

# The Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser.

PRICE SIX CENTS.]

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1799.

[NUMB. 505]

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the POST-OFFICE, Newcastle.

- A Lewis Alfred, John Allison.
- B Benjamin Blackburn, Andrew Breen, Robert Blackburn 2, Capt. David Brown, John Bury, Esq., Capt. Brutenburg.
- C Gatewell Croxon, William Carlisle, Bowler Coke.
- D Dr. Didur.
- E John Edwards.
- F Md. Figaraid.
- G James F. Galet 2, George Gilpin, G. L. Grey.
- H Elizabeth Haight, Daniel C. Heath.
- I William Jamfon.
- K Sarah Kain.
- L William Little, Susannah Lowrah.
- M William M'Kins, Mrs. J. Miligan, Hugh Meers, James Mufgrove, Alice M'Que, Capt. Meaby, John Mullonny.
- N James Newgent 2.
- O Robert Orr, Peter O'Daniel.
- P William Paff, John Pabuck 2, Nancy Pentan, Abner Perkins.
- R William Robefon.
- S John Shaw, Capt. Suttar.
- T James Thompson 2, Evan Thomas, William Turner, James Tenan, Mr. Trisip, Capt. Taylor, Capt. Tillinhaff.
- V Capt. Wm. Vermaid.
- W John White, Sarah Williams, Molly Wynkoop.
- Y Peter Yerrin.
- Z Mr. Zails.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the POST-OFFICE, Wilmington.

- A. John Abraham, — Anderson.
- B. Thomas Belden, William Beard, William Burnside, Dr. Hanu Baker, Boaz Burrough, John Boggs, John Bowman, William Byrnes, James Bover 2, James Boil, Lewis R. Brown, Charles Bird, Thomas B-ker.
- C. Robert Crawford, James Carolin, John Craig, William Constable, Jacob Cline, William Clark, Thomas Caldwell.
- D. John Dougherty, Hugh Dopley.
- E. David Fraig, John Foudrey, Nail Frail, James Filten.
- G. Stephen Guyer, John Garriet 2, Jacob Gwall, Mary Goodall.
- H. Isaac Hallett, John Herdman, Afa Hammond, Caleb Harlan, William Hart, Solomon Hersey, David Harbison, Widow Hamilton, St- mon Hadly, Henry Hogel, William H. Hill, Samuel Hollingworth, Samuel Henry.
- I. Thomas Irvin, Margaret Jeffery, George Jennings, Joshua Jackson.
- K. Joseph Knight, Joseph Kenzey 2, Henry Kerr.
- L. Silas Leach, Isaac Lloyd, Seneca Lancafer.
- M. Harlin Maccloud, John Macfarlin, Widow M'Gonegal, James M'Faul, James M'Dowal, Maria M'Dermont, Robert M'Kinlay, French M'Mullin 2, John M'Clallind, Alexander M'Langhlin, William Morton, Alexander Montgomery, Dr. Monroe, Benjamin Mason, Richard Meredith, David Morton, James Moore, New-Garden, William Miller, Nathan Moore, Thomas Mitchell, Hugh Montgomery.
- O. Charles Ogic.
- P. Robert Paine 2, Thomas Paine, Hugh Piper, Thomas Price, Joseph Pierce, Ann Perion.
- R. — Robertson, — Richardson 2, John Rosefer, John Rice, cooper, Tabby Rumfey, Ell. Rothwell, Lettice Reul, Chester county.
- S. Michael Snody, William Smith, Brandywine; — Savoy, George Shepherd, Henry Smith, James Sloan, Henry Shonaltz, David Stewart, Isaac Stevenfon, John Smyth, Richard Sexton, William Smith, John Springer, Rebecca Sugars, Rebecca Sellers.
- T. Samuel Trimble, Marcus-Hook; William Trimble, Mordecai Thomfon, Andrew Thompfon, Thomas Thompfon.
- W. John Williamson, Capt. James Wallace 2, Betsy Wilfon, Sarah Wallace, Caleb Way, James White, Williams & Rullem, John Way, John Williamson, New-London.

## FRENCH LETTERS.

- Labbe Faure, — Redquille, Lambertau, Veuve Legros.

April 3. 02 3w

## 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'r. 32 Wilmington, Jan. 23.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That by an act of Congress passed the 28th day of February, 1799, the following alterations and amendments have been made to an act passed on the 6th day of July, 1797, intitled, "an act laying duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I. The Stamp Duties heretofore imposed upon Foreign Bills of Exchange and Bills of Lading are to cease and determine from and after the 31st day of March, 1799.

The several Stamp Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States, from and after the 31st day of March, 1799.

II. For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed either of the instruments or writings following, to wit:

Any Foreign Bill of Exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country,

A note or bill of lading, or writing or instrument for the conveyance of goods or merchandise to be exported;—if from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,

If from the United States to any foreign port or place,

Any Policy of Insurance, or instrument in the nature thereof, other than those heretofore specified in the above recited act, when the sum insured shall not exceed five hundred dollars,

When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,

And the said duties are chargeable upon each and every Bill of Exchange and Bill of Lading without respect to the number contained in each set.

III. Bonds required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any State, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty, are exempt from the payment of Stamp duties.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above-mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Secretary of the Treasury.

## Cotton-Mill Lottery.

By Legislative Authority.

## SCHEME.

	Dollars.
1 prize of 2000 dollars, is	2,000
2 ditto of 1000 dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the two numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing; at which time there shall not be less than four hundred numbers undrawn, are	2,000
2 do. of 500, are	1,000
3 do. of 400,	1,200
5 do. of 300,	1,500
10 do. of 100,	1,000
12 do. of 50,	600
14 do. of 45,	630
16 do. of 40,	640
18 do. of 35,	630
20 do. of 30,	600
25 do. of 25,	625
30 do. of 20,	600
35 do. of 15,	525
47 do. of 10,	470
4275 do. of 5,	21,250

4500 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, 36,000  
Four dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

WE, the subscribers, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware, to superintend the drawing of the Cotton-Mill Lottery, do hereby give Notice, that the drawing will 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 deduction of 15 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 such as may be unsold by or before the day appointed for drawing. He returns his thanks to all those who have been pleased to patronize the Lottery; and having given full assurance that it will be drawn under the direction of commissioners in whom the public will repose entire confidence, he 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 BROOM, 81 ff

## TO BE LET, THAT VALUABLE PLANTATION,

LATELY occupied by Major John James, on the river Delaware, containing two hundred acres; 60 acres of which are marsh meadow; the remainder is in good grazing order, being occupied for that purpose for a number of years past. There are likewise on said plantation two good bearing orchards, and buildings in good repair. Also, a quantity of HAY, on said plantation, for sale. For terms apply to JACOB RICHARDS, Near Chester, THOMAS SMITH, Wilmington, DAVID FINNEY, Newcastle.

April 10. 04 ff

## NOTICE.

THE Trustees of New-Ark Academy are requested to attend a semi-annual Meeting at the town of New-Ark, on Wednesday the 17th inst.—Business of importance to the institution will be submitted to the consideration of the Board—it is therefore hoped the members will be punctual in their attendance.

HENRY LATIMER, President of the Board of Trustees. Wilmington, April 6. 03 id

By the President of the United States of America.

