

from the subscriber, living in... JOHN BLACKSHUR, be-ears of age. Had on and took away, a new mixed coat and an old drab do. two pair of, a corduroy waistcoat and hat. He is a short well look- ing man, 9 or 10 inches high, and well letter by trade. Whoever takes and secures him in any goal, to get him again, shall be en- dowed, and reasonable charges...

SMITH, Carpenter for the... Looking Glass for the Mind... Contours, not Fabulous... The Night Thoughts... The first European, edition... Walks, in dialogues for the use of Charlotte Smith, 2 volumes in one...

the work the authors has confined to... called les petites morales, in... to such situations as fortune may throw... that slippery of remark so frequen-... of twelve, or thirteen; and to con-... young people fall into in conversa-... be sublime beauties of nature. The... estimate of the religion of the follow-... the world, either philosophy or sci-... or discipline, which did so highly... as the Christian faith.

when the United States of America... rapidly in the career of improvement... meliorate and embellish life, every... general stock, in this way will de-... of attention which it deserves... tion; and the editor is happy in be-... like this, calculated to promote labo-... gents, will be received at an accep-

the Lovely Orphan; or the... 2 volumes in one. Price 2/6... plot, devised against virtuous... a plot arising from the malice of... induced by the darkest intrigue, false... dence as at once to disgrace the nation... and flow female innocence and... umphant and happy—if such a... nably hand, can interst the hono-... ment and instruction to the mind, the... man, merits our attention, but the... require no higher recommendation... than to be informed, that it has in... ough no fewer than seven editions... lytic Cottage of Chamouney.—Price...

ing novel, has been lately publis-... the sole endeavor of raising a sum for... Orphan, deprived of the... Captives; a fragment of secret... in old manuscript, by Ann Yearns, ... of Earl Godwin; an English... several celebrated poems. The... of the Society of United Illus-... this publication will prove in... ed, and the proceeds, upon... years interest due, at... and the privileges of an injured... rights left, will, we hope, be... a spirit of watchfulness over their... to resist with the becoming firm-... chment on their liberties, that they... ble blessings of the press and will... ward.

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the above, said STEPHENS has just... on 2 and has received by the... tionary—all of which he continues... up; and offers to wholesale purchas-... Gentlemen wishing to complete... in the book-selling business, can... rict notice, and every information...

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The Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser

PRICE SIX CENTS.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1797.

[NUMB. 324

State of Delaware, An additional 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, intituled, "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, affected 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 assembly met, That all money affected 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 high-ways, bridges and causeways, in the said county, (except for Worrell's bridge, Martin's bridge, Jones's bridge, and the bridges across Murderkill creek, near Frederica, which hath been, or may be, paid over by the collectors, or any of them, to the treasurer of the said county, shall be payable 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 high-ways, 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 high-ways, 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 persons shall have damages affected him, her, or them, agreeably 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 affected 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 high-ways, in the said county of Kent, have been, or may be, laid out, by the commissioners of the roads in the respective hundreds, upon any ground inclosed, upon which any grain now is growing, that such part of the said state roads, and other public roads and common high-ways, shall not be opened, nor the fences 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 particular account of his transactions relative to the said business; the number of days in which he and the workmen and labourers may be employed; the number of workmen and labourers, and the amount of the 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, labourers, workmen, work horses, or draught cattle, from his own estate, servants, slaves, or stock, for the repairing 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 workman or labourer shall be employed, ten cents; and for every day in which two, and not more than four workmen 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. Ratted at Dover, June 3, 1797. 22 3W

Law of the State of Delaware. An ACT to carry into effect in the county of Newcastle, an Act, intituled, "An Act for the Valuation of real and personal Property within this State."

WHEREAS the assessors in the several hundreds, and the commissioners of the tax, in the county of Newcastle, have omitted to make and complete their valuations of real and personal property, and to arrange the same, agreeably to the directions of the laws of this State:

Section 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, That the power and authority given to the assessors in the several hundreds, and to the commissioners of the tax in the county of Newcastle, by an Act of the General Assembly, intituled, "An Act for the Valuation of real and personal Property within this State," shall be, and are hereby required; and that the said assessors and commissioners shall forth with do and perform all and every act and thing to be done and performed by them, or any of them, in as full and ample manner as was required of them, or any of them by the said act.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That the assessors in the several hundreds in the county aforesaid, shall return to the commissioners of the tax in the said county, their respective valuations of the real and personal property made in the same manner as is required and required of the by the Act last men- tioned, on or before the third Monday of June next; at which time the said commissioners shall sit at the court-house in the county of Newcastle,

and shall then and there examine the said valuations; and, if the same, or any of them, shall not be then made and completed, the said commissioners shall and may from time to time appoint some other day or days, by which the said assessors shall make and complete their valuations.

Section 3. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That as soon as the said assessors shall have made and completed their several valuations as aforesaid, and returned the same to the said commissioners, the said commissioners shall advertise their subsequent meeting, and give notice of the said valuations in the same manner as is directed by the fourteenth section of the Act, intituled, "An Act for the valuation of real and personal Property within this State;" at which subsequent meeting the said commissioners shall proceed, from day to day, to hear and determine the complaints of any person or persons that may be aggrieved, and generally to arrange the said valuations, so that no person or persons may be un- equally or over-rated, until the said arrangements shall be finished by them.

Section 4. And be it enacted, That any four of the said commissioners shall form a quorum.

Section 5. And be it enacted, That within ten days after the assessments and valuations of the real and personal property in the said county, shall be arranged agreeably to the directions of the aforesaid Act of the General Assembly, the Clerk of the Peace in the said county shall set up, or cause to be set up and published, in the most public places in the respective hundreds of the said county, alphabetical lists in the same manner as is directed by the act, intituled, "An additional Sup- plement to the Act, intituled, An Act for the va- luation of real and personal Property within this State."

Section 6. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners of tax in the said county shall have full power and authority to compel the attendance of the several assessors, and every of them, at such times as they shall ap- point, by warrant to be issued by the Clerk of the Peace, under his hand and seal, directed to the sheriff of the county.

Section 7. And be it enacted, That the commis- sioners of the Levy Court and Court of Appeal in the said county of Newcastle, shall meet on the fourth Tuesday after the said assessments and va- luations of the real and personal property in the said county shall be arranged and completed as aforesaid, of which arrangement the Clerk of the Peace of the said county shall, immediately after the same is finished, give notice to the said com- missioners of the Levy Court and Court of Appeal, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the va- luations of the assessors and assessments, made by the assessors and commissioners of the tax, to be by them returned agreeably to the laws of this State, and for the purpose of remedying the com- plaints of all and every person or persons who may be unequally or over-rated, according to the di- rections of an Act of the General Assembly, in- tituled, "An Act for raising County-Rates and Lev- ies;" and the commissioners of the tax in the county aforesaid, and the respective assessors, and each and every of them, shall at such time give daily attendance at the Levy Court and Court of Appeal aforesaid, under the penalty of Twenty Dollars for every neglect or refusal, to be re- covered by indictment in the General Quarter Ses- sions of the Peace and Jail Delivery, to be applied to the use of the State.

Section 8. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners of the Levy Court, after the appeals aforesaid shall be heard and determined, shall do and perform every act and thing required of them by the first section of the Act of the General Assembly, intituled, "An additional Supplement to the Act, intituled, An Act for the valuation of real and personal Property within this State," in as full and ample manner as the commissioners might or could have done the same on the first Tuesday of February last, or at any other time.

Section 9. And whereas it is necessary to enlarge the time of the payment of the quota of New- castle county of the sum of twelve thousand dol- lars to be raised and paid into the treasury of this State agreeably to an Act, intituled, "An Act making Provision for the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven and Ninety-seven;"

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the respective collectors of the county of Newcastle shall, on or before the first Monday of February next, pay, to the State Treasurer, the sum or sums of money they may or ought to have levied, by virtue of the said Act of the General Assembly last mentioned.

Section 10. And be it further enacted by the au- thority aforesaid, That all and every officer and officers and other persons required by the Act, in- tituled, "An Act for the valuation of real and personal Property within this State," and by the Act, in- tituled, "An additional Supplement to the Act, in- tituled, "An Act for the valuation of real and personal Property within this State," to ap- pear before and attend on the commissioners of the tax, and on the commissioners of the Levy Court and Court of Appeal in the said county, respec- tively, shall appear before, and attend on, the said commissioners of the tax and the commis- sioners of the Levy Court and Court of Appeal in the said county, at the place and times required by the said act; and shall then and there do and perform all and every act and thing, required of him or them, in the same manner, and under the like pen- alties, and to be recovered as is prescribed in the said Act, intituled, "An Act for the valuation of real and personal Property within this State."

Passed 3d June, 1797.

