60 acres
whereof excellent arable land, yielding from 10 to 15
bushels of wheat, and from 20 to 30 bushels of corn per
acre; about 6 acres of good meadow, with an excellent
stream of water running through it. More meadow
might be made with little trouble—the rest well timbered
land. There is on said place a dwelling-house, with
good stabling for horses, &c. Any person inclining to
purchase, may be acquainted with the conditions, by ap-
plying to Dr. James Gallaher, No. 41, South Second-
street, Philadelphia, John Gallaher, Deer-creek, near
Bell-Air, Harford county, Maryland, or to the subscri-
ber on the premises.

JAMES GALLAHER.
20 *4w.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Quaker
Neck, St. George's hundred, and county of New-
castle, negro GEORGE, about 3 feet 10 inches high,
well featured and proportionably made; has a small fear
over one of his eyes, and is about 21 years of age. Had
on when he went away a light coloured coat lined with
blue, a striped round jacket, ticklenburg shirt and trow-
sers.—As he took with him a number of other clothing,
it is likely he will change his dress. Whoever will
secure GEORGE in any gaol, so that his master gets him
again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home,
all reasonable charges paid, by

WILLIAM CARPENTER.
June 17. 25 *4w.

MILAN, March 18.

According to letters received here from
general Buonaparte to his lady, the French
army under the conduct of the commander in
chief and general Massena, had come in
light of the Austrian army, which had re-
tired over the Piave with the loss of some
hundred prisoners. Buonaparte is with his
army in and near Conegliano, where he is
making every preparation to attack the Aus-
trians.

We have this moment received intelli-
gence that the French after having again de-
feated the Austrians, had passed the Tagli-
amento, a rapid stream, 15 Italian miles be-
hind the Piave, & advanced by PalmaNuova
towards Goriz and Trieste.

BOITZEN, March 21.

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock,
intelligence was received here, that the ene-
my made a heavy attack in three points.
By the centre, near Salurne, and the right
wing towards Einsburg, they were repul-
sed; but against the left wing in the valley of
Flunie, where they had their greatest force,
they obtained a complete victory. Almost
all the detached corps were put to the route,
and many of them made prisoners. The
entrenchments here, and all the heights, are
occupied by a battalion of Keil.

This day we received the disagreeable
news, that Salurne was abandoned, and that
the Tyrolean army, to prevent being cut off,
had been obliged to retire to Neumark.

LONDON, April 20.

The accounts received from Portsmouth
by the post of yesterday were extremely em-
barrassing, as the lords commissioners had
not on wednesday evening been able to per-
suade the sailors to abandon their ex-
travagant and dangerous pretensions, which seem-
ed to increase in proportion as the liberality
of the commissioners disposed them to accede
to every thing which was just and honor-
able, and compatible with the welfare of the
service.

From an increase of pay, which the Com-
missioners were willing to grant, the sailors
demanded a larger proportion of prize-mo-
ney, a greater quantity of provisions, pen-
sions for their families in case of any acci-
dent befalling them, liberty to go on shore
more frequently, &c. &c. In short, it
seemed difficult to know what they did re-
quire.

According to advices received last night,
we are happy to say, that affairs had taken a
more favorable turn; and though at the
breaking up of the Board held yesterday at
Portsmouth, matters were not quite settled,
yet they were again in a train of accommo-
dation.

In the mean time we think it necessary to
state, that the reports circulated in several
morning papers of yesterday, of the sailors
having hung up one of their men for his at-
tempting to take the part of a gallant Of-
ficer, and of having flogged others for simi-
lar offences, are without the smallest foun-
dation. Affairs have been sufficiently un-
pleasant, without the need of exaggera-
tion.

April 25.

A letter from Milan of the 21st ult. writ-
ten by a gentleman of known respectability,
states the following particulars respecting the
scandalous conduct of the French generals in
Italy, whose virtue and generosity we hear
sometimes extolled in the most enthusiastic
strain:—

"The French owed the Venetians about
28 millions for grain, cattle, &c. as the in-
habitants of the Continental Dominions of
the republic of Venice had chiefly furnished
these articles, the French have discharged
this debt by bringing about a revolution in
these provinces, which are likewise sure to
be pillaged in the same manner as Lombardy.
Immense contributions will be imposed
as the price of liberty; public and private
property will be plundered, and all young
men forced to enlist or fly, that in the latter
case their estates may be confiscated. Bu-
onaparte, at the time he signed a treaty of
peace with the pope, invited against his ho-
nour the duchy of Urbino, which has lately
been revolutionized. After having induced
the grand duke of Tuscany to pay 4 millions
of livres on condition of the French garrison
being withdrawn from Leghorn, he has or-
dered it to be again occupied by a whole di-
vision. The very moment the state of Genoa
had ransomed itself, all its subjects who pos-
sessed any property in the Imperial Fiefs, were
crushed with taxes, Prince Doria has paid
1,500,000 livres; and the Fiesques, the Balbis,
and others, have been saddled with enor-
mous sums.

"Buonaparte has extorted from Lombardy
130 millions in money and merchandize,
without taking into the account the spoliations
of churches, the pillage of private prop-
erty, and the robberies committed with arms
in hand. Three hours were sufficient for
general Massena to seize on the Mount of
Piety and Milan, containing precious ef-
fects to the amount of 15 millions of livres,
and on the chests of the hospitals, communi-
ties, &c. The same line of conduct was ob-
served by the French generals at Bologna,
Modena, and Ferrara. All the furniture
of the archduke Ferdinand, at Monza, has
been pillaged. This Prince had removed a
considerable part of his effects to Bergamo,
a neutral town; but Buonaparte ordered them
to be carried off by force, and a piece of fur-
niture worth 50,000 livres, with which the
late queen of France had presented the arch-
duchess, has fallen to the lot of his wife.

