





PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond to his friend in this city, dated July 8th, 1798.

"If any thing can appal, or confound Messrs. Barras and Co. of France and Messrs. Jefferson and Co. of America, it must be to find how strong the spirit of opposition to their views, and of union in support of American honor, is rising in their favorite State, VIRGINIA, and especially in Petersburg and this city, where the subtle commander in chief of the southern district resides, under the humble character of FATHER EDMUND, aided by some openly active Brigadiers. And that democracy is actually sinking in the Ancient Dominion, I cannot give you a more convincing proof than to inform you of the success of the highly patriotic subscription in this city and Petersburg, for the purpose of procuring ships of War. Yes, Sir, even in Richmond and Petersburg!! But, in the latter place it must be observed that many, who were ranked as Democrats, have on this occasion, as well as on the address to the President, united with their fellow-citizens, to prove to the world, that when the dearest rights of their country shall be avowedly threatened, they will never be found among her enemies. And when I add, that the subscriptions in these two small towns amount to upwards of thirty thousand dollars, I am sure you will lay down my letter with astonishment. It is more, in proportion to the wealth, population and trade of these towns, than what has been subscribed at any other city, or town in the United States. What say you to this, Messrs. Jefferson & Co.—Does it not most completely refute the opinions of our representatives, and letter-writers in Congress? And you may be assured my dear Sir, that the subscriptions have been general, and very liberal except in two instances of professional men in this city; but one of them is mean and pitiful beyond conception; and it ought to be recollected, that he professes much personal esteem and friendship for the GREAT DEMOCRATIC CHIEF of AMERICA, the intimate, the confidential friend of MAZZEI, the rude, ill-bred, and despicable Italian Cook, whose name I have never heard mentioned in Virginia, (though I have been a resident for more than eight years) but to exemplify acts of superior insolence, and of contempt for every thing like decency or politeness.

I have this moment understood from a paragraph in one of our papers, that the said democratic chief has passed through Fredericksburg on his return to Monticello's heights. I believe I might affirm with great confidence, that there is but one more town in Virginia where he would have had the smallest chance of receiving any mark of public attention. And the authors of this Fredericksburg procession, must surely, (notwithstanding it is the hot-bed of Democracy in Virginia) have rubbed their faces well, upon their "brafs ordinance" before they could have attempted an act, that will certainly fill, at this reflecting and animated hour, a great majority of this State with disgust and indignation.

But pray my good old friend, before I close this long letter permit me to ask whether there are any conjectures formed in Philadelphia respecting this arch—abdicating his seat at this time. As to my own opinion, it appears to be nothing more than what has hitherto been done by him and his predecessor:—Yet there are people here, who say, it is somewhat remarkable, that he should desert his post, whenever his particular friends seem to be in jeopardy. In the case of his patriot friend BLOUNT for instance, all the world by this time, know, what a precipitate retreat he made (and some people indeed, have been ill-natured enough to suppose that his object then was, to SECURE PAPERS!!) And now that his darling and faithful fellow laborer, BACHEL is in Limbo, and the bold, indefatigable Harper, having declared that he has got hold of the threads of a conspiracy, behold!—He is off again.—I really begin to fear that all things cannot be right—notwithstanding my very charitable way of thinking."

#### COMMUNICATION.

From a Gentleman in Virginia.

To the disgrace of our State, the spirit of opposition still runs high. The anti-governmental party received a violent shock by the publication of the first dispatches. Great pains have been taken, by men in public life, to counteract the effects of that publication, to throw the blame of a rupture with France upon our administration, and to revive the animosity against our government. To accomplish these objects, our members of Congress have deluged the State with Auroras, and a flood of Jacobinical filth from their own pens. It was first said that X, Y, &c. had not spoken the sentiments of the Directory; that they were swindlers, perhaps the same who had professed on d'Arango; and that when the Directory should discover the villainous game that had been played, they would punish the authors with due severity. From Talleyrand's observation to Mr. Gerry, it was admitted that some suspicion lay on him, and if guilty, he would share the fate of X and Y.—but THE DIRECTORY have been uniformly held up as a body of immaculate purity. To exonerate them from censure, and to save the declining arts of opposition, it was announced that Talleyrand was disgraced and probably benighted; that our Envoys were cordially received, and that the negotiation was in a prosperous train. But the same letters which assured us of the reception of our Envoys, expressed deep regret at the folly of our government in publishing the dispatches, which would reach Paris before the negotiation could be

concluded—would break it off and endanger the personal safety of our Envoys. At another time it has been said by our members, "to the great mortification of the Tory party our envoys were likely to accomplish the object of their mission". At length Talleyrand's famous, or rather infamous answer appeared, and has been circulated with an industry, equalled only by that which has been displayed in suppressing the reply of our Envoys, not a single copy of which, in the circle of my acquaintance has ever come to this State, through the medium of any democratic member of Congress. Through the famous channels of calumny, we have lately been informed, that "JOHN ADAMS WAS AT THE HEAD OF THE MOB WHO ATTACKED BACHEL'S HOUSE."

One of our most active members in the safe business of vilifying government and the characters by whom it is administered, is S. T. Mason, the Senator, whose letters have teemed with falsehood, well-calculated to inflame the public mind, to prostitute the character of the Executive, and excite general distrust of government. Whoever has seen his letters to Mr. Strother of Culpepper county, to a dull tool in Prince William, to his brother in London, and many others, will perceive the propriety of these remarks. In one of his letters, written since the arrival of General Marshall, he says, "The Tory party in our government are exasperated at Mr. Gerry for remaining in France—they fear he will be able to close the wide breach which unfortunately separates the two Republics."

Till lately I have supposed the agents of France and "her party in this country," were too fully apprised of Mr. Mason's weakness to entrust him with secrets. Perhaps, however, excess of malice may in their dark councils, be deemed a good substitute for sense. How far the following facts go to refute my former opinion, the public will judge. He has long been on terms of strict intimacy with the French General Collet; with whom he has corresponded. On the 13th June a letter was received from Mr. Mason, which must have been written at least four days before, stating that it was suspected the President had received a communication from France of a complex and very different from those which had been laid before Congress, but which he would not submit to that body, because it might defeat his favorite objects of a war with France and an alliance with Britain. From what has since transpired, no one can doubt but that the communication referred to in this letter, is the answer of Talleyrand to the memorial of our Envoys. That answer was not received at the Department of State till the 18th of June; it appeared in the Aurora on the 16th, and on the 18th was laid before Congress. But Mason's letter referring to this answer was written as early as the 9th: he must therefore have been privy to it, at least five days before it was received by the government and seven before it appeared in the Aurora. The object of Mr. Mason's letter are apparent; to cast an odium on the President; to prepossess the public mind in favour of the answer when it should make its illegitimate appearance, and way away that prejudice which we voluntarily feel against an offspring of bastard birth.

Let us view this subject from another side, as already observed, the answer must have been received at the Talleyrand department in our government, as early as the 9th of June; why was it not immediately communicated to the public? Why was it kept up till the 16th? To enable Bachel to say, "the President has in his possession the following important paper which he will not lay before Congress." The joints kept up their Dispatch till after they discovered the President had received his; but took care to publish theirs before his could be copied for communication.

#### A VIRGINIAN.

S. T. MASON, ESQ. Sir, the name of the writer of the above is with Mr. Fenno, who will inform you the condition on which it is to be given up—a condition that an honest man will find no difficulty in performing.

