

The Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser.

PRICE SIX CENTS.]

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1799.

[NUMB. 509]

MILITIA LAW.
For Sale at this Office, and at the Printing-office, Newcastle.

The LAWS of the last session of the General Assembly of Delaware.
April 23. 8

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber, living in Market-street, near Front-street, Wilmington,
BOILED OIL, Lamp-Black, Spirits of Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Lamp and Spermaceti Oils, patent Yellow, Glais of different sizes, Paints of different colors, dry and ground in oil, Painters' Brushes, &c. &c.
CATHERINE PATTERSON,
April 23. 8 3w

FOR SALE,

A PIECE of LAND, lying in Mill-creek hundred, Newcastle county, about 9 miles from Wilmington, 5 from Christiana bridge, and 1 1/2 from Newark, and near two public roads, the one leading to Wilmington, and the other to Lancaster; containing 39 acres, ten of which are well timbered, the rest arable.—The price 1000. 1/2 to be paid on the 1st October next, and 1/2 at the expiration of 12 months from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with interest, and approved security. An indispensible title will be given by the subscriber, living within half a mile of the Mermaid tavern, on the Lancaster road, and near the premises.
ALEXANDER GUTHRIE,
at law*
April 23.

NOTICE,

THE subscriber, assignee of the estate of **JAMES THOMPSON**, of the town of Newcastle, shop-keeper, having re-assigned to him all the debts which were owing to him at the date of his assignment, excepting such as have been already received by them, or placed in suit for recovery, they do hereby authorize his debtors, as aforesaid, to pay to him their respective accounts, excepting as before excepted.
JOHN LISLE, jun.
SAMUEL CARSWELL,
JAMES SMITH,
JOHN TAGGART.
Philadelphia, April 23. 8 3c

NOTICE,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **JAMES ERWIN**, late of the borough of Wilmington, deceased, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said estate, are desired to produce them, properly attested, to
WILLIAM ERWIN, Ex'r.
April 24. 8 1/2

NOTICE,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **ANN ARMSTRONG**, late of Wilmington, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to produce them, legally attested, for settlement to the subscriber.
JOHN RICHARDSON, Ex'r.
4 Mo. 23d. 8 1/2

Ten Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape from the Gaol of Newcastle county, on the evening of the 23d inst., a negro man, named **JACOB**, the property of Thomas Farmer, near Mount-Pleasant, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, very black, a cunning artful fellow, and plays well on the fiddle. Had on when he went away a long deep-blue coat, with metal buttons, scarlet waistcoat, and row trousers, wool hat, but no shoes or stockings. It is supposed he will make towards Chester county, and from thence to Philadelphia. The above reward will be given, and reasonable charges paid, if brought to Newcastle gaol, by
WILLIAM RUTH, Gaoler.
April 24.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 30th inst., at the late dwelling-house of Abraham Robinson, deceased, at Naaman's Creek, Brandywine hundred, Newcastle county,

A HORSE and chair, two milch cows and a variety of household furniture, consisting of a number of beds and bedding, high top mahogany and other kinds of bedsteads with curtains, looking glasses, desks, a book-case, cases of drawers; dining, breakfast, and other tables; bureaus, mahogany and other chairs, a large assortment of plate, china and glass ware; table linen, an eight-day clock; likewise, a quantity of kitchen furniture, with sundry other articles too tedious to mention.
The sales will begin precisely at ten o'clock, when the terms will be made known and attendance given by
THOMAS ROBINSON, Ex'r.
Naaman's creek, April 15. 5 1d

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION,
CONTAINING about one hundred and fifty acres, situate in West Nottingham township, Chester county, within five miles of the Head of Northeast river, one mile of Hugh Ramsey's tavern, and half a mile off the Great road leading from Peach-Bottom-ferry and Lancaster to Christiana-bridge; about 60 acres of which are cleared, 12 acres of good watered meadow, and upwards of 20 more may be made, and all well watered and under good fence; the remainder woodland. The buildings consist of two dwelling-houses, a good frame merchant-mill, saw-mill, a horse spring-house, and other out-houses. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or Henry C. Baker, Inkeeper at Marcus-Hook Cross-roads.
JESSE HUTTON.
April 11. 04 3w

TO BE LET,

For One or more Years,
TWO large and convenient **GRIST-MILLS**, situate on Brandywine creek, Christiana hundred, state of Delaware, lately in the tenure of Hollingworth, Motron, and Co. They are in excellent order for immediate use. Possession to be had immediately. For terms apply to **DAVID MORTON**, near Brandywine bridge.
August 15. 46-1/2

Treasury Department.

Public Notice.
March 11, 1799.

Pursuant to the Act of Congress passed on the 15th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, entitled, "An Act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act, passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—

THAT the tract of land hereinafter described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due west to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Mulkingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence down the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are requested to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some day prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered: No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships claimed by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each, shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, one thousand eight hundred, and prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and two, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations thereon on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which have been or shall be granted before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and two, are by the supplementary act of Congress hereinafter recited, passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned,
Oliver Wolcott,
Secretary of the Treasury.
April 12. 05 10mo. 1799

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st of March last, a negro man, named **NED**, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, slender made, rather of a down look when spoken to, has some small scars on his head, occasioned by fighting, but probably they may be concealed by his hair, has a small foot, and if examined, has a large navel; is fond of playing cards, and at times get drunk; by trade a taylor, and can do tolerable good work, and in all probability will get into some shop and pass as a freeman. Had on when he went away a mixed kersey lapped flannel coat, and trousers of the same, two row linen shirts, and several other clothes which cannot be remembered; he is fond of bartering them with other negroes; is very awkward at any kind of business except his trade, and will not if he can work at any other. Whoever takes up said negro and lodges him in any goal so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward; and if brought home, Forty Dollars, with reasonable charges, paid by
DANIEL FERGUSON,
Living in New-Market, Kent county, and state of Maryland.

N. B. All matters of vessels and others are forbidden harboring or carrying him off at their peril.
April 10. 5 3w

LIST OF LETTERS

- Remain in the Post-Office at MILLFORD.
 - B. Mary Beachamp.
 - C. John Collins.
 - D. Benjamin Dill, Dinah Davis, William Draper.
 - E. Abraham Enos.
 - F. Mary Fergus, Smith Farret.
 - G. Caleb Hasland 2.
 - H. Mary Island, Dagworthy Jones, Purnel Johnston.
 - I. Mary Laws, Hugh Lindsay 2, Isaac Laws, William Little.
 - M. William Miffen, Samuel Miffin, (negro) Bernard M'Entire.
 - P. Thomas Purnel, Thomas Pain.
 - R. William Reif, Sanders Roberts.
 - S. Charles Shaakland, Peggy Shipman.
 - T. Charles Turner, Matiam Thomas, Elizabeth Tucker, Samuel Traitt.
 - W. Betsey Williams.
- JOHN DAVIS, P. M.**
April 10. 6 3w

WATCHES.

Just received from LIVERPOOL, and for SALE at the most reduced prices, by
JACOB ALRICHS,
At his Shop, North Side of the Lower-Market, three doors from Market-street.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Gold and Silver Watches.
April 10. 04 4w

AUGUSTA, April 4

WALTON'S CHARGE to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

IN visiting a county in the courts of which I have been accustomed to preside, I feel myself involuntarily reminded of the character which has given to it a name. A name rendered still more dear by a recent influence. To the critical and alarming situation in which we have been placed by the aggression, the violence and injustice of a nation to which we had been allied, it was found necessary, on the part of the general government, to resort to the most vigorous measures of defence. Among others, to raise armies; and the great Washington—the name a host—has been appointed to, and has accepted the command.

Near half a century ago, having saved the remnant of the British army at Braddock's defeat, the presence of the subject, exclaimed from the pulpit in Virginia—"Who knows but this young man has been spared and designed by Providence to be one day the savior of his country?" This was the language of inspiration, and of prophecy: so proved by the progress of time, and of events. We all know that he was afterwards, by the voice of three millions of people, called to the command of an army of his countrymen; and conducted it, through a great and perilous revolution, in the midst of difficulties and danger, to complete and final success, without injury or wound. But in my mind, his now consenting again to take the field, upon the present occasion, at the patriarchal age of near three score years and ten, is the most illustrious action of his life.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

Having something to say to you as fellow citizens, I will confine myself to officially laying before you the charges which I have already delivered on this circuit; and request that you will consider them as equally addressed to yourselves. They contain my sense of an innovation upon the department; the particular duties of grand juries; and the general objects of courts: to refore which to their primitive purity, is my sincere desire.