"Silicetti has by these means raised a
fortune of four millions; Buonaparte, a still
greater; and all the other generals and
commandaries have collected considerable
wealth.

"In addition to the robberies committed,
Buonaparte has received considerable sums
from Genoa, Venice, and the pope, on his
promising to spare them. As to the direct
contribution in money, Lombardy has paid
upwards of 65 millions. As the capital in
circulation did not amount to more than 25
millions, it became necessary to discharge
the remainder in merchandize, plate, and
with money borrowed at Genoa. Count
Litta, after having paid 500,000 livres, has
fled for fear of worse treatment, and Count
Gepi is to pay 900,000 livres. All the in-
habitants of Milan had been ordered, on
pain of confiscation and banishment, to re-
turn to town, and now the permission to
withdraw to their villas is sold them for
4000 livres per month. Marchesi, the cele-
brated singer, having refused to appear on
the stage, was ordered by Buonaparte to quit
Lombardy within three days, and not to re-
turn on pain of death."

INSBRUCK, March 30.

The whole northern part of the Tyrol is
up in arms, boys, men, old and young, are
hastening with pitchforks, pikes and poles,
to meet the enemy: their fury is extreme.
The whole arsenal has been emptied, old and
new arms, every thing was acceptable to the
peasants. They are to be commanded by
Count Lehrbach.

March 31.

Our situation has not altered either for the
better or the worse: the French are still at
Brixen, and general Laudohn near Meran.
As the militia increases daily, it is hoped
the French will be prevented from reaching
this city.

AUGSBURGH, April 4.

According to letters from the Tyrol, dated
April 1, the rising in a mass of the in-
habitants had produced nearly 100,000 men.
A very numerous corps of these brave Ty-
rolians had joined general Laudohn, whose
position is very advantageous, inasmuch as
he can fall upon the enemy's rear. Hitherto
there have been only affairs of out-posts, of
little moment. The French corps near
Boitzen is computed at 24,000 men.

STUDGARD, April 5.

Letters from Inspruck of the 31st of March,
say that Count Lehrbach had put himself at
the head of the levee en masse, to direct
their operations. It was expected that on
the 1st or 2d of April, the French would be
attacked on all points, as well before Ster-
zing as towards St. Meran, which General
Laudohn occupies with a corps of troops, and
a considerable number of peasants of the
Wintgau, the road from Boitzen to Sterzing,
by St. Meran.

We are assured that the French force in
the Tyrol under general Joubert is at most
20 or 24,000 men.—The reinforcements
from the Rhine march thro' Alsburch with-
out halting; on the 2d and 3d the regiment
of Caracazai, and 3 battalions of the regiment
of Wartensleben, passes near Augsburgh.
Austrian engineers are arrived at Ulm, to
construct fortifications thereabouts, and prin-
cipally at Michelsberg.

ROME, March 18.

A new conspiracy has just been discovered
in this city. On Wednesday last, a great
number of persons of all descriptions were
taken up, laics, ecclesiastics, friars and sol-
diers. The number of the accused is said to
be 600. Government has taken the most
energetic measures to destroy the plots; the
patrols have been doubled; the gates of
the Vatican have been shut, and have been
guarded by 100 Swis, armed with muskets,
and furnished with 25 cartidges each; 4
pieces of cannon have been placed at the two
principal doors. The Pope's family have
sent their most valuable effects to Terracina,
and every individual of it is getting ready
to take refuge there.

The troubles in the Marche of Anconia,
and especially in the Duchy of Urbino con-
tinue; a body of about 4000 peasants are in
arms, and rob and murder the travellers;
they even threaten the cities. Rimini has
been obliged to be put in a state of defence
against them, and M. de Arrigoni has
been sent by the Pope to quiet them, if pos-
sible.

PAPERS

Which accompanied the President's message of the 12th inst. on Spanish affairs.

REPORT

Of the secretary of state, to the President of the United States, of the proceedings of Andrew Ellicott esq. commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States, and East and West Florida.

Department of state,
June 10, 1797.

The secretary of state respectfully reports to the President of the United States, the substance of the information received the 8th inst. from Andrew Ellicott, esq. the commissioner of the United States appointed to run the boundary line between their territory and his Catholic Majesty's Colonies of East and West Florida.

Although Mr. Ellicott left Philadelphia, in September, 1796, to proceed by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to the Natchez, the place appointed by the treaty with Spain, at which the commissioners of the two governments were to meet, yet owing to the lowness of the waters of the Ohio, he did not reach its mouth until the 19th day of December; two days after which, both the Ohio and Mississippi were almost frozen over. On the 21st January, the ice began to give way, and their fore boat arriving on the 28th, they proceeded on the 31st for the Natchez. On the 21st February, Mr. Ellicott received a letter, (No. 1.) from his catholic majesty's governor, Gayoso de Lemos, dated at the Natchez the 17th February, mentioning the information which he had received of his approaching arrival, attended by a military guard and some woodsmen, and desiring that the troops might be left about the mouth of Bayonne Pierre; assigning for his reason, that thereby every unforeseen misunderstanding between the troops of the two powers would be prevented. With this request, from views of accommodation, Mr. Ellicott complied. Bayonne Pierre is about 60 miles above the Natchez.