It was the language of freeborn Americans, in the year '75 that "We had counted the cost and that nothing to us appeared so dreadful as slavery." At that time we could speak and we could act like men: and why can we not now so speak and so act? What could in the face of twenty years' delusion our spirits and render us dastardly? Because France, from the time she broke the chains and shackles of some of the effeminate nations of Europe—shall this make cowards of us? Shall the horrid cruelties exercised over those conquered nations frighten us into submission? No—Perdition catch him that would 'for chains; and curled be he that owns a conqueror of our country. The freedom we inherit from our fathers shall not degenerate into bonds for our children. Though on the sea we are despoiled of our wealth; though our brother sailors are cruelly scourged, though our government is treated with indignity, and the people barely insulted; and though the common rights of nations, before held sacred, are now trampled on. Yet even now there are some of our countrymen who, either from cowardice or treachery (which are alike destructive) would most humbly submit their necks to the French yoke, and their wives and daughters to the lust of these barbarians; those monsters, whose "tender mercies are cruel." If they alone were to be destroyed, it would be no matter; but the innocent must suffer: the whole country must be involved in one common ruin. Language is not adequate to express the baseness of these traitors. As a punishment before they "go to their own place," I hope they may all very shortly receive the fraternal hug in the middle of France.

He cannot be an American, who will tamely sit down for a moment and consult what we shall do after we are conquered!! No—for though the carcasses of millions may bleed on our plains, yet the souls of Americans will forever remain free.

The few *bon citizen* printers who are yet wicked enough to assist our enemies, may flatter themselves that their servility to their masters will be the means of sparing their types when the French locusts shall swarm here. But these croaking "bipeds" ought to know that when this remorseless "five-headed monster" shall let slip his bloodhounds upon us, they will consume all in their way like the burning lava from a vomiting volcano. Like as they have done in other countries, so they would do here, leaving nothing behind them but cinders. These fawning type printers, and all who are weak enough to be led astray by them, will find that those veterans in the cause of blood and plunder, will make their treacherous black-head leap from their shoulders, as readily as if they had not betrayed their own country. Through the medium of the Aurora such large and repeated doses of fraternal opium have been administered to our democrats (which they have swallowed as greedily as a cat fish sucks in its wonted food) that a spell is laid on their spirits, and they are rendered as stupid as the road that is infensibly drawn into the fascinating serpent's mouth, and if the spell is not broken, will as inevitably be swallowed up. If any kind of language can reach them to a sense of their duty, or their danger, it will be matter of joy; for, like the rest of my fellow citizens, I do sincerely wish their reformation; though I shall inflexibly remain

An enemy to Traitors.

July 6, '98.

From the Augusta Southern Centinel.

#### FRENCH NEGOCIATION.

THE rage and ill temper so generally excited in the minds of the citizens, since the publication of the outlines of the communication from our commissioners at Paris to our government in this country, can only be equalled by the infamy, injustice and meanness, of the proposals made on the part of the French nation, not as a basis, but as a simple introduction to negotiation between the two powers.

It is demanded of America to pay fifty thousand pounds and purchase a bad Dutch debt of sixteen millions of dollars, which is considerably upwards of five millions of dollars, not as the price of peace, but merely for the privilege of knowing, what future injuries, indignities, and levies are preparing for us. The American who can hear this without meditating revenge, is a traitor to his country, and ought to have the brand of infamy stamped on his forehead!! The conduct of the Dey of Algiers, when contrasted with this, is virtuous and honourable.

He demands a sum as the price of peace.—It is paid, and his ravens cease their depredations; but in this instance, we are to pay nearly six millions of dollars as a fee of admission only into the French cabinet. O great terrible republic! this is playing a wretched part indeed; it is inferior to that of the itinerant showman who carries you whole directory and half the princes of Europe on his back, to gratify the optics of aping clowns and scrambling children for their copper or their penny—they are pleased with their peep, and in agitation often repeat there gale; but let us look into the show box of French politics when we may, instead of being entertained with views of amity, scenes of commerce and mutual prosperity—we shall see our government subverted, our property apportioned among needy fans culottes, and our heads rolling from the guillotine into a wash tub or a salt bucket.

But what a pitiful expedient was it to hold out the fate of Venice to intimidate Americans—and it was equally impolitic as pitiful, for who will say that the nation who resisted the power of Great Britain with success, will obey the threats of Gallic galleons, or dread the blood of the cut throats? Go, Frenchmen! and resume your insidious arts of awaking false gratitude—remind us of the exertions of your nation (not of your king) in our behalf, and put to practice all the machinations which your agents have so long and so successfully played off throughout these States: Some success you may still continue to have by following this mode of procedure, but, rest assured, however powerful the system of terror operates in regenerated France, it will not thrive in America at the present juncture.

Was there ever impudence equal to their declaration of being the supporters of our internal traitors? That there are many monsters of this description still among us it were vain to deny; but we have this consolation that if the number of them is not lessened their audacity is almost entirely subdued; the bold villainy of the French measures have fairly furnished them, and they very wisely do not undertake their defence upon any ground whatever.

May America sink into the ocean, and her place be no more known among the nations of the earth, when she tamely submits to insults like these!

HANNIBAL.

#### FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

To the People of the United States.

My voice is clear for WAR. Gods! Can a true son of Columbia long debate which of the two to chuse—Tribute or FREEDOM? NO—Let us rouse at once—aid on our Swords—and at the head of our valiant YOUTHS—attack the foe—Rouse up, for shame!! Our Brethren of Boston point at their wounds and cry aloud,

#### TO BATTLE!

SOME people express a surprise at the MURDER of the crew of the ship Hunter—and many have no faith in the relations given of the atrocities committed by the French in Subbia, as detailed in the little pamphlet titled "CANNIBALS PROGRESS." But those who will give themselves the trouble to read the various histories of the French revolution, will find that this butchery, and the cruelties of Subbia are but as a title page to the volume of wickedness exercised upon the surrounding nations of this barbarian Republic. Nero—Calligula—The Goths and Vandals—Nay! our wild Indians, compared with the Democratic rulers of the French, have been but infants in the practice of Treason, Murder, and Rapine. As an illustration of these remarks, I beg leave to present to the public, a little history which I believe has not yet been published in America, and which I have from direct and respectable authority.

A fleet crowded with soldiers, sailed from the Isle of France to Batavia—They demanded from the government millions of money!—The governor desired to know the reason for such an extraordinary requisition—He was given to understand they wanted it—and therefore must have it—There is no resisting this military embrace—The governor yielded; but not having all the money at command, they proceeded to the indiscriminate plunder of the citizens till they were satisfied. This however, is the best part of the story—in a few days they became so licentious that they seized the females, young and old, married and unmarried, at noon day, and debauched them in the public streets. The consequence of this was, as may be well presumed, that the women kept close at home—Charity for the human character would lead you to suppose, that the career of their infamy was consummated—Not so—they pursued their game to that asylum, which even savages would respect—They broke open the houses of citizens, without distinction—They violated young and old, married and unmarried; and if husband, brother, or children interfered, they butchered them, as expeditiously, I presume, as they did our unfortunate fellow-citizens of Boston—At this very time you must observe, the poor Batavians of the Netherlands, were in the plenitude of fraternal embrace from the Mollocks and Shylocks of the GREAT nation.

It hurts my feelings much, to be the narrator of actions, which will, to the end of time, damn with infamy the character of the human race. And what must give a poignant sting to every patriotic American, is, that these enormities have been committed by a people calling themselves Democrats and Republicans.