## A PROCLAMATION.

AS no truth is more clearly taught in the volume of inspiration, nor any more fully demonstrated by the experience of all ages, than that a deep sense and a due acknowledgment of the governing providence of a Supreme Being and of the accountability of men to Him as the searcher of hearts and righteous distributor of rewards and punishments, are conducive, equally, to the happiness and rectitude of individuals and to the well being of communities; as it is, also most reasonable in itself, that men who are made capable of social acts and relations, who owe their improvements to the social state, and who derive their enjoyments from it, should, as a society, make their acknowledgments of dependence and obligation to the Supreme Being, and elevated them in the scale of existence, by these distinctions; as it is, likewise, a plain dictate of duty, and a strong sentiment of nature, that in circumstances of great urgency and seasons of imminent danger, earnest and particular supplications should be made to Him who is able to defend or to destroy; as, moreover, the most precious interests of the people of the United States are still held in jeopardy, by the hostile designs and insidious arts of a foreign nation, as well as by the dissemination among them of those principles subversive of the foundations of all religious, moral and social obligations, that have produced incalculable mischief and misery in other countries; and as, in fine, the observance of seasons for public religious solemnities, is happily calculated to avert the evils which we ought to deplore, and to excite to the performance of the duties which we ought to discharge,—by calling and fixing the attention of the people at large to the momentous truths already recited, by affording opportunity to teach and inculcate them, by animating devotion and giving to it the character of a national act: For these reasons, I have thought proper to recommend, and I do hereby recommend accordingly, that Thursday, the 25th day of April next, be observed, throughout the United States of America, as a day of solemn humiliation, fasting and prayer.—That the citizens, on that day, abstaining as far as may be from their secular occupations, devote the time to the sacred duties of religion, in public and in private: That they call to mind our numerous offenses against the most High GOD, confess them before him with the sincere penitence, implore his pardoning mercy, through the great Mediator and Redeemer, for our past transgressions, and that through the grace of his Holy Spirit, we may be disposed and enabled to yield a more faithful obedience to his righteous requisites in time to come: That he would interpose to arrest the progress of that impiety and licentiousness in principle and practice, so offensive to himself and so ruinous to mankind: That he would make us deeply sensible that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but that sin is the reproach of any people": That he would turn us from our transgressions and turn his displeasure from us: That he would withhold us from unreasonable discontent,—from disunion, faction, sedition and insurrection: That he would preserve our country from the desolating sword: That he would save our cities and towns from a repetition of those awful pestilential visitations under which they have lately suffered so severely, and that the health of our inhabitants, generally, may be precious in his sight: That he would favor us with fruitful seasons, and to bless the labors of the husbandman as that there may be food in abundance for man and beast: That he would prosper our commerce, manufactures, and fisheries and give success to the people in all their lawful industry and enterprise: That he would smile on our colleges, academies, schools and seminaries of learning, and make them nurseries of sound science, morals and religion: That he would bless all magistrates from the highest to the lowest, make them a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well: That he would preside over the councils of the nation at this critical period, enlighten them to a just discernment of the public interests, and save them from mistake, division and discord: That he would succeed our preparations for defence, and bless our armaments by land and by sea: That he would put an end to the effusion of human blood, and the accumulation of human misery, among the contending nations of the earth, by disposing them to justice, to equity, to benevolence and to peace: And that he would extend the blessings of knowledge, of true liberty, and of pure and undefiled religion throughout the world.

AND I do, also, recommend that with these acts of humiliation, penitence and prayer, fervent thanksgiving to the author of all good be united, for the countless favors which he is still continuing to the people of the United States, and which render their condition as a nation eminently happy, when compared with the lot of others.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the United States of America, at the city of Philadelphia, this sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine and of the Independence of the said States the twenty-third.

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

Approved for the Boston Consul, From the Leyden "Nouvelles Politiques," of Jan. 15, 1799, 5th year of the Italian Republic.

## Of Buonaparte and Egypt!

PARIS, January 1. Two Tuscan Tartans have arrived at Leghorn from Alexandria, in Egypt. The dates of their last accounts are to Nov. 10. The following is a copy of a letter from a lieutenant of the French Marine Artillery, dated at Fort de Fare, Alexandria, Nov. 8, 1798—"We have received intelligence, that the inhabitants of Cairo, and vicinity, infligated by English emissaries, have risen in arms against our troops, who were necessitated to fire on the insurgents, and to destroy near four thousand of them; that the residue had returned to order, and had surrendered themselves to Buonaparte in person. After the insurrection was allayed, a contribution of Two Millions was levied on the inhabitants."

This letter incontestibly proves the falsehood of the accounts of Buonaparte's death, and of his reputed ill success, but it establishes the facts of the insurrection at Cairo—of the scenes of blood and carnage consequent thereon: and that the intrigues of the English are not confined to Europe.

We further learn from Egypt, that the Divan, assembled at Cairo, by Buonaparte, had not answered his expectation. The result of its deliberations was, that all innovation was contrary to the Alcoran; and that the Alcoran had foreseen every thing. At the breaking up of this Turkish Convention, the Polish general Sukowski, one of the principal aides-camp of Buonaparte, was assailed by them, and although he vigorously defended himself, fell a sacrifice to their fury. Gen. Dupuis, informed, that at the instigation of their jealous and ferocious priests, a number of armed Musselmans, threatened to assassinate the institute, (a society of learned men, assembled at Cairo) was murdered in the act of affording them assistance. Gen. Buonaparte immediately assembled his forces, beat the generale, and ordered in a detachment of 6000 men, who had been stationed at a distance. A horrible carnage was made amongst the assassins. 15 hundred of them took refuge in a mosque. No quarter to assassins, was the word; and they all perished by the sword. It is added, Buonaparte has been obliged to shut himself up in his encampment."

The following has been received from Constantinople, dated the 3d December, viz. —

"The Porte has just communicated to the foreign ministers the latest news it has received from Aboukir; in substance as follows:—The French fort at Aboukir, which was furnished with a numerous artillery, was attacked by a number of Turkish gun-boats, ordered against it, by Commodore Hood, who commands the blockade of Alexandria:—after a vigorous defence, the French were driven out. Commodore Hood immediately took possession of, and garrisoned the fort with some thousand troops sent him by the Pacha of Rhodes. These troops, after having forced the French in the neighborhood to retreat, have cut off all communication between Alexandria, Rosetta, and Cairo. By this means the situation of Buonaparte has been rendered more critical. It has been necessary for him to take a position nearer Alexandria, on account of the scarcity of provisions and ammunition, which he begins to experience, in consequence of the continued attacks of the Arabs."

The sum total of this intelligence is—1st. That there has been a bloody insurrection at Cairo, against the French. 2d. That Buonaparte was not killed in the revolt:—But 3d. That he has been obliged to evacuate Cairo, and shut himself up in his fortified camp at some distance.

**INVASION of NAPLES!**  
[Translated for the *Centinel*, from the *Madrid Gazette* of Feb. 8.—Official.]  
PARIS, Jan. 18.  
General Championet writes thus to the Directory.

"Head Quarters, Calvi, Jan. 14.  
"I waited with great impatience the result of my operations, to give you the news of the army."

"In order to obtain it, we have had a great many obstacles to conquer; for continual rains, snows and torrents, as well as the insurrection of the peasants which harassed our flanks, intercepted the communication, prevented the passage of the bridges, and frequently caused me much uneasiness; but the valor of the troops and the energy of the generals overcame everything; and now I am able to inform you, that in consequence of the taking of Pescara, the two provinces of Abruzzo, are in the power of the French republic: that her troops are garrisoning the fortresses of Gaeta, and that the right wing of my army is encamped before Capua. I shall only mention here the places where the army passed, leaving to the care of the chief of the staff officers, to relate all the actions more in detail."