On the 24th February Mr. Ellicott reached the Natchez, and immediately by a letter, acquainted governor Gayoso, of his arrival. The governor on the same day returned an answer, (No. 2.) The day following they had an interview, and fixed on the 19th of March to proceed down the river to Clarksville, near which it was supposed the line would commence. The Monday following, February 27th, Mr. Ellicott wrote a letter (No. 3.) to the Baron de Carondelet, his catholic majesty's governor general of Louisiana, and the commissioner named by the court of Spain, for ascertaining the boundary line, to inform him of his arrival at the Natchez, as the commissioner of the United States. The Baron's answer, (No. 4.) dated March 1st, was received the 9th, and on the same day governor Gayoso waited on Mr. Ellicott, and informed him that the Baron, in consequence of interesting concerns below, had declined to attend, and that the whole business had devolved on him. Mr. Ellicott expressed his satisfaction, because he expected that he, governor Gayoso, would be immediately ready to proceed. The governor answered,—"No time shall be lost; but I fear I shall not be ready by the 19th; and although the Baron declines acting on account of the business which demands his constant attention at Orleans, he is nevertheless desirous of having an interview with you; and for that purpose has ordered a galley to be fitted up for your use and accommodation to New Orleans."—Mr. Ellicott considered that the third article of the treaty with Spain, required the commissioners for running the boundary line to meet at the Natchez; and that being then at his post, it was his duty to remain there, until the Spanish commissioner should be ready to proceed with him to the place where the line should commence—and therefore he declined the Baron's invitation.

On the 27th of February, Mr. Ellicott encamped at the upper end of the town of Natchez, about a quarter of a mile from the fort occupied by the Spanish troops; and two days after hoisted the flag of the United States. Upon this he received a verbal message from governor Gayoso, by his aid, major Minor, desiring the flag might be taken down, which Mr. Ellicott declined doing. The request was not repeated. Here Mr. Ellicott began his astronomical observations, and found the hill on which he was encamped, to be in latitude 31° 03' 46" or about 39 miles north of the fourth boundary of the United States.

In this situation, Mr. Ellicott was told alarming stories about the unfavorable disposition of the Indians, under an idea that the United States were meditating their destruction. The whole settlement was for some days swarming with them; and they frequently went about his camp with drawn knives. For his own safety he frequently issued provisions to them. Thus critically circumstanced, he, on the 11th of March, wrote to governor Gayoso the letter, No. 5, to which he received the answer, No. 6. In the mean time, Mr. Ellicott had

sent an express to the commanding officer of his escort (consisting only of 25 men) which, in compliance to the governor's first request he had left sixty miles up the river to come down directly to the Natchez.—And being determined not to countermand this order, he, on the 11th, wrote to governor Gayoso the letter, No. 7, proposing Bayou's landing, about a mile below his camp, for the station of his escort, but before his letter was sent, he had an interview with the governor, who undertook to prove the propriety and necessity of the whole party from the United States going down to Clark's place, and closed his reasoning by observing, That if the escort did land at the Natchez, he should consider it as an insult offered to the king his master. Mr. Ellicott then telling the governor, that he should send him immediately an answer in writing, observed, That the desire which was constantly manifested to draw him from that place, (the Natchez) appeared very singular, as it was designated in the late treaty between his catholic majesty and the United States, as the place of meeting for the commissioners; and therefore, that he should reject every proposition that was intended to draw him from his present situation, until the commissioner and surveyor on the behalf of the crown of Spain were ready to proceed to business. To which the governor replied, "Sir, you either mistake my meaning, or I have expressed myself very badly. I do not want you to leave this place, on the contrary, I am desirous for you to take up your residence in my house; you will live there much more comfortable than in a tent." Mr. Ellicott said, that his tent was much more agreeable than a palace; for in his camp he enjoyed an independence characteristic of the nation he had the honour to represent. The next morning, Mr. Ellicott sent his letter, No. 7, and the same day received the governor's answer, No. 8, expressing his entire satisfaction with Mr. Ellicott's sentiments, as uniformly agreeing with his own, in every thing which could combine the mutual interests of the two nations.

The evening following, (March 15th) Mr. Ellicott's escort arrived at the landing, and the next day went down to the place he had proposed for their station.

The officer of the escort having found in the settlement a number of deserters from the American army, took them up. This occasioned some verbal communication between governor Gayoso and Mr. Ellicott, the former desiring the deserters might be dismissed. Mr. Ellicott thereupon proposed this arrangement: That such deserters from the army of the United States as came into that country, and took the protection of the Spanish government prior to the time fixed by the treaty for the evacuation of the posts, should, for the present, remain unmolested; but that such as had come to that country since that time should be liable to be taken and detained.

About the time Mr. Ellicott's escort arrived, the principal part of the artillery was taken out of the fort and carried to the landing, and every appearance made of a speedy evacuation; but on the 22d of March, great industry was used in carrying cannon back to the fort, which were immediately remounted. This gave great alarm to the inhabitants of the district, who generally manifested a desire of being declared subjects of the United States, and at once to renounce the Spanish jurisdiction. In order to quiet the minds of the inhabitants, and to be able to give them some reasons for the governor's conduct, which now began to be considered as hostile to the United States, Mr. Ellicott, on the 23d of March, wrote the letter, No. 9, which was followed by a note, No. 10, to which he received the governor's answer, No. 11. This answer, containing information that the important business of running the boundary line should soon be commenced, and an assurance that nothing could prevent the religious compliance with the treaty, Mr. Ellicott expressed his satisfaction in his letter to the governor, No. 12.

It being now reported, that the American troops would be down in a few days, the governor sent by his aid, to Mr. Ellicott, an open letter from the governor directed to captain Pope, who, it was said, commanded these troops, informing him, that for sundry reasons it would be proper, and conducive to the harmony of the two nations, for himself and the detachment under his command to remain at or near the place where the letter should meet him, until the posts should be evacuated; and as every preparation was making for that purpose, the delay would be but a few days, when he would be happy to see him at the Natchez. This proposal to captain Pope, the governor, in his letter, No. 13, desired Mr. Ellicott to second. Upon reading the letter, Mr. Ellicott observed to major Minor, that it was impossible for him to join in the governor's request to captain Pope, as it was well known to him, (Mr. Ellicott) that instead of evacuating the posts, they were making them more defensible. However, Mr. Ellicott said, he would write a letter to the officer commanding the detachment, and requested major Minor (as he was to be the bearer of the governor's letter to the Walnut Hills) to

take charge of it; to which he had no objection. This letter is No. 14.