I know there is a class of ignorant, deluded Americans, who would even to this day apologize for the French by saying, the acts of unprincipled individuals are not to be ascribed to their rulers. This I admit may be often true. But when a government does itself set the example of infamy, and injustice to the people, they may be assured the people will follow it.—And in that case, all the guilt of individuals is chargeable to their Representatives. This the French government has incessantly done for a series of years. They have been guilty of robbery—They have been guilty of piracy—They have been guilty of murder, even under the forms of law—which of all murders, is most cruel, and dangerous to the liberties of the people—They have committed the most atrocious acts of treason against the laws and constitution of their own country.

One such act is more injurious than the murder of ten thousand individuals. What would you think, fellow-citizens, if the President of the United States, confederating with a member of the Senate, should seize the persons of the remaining Senators, and thirty or forty of the House of Representatives—for instance, the virtuous Messrs. Gallatin, Livingston, Lyon and Co.—and without Judge or Jury pack them up in cages, and transport them to California as prisoners for life. You could approve the act as to the individuals—but you would be shocked at the violence offered to the laws of the land. But of this infamous Directory have been guilty. What would you say Americans, if the President of the U. States should issue a Proclamation, informing you if you did not elect such men for representatives as he approved of, they should not be received—I know your answer—your just indignation, and the challenge which would follow. Yet of this the Directory have been guilty—The French have no government, unless the form of a constitution violated by five Tyrants, is a government—They flatter for liberty—it was a glorious prize—but they have run out of the course, and ended in a delirium the most hateful—The people are to be pitied, in some sense—in other, not—Because they have suffered themselves to be the instruments of their own destruction, by the deceitful arts of ambitious demagogues, who, under the pretence of Republicanism, have only sought their own aggrandizement—or the ruin of their competitors for power.

Fellow Citizens, take warning by this revolution! and remember that by reading the histories of Democracies and Republics, you will find that the people have finally lost their liberties, not in the first instance by the power of "the great," but by bribing, and corrupting the people in various ways—by embracing their passions—and always beguiling them under the false garb of exclusive patriotism—'Tis in this way you have witnessed in your own day the destruction of all the republics in Europe by the French. The Republic of Venice which had existed for twelve hundred years, was annihilated in a few weeks, by dividing the people among themselves and

artfully exciting them to a jealousy and contempt of their Magistrates—but mark the event—Did the French give these old Republicans liberty? Did they even give them any government at all—No—They gave man, woman and child, like so many West-India slaves, cattle, lands and houses to the Emperor of Germany!

Witness the fate of the brave Swissers—They had for centuries resisted the efforts of the greatest monarchs—The French had every thing to fear from their Union, and therefore played that game, which, though not so easy, is the most certain in effect—They took time by the forelock—They exercised bribery and corruption—fomented dissensions among the people—divided their rulers—created jealousy and sedition. The Independence of these intrepid Republicans was gone before they were sensible of it—They were prostrated at the feet of their new masters, unawares. When roused from this delirium, they found themselves bound hand and foot—While talking of ways and means, and deliberating which of the two in chule, war or submission—the infamous sons of liberty stole a march, appeared at the gates, entered the city, and cut their throats.—The Independent Republic of Switzerland, is no more! It is natural to ask what is the object of these essays against the French? The object is—That by impressing upon your minds the perfidy, cruelty & wickedness of the enemy you have now to contend with, you may become more alarmed—more animated, firm, and united—For I again repeat it, that the Ancient Republics, and every Republic in Europe have lost their liberty and independence by the ignorance and baseness of the people themselves.

They are never sufficiently sensible that to acquire, or maintain a rational degree of liberty they must have a government, and governors, and to whom they must submit—That liberty does not consist in doing, or saying any thing we please, but in observing those things which the laws of the land prohibit of permit—That our rulers, and especially those of our own choice ought to be most highly respected and revered—That they can do wrong without discovery; and when they do so, that they should only be chastened in the way which the constitution and the laws have provided; and not by ferocity and personal abuse—That to insult our Magistrates, is to insult ourselves—That he who does not respect himself, must not expect to be respected by others.

Therefore, the first lesson which the French have impressed upon the multitude all over Europe, and in this country, has invariably been, to treat all Magistrates with insolence and contempt; well perceiving, that the accused people could be soon led to destroy, that which they have learnt to despise. This, Citizens, is even a part of the written constitution of this Society called the *Illuminati*—which was the fire of the Jacobin Societies in France and the grand fire of the Jacobin Societies in America. These Societies ought to be watched and held in greater detestation than the present unprincipled Directory of France. Indeed they ought by law to be prohibited.

The nature of new paper essays, reflects me to that degree of brevity, which renders it impossible at this time, to enter into a consideration of those truly dangerous and aristocratical institutions, as also of various other subjects highly important at the present crisis. I therefore conclude by observing, that although I entertain the strongest conviction of the perfidy, depolism, and baseness of the present Directory, I most sincerely wish the people all the freedom they are capable of enjoying, under any form of government they may chuse. To their present tyranny they cannot and will not long submit.

But, FELLOW CITIZENS, most unexpectedly, and unwillingly, from the insufferable insolence, rapacity, and injustice of the Republic, we are forced into a war.—Therefore, however we may have heretofore differed about men and measures, our Independence, honor, and interests now require that we should unite with spirit and firmness against a foreign enemy, respectable for their native bravery—cleave with victories, and wonderful in resources and enterprise.

There is no reasoning at the point of the Bayonet.  
Wm. WILCOCKS.

New-York, July 17, '98.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

(Worthy of Record)

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, N. H. to a gentleman in this city, dated July 8.

"You have no doubt observed in the Boston papers, the arrival of the schooner Sally, of Plymouth, from Demerara, under command of the Mate, who had re-taken her from the French PIRATES. The schooner is now here; having a concern in her, I am made acquainted with the particulars from the mate.

"She was taken May 27. in lat. 28. long. 69. by an 11 gun ship from Bourdeaux—all the crew, except the mate and one seaman were taken out, and 7 Frenchmen put on board, and ordered for Bourdeaux. Ten days after, we discovered that the hoops of the water had started and nearly all leaked out. It was then determined to stand for St. Martin's. The water was so scant, that they told the mate, unless they tell in with some vessel to get a supply, they would kill him and his seaman, in order to lengthen out their water. June 10, the water was nearly all expended. The prize-master told the mate that if he did not fall in with some vessel in 48 hours, and get some water, he should certainly kill the two Americans, and they must prepare for death. June 12, they spied a sail—the was a sloop from Newport to the West-Indies. The prize-master ordered the mate to hail her, and beg for some water—he did so, but they could spare but little. The mate found means to communicate to the crew of the sloop his situation, and request their assistance to re-take the schooner: they told him they had no arms, and could not assist him. He then desired them to pick him up in case they were too strong for him, and he would attempt to become master himself. Accordingly while the sloop's boat was along side, the crew of the schooner all on deck, their arms below, he seized a handspike, and with one stroke, levelled the prize-master and his mate, who were standing in the companion way. The boatwain, a very stout man, was in the shoals fixing a purchase to hoist in the water, who immediately defended, and came at him—they clinched, and in the struggle, the mate threw him overboard. In the mean time, the other American could find no other weapon than a brick bat, with which he prostrated one, with a stroke on the head. I has they had dispatched 2 and but 3 remained, who were so panic struck, at the boldness of the action, that they jumped overboard, and left the two Americans master of the schooner! The mate desired the sloop's boat to pick them up, and save their lives; but they said they dared not, lest they might inform (though unjustly) that they were concerned in the transaction, and they were left to perish. The man knocked down with a brick bat came to, and they brought him in; he is about 19, and is so well pleased with his usage on board the schooner, that he does not wish to leave her, and wishes not to return to France.