And now, Gentlemen, a word to you as friends; on that spirit of remove, and for new countries, which seems to have taken possession of the minds of my countrymen. For many years past has that spirit agitated men to that degree, as to induce them to leave comfortable homes and establishments, in this state, and to remove, at great expense, trouble, and inconvenience to their families, to the states of Kentucky, Tennessee and the Cumberland settlement, each of them very inconveniently situated for trade; but the most sage and judicious of these have returned. I admit that the upper part of Tennessee, below the warm Springs, that is between the Cumberland mountains, and the main continental base of them, dividing that state from North Carolina, to be a fine, healthy country: perhaps, it is the Italy of America; but all the valuable land is monopolized, and not to be obtained. This is very much the case in Kentucky; and experience has shown, that it is not as healthy there as here. With respect to the lower part of Tennessee, or the Cumberland settlement, the lands are rich, and may yet be obtained at a moderate price: but the country is extremely tickly; and great numbers have already left it on that account. The township, called Smithland, near the mouth of Cumberland river, which Cox attempted to erect and settle, presented, last fall, the most miserable spectacle of distills and sorrow. This I learned, when over the mountains last year, from general reports, several letters which I saw, and from the examination of a man who was an eye witness to the scene.—That of one hundred and forty persons, old and young, and of either sex, there were not a sufficient number well enough to attend the dead, the dying, and the sick.

And yet, surprizing as the thing is, this spirit of emigration, has lately, in this country, received fresh vigor. This has been the effect of the establishment of a government, called the Mississippi Territory, east of the river of that name, and north of the Spanish boundary, by the government of the United States. I also admit, that this is the Nile and the Egypt of the new world; there the warmth of the climate, the natural richnels of the soil, and the moist depositions of the floods, create, it is true, a wonderful fertility; but which afford, at the same time, the means of a noxious exhalation: poisoning the atmosphere; exciting fever, and producing debility, in the human system; and thus destroying by slow, but sure degrees, the vital principle. I do not, therefore, hesitate to hazard the conjecture, that the first emigrations to that coun-

try will be tickly, and short lived, and will decrease of their numbers. And although it will be supplied by fresh emigrations, such as have been the case in the state of existence, and population, of two or three ages, come; and until a generation shall grow up there, and be constituted, as it were, by the climate and the soil, and by the habits of several regular descents. In these opinions I feel myself founded, by the history of the resembling region of the old world: but facts have already arisen to justify them in that of the new.

During my long mission to the Cherokees last year, I had the best means of information. I there learned, that great numbers of the new emigrants, at the Natchez, had sickened; that some had died; and that there was considerable mortality in the army sent to defend the territory.

I have been thus particular, from the great regard I have for the people of this country, and from the fullest conviction that they are better where they are. We have a finer climate, purer water, & more health. Our soil, from sufficient experience, has been found equal to an ample reward to the industrious husbandman. Our markets are convenient, and the navigation good; and that commerce flourishes is seen by the plenty of money and the high prices of our produce. To abandon such a state of things, for a country of flooded wilderness, covered with the unkindest skies, is the madness of folly, and the domestic mischief of a restless spirit.

Let my fellow citizens, therefore, be content in their own state. I beg pardon, however, for going so far. They are free to act for themselves; and I will only add, that, what I have said, is the result of diligent enquiry, and of the maturest reflection: having for its basis, the best intention, to prevent ditrets.

Washington county, March 28, 1799.

Latest Foreign Advices.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

An alarm has been raised for the safety of the West India fleet which sailed in November;—and it is reported on the authority of an American captain arrived at Portsmouth from France, that twenty-eight sail have been captured. When we consider the date of the latest Paris journals, the time when the fleet sailed, and the general circumstance of the case, we have no doubt that the report is wholly void of foundation.

We understand that ministers have received information that the rabble of Naples, as soon as they saw their majesties embarked on board the Vanguard, rose into insurrection, and committed the most diabolical excesses both of murder and pillage. Numbers of the nobility were massacred, and even one of the king's children, it is said, was trampled to death by the mob at the place of embarkation. Many of the principal palaces and hotels of the nobility were plundered and the city continued in the utmost disorder.

The Vanguard, with the royal family on board, after suffering a severe storm, had arrived in the Bay of Palermo.

Feb. 5.
The report of the emperor's interference to save Naples by negotiation is very improbable. We see how little his influence can procure for Germany; and he cannot be expected to save from the hands of the French a prize as Naples affords.

We understand that Admiral Nelson, in some private letters, describes the storm he met between Naples and Palermo as the most terrible he ever witnessed; and states that which he formerly met with off Sardinia, and in which the Vanguard was dismasted, to have been trifling in comparison with the late hurricane in the Mediterranean.

The expectation entertained of the Neapolitan dominions becoming the subject of negotiation at Rastadt must be unfounded. The French will first seize them, and then any discussion about their right will be fruitless.

The flight of the king of Naples must have facilitated the progress of the French. The people will scarcely defend with zeal that cause which its leader, the person most deeply interessed, abandons.

Feb. 6.
The designs which the French directory have long entertained, of striking a blow at this country through Portugal, has been discovered, we hope seasonably, by ministers, in order to enable them to defeat it. The French cherish the hope, that without naval means they will be able to direct the weight of their military force in such a manner as to counterbalance the influence of our naval victories, and to wrest from us the new ac-

quired ascendancy in the Mediterranean.—The nullity of the Spanish government presents them with an opportunity of attempting any enterprise which their policy may dictate against Portugal; and other complicated interests, involved in its fate. The attack has long been meditated, and recent events have given the French government time and leisure for its attempt. It appears, however, that ministers are fully aware of the danger, and are taking measures to avert it. Transports for the conveyance both of infantry and cavalry for the defence of the kingdom of Portugal are taken up. It certainly is of the utmost importance seasonably to oppose the design which the enemy meditate. Although the French army, commanded by Angereau, was prepared for the expedition, the passage of the Pyrenees would for some time retard his departure, after which he has a tedious march of more than six hundred miles to perform. This delay will enable government to take every precaution requisite for the defence of a kingdom, which both in peace and war is so nearly connected with the interests of the British empire.

Yesterday morning, Gen. Tarleton, with his Lady and suite, left town in order to embark for Portugal. In addition to the force which this country may spare for the assistance of the Portuguese, it will be of great importance that time should be given to organize and animate the troops of our ally, a task for which the talents of the commander are peculiarly adapted.

The following conversation occurred in the Irish House of Commons on Monday last night, on Sir H. Cavendish's motion respecting insults offered to the members:

Mr. Barrington said he had heard asserted that day in the Hall of the Four Courts, that the Right Honorable Baronet had declared his determination to move for the removal of the Parliament to Cork, in order to secure safety in its deliberations.

The right honorable Attorney General said it was notorious that both the persons of members had been assaulted and abused by the most opprobrious names, their houses attacked by mobs, and themselves declared traitors to their country, for having voted in favor of union; and that certainly such attempts to overawe the Parliament would warrant its removal to Cork.

Feb. 7.

The loss of the Garland frigate,

Off the coast of Madagascar was yesterday confirmed by advices received at the Admiralty. It is with much satisfaction, however, we learn, that the crew were saved.

An article from Ratisbon, of the 15th Jan. speaks of the situation of the empire as more critical than ever. The dissolution of the Ancient system was never more imminent. The most powerful of its members, Austria excepted, the king of Prussia, has separated himself from it by a diplomatic act. In one of the last notes of the Prussian Legation at Ratisbon, the ministers speak of possessions of the House of Brandenburg in Westphalia, as independent of the empire. It is still believed, however, that peace will be concluded between the empire and France; but this is not mentioned with more certainty than hitherto.

The Russian troops are in full march thro' Moravia.

The Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons, now sitting is expected to be as intended a narrative of the treasonable views of some persons in this country and in Ireland, for the purpose of inviting a French invasion, as ever came from the press. It will be quite different from any thing yet published, and the disclosure of the circumstances contained in it, must convince every unprejudiced mind of the necessity of incorporating the two countries.

In looking over the list of Irish Members who voted for and against the Union with this country, and referring to the court Calendar, we find that about 15 country members did not give any opinion upon the subject. In several instances the representatives of towns, known to be friendly to the measure, have been divided upon the subject, and vice versa.

We can recollect no instance of the apathy with which men look upon the agitation of great public interests, equal to that shewn by the absentees from the late debates in the Irish parliament. On one side, the union was spoken of as the certain source of ruin; on the other, of prosperity to Ireland; between these threatened evils and promised benefits, it might be supposed, that none could be neutral, who had a right to decide; yet of 230 Peers, only 69 attended; and of 300 Commons, only 217.

Feb. 16.

Last night were received by an express from Dover, regular lets of Paris Gazettes from the 27th ult. to the 5th inst. with the exception of the dates of the 4th and 5th inst. They were brought in by a cartel from Calais.