MEDICAL SOCIETY. IN the Borough of Wilmington, on Monday the 19th instant, will be held an adjourned Meeting. As the business then to be transacted, is in its nature, of the first importance to the institution itself, it is sincerely hoped, a general attendance will be given.

JOHN LAWS, Sec'y. June 6. 22

State of Delaware, vs. BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court, held at Dover, in and for the county of Kent, on the 19th day of May last, there will be exposed 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 Emerson, Daniel Cowgill, and Sarah his wife, administrators of the said deceased.

JOSEPH HARPER, Ck. Dover, June 6. 25 cdt

Secretary-Office. Philadelphia, 3d April, 1797.

BY directions of the governor, NOTICE is hereby given, That further time is allowed, until the 1st day of August next, for presenting proposals at my office, to supply the state with 20000 stand of arms, one half of which may be imported, but the other half must be made or manufactured within the United States.

The Act of the general assembly, authorising the purchase requires that "the whole quantity of arms shall be of the fashion or pattern of the French Charleville musket, and of the dimensions following, to wit: the length of each barrel to be three feet eight inches, and to receive a ball of the size of 18 to the pound, each barrel to undergo the same degree of proof, as is now in use for the proof on those made for the service of the United States, and to be stamped or marked near the breech with the letters C. P. the locks to be upon the best construction, doubled bridled, on a flat plate, and marked with the letters aforesaid.—The mounting iron, with bands and swivels and spring to each band.—The ram-rods to be of well tempered steel. The bayonets to be fifteen inches in the blade, made of steel, well tem- pered and polished.—The stock to be made of well se- lected walnut.—The length of the butt of the musket to be 12 1/2 inches from the breech-end of the barrel to the heel-plate.—The side plate, breech pins, and trigger to be of casted hardware.—The weight of the gun and bayonet thus completed not to exceed eleven pounds."

The proposals must specify the price, times, and man- ner of delivering the arms; and the names of two suffi- cient sureties for the performance of the contract. A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth. The Printers in the principal towns of the fe- deral States, are requested to re-publish this advertise- ment.

FOR SALE. ONE Hundred Acres of valuable LAND, situate in Newcastle county, state of Delaware, 11 miles from the borough of Wilmington, 9 from Newcastle, 3 1/2 from Christiana 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. March 30. 20 *4W.

Eighty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 27th inst. living near Cambridge, in Dorchester county, on the Eastern-Shore of Maryland, a negro man, named HARRY. He is a dark mulatto, about 23 or 24 years of age, nearly six feet high, slender, a little round-shouldered, and rather bow-legged. He has been the subscriber's waiting-man for several years, a pretty good hair-dresser, and reads and writes tolerably. It is probable he may have with him a deed of manumission given to some other person, which he will endeavour to impose as one given to himself. He took with him a variety of clothes, FORTY DOLLARS reward will be paid to any person who secures him in any goal, and gives information thereof to the subscriber, so that he get him again, and the above reward of EIGHTY DOLLARS, to any person who brings him home. C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jun. Dorchester county, State of Maryland, 21 1m May 29.

PUBLIC NOTICE. TO all persons that are or may become holders or proprietors of a Still or Stills in the district of Delaware, by an Act of Congress of the United States, passed the 3d of March, 1797, that part of the act passed the 8th of May, 1792, putting it in the power of the Distillers in the country, or in a city, town, or village, which signify if only one, or together if more than one, are of a less capacity than four hundred gallons, employed in distilling spirits from materials of the growth and produce of the United States, having it in their power to pay the rate of seven cents on the gallon of spirits so by them distilled, is repealed and made void after the 30th day of June next; and in lieu thereof, the proprietor or possessor of any such still or stills as are above-mentioned, shall and may, after the first day of July ensuing, be charg- ed with, and shall pay the following duties, to wit: For a licence for the employment of each and every such still, for and during the term of two weeks, six cents per gallon, according to the ca- pacity or content of every such still, including the head thereof. For a licence for one month, ten cents per gal- lon, as aforesaid. For a licence for two months, eighteen cents per gallon, as aforesaid. For a licence for three months, twenty-four cents per gallon, as aforesaid. For a licence for four months, thirty-six cents per gallon, as aforesaid. For a licence for the term of six months, forty- two cents per gallon, as aforesaid. The holders and possessors of stills, will please to take notice, that no other part of the former laws laying duties on stills, and spirits distilled, are repealed, other than as above stated. All distillers must, in the month of June in e- very year, make entry of their stills, whether they mean to use them or not; and if they propose to dis- miss by licence, their election must be signified in writing at the time of entry in June; and the distillers will please to observe, that if no elec- tion be made at the time of entry, that they must and will be held to pay by law the duty of fifty- four cents, in half-yearly payments, if the said still should be worked once in the whole year, and if the distiller omits to make his election in the month of June, at which time he is to make his entry, no licence can be demandable by such distiller during such year; and if a distiller hav- ing elected in June to pay by licence, proceeds to any distillation without taking out such licence, or after it shall expire, until he or they shall have renewed them, they are by the Act of March '97, to pay a duty of forty-two cents on the capacity, and no second or subsequent licence can be de- manded, until all that is due on the still shall have been paid and discharged. I wish to impress the penalty of TWO HUN- DRED DOLLARS on the mind of the holders of stills for non-entry in the month of June, as the new will be demanded in future, the law must and will be enforced. ANDREW BARRATT, Supervisor. May 1, 1797. 14

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 Desauer with glass doors, Mahogany and Windsor Chairs, Mahogany Bed, Dining, Tea and Card Tables, a Mahogany Desk and Book-Cafe, Mahogany and Walnut Drawers and Drawers, large and small Looking Glasses in gilt and mahogany frames, Knives and Forks in mahogany cases, a few valuable Prints and Landscapes in Gilt frames, China and Glass ware, with a variety of KITCHEN FURNITURE.

ALSO Two excellent Milch Cows, one full bred Mare six years old and her Colt, one valuable drafter family Horse, several stacks of Hay, one Os-Cart, one Dutch fan, and sundry 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 to fidelity, honesty and sobriety, and has a practical knowledge of every kind of work appertaining to a farm—and a few scarce Books, among 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 t d f

FOR Public Accommodation. THE subscribers will run a light Wagon 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 wagon will be dispatched for Newcastle, with whatever fare may offer, and return the same evening. Fare for each passenger Fifty Cents. JAMES M'CULLOUGH, 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. M'Comb and Tilton, Wilmington, and Mr. William Poole, Brandywine. 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- duced 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, } 16 6m May 9, 1797. }

150 Dollars reward. RAN AWAY on Saturday the 3d inst. from the Subscriber, living in Queen Ann's county, near Queen's Town, state of Maryland, Three likely young Negro Men—one named PHILL, about 35 years of age, about six feet high, stout made, inclining to be fat; he is very black.—Had on and took with him when he went away the following cloths, viz. A Brown short coat, one cotton Holland round jacket with sleeves, striped with blue and yellow, a pair of plain Nanken breeches and garters, one pair of white ribbed cotton hole, one pair brown thread do. two pair of shoes with fringes, a tolerable good hat, and two white shirts, one of snarburg do. ALICK, who is about twenty-seven years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high; has a small scar on his throat.— Had on and took with him sundry clothing; as he was hired out cannot enumerate them.—He is fond of drefs, DICK, who is about twenty-one years of age, about 6 feet high, straight and well made—he can read plain print.—He took with him a light coloured broad cloth coat, a red calimere jacket, fringed with purple and yellow silk, dark thickset breeches, plain Nanken garters, two pair cotton hole, two white shirts, one of snarburg do. and a black Barcelona handkerchief.—The above reward will be given for securing the above Negroes in any goal, or in that proportion for any one of them, and all reason- able charges if brought home, paid by THOMAS L. EMORGE. June 10, 1797. 023 *4W.

Fifty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 22d instant, a negro man named WILL. He is about 38 years of age, and about 6 feet 10 inches high, black and pretty well made. He is remarkably fond of spirituous liquors, and very apt to get intoxicated. He took with him two shirts and two pair of trousers, one of each made of tow linen and ticklenburg, also a waist- coat and trousers of striped calico, coloured a good deal with red, an old striped nanken coat; a wool hat about half worn, and a pair of shoes—his other apparel, if he has any with him, is not known. He received no ab- sive language whatever, and was never whipt in his life. The above reward will be paid for securing him in any goal, and reasonable charges paid if brought home. WILLIAM SPENCER. Kent county, Maryland, May 24. 20 4W

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, June 8.

The bill to prevent, for a limited time, the exportation of arms, ammunition, &c. was read a third time.

Mr. Lyon spoke a few words against its passing, as an unnecessary interference with, and restriction on several useful and valuable manufactures of this country.