"The heroism of this transaction, is astonishing to all who hear it. I am the more surprised, that ONE man, with the very little assistance he could have from a mere quite feeble with sickness, should attempt to subdue seven in open day, than that he should succeed after making the attempt. Such an instance of invincibility, I believe was never equalled, surely never surpassed.

"The schooner arrived at Boston 26 days after recapture."



For NEW-YORK,

The SLOOP

MARY-ANNE,

JONATHAN DAVIS, Master.

WILL sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the subscribers in Wilmington.

JAMES BROWN,

CHARLES HOLTON.

Who have for Sale,

40 Tons Plaster of Paris,

A quantity of Shad and Herrings,

Cider Vinegar, &c. &c.

July 21.

N. B. Any person wishing to go to Cape-May,

can be accommodated, and set on shore.



## WILMINGTON, July 23.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.  
July 18, 1798.

Gentlemen of the Senate,  
BELIEVING that the letter received this morning from General Washington will give high satisfaction to the Senate, I transmit them a copy of it, and congratulate them and the public on this great event, the General's acceptance of his appointment, as Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief of the army.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, July 17, 1798.

Mount Vernon, 13th July, '98.

DEAR SIR,

I HAD the honor on the evening of the 11th instant, to receive from the hand of the Secretary of War, your favor of the 7th, announcing that you had, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed me "Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief of all the armies raised or to be raised for the service of the United States." I cannot express how greatly affected I am at this new proof of public confidence, and the highly flattering manner in which you have been pleased to make the communication; at the same time I must not conceal from you my earnest wish, that the choice had fallen upon a man less declined in years, and better qualified to encounter the usual vicissitudes of war.

You know, Sir, what calculation I had made relative to the probable course of events, on my retiring from office, and the determination I had conceived myself with, of closing the remnant of my days in my present peaceful abode; you will therefore bear no loss to conceive and appreciate the sensations I must have experienced, to bring my mind to any conclusion that would pledge me, at so late a period of life, to leave scenes I sincerely love, to enter upon the boundless field of public action, incessant trouble, and high responsibility.

It was not possible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to, recent transactions. The conduct of the directory of France towards our country; their insidious hostility to its government; their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it; the evident tendency of their acts and those of their agents to countenance and invigorate opposition; their disregard of solemn treaties and the laws of nations; their war upon our defenseless commerce; their treatment of our ministers of peace; and their demands amounting to tribute; could not fail to excite in me corresponding sentiments with those my countrymen have so generally expressed in their affectionate addresses to you. Believe me, Sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration. They ought to inspire universal confidence, and will, no doubt, combined with the state of things, call from Congress such laws and means as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the crisis.

Satisfied, therefore, that you have sincerely wished and endeavored to avert war, and exhausted, to the last drop, the cup of reconciliation, we can with pure hearts appeal to Heaven for the justice of our cause; and may confidently trust the final result to that kind Providence who has heretofore, and to often, signally favored the people of these United States.

Thinking in this manner, and feeling how incumbent it is upon every person, of every description, to contribute at all times to his country's welfare, and especially in a moment like the present, when every thing we hold dear and sacred is so seriously threatened; I have finally determined to accept the commission of Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States; with the reserve only, that I shall not be called into the field until the army is in a situation to require my presence, or it becomes indispensable by the urgency of circumstances.

In making this reservation, I beg it to be understood, that I do not mean to withhold any assistance to arrange and organize the army, which you may think I can afford. I take the liberty also to mention, that I must decline having my acceptance considered as drawing after it any immediate charge upon the public; or that I can receive any emoluments annexed to the appointment, before entering into a situation to incur expenses.

The Secretary of War being anxious to return to the Seat of Government, I have detained him no longer than was necessary to a full communication upon the several points he had in charge.

With very great respect and consideration,

I have the honor to be,

Go: WASHINGTON.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

### APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

William Ward Burrows, of Pennsylvania, to be Major of Marines under the act, for establishing and organizing a Marine Corps.

Daniel McNeil, of Massachusetts, and Thomas Williams, of Virginia, to be Captains in the Navy.

Harry Grant, of South-Carolina, Consul for the port of Leith, in Scotland.

John Spence West, Marshal for the North-Carolina District.

William Winder, of Maryland, Accountant to the Department of the Navy.

Alexander Hamilton, of New-York, to be Inspector-General of the army, with the rank of major-general.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of S. Carolina, to be major-general.

Henry Knox, of Massachusetts, to be a major-general.

Henry Lee, of Virginia, to be a major-general in the provisional army.

Edward Hand, of Pennsylvania, to be a major-general of the provisional army.

John Brooks, of Massachusetts, to be a brigadier-general.

William Washington, of South-Carolina, to be a brigadier-general.

Jonathan Dayton, of New-Jersey, to be a brigadier-general.

Ebenezer Huntington, of Connecticut, to be a brigadier-general of the provisional army.

Anthony Walton White, of New-Jersey, to be a brigadier-general of the provisional army.

William Ricketts, of North-Carolina, to be a brigadier-general of the provisional army.

John Sevier, of Tennessee, to be a brigadier-general of the provisional army.

John Craik, of Virginia, to be physician general of the army.

Extract of a letter from New-York, July 13.

"A vessel arrived here in ten days from the Mole informs, that the British expedition against Aux-Cayes has completely miscarried; thanks to a Republican storm which assailed their light vessels at the moment of their landing, overtook a great number of them, and occasioned a considerable loss of men.

Some Jacobin ruffians at Portsmouth, (N. H.) made an effort to impede the Constitution's recruiting party in their duty at that place. The

citizens generally turned out on the side of the Frigate's officer, drove a part of the rioters, and secured three; who, after examination before a justice, not being able to find bail, were committed to prison, for trial at the supreme court. Two were foreigners.

Boat Mer.

Grenada papers of the 22d ult. contain the Proclamation of the Governor of that island, declaring the port of St. George's open to the importation, in American bottoms, of all articles that are allowed by law to be imported in British vessels, and to continue in force until the 21st of December next.

### AMERICAN FOX.

Bache calls LIVINGSTON the AMERICAN FOX. Does he mean the vile, drunken, gambling, debauched and broken English Democrat, who cheats his honest creditors and lives by charitable subscriptions; or does he allude to the cunning, wily, thieving, weak and contemptible animal, who lives by pilfering, and aspires to nothing great or noble, but sneaks through life in its dark corners, and by a constant exercise of low cunning and little tricks? Mr. Bache is called upon to explain, lest Mr. Livingston should suffer by this ambiguous appellation. If he would give Mr. L's name, the allusion of which cannot be mistaken, he should call him the Political Monkey.

G. U. S.

MARRIED.]—On the 14th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Clarkson, JAMES COCHRAN, Esq; member of Congress, from the State of New-York, to Miss ELEANOR P. BARCLAY, daughter of John Barclay, Esq; of Chestnut-Hill, near Christiana bridge.

For the Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser.

Messrs. Adams,

AS I was walking over the public square of this town, a few days since, I picked up a small package; which, when I opened, found to contain several different kinds of Essays, evidently in a female hand-writing—and, among others, some Poems and Sonnets. As many of the latter appear to possess a degree of originality and poetic merit, I have thought that their publication may afford entertainment or amusement to the fair class of your readers; and, with that view, have transmitted, for insertion in your paper, the one that stands first in the arrangement made by this unknown daughter of the Muses;—intending, if this should be favorably received, to send you, from time to time, the remainder, in the order in which they are in the manuscript.

