

The Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser.

PRICE SIX CENTS.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1799.

[NUMB. 484]

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At Mr. John Miller's tavern, Newport, On SATURDAY, the 16th of FEBRUARY next, At THREE O'CLOCK, P. M. A WATER LOT, bounding on Christiana creek, whereon is a brick house, two stories high, has four rooms on each floor, and a good cellar under the whole, and a wharf partly built, a large garden, whereon is a large frame stable, and chair-house, in good repair. Also, about Eight Acres of good Land, a part whereof is an orchard, a part for tilling, and about one half good meadow, adjoining the lands of Peter Gerretson, Jacob Ball, and the great road leading to Stanton. A good title will be made by the subscriber to the purchaser or purchasers of the above property, and possession may be had on the 25th of March next. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale, by

RACHAEL CONDON, Or her attorney. 83—7td

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Newport, (Del.)

A	Andrew Alexander.
B	George Brown, William Brown, taylor, William Ball.
C	Samuel Cefadzy.
E	Samuel Ecles, Francis Elcock.
F	James Ford.
G	John Garret & Co.
H	Thomas Hoops, Sarah Howland, widow
L	John Laverty.
M	Hugh M'Clurkan, Joseph M'Gerry, Mathew M'Elhemy, Charles M'Laughlin.
P	John Procter, shoemaker, Thomas Philips, John Philips, miller.
W	Richard Wilson, William Whittington, Uziel Wakefield.

French Letters.

Yamelon. Captain Au Cityer.

WILLIAM ROBESON, P. M. 83—73w

NEW TAVERN—DOVER.

THE subscriber having lately removed to the town of Dover, for the purpose of Inn-keeping, begs leave to inform the Public, that he occupies the Tavern-House formerly the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Battell; at which place he is prepared for the reception and entertainment of those who may see proper to encourage him by their custom and company. He flatters himself that all who favor him in this line, will find themselves agreeably accommodated, as he is determined to spare no pains or expence.

WILLIAM PEARCE. 66 3mo.

WHEREAS,

BY an Act of Congress, passed on the sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, the President of the United States is authorized to borrow on behalf of the United States from the Bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons, and upon such terms and conditions as he shall judge most advantageous for the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, so however, that no contract or engagement be made which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such loan. And whereas, it is declared by the said Act, that so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, shall be pledged and appropriated for paying the interest, and also for paying and discharging the principal sum or sums of all the moneys which may be borrowed, according to the terms or terms which may be fixed, pursuant to the authority aforesaid. And whereas by the said Act, the faith of the United States is pledged to establish sufficient permanent Revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the provisions beforementioned for paying the interest and principal sums, or either of them, of any moneys which may be borrowed pursuant to the said Act. And whereas the President of the United States did by an Act of Commission under his hand dated the ninth day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, authorize and empower, the Secretary of the Treasury, to borrow on behalf of the United States, any sum not exceeding in the whole, five millions of dollars, and to make such contract or contracts as should be necessary, and for the interest of the United States, in pursuance of the Act of Congress above recited.

Now therefore, the undersigned, Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the Act of Congress, and the authority from the President of the United States, above mentioned, doth hereby on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, to wit: 1st. A book for receiving subscriptions to a loan of five millions of dollars for the use of the United States shall be opened in the city of Philadelphia, at the Bank of the United States, on Thursday the twenty-eighth day of February ensuing, which book shall continue open for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, until the whole of the said five millions of dollars shall be subscribed. If more than five millions of dollars shall be subscribed on the first day of opening, the said loan, the surplus shall be deducted in proportion to the sums subscribed by individuals, exceeding four thousand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be subscribed there shall forthwith be deposited and paid the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of twelve dollars and fifty cents, shall be made within the first ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October ensuing. The Secretary of the Treasury however reserves the right of reducing the number of installments by special agreements, with the individuals who may become subscribers.

3d. On the failure of payment of any installment of the sums subscribed according to the tenor of the second article, the next preceding installment of twelve dollars and fifty cents, which shall have been paid, for every hundred dollars subscribed shall be forfeited to the United States.