Mr. Smith, (Ch.) observed that as it had been urged by some members that the bill was not likely to be of any service to the United States, but was merely intended to injure another nation, it was necessary to take the ayes and nays; which was accordingly done, when there appeared 74 ayes, and 8 nays. The bill accordingly passed.

The committee to whom was referred the bill to prevent citizens of the United States from privateering against nations in amity with the United States, reported, and recommended the agreeing to all the amendments made in the committee of the whole, except the one which made it criminal in our citizens to take the command of or enter on board public ships of war of foreign powers, with the intent to cruise against nations with whom the United States are in peace, and this they advise to be made the object of a distinct bill.

The report of the select committee was agreed to; the bill was reported to the house, read a third time, and passed, with an amendment.

A committee of three was appointed, on motion of Mr. Smith (Ch.), to bring in a bill to prevent citizens of the United States from taking the command or entering on board of vessels of war belonging to foreign powers.

Mr. Coit mentioned that a species of trade existed, which had, in some cases, strong appearance of collusion—namely, the purchase of American vessels—namely, the West-Indies, and procuring new registers for them. Strong suspicions have arisen that many masters of vessels have intentionally gone into such situations as might cause their capture, that thereby they might be enabled to purchase them at a low price.—He therefore moved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to prevent registers being granted to American prize vessels, except to their former owners. Agreed to.

The bill for providing for additional corps of artillery and engineers, was read a second time, and made the order of the day for tomorrow.

Mr. Livingston stated, that as the commissioners appointed to carry into execution the 6th article of the treaty of amity and commerce, had commenced the duties of their office, it became necessary to appoint a person on the part of the United States, to prevent any collusion or frauds in the persons having demands against the United States. Such an officer, he observed, was appointed by Great-Britain, to prevent frauds in claims against her. To this end he moved, that provision be made by law, to enable the president, by and with the consent and advice of the senate, to make such appointment. The motion was ordered to lie on the table.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The fifth proposition of Mr. Smith, with the amendments of Mr. Coit and Mr. Harper, were then taken into consideration, and produced a debate which lasted until past 4 o'clock.

The question on Mr. Harper's amendment, for extending the arming of merchant vessels to the West-Indies, was lost on a division, there being 35 ayes, and 46 noes.

An attempt was made to postpone taking the sense of the committee on Mr. Coit's amendment for restricting to the East-Indies and the Mediterranean—this was frustrated; 26 members only rising in favour of it.

The house divided on Mr. Coit's amendment, which was carried by a majority of one—41 ayes, 40 noes.

Mr. Dayton informed the house of an amendment which the lateets of the hour prevented him from then moving, but which he should bring forward to-morrow; namely, to strike out the word *regulating*, in the resolution, and introduce the words *authorizing under certain restrictions*. This was to do away the idea, entertained by many, that merchants have a right to arm their vessels unless prevented by a positive law.

At a quarter past four the house adjourned.

Friday, June 9.

Mr. Bullock, a new member from Massachusetts, was qualified, and took his seat.

The privateering bill (which, through mistake, we yesterday mentioned to have passed, instead of noticing its having been read a third time in committee) was read a third time, and passed, with an amendment moved by doctor Smith.

Mr. Blount made a motion that the president be requested to lay before the house a

statement of the arms, ammunition, and military stores, belonging to the U. States, specifying the respective places where they are deposited. Ordered to lie on the table.

A motion was made, and negatived, that when the house adjourned, it should be to Monday.

A motion was made that the future hour of meeting be 10 o'clock. The house divided, and the motion was lost, there being 37 ayes, and 45 noes.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the state of the union, Mr. Dent in the chair.

Mr. Dayton moved the amendment to the 5th of doctor Smith's propositions, which he gave notice of yesterday.

After a few words against it by Mr. Dana, and in favour of it by Mr. Venable, the amendment was carried, 51 members rising in favour of it.

The proposition thus amended, was lost on a division; the ayes being 37, and the noes 45; and thus ends the projected mercantile armaments!

Mr. Blount moved a resolution that provision be made by law for placing 80,000 of the militia of the United States, in equal proportions from the respective states, in a state of requisition.

After some observations from different members, it was moved by doctor Smith, that the proposition be put in the same words that were used in a similar one made in the year 1794.

This being agreed to, the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Blount also brought forward a proposition for buying thousand stand of arms, with accoutrements, &c.—but at the instance of several members, he agreed to withdraw it for the present.

Doctor Smith made a proposition for enabling the president to provide an additional naval force.

After various modifications and amendments, by different members, the proposition stood in the following words:

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the president be authorized, during the recess of congress, to provide a farther naval force, if circumstances shall hereafter arise to render the same necessary for the defence of the sea coast; and that dollars be provided for that purpose."

After a discussion of considerable length, in which the resolution was opposed on various grounds, and defended on others as various and dissimilar, a new amendment was proposed by Mr. Milledge, which was to strike out the words "a farther naval force," and substitute the word "gallies."

Colonel Parker, referring to the law of 1794, wished the words then adopted, might now be made use of, and that after the word *gallies*, be added, or *other vessels*.

Mr. Gallatin moved that a further amendment should be made to the resolution by adding after the word *vessels*, to be stationed within the United States.

A short debate took place, in which Mr. Gallatin's amendment was opposed by Mr. Otis, as interfering with the president's constitutional power of the supreme command of the forces of the United States; by Mr. Harper as tending to prevent such gallies or other vessels from following pirates or other enemies, out of the jurisdiction of the United States; and by other gentlemen, as preventing even a change of situation from one port to another.

It was defended on its consonance, with the law of 1794; as perfectly consistent with every defensive measure, which appeared to be the utmost then in the contemplation of the house; and as a change of situation, no liberal construction would make it extend to a prevention of any such measures.

After the stated hour of adjournment, it was moved that the committee rise; but many members calling out for the question, the chairman divided the house on the first proposition, when there appeared for rising 43, and against it 42; and the chairman decided against it.

The question was then taken on Mr. Gallatin's amendment; ayes 38, noes 49.

The question was then put on the amendment, for substituting *gallies or other vessels*, as proposed by Mr. ———, which was carried in the affirmative, 51 members rising in favour of it.

This resolution and that relative to 80,000 militia, were reported to the house, which then adjourned.

Mr. Thatcher objected to the introduction of a new phraseology, by Mr. Blount, in making use of the word *requisition*; he wished the motion to be put in American language.

Mr. Blount defended the expression, as one which had been made use of by the old congress, during the late war. He supposed, however, the objection had been introduced to implicate him in what gentlemen had been pleased to call a *French faction*.

Mr. Thatcher replied that he had made no such insinuation; but that he supposed the gentleman spoke from his own feelings, as a *guilty conscience needs no accuser*.

Mr. Blount said that no gentleman should use such language to him with impunity.

Here Mr. Blount was called to order.

Saturday, June 10.

Returns of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, were ordered, on motion of Mr. Blount.

General Smith moved that the President be requested to order to be laid before the House a detail of the spoiliations committed on our commerce, since 1st of October 1796, specifying the names of the vessels, value of charges, their respective fates, and the several powers who have committed the depredations.

General Smith moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the President with the resolution—a committee of two was appointed accordingly.

The resolution respecting the call for 80,000 militia to hold themselves in readiness was carried.

A message was received from the Senate informing that they had concurred in the amendment to the bill returned from the House, and had appointed Mr. Thatcher to the joint committee of enrolled bills.

The resolution moved by Mr. Livingston, a few days since was taken up, for appointing an agent on the part of the United States to defend suits on the part of the United States, before the commissioners assembled to carry into effect the 6th article of the treaty with Great Britain.

Mr. Macon said this might be a good proposition in its tendency, but he doubted its efficiency, from the diffuseness and scattered nature of the evidence.

A member wished to refer the resolution to a select committee.

Mr. Livingston said when it is considered what is the nature of the several claims—the manner in which they may be made chargeable—the opportunity of collusion—and the heavy expence to which the United States may be subjected—and even from the very diffuseness of the claims which the gentleman had urged against the proposition, he thought it would be of the utmost benefit to appoint such a person; he was not satisfied if the perfect propriety of making the attorney general the agent in the detail in the first instance, he should rather leave him, if occasion should require to act ultimately; he therefore moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, authorising the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint a person.

Messrs. Giles and Nicholas supported the motion; they considered even the labour as too great for a single agent, as evidence would be required from different parts of the country. The motion was agreed to.

A report was brought up from a committee appointed to report on the state of the fortifications, together with a letter and memorandum from the Secretary of war; whereby it appears that of the monies voted at the last session of Congress there remains unexpended 8437 dollars, and that further a sum of 23000 dollars is required to complete the services then contemplated, and for the further protection of ports southward of New-York, 100,000 dollars; for the defence of the Eastern states a further sum making in all about 200,000 dollars, beside 3,500 per ann. for repairs.

