

The Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser.

PRICE SIX CENTS.]

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1797.

[NUMB. 327

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A LOT of GROUND situate on the east side of Market-street, bounded on the south side by the and Hammer-streets, bounded on the north side by the Corporation Lot, containing in breadth on Market-street 24 feet, and easterly through the square the same breadth to King-street. On the aforesaid lot is erected a two story frame dwelling-house, with a small kitchen. For terms apply to

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

State of Delaware, ss.

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 Alston, 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, Clk.
Dover, June 6. 25 cdf

CAUTION!

HAVING lately observed in a Philadelphia paper, that Daniel Charles Heath has offered to sell 2000 Acres of Land in Newcastle county—I do hereby give notice, that a sum of money is due to me, and for which the following tracts are affected, viz. A Tract of Land called Holt, one do. called Joe's purchase, one do. called second part of Heath's range, one do. called third part Heath's range, and one do. called the Forest, all in 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

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 Bescher with glass doors, Mahogany and Windsor Chairs, Mahogany B. eskain, Dining Tea and Card Tables, a Mahogany Desk and Book-Case, Mahogany and Walnut Beaurows 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 draft or family Horse, several tracts of Hay, one Ox-Cart, one Dutch saw, 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 for 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 unbound, with elegant engravings in each number.

Those persons who may have claims upon the Subscriber 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 tdf

TO MILLERS.

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

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

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

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

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

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living at Christinaa 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.
Christiana Bridge, June 10. 23 4w

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 Christina bridge, 7 from Elkton, and 1 mile from the village of Newark; between 50 and 60 acres whereof excellent arable land, yielding from 10 to 15 bushels of wheat, and from 20 to 30 bushels of corn per acre; about 6 acres of good meadow, with an excellent stream of water running through it. More meadow might be made with little trouble—the rest well timbered land. There is on said place a dwelling-house, with good stabling for horses, &c. Any person inclining to purchase, may be acquainted with the conditions, by applying to Dr. James Gallaher, No. 41, South Second-street, Philadelphia, John Gallaher, Deer-creek, near Bell-Air, Harford county, Maryland, or to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES GALLAHER.
20 4w.

March 30.

State of Delaware.

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

WHEREAS no provision is made by the Act, intitled, "A Supplement to the Act, intitled, '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, assessed 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 highways, 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 assessed by the levy court and court of appeal of the county of Kent, for the laying out, erecting, maintaining and supporting the state roads, and other public roads and common highways, bridges and causeways, in the said county, (except for Worrell's bridge, Martin's bridge, Jones's bridge, and the bridges across Murderkill creek, near Fredericks) 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 highways, in the said county, and all such trees, woods and under woods, which have been standing within the limits aforesaid, and cut down by any overseer or overseers since the first day of January last past, shall and may be taken and disposed of by the person or persons who were the owner or owners of the land laid out by the commissioners of the roads in the respective hundreds, for state roads, and other public roads and common highways, in the county of Kent, to his, her, or their own proper use and benefit, without being accountable for the same, unless such person or persons shall have damages assessed him, her, or them, agreeably to the provision contained in the act, intitled, "An act for the better regulation of the roads in the county of Kent," in which case, the value of the said timber trees, and other trees, woods and under woods, shall be taken, and so much of the said assessed damages, and in order that such value may be known, the several overseers are hereby required to appraise all such trees, woods and under woods, and return the same to the Clerk of the Peace of the said county. Provided nevertheless, That it shall and may be lawful for the overseers in the respective hundreds, first, to view and apply all such trees, woods and under woods, for and towards the support of the bridges and causeways in the said hundreds, as shall or may be necessary for the same.

Section 3. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where the state roads, and other public roads and common highways, in the said county of Kent, have been, or may be, laid out, by the 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 highways, 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 roads, 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 all monies paid by him to any person or persons; which said book, together with the receipts and vouchers for all money paid and expended on the said roads, shall be laid before the commissioners of the levy court and court of appeal at their meeting in February and in every year.

Section 5. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no overseer shall furnish any materials, 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, intitled, "An act for the better regulation of the roads in the county of Kent," as is hereby altered, or supplied, shall be, and is hereby repealed.

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

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Quaker Neck, St. George's hundred, and county of Newcastle, negro GEORGE, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well featured and proportionably made; has a small scar over one of his eyes, and is about 21 years of age. Had on when he went away a light coloured coat lined with blue, a striped round jacket, ticklenburg shirt and trousers—As he took with him a number of other cloths, it is likely he will change his dress. Whoever will secure George in any goal, to that his matter gets him a gain, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid, by

WILLIAM CARPENTER.
June 17. 25 4w.

From the Boston Centinel. French Influence.—No VII.

Mr. RUSSELL,
IT had been my original intention, to prove in the present number, in cool and considerate language, That the conduct of the British government towards this country, in the diplomatic department, and the injuries and spoliations which were by them unwarrantably committed upon our trade, under colour of the hasty and imprudent orders of the King and Council, were of a nature which admitted and justified the conciliatory measures adopted by our Executive. —That those measures not only coincided with the wisest policy, but met the hearty approbation of the cool, dispassionate, unfluenced yeomanry of our country.—That the heat and effervescence which prevailed in the cities and maritime places upon this subject, were rather the effects of the influence and intrigues of French emigrants, missionaries and hirelings, than the spontaneous operation of injury upon the minds of the real sufferers.—That the violent opposition to negotiation with Great-Britain—to the person who was appointed to conduct it—(whose talents, integrity and patriotism, set foreign influence at defiance.)—the clamour against the Treaty before it was ratified, or surreptitiously given to the public—against the merits of that treaty after it was officially approved and promulgated—against the approbations which were to give it animation and vigour—and finally, against these real patriots, who despising the clamours of faction, counterfeiting the public voice, virtuously dared to approve & defend it. This opposition, I repeat, was produced, sustained and fostered, not from a sincere and enlightened regard to the true interests of America, but from the real or imaginary interest of France, as whose dupes and tools, and under whose livery, the agents in those transactions pitifully performed their parts.