Gen. Macdonald, after very tire-some marches, passed the Garigliano, in two different places, viz. at Ceprano and Isola—the roads were almost impassable, and the entrenched posts that the enemy had before the river were formidable; they left in them 80 guns. Whilst the said division was doing this, I had detached general Rey with two regiments of chassours, the Polish legion and some light artillery against Terracina. He had orders to take possession of the batteries placed in the defiles, from Fondi to Itri, which had 7 guns; and he did so; to make himself master of Gaeta, to cross the Garigliano and present himself before Capua. He did it all to my entire satisfaction. In the mean while gen. Kellerman, whom the resistance of Viterbo, and the residue of the Sicilian column under the command of gen. Damas, obliged to remain far from the army, finally informed me, that after routing gen. Damas, subduing Viterbo, and setting at liberty the French prisoners, that that rebellious city kept as hostages, he marched to join the army; he gave orders to his cavalry to go and join the first division at Ceprano, and he himself, with the light infantry and cavalry joined at Fondi, the troops of gen. Rey. The first division, after crossing the Garigliano, arrived in three marches before Capua, and summoned the place to surrender. Mr. Mack the commander of it answered, that being covered by the Volturno, and with a strong place, and an entrenched camp, he was determined to defend himself. At this answer gen. Macdonald gave orders to attack. The grenadiers carried the redoubts. We lost some men, and the valiant gen. Mathieu, had one of his arms broken.

"Gen. Rey complying with his instructions, and being reinforced with the troops of Kellerman, presented himself before Gaeta which being defended by 4000 men, 70 guns and 22 mortars, all of them brass, with provisions and ammunition for one year, and in its harbor seven vessels of war, a bridge equipage, and a great many vessels loaded with grain, prepared itself for defence. Gen. Rey had a howitzer placed before the place, and was ordered to discharge it a few times, which soon put the garrison in disorder. The enemy's general proposed to capitulate; he was answered he must surrender, otherwise no quarters would be given, which he obeyed. The garrison remain prisoners of war, except the general and 63 officers, who have gone to their homes, having given their words not to serve against the French republic. We found in the place 100,000 pounds of gun powder, 20,000 stands of arms, &c. &c. [Here follows the detail.] General Rey left a garrison at Gaeta, and having thrown a bridge over the Garigliano, he joined the first division before Capua, and now he forms part of the line of attack. The preparations of defence that Mr. Mack makes, leaves a hope for a pitched battle, and I shall begin it, as soon as the column of gen. Lemoine, which is gone from Aquila, towards Sulmona, and a part of the division of Duhem, shall have joined my troops. The left wing of the army, under the command of the general of this name, after the most skillful and difficult marches, has arrived before Pescara, which gen. Monnier took possession of.—3,000 men, 44 guns, and several mortars, defended this place. The garrison marched out with the honors of war, leaving their arms on the glacis. In the city, and in the harbor, we found two millions of cartridges, 12,000 pounds of powder, and magazines most abundantly provided. Every intelligence confirms, that the king has left Naples, and that Sir Pignatelli has remained in that city as vice-roy. General Mack sent me the day before yesterday, at St. German, proposals for an armistice. I herein include a copy of his letter, and my answer.

It is stated in many of the papers, that the people of the island of Sardinia have refused to receive their unfortunate sovereign.

PARIS, January 6.  
Extract of a letter dated the 5th November, written by Toussaint Louverture to Citizens Pinchinat, Brathier, Rognier, and others, Representatives of the people.

"Would you expect to hear, that when the nomination of General Hedouville to the government of Saint Domingo, announced that happiness which his great reputation promised to this unfortunate country, I should expose them to the most imminent dangers from which I have just had the good fortune to preserve them?"

"The copy which I tend to you, of my address to the directory, will shew you how much this agent, having the best means of doing good, if he wished it, has disappointed the hopes of the True Friends of Liberty, in disgusting a whole people by his impolitic measures, and the arbitrary acts he exercised in the name of the laws, which were themselves the palladium of which he took the advantage to light up the torch of discord, and to bring on a civil war, which was on the point of breaking out."

"Notwithstanding this, in order to excuse his having shamefully abandoned his post, he writes to you, Citizens Representatives, as he has had the impudence to proclaim here, that I had separated the colony from France, that I had introduced the emigrants, and that I had executed the project of independence which I had long had in view."

But I trust in the impartiality of the two councils, and in the justice of the directory. The storm which thunders over my head does not affright me.

Invariable in my principles, sincerely attached to France, and to liberty, I will continue to sacrifice every moment of my life to assure the prosperity of Saint Domingo.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.  
January 13.  
Propagated contains the following notice relative to St. Domingo, which has been sent by the minister of marine to the commissioners of the directory at the different ports of France:  
"The executive directory having judged it proper to re-establish those relations with the island of Saint Domingo, which have been temporarily suspended, you will take care to inform the merchants of your port, and the maritime district to which your administration extends, that they may proceed to fit out vessels for that colony. You may even assure them, that it will give pleasure to the government to see such operations undertaken, and that I shall facilitate them by all the means in my power."

LONDON, January 10.  
Although the executive directory insist on the most rigorous compliance with its orders to prohibit the exportation of French papers, yet some few irregular numbers find their way into this country by every cartel that arrives at Dover. The papers received yesterday reach down to the 6th instant.

The principal news by these papers relates to the state of the army of Buonaparte in Egypt, and to the war which has recently broken out in the Roman territories. Although there is nothing official respecting the insurrection which was stated in the last advices from Vienna to have broken out at Cairo, it appears that the directory has at length allowed the information to transpire, that the meeting of the convocation at Cairo, had not been attended with the expected success; that an insurrection took place, in which two generals, whose names are not mentioned, were killed, and that Buonaparte, at the head of the troops quartered at Cairo and at an adjacent camp consisting of 6000 men, attacked that city, and made a dreadful slaughter among the assassins. We doubtless must understand by the word assassins, the whole people of Cairo, who were desirous to oppose the system of plunder adopted by republicans. We also learn, that Buonaparte renewed the massacre on 1500 of the so unfortunate persons, who had taken refuge in a Mosque. Notwithstanding the success with which these horrible cruelties were executed, the French commander in chief was compelled to fly to his camp.

The impious fanaticism of the French soldiers, and the insatiable spirit of pillage and devastation by which they were actuated, appear to have been the two causes of this terrible insurrection, which was principally directed against the Institute Nationale, and broke out in consequence of a new duty of about two guineas imposed upon the house of each inhabitant.

It would be useless to hazard an opinion on the dispositions of the emperor with respect to the hostilities which have taken place between the French and the king of Naples; but in consequence of the measures adopted by government to re-establish the correspondence between the continent and this country, we cannot be long unacquainted with his Imperial Majesty's determination. We are still inclined to believe, notwithstanding the statements contained in the Paris journals, that the emperor who came forward with such promptitude to protect the Grisons, will not so bauldly abandon the king of Naples and the Grand duke of Tuscany.

The Message of the directory, on the subject of its victories in Italy, merely contains a recitation of the advantages obtained by the French over the Neapolitans. The necessary result of these advantages has been the taking of Rome on the 13th of December, 17 days after the Neapolitans had possession of it. The message certainly gives authenticity to the details previously received, which they did not before possess, though some allowance must be made for the customary exaggerations with which the official articles of the French government are generally filled.