On the 28th of March, the governor issued the proclamation, No. 15, bearing the date of March 29th, and another, No. 16, bearing the same date, with the avowed object of quieting the minds of the inhabitants; but they produced a contrary effect. As soon as the governor discovered this, he requested two gentlemen of the settlement, to inform Mr. Ellicott that he, the governor, had received directions from the general in chief, the Baron de Carondelet, to have the artillery and military stores expeditiously removed from the forts, which were immediately to be given up to the troops of the United States upon their arrival. Great pains were taken to inculcate this report; but it did not remove suspicions. In order, therefore, to obtain a direct explanation,—Mr. Ellicott, on the 31st of March, wrote to the governor the letter No. 17, inclosing two paragraphs, No. 18, of an address he had received from a number of respectable inhabitants of the district. The governor's answer, No. 19, of the same date, confirmed every suspicion, as it contained an explicit declaration, that his general had given him positive orders to suspend the evacuation of the posts until the two governments should determine, whether the works were to be left standing, or to be demolished; and until, by an additional article to the treaty, the real property of the inhabitants should be secured, agreeably to his proclamations, in which the governor thought proper to tell the inhabitants, that negotiations were on foot between his catholic majesty and the United States, for the adjustment of that and other matters.—It may not be improper to remark, that no such negotiation has existed; and that this is the first time that these objections to the evacuation of the posts have been heard of. This peremptory declaration of governor Gayoso requires no comment.

Mr. Ellicott says, that with the exception of about eight persons, including some officers, all the inhabitants of the Natchez district (within the limits of the United States) are desirous of coming under their jurisdiction, and to have a government established there, similar to that north-west of the river Ohio. My enquiries enable me to add, that the population amounts to near four thousand souls.

Mr. Ellicott further informs, that he has not only reason to believe, but is certain that many grants for lands in that district, have been given out by the officers of the government of Louisiana, since the ratification of the late treaty, and that their surveyors are now executing their surveys.

On the 14th of April, when Mr. Ellicott was folding up his dispatches, he received from governor Gayoso the letter, No. 20, of that date, complaining of the insult of persons in that district, as an infringement of the rights of his catholic majesty; and requesting that the persons in listed might be discharged: To which Mr. Ellicott immediately returned the answer, No. 21; observing, that the matter required investigation; but assuring governor Gayoso, that he would be careful neither to infringe the rights of the subjects of his catholic majesty, nor willingly suffer those of the citizens of the United States to be infringed.

The bearer of Mr. Ellicott's dispatches informs me, that before he left the Natchez they had heard that two gun boats were preparing at New Orleans to bring up reinforcements; and since his arrival I have received information which, connected with this detail of facts, is entitled to belief.—That about the tenth of May, three large boats, full of troops, besides a party by land, set off from New Orleans for the Natchez. It was added, for the purpose of driving off the Continental troops that had taken possession, agreeably to the late treaty.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

No. 1.

Manuel Gayoso de Lemos to the hon. A. Ellicott.

Sir,

SOME gentlemen that left you at the mouth of the Ohio, have informed me of your approaching arrival here, and that to attend you on your commission you bring a military guard and some woodsmen.

It is with pleasure, that I propose myself the satisfaction of seeing you here, and to make your acquaintance.

Though I do not conceive that the least difficulty will arise respecting the execution of the part of the treaty in which you are an acting person; yet, as we are not prepared to evacuate the posts immediately, for want of the vessels that I expect will arrive soon, I find it indispensable to request you to leave the troops about the mouth of Bayonne Pierre, where they may be provided with all their necessaries which you can regulate on your arrival here. By this means, every unforeseen misunderstanding will be prevented between his majesty's troops, and those of the United States; besides, it is necessary to make some arrangements previous to the arrival of the troops, on which subject I shall have the honour of entertaining you when we meet.

I embrace this opportunity to assure you of the satisfaction I feel in being appointed

to act in concert with you, though your first interview is to be with the general in chief of this province.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest consideration,
Sir, Your most humble,
and obedient servant,
Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Natchez, Feb. 17, 1797.

Copy,
The Hon. A. Ellicott.

(No. 2.)

Manuel Gayoso de Lemos to the hon. A. Ellicott,
Natchez, 24th Feb. 1797.

Sir,
BY your favour of this day, delivered to me by Mr. Nolan, I learn with pleasure, your arrival at this post, in the character of commissioner in behalf of the United States, to ascertain the boundaries between the territories of his most catholic majesty and the said United States.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,

Sir,
Your most humble servant,
Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Copy,
The Hon. A. Ellicott.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, June 17.

Mr. Parker, from the committee appointed to report a bill respecting the manning of the frigates, laid before the House certain documents which they had received from the War Department, which were ordered to be printed.

A bill was reported forbidding citizens of the United States from entering into the service of any foreign Prince or State in time of War, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the whole on Monday.

A bill for a stamp act was brought in from the committee of ways and means and referred to a committee of the whole.

The stamp duty bill, amongst the great variety of objects which it embraces, has the following items.

A bill, bond, or note, under 100 dollars, to pay 10 cents; to 500, 25 cents; to 1000, 75 cents. Bank notes are exempted, & notes at 60 days, are subject to only two-fifths of the above.

Bills of lading, insurance, policies, and receipts for legacies, are also included, beside a multitude of oaths.

A bill directing a detachment of the militia to hold themselves in readiness in the following proportions from the several States, viz.

Tennessee,	750.
Georgia,	1510.
S. Carolina,	4530.
N. Carolina,	7550.
Kentucky,	1510.
Virginia,	14,340.
Maryland,	6040.
Delaware,	750.
Pennsylvania,	9810.
Jersey,	1770.
New-York,	7550.
Vermont,	1510.
Connecticut,	5210.
Rhode Island,	1510.
Massachusetts,	10,570.
New-Hampshire,	3020.

Ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The committee of the whole were discharged from Mr. Blount's proposition respecting the purchase of arms and the subject was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Harper moved that a proper site for a navy yard should be procured and that live oak timber should be purchased and also land containing the same.

The bill preventing new registers being granted for American vessels captured, condemned and purchased—went through the committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day, which was done accordingly, and the bill passed.

The bill for appointing agents to assist the Attorney general in defending the United States against the claims of British creditors under the 6th article of the treaty—also passed through the committee and was ordered to be engrossed, 10,000 dollars were appropriated to defray the expense.

Dr. Smith from the committee of ways and means, brought forward a resolution, that an additional duty of 13 cents be laid on all salt imported.

It was read twice, and moved to be referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Macon moved its consideration for the first Monday in November.

But Mr. Harper opposing this, and the house being desirous of postponing the evil day, and a discussion, with which Mr. H. threatened them, it was agreed to be taken on Monday.

Mr. Gallatin moved a resolution that the President of the United States, and the President of the Senate, be requested to prorogue both houses of Congress, on Saturday next, the 24th inst.

ert with you, though your
is to be with the general in
province.
honour to be,
highest consideration,
most humble,
bedient servant,
Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.
b. 17, 1797.
A. Ellicott.
(No. 2.)
Lemos to the hon. A. Ellicott.
Natchez, 24th Feb. 1797.
our of this day, delivered to
olan, I learn with pleasure,
this post, in the character of
behalf of the United States,
boundaries between the ter-
most catholic majesty and the
es.
honour to be,
highest respect,
our most humble servant,
Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.
A. Ellicott.

of the United States,
REPRESENTATIVES.

aturday, June 17.
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removed a resolution that the
United States, and the Pre-
be, be requested to prorogue
Congress, on Saturday next,

Monday, June 19.
Read a letter from the secretary at war,
containing a statement of the artillery corps
of the United States.
Colonel Parker moved that the committee
of the whole be discharged from farther con-
sideration of the bill sent from the senate,
providing for the protection of the commerce
of the United States.

The question was taken. Only 27 ayes.
negated.
A bill was read for the third time, and
past; directing the appointment of an agent,
in conformity to the sixth article of the treaty
of amity and commerce with Spain.

A bill was reported and read for a first
and second time, from the committee of ways
and means, for the more effectual collection
of certain internal revenues of the U. States.
Mr. Gallatin then moved, that the farther
consideration of this bill should be postponed
to the next session. Ayes 41, noes 48.
The bill was then referred to a committee
of the whole house on Wednesday next.

The communications from the secretary,
of this morning, were ordered to be printed,
and referred to the committee of the whole
on the bill for an additional corps of artill-
ery.

The order of the day was called on for
the report from the committee of ways and
means, on the laying an additional duty of
thirteen cents per bushel on salt.

The house went into a committee of the
whole, Mr. Dent in the chair.
On a division in favour of the resolution,
ayes 42, noes 48. The committee rose,
and the house agreed to the negative, ayes
46, noes 44. Thus the salt tax is lost.

The house went into a committee of the
whole, Mr. Dent in the chair, on the bill
directing a preparatory detachment of 80,000
men from the militia of the United States.

During the discussion, the chairman ob-
served, that there was so much conversation
without the bar, amongst self-created com-
mittees, that it was impossible to hear gen-
tlemen addressing the committee of the
whole.

A motion was made for the committee
of the whole to rise, and ask leave to sit a-
gain. Ayes 29, noes 40.

It was then moved and agreed to strike
out the second section of the bill, which was
in these words, "That the detachment of
militia aforesaid, shall be officered out of the
militia officers or others, at the option and
discretion of the constitutional authority in
each state respectively. The fifth also was
struck out.

After some amendments to the rest of
the bill, the committee rose, and the house
went into consideration of the amendments,
which were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for
a third reading to-morrow.

The house then went into a committee of
the whole, on the bill authorizing the presi-
dent, during the recess of congress, to pro-
vide galleys and other vessels for the purposes
therein mentioned.

Colonel Parker moved to strike out the first
section of the bill.

Another was made for the committee to
rise. Ayes 54.

The committee rose, and leave was grant-
ed to sit again.

A bill for organizing and disciplining the
militia was read a first time.

Moved to adjourn. Ayes 44, noes 40.
Adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

NEW-YORK, June 15.
Translated for the Minerva.
Cape Francois, May 23, 1797.
An English Squadron under Gen. Aber-
crombie, arrived before Porto Rico, with 40
or 50 transports, and had actually effected a
debarcation, relying much on the good un-
derstanding already prepared for the expedi-
tion. Indeed, the moment the Squadron
made its appearance, the cannon in the Fort
were all spiked. Some French people im-
mediately applied to the governor, to offer
their services with zeal. The gov. instantly
ordered other cannon from the Arsenal to
replace those which treachery had rendered
useless. He permitted about 1000 French
men from the privateers, to join the garrison:
He confided to them the defence of
one of the forts.—Pleased with his hon-
orable testimony, they hastened to their post,
and no sooner had the English fleet approach-
ed within half cannon shot, than they dis-
played, on a small redoubt, the national flag.
We are told on seeing it, General Aber-
crombie was vexed, and swore in a rage,—
"Wherever we go, we find this infernal
nation"—The garrison of the forts, who
had well calculated that the English would
advance with confidence, in expectation of
being well received by their friends seized
the favourable moment for firing on them—
which was seconded by the land force.
They made about 1000 prisoners, killed 4
or 500, sunk one vessel and a frigate and
compelled a third to run ashore.—It is said
that nineteen, accused of treason, have been
hung.