A bill to provide for the above services was introduced, read a first and second time and committed for Monday.

Took into consideration the two resolutions from the committee of the whole; the first of which was to the following effect as moved by Mr. Blount.

Resolved that the President of the United States be authorized to call upon the Executive of the several states to organize as soon as may be, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning 80,000 militia including officers to be officered at the discretion of the several States out of other corps, the levies to be apportioned among the several States in proportion to the whole number of white inhabitants of each state.

Dr. Smith objected to the latter part of the resolution; he said the population of whites was unequal in several states particularly in Georgia and South Carolina; which were most likely to be the object of an enemy the more effectual method would be to call out all the militia, of these states, and to pay some attention to the proportion of black inhabitants; the last census would be the standard—he moved to strike out the words in *italic*.

Mr. Macon was opposed to calling out the whole of the militia.

Dr. Smith thought a large proportion necessary.

Mr. Venable thought the resolution was calculated to call out an efficient number; the calling out of all was not expedient.

Mr. McDowell, said the suggestion of Dr. Smith would operate hard upon his own constituents, for if so great a proportion of whites were to be called out, the country would be exposed to much danger without any invasion; that gentleman's idea, that the southern states would be most obnoxious to invasion, he apprehended to be no more than conjecture.

Dr. Smith withdrew his motion.

Mr. Venable said he thought the resolution had better be deferred to next session of congress; there was no likelihood of danger in his mind in the present state of things; much less during the recess; and even if

there were, the Executive is already invested with full and sufficient power to call out any force that exigency may require, in the Eastern states the militia was generally well attended to, and 80,000 militia could be now drawn out in twenty-four hours to any point that might be required; he did not fear that there would be any want of alacrity to the southward if duty actually called; but he had no apprehension of an invasion, he did not think it possible that France would, even if not otherwise employed, attempt to invade us; he thought it equally possible that Great Britain would attempt to invade us—or the inhabitants of Nootka Sound; gentlemen should consider the great expence that would necessarily be attendant on the measure; on a former occasion we had not a resort to such a system, although Great Britain breathed hostility, and was even erecting fortifications within our territory. He wished the secretary of war might be called on to lay before the house an account of the present state of the militia, upon such information being laid before us we may judge of what measures are actually necessary.

Mr. Blount said the expence would depend upon the time the different States may take up the measure and put it in force, the expence soon may be indefinite; but if an extra session should be called by any State the expence would be increased.—But upon the principle of the measure considering the militia as the only natural defence of the country, he would even in time of peace vote for a similar proposition, in order that we might always be respectable by being prepared.

After some further remarks the proposition was adopted.

The resolution for fitting out a certain number of galleys for other vessels in circumstances should render it hereafter necessary for the defence of the U. S. and for raising money to defray the charges of the same, was then taken up.

Mr. Giles wished to know if those vessels were intended for convoys as he wished to insert within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. Rutledge said vessels must necessarily go out of the jurisdiction at times, from circumstances of the sea or the nature of the coast; and again would it be said that vessels would not pursue a pirate who had attempted to come within the jurisdiction and committed depredations; must they pursue so far only as the indiscernible line, and then too within a certainty of capture, down sail and relinquish the pursuit; he was surprised to hear gentlemen's objections, why not trust to the prudence of the Executive, for his part he had a perfect reliance on his wisdom; he is by the constitution commander of the naval force; and by that authority there is a discretion implied—which he would use well.

Mr. Brookes said the amendment proposed was rejected yesterday in another form, we then had it *stationed*, now we have within the *jurisdiction*, to-morrow we may have it *at anchor*, and when these are all rejected we may have the day following the same thing sought for under the amended form of *anchored at bow and stern*.

Mr. Nicholas said gentlemen had much mistaken the intention of the amendment, it was not to perplex but to disrobe the measure of its ambiguity, to define the actual purpose and construction of the Legislature, he would move to amend it by this form of words—"for the defence of the sea coast within the jurisdiction;" such a thing could never be contemplated as to prohibit a vessel armed for defence from attacking and pursuing a pirate under the circumstances described by Mr. Rutledge; he hoped gentlemen would say what they mean, whether the vessels are meant for convoys or not, not why object to lay so.

Dr. Smith said if gentlemen are opposed to the vessels acting as convoys why not move it.

Mr. Allen proposed to adjourn the question to Monday next, as the Senate were employed on a bill which went to authorize the vessels to act as convoys.

Gen. Smith wished to postpone it to next session; for he considered it if adopted to the length of convoys, as an armament to repel all hostilities on our coast, which would necessarily include British depredations as well as French, he wished to avoid a war with either and such a force as we were about to send would be rather like the fleet of Lilliputians, opposed to the ships of war which Great Britain maintains at this moment within our jurisdiction, and which committed such violence but a few weeks ago which if we had a force and not to resist would be a greater disgrace than any we can suffer by being neutral as to armed force; it would be nothing short of hostility; and should we act with propriety to send our small vessels to be laughed at by British vessels that would blow them out of the water, he hoped the house would avoid it, the British men of war lying up the Chesapeake lately captured several vessels within our jurisdiction, and received on board several detentions from our shores which they refused to deliver up under the pretext that they were natural born subjects of Great Britain; we ought to avoid putting our fellow citizens in way of bloodshed—and be hoped the

position would... Mr. Giles... postponed to... Mr. Harper... were likely to... good sense... gentlemen... led to agree... events may... afford them... they are not... would oppose... the reasoning... land, (genera... we are not a... 74 gun this... selves again... a person... lars he would... it; he thoug... of Lilliputi... with somech... way to treat... without wit... General G... Carolina (H... ons, evince... neal S's) ev... gentleman (H... tives for th... would affor... ample was... which he em... demanding o... bowed with... due to his... gentleman... cultivation... rather too f... ble pupil, he... ing scholars... gentleman wo... to contend... through muc... every idea o... When he co... Lilliputian... that it would... country more... do nothing, t... he the extre... but is unabl... that nation... Mr. Harper... peech the gen... Mr. Gallati... between the... be—shall th... the jurisdic... within;—the... it was that... defend the co... jurisdiction o... Several othe... forward, but... Sewall satisf... these vessels... coast of the U... lity to their... The house d... ed, yeas 68, n... On motion... whether any... the laws for... the militia o... Dr. Smith m... to the milita... but with the... Mr. Blount... of ways and... it was propos... fit of 16, the... one of which... length the hou... which the com... were appointed... Mr. Bargett... fed, and took... It was order... from this day... A committee... motion of Mr... Resolved into... bill for fortify... States, M... The ports an... confined to N... Ocracoke, Ge... Savannah... After the di... moved that the... and ask leave... was the abse... committee... The house di... The commit... Mr. Blount... interest of the... if the bill sh... per annum... Carried over... Mr. Blount... shall not be... day to the spe... is the option... debt at any... Doctor S... to be borrow... thousand doll... An applicati... Varum, as a... quitor for the... meeting... likely to be... similar to that... there was a... and ammunition... at present, the... and a new one... Mr. Dayton... the motion

Executive is already invested sufficient power to call out any agency may require, in the militia was generally well and 80,000 militia could be now twenty-four hours to any point required; he did not fear that any want of alacrity to the duty actually called; but he thought that France would, even if employed, attempt to invade it as equally possible that Great Britain would attempt to invade us—or the Nootka Sound; gentlemen of the great experience that would attend on the measure; on the other hand we had not a resort to such a measure as Great Britain breathed was even erecting fortifications in our territory. He wished the Secretary might be called on to lay before us an account of the present state of our militia, upon such information as we may judge of what is actually necessary.

He said the expense would depend on the different States may take and put it in force, the expense may be indefinite; but the measure should be called by the principle of the measure considered as the only natural defence, he would even in time of war a similar proposition, in our hands might always be respectable by the people.

He further remarks the proposition for fitting out a certain number of galleys and other vessels if it could render it hereafter necessary to de fray the charges of the men taken up.

He wished to know if those vessels were to be used for convoys as he wished in the jurisdiction of the United States.

He said vessels must necessarily be sent to the jurisdiction of the sea or the nature of the gain would it be said that vessels should pursue a pirate who had committed some within the jurisdiction and depredations; must they pursue him as the indistinguishable line, and within a certainty of capture and relinquish the pursuit; he wished to hear gentlemen's objections to the prudence of the Executive in this part he had a perfect command; he is by the constitution of the naval force, and by the exercise is a discretion implied—whether it is well.

Mr. Gallatin said the amendment proposed yesterday in another place had it stationed, now we are in the jurisdiction, to morrow we are at anchor, and when there we may have the day following fought for under the amendment proposed at New York.

Mr. Gallatin said gentlemen had made the intention of the amendment perplex but to disrobe the measure of its ambiguity, to define the actual construction of the Legislature, to amend it by this form of jurisdiction; such a thing contemplated as to prohibit a vessel for defence from attacking a pirate under the circumstances.