AFAIRS OF IRELAND.  
Yesterday arrived a mail from Dublin, by which we have received the following outline of the plan to be proposed for an union between Great Britain and Ireland, which is stated to be as follows; and we have reason to think that it is tolerable correct:

Thirty-two Irish Peers to sit in the Imperial Parliament. Twenty-eight temporal Peers to be elected for life; four spiritual Peers by rotation.—Irish Peers, not elected, may sit in the Imperial House of Commons for British counties and boroughs only, as at present. The crown to retain the power of creating Peers in Ireland, in order to preserve the Peerage from extinction.

The Irish commoners who are to sit in the Imperial Parliament, not to exceed one hundred. One to be chosen for each county; one for each of the great commercial cities and towns—this arrangement would give 42; half of the 102 boroughs to send one member each for one Parliament and so on alternately. The capital and Cork, might send two members each. Thus the representation would amount to 98 members.

The Lord Lieutenant and his court; the lord chancellor; the speaker; the great officers of state; and all the present establishments, to be continued precisely as at present, without diminution of salaries or patronage. Appeals from the courts to be made to the Resident Parliament.

Irish subjects to enjoy at all times the same commercial privileges as English. The duties between the two countries to be equalized—regard being had to the temporary protection of the infant manufactures in Ireland.

The advantages enjoyed by the linen manufacturers to be secure.  
The Exchequer of Ireland to continue separate. Great Britain to be responsible for her own debt and its reduction. Ireland to be responsible for her own debt and its reduction.  
The future expences of Ireland in war and in peace to be affixed in a ratio to the expences of Great Britain.  
When the revenues of Ireland shall exceed her proportion of expence, the excess to be applied to local purposes of improvement, or the reduction of Irish debt; or if not required for the above purposes, the taxes producing the excess to be taken off.

January 28.  
On Sunday morning about nine o'clock a king's messenger arrived at Burlington house, Piccadilly, with dispatches from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, containing the heads of the debate, and the divisions in the two houses of Parliament, on addressing his excellency, thanking him for the speech from the throne, and promising to take it into the earliest consideration. As these addresses implied a kind of promise to support the Union, the parties in each house tried their strength in this early stage of the business; though certainly it would have been more becoming to have first heard the plan developed, before any division was adopted on the propriety of it.

The house of lords adjourned at twelve o'clock on Tuesday night; the division being for the address 46, against it 16. The debate in the commons, was as memorable for its duration as for its importance, the house having sat 22 hours. Never was a debate conducted with more animosity and virulence, nor an instance where the parties ran so even; as on the division, the majority was only 2 for the address. The following are the letters of our correspondents, giving a general outline of the proceedings.

Extract of a private letter from Dublin, dated Jan. 23. 10 P. M.  
"Our house of commons did not break up till near two this day, after sitting from four yesterday. The address to the throne was opposed in that part that related to the Union, and an amendment was proposed by Mr. George Ponsonby, a returned recorder."

"At 12 o'clock this day they divided—the amendment 105, against it 106, majority one. A second division took place—for the main question 107, against it 105, majority two."

"The majority consisting of seceders, discontented loyalists, affronted placemen, & Union because the speaker was hostile. You see how near it come to his calling vote."

"It is reported that lord Castlereagh has pledged himself to withdraw the measure until the people shall demand it."

The Kings and Coles (Lord Kingsborough

and Bonnikillen,) who have a personal disagreement with lord Cornwallis, made, tho' supposed friends to the measure, a difference of 22 in the division, against government.

"We have illuminations and bells ringing, but no mischief. The chancellor is protected by a guard, for a mob came and threatened to be riotous."

"The opposition in the commons are quite proud of their strength: but they would soon fall, if proper measures were taken."

"The address in the house of lords was moved by the Earl of Ormond, and seconded by lord Glendore. Lord Powelcourt proposed an amendment, the substance of which was, that the Parliament of Ireland, was not competent to alienate the independence of Ireland, and that an Union would injure the prosperity of the country. Some of the members who opposed the Union, would not admit the principle of the incompetence of Parliament to come into discussion, on which lord Powelcourt asked for leave to withdraw his amendment, which was refused by the ministerial side. The principle of the amendment was then debated; and the address at length carried by a large majority."

Extract of another letter—same date  
"Our Parliament sat from four yesterday until half past one this day. The extreme length of the debate, and the fatigue of such a sitting, renders it impracticable to give you a longer sketch in the night. Ninety-three members spoke in the debate; some of them four hours. The reprobation of the measure was the most pointed and indignant I ever heard.—Some members declared, that if the measure was carried into adoption, they should consider allegiance dissolved."

"Sir John Parnell and Mr. Fitzgerald, the one late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the other prime serjeant, both dissatisfied for refusing their assent to the measure, were among the opposition speakers. Mr. Barrington, Mr. Plunket, and Mr. A. Moore, pronounced the most animated and cutting orations against the measure and its promoters, and roundly charged the prime minister lord Castlereagh and another great man, with unconstitutional influence, exerted over the members of that house. The debate ended with a solitary majority of one for the minister, which was owing to the sudden indisposition of Mr. Piche, who went out of the house just before the division. His presence would have brought the decision to the speaker's casting voice, which would have given a decided plumper against address and union, which last seems now to be abandoned."

"The moment the house broke up, about 1000 citizens, with a sprinkling of what is here called the Plumbic Parliament or mob, took the horses from the speaker's carriage, and drew it with cords of oranges, blue, and green, in triumph to his house in Moleworth street; Mr. Barrington, Mr. Plunket, and several other members, were escorted to their houses with loud applauses, while some other members were hissed and hooted. The whole city is this moment a blaze of illumination.—Guards of horse and foot are kept patrolling to keep the peace; ribbons of green, orange, and blue, are worn by gentlemen, with inscriptions of gold and silver, implying, "Oblivion to the feuds of party, and a junction to all ranks, for the good of the country."

"We are sorry to mention that both the commons and commons were robbed this morning, by an armed banditti, at this side Rathcoole."

January 29.  
Lord Nelson's supporters to his arms are, a British Lion and a British Tar—His motto, "Faith and Works."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated January 23  
"We grow every day more doubtful and perplexed in our political prospects. The city of Dublin, almost to a man, is hostile to Union; and the terms lately published from a very authentic source, have made no abatement in the general opposition. The unwise policy of first depressing the loyalists, and then bringing forward this measure, has absolutely produced such a reaction between them and the rebels, that Grattan begins to be spoken of without any outrageous expressions of contempt or indignation. The papists have had four meetings but have come to no decision. Their policy is to look on, and wait their own advantage."

If you could look for a moment into our politics, you would be puzzled to reconcile them. Government brings forward a measure which has as yet only been publicly recognized by the corporation of Cork; several of the supporters of government furious against it: the rebels in the back ground encouraging the loyalists to phrenzy in their opposition; the papists (as a body) holding off the Orangemen, as a body, renouncing any share in the dispute; and no one considerable interest yet openly pronounced as favorable to the measure."