While the court of Vienna has been continuing the idle farce of negotiations at Ratisbon, at the same time that it made appearances of preparations for war, the executive directory has obtained by an artful manage-

ment and hypocrisy, every thing it wanted. Having obtained the necessary time required to assemble its new levies, to overthrow the monarchies of Piedmont and Naples, and to get possession of the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein, which has been starved into a surrender, the Directory now assumes a very menacing and peremptory tone towards the Emperor. On the 1st inst. the plenipotentiaries at Ratisbon signified to count Lherback his minister, in the quality of king of Hungary and Bohemia, that if within fifteen days his majesty did not make the Russian troops evacuate Austria, the Directory would order its troops to recommence hostilities.

The fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein has at length surrendered. Modern history scarcely furnishes an example of blockade of such long duration, having lasted from April 1797, to January 1799.

This noble constancy of the garrison and its brave commander Col. Faber, must render its services forever memorable.

By the reduction of this place, the French become masters of the two banks of the Rhine, from Scaffhausen to Dusseldorf.—The possession of Mayence, Ehrenbreitstein, and Dusseldorf, opens to them the provinces of Franconia, Hesse, and Westphalia; and the king of Prussia is the sovereign most exposed to the danger of being in the hands of the enemy.

Every thing which was apprehended on the side of Naples, is unfortunately verified.

At length the unfortunate king of Sardinia has been permitted to set out for Sicily, whence he is to go to Cagliari, in the island of Sardinia. The French commissioner pushed his levity so far as not to allow his majesty to see the pope, but in his presence.

The republic of Lucca, supported for some time by the influence of the king of Prussia's favorite, Luccheseina, has also been overthrown. Such is the general torpor of the continent of Europe, that the destruction of a state is now considered an event scarcely worth recording.

The whole continent of Africa, from Morocco to Egypt, has at length taken up arms against the French, at the instance of the Grand Signor.

The states of Barbary and the emperor of Morocco are not satisfied with sitting out coasts, but have sent large bodies of troops to attack Buowaparte in Egypt, of whom the French papers scarcely speak. The two courts of the Porte and Russia continue their preparations of war with a bold perseverance, which cannot be too much admired.

The fittings of the two councils offer nothing very interesting. The frequent debates on the finances, on the deficiency of the revenues, and on the necessary requisitions, engage principally their attention.

Nine Hamburg mails still remain due.

Six Dublin mails arrived yesterday afternoon. Their contents are not of much importance.

In the county of Kildaire some outrages have lately been committed by the peasantry, and the opposition to the union every day encreases.

The subject of the union, which it was supposed would have engaged the attention of the Irish parliament on its adjourned meeting of the 7th inst. in consequence of the resolutions moved in the British house of commons, has not yet been resumed. There was no house on the 7th. On the 8th its attention was occupied by the reading of several libellous paragraphs from the sun newspapers of the 28th, 29th, and 30th ult. containing reflections on the Irish parliament.

February 20.

Yesterday two mails, those of the 15th and 16th inst. arrived from Dublin. They bring us the proceedings of the Irish house of commons on Friday last, on a motion of lord Corry, for the house to go into committee to consider the state of the nation, a motion the issue of which we consider as materially interesting, as not only involving a re-discussion of the great question of the Union under another shape, but as evincing in the clearest manner that the more the question is considered in that country, the more will the arguments in its favor prevail over the heat and intemperance of its first introduction. Lord Corry's motion was rejected by a majority of 20, which proves that by that number the strength of the union party had increased.

From the proceedings of Friday, it seems probable, that a measure of a union will be carried even through the commons of Ireland; we also perceive a growing manifestation of popular opinion very different from that which has lately appeared so prevalent. Thirty-six of the most respectable freeholders of the county of Antrim have signed an address to their representatives, expressing their desire that the question of an union should be fully and fairly discussed in parliament. Petitions have also been signed against the hasty resolutions which have been passed on the subject in several other places.

The Dublin Mails bring no news of consequence.

The march of the Russian troops engaging the attention of Europe, as the most certain sign of the prolongation or rupture of the armistice which has been improperly called the peace of Campo Formio, every information relative to that march necessarily becomes in-

teresting: a letter from the banks of the Mein, dated the 29 January, contains the following article on this subject—

"The first column of the auxiliary Russian troops, arrived on the 23d of January at Lintz, and was to have continued its march to Passau, where it was expected to arrive on the 30th. The 2d column was expected here on the 3d and 4th Feb. the third on the 5th, and the fourth on the 7th and 8th."

Among the other extraordinary things which have occurred for some years past, it is certainly not the least, that a rebel, supported only by France, and who is destined by the Directory to be the principal instrument of the revolution which it meditates in Poland, should maintain himself precisely in the angle of contact between the three powerful empires of Russia, Austria and Turkey: while 20,000 regular troops sent by the two first to the assistance of the Porte, would have been sufficient not only to reduce him to obedience, but to annihilate him.

Passau is situated at the entrance of the circle of Bavaria. The march of the Russians in this direction, appears to have been the cause of the note delivered at Ratisbon on the 30th of January, by the French ministers to the count de Lehrbach.

Feb. 24.

As a proof that the royal family of Naples did not leave their capital until the urgency of the case required it, we are informed from very respectable authority, that the Queen owed her safety very much to the address of Lady Hamilton, who assisted her in getting away.

The decent people of Naples must now find themselves in the most wretched situation, as no doubt, but the French have by this time organized the Lazzaroni into the National Guards of the city. Every one knows these Lazzaroni to be a set of the greatest rascals in the world.—They consist of 30,000 idle and ragged vagabonds who stroll about and sleep in the streets of Naples, and subsist by running on messes, thieving and assassinating. These are forsooth to be the protectors of property! But they are very natural Allies to the directory.

As the report of the day is, that the king of Prussia has separated himself from the Germanic empire by a Diplomatic Act, it may not be amiss to state the terms by which his predecessors through the particular influence of William III. of England got his electorate exalted to a kingdom.

The articles propoled by the then emperor of Germany were as follow:

I. That the elector of Brandenburg, or king of Prussia, should never with his electoral dominions form their dependence upon the empire.

II. That in the Emperor's presence he should require no new marks of distinction.

III. That in writing, the Emperor should only use the style of Royal Dilection.

IV. That his ministers at Vienna should be treated with the same respect with those of other crowned heads.

V. That the elector should maintain 6000 men during the war in Italy at his own expense.

The contributions levied by the French on the several countries that have fallen into their hands since the commencement of the present war, amount to 25,692,335*l.* and the property seized and confiscated by them in those states, 42,412,008*l.* making the total of 38,105,243*l.* sterling. Such is the statement of the celebrated Mallet du Pan.

Passawan Oglou occupies the whole of Wallachia, after having resisted all the forces that the government has been able to send against him. The army of the capt. Pacha, is entirely destroyed, that he himself only saved his life by the swiftness of his horse.

DUBLIN, January 21.

The feelings of the inhabitants of Dublin were strongly evinced yesterday, on the division which took place at noon. Ordial salutes and ardent congratulations on the virtual defeat of the union, were interchanged thro' all our public ways, and that gloom which was perceptible for some time back, gave place to these lively sensations which the happy event excited. When the issue of the preceding night's debate was promulgated abroad, and the speaker had quitted the house, a number of respectable inhabitants unharassed the cattle from his carriage, and drew him to Moleworth street, while the loud shouts of the multitude triumphantly and strongly testified their joy and gratitude. At night the city was universally illuminated, and several windows displayed transparencies, containing in large characters the words—
THE GLORIOUS 105!

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Williams, late of Christiana hundred, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those who have demands against said estate, are desired to render them, properly attested, for settlement, to
JAMES BRINDLEY, Exrs.
THOMAS OGLE, }
April 20. 7³/₄

FOR SALE,
FOR TWELVE YEARS.
A Likely NEGRO GIRL,
Aged 16 years.
For terms enquire of the Printers.
April 11. 04 41

From the "FARMER'S MUSEUM,
"AND LAY PREACHER'S GAZETTE."

"Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing
it is for the eyes to behold the Sun."

The sensitive GRAY, in a frank letter to his friend WEST, assures him that, when the sun grows warm enough to tempt him from the fire-side, he will, like all other things, be the better for his influence; for the sun is an old friend, and an excellent nurse, &c. This is an opinion which will be easily entertained by every one who has been cramped by the icy hand of winter, and who feels the gay and renovating influence of Spring. In those mournful months, when vegetables and animals alike covered by cold, man is tributary to the howling storm and the lullen sky: and is, in the pathetic phrase of JOHNSON, a "slave to gloom." But when the earth is disencumbered of her load of snows, and warmth is felt, and twittering swallows are heard, he is again joyous and free. Nature renews her charter to her sons, and rejoicing mortals, in the striking language of the poet, "revisit light, and feel its sovereign, vital lamp." Hence is enjoyed in the highest luxury,

"Days, and the sweet approach of ev'n and morn,
And fight of vernal bloom, and summer's rosy,
And flocks and herds, and human face divine."