Paris, April 26.
The apollo of Belvedere, and 12 wag-
gons filled with a part of the precious arti-
cles of the fine arts agreed to be given up
by the treaty with the pope are now on
their way to Paris.

WILMINGTON, June 22.
A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come—
GREETING.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace and Friend-
ship has been concluded in the manner
herein after mentioned, by the Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America and the Bey
and Subjects of Tripoli of Barbary; which Treaty
written in the Arabic language, being translated
into the language of the United States is in the
words following:

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP
Between the United States of America and the
Bey and Subjects of Tripoli of Barbary.

Article 1.
There is a firm and perpetual peace and friend-
ship between the United States of America, and
the Bey and Subjects of Tripoli of Barbary, made
by the free consent of both parties, and guaran-
teed by the Most Potent Dey and Regency of Al-
giers.

Article 2.
If any goods belonging to any nation with
which either of the parties is at war, shall be
loaded on board of vessels belonging to the other
party, they shall pass free, and no attempt shall
be made to take or detain them.

Article 3.
If any citizens, subjects or effects belonging to
either party, shall be found on board a prize ves-
sel taken from an enemy by the other party, such
citizens or subjects shall be set at liberty, and the
effects restored to the owners.

Article 4.
Proper passports are to be given to all vessels of
both parties, by which they are to be known. And
considering the distance between the two coun-
tries, eighteen months from the date of this treaty
shall be allowed for procuring such passports.
During this interval the other papers belonging to
such vessels shall be sufficient for their protection.

Article 5.
A citizen or subject of either party having bought
a prize condemned by the party or by any other
nation, the certificate of condemnation and bill
of sale shall be a sufficient passport for such vessel
for one year: this being a reasonable time for her
to procure a proper passport.

Article 6.
Vessels of either party putting into the ports of
the other, and having need of provisions or other
supplies, they shall be furnished at the market
price. And if any such vessel shall be put in from
a disaster at sea, and have occasion to repair, the
shall be at liberty to land and re-embark her cargo,
without paying any duties. But in no case
shall be compelled to land her cargo.

Article 7.
Should a vessel of either party be cast on the
shore of the other, all proper assistance shall be
given to her and her people; no pillage shall be
allowed, the property shall remain at the disposi-
tion of the owners, and the crew protected and
succoured till they can be sent to their country.

Article 8.
If a vessel of either party should be attacked by
an enemy within gun-shot of the forts of the o-
ther, she shall be defended as much as possible.
If she be in port, she shall not be seized or at-
tacked when it is in the power of the other party
to protect her; and when she proceeds to sea
no enemy shall be allowed to pursue her from
the same port within twenty-four hours after her
departure.

Article 9.
The commerce between the United States and
Tripoli—the protection to be given to merchants,
masters of vessels and seamen—The reciprocal
right of establishing consuls in each country, and
the privileges, immunities and jurisdictions to be
enjoyed by such consuls, are declared to be on the
same footing with those of the most favoured na-
tions respectively.

Article 10.
The money and presents demanded by the Bey
of Tripoli as a full and satisfactory consideration
on his part, and on the part of his subjects, for this
Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship, are ac-
knowledged to have been received by him previ-
ous to his signing the same, according to a receipt
which is hereto annexed, except such part as is
promised on the part of the United States to be
delivered and paid by them on the arrival of their
consul in Tripoli, of which part a note is likewise
hereto annexed. And no pretence of any period-
ical tribute or further payment is ever to be made
by either party.

Article 11.
As the government of the United States of A-
merica is not in any sense founded on the Christian
Religion, as it has in itself no character of enmity
against the laws, religion or tranquility of Musul-
men—and as the said States have never entered in-
to any war or act of hostility against any Maho-
metan nation, it is declared by the parties, that
no pretext arising from religious opinions shall
ever produce an interruption of the harmony ex-
isting between the two countries.

Article 12.
In case of any dispute arising from a violation
of any of the articles of this treaty, no appeal
shall be made to arms, nor shall war be declared
on any pretext whatever. But if the consul re-
siding at the place where the dispute shall happen,
shall not be able to settle the same, an amicable
reference shall be made to the mutual friend of
the parties, the Dey of Algiers, the parties hereto-
by engaging to abide by his decision. And he, by
virtue of his signature to this treaty, engages for
himself and his successors, to declare the justice
of the cause according to the true interpretation
of the treaty, and to use all the means in his
power to enforce the observance of the same.

Signed and Sealed at Tripoli of Barbary, the
3rd day of Jumad in the year of the Higeeva
1211—corresponding with the 4th day of
November 1796—by
(L.S.) JUSSUF BASHAW MAHOMET, Bey.
(L.S.) MAMEI, Treasurer.
(L.S.) AMEI, Minister of Marine.
(L.S.) AMET, Chamberlain.
(L.S.) ALI, Chief of the Divan.
(L.S.) SOLIMA, KAYA.
(L.S.) GALLI, General of the Troops.
(L.S.) MAHOMET, Comd. of the City.
(L.S.) MAMEI, Secretary.

Signed and Sealed at Algiers, the 4th day of
April, 1211, corresponding with the 3rd
day of January, 1797, by
(L.S.) HASSAN BASHAW, Dey.
And by the Agent Plenipotentiary of the United
States of America.

(L.S.) JOEL BARLOW, Agent and Consul Gen-
eral of the United States of America, for the City
and Kingdom of Algiers, certify and attest that
the foregoing is a true copy of the treaty, con-
cluded between the said United States, and the
Bey and Subjects of Tripoli of Barbary, of which
the original is to be transmitted by me to the Min-
ister of the said United States in Lisbon.

IN Testimony whereof, I sign these presents
with my hand, and affix thereto the seal
of the Consulate of the United States, at
Algiers, this 4th day of January 1797.
(L.S.) JOEL BARLOW.