Mr. Rutledge; he hoped gentlemen would say what they mean, when they meant for convoys or not, he said to say so.

Mr. Gallatin said if gentlemen are opposed to acting as convoys why not make them proposed to adjourn the question next, as the Senate was in a bill which went to authorize to act as convoys.

He wished to postpone it to the next day, if it is adopted, of convoys, as an armament of our coast, which would include British depredations on the coast, and which would be rather like the British, opposed to the ships of Great Britain maintains at this moment jurisdiction, and which would be a few weeks ago would be force and not to resist would be grace than any we can suffer to be short of hostility; and should propriety to send our small vessels to be by British vessels that would avoid it, the British men-of-war up the Chesapeake lately on board several delinquent vessels which they refused to deliver pretext that they were not citizens of Great Britain; we ought to assist our fellow citizens in such a manner—and he hoped the

position would be postponed to next session.

Messrs. Brooks and Allen opposed it.

Mr. Giles moved, that the resolution be postponed to the first Monday in November.

Mr. Harper said, if he thought the house were likely to discover a greater share of good sense after the postponement, than gentlemen now indicate, he might be disposed to agree to it, but thinking it likely that events may rise before that period, that will afford them lessons, and fearing even then they are not likely to see their errors, he would oppose it; he admired particularly the reasoning of the gentleman from Maryland, (general Smith) who tells us, because we are not able to defend ourselves against 74 gun ships, that we should not defend ourselves against smaller pirates; he thought if a person owed that gentleman 50,000 dollars he would hardly refuse 40,000 out of it; he thought when that gentleman spoke of Lilliputians, that he treated the house with something like contempt; it was a bad way to treat public measures to give it jests without wit, instead of sound sense.

General Smith said, the gentleman from Carolina (Harper,) had on various occasions, evinced a disposition to correct his (general S's) errors—without supposing that gentleman (Harper) had any particular motives for this marked attention to him, he would assure him, that the gentleman's example was much better than any precept which he could deliver against a weak understanding or the commission of folly; he bowed with all the reverence that was truly due to his understanding—and when the gentleman should set up a school for the cultivation of good sense—although he was rather too far advanced to become a tractable pupil, he would think about recommending scholars to him, therefore he hoped the gentleman would not suspect that he wished to contend with him for any sort of merit, though much out of his reach as to place every idea of emulation out of the question.

When he compared the measure to the Lilliputian fleet, he meant precisely to say, that it would be lessening the credit of our country more to provide a force that could do nothing, than to provide none; it would be the extreme of disgrace to have it said, that nation wants the protecting its trade but is unable to effect it.

Mr. Harper said he did not mean to impeach the gentleman's understanding.

Mr. Gallatin said the points of distinction between the opposed opinions appeared to be—shall the vessels repel aggressions within the jurisdiction only, or shall they repel them without;—the sense in which he understood it was that the vessels should be employed to defend the coast and commerce within the jurisdiction of the U. S. States.

Several other amendments were then brought forward, but at length one was suggested by Mr. Sewall satisfactory to a large majority, it was that these vessels should be employed to defend the coast of the United States, and to repel any hostility to their vessels or commerce within their jurisdiction.

The house divided on the resolution as amended, yeas 68, noes 21.

On motion of gen. Varnum, a committee of 5 members was appointed to enquire and report whether any and what alterations are necessary in the laws for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia of the United States.

Dr. Smith moved to provide the additional corps to the military establishment of the United States—but withdrew in order to permit the question of Mr. Bloom being put, on appointing a committee of ways and means.

It was proposed that the committee should consist of 16, then of 15, then of 13 members, every one of which members, were left on a division, at length the house ordered 7 to be the number, of which the committee should consist, and they were appointed accordingly. Adjourned.

MONDAY, June 12.

Mr. Burgess, from North-Carolina, was qualified, and took his seat.

It was ordered, on motion of Mr. Allen, that from this day, strangers be restricted to the gallery.

A committee on enrolled bills was appointed on motion of Mr. Swanwick.

Resolved into a committee of the whole on the bill for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States, Mr. Dent in the chair.

The ports and harbours specified in this bill are confined to New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Ocracoke, George-Town (S. C.), Charleston, and Savannah.

After the bill was read through, doctor Smith moved that the committee rise, report progress, and sit again. The reason assigned was the absence of two members of the select committee.

The house divided, yeas 28, noes 41.

The committee then proceeded to discuss the bill. Mr. Bloom moved an amendment that the interest of the sum to be borrowed by the President, if the bill shall pass, be limited to six per cent. per annum.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Bloom moved that the sum to be borrowed shall not be demandable by the lenders until a day to be specified in the bill, although it may be in the option of the United States to pay off the debt at any earlier day which may be found convenient. Agreed to.

Doctor Smith moved that the blank for the sum to be borrowed be filled up with two hundred thousand dollars.

An opposition to this motion arose from general Varnum, as a measure wholly unnecessary; from Mr. Mason, as being more than would be required for the necessary expenditure before the next meeting of Congress; and by Mr. Potter, as likely to be a wanton waste of public money, similar to that which occurred at Newport, R. I. where, until the site was ceded to the U. States, there was a tolerable fort, with troops, artillery and ammunition—whereas they have none of these at present, their old fort having been pulled down, and a new one having been but half built, which has since mouldered away.

Mr. Dayton requested doctor Smith to withdraw his motion, in order to exalt him (Mr. D.)

to move an amendment in a previous section of the bill.

This being complied with,

Mr. Dayton moved his amendment, that no part of the money shall be expended on any fortifications unless where the jurisdiction shall have been previously ceded to the United States.

This amendment was referred by doctor Smith, and with a great degree of earnestness and perseverance by the members from the State of New-York.

It was proposed by Mr. Allen, that the state of New-York should be specially excluded from any benefit of this or similar appropriations, until it had paid the debt it owed to the United States.

Mr. Dayton had no objection to allowing the state of New-York to expend the whole of the debt due to the United States, on fortifications to be erected at the Narrows, the only place which could efficiently furnish protection to the city of New-York. Provided, however, the fortifications should be ceded to the United States.

The propriety of the measure was defended by many members—and the debate was protracted until three o'clock, when the question was taken, and carried in the affirmative, 63 members rising.

The committee rose, reported progress, and requested leave to sit again.

Doctor Smith moved that the committee should not sit again, as the amendment just past, by excluding New-York and Charleston from a participation of the projected fortification, would render the original proposition nugatory.

Doctor Smith's amendment was lost, 64 members rising in favour of the committee's sitting again.

A message was received from the President, accompanied by sundry documents, informing the house that the commissioner appointed by the United States, to run the boundary line between the states and the territories of his most catholic majesty, in East and West-Florida, had communicated to him the refusal of the officers of his majesty to comply with that design, or to withdraw their troops from the forts and territories of the United States, until by negotiation between the two countries, the doubts arising from the construction of the second article of the treaty between them shall be settled, as to the destruction of the forts or otherwise, the security of the property and landed possessions of the inhabitants, as well as an assurance of the pacific disposition of the neighbouring Indians, &c.

His excellency, amongst other measures, suggested the idea of securing to the inhabitants their present possessions, whether obtained by purchase, demerit, or occupancy; and also establishing a government at the Natchez, similar to that of the territory North West of the Ohio—where the population amounts to upwards of 4000, well affected to the United States, and desirous of becoming citizens thereof.

The communication and documents were referred to a committee of five, to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

WILMINGTON, June 15.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in London, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated April 5.

"The John, capt. Scott, is taken into France. From him we cannot get a line—they will not admit any person (although Americans) to land on their shore.—Mr. Aphorip has been over to see if he could get the ship liberated, but they would not suffer him to land."

By an arrival at New-York, in 18 days from Jerusalem, it appears, that 17 American vessels bound to British ports, are detained—

On the 7th inst. there were three British ships of war lying in Hampton Roads, and two cruising off the Capes.

The schooner Sally, Peter Gourfell, master, of and bound to Baltimore, from Petit-Gaule, was captured on the 18th of May, by a Royalist brig mounting 14 guns, and sent for Port-au-Prince, where she arrived on the 20th, and ordered to Cape-Nicholas-Mole for trial.

The schooner Grace-Ann, captain John McCoy, bound from Baltimore to Martinique, was taken by a French privateer; but was taken by an English vessel of war, and carried into Antigua.

Arrived at Baltimore the 9th inst. the schooner Ardent, capt. Lee, 18 days from Port-au-Prince. Was boarded on her passage to Guanaives by the Kettler sloop of war, captain Allen, and carried down to Port-au-Prince. When the Ardent sailed, she had flour at 10 dollars per barrel, and upwards of 10,000 barrels on hand—every kind of provision in proportion, and dry goods a mere drug, owing to vast quantities being brought from Jamaica that could not be vend to the people of Cuba.