It is nearly impossible for me to convey to my readers an idea of the "vernal delight" felt at this period by the Lay Preacher, far declined in the vale of years. My spectral figure, pinched by the rude gripe of January, becomes as thin as that "dagger of lath" employed by the vaunting Faust; and my mind, affected by the universal desolation of winter, is nearly as vacant of joy and bright ideas, as the forest is of leaves, and the grove is of song. Fortunately, for my happiness, this is only periodical spleen. Though, in the bitter months, surveying my attenuated body, I exclaim with the melancholy prophet, "My leanness; my leanness, woe is me;" and though, adverting to the state of my mind, I behold "all in a robe of darkest grain," yet, when April and May reign in sweet vicissitude, I give, like Horace, care to the winds; and perceive the whole system excited by the potent stimulus of sunshine.

An ancient bard, of the happiest descriptive powers, and who noted objects not only with the eye of a poet, but with the accuracy of a philosopher, says, in a short poem, devoted to the praises of Mirth, that

"Young and old come forth to play
On a sunshine holiday."

In merry Spring time, not only birds, but melancholic old fellows, like myself, sing. The sun is the poet's, the invalid's, and the hypochondriac's friend. Under clement skies, and genial sunshine, not only the body is corroborated, but the mind is vivified, and the heart becomes "open as day." I may be considered fanciful in the assertion, but I am positive that many, who, in November, December, January, February, and March, read nothing but Mandville Rocheloucault, and Hobbes, and cherish malignant thoughts, at the expense of poor human creature, abjure their evil books and four theories, when a softer season succeeds. have myself, in winter, felt hostile to those, whom I could smile upon in May, and clasp to my bosom in June. Our moral qualities, as well as natural objects, are affected by physical laws; and I can easily conceive that benevolence, no less than the sun-flower, flourishes and expands under the luminary of day.

With unaffected earnestness, I hope that none of my readers will look upon the agreeable vifiration of the sun, at this beautiful season, as the impertinent call of a crabbed monitor, or an importunate dun. I hope that none will churlishly tell him "how they hate his beams." I am credibly informed that several of my city friends, many fine ladies, and the worshipful society of loan-gers, consider the early call of the above red faced personage, as downright intrusion. It must be confessed that he is fond of prying into chambers and closets, but not, like a rude leecher, or libertine gallant, for injurious or licentious purposes. His designs are beneficent, and he is one of the warmest friends in the world. Notwithstanding his looks are sometimes a little suspicious, and he presents himself with a fiery eye and flushed cheek of a jolly toper, yet this is only a new proof of the fallacy of physiognomy, for he is the most regular being in the universe. He keeps admirable hours, and is steady, diligent, and punctual to a proverb. Conscious of his shining merit, and dazzled by his regal glory, I must rigidly inhibit all from attempting to exclude his person. I caution sluggards to abstain from the use of shutters, curtains, and all other villainous modes of insult in my ardent friend. My little garden, my only support, and myself, are equally the objects of his care; and were it not for the constant loan of his great lamp, I could not always see to write.
THE LAY PREACHER.

AGRICULTURAL.

To the Farmers of the United States.
PERMIT me, through the medium of a newspaper, to give you a few hints respecting the culture of the indian corn. Although

...ER'S MUSEUM,
...ER'S GAZETTE."
...and a pleasant thing
...to behold the Sun."
...in a frank letter to
...ures him that, when
...enough to tempt him
...he will, like all other
...for his influence; for
...and, and an excellent
...an opinion which will
...by every one who has
...the icy hand of winter,
...and renovating influ-
...whole mournful mount-
...animals alike coerced
...outury to the howling
...ky; and is, in the pa-
...HANSON, a "slave to
...the earth is diseased
...flows, and warmth is
...swallows are heard; the
...free. Nature renews
...and, and rejecting men-
...language of the pres-
...feel its sovereign, and
...loyed in the highest la-
...able for me to convey to
...of the "vernal delight,"
...the Lay Preacher, for
...of years. My spiritual
...the rude gripe of Juba-
...that "dagger of lat-
...nting Fall; and my
...universal delolation of
...accant of joy and bright-
...of leaves, and the grove
...ely, for my happiness,
...pleen. Though, in
...receiving my exultation
...the melancholy prophet,
...leanness, woe is me!"
...ing to the state of my
...in a robe of dark
...April and May reign in
...ive, like Horace, care
...ceive the whole system
...at stimulus of sunshine,
...of the happiest delir-
...noted objects not only
...t, but with the ac-
...ays, in a short poem,
...of Mirth, that
...come forth to play
...me, not only birds,
...s, like myself, sing,
...in the valid, and the
...Under circumstances,
...not only the body is
...mind is vivified, and
...open as day." I may
...in the assertion, but I
...y, who, in November,
...February, and March,
...andville Rocheloucaut,
...with malignant thoughts,
...or human creature, ar-
...and four theories, which
...have myself, in
...to those, whom I could
...and clap to my bottom
...all qualities, as well as
...lected by physical laws,
...ive that benevolence,
...flower, flourish and
...inary of day,
...rness, I hope that
...ill look upon the agree-
...sun, at this beauteous
...ent call of a carabed
...fortunate dun. I hope
...tell him "how they
...am credibly informed
...y friends, many fine
...ptful society of com-
...ful call of the above-
...ownright intrusion. It
...he is fond of prying
...lets, but not, like a
...ertine gallant, for in-
...urposes. His design
...is one of the worst
...Notwithstanding his
...a little suspicious eye
...self with a fiery eye
...a jolly toper, yet this
...of the fallacy of phys-
...the most regular being
...keeps admirable hours,
...and punctual to his
...of his shining needs,
...gal glory, I must re-
...attempting to exclude
...suggards to abtaint
...rs, curtains, and all
...of insult in my ardent
...len, my only support,
...the objects of his care;
...e constant loan of his
...c always see to write.
...AY PREACHER.

the mode here recommended may be con- sidered very imperfect, yet it may engage the attention of farmers more able than myself, and by their experiments bring the art of husbandry to great perfection. I have been convinced, from experience as well as phy- losophy, that planting corn at a distance of four feet, with four or five kernals in a hill, and that raising the earth about it at hoeing time, are equally absurd. Planting the seed at so great a distance, is wrong on several accounts.

1st. Corn is a plant that requires both moisture and heat: but not a heat to intense as the meridian sun in summer often produces. Any man of common observation will allow, that in moist worm weather, corn always vegetates the fastest. The extreme heat of the sun has a tendency to, and will rarify and exhale both, the moisture and the salts or nitrous particles, which in a degree, deprives the plants of their nourishment. To plant the rows of your corn about three feet distant, and the hill in the rows about 20 inches, with two kernals in each hill, will give the same quantity of seed, and each plant its share of heat and moisture. The ground will be so shaded before the drought of summer comes on, that neither the extreme heat of the day, nor the night chills, are so destructive as they are to corn planted in the old way.

As I generally plant my ground and sow alternately, I find by experience, that my successive crop as well as my corn, are much larger than they were when I used the former mode.

Against hilling corn I think several reasons may be offered. 1st. Nature always directs right with regard to the placing of vegetable roots. It you draw over them a new layer of earth, you derange the order of nature; you give them different degrees of heat and moisture, and create them as it were, a new climate. 2d. If you make a hill about your corn, it keeps the stock tender within the hill. If it is only bent by a storm a hole is left on the top of the hill, on the windward side of the stock, and the rain washes in the dust and prevents the corn from rising after the storm is over. 3d. Corn is a plant of quick vegetation, and sends forth its roots to a great distance from its stalk. If you plough between the rows, you will cut the fine roots of the corn, which greatly injures it. This you will discover by the corn's wilting when you plough it in the middle of a hot day in hilling time.

From the foregoing considerations and others, I am convinced, that it is best to plough your ground well in the spring, to run over it a light harrow before you plant it, to keep the ground as clear of weeds as possible after the corn is up, and at each time hoeing, in order to prevent exhalations, to stir gently the whole surface of the earth. As the exports of America chiefly depend on the agricultural part of society, it is of the utmost importance that we bring the art of husbandry to the greatest perfection. To promote this object I hope farmers will carefully attend to experiments.

ELIAKIM SPOONER,
Westminster, Feb. 20, 1799
[Norwich Courier.]

A POPISH MARACLE.