But I feel myself compelled to delay the delineation of this humiliating picture, that I may contribute my mite, at this early moment, to check the operation of a dangerous attempt, to influence and overawe the deliberation of the constituted authorities. If I stand alone, in the opinion, while I retain the feelings and principles of a free republican, I will enter my solitary protest against every attack upon the freedom of legislative, judicial and executive decisions. Under the Pittsburg head in a Philadelphia paper of May 17th, are detailed certain resolutions of a self-created, affiliated club; or convention.—In which they promise, in the crafty and captivating manner, common to these clubs in France and America, that the citizens have a right peaceably to assemble and give their opinions upon subjects interesting to their welfare.—A proposition, which the dullest school-boy is familiarized to, and which the most zealous friends of order in America, are ready to admit and defend. The policy of this proceeding is obvious—its effect much greater than it is usually imagined. By commencing with an action incontrovertible in its nature, they attach with weak men, a sort of inviolable authenticity to their unfounded and artful insinuations—they discover a candour which is fascinating, and too often fatally operative on honest but heedless minds. This is not the worst effect of such positions—they call up the most dangerous feelings of the human heart. By starting on the holy ground of the imprescriptible and inherent rights of man, and by endeavouring to establish and labouring to prove a truth which nobody denies, they excite the jealousy of their fellow-citizens; who, observing their rights defended, are led to think they were attacked. However simple these ideas may appear, to Statesmen who have been habituated to the accurate contemplation of the human character, they are really important, and contain one of the great arcana of jacobinic influence.—These wise, and patriotic citizens, assembled in the parlous of whisky and rebellion, having thus proved that they had the right, though they leave us in great doubt as to their qualifications to act as privy counsellors to Congress, proceed obliquely to censure the President for calling the legislature together at this interesting moment. They then advance as the bold champions of France, and in the most disgraceful manner, caution the government, against any measures, which might irritate that mighty all-powerful Republic. They basely insinuate that this ignominious peace is to be secured at the expense of our honour, our dignity, our feelings and our interest.—Meanly relinquishing the strong national ground of conscious rectitude, and untarnished good faith which we have scrupulously preserved, they have treated the cause of difference with France, as though they had originated solely from American perfidy, and American aggression.

To sweeten this bitter pill, they conjure up, the popular phantom of the similarity of our governments—they represent the French as contending for the same principles, as engaged in the same cause, and embarked in the same bottom with ourselves—that our destinies are intimately allied.—Not content, that we should submit to fraternal and friendly rapacity without a murmur, but we must humble ourselves by comparing the humane, and national principles of our free constitution, with the sanguinary anarchical, chimerical system adopted by the Cromwells and Puritans of France. To deter the Legislature from pursuing a dignified line of conduct, worthy of a great and injured nation, they exhibit "interrorism," the hackneyed bugbear of the national debt. This monster, so formidable to the eye of discontented democracy, is intended to terrify us into a tame submission to the imperious dictates of the haughty tyrants of degraded Gaul. What, though to appease their insatiable avarice, we sacrifice the commercial capital, which they have kindly taken into keeping, and surrender to their friendly use, the remaining commerce of the United States, still we have the fatigues and consciousness of aiding the cause of liberty, and of promoting the welfare, security and happiness of a nation who are struggling for the same principles for which we have gloriously attended—and although they may rob us of that surplus wealth for which we have no immediate occasion, we have the pleasure to reflect that it does not gratify the lordly appetite of an overbearing aristocrat, but serves to refresh and regale the senses of a model *faiscullite*.

Such, my fellow-citizens, are the principles which actuate our whisky patriots, and in this manner would they commit the honour, and sacrifice the interest of their country.—It is no small advantage to the truth of the principles for which I have through six long numbers been contending, that these patriots should have furnished a fort of episode to place in a glaring view, deleterious effects of French Influence—for I trust that no honest American can doubt for a moment under what authority and by whose instigation, the measures and resolves above alluded to, were adopted.

But thanks to Heaven! The guardian Angel of America, has preserved us from the baneful effects which might have followed from such principles.—Our citizens are united, independent, and firm—our Representatives in Congress, feel our wrongs, and know how duly to estimate insults wantonly bestowed, and injuries unmerited and unprovoked—and we did not need the sacred pledge, which the President has nobly made in his speech to Congress, to be assured of his firmness and independence. His name has long since been honorably enrolled in the temple of American freedom; and his patriotism, like the live oak of our forests, shall bear perpetual verdure, and like that too, he will stand, propped by Herculean sinews, unmoved by the boisterous gales of foreign influence, foreign intrigues, foreign threats and internal faction. I shall proceed with my design in my next.

LEONIDAS.

RICHMOND, June 16
FEAST OF REASON.

Yesterday an elegant entertainment was given to general Marshal at the Eagle Tavern, by a number of the most respectable citizens of this city and its vicinity. The principle which actuated this public display of civic festival, was not only to express our approbation of the choice of the President in our worthy fellow-citizen; but to evince our most ardent desire of a happy reconciliation of the difference which at present unhappily exists between our sister republic and the United States.—Among the company we observed his excellency the governor, the attorney general, several members of the executive council, of the assembly, &c. and other citizens of distinction. The festival was closed with the utmost hilarity, a number of patriotic toasts were given; and when "success to the embassy of general Marshal" was drunk, the tears of affection flowed from the patriotic eye of every true friend to the real interest and happiness of his country. In fact, the whole entertainment fully displayed the feast of reason and the flow of soul.

We understand that general Marshal, will leave this town on Monday next, on his way to Philadelphia, there to join his colleague, judge Dana, & to proceed to France, on the business for which they are appointed.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The celebrated M. Marmontel is elected for one of the Councils, amongst the new third.

M. Le (ci-devant) Comte de Segur is said to be the new Director.

PAPERS

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

No. 3.

Honourable Andrew Ellicott, to the Baron de Carondelet.

Natchez, Feb. 27, 1797.

Sir,

IT is with pleasure I embrace this opportunity of informing you of my late arrival at this place, as commissioner in behalf of the United States for ascertaining the boundaries between the territories of his most catholic majesty and those of the U. States.

The polite manner in which I have been received at the posts on the Mississippi, now in the possession of his most catholic majesty, demands my thanks and gratitude, and am in hopes that a similar conduct will be observed on our part.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Andrew Ellicott.

Copy.

The Baron de Carondelet.

(No. 4.)

(Translation.)

New Orleans, March 1st, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

I HAVE received with great satisfaction, your friendly letter of the 27th of February last; in consequence of which, I congratulate you on your arrival in this country in the character of a commissioner on the part of the United States, to run the dividing line between the territories of his most catholic majesty, and the United States. You likewise did me the favour to mention what kindness and attention you were received at the different posts, as well as by the whole government under my direction; and from the general principles of your nation, I have no doubt but the same conduct will be observed on the part of the United States.

God guard you,

Most excellent sir,

Baron de Carondelet.

Andrew Ellicott, Esq.

No. 5.

Hon. A. Ellicott, to Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Natchez, March 11, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

The conduct of the Indians yesterday and last night, owing principally to their constant state of intoxication, renders it absolutely necessary, in my opinion, to have recourse to my military escort for protection. The discipline of our army is such, that you may rest assured, none of the inconveniences mentioned in your first communication to me, are to be apprehended from the escort's being stationed at this place on our part. And as the attendance of the guard forms a part of the treaty now carrying into effect between his most catholic majesty and the United States, which I am authorized to declare will be observed by the nation I have the honour to represent, with good faith and punctuality, I must request the favour of you to withdraw your objections against my escort's joining me at this place as soon as possible.