I am, &c.

### A FRIEND TO FEMALE MERIT.

Newcastle, July 13, 1798.

PARNASSIAN BUDS: OR, SONNETS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS.—By MARIA

### SONNET I.

INVOCATION TO POETRY.

QUEEN of effulgence, from th' empyreal spheres, Celestial guest of our sublunary gloom, Daughter of Heav'n, array'd in Fancy's robe, Bent towards thy shrine an humble Bard appears.

From this seclusion from life's giddy throng, While Evening spreads a thought-inspiring shade,

With moiling Meditation's peaceful aid, Beam a kind smile, and animate my songs.

To enhance Time's gifts, the magic pow'r is thine; Whether to heal us from our woes away, To paint each coming good with golden ray, Or elevate the worlds of bliss divine.

Within thy gentle bosom, let my soul Pour the soft strains of tender, melting love; May the fond theme, tho' painful-pleasing, rove,

Waking each nerve, and thro' my fancy roll. Yet, ah! 'tis thus th' infatuate Miller plays Round the bright lamp, nor knows, how fatal is its blaze.

MARIA.

Rural Retreat, June 28, 1798.

### HALIFAX, (N. S.) June 26.

Peculiarly diabolical as is the task of being the reporters of bad intelligence, we find ourselves under the necessity of relating the capture of the Earl of Mansfield, mast ship.

The Earl of Mansfield, capt. Robertson, failed from England with a fleet of 38 ships, principally for Quebec, under convoy of one frigate: on the 12th ult. she parted with the convoy in a heavy gale of wind. On the 15th, being in lat. 44, long. 34, she fell in with a French privateer of 18 guns and 200 men, which the engaged that day from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until ten at night: Next morning at five o'clock they renewed the action, which continued until ten o'clock, when the Earl of Mansfield was obliged to give up, after having two of her men killed, two of her guns dismounted, and her sails and rigging cut to pieces. The privateer had seven men wounded, and most of their legs and arms shot off. There were 13 artillery-men passengers on board the Earl of Mansfield: these men were put on board a vessel loaded with salt, bound to Newfoundland, where they arrived safe; and seven of them arrived last Friday in a small schooner. It was said the privateer had ordered her prize for some port in Spain. There were three other privateers at a distance during the action; and it is feared they have picked up several of the convoy.

### BOSTON, July 14.

The ship Diana, capt. White, from Bourdeaux, bound to New-York, touched at Newport on Tuesday morning last. She left France the 22d May. The news by her is, that the Sophia, armed brig, had arrived in France, and that in consequence Mr. GERRY had left Paris.

That a fleet of 40 sail of armed ships had failed from Toulon, about the 14th May, having general Buonaparte on board. The destination of this squadron was not known at Bourdeaux.

That preparations for the invasion of England were still going on; and all privateers were embargoed, though it was still doubted by many whether the invasion ever would be seriously undertaken.

### SALEM, July 19.

A gentleman who arrived from Boston last evening, handed us the following memorandum:

Mr. Dorr got in from Providence at noon, and reports the arrival of a brig at Newport from Bourdeaux, the captain of which informed the passengers in a packet from Newport to Providence that he had a passage of 49 days; that Messrs. PINCKNEY and GERRY both left France three days before he failed; and that all Americans, not naturalized in France, were ordered to quit that country. Also, that Sir Sidney Smith had made his escape from prison. Further, that an American ship, bound to Jamaica, had sunk a French privateer.

### POUGHKEEPSIE, July 12.

Communication.

Whatever may be the dissimilarity of opinion with regard to public measures in the U. States, & however men may dilagree in sentiment concerning political affairs, it is to be believed that in this one point, all will agree, viz. The appointment of the immortal WASHINGTON to the

chief command of the armies of the U. States.—He it is who is the tried friend of America: He has fought the armies of France and Britain with success. In early life he took the field against the former, and spent his best days in arms against the latter: to him, under God, these independent states owe their all; and there is no reason to doubt he will still be the same unchangeable friend;—and should the voice of war once more cause the unfiled sword of Mount Vernon to oppose itself to any of the ambitious, insatiable and bloody powers of Europe, may the voice of the Genius of America thunder in their ears.

"Then if thy troops Ask, from the lightning of whose blade they fled, Tell them 'twas WASHINGTON'S!"

From a Philadelphia Paper.

### SOMETHING WORTH PERUSAL.

Among the many Toasts which we have received for publication from different quarters, we do not remember to have noticed any that bear such strong marks of originality, wit and humor, as the following:

Newark Prison, 4th July, 1798.

Mr. PRINTER,

The genial influence of our Country's Natal Day, pervaded the walls of this enchanted castle, Where gates impregnable, and exercise Chains in duration strict retain us.

Such distinctions as our CONFINED situation permitted, were paid to this auspicious day. Our procession was not very FAR; and, thank God, not very numerous. The banner borne on the occasion, was a tattered pair of breeches, which HAD SEEN BETTER DAYS, displayed on a comfortable's staff, with inverted pockets.

A Galligasken's that had long withstood The winter's fury, and encroaching frosts, By time subdued: what will not time subdue Except reluctant creditors?

In lieu of the Cap of Liberty, (for Liberty, alas! has nothing to do within these walls, unless the blessings we enjoy may be deemed a specimen of French liberty) the top of the staff was decorated with an empty purse, and a label inscribed TEKEL.

Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting.

The kind attention of our fellow-citizens associated to hail the blessings of Freedom, and to celebrate the day with convivial mirth and festivity, enable us to participate of the joy.

We few, we wretched few, we band of brothers, For he today who is confined with us Shall be our brother, he be ne'er so vile This day shall gentle his condition.

### PRISONERS TOASTS.

1. The twenty-second Anniversary of American Independence. May its next revolution no longer find imprisonment for debt and personal slavery, felonies, in the chapter of American rights and privileges.

2. The Senate and Representatives of the United States.

Let them appear nor rash nor diffident; Unmoderate valor fuels into a fault, And fear admitted into public councils, Betrays like treason. Let them join 'em both.

3. The President of the United States. Immortal praise and glory crown the man Whose life is grafted on his country's fate.

4. General Washington. We'll gaze forever on our godlike father, Transferring one by one, into our lives His bright perfections, 'till we shine like him.

5. Mr. Harper, the creditor's and debtor's friend. Thanks to his well meant, though fruitless endeavors to promote a statute of Bankruptcy.

6. Mr. Galt, and the opposers of the bankrupt bill.

Oh 'tis excellent

To have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous To use it like a giant.

But Brutus is an HONORABLE man! 7. The memory of the benevolent Howard. Who dove into the depths of dungeons, who plunged into the infection of hospitals, to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain, to take the gag and dimensions of misery, depression and contempt; to remember the forgotten, and to attend to the neglected.

8. The Gaol: That last asylum of the oppressed and distressed.

The gates of goals are open night and day, Smooth the descent, and easy is the way; But to return and view the cheerful skies, In this task, the mighty labor lies.

9. Our merciful creditors. God bless them. The quality of mercy is not strain'd, It droppeth as the gentle dew from Heaven Upon the place beneath: It is twice blessed; It blesseth them that gives, and him that takes.