In Naples there happened in a great siege it endured, that the governor made an order that every man should be put to death, being above such an age, that did not wear a sword. Not long after, as he was riding through the streets, to see how well this order was put in execution, he espied a gentleman without one, and commanded him to be brought before him: the order was read, and he condemned to die the death appointed, which was to be hung at the next sign post. The gentleman, after he had pleaded several things in his own defence which availed nothing, desires the favor that he might not die so ignominiously, but that the next gentleman that passed might run him through with his sword. The request being reasonable, was granted, and the execution delayed upon these terms. It happened that a young gallant coming from a gaming house, who having lost all, even to much as the blade of his sword, which was good merchandise at that time, did not dare, in regard to the severe order, to go home, until a wooden one was fitted to the handle. This gentleman was stopped, and the dying man's case laid open; but this ingenious person knowing his own insufficiency, "what," said he, "must I be a common executioner; must I stain my hands in blood without passion, and be a reproach to all men? But this argument would not do, kill him he must; then putting off his cloak, he began a prayer to this effect: "Thou who feest all our transgressions here below, judge thou, I pray thee, and vindicate the cause of those who suffer wrong: in an especial manner, grant if this man here ought not to die, this sword may be turned into wood." Then drawing it forth, it appeared to be Wood! and the dying gentleman was immediately released with abundance of joy. The wooden sword was carried with great solemnity to the Cathedral Church, as a proper link in the chain of Popish Miracles.

WILMINGTON, April 29.

It is said, HENRY PENN WHARTON, who was some time since advertised by Warner Mifflin, and others, has lately married a woman at Egg-Harbour, in the county of Gloucester, New-Jersey and that he now resides there.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havana, to his friend in Baltimore, dated Havana, April 3.

"The Havana is at present very sickly. Sixteen Americans died of the yellow-fever on the 28th ult. One of our passengers was taken sick the 3d day after our arrival. We can, from the mast head of vessels in this port, see Americans taken by the English and French daily, within the Moro Castle."

The keel of the subscription frigate, at Salem, Massachusetts, was laid at the yard near the fort, in that town, on Saturday the 13th inst. She is to mount 32 guns.

One of the late English papers asserts, that the versatile Dumourier has addressed a long letter to the director Barras, in which he details a plan for another descent upon Ireland, and pledges his head for the success of it; offering to be the second in command in the expedition, if they will receive him again into the bosom of his country.

A London Jacobin print asserts, that Buonaparte is likely to keep his ground in Egypt. It is indeed extremely probable that he will be buried there.

Accounts by the ship Jean, Gardnet, from Greenock, arrived at New-York, state, that Mr. Tho. Grenville, who was reported to have been lost, arrived safe on the Continent early in February.

Thomas Muir, the celebrated Scotch Advocate, transported to Botany Bay for sedition, but who escaped from thence, lately died at Paris.

Died, in October, 1797, in a small village not far from Bergen, in Norway, Joseph Surrington, in the 160th year of his age. He retained the perfect use of his senses till the last hour of his life. The day before he died, he assembled his family and divided his property amongst them. He had been several times married, and left behind him a young widow, and several children. His eldest son is 103, and his youngest 9 years of age.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Samuel Cabot, agent of American claims against British captures, to a merchant in Philadelphia.

"The captures made in '94, by John Jarvis, have just been heard in the Admiralty Court here. Nearly all the Maritime cases were decreed to be restored, but in regard to eight vessels and cargoes taken at Guadaloupe, the Judge did not restore them, but dismissed our claims on all of them—and declared the British captors were justified in making the seizure; and were not responsible for any loss occasioned thereby; he said our remedy was against our (then) allies the French, who had re-captured the eight vessels, and were bound to restore them to us. From this sentence an appeal will be entered."

OF THE LAZZARONI OF NAPLES.

It is acknowledged, that to these men, are principally attributed, most of the disasters which have recently befallen the unfortunate king of Naples. A London paper, in speaking of this subject, gives the following brief description of this association: "Every one knows the Lazzaroni to be a set of the poorest rascals in the world. They consist of 30,000 idle and ragged vagabonds, who stroll about, and sleep in the streets of Naples, and subsist by running on messages, thieving and assassinating. These, forsooth, are by this time, organized into a National Guard, and are to be protectors of property!—But they are very natural allies to the Directory."

NEW-YORK, April 22.

By a gentleman from on board the Gov. Jay cutter, arrived yesterday from the Havana, which place he left on the 18th inst. we are informed that intelligence was received, and understood to be official, and obtained general belief, that two Fr. privateers one of which had been an English privateer brig of 16 guns, from New-Providence, which the Frenchmen had captured a few days before had fallen in with the ship Ocean, Kenay, and after a severe engagement, boarded her, and put every person to death, excepting 4 or 5, who hid themselves until the fury of the enemy was abated.

The French have a fortress on the west side of the Island, defended by 40 pieces of cannon. 300 runaway negroes and 200 whites compose the garrison; the blacks were liberated to induce them to join the French.

It was reported that the Delaware sloop of war, capt. Decatur, was in close chase of a Fr. cutter privateer, out of the Havana, mounting 16 nine pounders. Being within two leagues of her at the time the gentleman left the Havana, it is possible that she overtook her.

The Spaniards were very apprehensive of an invasion from the British. All the regular troops were placed in the Moro and other fortifications, and the city was guarded by the militia.

BALTIMORE, April 24.

Yesterday arrived the ship Abigail, capt. Keen, and brig Mary, in 19 days from the Havana, which they left with 27 sail of American vessels, bound for different parts of the continent, under convoy of the Delaware, Green and Jay sloops of war.

Arrived on Monday, ship Harriet, captain All-masser, from Cork, last from Plymouth. The Harriet left Cork on the 15th of Sept. last, and her passage was taken by La Courageux French frigate, and afterwards retaken by an English ship of war, and carried into Plymouth, from which port she sailed on the 5th of February.

The French privateer taken by capt. Decatur in March last off the Havana, of which we have already published an account, came up yesterday. She cruised with the Delaware till the 5th inst. off the Havana, when she was ordered to proceed to Philadelphia, under command of capt. Bortown, but meeting with a heavy gale of wind in the Gulf Stream, about the 15th inst. in which she lost her rudder, she was taken in tow by the ship Abigail, Keen, for this port.

The prize's name is the Porpoise, had on board when taken, 24 men, and carries one long brass 9 pounder, mid ship.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

The Grand-Jury of the Circuit Court of the U. States, now sitting in Philadelphia, have found bills against the following persons:

For Treason.
John Fries, Frederick Beany, Anthony Stahler, Conrad Marks, John Gettman, Valentine Kudar, David Shaefer, Jacob Kiffin, and Philip Dirk.
For Misconduct.
Moses Llewellyn, James Jackson, Geo. Britton, Samuel Young, and Archibald Menzies.
Tuesday afternoon, Brigadier Gen. Macpherson, commander in chief of the troops employed in the

expedition against the Insurgents of Northampton, Sec. together with the remainder of the cavalry of this city, arrived in town from Reading.

Amongst the first good effects of the increasing glow of Federalism, in Franklin county, has been the decampment from Chamberburg of two filthy democratic printers.

Extract of a letter from Boston, April 18.
"The Demon of Jacobinism has taken deeper hold of the good people of this State in the course of the last year, than is for the health of the body politic. Misrepresentations without number have been propagated and believed. Poor devils, who never were and never will be worth a farthing, conceit (because they have been sold for) that they shall have thousands to pay for the support of government."

The United States and Constitution frigates, with the Herald, Eagle, Merrimack, and Scammel sloops of war, were at Dominico the 23d March.

The Mary, of Portsmouth; Theis, of New-York; and Three-Friends, of Charleston, are taken by a French privateer off Cape Antonio, and supposed to be sent to Campeachy.

FOREIGN.
[By the ship Suffolk, 42 days from Liverpool, arrived at New-York.]

LONDON, February 27.

Packet-Office, 4 o'clock.
We stop the press to state, that an express has just been received at Lord Grenville's office, which we are assured, brings the pleasing intelligence, that the Proserpine frigate is safe, with all her crew; and that Mr. Grenville and his suite landed on the Continent early in this month.

Some irregular sets of French papers, to the 18th inst. reached town yesterday by way of Holland; and likewise some Leyden papers were received by the same conveyance.

These gazettes tend to confirm the report, concerning the order issued by the French Directory, for the requisition of new levies of men. A similar order has been issued by the Batavian republic, ordaining, "That all citizens, without exception, are enjoined to serve in person in the armies. No one is to be exempted from this duty, nor allowed to find substitutes. Old age, corporal infirmities, and administrative employments, are the only exemptions. All citizens, from the age of 20 to 30, are to serve in the first conscript for the present year."

The execution of these regulations is to be hastened as much as possible.