In consequence of the small majority in the house of commons, it is generally reported that lord Castlereagh had declared that the consideration of the measure should be postponed until the country call for it more unanimously, but we have reason to think that this is not the fact. Well assured we

who have a personal...  
Cornwallis, made, the...  
to the measure, a different...  
division, against govern...  
minations and bells ringing...  
The chancellor is proce...  
for a mob came and threa...  
in the commons are quite...  
strength: but they would...  
measures were taken...  
of the house of lords wa...  
of Ormond, and several...  
are, Lord Powel's speech...  
the substance of which...  
Parliament of Ireland, wa...  
to alienate the independen...  
d that an Union would be...  
of the country. Some of...  
opposed the Union, with...  
the principle of the incompe...  
come into discussion, on wh...  
asked for leave to withdraw...  
which was refused by...  
The principle of the mea...  
bated: and the address...  
by a large majority...  
another letter—James...  
ment far from four years...  
one this day. The...  
debate, and the fatigue...  
it impracticable to...  
in the night. Nine...  
in the debate; some...  
The reproach of the...  
pointed and indignant...  
members declared, that...  
carried into adoption...  
er allegiance dissolved...  
Parliament and Mr. Fitz...  
cancellor of the Exchequer...  
time (several, both...  
assent to the measure...  
opposition speakers. Mr...  
Plunket, and Mr. A...  
the most animated and...  
the measure and its...  
indignantly charged the...  
influence, exerted...  
that house. The...  
majority of one for...  
was owing to the...  
Mr. Piche, who went...  
before the division. H...  
brought the decision...  
telling voice, which...  
plunged against...  
which last seems now to be...  
ment the house broke up...  
with a sprinkling of...  
the Pimlico Parliament...  
with cords of orange...  
triumph to his house in...  
Mr. Berrington, Mr...  
several other members...  
with loud applause...  
members were hissed and...  
city is this moment a...  
—Guards of horse and...  
to keep the peace;...  
orange, and blue, are...  
with inscriptions of...  
"Oblivion to the...  
a junction to all ranks...  
country."

are that Mr. Pitt is determined to submit his proposed plan to the consideration of the two houses of parliament on Thursday next. It will also be laid before the Irish parliament, where it is expected the majority will increase on the next division in the commons. Only 212 were present out of 300, of which number the Irish house is composed. Of those absent, upwards of 40 are known to be favorable to the Union.

Some persons are of opinion that the Irish parliament will be dissolved, in order the better to collect the sense of the country; but we hope that this measure will not be adopted in the present state of affairs. Both his majesty's message, as well as the lord lieutenant's speech, declare in the most unequivocal terms, "that a spirit of disaffection still prevails in several parts of this kingdom, that the secret agents of the directory are active in raising an expectation of fresh assistance from France." This promised assistance is said to be coming from Britt, where we know that the French have a fleet of 15 sail of the line nearly ready for sea, whose destination is supposed to be for Ireland.—Several thousand troops have been marched to that part for the purpose of embarkation. His majesty's ministers are, however, fully aware of the external designs of the French, as well as internal enemies, and are prepared to frustrate their machinations. But in order to meet every possible exigency, more militia troops are to be sent to Ireland, and a circular letter has been forwarded to different colonels of regiments, requesting they would volunteer their services on the occasion.

The mail which arrived yesterday from Ireland, brought a very interesting report of the leading points urged in the debate in the two houses of parliament, on the opening of the session, which we have given at some length. From the concluding part of it, it appears that lord Castlereagh, on being pressed by Mr. Ponsonby, to know whether he intended still to adhere to the question of the Union, "That with respect to the time at which he should bring it again before the house, he would not at present say any thing—he must in that be guided by his own discretion; but that seeing the dislike which the house seemed to entertain of the measure, he would not press it very speedily."

Be this as it may, we have grounds to hope that though the consideration of the message may be postponed in Ireland, it will not be abandoned. Mr. Pitt will, as we stated yesterday, bring forward his resolutions on Thursday in parliament, containing the general outline of the plan of Union, which will probably meet the concurrence of the legislature of this kingdom, more particularly when the report of the secret committee, now sitting, is published. The opinion of the British parliament being once solemnly pronounced, cannot fail to have a material influence in Ireland, where we believe the measure is now strongly opposed, because it is not properly understood. Had more time been allowed to enter into mutual explanations, we think there would have been less opposition. It is probable that the subject will be less for the consideration of a future session of parliament.

### Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st of March last, a negro man, named NED, about 25 years of age, five feet eight inches high, slender made, 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 if all probability will get into some shop and pass as a freeman. Had on when he went away a mixed kersey lapelled short coat, and trousers of the same, two tow linen shirts, and several other clothes which cannot be remembered; he is fond of watering 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 masters of vessels and others are forbid harboring or carrying him off at their peril. April 10. 54w

### FOR SALE, A PLANTATION,

CONTAINING about one hundred and fifty acres, situate in West Nottingham township, Chester county, within nine miles of the Head of Northeast river, one mile of Hugh Ramsley'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 stone merchant-mill, saw-mill, a stone 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

### WATCHES.

Just received from LIVERPOOL, and for SALE at the most reduced prices, by JACOB ALRICH, 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

## WILMINGTON, April 15. Lyceum of Delaware.

A STATED MEETING of the LYCEUM of DELAWARE, will be held at the Academy on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, when the following question will be discussed:

"Is Prosperity or Adversity most conducive to Happiness?"

The determination of the question discussed at the last meeting of the Lyceum was, "That Novels are pernicious to Youth."

D. COLEMAN, Sec. pro. tem. April 11.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Clarkson, Mr. PETER WALRAVEN, to Miss ANN FUSSELL, both of this borough.

The disasters of Naples and Sardinia are awful monuments to those nations who are still so infatuated as to behold with unconcern, or so depraved as to view with complacency the conduct of a power which seeks its establishment and can only find it in the boloverment of every existing order of things.

Fair, however, from advancing this establishment, the events alluded to can tend only to prolong that state of things, which is, in itself, a far better chastisement for the crimes of Revolutionists, than human ingenuity could devise. This state of punishment will be prolonged until the crimes of the revolution have been more abundantly expiated; and if the prolongation be sometimes promoted by to unpleasant an event as the downfall of a king who manfully vilified his last stake against an hellish bandage—it is not for us to complain. It is for our part to see, in the instance before us, that the King was wise too late, and to apply the lesson seriously and soberly as it ought to be applied.

The myrmidons of the Pentarchy having, like a horde of half-starved Jackals, devoured the hearts of Naples and Sardinia, and left the body an useless and corrupting mass, appear to be now swarming towards the domains of the Medici. As a tainted atmosphere gathers the ill-omened birds of prey, or the fcent of blood the ravening beasts of the wilderness—for the monuments of genius and learning, the fanes of religion, order and tranquility, serve as signs to direct the course of this brutalizing banditti. G. U. S.

From the Virginia Herald. A Question for Natural Philosophers to solve. From what cause is it, that a key suspended in a tumbler or wine glass, by a thread twisted at one end round the finger, shall vibrate until it strikes on the side of the glass the hour of the day or night; and then ceases to vibrate? I have seen the experiment made sundry times, both in the night and day, and never failed telling the nearest hour. And why is it, that the same key tied to a stick, and suspended in the same manner, shall not vibrate at all? It will appear more extraordinary when it is considered that the division of time in twice twelve hours, is an arbitrary division. R. P.

William J. Miller, Esq; at Calcutta, has been formally received and acknowledged as the Consul of the United States of America for the British territories in India.

Professor Smith, and several other writers have largely discredited on the powers of sympathy; we have often witnessed an involuntary disposition in people, on observing another to gasp and sigh, to do it themselves; but the following singular instance of the influence of family sympathy, if the circumstance may be traced to that cause, is perhaps, without a parallel. It occurred in the Barren of Baltimore county, last July, and has been related to us by a correspondent.

Died, after a short illness in the night, an elderly inhabitant, aged 86 years, and on the very same night, his daughter, one of his grand daughters, and one of his great grand daughters, also died; and to render the whole more extraordinary, his wife was delivered of a son, on the same night. Bait. pap. Extract from a St. Kitt's paper of March 15, '99. Bost. paper, March 15.