10. Our vindictive creditors. Pray for them who despitefully use you and persecute you.—Cord have mercy upon them, and incline their hearts to mind this law.—Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.

11. The friends who have adhered to us in the hour of adversity.

The friends thou hast, and their adoption try'd, Grapple them to thy soul with clasps of steel.

12. Fenceless friends.—The insects of a summer's day.

Sweep on you fat and greasy citizens, 'Tis just the justice, therefore do you look Upon that poor and broken bankrupt there.

13. Our fellow-sufferers in the prisons of the United States.

In these sad moments of severe distress, When dangers threaten and when sorrow presses, For your defence behold what arms are given, Firmness of soul, and confidence in Heaven.

14. Renunciation. Why should we grieve, when grieving we must bear.

15. Hope. The friend to him whom every friend forsakes, Which follows on, nor leaves us when we die.

16. The Grave. Where the wretched cease from troubling, and the wretched are at rest.

To the Coffin, from the Cradle, 'Tis all a snail.

### VOLUNTEERS.

Captain John Gifford, our humane keeper. This is a gentle provost's seldom, when The felled gauler is the friend of men.

The fons of glee and harmony, wherever assembled to celebrate this auspicious day; Let them be merry merry there, And we'll be merry merry here, For the Lord knows where we shall go To be merry another year.

LIBERTY, thou Goddess Heavenly bright, A day, an hour of virtuous Liberty, Is worth a whole eternity of bondage.

\* The prison adjoins the public Burial Ground, where Each in his narrow cell forever laid, The rude forefather of the Hamlet sleeps.

The daily contemplation of which, although it may not cheer the gloom of imprisonment, tends at least To teach the captive moralist to die.

DEATHS at Philadelphia.—Mr. William Forrest, merchant.—Mr. John Ramsey, master of the free school, belonging to the University of Pennsylvania.—Dr. Hugh Hodge.

### NORFOLK, July 12.

On Monday evening arrived the schooner Margaretta, capt. Hunter, from Jamaica, via Cape-Nicholas-Mole. Capt. Hunter left the Mole nine days ago, and informs that the British had returned from an unsuccessful expedition against Fort Tiburon, in which they had lost many men and boats. It was understood that they were to embark again for the same purpose on the 20th ult.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Helen, captain Richardson, ten days from Martinique. Capt. K. relates that when he cleared out at the custom-house there, the collector informed him that a vessel had just arrived from London in 39 days, bringing papers of the 1st of June, which contained information that a strong British force had entered the port of Flushing—that they had sunk 20 gunboats, cut out 4 frigates, burnt the towns, and carried off 150 English prisoners; and that during the conflict a sloop of war had gone along side an 80 gun ship and had taken her, with the loss of her captain and 30 men killed—on board the 80 gun ship a great number were killed.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

"Two of a trade can never agree."

Dr. Smith and Mr. Burk.

The two editors of the Time-Piece, it seems have had a squabble, and as the names of these two geniuses have become somewhat notorious, we have thought it would not be unamusing to give the public the following particulars, being all we have been able to collect. Last Friday morning, it seems Burk had written for one of the papers a most violent invective against the President, had got it set in type, and was proceeding to correct the proof sheet, when Doctor Smith came into the office; Burk being delighted with the production, began to read it aloud to his coadjutor, but he had not more than finished the first paragraph, before Smith interrupted and told him "it would not do," it was going too far, and would even work a forfeiture of their recognition. Burk flushed up in the face and told him his fears were childish, that as to the forfeiture of the recognition, suppose it did, "it was nothing to them," it would not be left for them to pay, that the piece was well written, and would do a damnable deal of mischief, it would bring the President into utter contempt. Smith shook his head, and said it was indeed going too far to him, and he could not justify it to himself to give such a thing publicity from his press, in short that it should not appear in his paper. Burk on this called Smith a paltry old woman and swore by God the piece should appear. Smith pulled off his spectacles and called Burk a damned rascal, and an unprincipled alien, and said it was his cursed violence and indifference that had got them both in their damnable scrape, and wished he had been in hell before he had ever seen him. Burk gnashed his teeth with rage and retorted the language with tenfold recrimination, and called him besides a driveling old p—s Doctor. On this Smith laid hold of a handful of types, all covered with ink, and threw them dab into Burk's face—Burk retained the compliment with the same ammunition, when one of the apprentices coming in parted the combatants; but by this time they looked like two devils. Burk in his zeal to defend himself, had not once thought of his piece, which in the end he found had been scattered all over the office, and was irretrievably distributed; it became necessary instantly to repair the loss with other matter, and this accounts for the late hour at which the Time-Piece was delivered last Friday morning.—Burk swore he would be revenged, and instantly set out for Philadelphia, to complain to Mr. Livingston. What the issue will be, we cannot certainly foretell, but we expect Smith will be diminished from the service as wanting to go to the necessary lengths.

OBSERVER.

### PARIS, May 13.

The executive directory has received the intelligence that baron Thugut has given his resignation. This event augurs well, and induces a hope that the good understanding will be preferred between the two powers. If the emperor wishes to give unequivocal proofs of his good intentions, let him dismiss from his councils all the partisans of England, and send to Paris an ambassador which can deserve our confidence.

We hear from Bruxelles that the army commanded by General Hatty is 60,000 strong, and that shortly it will pass the Nidda, occupy the two banks of the Mein and advance into Franconia in order to oblige the Germanic body to accede to the conditions of Peace which the French government agreed to give to them.

The Courageux has taken three prizes. They are valued at near two millions.

### Council of Five Hundred, May 12.

The result of the balloting for the ten-fold list of candidates for the seat in the Directory was not known yesterday before five o'clock. Of 332 voters, of which the absolute majority is 197, Treillard had 234 votes; Monge 207; Garrat 191: Brune (the general) 176. The other votes, with absolute majority were divided among Talleyrand, Genissieux, Pleville Lepeley, Cambaceres, and the Generals Berthier and Bournonville. There must be a new balloting to chule the fix candidates which remain to complete the list.

The council proceeded to ballot. The votes were 312 in number,—majority 157. Gohier had 165 votes; Moulin (the general) 159. They are carried on the list, and a third trial must be had to complete it.

### Bourdeaux, May 13.

A citizen of this place has received a letter from one of his sons an officer in the navy, dated May 11, from which it appears that the Toulon fleet, composed of 18 ships of the line and a great number of frigates and transports, were ready to put to sea for an expedition; the object of which was concealed from the people on board, the same letter says that between thirty and forty thousand land troops are on board her fleet.

### Lost, or Mislaid.

A CHECK on the Bank of North-America, drawn by Robert P. Bail, the 14th instant, for 255 29-100 dollars, in favor of John Stockton. Payment being stop at the Bank—the person who has found the Check, by delivering it to Robert P. Bail, will be rewarded for the trouble.

Wilmington, July 23.

39—1W



## AN ACT Further to protect the Commerce of the United States.

SECT. 1. BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized, to instruct the commanders of the public armed vessels which are, or which shall be employed in the service of the United States, to subdue, seize and take any armed French vessel, which shall be found within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, or elsewhere, on the high seas; and such captured vessel, with her apparel, guns and appurtenances, and the goods or effects which shall be found on board the same, being French property, shall be brought within some port of the United States, and shall be duly proceeded against, and condemned as forfeited; and shall accrue and be distributed as by law provided, respecting the captures which shall be made by the public armed vessels of the United States.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to grant to the owners of private armed ships and vessels of the United States, who shall make application therefor, special commissions, in the form which he shall direct, and under the seal of the United States; and such private armed vessels, when duly commissioned, as aforesaid, shall have the same license and authority for the subduing, seizing and capturing any armed French vessel, and for the recapture of the vessels, goods and effects of the people of the United States, as the public armed vessels of the United States may by law have; and shall be, in like manner, subject to such instructions as shall be ordered by the President of the United States, for the regulation of their conduct. And the commissions which shall be granted, as aforesaid, shall be revocable at the pleasure of the President of the United States.