Letters from Luxembourg state, that orders have been sent thither, for transporting from the arsenal of that fortress all the heavy artillery fit for service, which is to be sent across the Rhine.

The Moniteur of the 17th inst. mentions a decree of the directory, ordering all commanding officers, without the territories of the republic, to send away from every cantonment and camp all women who are useless to the armies. Such women are deemed useless who are not employed in washing, or in selling provisions and liquor.

Letters from Milan, of the 3d inst. mention, that the Russians have been repulsed in repeated attacks made on the principal fort in the island of Corfu, which is said to rival Toulon in strength. The French are making great exertions to save that island.

On the 16th the directory sent a message to the two councils as follows:

"The Ottoman Porte, informed that the expedition to Egypt was only directed against its real enemies, had begun to look upon it with a favorable eye; but it was soon led astray by the perfidious insinuations of Britain and the cooler feed-towers. The war which it has declared against its ancient and faithful allies, has been the fruit of this error, and will lead to its total ruin. It has drawn the Barbary powers into a war with France."

"The French government has adopted measures of reprisal, and it gives you notice of having done so."

It is reported that the king of Prussia has consented to allow the Russian troops a free passage through his dominions.

Letters from Madrid, of the 8th inst. state, that according to the general opinion of the best informed people, the expedition of the French against Portugal will not take place.

The Court of Madrid has not refused the passage of the republican army, as stated by some of the papers; but certain arrangements have been made between that and the cabinet of Luxembourg, which will have the same effect. The letters of which we speak, say, that the court of Madrid has bought off that passage so dangerous to Spain, by a sum of money to be given to the French government, and to which the court of Lisbon is to contribute its proportion.

Sips that have come in from sea, represent the weather during the early part of last week, to have been more than usually tempestuous. The following is an extract of a letter from on board the Ambrosian frigate:

"On Wednesday last, the 20th, we encountered a most tremendous gale in the Channel, with thunder and lightning. A fire-ball fell upon the foremast, which killed two men and wounded 17. Two are struck blind, one of them is raving mad. The scene was so awful, that we all expected immediate destruction."

PARIS, February 10.

No official details have been yet published respecting the conquests of the kingdom of Naples; he following may prove interesting.

The army Rome, stopped for a moment by the sudden want of provisions, was obliged to suspend its rapid career. Its impatient courage was turned into indignation and fury against the neglect of the commissaries, who had occasioned its inaction; then the general succeeded in skillfully directing the rage of the troops against the enemy.

"You magazines (he exclaimed) are at Naples." "Let us then (they replied) march on to Naples." Capauus instantly carried by assault, and the remnant of the Neapolitan army which had been rallied by shame and despair, fell under the point of the French bayonet, and covered the Voltourne, and the leagues of the road to Naples with their bodies. Behind them were posted the Lazzaroni, the hated supporters of the expiring Monarchy. Sixty thousand of them were killed, & the French, fatigued with laughter, planted the standard of Liberty in Naples. Their entrance into Naples produced a new engagement, and the houses from which the inhabitants fired on our troops were burnt.

The line de Kigme is indisposed, and though in a very advanced age, is still lively and amiable in his manners.

It is reported that the Prince de Cobourg is to succeed the Prince of Orange.

GLASGOW, March 2.

Third Hamburg mails are now due. We are happy, however, to learn, that dispatches we have received at Lord Grenville's office, containing an account of the safe arrival of Mr. Grenville, in the Proserpine frigate, on the Continent early in February.

French Dutch papers have been received by a neutral vessel arrived from Holland. The Directory is making great preparations for war, &

have issued orders for new levies of men by the system of requisition. Similar orders have been issued by the Batavian republic, where all citizens from 20 to 30 years of age are to serve in the first levy. It is rumored that Count Belgrade has been sent by the Emperor to Paris, to negotiate a definitive peace. The Turks and Russians are said to have been defeated in their attacks upon the island of Corfu.

March 5.
Fourteen Hamburg mails are now due, being the greatest number ever remembered. In the course of the seven years war, thirteen mails, at one time, were due.

PLYMOUTH, February 28.

Arrived La Nancy, French cartel, from Rochelle, and has brought over the crew of the Ambuscade frigate, lately captured by La Bayonnaise French frigate. Capt. Jenkins, late commander of the Ambuscade, is not arrived in the cartel, his wounds being such, that a removal is not deemed prudent for the present; he is, however, recovering very fast, and may soon be expected in Britain. A corporal and a private, Irishmen, of the marines, are said to have entered into the French service.

DUBLIN, February 28.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Galway, dated February 23.

"I am sorry to tell you that the state of this country is as bad as possible, notwithstanding what was said the other night in the house, by some well informed gentlemen. The loss in this country alone by hughings, is computed to have amounted in the last three weeks to upwards of 60,000. We have, at present, upwards of 80 prisoners in goal for that crime, and a Court-Martial will commence to-morrow for the trial. As much as possible of the beef and mutton destroyed in this way is beyond doubt carried off, & salted up as store for the rebel army, when it shall rise, and by threatening letters many persons have been obliged to deposit in different places considerable sums in guineas, for carrying on the war. In short, I think we shall soon have another brush."

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT an adjourned meeting of the Levy-Court for the county of Newcastle, will be held at the Court-house on Tuesday the 14th day of May next; at which time all persons having demands against the county are requested to bring them forward.

ABEL GLASFORD,
Clk. of the Peace.

NOTICE

It is also given, to all persons concerned, THAT an adjourned Court of Chancery, for the county of Newcastle, will be held at the Court-house, on Tuesday the 4th day of June next.

ABEL GLASFORD,
Register in Chancery.

FOR SALE,

TWO VALUABLE FARMS, adjoining each other, situate in Little-creek hundred, Sussex county, Delaware state, bounded four miles from Broad-creek, containing in the whole about 500 acres, 200 of which arable land, the residue wood-land. The situation healthy, and convenient to houses of worship of different denominations, and corn grist mills. There are on one of said farms a dwelling-house, 36 by 20 feet, 3 rooms on the lower floor, well finished, with two brick chimneys, a cook-house with a brick chimney, corn cribs, meat-house, and stables 60 by 12 feet, with other necessary out-houses. On the other farm are erected a good frame dwelling-house, 20 by 18 feet, well finished, and a kitchen which has a brick chimney and two fire places.—There are three excellent bearing apple orchards on said premises. The farms will be sold together or separate, as may best suit those who purchase. One half of the purchase-money will be exacted on delivery of the title, and a short credit will be given for the residue. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN GODDARD,
91d

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Cecil county, state of Maryland, on the 21st of this instant, a negro man, named

ABRAHAM,
About 27 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, rather of a yellowish complexion, his knees bend back when he stands upright, and is remarkably fond of whistling, which he does uncommonly well.—Had on when he went away, an old tattered kersey short jacket, an old felt hat, padded trousers very much worn, and a white shirt; but being an artful fellow, I think he will change his cloaths. Any person who will take up and secure said negro, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM WARD,
96wc

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, living in Harford county, state of Maryland, near Bell-Air, a negro woman, named

CASANDRA,
The property of Bernet Johnson, of John, about 21 years of age, and about 5 feet 4 inches high, middling stout, and tolerably black, with a large quantity of hair on her head, her left hand has been burnt, when small, which prevents her straightening her fingers, speaks quick and plain. Had on when she went away, a new felt hat, row shirt, jacket and petticoat, good shoes and stockings. Whoever takes up and secures said runaway in any goal, so that either the subscriber or owner get her again, shall receive Twenty Dollars; and if brought home, the above reward, with reasonable expences, paid by the owner, or by

DANIEL AMOSS,
9*3w

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, at Denton's, on the 18th inst. TWO NEGROES, one a likely woman, named LETTICE, about 23 years of age, middle sized, takes snuff. Had on when she went away, a striped jacket & white petticoat, and a hat much worn. The other, a likely boy, about 15 years of age, well grown, speaks plain and sensible. Had on when she went away, a grey cloth coat, waistcoat and trousers, and a new felt hat. Whoever will apprehend said negroes, and deliver them to me in Denton, or secure them, and let me know, so that I get them, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable expences paid.

WILLIAM DENNY,
N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forwarded from harboring, employing, or taking off said negroes, at their peril.

April 26. 941aw



COVERING HORSES.

THE BEAUTIFUL YOUNG HORSE, WASHINGTON, Will cover Mares this season at the subscriber's stable, near Newark, at the low rate of Four Dollars the Season.

WASHINGTON is a bright bay, handsomely marked, only four years old, moves well, and as to pedigree, his figure will satisfy every real horseman on that score, without inferring it in the narrow compass of an advertisement.

CLEM BAROD. N. B. A deduction will be made if the mosey is paid at the time of covering. Whiteclay creek, April 16, 1799.