Arrived this day from a cruise, the U. States frigates Constellation and Insurgente, commanded by commodore Truxton and lieut. Rogers, and brought in a very valuable French Letter-of-Marque schooner, called the Union, of 6 carriage guns and 34 men; her cargo consists of dry goods and Irish provisions; she was from the Thomas ten days, and arrived under the guns of Guadeloupe yesterday morning.

Good News for the People of Vermont! A Kentucky paper of March 14, contains the following paragraph: The Governor of Kentucky State, we are informed, has lately received a letter from the celebrated Mathew Lyon, in which he acquaints him with his intentions of removing, in company with one thousand families, from the state of Vermont to the State of Kentucky.

Extract of a letter from the Havana, of a late date, received at New-York. "Gen. Rigaud, with 14 officers of his suite, appeared at the Havana on the 25th March, and begged of the Spanish governor to give hospitality to his officers, in the name of the French republic, one and indivisible, of which he was the commander in chief in St. Domingo."

This news has been received from Rhode-Island by a vessel which arrived from the Havana. It was reported there, that Rigaud was obliged to leave St. Domingo by order of the force of Toussaint, who had marched against him.

Citizen Roume St. Laurent, by a secret decree of the Executive Directory, of the 20th January last, was appointed to the functions of citizen Hedouville, in case of his death; and since the removal of the latter from office by Toussaint, has issued his proclamation to the inhabitants of every color in St. Domingo, requiring them to receive and adore him as special agent of the Executive Directory of the French Republic to that island.

When Ledyard, the celebrated American traveller, was at Cairo, he wrote to the President of the Royal Society, for the purpose of pointing out to him the expediency of Great-Britain's taking possession of Egypt, in order to prevent its being seized upon by some other European power, which with the spirit of prophecy, he declared he considered as an event that could not fail to take place ere many years should elapse. After discharging upon its extraordinary advantages of soil and situation, he urged as a particular incentive to its conquest, the existence in the country of nearly thousand free traders, who would join and support any power that should undertake to rid them of the oppression & plunder they suffered from the beys. Ledyard's letter was, by his own desire, communicated to his majesty's ministers, but was not attended to. They thought it, no doubt, neither moral nor political to attack the Sublime Porte without any plausible pretence for war. Lon. Gaz.

## NEW-JERSEY. MILITARY.

Capt. McIlvaine's Uniform Company of Infantry, in the county of Burlington, on the 30th of March last, unanimously resolved as volunteers in the service of the United States. Their offer is accepted by government, and orders have been issued for their commissions and arms.

This is a very fine company of men, in complete uniform, and perfectly disciplined. Their conduct, in preferring their services at the moment they would, in all probability, be required, sufficiently evinces both liberality and spirit.

We understand, that a plan is proposed for organizing one or more LEGIONS OF VOLUNTEERS in the state of New-Jersey, to be commanded by the persons who may be chosen by the officers of the several companies. For this purpose, a correspondence is to be opened immediately with the several uniform and volunteer companies, now in the state.

Of the success of this measure there can be no doubt, and with the slightest exertion, as numerous and as fine a corps as Macpherson's Blues might be formed, under the command of some distinguished officer, in six weeks.

There are now in West-Jersey, a sufficient number of uniform companies of infantry to form a legion. It is to be expected from their known spirit and attachment to government, that they will not miss an opportunity of consolidating themselves into one body, as volunteers; to be commanded by the man of their choice.

It has been mentioned as an objection to this service, that the volunteers, on account of their state of preparation, and being under the immediate command of the President, might be harassed with long marches and unequal portions of military duty. They are not more liable (so military duty than the ordinary militia. If they remain attached to the latter, they are subject at any time to be ordered out in a body, as much as if they become volunteers. These portions of the militia, who embody as volunteers under the President, whilst they in fact are not subject to greater inconveniences, enjoy advantages from this situation which do not belong to others. By this they become immediately exempted from all military regulations; they are supplied with arms and accoutrements by the United States—if called into service, they cannot be continued in it at one time, beyond three months after they arrive at the place of destination. In the character too of volunteers they acquire a distinction, which should animate the faithful youth of New-Jersey to step forward, as the gallant defenders of liberty and the laws of their country. They are looked up to with public confidence, and become the hope and security of the lives, the honor and happiness of their parents, wives, sisters, children, and friends.

It is said to be the determination of government, not to call for the volunteers but in cases of emergency: on all common occasions the militia will be resorted to; they will be held in reserve for times of uncommon danger to the country. If this be so, their situation is still more eligible than the common militia; inasmuch as imminent danger will not frequently occur, and when it does, the whole force of the country, regular and irregular, will be called into action. The President, it must be presumed, will be tender of these troops; he will use his discretion in such way, as not to inflict unnecessary hardships upon the men composing the volunteer army, composed every where of the first and most useful citizens; he will, undoubtedly, not call more into service at a time than may be absolutely necessary, and employ those most contiguous to the scene of action. Upon the whole, it is evident, that HONOR, DUTY and INTEREST, combine their influence in favor of organizing the volunteer legions in New-Jersey above contemplated.

BOSTON, March 28. On Thursday last the Chief-Justice passed sentence on Abijah Adams; which was, that he was to suffer thirty days imprisonment, to find sureties for 500 dollars for his good behavior for one year, and to pay costs of suit.

Mr. Adams was immediately taken into custody, and imprisoned in the goal of the county. He was put into a room, through the double grate of which, his friends could convey those consolations, which his situation required. The cold damps of his abode began to operate on his feeble constitution, which he expressed to his friends, and on representation made to the sheriff, he was removed to a more eligible residence.

BALTIMORE, April 11. Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this city, dated

Port-au-Prince, Jan. 30, '99. "The greatest tranquility reigns here at present; the people walk in the city, on the plain or mountain, as in times of peace—There is very little business doing, and agriculture is almost entirely neglected; but for these some days past affairs have borne a better aspect. Flour is from 24 to 30 dollars—and wine from 100 to 130 dollars per barrel.

"The trade carried on with Aux-Cayes and Jacmel (the port under the command of gen. Rigaud) is in a most flourishing situation. There have arrived in the last mentioned place, three ships from Europe, very richly laden; and has furnished us with every thing we were in want of."

Gen. Toussaint has been here for these 8 or 10 days past; with citizen Roume, who is to replace Hedouville, and we hope all will be well.

"There has been a meeting here of all the generals of the colony, who have formed a confederation, and there has been a great rejoicing."

Feb. 19. Some inquietude was manifested here this day on account of advices received from France; but Mr. M. of Leogane, who arrived 10 days ago, announced that all was well, & a peace was expected to take place this spring.

"There has been a French frigate at the Cape for a month past, arrived there from France, having on board nearly half a million in specie."

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburg, to a gentleman in this city, dated April 4. "A most tremendous fire broke out last night in this place, about 9 o'clock, nearly opposite the Post Office, which in a few hours turned out of their dwellings upwards of 15 families. It presented a scene of awfulness, which I have never seen exceeded any where. The wind strongly from the west, spread the flames to the opposite side of the street, burnt the Post-Office, both printing-offices, total said this morning to be 30 houses."