To all to whom these presents shall come or be
made known:

WHEREAS the under written David Humphreys
has been duly appointed Minister Plenipotentiary
by Letters Patent under the signature of the Presi-
dent and Seal of the United States of America,
dated the 30th of March 1793, for negotiating and
concluding a Treaty of Peace with the Most Il-
lustrious, The Bashaw, Lords and Governors of
the City and Kingdom of Tripoli: WHEREAS by
a writing under his hand and seal, dated 10th of
February 1796, he did (in conformity to the au-
thority committed me therefor) constitute and ap-
point Joel Barlow, and Joseph Donaldson, Junior,
agents, jointly and separately, in the business a-
foresaid: WHEREAS the annexed Treaty of
Peace and Friendship, was agreed upon, signed
and sealed at Tripoli of Barbary on the 4th of No-
vember 1796, in virtue of the powers aforesaid,
and guaranteed by the Most Potent Dey and Re-
gency of Algiers: AND WHEREAS the same
was certified at Algiers on the 3rd day of January
1797, with the signature and seal of Hassan Ba-
shaw, Dey, and of Joel Barlow, one of the agents
aforesaid, in the absence of the other.

Now Know Ye, That I David Humphreys Com-
missioner Plenipotentiary aforesaid, do approve
and conclude the said Treaty, and every Article
and Clause therein contained, reserving the same
nevertheless for the final ratification of the Presi-
dent of the United States of America, by and with
the advice and consent of the Senate of the said
United States. In Testimony whereof, I have
signed the same with my Name and Seal, at the
City of Lisbon, this 10th day of February, 1797.
(L.S.) DAVID HUMPHREYS

NOW BE IT KNOWN, That JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States of America, having
seen and considered the said Treaty do, by and
with the advice and consent of the Senate, accept,
ratify, and confirm the same, and every Clause
and Article thereof. And to the end that the said
Treaty may be observed and performed with good
faith on the part of the United States, I have or-
dered the premises to be made public; and I do
hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing Of-
fice, Civil or Military, within the United States,
and all others citizens or inhabitants thereof,
faithfully to observe and fulfil the said Treaty and
every Clause and Article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
caused the Seal of the United States of
America to be affixed to these Presents,
and signed the same with my hand. Done
(L.S.) at the City of Philadelphia, the Tenth
Day of One, One Thousand Seven Hun-
dred and Ninety-seven, and of the Inde-
pendence of the United States of A-
merica the Twenty-first.

JOHN ADAMS.
By the President,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

POSTSCRIPT
To Admiral Nelson's order, published in our pa-
per of Monday.

"P. S. Rear-admiral Nelson requests the A-
merican Consul will have the goodness to direct
his letter to the Danish Consul, and make it pub-
lic for the information of the other consuls."
Copy of the letter addressed to rear-admiral
Nelson. Cadiz, 15th April.

SIR,
The American consul residing in this city, has
shewn us the official note which you have ad-
dressed to him, wherein you mention that this is
to be considered as a blockaded port, and that no
vessel will be suffered to pass in or out without
your's or the chief commander's leave. We cannot
but express our surprise at this unexpected in-
telligence, the more so, as the said measure is
contrary to the existing treaties of amity and com-
merce between our respective sovereigns and na-
tions, and the King of Great-Britain and the Bri-
tish nation, appearing as it does by your official
note that an absolute power is vested in the chief
commander and in you. We deem it a duty high-
ly incumbent upon us, before we communicate
the needful information to our respective superiors,
to request you will be pleased to inform us in an-
swer whether vessels belonging to Americans, Danes,
Swedes, Venetians, and Genoese, some
now ready to put to sea, and others partly loaded,
bound for neutral ports, and furnished with cer-
tificates specifying the property on board to be
bona fide neutral, will be suffered to proceed on
their voyages, without running the risk of being
detained; and we beg leave to observe that we
conceive an explicit and categorical answer on
this important head due to the permanent friend-
ship professed by our respective nations, and the
constant desire they shew to continue in amity and
good understanding with his Britannic majesty and
the British nation.

In case you should not judge proper to grant said
request, we have to beg your precise information
thereon, that we may jointly dispatch an express
to the Court of London, in order to solicit the
just accomplishment of this application.

[COPY]
Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, 19th April, 1797.
Gentlemen,

Although I do by no means admit the reasoning
in your letter of 15th inst. addressed to rear-ad-
miral Nelson, that the blockade of an enemy's port;
is unusual, much less unprecedented; having in
two instances carried a similar measure into ex-
ecution during the last year, in the Mediterranean,
viz. Toulon and Leghorn.—I have great satisfac-
tion in relieving the minds of the merchants of
neutral powers resident at Cadiz, by giving you
the most unequivocal assurances, that the ships
and vessels of neutral nations, loaded with bona
fide property of neutral merchants, carrying clear
and authentic documents in proof thereof, will
(upon presenting them to the commanding officer
of the Squadron of his Britannic majesty's ships
under my command) be permitted to proceed from
Cadiz to their respective destinations, after such
examination as the said officer shall in his discre-
tion judge necessary to make.

(Signed) JERVIS.
Neutral Consuls resident at Cadiz.

From a Savannah Paper of May 30.
The following authentic information is received
by captain Cook, from a correspondent at St.
Mary's:

Town of St. Mary's, in Georgia,
24th May, 1797.

Yesterday returned to this place, James Sea-
grove, Esq; commissioner from the United States
of America, to the government of Florida; and
Thomas King, Esq; agent from the State of Geor-
gia. These gentlemen have been at St. Augustine
for a month past, during which time an agreement
took place for an exchange of all Fugitive Slaves
from the United States, or his Catholic Ma-
jesty's province of East-Florida, from the 2d of
Sept. 1790, until the 19th inst. All Fugitives,
prior to the 2d of Sept. 1790, remains to be set-
tled by the King of Spain and the United States.