Capt. Allen has since been executed at the Mole for an illicit commerce with one of his own sex.

effusion of blood, directed the courier he sent with the intelligence to proceed to Moreau's & Hoche's armies on the Rhine, before he went to Paris.—

Fourth, Gen. Vernier, Gov. of Strasbourg; (on the Rhine) announced by sound of trumpet on the 24th April, a letter from gen. Regno, to general Vandamme, as follows: "I have the pleasure to inform you, general, that the preliminaries of peace have just been signed by the army of Italy; and an armistice has just been proclaimed between the Austrian army, and that of the Rhine and Moselle; and in consequence you will cease all hostilities, and the advanced posts will remain in the same position." This even caused unusual demonstrations of joy at Strasbourg, which was brilliantly illuminated. At Paris numerous discharges of artillery announced the peace—business was suspended—and the streets and gardens resounded with the shouts of vive la Paix! vive la République!—Fifth, General Leclere, arrived at Paris, from the army, left the two generals sending the preliminary terms of peace.—Gen. B. required that the formal acknowledgment of the French Republic, by the Emperor, should be expunged from the treaty, as the Republic stood not in need of it, for its existence. A number of less prominent occurrences, convince us, that peace now exists between the French Republic and the Emperor of Germany.

It will be asked, Does the peace include Great-Britain? We can give no decisive answer on this head.—A Paris paper of April 26, says, "The Directory also reckons on a peace with England."—And on the 2d of May, the British Parliament voted 1,200,000 loan to the Emperor; likewise, provision for guaranteeing 3,500,000. to be raised on account of the Emperor. This was on the day the news arrived of the Emperor's having made peace; the officiality of which Mr. Pitt seemed unsatisfied with; but told the House, if it was necessary to stop the loan, it could be done in any stage of the bill.

The conditions of the peace are variously stated. Some of them say, that "Austria consents to the boundaries of the Rhine and the Alps, and the Liberty of Lombardy and Mantua." Others state the conditions to be, "1st, the independence of Italy. 2d, the cession of part of Upper Austria to the Prince of Orange. 3d, the expenses of the war to be paid by the Emperor."—These terms are only editorial conjectures.

The French armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine, both passed that river about the 19th April. Gen. Moreau attacked, and carried, at noon day, the strong post of Kehl, and before seven o'clock, planted the tri-coloured flag on the battlements of that very Kehl, against Prince Charles and all the vigor of his veteran army. Gen. Heche established his position on the right side of the Rhine, after a pitched battle, and three actions, in which he took 7000 prisoners, 27 cannon, 7 standards, and 60 wagons.

A SERIOUS MUTINY

Broke out in the whole British channel fleet the 15th April. On that day, when admiral Bridport ordered the fleet to prepare for sea, instead of weighing anchor, the crew of the Queen Charlotte, gave three cheers as the signal of disaffection—as the plan had been premeditated, the rest of the crews followed: the officers thunderstruck, could do nothing.—They were soon all confined, and ropes hung from the foreyard-arm in terror to the unpopular of the fleet.

Deputies from each ship repaired on board the Queen Charlotte, a first rate; and the mutiny, in consequence of an interperate procedure of Admiral Gardner, assumed the most alarming aspect.—The demands of the seamen were an advance of pay to 30s. per month; a due allowance of provisions; a more equal distribution of prize-money; and the displacement of several obnoxious officers. These demands created the most alarming apprehensions in the British ministry; but they were soon alluded to, "the crews the concern of the government, and a pardon from the king; on which they all returned to their duty. The contagion spread through every part in England; but at the sailing of the Telemachus, order had been restored.

A new loan for 18,000,000. was carried in the House of Commons, 193 against 50.

No intelligence had been received from Mr. Hammond, who had been sent to Vienna on a pacific embassy.

Twenty-one counties, cities and towns, have petitioned for peace, and the dismissal of Pitt. Other counties, &c. were assembling.

May 4th, 3 per cent. consol. 48 1-2.

[The official account of the above spreads over many columns, which, had we time or room, we should copy.]

Thus far the Boston Centinel.

S A L E M, June 2.

GUADALOUPE EMBARGOED.

On Wednesday arrived at Newburyport, Schr. Lucy, Joseph Gannison, master, in 29 days from Guadaloupe. He informs, that just before he left there, an embargo took place, on all the vessels in the island. Capt. Gannison cut out in the night, and by that means fortunately got clear. He does not mention whether Victor is quick or dead.

BOSTON, June 6.

From Cadiz.

Capt. Butler, from Cadiz, which he left April 6, informs, that the Spanish fleet were lying at that port. The Santissima Trinidad, had arrived, in a very shattered condition. English cruizers were very frequently off Cadiz, chasing Spanish vessels quite under the forts. The French Government had advised the Spanish to punish severely the officers of the fleet defeated by the English; and requested the annulling of an order which permitted the importation of certain English merchandise in neutral vessels.—The latter respectful requisition was complied with.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

Capt. Pratt, from Carthage, informs, that a Spanish frigate, with the vice-king on board, and about 9 millions of dollars, sailed from Carthage while he lay there, and arrived safe at the Havana the 12th of February, and sailed from thence for Cadiz the 20th of April.

He further informs, that while there, 8 vessels, 1 ship, 6 brigs, and a sloop, sailed from Carthage for the Havana, under convoy of a schooner of 14 guns—that about the 27th of April, 3 had arrived at the Havana, and 2 missing. They were laden with sugar, coffee, cocoa and indigo, valued at 3 millions.

Yesterday arrived here the schooner Little John, capt. King, from Port-au-Prince, 15 days from Cape-Nicholas-Mole. Capt. King informs us, that in the Bite of Leogane, off the Platform, he saw an action between an English brig of 14 guns and 45 men, and a Republican schooner, which was fast carried 15 guns and 95 men, and after exchanging a few broad sides, the schooner attempted to board the brig, but receiving some well directed shot from the brig, she bore away. A Fr. three masted lugger was then a little to windward, but did not come to the schooner's assistance, which was owing to an English letter of marque heaving in sight and giving chase to the

schooner. The brig had one man killed and a wounded, and hulled by several shot.

Capt. King informs, that a few days before he left Port-au-Prince, a convey arrived there with troops from the Windward Islands; that the troops there from Port-au-Prince had landed on the Plantations, about 6 miles down the Bite, the west side, and were preparing to form a fort belonging to the Republic.

Yesterday arrived here from New-Previdence, the sloop Betsey, Conklin, of New-York, with the brig Harmony, of Portsmouth, N. H. which she took off the Bahama Banks—a brig of 300 tons, which, with her cargo, being but little damaged, valued at 80,000 dollars.—She left the Havana some days before.—She had 7 feet water in her hold—boats and loose sails, with her crew, gone. Suspicion is entertained that the captain was murdered, as it is known he had a large sum of money on board.

Ship Sally & Betsey, of New-York, capt. Hubbard, sailed the 7th of May, from Montego-Bay, Jamaica, was captured by the privateer Heroine, of 12 guns, bound to New-York.

LONDON, April 7.

Yesterday the mail arrived from Hamburg which it left the 31st ult. the hereditary prince of Wirtemberg left that place for Cruxhaven, to embark for England on board a frigate; which is there waiting to receive his serene highness. It is thought that his nuptials with the princess royal will take place soon after his arrival in London.

The mail brings some very important intelligence. The fact which we have repeatedly mentioned of the determination of the emperor of Russia, to assist the allies with the whole weight of his authority and influence, in the future conduct of the war, is now become a subject of general conversation on the continent, and is mentioned in several private letters. There are many circumstances which lead us to believe, that an opportunity will arrive, and that at no distant period, when a negotiation for a general peace will be undertaken under his auspices. His imperial majesty has already begun to take measures for this arduous and important undertaking, which certainly promises much better success, than any thing that can rise out of the notion which Mr. Pollen intended to have brought forward this day in the house of commons.

The news by this mail is also important in another respect; and private letters by it elucidate a part of Mr. Pitt's speech in the house of commons, on Tuesday night, that very recent offers had been made by the French to the Emperor, for negotiating a separate peace which have been very honorably rejected by his Imperial majesty.

Letters from Italy mention, that the principal cities in the continental dominions of the republic of Venice, viz. Verona, Brescia, Bergamo, &c. have put themselves under the protection of the French government with a view to join the republic lately erected in Lombardy. The French are stated to have surrounded an Austrian corps in Venetia, and to have obliged that general to surrender himself prisoner of war, together with 1800 men of his corps. The campaign on the Rhine had not opened when the last accounts came from that quarter.