PHILADELPHIA, April 11. John Richard McMahon, tried at the Mayor's Court, for challenging and assaulting Andrew Brown, Printer, was found guilty and sentenced for the offence of giving a challenge to forfeit and pay the sum of 280 dollars, or suffer 12 months imprisonment without bail or mainprize, and to forfeit and be deprived of all the rights of citizenship, for the space of seven years—pay costs of prosecution, and stand committed until this sentence be complied with.—For the assault, to pay a fine of twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution, to give security, himself in 300 dollars, and one or more sureties in the like sum, to be of good behavior and keep the peace towards all the citizens of this commonwealth—for 12 months—pay costs of prosecution, and stand committed until sentence be complied with.

April 12. Letters received this morning from Northampton state, that the troops will not return before the end of next week. Writs had been issued for the apprehension of several of the insurgents, two or three of which only had been returned.—The insurgents were flying in all directions.

By the ship Hazard, capt. Gardner, arrived at New-York yesterday morning, from Gibraltar, in 31 days, we learn, that lord Nelson had assumed the command of the blockade of Cadix; and that lord St. Vincent was on shore at Gibraltar.—He brings no other news of importance.

MONTEGO-BAY, (Jam.) March 2. Arrived at this port the 26th ult. the Liverpool ship Sarah, capt. Rives, mounting 24 carriage guns, 44 days from Bonny, with a choice young cargo of slaves, addressed to Messrs. Jaques, Loring, and Moulton.—Capt. Rives called at Tobago and Port-Morant for orders. At the former a report prevailed, that three of the outward bound Cork fleet, which had separated, made the belt of their way for the West-Indies, fell in with a Squadron of Spanish men of war, consisting of one ship of 74 guns, carrying a broad pennant, and three heavy frigates, on a cruise, which captured them. After which the Spanish commodore had the English captains and their crews brought on board his ship, when he declared that he was sorry they had come in his way. As the two nations were in a state of war, he could not let them all go, but added, that such was his respect for the brave English, the three captains might take either of the captured ships they liked best, and with the whole of their crews, go where they pleased. That a ship was accordingly made choice of, when the commodore had all the English put on board her, and then very politely wished them a good voyage. All the officers of the Spanish Squadron behaved in the most handsome manner, and not the least discontent appeared at parting with a valuable Cork ship, loaded with provisions, which ship is said to have arrived at Barbadoes.

## Treasury Department. March 11th, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby Given, 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 Act, passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit:

I. 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 Muskingum 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 to 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.

II. 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.

III. 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.

IV. 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 elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating their warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V. 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.

VI. All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located 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, 05 10mo. 1799.

## 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, Esq; Naaman's creek, April 15. 5 1d

## FOR SALE, FOR TWELVE YEARS. A Likely NEGRO GIRL.

Aged 16 years. For terms enquire of the Printers. April 11. 04 4w



COVERING HORSES.

THE ELLEGANT HIGH-BRED IMPORTED HORSE

YOUNG FLORIZEL,

WILL cover mares this season at the subscriber's stables, near the Teap, 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 full 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 3s. 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. 04 1/2

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 full colt.

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

He was got by Mr. Brinton'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 Pacolet.

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. 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 star, snip, and white hind foot. He was got by Eagle, of a hunting mare, the property of the late Lord Sandes, whose dam was Hubbard's Old Pagan, and grand-dam by Jenkins's horse, Useful Cub. Eagle was bred by Sir John Skelly, 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 these qualifications in great perfection, and no doubt will be a valuable improvement to our present breed of this useful animal.

Good pasturage provided for mares, and a discount will be made for the cash; but it 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. 87 1/2

THE LATE IMPORTED HIGH-BRED HORSE

PUNCH,

WILL COVER MARES this season, at William Powers's, Crane-Hack, near Wilmington, state 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 Roaningham, and Mr. Tatler's Highflyer; his dam by Old Mark. Mark was the sire of the noted horse Eclipse, and the imported horse Shark, Pretender, and many others of the best runners in England: so that the blood of Eclipse and Highflyer is centered in Punch; which horse were never beat—his grand-dam by Lord Cullen's Arabian; great grand-dam by Regular, out of Ruth's Black-Eyes. Black-Eyes was got by Crab, out of the Warlock Galloway. He was purchased by Sir John Lead when six 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 200 guineas, each, beating a colt of Lord Barington's, and growing 3lb. 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'Kelly's General, who won the gold cup that year, and Mr. Tombs's Tetrach. He won the plate at Burford, beating Wilberham, Mountebank, and General; and the plate at Lambourn, at five heats, beating Copperbottom, and three others.

In 1786, he won a sweepstake of 50 guineas each, at Winchester, beating Fortuna Egham, and several others; and a sweepstake 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

TO BE LET,

For One or more Years,

TWO large and convenient GRIST-MILLS, situate on Brandy wine creek, Christiana hundred, state of Delaware, lately in the tenure of Hollingworth, Morton, and Co. They are in excellent order for immediate use. Possession to be had immediately. For terms apply to DAVID MORTON, near Brandy wine bridge.

August 15. 46-1/2

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified, That by an Act passed the 1st Session of the Legislature of this State, the Supreme Court is invested with the same powers as the Court of Common-Pleas, with respect to the taking the PROBATE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS, &c. JOHN WILEY, Clk. Sup. Court. Newcastle, April 6. 03\* 2w

REMEDY

For RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA NUMBNESS, &c. Which, by much experience, is found to be safe and efficacious.

RHEUMATISM is generally the effect of obstructed perspiration, produced by sudden transitions from heat to cold, or their alternation, immoderate use of strong liquors, exposure to wet, &c. It consists of pain in, or near, the joints; which generally swell, and is sometimes attended with pyrexia. When the hip only is affected, it is termed sciatica; when it is confined to the loins, or spine, it obtains the appellation of Lumbago.

The REMEDY consists of Pills and an Embrocation. The Pills promote inflexible perspiration, deterge and cleanse the joints, and mucilaginous glands of tartarous concretions. They are grateful to the stomach, relieving it of pain, flatulency and spasmodic affections. Two or three of the pills are to be taken in the morning, and at night; and continued daily, until the complaint is entirely removed.

The Embrocation, contained in the bottle, is to be used with the pills, in cases of rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Perhaps there is not a single medicine, that can be of more utility, as a family medicine, than this liquid. It speedily cures sprains, bruises, relaxations, numbness, chilblains, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. pains of the side, head-ach, tooth-ach, (swelled face, indurated breasts, white swellings, and whitlows (at their beginning) frozen limbs, and indolent tumors, of every kind. The mode of using this embrocation is, to pour about a tea-spoonful into the hand, and rub it on the part affected, letting the hand remain pressed close a few minutes, which will cause the fluid to penetrate, and excite a considerable warmth and local perspiration.

Either of these preparations will remove slight affections of rheumatism, lumbago, &c. But, in order to effect a complete cure, especially in obstinate cases, the Pills and Embrocation must both be used, and flannel worn next the skin, over the part affected.

Prepared by ABRAHAM VICKERS. And sold, wholesale and retail, by H. and P. Rice, book-sellers, at No. 40, Market-street, and No. 16, South Second-street, Philadelphia, at three-quarters of a Dollar each box, or bottle: Sold also by JOHN WEBSTER, Wilmington, Del.

Note.—In some cases of inflammatory rheumatism, attended with fever, quick pulse, costiveness, acute pain, inflammation and swelling of one or more of the limbs, it will be necessary to bleed, and take some gentle purgative; and instead of the above embrocation, wrap the limb in soft flannel, frequently moistened with a warm decoction of wormwood, mixed with vinegar. After the fever and inflammation is subdued if a stiffness and pain remain, then use the embrocation, which will remove these symptoms. The Pills are to be taken in every stage of the disease. Jan. 16. 80 3w raw 3m ram.