I am, &c. &c.

Andrew Ellicott.

Copy.

His Exc^y Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

(No. 6.)

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

Natchez, March 12th, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

This morning I had the pleasure to receive your amicable communication, dated yesterday. I give you my sincere thanks for having established this form of intercourse as it will make our business more easy, and indeed it is more conformable to the sincere friendship we have contracted.

In answer to your said letter, I will remark, that such conduct of the Indians is not customary here; I foresaw that it would happen from the moment you shewed a desire of having your colours flying, before all the transactions were terminated; knowing the Indians as well as I do, this was the reason of the objections I offered the moment I saw it hoisted, for otherwise I know it very well, that it is frequently used by the representatives of any nation in a foreign country; it's even done in Spain by foreign Consuls.

I am sorry you should have experienced any inconvenience from this particular circumstance, and that urged by such effects to wish to have by you your escort, I have not the least objection that it should be called, from its actual station; but as it is my duty, and that I am answerable for the tranquility of the country that is entrusted to my charge, I must propose a method to you that will answer every good and satisfactory purpose. Had not you been unluckily stopped on your voyage to this country, you would have had immediately the general of the province here, to begin the operation of demarking the divory line between the territories of his catholic majesty and those of the United States of America. He had every necessary preparation to attend to the business; but since

the time he had a right to expect the commissioners of the United States, the war with England has taken place, and his cares thereby increased, yet he expected to have had it in his power to come to meet you at Daniel Clarke's, Esq. which place is near the point of the 31^o, but he has found it impossible, as it would oblige him to make too long an absence from New Orleans; therefore, it is myself that will have the honour to accompany you on that important commission, on behalf of his catholic majesty. This is the moment when I am in want of every individual thing, both for my person, and for the attendants of the commission, tho' the Geometer and other officers that are to be employed, are already on their way from New Orleans, and will stop at Clarksville, where I shall go myself as soon as my equipage arrives from the capital, but this will inevitably take up some time, therefore the plan that I wished to arrange with you, will be to make Loftus's Cliffs, our place of re-union. This place is a short distance from Clarksville, and it is a very healthy situation;—there I will send every thing concerning the Spanish commission; and that will be the most convenient place to establish, for a while, your head quarters, under your military escort. By adopting this measure, you will have your people together, and the most distant disagreeable occurrence avoided, as I am positively confident that some would happen by the conjunction here, as you propose. It is true, that by the treaty an escort is supposed, and even recommended to each commission, but it is to be on the line, and not at a distance from it where it would interfere with other business; therefore I feel sensibly hurt that it is out of my power to consent in the landing of the troops in this place, tho' I have not the least objection on their going directly to Loftus's Cliffs.

I have given the most positive orders to prevent the Indians getting liquor; and to their interpreter I have given the strictest charge to be always in sight, and to-morrow I expect that they will remove to some distance from hence.

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

Your most affectionate friend,

And humble servant,

Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

A true copy.

D. Gillespie, Secretary.

The Hon. A. Ellicott.

No. 7.

Hon. A. Ellicott to Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Natchez, March 13th, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

YOUR favour of yesterday was handed to me in due time, which would have been answered sooner, had not the storm last night prevented me from writing in my tent.—Your letter, as well as many circumstances which have come to my knowledge, contain fresh proofs of your desire to promote good order and harmony in this part of the country. But, sir, I cannot suppose that any inconvenience could possibly arise, or the peace of this settlement be disturbed by the arrival and landing of the escort which I left at Bayou Pierre: If I did suppose the contrary, I trust that I should be one of the last persons to propose the measure. In my opinion, the escort which accompanied me, is as much bound to observe good order in this country, as the troops of his catholic majesty. This is not an opinion of the day, it has uniformly been mine ever since I left the seat of our government: In consequence of which, immediately upon my entering the Mississippi, I issued a standing order, that when any of our party, the military included, should be at any place where the jurisdiction was exercised by his catholic majesty, the laws and usages of that government should be observed and submitted to in the most pointed manner. The escorts by the spirit of the treaty, are intended for our mutual protection against straggling hostile Indians, and the preservation of our stores.—This appear to be their whole business.

As I hope that mere punctilios may never interrupt our friendship, and the conduct of the Indians having become more peaceable since the night before last, I am less anxious for the escort's being stationed at my present encampment: I would, therefore, to prevent any disturbance or misunderstanding, propose that the officer who commands the escort which accompanied me to Bayou Pierre, be directed to proceed down the river to Bacon Landing, from whence he may come to this place, and procure such necessaries as he may be in want of for the ensuing season.

As this is the place designated by the treaty for our meeting, and making our arrangements for carrying on the business, I conceive there would be an impropriety in my leaving it till your excellency is ready to join me in fixing the first point of latitude.

I am, &c. &c.

Andrew Ellicott.

Copy.

D. Gillespie, Secretary.

Note.—The two last paragraphs were added after having had a private conversation with the governor.

No. 8.

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

Natchez, 14th March, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

I DO myself the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favour, dated of yesterday, and am very happy to find that our sentiments uniformly agree in every thing that can combine the mutual interests of our nations, and I pledge you my honor and friendship, that every step of my conduct shall be guided by this principle, impressed in me by my duty and by the very particular attachment I have for you.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest esteem and affection,

My dear sir,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Copy.

D. Gillespie, Secretary.

The hon. Andrew Ellicott.

No. 9.

Hon. A. Ellicott to Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Natchez, March 23d, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

THE re-mounting of the cannon at this place at the very moment when our troops are daily expected down to take possession of it, the insolent treatment which the citizens of the United States have received at the Walnut Hills, and the delay in the business on which I came, concur in giving me reason to suppose, that the treaty will not be observed with the same good faith and punctuality by the subjects of his catholic majesty, as it will be by the citizens of the United States. I hope your excellency will give such an explanation of the above, as to remove my doubts and apprehensions, which, I am afraid have been too justly excited.

I am, &c. &c.

Andrew Ellicott.

His Exc^y Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

No. 10.

Mr. Ellicott's compliments to his friend governor Gayoso, and wishes to be informed, whether the following information which he received this day "that all the works at the Chickasaw Bluffs have been either demolished or carried to the opposite side of the river, and that every exertion is making at Walnut Hills to put that post in a state of defence," be correct.

No. 11.

Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, to Andrew Ellicott, Esquire.

Natchez, March 23d, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

I have just now received your communication of this day, by which I am sorry to find the construction you put on the storing of the ammunitions that came from the Walnut Hills in this fort; I have no other place to put them in, for it would be imprudent to leave them exposed in an insecure place at a time when the Indians might take advantage of us, if they found that in the present circumstances we acted without the necessary precautions. At the time you see me conducting ammunitions to the fort, you will likewise see as many go out of it for the Arkansas, to reinforce that post, which will now be exposed to the incursions of the O-lage Indians, who in the last season pillaged the white inhabitants of that country.