It was mentioned last night, the gentlemen who arrived yesterday morning from Vienna, have brought the disagreeable news of a general action having taken place between the two grand armies in the Tyrol, in which the Austrian army was defeated with very considerable loss, and the arch duke for a short time taken prisoner: some of the enemy's troops having seized the horse's bridle; but his royal highness was very soon rescued by some of his soldiers. He is reported to have been wounded.

We have not yet received the particulars of this unfortunate affair.

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 Newcastle 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. DELASERRE.

June 14. 24 4w.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living at Chridiana 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 thief shall have the above reward; and for the horse only Four Dollars, and reasonable charges paid if brought home; by

JOHN SPRINGER.

Chridiana Bridge, June 10. 23 4w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of Mr. John Spurrier's shed, in Brandywine hundred, State of Delaware, in the evening of the 30th of May last, A BAY MARE, about 14 1-2 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, a small ring in her forehead, both hind feet white, and a small ring of white hair adjoining the hoof of one of her fore feet, likewise, was on the mare when stolen, a saddle and good snaffle bridle, the saddle was almost new, with a blue cloth edged with buff, the pad faced with buff coloured plush, silver plated stirrups, &c. Whoever secures the thief, (so that he may be brought to justice) with the mare, saddle and bridle, shall have the above reward; or Five Dollars for the mare, saddle and bridle only, and reasonable charges if brought home.

WILLIAM DIXSON.

Chridiana hundred, June 8. 23 4w.

PHILADELPHIA & DOVER STAGES

START from Capt. Furber's, at Dover, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at three o'clock, and arrive in Philadelphia the same evening; leave Philadelphia, from Mr. G. Erwin's (Sign of the George) tavern, corner of Second and Arch-streets, at three o'clock in the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and arrive at Dover the same evening.

Fare for each passenger from Dover to Wilmington, THREE DOLLARS; from Wilmington to Philadelphia, ONE and a HALF DOLLARS.

One hundred and fifty weight the same as a passenger, at the owner's risk.

JOSHUA JACKSON.
BRINKLE ROE.

As this line performs the route from Dover to Philadelphia in one day, passengers are requested to be punctual to the hour of starting, that no disappointments may occur.

J. JACKSON returns thanks for past favours, and begs to assure the public, that he and his Partner have been particularly exact in the choice of good horses and careful drivers.

May 24. 18 11

Philadelphia, Wilmington, Chester-Town, and Baltimore

STAGES

LEAVE Mr. Chandler's, Second-street, Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Mr. Crampton's, Wilmington, by 9 o'clock. Leave Wilmington immediately, pass through Middle-Town, Watwick, &c. and arrive at Chester-Town the same evening, and the passengers are next morning over to Baltimore.

Leave Chester-Town every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, pass through the above places, and arrive at Wilmington by 2 o'clock—Leave Wilmington, and arrive at Philadelphia the same evening.

By this line of stages, passengers inclining to go to Philadelphia, either in the fore or afternoon, may be accommodated.

KERLIN, ODENHEIMER, & Co. 21 ctf

March 25.

GEORGE ERWIN

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

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

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

May 6. 12-1m

FRANCIS O'DANIEL

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

A large Assortment of FRESH GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season; which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. He further informs the Public, that he continues to carry on, as usual,

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

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

Wilmington, April 8. 05 11

M'COMB & TILTON

HAVE FOR SALE, St. Croix RUM, Country GENEVA, and Rye BRANDY, in hogheads and barrels.

Coarse and fine SALT, Pine, Cedar, and White Pine BOARDS, Oak and Pine SCANTLING, Cedar and Cypress SHINGLES, FLOUR, by the quantity, or single barrel.

Wilmington, July 4. -2

TO BE SOLD

A good second hand STILL and WORM, By JOSHUA PEDKICK. 12 11

MONEY FOUND

WAS found, a few days ago, a small sum of MONEY. Any person who may have lost the same, by depositing it to satisfaction, and paying charges, may have it again. For further information enquire of the Printers hereof. May 24. 18 *4w

WANTED

A GIRL, who understands and is capable of doing all kinds of house-work, in a small family. Such an one, coming well recommended, will meet with encouragement, by applying at the office of the Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser. May 8. 13-11

INFORMATION WANTED

JAMES GARRET (brother to William) who landed at Wilmington, Delaware State, in the year 1795, from on board the brig Cincinnati, from Belfast, is requested to inform his brother William of the place of his residence. Information to be sent to Doctor Delany's, 6 miles from Bristol, and 26 from Philadelphia, where said William lives. May 17. 16 *4w

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Cumberland county, New-Jersey, on the 7th inst. an INDEBTED LAD, about 16 years of age. Had on when he went away, a brown long coat, and vest of the same, with three patches on the breast, one of which is light coloured, one shirt, dark coloured trousers, and a half-worn felt hat. Whoever secures said lad in any jail, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber.

NATHAN SHEPPARD. N. B. All persons are forewarned from harboring said lad at their peril. He was taken away by his brother Samuel Smith. May 13. 15 * 3w 1aw

PHENOMENON

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

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

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

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

N. B. Good clover pasture, and every attention will be paid to mares from a distance; but not liable for accidents or escapes. May 17. 16 10w

THE ELEGANT HIGH-BRED HORSE GAY

Sixteen hands high, a jet black, as handsome as imagination can form, WILL stand at the subscriber's stables, near the Trap, in St. George's hundred, and cover at Three Guineas each mare, for the season, and Five Shillings to the Groom. The season to end the first day of August next.

GAY was gotten by the beautiful horse Celer, who was gotten by the old imported horse Janus, out of col. Mead's fine mare. This mare was the dam of Pilgrim, Clodius, Buckkin, Celer, &c. all of which were capital running horses.

GAY'S dam was gotten by Old Partner, his grand-dam by Valiant, his great grand-dam by col. Byrd's imported horse Tryal, out of a full bred mare, certified by colonel Mann Randolph, on James River, who bred the above horse, and sold him at a few weeks old for thirty thousand weight of James River tobacco.

GAY'S figure and movement are equal, if not superior to any horse that has been seen in this country; his colts are large, strong and active, and are remarkable for their beauty and swiftness.

N. B. Red Clover pasture for mares from a distance at three shillings and six-pence per week; great care taken of them, but cannot be accountable for accidents or escapes. St. George's Hundred, April 4. 04 11

Flag-of-Truce

WILL cover Mares this season at the farm of the subscriber, within one mile of Wilmington, (State of Delaware) at Three Guineas each, and One Dollar to the Groom; or Two Guineas the single leap.

Flag-of-Truce was got by the famous high-bred imported horse Goldfinder, his dam by Flimnap, his grand-dam by Aristotele, his great grand-dam by Old Fernought. His racing powers and performance on the turf are not equalled by any horse now covering on the continent. He won ten capital purses in Virginia, while he was the property of Col. Robert Goode, besides a number of matches. Flag-of-Truce is full fifteen and an half hands high, with plenty of bone, and for strength and beauty is equal, if not superior, to any full-bred horse on the continent. His Colts are large and handsome; and for vigour, wind, and speed, are the first horses in the commonwealth of Virginia.

Good pasture for mares, and great care taken of them; but cannot be accountable for accidents. SAMUEL P. MOORE. Eden-Park, March 15. 098

FREEDOM

WILL cover this season in Dover, at Ten Dollars, if paid by the 25th of July, if not paid at that time, Twelve Dollars will be demanded.

FREEDOM is a dark bay, about fifteen and a half hands high, five years old next May.

FREEDOM is equal in blood to any horse in America; he was got by the celebrated Cub, who was got by Yorick, his dam by Silver Legs; Freedom's dam, Maria, was bred by Gen. Cadwallader, and was got by his noted horse Bajazet; Maria's dam was a full-bred mare, called Herodia, was got by King Herod, a son of Fernought, a grandson of Regulus; her dam, the Queen of the May, was got by Old Traveller; her grand-dam by Dabster.

March 28. 02

Whistling Tom

WILL cover Mares this season, at the stable of the subscriber, near the Trap, Newcastle county, at the moderate sum of Six Dollars the season, and Two Shillings and Six-Pence to the Groom.

Whistling Tom is a thorough bred horse, 15 1-2 hands high, of the best stock on the continent—a beautiful dapple bay, 5 years old this spring, in high plight, perfectly found, free from blemish, and of great activity.

Whistling Tom was bred by the subscriber, and was got by that elegant and full bred horse Splendor, bred by gen. Cadwallader—his dam was bred by John Stout, in East-Jersey, out of an imported mare of the best running strain, and got by Janus, which was a thorough bred horse, and raised by col. Taloe, of Virginia.

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

300 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain CHRISTOPHER F. PARNELL, from Boston, on or about the 27th of October last, in the deep Union, with a valuable cargo, bound to Baltimore, went off to the West-Indies, where he sold the vessel and cargo. On or about the first instant he was apprehended (as a suspicious character) in this town, and examined before several magistrates, but for want of sufficient proof to detect him in his villainy, he was discharged.