WILLIAM HEMPHILL,

Of the Borough of WILMINGTON,

HAVING declined business, and in order to close all his accounts as soon as possible, requests all persons having any demands against him, of whatever kind, to present the same within three months for settlement and payment. He also requests all persons indebted to him on book account or otherwise, to call and settle their respective accounts within the above time, otherwise he will be under the necessity of taking steps for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons.

At the same time, he begs leave to recommend his son JAMES to his former friends and customers, who has succeeded him in the GROCERY-BUSINESS, so long carried on in this borough, and who he hopes will be enabled to give them full satisfaction. Wilmington, May 16. 20-1/2

JAMES HEMPHILL,

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

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the great encouragement he has met with since he has commenced business, and now begs leave to inform them he has on hand a large and general assortment of the following GOODS, (the greater part of which are just received in addition to his former supply) which he is enabled to sell at the most reduced prices, and hopes to merit a continuance of former favors. OLD MADEIRA WINE, in hogheads and quarter cases, Port, Lisbon, Sherry, Malaga, and Fyall Do. Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Rother 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 Lignors, Hispaniola and Havana Molasses, Coffee, Cotton, Corle and fine Salt, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Brimstone, Pepper, Allspice, 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

GENESSEE COUNTRY.

To those who are inclined to make a GREAT BARGAIN,

In the Purchase of a very valuable FARM,

CONTAINING three hundred and sixty-five acres of land, situated on both sides of the Conhocton river, about two and a half miles from the flourishing town of Bath, in the county of Steuben, and state of New-York; nearly three hundred acres of which is of the first quality, of rich bottom land, upwards of forty acres cleared, the greater part is meadow, and fenced into convenient fields, some of which produced three tons of hay per acre the past season. There is a convenient dwelling-house, with kitchen, stables, &c. erected thereon; and a well of good water near the door. There is likewise on this tract a valuable MILL-SEAT, adjacent to which is a large quantity of most valuable timber, and is so situated, that a dam may be erected at a trifling expence, and boards may be rafted therefrom down the river to Baltimore, to great advantage; the great road to Pennsylvania and New-Jersey passing by the door, renders it an eligible situation for public business. A great part of the purchase money may remain on interest for many years; the remainder will be received, if most convenient to the purchaser, in Store Goods. Possession will be given when required. An indispensible title made. The terms will be uncommonly moderate. Apply to JACOB PHILLIPS, on the premises, or JOSEPH INSLEE, near Bath. Feb. 5. 86-raf. 6mo.

A STRAY COW.

CAME to my plantation, in Worcester county, Maryland, (near the line of Virginia) in November last, a COW that was sold last August by Joshua Brackbord to a person near Chester bridge. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PETER S. CORBIN. 35 6w March 8.

To the Electors of Suffex 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 returns at their next General Election—which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's most humble and devoted servant, SAMUEL WILLIAMS. Broad creek, Feb. 12. 89 \*31 Oct.

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 Bordeaux, A quantity of choice Brandy, and Claret, in hhd's. and cases. 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 his estate who have demands, to bring in their accounts properly attested, to Stephen Hayes for settlement. ISAAC PEDRECK, GIDEON SCULL, STEPHEN HAYES, Executors. 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-Anne's county, Maryland, near the Radlion branch, on the night of the 7th instant, a negro man, named PHIL, About 12 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 calico coat, dark do. trousers, shoes a good deal worn, it is suspected he has a blue gray broad-cloth coat, and new felled calico 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 if taken out of the state and brought home, Thirty Dollars, and reasonable charges paid, by JAMES ROSEBERRY. N. B. He will perhaps say he went away to prevent being sold in Georgia; but he was never offered for sale on any terms by me. J. R. January 10. 79

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 15th of August last, from Mrs. Elizabeth Banales, 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 somewhat bow-legged. Had on when he went away, a short linen jacket bound with black binding, striped nanken 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 expences paid, by CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jun. Sept. 11. 54-1/2

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 28th of April last, from the subscriber living in Cecil county, North Sulquehanna 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 fear on his forehead, and one on the back of the middle finger of his right hand. His clothing was a sailor-jacket made of country cloth, tow linen waistcoat and trousers, filled with black yarn, and two tow linen shirts; his other clothing unknown. Any person securing him in any goal, or bringing him home to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and 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; butas he has with him a variety of other clothes, it is uncertain in what dress he will make his appearance. He has with him a long blue cloth coat, lined with pale blue; and also took with him a loaded whip, which has been mended with a long piece of brass on one end. It is supposed he is on his way to Philadelphia or the Jerseys. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, in any goal, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM ALLFREE. July 2. 33-31-1aw 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 jandy clothes, among which were a dark colored mixed cloth coat, two pair of blue striped cotton trousers, two pair breeches, one nanken, the other brown thickset, 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-

BROWN'S ACADEMY:

ACTUATED by a desire to render the institution 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 pupils 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. 93 9w

John and William Warner,

HAVE ON HAND AT THEIR Wholesale Grocery-Store,

On the wharf at the lower end of Market-street, WILMINGTON, A FRESH SUPPLY

Of the following articles, which they will dispose of on their usual moderate terms: Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe } WINES, and Malaga

1st, 2d and 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,

Best Holland Gin,

Antigua, Monierat and St. Croix Rum,

Jamaica Spirits,

Country Lignors, assorted,

Loaf, Lump, Muscovado, East-India and Havana Sugars,

Molasses, Coffee, Chocolate,

Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas,

Rice, excellent Raisins, Pepper,

Allspice, Mustard, Ginger, Luigo,

Plug Tobacco,

Excellent Spanish Segars in boxes, Snuff,

Coarle 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 fall-falling 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 favors, and at the same time would be thankful to others who may be pleased to favor them with their custom.

Orders from country merchants will be carefully attended to.

JOHN & WILLIAM WARNER, N. B. Country Produce taken in payment, at the market 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-

Philadelphia, Dover, and Norfolk

MAIL STAGES,

LEAVE Dover every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at three o'clock, and arrive at Philadelphia the same evenings; leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at three o'clock, from George Erwin's tavern, sign of the George, (where the office is kept) and arrive at Dover the same evenings, where passengers exchange seats for Philadelphia and Norfolk.

The Norfolk Stage

Leaves Dover every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and arrive at Northampton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday: where there are good Packets-Boats always in readiness to convey passengers, &c. to Norfolk. Returns from Northampton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and arrive at Dover, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

An Extra Stage

Leaves Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at eight o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Dover the same evenings. Returns every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and arrives at Wilmington the same evenings.

The Fare of each Passenger.

From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 1 50  
From Wilmington to Dover, 3 —  
From Dover to Northampton, 10 —  
One hundred and fifty pounds weight the same as a passenger—at the owner's risk.

\* The Stage-Office is kept at the house of Joshua Jackson, Market-street, Wilmington; where those Ladies and Gentlemen who prefer travelling this route, will please to enter their names. BRINKLE ROE & Co. JOSHUA JACKSON & Co.

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION in the Welsh Tract, one mile and a half from the Baptist meeting house, containing one hundred acres of cleared land, eight acres meadow, with a dwelling house and barn: A L S O, A DWELLING HOUSE, with a Fan Yard fit for carrying on the Tanning Business, in the village of New-Ark, with four acres of meadow ground. Both may be entered on the 25th of March next. For terms apply to the subscriber in Newcastle. JOHN READ. 87 \*31 1/2 Feb. 9.

FOR SALE,

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

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