I am entirely unacquainted with any ill treatment the citizens of the United States should have received at the Walnut Hills, if you mean the execution of the orders of the general in chief of this province to demolish that post, it was in consequence of our treaty with the Indians that they may have no just reason to complain of our conduct, but since I have been informed of their unsettled disposition, I have sent counter orders to suspend every thing that might injure the actual state of those fortifications, and in such circumstances shall not move any thing else until the arrival of the American troops, that are daily expected.

The unavoidable detention that has been experienced in beginning the line, you know the reasons, but they shall soon be removed, as licut. col. Guillemard is far on his way up, and at his arrival this important business shall be begun.

I do assure you that there is nothing that can prevent the religious compliance of the treaty, though I might observe, that the conduct of some persons that seem to affect an immediate interest for the United States is such, as to occupy my attention, I request that you will be so kind as to take such measures as to suppress untimely expressions that can only tend to disturb the tranquility of the public, of which I am solely answerable for the present.

As I was finishing this, Mr. Gillespie brought to me your note inquiring if the Bluffs had been destroyed, or removed to the other side of the river.

What I have already said concerning our treaty with the Indians I suppose has guided the general of this province to take that step. I really do not know whether they are destroyed or not. I give you my word that I do not know what was to be done there, and it is only by Baron Balfrop that I learn that that post would soon be evacuated; but

as this is a thing that only regards the general of the province, I cannot account for it, nor can I say more on the subject, as all the orders proceed from him, the post being entirely out of my jurisdiction.

My dear sir, your most humble obedient servant and friend.

Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

The hon. Andrew Ellicott.

No. 12.

From Andrew Ellicott, Esq. to his excellency Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Natchez, March 24, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

IT is with pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's very satisfactory letter of yesterday. You may rest assured that I have, and shall continue to discountenance every measure, and the propagation of any opinion which may have a tendency to disturb the good order and harmony of this settlement. I shall close this letter with requesting that the commandant of the Walnut Hills be directed to treat the citizens of the United States with politeness when they stop at that post, as a contrary conduct may be attended with disagreeable consequences on a river which both nations have an equal right to navigate.

I am, with sentiments of real esteem,

Your sincere and affectionate friend,

Andrew Ellicott.

His Exc^y Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Copy.

No. 13.

From His Excellency Manuel Gayoso de Lemos to the hon. Andrew Ellicott.

Copy.

Natchez, March 25.

My Dear Sir,

BY every report you are acquainted with the confirmation of every thing I have told you concerning our business; you know that lieutenant col. Guillemard will be here very soon, and that immediately we shall proceed to the running of the line. But as nothing but friendly arrangements are to guide our conduct, it is necessary to avoid every shadow of compulsion. By the contents of my letter to captain Pope, you will see my reasons; therefore, I request that you will join a couple of lines to avoid any more writing.

I am surrounded by many people who have business, this being court day, though I have tried to disengage myself, but cannot wait upon you.

I am, with the highest esteem and respect,

My dear sir,

Your most humble servant and friend,

Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

The hon. Andrew Ellicott.

No. 14.

From Andrew Ellicott, Esq. to Lieut. Pope.

Natchez, March 25, 1797.

Dear Sir,

This will be handed you by major Minor, a friend of mine, an officer in the service of his catholic majesty; your polite attention to him will be considered as a particular favour conferred upon me. By order of governor Gayoso, his letter to you of this day has been shewn to me, his request for you, and the troops under your command, to remain for an indefinite time above it is place, appears to me a very extraordinary one, sufficient time has already been given by the United States for the evacuation of all the posts on the East side of the Mississippi, above the 31st degree of north latitude; and from the troops of his catholic majesty carrying up and remounting the cannon at this place, I cannot pretend to say that an evacuation is really intended in any reasonable time. From this circumstance I should conclude that the sooner you are here the better. However, as I have no control over the destination of the troops of the United States except my own escort, I shall take it for granted that your instructions are sufficiently pointed to direct your conduct. Please to accept of my sincere wishes for the late and speedy arrival of yourself and troops at this place; and am, Dear Sir,

Your friend and humble servant,

Andrew Ellicott.

Lieutenant Pope.

(To be Continued.)

NOTICE.

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

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

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

THO. ROBINSON.

Naaman's Creek, June 15.

FOR SALE,
A FEW BAGS OF VERY GOOD
COFFEE.

Enquire of

Newcastle, April 25.

JOHN BIRD.
20 6wc

WILMINGTON
The President of the
and ELBRIDGE GERR
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, June 26.

The act for making a detachment of the militia, was read the third time and the blanks filled up, fixing the number of men which each state should furnish on the basis of the number of white inhabitants, as follows:

Table listing states and their respective numbers of white inhabitants: Tennessee 806, Georgia 1334, South-Carolina 3536, North-Carolina 7268, Kentucky 1542, Virginia 11150, Maryland 5262, Delaware 1168, Pennsylvania 10695, New-Jersey 4186, New-York 7923, Connecticut 3867, Rhode-Island 1826, Massachusetts 11836, New-Hampshire 3558, Vermont 2150.

Total 80,000

The bill passed 43 to 26. The bill reported yesterday for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia of the U. States, was read a second time, and postponed till the next session of Congress.

Mr. Wm. Smith, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill laying a duty on licenses for the sale of wines by retail, and also foreign distilled spirits, which was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for raising an additional corps of artillery; when

Mr. S. Smith took a pretty extensive view of the subject, and noticing the men reported to be stationed at different places, insisted upon there being a sufficient number at every one, except at Wilmington, N. Carolina. He wished the deficiency in the present regiment to be filled up, and then there might be a supply sent to Rhode-Island, and any other place where they might be required.

Mr. Giles moved to strike out the first section of the bill. He thought the 300,000 dollars proposed to be expended on this object might be better disposed of in another way.

Mr. W. Smith hoped the present motion would not prevail, as it was intended to destroy the bill. He thought the President and Secretary of War having recommended the measure, and one branch of the legislature having passed a law upon the subject, they ought not to defeat the business in this way. He was surprised the gentleman from Maryland should have been so decidedly opposed to it, since the other day he seemed undetermined on the subject. He had taken a view of the different posts, and declared them all well garrisoned, but he had taken no notice of places where there was not a single man. Mr. S. said it should be remembered that in the men calculated to be at each place, were included non-commissioned officers and music; stripped of these, he made the whole number 350 men. The posts at which no men were stationed were, he said, Portland in Maine, Portsmouth, N. H. Gloucester, Salem, Newport, R. Island, New-London, and Point Petre, at Savannah.