THE ELEGANT HIGH-BRED IMPORTED HORSE YOUNG FLORIZEL,

Will cover mares this season at the subscriber's stable, near the Trap, in St. George's hundred, Newcastle county, Delaware state, at TWELVE DOLLARS the season; which will end the 20th of August: Seven Dollars the single leap; Twenty Dollars a ture colt; and Five Shillings to the Groom.

FLORIZEL was bred in England, by the Duke of Bedford, and lately imported by Mr. Hellen, at the Federal City. He is remarkable for strength, figure and activity; 16 hands high, is a beautiful dappled bay, 7 years old this spring, and his stock are equal, if not superior, to any horse in England, for their racing powers.

FLORIZEL was got by the noted Florizel, out of a brown mare, by Alfred; his dam Fairy-Queen, by Young Cade; grand-dam, Routh's Black-Eyes, by Crab, out of Warlock Galloway, by Snake.

It is thought unnecessary to say more about this horse, as he will show for himself. A more particular account may be had by applying to the subscriber.

WILLIAM FRAZER. N. B. Red clover pasturage for mares from a distance at 25. 6d. per week; great care taken of them, but cannot be accountable for accidents. Any person having heretofore put mares to any of the subscriber's horses, and had no colts, by sending back again, shall have them at half price. April 10.

THE YOUNG HORSE AMBASSADOUR,

Will stand at the stable of the subscriber, about three miles below Newcastle, on the plantation formerly of Thomas Moore, deceased, and will be let to mares the ensuing season from the first of April to the first of August next, at SEVEN DOLLARS for each mare, the season, and One-fourth of a Dollar to the Groom: Four Dollars the single leap, and Twelve Dollars a ture colt.

AMBASSADOUR is a beautiful bright bay, with a star and snip, remarkably strong and active, carries louty and moves well.

He was got by Mr. Branton's noted covering horse CUB, whose pedigree and character as a foal-getter is so well known, that it is unnecessary here to enumerate them; his dam was got by the imported hunting horse Ambassadeur: his grand-dam by Northumberland, and his great grand-dam by Pauclet.

Good pasture will be provided for mares that may come from a distance, and all necessary care and attention given; but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM DUSHANE. March 26. 500 1st Aug.

CONQUEROR,

Imported, August last, from ENGLAND Will COVER at my Stables, in Wilmington, At Twelve Dollars the Season, and One Dollar to the Groom.

THIS fine large beautiful bay horse is 16 1/2 hands high, finely marked with stars, snip, and white hind feet. He was got by Eagle, of a hunting mare, the property of the late Lord Sondes, whose dam was Hubbard's Old Pagan, and grand-dam by Fenkin's horse, Useful Gilb. Eagle was bred by Sir John Skelley, whose sire was the famous Eclipse. If figure, colour, marks, beauty, gait, temper, and size, are the great objects of a breeder of horses, this valuable horse has all those qualifications in great perfection, and no doubt will be a valuable improvement to our present breed of this useful animal.

Good pasture provided for mares, and a discount will be made for the colts; but is expected that the owners of mares, to whom it is not convenient to pay cash, will give their notes, payable in four months from the date of covering. The subscriber cannot be liable for accidents or escapes.

DAVID BRINTON. Feb. 9.

THE LATE IMPORTED HIGH-BRED HORSE PUNCH,

Will COVER MARES this season, at William Powers's, Crane-Hook, near Wilmington, late of Delaware, at TWENTY DOLLARS each, and One Dollar to the Groom.

PUNCH was bred by Lord Sherbourne, and got by King Herod, which was the sire of the Prince of Wales's Race-horse, and Mr. Tatle's Highflyer; his dam by Old Mark. Mark was the sire of the noted horse Eclipse, and the imported horse Shark, Pezender, and many others of the best runners in England; so that the blood of Eclipse and Highflyer is centered in Punch; which horses were never beat—his grand-dam by Lord Galloway's Arabian, great grand-dam by Regulus, out of Ruck's Black-Eyes. Black-Eyes was got by Crab, out of the Warlock Galloway. He was purchased by Sir John Lud when rising four years old, for one thousand guineas, who named him Punch. When three years old he ran in the name of Lord Sherbourne's chestnut colt; which may be seen in the racing calendar.

In 1784, when four years old, Punch won a match at Newmarket of 300 guineas, each, beating a colt of Lord Baring's, and giving 2lb. He won the plate at Lambourn, and another at Gloucester; and afterwards won two matches at Newmarket.

In 1785, he won the plate at Oxford, beating Colonel O'Neil's General, who won the said cup that year, and Mr. Leach's Trenchard. He won the plate at Bury, beating Wilberham, Mountbank, and General; and the plate at Lambourn, at five heats, beating Copperbottom, and three others.

In 1786, he won a fourpence of 50 guineas each, at Winchester, beating Fortuna Egham, and several others; and a fivepence of 50 guineas each, at Stockbridge, beating Sergeant, Miss Kingland, and several others.

N. B. Good grass for mares, and every proper attention paid them, but not liable for accidents or escapes; and every attention will be paid to prevent either.

Feb. 9. 87 1/2

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the POST-OFFICE, Newcastle.

- A John Allison, Lewis Alfrel, James Alexandria. B Benjamin Blackburn, Andrew Brean, Capt. David Brown, John Bury, Esq; Capt. Brufenbugh, Dr. John Bullus. C Gatewell Croxon, William Carlisle, Bowler Coker. D Dr. Didur. E John Edwards. F Md. Figaraid. G James F. Gilet 2, George Gilpin, G. L. Grey. H Elizabeth Haight, Daniel C. Heath. I William Jamfon. K Sarah Kain. L Mrs. Lolah. M John B. Martin, Andrew Murbey, Joseph Murkes, Sarah Merkenfom, John Martin, Edward Medes. N James Newgent 2. O Robert Orr, Peter O'Daniel. P William Paul, John Pabuck 2, Nancy Pentan, Abner Perkins. R William Robefon. S Hugh Stewart, Andrew Smiley. T Eleanor Tierney, Mr. Truiklen, Richard Tarton, David Trimble, Mary Toner, Levy Tyfon. V Capt. Wm. Vermard. W John Willock, Edward Wyer. Y Peter Yoram. Z Mr. Zails. JOHN SMITH, P. M. April 10. 04 3/4

Cotton-Mill Lottery.

By Legislative Authority.

SCHEME.

- 1 prize of 2000 dollars, is 2,000 Dollars. 2 ditto of 1000 dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the two numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing; at which time there shall not be less than four hundred numbers under way, are 1,000 Dollars. 2 do. of 500, are 1,000 Dollars. 3 do. of 400, 1,200 Dollars. 5 do. of 200, 1,000 Dollars. 10 do. of 100, 1,000 Dollars. 12 do. of 50, 60 Dollars. 14 do. of 45, 60 Dollars. 16 do. of 40, 60 Dollars. 18 do. of 35, 60 Dollars. 20 do. of 30, 60 Dollars. 25 do. of 25, 60 Dollars. 30 do. of 20, 60 Dollars. 35 do. of 15, 60 Dollars. 47 do. of 10, 60 Dollars. 4270 do. of 5, 21280 Dollars. 4500 Tickets, at 2 dollars each, do. 9000 Four dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

WE, the subscribers, the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware, do hereby give Notice, that the drawing will positively commence on the 6th day of July next.

Henry Latimer, William Hemphill, John Stockton.

All prizes shall be paid forty days after the drawing is finished (of which public notice shall be given) upon the demand of the possessor of a ticket, subject to a reduction of 25 per cent. provided such demand shall be made within twelve months.

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

JACOB BROM. Jan. 19. 81 1/2

BROWN'S ACADEMY.

ACTUATED by a desire to render the situation more generally useful, the proprietor respectfully informs his friends and the public, that having provided a large and commodious dwelling in a healthy and pleasant situation, he would accommodate a few of its with boarding and lodging. He thinks it needless to mention the obvious advantages which scholars might derive from living under the constant care of their preceptor.

The following are the branches of literature now taught in the academy: Reading, Writing, English Grammar, the French language, Geography with the use of the globes; the Greek and Latin classics, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Algebra, and the Elements of Euclid. Baltimore, March 1. 13 9/10

To the Electors of Sussex County.

THE subscriber offers himself as a candidate for Sheriff's Office; and solicits the votes and patronage of his fellow-citizens to place him on the return at their next General Election—which will be graciously acknowledged by the Public's most humble and devoted servant, SAMUEL WILLIAMS. Broad creek, Feb. 12. 89 *31 0/2.

JUST LANDED, And for SALE by the Subscribers, A few hogheads first and second quality SUGARS and MOLASSES.