SECT. 3. Provided, and be it further enacted, That every person intending to let forth and employ an armed vessel, and applying for a commission as aforesaid, shall produce in writing, the name, and a suitable description of the tonnage and force of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of each owner concerned therein, the number of the crew, and the name of the commander, and the two officers next in rank, appointed for such vessel; which writing shall be signed by the person or persons making such application, and filed with the secretary of state, or shall be delivered to any other officer or person who shall be employed to deliver out such commissions, to be by him transmitted to the secretary of state.

SECT. 4. And provided, and be it further enacted, That before any commission as aforesaid shall be issued, the owner or owners of the ship or vessel for which the same shall be requested, and the commander thereof for the time being, shall give bond to the United States, with at least two responsible sureties not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of seven thousand dollars; or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of fourteen thousand dollars; with condition that the owners, and officers, and crews who shall be employed on board of such commissioned vessel, shall and will observe the treaties and laws of the United States, and the instructions which shall be given them, for the regulation of their conduct; and will satisfy all damages and injuries which shall be done or committed contrary to the tenor thereof, by such vessel during her commission, and to deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the United States.

SECT. 5. And be it further enacted, That all armed French vessels, together with their apparel, guns and appurtenances, and any goods or effects which shall be found on board the same, being French property, and which shall be captured by any private armed vessel or vessels of the United States, duly commissioned as aforesaid, shall be forfeited, and shall accrue to the owners thereof, and the officers and crews by whom such captures shall be made; and on due condemnation shall be distributed according to any agreement which shall be between them; or in failure of such agreement, then by the discretion of the court before whom such condemnation shall be.

SECT. 6. And be it further enacted, That all vessels, goods and effects, the property of any citizen of the United States, or person resident therein, which shall be recaptured as aforesaid, shall be restored to the lawful owners, upon payment by them respectively, of a just and reasonable salvage, to be determined by the mutual agreement of the parties concerned, or by the decree of any court of the United States, having maritime jurisdiction, according to the nature of each case; Provided, that such allowance shall not be less than one eighth, or exceeding one half of the full value of such recapture, without any deduction. And such salvage shall be distributed to and among the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessel or vessels entitled thereto, according to any agreement which shall be between them;

or in case of no agreement, then by the decree of the court who shall determine upon such salvage.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, That before breaking bulk of any vessel which shall be captured as aforesaid, or other disposal or conversion thereof, or of any articles which shall be found on board the same, such capture shall be brought into some port of the United States, and shall be labelled and proceeded against before the district court of the same district; and if after a due course of proceedings, such capture shall be decreed as aforesaid, in the district court, or in the circuit court of the same district, in the case of any appeal duly allowed, the same shall be delivered to the owners and captors concerned therein, or shall be publicly sold by the marshal of the same court, as shall be finally decreed and ordered by the court; And the same court, who shall have final jurisdiction of any libel or complaint of any capture as aforesaid, shall, and may decree restitution in whole or in part, when the capture and restraint shall have been made without just cause as aforesaid; and it made without probable cause, or otherwise unreasonably, may order and decree damages and costs to the party injured, and for which the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessel or vessels by which such unjust capture shall have been made, and also such vessel or vessels shall be answerable and liable.

SECT. 8. And be it further enacted, That all French persons and others who shall be found acting on board any French armed vessel, which shall be captured, or on board of any vessel of the United States, which shall be recaptured as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the collector of the port in which they shall first arrive, and shall be delivered to the custody of the marshal, or of some civil or military officer of the United States, or of any state in or near such port, who shall take charge for their safe keeping and support, at the expense of the United States.

Approved, July 9, 1798.  
JOHN ADAMS,  
President of the United States.

## AN ACT

Limiting the time within which claims against the United States, for credits on the books of the treasury, may be presented for allowance.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That all credits on the books of the treasury of the United States, for transactions during the late war, which, according to the course of the treasury, have hitherto been discharged by issuing certificates of registered debt, shall be forever barred and precluded from settlement or allowance, unless claimed by the proper creditors, or their legal representatives, on or before the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. And the secretary of the treasury is hereby required to cause this act to be published in one or more of the public papers of each state.

Approved July 9, 1798.  
JOHN ADAMS,  
President of the United States.  
Deposited among the rolls in the office of the department of state.  
TIMOTHY PICKERING,  
Secretary of State.

## AN ACT

To declare the Treaties heretofore concluded with France, no longer obligatory on the United States.

WHEREAS the Treaties concluded between the United States and France have been repeatedly violated on the part of the French Government; and the just claims of the United States for reparation of the injuries so committed have been refused, and their attempts to negotiate an amicable adjustment of all complaints between the two nations have been repelled with indignity; and whereas, under authority of the French government, there is yet pursued against the United States, a system of predatory violence, infracting the said treaties, and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation, BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States, of America, in congress assembled, That the United States are of right freed and exonerated from the stipulations of the treaties, and of the Consular Convention, heretofore concluded between the United States and France; and that the same shall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States.

Approved July 7, 1798.  
JOHN ADAMS,  
President of the United States.

LONDON, May 3.

Copy of a letter from an officer on board the Mars, dated Plymouth Dock, April 29, 1798. "I have no doubt, before this, you are acquainted, from public authority, of our success, and it is with heartfelt satisfaction I inform you of our safe arrival here this day, after great anxiety. The wind continuing easterly since the event, prevented my passing you earlier the particulars of the action, which will ever be engraven on the minds of all concerned.

"On Saturday the 21st instant, being the look-out ship, and standing to the southward, we discovered a strange sail, which proved to be a lugger privateer; and pursuing the chase, about one o'clock, the top-gallant sails of a large ship were observed, bearing E. by S. being direct to windward of us. Every exertion was now made to trim the ship. It evidently appeared that we closed her. About 7 o'clock, the Penmarks bearing E. S. E. 2 or 3 leagues, and the enemy having previously attempted to pass between us and the land, in which they were frustrated by our persevering in standing on, and obliging her to tack, which brought us into her wake, when we put about. From this time every preparation was made for battle; and the wind continuing pretty fresh, encouraged the expectation. The day closing, and approaching a very intricate and dangerous navigation, rendered it for some time doubtful whether it was practicable; but the French pilot removed the doubt by assuring capt. Hood that the enemy could not go through the passage du Raz, as the tide of ebb had made from the northward. About half past 8, it was ascertained that the enemy had bro't up, seemingly in every respect preparing to receive us; sails furled, and springs on her cables. From the violence of the current on our approaching the land, it proved impracticable to pass ahead of her, and at a quarter past nine, the enemy commenced the action by firing her starboard broadside, and we had scarcely time to haul up the lower deck ports and return the compliment, before we were imperceptibly aboard of each other, both our heads in the same way (to the northward). Our men behaved with courage and discretion, notwithstanding several of them were wounded at a very early period of the engagement. They twice attempted to board us, but were repelled with great violence. The position of the ship rendered the dexterity of their cannoners fruitless, and the coolness and intrepidity displayed by individuals in the Mars are hardly credible, but facts proved it, by most of the enemy's guns being dismounted and otherwise shattered, inasmuch that had it blown fresh, the mull have sunk, and most probably we should have suffered the same fate. The enemy now finding themselves incumbered with the killed and wounded (of the former there were ninety thrown overboard the next morning) and altogether disabled, they earnestly supplicated for quarters, about half past ten, when we considered her as having surrendered. At this time the French ship was on fire in three different places, then our second lieutenant (Mr. Booker) very gallantly boarded her notwithstanding the confusion, and was opposed by some of the officers on the quarter deck, but without effect, and soon got possession of her, and extinguished the fire. The prize is L'Hercule, a large 74, seven hundred men, commanded by L'Heritier, Chief de Division (he was in L'Amérique on the 1st June.) 6 months off the stocks, two days from L'Orient, bound to Brett; six months stores and provisions, and is called a very fine handsome ship, rather longer than the Mars, and 25 ports on each deck.