The report of the Secretary of War, Mr. S. noticed, had represented their places as going to decay for want of being kept in repair. He noticed some objections urged against this measure on a former day. He denied that this could be called the skeleton of a regiment; it was nearly complete, as near as it could well be. None of the artillery on the frontier could be safely drawn away. Our situation there was critical; and to take any men away, whilst the Spaniards were increasing their force, would operate to our disadvantage in the minds of the Indians. Mr. S. denied that the expense would be so great as had been said. Our situation, he said, was neither peace nor war, but a sort of intermediate state, which was far from being safe, and which required them to prepare for war. If gentlemen had not been of this opinion, why increase our naval armament? He thought they contradicted themselves. He charged the gentleman from Maryland with having forgot the representation he had given on a former occasion with respect to the situation of the fortifications at Baltimore, which he then said was not sufficient to keep off the coast. (Mr. S. Smith said he spoke only of the want of a fence.) This measure had been charged with being an increase of our peace establishment, and that the bill being for five years discontinued this idea. He denied that this was the case, and if the period were thought too long, it might be shortened. Gentlemen had also said, that advantage was taken of the impulse of the moment to pass this bill. But by what, he asked, had this impulse been occasioned, but from an idea of the danger of a war? And he thought the fears of the nation ought to be calmed, by taking such measures as the present.

When an increase of the navy was under consideration, Mr. S. said, gentlemen exclaimed, leave trade to take care of itself, and let us attend to the internal defence of the country; but now, when they were preparing for that, the same men say we are about to employ upon this object what ought to be employed for the protection of commerce. Mr. S. said it was an error to say no taxes would be wanted, if this bill did not pass. There would be money in that case wanting for manning the frigates, for arming the revenue cutters, for the diplomatic department, and for the expenses of this session (not less than 60 or 70,000 dollars) would be needed for the last item only for the payments of the agents appointed for assisting to carry into effect the 6th article of the British treaty, &c. So that that argument had no weight. It was said these men were unnecessary, because the militia were the proper defence; but the President had not the power to call out the militia, except in cases of insurrection or invasion, so that an enemy might get possession of the posts before the militia were called out.

Mr. S. concluded by laying there were about thirty forts on the sea coast, and that these men distributed among them would only give fourteen to each, which would not be sufficient to preserve the guns from rust; and, if this bill passed, there would only be forty-one for each fort. He submitted it to the committee, therefore, whether they ought to risk the safety of the country for the sake of 216,000 dollars. He trusted they would not.

Mr. Shepard opposed the motion. He thought it necessary men should be sent to those forts where there were none, to prevent them from going to ruin. Instead of the number proposed to be raised, he thought two companies would be sufficient. He did not think the country in a safe state, and wished to make it in some degree more so.

Mr. Baldwin observed, that since the adoption of the federal government, the history of the military establishment had, in his judgment, been the most expensive and unfortunate part of its history. It had commonly been so of all nations. He thought there was every inducement, from the experience of ourselves and others, to make as sparing a use

of it as possible. The reasons hitherto assigned for a military establishment, in this country, have been a supposed unfriendly disposition in foreign nations, and of the vast Indian tribes who bordered on our frontiers. There had been for several years the cause of great anxiety and expense; they were all now happily removed by treaties of peace lately established. It was his opinion, that on that event there was little or no cause left for any military establishment at all. He had been one of a committee last year who recommended a reduction of them, particularly a total reduction of the cavalry; this recommendation did not fully prevail, but his opinion was still the same. The reasons now urged for regular troops must be considered principally of a permanent nature, and for a peace establishment; the enlistment now proposed is for five years—he hoped it would not prevail; he hoped the establishment would not be carried to any greater extent at this time. More money and more troops was apt to be an increasing passion, always attending large delegations of power; collect money to raise armies, and raise armies to collect money, has been a wheel of fortune to them, and a wheel of rack to their subjects. He hoped this country would form an exception, and shew that some of the miseries of the world were not the inseparable condition of man. It was the professed object and principle of our revolution; none of its friends can advocate a standing army. The special reasons urged of their being necessary to keep peace with the Indian nations on the frontiers, or for the forts on the sea coast, he thought had not great force; the number or extent of the forts is not to be increased; in a finished state they would require fewer troops to man them. There had always been a frontier, and large nations of Indians bordering upon it ever since the first settlement of the country;—there is therefore nothing new in our situation in that respect, to urge it more than formerly; that there should be some confusion and disorder from that cause, had always appeared unavoidable, but regular troops had not been found by experience to be the most ready or most useful relief. He believed things must go on pretty much as they had, and that establishing the civil government was all that could be done in the case. He thought the fifty companies now in service would be sufficient for all purposes, and that the new regiment now proposed would not be necessary.

Mr. Williams thought the report which they had received from the war-office did not go far enough. Besides the artillery, we had four battalions of infantry, which must be somewhere in garrison. He thought the present number of artillery was sufficient, being the same as in 1794, especially since artillery neither erected forts or kept them in repair. He wished the 122 deficient men to be raised, and sent to Georgia, and places east of New-York. Indeed, it would appear extraordinary, if, after voting 150,000 dollars for fortifications, they should vote, at least 250,000 for men to take care of them. He did not think it would be prudent at present to go into the measure, since he did not believe any danger was now to be apprehended, and as they did not know where the money was to come from. He did not wish to go on increasing the debt, and he saw little chance of raising fresh revenue. We had at present, he said, a greater proportion of artillery, than any other nation; having fifteen companies of artillery to 82 of infantry. If more troops were necessary, let such be raised as would be most useful. They had received a bill from the Senate for raising a provisional army, when that came before them, he should give it his vote.

Some further debate took place, when the motion for striking out the first paragraph, in order to destroy the bill, was put and carried in the affirmative, 56 members rising in favor.

The committee rose and reported the rejection of the bill, and on the question will the house agree with the committee in rejecting it, the yeas and nays were—yeas 57, noes 39.

So the bill was lost. The house then went into a committee on the bill for preventing the citizens of the U. States from entering into the land or sea service of any foreign nation—a motion was made by Mr. Nicholas to rise and report, and ask of the house to discharge the committee from any further consideration of the subject—this gave rise to some debate which continued till the hour of adjournment.

THURSDAY, June 27. Doctor Smith called up his resolution laid on the table yesterday, for preventing citizens of the United States from entering into foreign service.—On a division, the motion for appointing a committee was negatived, yeas 46, noes 49.

A message was then received and read from the President of the United States, respecting French depredations on American commerce. On motion for reference to a select committee, to point out what papers are proper to be printed, yeas 46, noes 50. The usual number of copies are to be printed.