And out of the brig Maria, from Bourdeaux, A quantity of choice Brandy, and Claret, in hds. and casks. RIDDLE & BIRD. Newcastle, Sep. 26. 58 1/2

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of JOSHUA PEDRECK, late of this borough, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those of this state who have demands, to bring in their accounts properly attested, to Stephen Hayes for settlement. ISAAC PEDRECK, GIDEON SCULL, STEPHEN HAYES, } Exors. Wilmington, Feb. 9. 87 1/2

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN SPURRIER, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to render their accounts, properly attested, to the subscriber, for immediate settlement. ELEANOR SPURRIER, Adm'x. In Sixth-street, 3 doors from Chestnut-street. Philadelphia, Dec. 14. 71-1/2

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Queen-Ann's county, Maryland, near the Redlion branch, on the night of the 7th instant, a negro man, named PHIL,

About 132 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, not very black, shews a good set of teeth when he laughs, except one or two missing on one side of his upper jaw. He has a down look if accused of a crime and guilty, otherwise is apt to be impertinent. Had on when he went away, a white casy coat, dark do. trousers, shoes a good deal worn, it is suspected he has a blue gray broad-cloth coat, and new fullered casy, of a dark dove colour, for a great coat. It is supposed he will try to get his wife with him. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and it taken out of the rate and brought home, Thirty Dollars, and reasonable charges paid, by JAMES ROSEBERRY.

N. B. He will perhaps say he went away to prevent being sold in Georgia; but he was never offered for sale on any terms by me. J. R. January 10. 79

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 15th of August last, from Mrs. Elizabeth Ewalds, near Cambridge, in Dorchester county, State of Maryland, a young negro man, called JACOB, about 21 or 22 years of age, and about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, black complexion, his face rather short, has a small scar between his eye-brows, his look when spoken to is bold and saucy, and is some what bow-legged. Had on when he went away, a short linen jacket bound with black binding, striped nankeen trousers, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal, or brings him home to the subscriber, at Cambridge, shall have the above reward, and reasonable travelling expenses paid, by CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jun. Sept. 21. 59-1/2

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 28th of April last, from the subscriber living in Cecil county, North Sulqueannah hundred, a young negro man named BEN,

a thick well-set fellow, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has large flat feet, smooth faced, with hair on his forehead, and one on the back of the middle finger of his right hand. His clothing was a tailor-jacket made of country cloth, tow linsley waistcoat and trousers, filled with black yarn, and two tow linen shirts; his other clothing unknown. Any person securing him in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home. GREENBURY RAWLINGS. May 9. 18-1/2

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday the 23d of June, from the subscriber, living in Appoquinimink hundred, Newcastle county, state of Delaware, a negro man, named SAM,

a black fellow, 31 years of age, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, rather slender made, moves slow, and has very little to say. He professes to belong to the Methodist Society. Had on when he went away a homespun [kind of lead-colour] cloth coat, tow trousers and shirt, both newly new, coarse shoes; but as he has with him a variety of other clothes, it is uncertain in what dress he will make his appearance. He has with him a long blue cloth coat, lined with pale blue; and also took with him a loaded whip, which has been mended with a long piece of brafs on one end. It is supposed he is on his way to Philadelphia or the Jerseys. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, in any goal, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM ALLFREE. July 2. 33-3/4-1st 1/2

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Sunday the 12th instant, August, from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, state of Maryland, a negro man, named LEVEN, 25 years of age, or upwards, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, straight, well made, and handsomely faced, his forehead round, high and prominent, with a scar on the upper part of it—also a scar on his right or left hand, running about half way down the fore-finger, and perhaps part of the second, occasioned by fire; his feet are remarkably long, and his tongue smooth, and glib. He took with him family clothes, among which were a dark coloured nuzed cloth coat, two pair of blue striped cotton trousers, two pair breeches, one nankeen, the other brown checked, two fine shirts, and a very good hat. It is supposed he is on his way to Philadelphia, or the Jerseys, and has a pass with the county seal to it, as some of his manumitted relations have lately obtained passes from the office, and have not left the county.

Whoever takes up and secures said negro in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward; and if brought home, all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN CRAIG. N. B. Masters of vessels, and others, are strictly forbidden transporting or harboring the aforesaid runaway. Aug. 25. 49-

WILLIAM HEMPHILL,

Of the Borough of WILMINGTON, HAVING declined business, and in order to close all his accounts as soon as possible, requests all persons having any demands against him, of whatever kind, to present the same within three months for settlement and payment. He also requests all persons indebted to him on book account or otherwise, to call and settle their respective accounts within the above time, otherwise he will be under the necessity of taking steps for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons. At the same time, he begs leave to recommend his son JAMES to his former friends and customers, who has succeeded him in the GROCERY-BUSINESS, so long carried on in this borough, and who he hopes will be enabled to give their full satisfaction. Wilmington, May 16. 20-1/2

JAMES HEMPHILL,

At his STORE the lower end of King-street, opposite the Bird-in-Hand Tavern, in this borough,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the great encouragement he has met with since he has commenced business, and now begs leave to inform them he has on hand a large and general assortment of the following GOODS, (the greater part of which are just received in addition to his former supply) which he is enabled to sell at the most reduced prices, and hopes to merit a continuance of former favours. OLD MADEIRA WINE, in hogheads and quarter casks,

Port, Lisbon, Sherry, Malaga, and Fyall Do. Hylon, Young Hylon, Hylon-Rhin, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, Loaf, Lump, Muscovado, Havana, and East-India Sugars, 3d and 4th proof Rum and Spirits, Country Do. 1st and 4th proof Brandy, Holland Gin, Peach, Apple and Rye Liqueurs, Hispania and Havana Molasses, Coffee, Cotton, Coarse and fine Salt, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, Pepper, Allpice, Chocolate, Indigo, Spanish Segars by the box, Candles, Soap, Tobacco, Snuff, Rice, Raisins, Currants, Powder, Shot, Flint, Corn, Butter, Pork, Lamp Oil, &c. &c. ALSO, A large assortment of Lumber, consisting of yellow and white Pine Boards, Plank, Scantling, best Indian-River Shingles, bundle Do. Plastering Laths, Rails, &c. which he will sell on very low terms, particularly for the cash. Wilmington, Aug. 18. 47-1/2

John and William Warner, HAVE ON HAND AT THEIR Wholesale Grocery-Store, WILMINGTON, A FRESH SUPPLY

Of the following articles, which they will dispose of on their usual moderate terms: Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Tenterick } WINES, and Malaga 1st, 2d and 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, Best Holland Gin, Antigua, Monseratt and St. Croix Rum, Jamaica Spirit, Country Liqueurs, assorted, Loaf, Lump, Muscovado, East-India and Havana Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Chocolate, Hylon, Hylon-Rhin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Rice, excellent Raisins, Pepper, Allpice, Mustard, Ginger, Indigo, Plug Tobacco, Excellent Spanish Segars in boxes, Snuff, Coarse and fine Salt, Powder and Shot, Alum, Madder, Copperas, White and Brown Soap, Candles, Wrapping Paper, Starch, Plough-lines, Traces, Bed-cords, Bed-laces, Plaster of Paris, Virginia Stone Coal, Corn, Rye, &c. &c.

Their fast-sailing PACKET CHARLOTTE,

David Robnet, Master, With the best accommodations for passengers, continues to leave their wharf for Philadelphia, twice a week, as usual, viz. on Third and Sixth days.

The subscribers beg leave to return their thanks to their former customers, and from their strict attention in keeping an assortment of goods in their line, they take the liberty of requesting a continuance of their favours, and at the same time would be thankful to others who may be pleased to favor them with their custom.

Orders from country merchants will be carefully attended to. JOHN & WILLIAM WARNER. N. B. Country Produce taken in payment, at the market price. Aug. 18. 47-1/2

John & William Warner, HAVE FOR SALE, At their Wholesale Grocery Store,

A QUANTITY of excellent Rhode-Island CHEESE, a few barrels good MACKAREL, pickled and dry salted HERRING, and a few barrels pickled BASS; which they will sell on reasonable terms. Wilmington, Sept. 8. 53-

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, situate in Newcastle hundred, about three miles from Newcastle, two and a half from Christiansa bridge, two from Newport, and six from Wilmington; containing upwards of 200 acres, near one half of which is wood land, the other equal to any in the neighbourhood, and a large quantity of meadow may be made at a small expense. On the premises are two good Fishing Landings, equal perhaps to any on Christiansa creek; and being convenient to Newcastle, where there is a capital market for all kinds of stock and produce, will enhance its value. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living in Newport. ELIAKIM GARRETSEN. Jan. 7. 77 4/10

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE MILLER, late of this borough, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said estate, are requested to produce their accounts, duly attested, to ELEANOR MILLER, Adm'x. Wilmington, an. 25. 52

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