It is with pleasure we inform from undoubted
authority, that Mr. Seagrave has entered into a
treaty with the Spanish government, whereby a
total stop is put to all Fugitive slaves or servants,
being people of colour, from receiving counte-
nance or protection in Florida. Should any such
people go there, on being discovered, they will
be thrown into prison, until demanded by their

owners, when they will be delivered up. This
treaty, we are informed, extends to horses, cat-
tle, and all other property, that may stray or be
stolen, and be taken into Florida, are to be re-
turned without delay or expense. The U. States
are reciprocally bound to the Spanish govern-
ment, so soon as the President and Senate of the same,
shall approve and ratify this treaty.

Twenty-seven of the American Fugitive Slaves
were brought to this place on the 22d inst. in the
sloop Harriet, captain Cook, from St. Augustine,
well secured in irons. They are now safely lodg-
ed in the new prison in this town, until proof be
made by their owners. Eleven run-aways are left
in prison, in St. Augustine, as hostages for the re-
turn of an equal number now detained in Georgia,
belonging to Spanish Subjects. A list of the 26
negroes delivered up, will be forwarded to be pub-
lished. The commissioners speak in high terms of
the polite treatment they experienced from Gov.
White, as well as from gentlemen individuals.—
There appeared a great desire in the government
and many of the Subjects, to have these runaways
sent back, as they had become so great a nuisance
to that country, that most of them were chained,
and at work among the convicts.

The Aurora advises the President to resign, as
the only probable mode of averting the impending
calamities of a war with France, in consequence
of the fraudulent neutrality of the United States, and
the partiality of the late administration to the
British.

A bill has been brought into the Senate of the
United States to prevent the arming of private
ships, except in certain cases, and under certain
regulations. By this bill, armed merchants ves-
sels are prohibited from clearing out with other
than bona fide property of citizens of the United
States, not contraband, and destined to a place
not invested or blockaded.

STAMP ACT.

The following are the duties contemplated by
the bill brought into the House of Representatives
of the United States on Saturday last:
For a licence to practise as a counsellor, attorney,
&c. 5 cents.

For every grant, or letters patent, four dollars.
For every exemplification or certified copy of do-
two dollars.

For every receipt or discharge for any legacy of
50 dollars, and not more than 100 dollars, 25
cents; above 100 and not more than 500 dollars,
50 cents; and for every additional 500 dollars,
one dollar, but not to extend to legacies left to
a wife, children, or grand children.

For every policy of insurance of vessels or goods
from one district of the United States to another,
25 cents.

For every such policy of insurance to a foreign
port, for a sum not exceeding 500 dollars, 25
cents; if it exceed 500 dollars, one dollar.
For any exemplification of what nature soever,
50 cents.

For every bond, bill or note (except the notes of
the chartered banks, which may be now or here-
after in existence) not exceeding 100 dollars,
10 cents; above 100 dollars and not exceeding
500 dollars, 25 cents; above 500 and not ex-
ceeding 1000 dollars, 50 cents; above 1000 dol-
lars, 75 cents. (If payable within sixty days
they will be chargeable with only two-fifths of
these duties).

For every protest of a note, 25 cents.
For every letter of attorney, 25 cents.
For every certificate or debenture for drawing
back any duty on the re-shipping of goods, one
dollar.

For every note or bill of lading for goods from one
district to another within the United States (not
in the same state) 10 cents.

For do. to a foreign port, 25 cents.
For every inventory or catalogue of furniture,
goods or effects, in any case required by law,
(except in the case of a distraining for rent, or
an execution) 50 cents.

For every certificate of a share or shares in the
bank of the United States, or other bank, 10
cents.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky,
dated Danville, 19th ult. to a member of Con-
gress.

"The Spaniards are strengthening their posts on
the Mississippi, being apprehensive of an invasion
from Upper Canada, they had formerly offered ad-
vantageous terms to settlers coming to their fron-
tiers, but they have lately broken them, and put
all the inhabitants under military duty.
"The Indians did some mischief this spring, but
I have heard of none lately."

The Commission of St. Domingo have resolved
to give a bounty of half a dollar per barrel to pri-
vateer owners and crews, for all the flour they
shall lawfully capture and bring into that island.

A Cape-Francois paper of May 23, contains an
official order prohibiting the exportation of provi-
sions of that country (vivres du pays) from the ter-
ritories of St. Domingo. A great scarcity of for-
eign provisions is mentioned in the same order.

A Charleston paper, of May 19, says, vessels are
much wasted there; Freight being from 5 to 6
pounds per ton.

To be Sold at Private Sale,
A LOT of GROUND situate on the east side of
Market-street, and in the square between Queen
and Hanover-streets, bounded on the south side by the
Corporation Lot, containing in breadth 50 Market-
street 24 feet, and eastwardly through the square the
same breadth to King-street. On the aforesaid lot is
erected a two story frame dwelling-house, with a small
kitchen. For terms apply to

WILLIAM ROBINSON.
Wilmington, 6mo. 21, 1797. 26 4w 1aw

NOTICE.
ALL persons having legal demands against the estate
of REBECCA SHIPLEY, late of this borough,
deceased, are requested to present their accounts, pro-
perly attested; and those indebted to make immediate
payment.

JAMES ANDREWS, } Execu-
WILLIAM ROBINSON, } tors.
Wilmington, 6mo. 21, 1797. 26 4w 1aw

CAME to Naaman's creek, Newcastle county, State
of Delaware, on the 4th inst. A BLACK BOY,
who calls himself BOB COOPER, about ten years of
age—he says his mother's name is James Betts, and that
he lives near Chestertown, Maryland. Whoever owns
the said boy, and will come and prove his property and
pay charges, may take him away.

THO. ROBINSON.
Naaman's Creek, June 15. 26 3w

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