The question was then taken on a resolution, as amended by the mover Mr. Gallatin, for the rising of the house on the 28th current. The yeas and nays being called for, yeas 51, noes 47.

The house then, on motion made by Mr. Parker, went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the protection of the trade of the United States.

After a considerable debate, the committee rose, and the chairman asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

Adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

Latest Advices from Europe, VIA NEW-YORK.

By the Orion, from Cork.

PARIS, April 27. Accounts from Tunis and Basse agree in stating that subsequent to the expiration of the armistice on the first instant, a bloody and decisive engagement had taken place. It appears, that on the fourth day after the suspension of hostilities, the arch-duke requested a prolongation of the armistice, which was refused, and that he actually made such dispositions of his army as he thought best calculated to surround Buonaparte. The French general, however, discovered these hostile movements, and adopted measures to frustrate his object. At the moment the truce expired, he attacked the arch-duke on all points, and routed him completely. Never did the army of Italy fight with so much enthusiasm and intrepidity. It is obvious, that it was in consequence of this defeat, that the Austrian generals solicited the second armistice, which was followed by the signing of the preliminaries of peace.

It is said, that Buonaparte, who is usually of a ferocious turn, was on this occasion extremely cheerful and communicative.

April 28. It was in a large house, very well known in Paris, where all the reports of the defeat of citizens of Bergamo, by the mercenaries of the Venetian nobility, were manufactured for insertion in certain journals. Up to the latest date of these fabrications, no battle, we are assured, had taken place. One, however, happened soon after, but the result was different to the reports. The inhabitants of Bergamo defeated the slaves of Venice.

All the French have quitted that city, where they had been treated with so much indignity and outrage. Buonaparte lost no time to notice the execrable proclamation inserted in one of their recent publications. He immediately wrote to the senate of Venice, allowing them twelve hours to make reparations.

In reply, the Venetian nobility gave their slaves directions to inlance all the French who were sick or wounded in the hospitals of Verona and Salo. It was necessary to acquaint the commander in chief of these transactions, and wait for his orders. Kilmaithe was directed to make an example which will leave a deep impression. He put himself at the head of a chosen body of men, and it is conjectured that Verona and Salo are no more.

LONDON, April 28. The fleet at Spithead continues perfectly satisfied with the terms agreed on by the admiralty, and are in the best state to proceed to sea.

April 29. The following letter was received this morning from our (San) correspondent at Dover: Dover, April 28. "A person belonging to this town was landed this day from a vessel which left Hamburg last Sunday. He brings an account that a messenger had arrived there from Vienna in five days, with an account of some great advantages gained by the Austrians over the French, but had not time to learn the particulars."

If this information be correct, the above messenger must have left Vienna five days later than the intelligence from that capital, received by the mail yesterday. Private letters received yesterday by the Hamburg mail, brought intelligence, that General Buonaparte was certainly empowered by the Emperor to offer ultimately such terms to the Emperor as may lead to a general pacification.

Lord Bridport sailed yesterday morning from St. Helen's with the fleet under his command. The wind, however, changing in the course of the day, the fleet was forced to put back to St. Helen's. Three of the ships at Portsmouth, the Marlborough, Minotaur, and Ramilies, persist in demanding that their particular grievances be redressed. They have not yet lifted their anchors. The rest of the fleet however take no part with them.

May 5. Stocks experienced a further depreciation yesterday. Consols were down to low as 88—Imperial three per cents, at 44—and the new loan at three-fourths premium.

Mr. Hammond was not expected to reach Vienna until 30th of April, 13 days after the signing of the preliminaries of a separate peace.

May 6. The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday, arrived this day at noon.—The Vienna court gazette of the 19th, does not mention the signing of the preliminaries of peace; but only the prolongation of the armistice between the arch-duke Charles and gen. Buonaparte to the 20th; but letters from several parts of Germany state, that the preliminaries of peace were signed at the headquarters of Gen. Buonaparte on the 18th.

The Nuremberg gazette of the 22d ult. contains the following article: "Yesterday the 21st, at seven in the evening, a courier passed through this town, with intelligence that peace was concluded, and signed on the 18th at Gaster in Upper Styria."

None of the foreign papers make any mention of the conditions. We communicated to the public, in part of our impression yesterday, that government had received dispatches from Vienna, with an account of the signing of the preliminaries of peace on the 18th ult. between the French republic and the emperor. A copy of these preliminaries, has not yet arrived, the messenger having set out from Vienna, immediately after they were received by the Austrian cabinet. They contain, however, the leading principles upon which the separate peace between the republic and the emperor is to be negotiated. The Netherlands, of course, are given up, and the French republic extends itself to the Rhine.

The concerns of the members of the Germanic empire who are at war with France, or who have been deprived of territorial possessions, by making the Rhine the boundary of the republic, are to be discussed and decided upon in a congress to be held at Balle, to which it is stipulated Great Britain may send a minister with powers to negotiate a general peace. A cessation of hostilities on the continent has been agreed upon; and we should now indulge the fond hope that the blessings of peace would soon be restored to Great-Britain, if we had the happiness to have any other administration than the present; but under such ministers can expectations be language? can we rationally hope that those who entered into the war so rashly, will ever now be eager to make peace? or can we believe that men who have conducted the war so disgracefully, will be able to terminate it honorably? It is under such men that the sentiments of the French towards the English government have assumed a character and complexion which is horribly described in the Groudeur of the 28th ult. a paper attached to the directory, and esteemed to be one of the most moderate.

All the accounts from Vienna represent the alarm that prevailed there before the signing of the preliminaries to have been extreme. The headquarters of the republican army were but 8 posts from Vienna. Most of the royal army had fled. The ambassadors had made preparations for their departure at a moment's notice. The archives, chancery, &c. had been packed up and sent off, and many of the nobles and men of property had taken flight with their most valuable effects.

CORK, May 4. Yesterday arrived in our harbour his majesty's frigate Diana, capt. Faulkner, who brought an express that admiral Sir Roger Curtis was off the Old Head, with seven sail of the line and two frigates.

From the NOKFOLK HERALD. ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

I WANT to acquaint the public of my loss, being an old woman and working; having nothing to spare but what I earn very hard, I distressed myself to give one hundred dollars towards purchasing a church-yard and building a Roman catholic chapel. I paid fifty dollars to an honest man, John Shiellman, deceased, and Antonio Wallace, and fifty dollars more to Andrew Burns. I did not want to work hard to send money to Ireland and build brick houses in Norfolk for my own use; another thing, since there was a priest allowed in Norfolk, I paid twenty dollars per year; last 26 dollars I paid in March. I am crossed by Paddy Rian the Saddler; I would wish to let him know my mind. If I don't get my money soon again I will sue for it, if I don't get liberty to build my pew.