"It is supposed they had killed and wounded 350 men. Bearing at the time of the action, Bec du Raz, N. 1/4 E. two miles, Grand Comet Rock (Saints) one mile, and the Stevenet Rock, N. 6 W. 3 miles—wind E. N. E. Under these circumstances I will leave you to judge of the merit and bravery of the attack. The situation presented shipwreck or victory. I have sincerely to lament the loss of my friend captain Hood—He was wounded on the quarter deck by a musketball, in the femoral artery in the right thigh, about a quarter of an hour before the enemy struck, and expired in the cockpit with the Frenchman's sword in his hand. Any praise or eulogiums on his coolness and bravery on this occasion, would fall short of his deserts; I can only say, that in this death the victory was dearly bought.

The country has suffered in him the loss of a sincere and firm friend, a gallant officer, and we an amiable and worthy commander, who is most universally lamented. From the latest information, I find there were in the Mars 16 killed, 6 since dead, 8 missing (supposed to have fallen between the two ships in attempting to board the enemy, to extinguish the fire,) and 59 wounded—total 89. Most of the wounded are in a fair way of recovery.—Capt. Joseph White, of the marines, was killed on the poop; lieutenants Argles and Ford wounded, and also a Mr. Southy, a midshipman. Our rigging and sails much damaged; there is not a main thread perfect; the foremast much wounded; gibbon carried away; in short, the appearance of both ships is distressing. The fleet were to leeward of us when we chased about 5 or 6 miles; the land about the Saints in sight. From our superior sailing, no ship of the fleet could keep company, consequently we received no assistance till the next morning, which I assure you we were in much need of. I believe the above are the principal occurrences, and I trust they will enable you to have an idea of the combat, which, from the dangerous situation, and being in the night, is equal, in my opinion, is not on record in our naval history."

PARIS, May 3.

It has been published in the Journals that Jean bon St Andre had been beheaded by order of the Dey of Algiers. There arises but a trifling difficulty against the credibility of that account, viz, Jean bon St Andre is consul at Smyrna, in Asia and not at Algiers. (Redacteur.)

We know from an authentic source, that the reports of a new coalition against France are totally groundless. The dispatches of the last couriers arrived from Berlin and Vienna at Rastadt, are of such a nature, that we may with confidence look for a speedy completion of the negotiations of the congress. Prussia, it is said, shews great moderation in her demands of indemnities.

Letters from Vienna announce, that the differences between the French republic and the court of Naples are adjusted. In confirmation of this, they cite the retrograde movement of the Austrian troops in Tyrol.

Coblentz, April 22. The Blockade of Ehrenbreitstein is so vigorously kept up, that the commander of that fortress, colonel Faber, will be obliged to surrender. The besieged begin to want the first necessities of life; they have only a single well, and each can only have a very small daily allowance. If the accounts of the deserters may be believed, they are in want of medicines, and the sick daily encrease in number.

## THE ELEGANT HORSE AMBASSADOR,

FIVE years old, full 16 hands high, a beautiful bright bay, with a star and snip, carries lofty, moves well, and is remarkably strong and active, will stand at the stables of the subscribers, at the sign of the Practical Farmer, in Brandywine hundred, Newcastle county, and state of Delaware, and cover mares at SIX DOLLARS the season, and Half-a-Dollar to the Groom; THREE DOLLARS the single leap, and TEN DOLLARS for a sure colt. The season to end the first of August next.

AMBASSADOR was gotten by Mr. David Brinson's noted covering horse, Cub; whose character as a foal-getter, and whose pedigree, is so well known, that it is unnecessary here to enumerate them.—Ambassador's dam was got by the imported hunting horse Ambassador; his grandam by Northumberland, and his great grandam by Passat. Good pasturage will be provided for mares which come from a distance; but will not be liable for escapes.

DELAHAY & BONNICK.  
April 28. 13—\*c 1st Aug.

## The Elegant High-Bred Imported Horse YOUNG FLORIZEL,

WILL cover mares this season at the subscriber's stables, near the Trap, in St. George's hundred, Newcastle county, Delaware state, at TWELVE DOLLARS the season, which will end the 20th of August; if the money is not paid by that time, Sixteen Dollars will be demanded; Seven Dollars single leap; Twenty Dollars a sure colt; and one dollar to the groom.

FLORIZEL was bred in England, and lately imported by Messrs. Risgold & Co. and landed on the Chesapeake. He is remarkable for strength, figure, and activity; 16 hands high, is a beautiful dappled bay, 6 years old this spring, and his stock are equal, if not superior, to any horse's 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 the 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.—The fall in the prices of country produce has been an inducement to reduce the terms of covering from those first published.

March 17. 03—tf

## THE EIGH-BRED HORSE YOUNG SAMPSON,

WILL cover at the stables of the subscriber, in Newcastle hundred, the stables of capt. William Ruth, and the stables of Thomas Caldwell, in Newport, to stand three days at each place; beginning at the subscriber's stable on Monday next, thence to capt. Ruth's, from there to Caldwell's, and so in rotation until the first of August next.

YOUNG SAMPSON is fifteen hands and an half high, a beautiful chestnut sorrel, rising seven years old, and for moving not exceeded by any horse in the state.—His sire was the noted imported horse Sampson; his dam was got by Mafcow; his grand-dam by Tom Jones; his great grand-dam by Selam; the performances and pedigrees of those horses, either for the turf or saddle, are so well known, that it is unnecessary to give any further detail. The sum to be paid for each mare will be SIX DOLLARS at the end of the season, or Five Dollars cash, at the time the mare is brought; Three Dollars a single leap, or Ten Dollars to ensure a colt.

HARLIN CLOUD.

Newcastle hundred, April 21. 13—\*c 1st Aug.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Sussex county, state of Delaware, in Indian river hundred, near St. George's Chapel, a Negro Man, named

JACK,  
about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, well made, of a yellow complexion, has very rotten teeth, and chevis robust; when spoken to answers with confusion; is about 26 years of age.—Had on and took with him when he went away, a blue broad-cloth coat, purple overalls, striped cotton trousers, one ruffled shirt, two old tow shirts, one good fur hat; often puts his hair at the temples, and combs the rest back in a bunch. Any person taking up such negro, and securing him in any goal, so that the owner can get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges paid, in addition, by

WILLIAM WOLFE.

Jan. 7. 83—tf

## TO BE SOLD,

On reasonable Terms,  
A healthy, young Black Woman.

For further particulars, enquire of

LETITIA ERWIN.  
Wilmington, July 4. 34—tf

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