The fact is, the said Parnell is a villain, and is attempting to defraud sundry persons to the amount of 20,000 dollars.

He left this town about the 10th ult. he rode in a chair, painted green, drawn by a grey mare, and went on the Newbern road, but on this side Trenton, took the road to Fayetteville, and most probably is passing thro' the back part of the state into the Western counties.

He had, when he left this town, upwards of 2000 dollars in gold, and about 7000 dollars in bank notes.

Parnell is a small man, about 30 years of age, much peck marked, and has long black hair, remarkable small eyes, and has a down look when spoken to.

Whoever will secure the said Parnell, and the money he has with him, and give information to Benjamin Williams, of Britton, John Hogg, Esq; at Hillsborough, to Mr. A. Jocelin, of this town, or to the subscriber, who is in pursuit of the villain, shall receive the above reward.

ABNER CRAFT. 20

Wilmington, N. C. May 8.

American Magazine

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

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation of the subscriber, living in St. George's hundred, Newcastle county, on the night of the 12th of this inst. a small dark brown Horse, about 14 years old, with a large mane and fore top, a long twitch tail, and white between his nostrils, branded on the near shoulder with the letter P. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward from

PETER HYATT. 19 *4w

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 23d ult. a negro man named ABRAHAM, 26 years of age, about 5 feet high, of a yellowish cast, thin long visage, high bones, and very large feet. Had on home-made kersey, but took with him a light blue coat, fustian overalls, and other clothes unknown; he sometimes wears a wig of dyed wool, that gives him the appearance of an Indian; speaks long and slow; has a large scar in his hand, occasioned by the cut of a sickle. He is gone to Philadelphia. The above reward will be paid to any person who will secure him in any jail, so that I get him again; and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

NATHANIEL COMEGYS, Near Georgetown Cross-Roads, Kent county, Maryland. April 21. 09

TO BE RENTED

THE late DWELLING-HOUSE of Daniel J. Adams, Esq; deceased, situated in Market, between Front and Second-streets, borough of Wilmington.—The house is large and convenient, and well adapted to the accommodation of a genteel family; also, The STORE in front of said house, a good stand for business, and is conveniently fitted up with shelves and counters. The house and store will be rented together or separate.

A small FARM, on the Ocean-road, containing 23 acres, adjoining lands of Col. Tazewell.

A PASTURE LOT, containing six acres, near the above.

A MEADOW LOT, containing five acres, in Brandywine marsh.

A small FARM, containing 73 acres, adjoining lands of Daniel M'Bride, William Woods, and others.

A TRACT of LAND, containing 180 acres, on Iron Hill, late the property of Kincaid. For terms, apply to ROBERT HAMILTON, Or WILLIAM LEE, Administrators. Jan. 14. 081

ADVERTISEMENT

AS very little regard has been paid to the Public Notice given, to those persons indebted to the estate of Doctor J. Capelle, further Notice is hereby given to all persons, who neglect to settle their accounts, on or before the first day of July next, may expect that legal proceedings will be referred to, for the recovery thereof, without respect of persons.

JOHN STOCKTON, Adm'r. Wilmington, March 22. 309 c

Davis's Golden Tincture

A PERFECT remedy for the tooth-ach, scurvy, and all febrile humors, from which the tooth-ach may arise. It cures swelling in the face, pain in the head, humors, and inflammation in the eyes, and ever prevents fore throats. It also cleanses and heals old ulcers, and prevents mortification. It has proved an infallible cure for the gonorrhoea. Purifying and strengthening the gums, it will loosen loose teeth, and prevent the good ones from decaying. In the above cases it has proved so efficacious, as to extort approbation from many who were prejudiced against nostrums, and opposed the use of this medicine. It has even rescued patients from the jaws of death, after the most approved physicians had given them up. It is an excellent preventative against malignant fevers.—Sold by Mr. Samuel Loudon, printer, in New-York; by the proprietor residing in Wilmington, and at Mr. Thomas Cox's, where the directions may be had with the medicine, and generous allowance made to doctors, apothecaries or horse-keepers, taking a quantity. Ounce bottles, 5s. half ounce, 2/6d.

Wilmington, Feb. 23, 1794.

WAS FOUND

Between Whiteclay-creek and Christiana bridge, SUNDY articles of CLOTHING, tied up in a handkerchief. The owner, by applying to the subscriber, in Newport, and paying for this advertisement, may have them again.

N. DELAPLAIN. May 19. 17 *4w

Church's Celebrated COUGH DROPS

A MEDICINE unequalled by any other in the world for the use of the above disorders.—It has been the means of relieving a number of poor afflicted objects, some of thirty years standing. A more particular account may be seen in the bill, which may be had gratis, where the drops are, at Messrs. Clay Bond & Co's, appointed by Messrs. Sudbury and Co. the only wholesale agents for Church's Drops, &c. in America. Newcastle, May 14. 15 11

NOTICE

WAS committed to the public gaol at Dover, in the county of Kent, and State of Delaware, the following NEGRO MEN, to wit:

THOMAS, who was committed on the 27th day of March, now last past, and says he is the property of Rumford Daws, of the city of Philadelphia. And GEORGE, who was committed on the 28th day of April, now last past, and says he is the property of Wm. Scaburg, living in Accomack county, in the State of Virginia.

Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners of the said negroes, (if any they may have) to come forward, pay charges, and take them away, or they, or each of them, will be sold at the expiration of six weeks from this day, by WILLIAM RILEY, Gaoler. 19-3w 1aw

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 26th inst. an apprentice boy named ROBERT BALEMY, about 15 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, square and heavy made, speaks much on the Dutch dialect, is given to lying, and apt to thieve. Had on a round-about striped jacket and trousers, and took with him a bundle—contents unkn wn. Any person securing said lad, shall have the above reward if brought home.—No charges paid.

WILLIAM GLOUSE. May 31. 21

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Dover, on the 10th of October last, an apprentice lad, named JOHN BLACKSHUR, between 18 and 19 years of age. Had on and took with him when he went away, a new mixed coloured cloth coat, and an old drab do. two pair of Russia duck trousers, a corduroy waistcoat and breeches, and a felt hat. He is a short well looking boy, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and well set, a house-carpenter by trade. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any jail, so that his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

NOAH SMITH, Carpenter. April 5. 04

The noted Horse TRUSTY TOM

WILL cover till the first of August next, at Mr. Brindley's farm, on Ken et Road, near Wilmington, at THREE DOLLARS each mare, payable at the end of the season.

TRUSTY TOM, is a cheviot foreleg, well made, sixteen hands high, moves well, paces and trots, and for truth in drawing, is equal to any horse—he is a real wood-bred horse, and in great repute, where he has stood.

WILLIAM OGLE. May 8. 14 4w

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor A. J. Capelle, Secretary, upon bond, on which there is one or more years interest due, are requested to pay the interest—those upon book account, are again solicited to make payment.—Such as do not attend to this Notice, may expect legal means will be pursued to enforce payment.—And those who have claims against said estate, are requested to present their accounts for settlement, to HENRY LATIMER, for JANE M'KINLY, Ex'x. March 11. 07 11

Four Hundred Dollars,

WILL be annually paid to any person who will undertake, and conduct to satisfaction, A GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in, or near the town of Dover. A person well qualified, and one who can come well recommended, may apply to either of the subscribers, living in the neighborhood of said town, and of whom more particular information may be obtained.

THOMAS SIPPLE, CHARLES HILLIARD. 6w c

JAMES M'COLLOUGH

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken the TAVERN-HOUSE, &c. in Newcastle, lately occupied by Mr. John Darragh, where every convenience for the accommodation of travellers, is comfortably provided.—He trusts his experience in that line, for upwards of seven years, during the late revolution, will sufficiently recommend him to public attention.

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

The proprietor deems it unnecessary to add any further comment, but entirely rests his claim to public favour, on the manner in which he may be found to discharge his duty. Newcastle, March 25. 01 ctf

NOTICE

HUGH M'COLLOUGH continues to carry on the business of Shaving, Hair-Dressing, &c. at his shop opposite Mr. Brinton's tavern; where he has for sale the best scented Powder and Pomatum. He returns his thanks for past favours, and hopes from a strict attention to business, to merit future favours. Wilmington, Sept. 26. 049 11

TYPE-FOUNDERS

WANTED, FIVE or SIX JOURNEYMEN TYPE-FOUNDERS, to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given.—Also, an APPRENTICE wanted. Apply at BENNY & RONALDSON'S Foundry, in Cedar, at the end of Eleventh-street, Philadelphia; where any quantity of OLD TYPE will be received for money, or in exchange. 17

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