(A true copy) ANN GOWE.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

The President of the United States has nominated ELBRIDGE GERRY, Esq; of Massachusetts, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, in the place of Francis Dana, Esq; who has declined that appointment.

The Senate of the United States have concurred in the nomination of Mr. Pinckney, as Envoy Extraordinary to the French republic.

By a report of the secretary of the treasury, laid before the house of representatives by the committee of ways and means, it appears that the receipts of revenue for one year, ending 31st March last, were 9,405,068 dollars, 4 cents; and the expenditure in the same period 8,728,473 dollars, 50 cents; leaving a balance, subject to future warrants, of 676,624 dollars, 54 cents. Of the appropriation made at the last session of Congress, there remain unexpended 3,001,288 dollars, 37 cents.

The secretary also states, that the revenue has been progressively increasing;—in some of the principal ports, the quantity and value of imports have diminished this season;—several of the last appropriations are inadequate to the objects designated;—new revenues ought therefore to be established for every new expense which may be incurred;—provision ought to be made for payment of the sums which may be awarded pursuant to the 6th article of the treaty with Great-Britain;—sufficient sums should be pledged for the payment of the interest, and reimbursement of the principal of any sums to be raised by loan; the public interest would be benefited by specifying that such loan should be refunded in five years at furthest;—the New-York bank loan has been discharged;—the loan due to the bank of the United States is reduced to 4,750,000;—and there remain unpaid 2220 bank shares.

The Kentucky gazette says, that a large body of French troops are on the island of Cuba, supposed to be destined for the Mississippi.—That the governor of the Natchez sent men to way-lay the persons and intercept the dispatches sent by Mr. Ellicott to our government, but having previous information thereof, they avoided them by travelling through the woods.

A Lexington paper of May 24, says, "Captain Guion, with two companies of infantry and one of artillery, failed some time ago to take command of the garrison at Natchez; but if the report be true, and we have very little to doubt it, that the Spaniards are strengthening their garrison there, some apprehensions may be entertained of hostilities commencing, if they refuse to give the garrison up."

Captain Upton, arrived at Salem, from Bourdeaux, sailed from thence the 18th of April, in company with the ship Amity, of Philadelphia; on board of which Mr. Moore and family were passengers.

The (New-York) Time Piece, of Wednesday last, says, "We hear the celebrated Thomas Paine is arrived here in one of the vessels from Bourdeaux."

Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated 11th April. "Provisions are very low, except flour, which is worth 24 dollars. Duck per bolt will bring 40 to 50 dollars; slaves 50 to 60."

On the 29th of May, capt. Williams, arrived at New-York, fell in with an English fleet of merchantmen, of 160 sail, last from Tortola, bound to different ports in Europe, under convoy of two 74's and a frigate; one of the 74's was a Spanish vessel taken at Trinidad.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Glasgow, to his friend in New-York, received by the Amsterdam Packet. "You must have learned, from the public papers, what a dreadful situation we of this country are involved in, by a set of the vilest apostates that ever a nation was cursed with; whose system of corruption has so pervaded all ranks of men bearing office or rule of any kind, as to carry all before it—so that the only emblem of our nation is a large prison filled with bankrupts from one end to the other.—From the Bank of England to every other in the kingdom, paper is issued from five shillings and upwards, and it is even threatened to make it a legal tender in all payments; the whole nation, in consequence, labour under the most perplexing distress, without any visible means of relief, as the same men and measures that brought it on, are still obstinately continued, the opposition made being but feeble and ill supported—there are a few of the ingredients that compose our bitter cup, but to detail the whole would be endless.—From all which you may learn to value and esteem your privileges, though perhaps they may not come quite up to your idea."

A CRISIS, OR, THE WONDERS OF XXV DAYS!!!

1. The armistice between general Buonaparte and the arch-duke Charles, began on the 8th of April, and advice was received of the consequent signing of preliminaries in London on the 2d day of May.

2. In those twenty-five days the bank of Vienna stopped payment, viz. 8th of April.

3. An alliance offensive and defensive, between the French and the king of Sardinia, was ratified in Paris, viz. on the 11th of April.

4. The army of Moreau made good its passage over and position on the German side of the Rhine, gained a considerable advantage, and took Kehl.

5. The army of Noche made good its passage over and position on the German side of the Rhine, gained some advantages, and took as many prisoners as made, with Moreau's, about 7000.

6. The general mutiny of the British fleet took place. Every officer, from the admiral in chief down to the lowest grade, was suspended by the sailors, on the 15th of April.

7. The government of Great-Britain was compelled to hold open treaty with the representative council of the mutineers, and finally yielded the discipline of the navy and the laws of the country to the unshaken firmness, and uncontrollable power of the mutinous seamen.

8. The agitations of the Irish rose to a height exceeding all former example; and appeared to menace an immediate explosion.

9. The government of Great-Britain, staggered in its credit, deranged in its commerce, & shocked in its naval department, was obliged to unfold to the nation on the 27th of April, a scheme of expenses amounting to 46 millions sterling, besides 1-2 millions of public and private loans proposed at the same time for the emperor, one million and an half for Ireland, and the loyalty loan of 18 millions which had been obtained within the last year; making in the whole seventy-one millions of pounds sterling.

To us every means to end a war in connexion with an ally so critically and awfully circumstanced, appears well to become the prudence of the United States.

New World.

ing that only regards the general... I cannot account for it, more on the subject, as all the... from him, the post being en... jurisdiction.

your most humble obedient friend. Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Andrew Ellicott.

No. 12. Ellicott, Esq. to his excellency Manuel Gayoso de Lemos. Natchez, March 24, 1797.

Sir, I acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's very satisfactory answer. You may rest assured that I shall continue to discountenance and the propagation of which may have a tendency to good order and harmony of I shall close this letter with the commandant of the Wal... with politeness when they... as a contrary conduct may... disagreeable consequences... both nations have an equal...

sentiments of real esteem, affectionate friend, Andrew Ellicott. Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Copy.

No. 13. Manuel Gayoso de Lemos to Andrew Ellicott. Natchez, March 25.

Sir, I am very glad to hear that you are acquainted with every thing I have told you of our business; you know that our business will be here very soon, and immediately we shall proceed to the line. But as nothing is to be done until our arrangements are to guide our... to avoid every shadow... By the contents of my letter, you will see my reason, I request that you will join to avoid any more writing... by many people who have... court day, though I have... myself, but cannot...

highest esteem and respect, your humble servant and friend, Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Andrew Ellicott.

No. 14. Manuel Gayoso de Lemos to Lieut. Pope. Natchez, March 25, 1797.

Sir, I am very glad to hear that you are acquainted with every thing I have told you of our business; you know that our business will be here very soon, and immediately we shall proceed to the line. But as nothing is to be done until our arrangements are to guide our... to avoid every shadow... By the contents of my letter, you will see my reason, I request that you will join to avoid any more writing... by many people who have... court day, though I have... myself, but cannot...

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PUBLIC NOTICE,

To all persons that are or may become holders of 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 County, 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 repeated and made void after the 30th day of June next, and in lieu thereof, the proprietor or possessor of any such still or stills as are above-mentioned, shall and may, after the first day of July ensuing, be charged with, and shall pay the following duties, to wit:

For a licence for the employment of each and every such still, for and during the term of two weeks, six cents per gallon, according to the capacity or content of every such still, including the head thereof.

For a licence for one month, ten cents per gallon, as aforesaid.

For a licence for two months, eighteen cents per gallon, as aforesaid.

For a licence for three months, twenty-four cents per gallon, as aforesaid.

For a licence for four months, thirty-six cents per gallon, as aforesaid.

For a licence for the term of six months, forty-two cents per gallon, as aforesaid.

The holders and possessors of stills, will please to take notice, that no other part of the former laws laying duties on stills, and spirits distilled, are repealed, other than as above stated.

All distillers must, in the month of June in every year, make entry of their stills, whether they mean to use them or not; and if they propose to distill by licence, their election must be signified in writing at the time of entry in June; and the distillers will please to observe, that if no election 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 demanded by such distiller during such year; and if a distiller having elected in June to pay by licence, proceeds to any distillation without taking out such licence, or after it shall expire, until he or they shall have renewed them, they are by the Act of March '97, to pay a duty of forty-two cents on the capacity, and no second or subsequent licence can be demanded, until all that is due on the still shall have been paid and discharged.

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

ANDREW BARRATT, Supervisor.
May 1, 1797.

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 evenings; leave Philadelphia, from Mr. G. Erwin's (Sign of the George) tavern, corner of Second and Arch-streets, at three o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and arrive at Dover the same evenings.

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.

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, Warwick, &c. and arrive at Chester-Town the same evening, and the passengers are next morning conveyed over to Baltimore.

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

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

KERLIN, ODENHEIMER, & Co.
March 25.

MC 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.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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 tolerable. 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.

May 23.

Secretary-Office.

Philadelphia, 3d April, 1797.
BY directions of the governor, NOTICE is hereby given, That further time is allowed, until the first day of August next, for presenting proposals at my office, to supply the state with 20,000 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, authorizing 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 bridle, on a flat plate, and marked with the letters A B C D. The mounting iron, with bands and jewels and spring to each band.—The ram-rods to be of well tempered steel. The bayonets to be fifteen inches in the blade, made of steel, well tempered and polished.—The stock to be made of well seasoned walnut.—The length of the butt of the musket to be 15 1/2 inches from the breech-end of the barrel to the heel-plate.—The side pins, breech pins, and trigger to be case hardened. The weight of the gun and bayonet thus completed not to exceed eleven pounds."

The proposals must specify the price, times, and manner of delivering the arms; and the names of two sufficient sureties for the performance of the contract.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Printers in the principal towns of the several states, are requested to re-publish this advertisement.

FRANCIS O'DANIEL,

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

A large Assortment of
FRESH GOODS,

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

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

The Tailoring Business.

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

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

Wilmington, April 4.

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 line mare. This mare was the dam of Pilgrim, Clodius, Buckskin, 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.

WILLIAM FRAZER.
N. B. Red Clover pasturage for mares from a distance at three shillings and six-pence per week; great care taken of them, but cannot be accountable for accidents or escapes.

St. George's Hundred, April 4.

The noted full-bred HORSE
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 Aristotle, his great grand-dam by Old Fearnought. His racing powers and performance on the turf are not equalled by any horse now covering on the continent. He won ten capital purfes 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 pasturage for mares, and great care taken of them; but cannot be accountable for accidents.

SAMUEL P. MOORE.
Eben-Park, March 15.

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 sound, 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. Cadwalader—his dam was bred by John Stouts, 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. Talor, 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.

MONEY FOUND.

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

May 24.

For Public Accommodation.

THE subscribers will run a light Wagon every morning (Sundays excepted) from Newcastle to Wilmington, 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 McCULLOUGH,
ENOCH WELSH.

June 10.

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 5 feet 11 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 nankeen 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 abusive 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.

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 star 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 DIXON.
Christiana hundred, June 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;—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 very 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. Wilson, Wilmington, where subscribers are requested to call for their numbers.

March 15.

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.
May 27.

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 Occasion-road, containing 23 acres, adjoining lands of Col. Tazard.

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, Wilbars Woods, and others.

A TRACT of LAND, containing 180 acres, on 1st Hill, late the property of Kincaid.

For terms, apply to
ROBERT HAMILTON,
Or
WILLIAM LEES, Administrators.

Jan. 14.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A 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 resorted to, for the recovery thereof, without respect of persons.

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

Davis's Golden Tincture,

A PERFECT remedy for the tooth-ach, scurvy, and all scorbutic humours, from which the tooth-ach may arise. It cures swelling in the face, pains in the head, humours and inflammations in the eyes, and ever prevents sore throats. It also cleanses and heals old ulcers, and prevents mortification. It has proved an infallible cure for the ginsney. Purifying and strengthening the gums, it will fasten loose teeth, and prevent the good ones from decaying. In the above cases it has proved so efficacious, as to extort approbation from many who were prejudiced against nostrums, and opposed the sale of this medicine. It has even snatched 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 store-keepers, taking a quantity. Quince bottles, 5s. half ounce, 2/6d.

Wilmington, July 23, 1794.

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.

To the afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Astmas, and Consumption.

Church's Celebrated COUGH DROPS,

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.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the public goal 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. Scarborough, 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.
Dover, May 23.

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 unknown. Any person securing said lad, shall have the above reward if brought home.—No charges paid.

WILLIAM GLOUSE.
May 31.

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 cloaths, viz. A Brown short coat, one cotton Holland round jacket with sleeves, striped with blue and yellow, a pair of plain Nankeen breeches and garters, one pair of white ribbed cotton hose, one pair brown thread do. two pair of shoes with strings, a tolerable good hat, and two white shirts, one of anburg 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 dress.

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 calimare jacket; 1 sprigged with purple and yellow silk, dark thickset breeches, plain Nankeen garters, two pair cotton hose, two white shirts, one of anburg 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 reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS L. EMORGE.
June 10, 1797.

NOTICE.

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

HENRY LATIMER, for
JANE M'KINLY, Exec'x.
March 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 neighbourhood of said town, and of whom more particular information may be obtained.

THOMAS SIPPLE,
CHARLES HILLYARD.
April 13.

JAMES McCULLOUGH,

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

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

NOTICE.

HUGH McCULLOUGH 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 for a strict attention to business, to merit future favours.

Wilmington, Sept. 26.

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.

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