4th. The sums subscribed shall and may be paid to the credit of the United States, at the

Bank of the United States, or at the offices of discount and deposit of the said Bank at Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Charleston, or at either of the Banks of Salem, in Massachusetts, Newport and Providence in Rhode-Island, Hartford in Connecticut, Albany in New York, or Alexandria in Virginia, for which payments, the receipts of the Cashiers of the Offices of Discount and Deposit and of the Banks aforesaid shall be received at the Bank of the United States as equivalent to money; but no payment of a subsequent installment shall be received at any other place than that where the first installment was paid, except at the Bank of the United States; in case any deposits shall be made at the offices of Discount and Deposit, or at either of the Banks aforesaid, which shall not be applied to the payment of the first installment of subscriptions to the Loan aforesaid, the said deposits shall be forthwith refunded by directions from the Treasury.

5th. For the sums or number of shares of one hundred dollars, which may be subscribed, certificates shall be given by the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, which shall be assignable by indorsement, and delivery of the parties in whose favor the said certificates may be issued, until the completion of the payments required by the tenor of the second article preceding.

6th. The sums subscribed and paid in pursuance of the tenor of the second article preceding, shall after the said payments have been completed, constitute a funded capital stock divisible into shares of one hundred dollars each, which capital stock shall bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the times fixed for the payment of the respective installments payable quarterly yearly at the Treasury of the U. States, or at the Loan Offices where the same may stand credited, until the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight.

7th. After the last day of December in the said year one thousand eight hundred and eight, and after reasonable notice to the creditors, which shall be given by an advertisement in some public newspaper, printed at the seat of the government of the United States, the said capital stock shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the U. States by the reimbursement of the whole sum or sums borrowed, and which may constitute the said capital stock either at the Treasury of the United States or at the loan offices where the same may stand credited.

8th. The credits for the said capital stock shall and may be separately certified in sums either four hundred, four hundred, one thousand, four thousand, or ten thousand dollars, and the credits so certified shall be transferable by the creditors, or their attorneys, at the Treasury and Loan Offices respectively, in pursuance of the rules which have been, or which may be established relative to the transfer of the funded stock of the United States.

9th. A sufficient sum of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them, by law, together with the faith of the U. States are hereby pledged for the fulfilment of this contract, in pursuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of the act of Congress herein before recited.

Given under my hand and the seal of the (L. S.) Treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Secretary of the Treasury. 82—c 25 March.

Jan. 23.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE MILLER, late of this borough, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said estate, are requested to produce their accounts, duly attested, to

ELEANOR MILLER, Adm'x. 82

Wilmington, Jan. 23.

FIRE BUCKET,

LOST, at a late Fire, with the inscription on the front, RELIANCE FIRE Co. No. 27, supposed to be taken in mistake. Whoever has it, will oblige the company, by lending it to the subscriber.

JOHN JONES, Clk. to the Co. 82

Wilmington, 1st mo. 23d.

WANTED,

A SMART active BOY, of about 8 or 9 years of age, of respectable parents, until fit to go apprentices, to whom suitable accommodations will be given. Enquire of the printers.

Wilmington, Jan. 23. 82 tf

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 25th of the 3d mo. next, A forcible Merchant-Mill, with two pair of burr Millstones, and other necessaries, for manufacturing wheat, on Brandywine, two and a half miles from this place.—LIKewise, A large and commodious three-story Brick HOUSE, on Second and King-streets. For terms apply to

VINCENT GILPIN. 3 raw 82

Wilmington, 1st mo. 23.

DYING.

WILLIAM ALDRED,

SILK, LINEN, &c. DYER, On the Kennet road, at the end of Mr. Dauphin's lot, adjoining the Rope-Walk, continues to dye all colours, viz

BLACK, blue, red yellow, brown, green, olive, drab, dove, violet, buff, &c. and hopes from his experience and practical knowledge in the above business, to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

Silk gowns, bonnets, &c. dyed and finished the same as in Philadelphia. Price of dying Flax and Tow Yarn deep blue, 2s. 6d. per lb. Cotton Yarn do. 2s. 9d. per lb. Wilmington, Jan. 23. 82 8 raw

TO BE LET,

And possession given on or before the 25th of March next, The Dwelling-house, Wharf, Stores, and appurtenances, part of the estate of Eleazer M'Comb, Esq; deceased, lately occupied by the firm of M'Comb & Tilton, in the borough of Wilmington. For terms apply to

THOMAS MACOMB, Ex'r. 72—1f

Wilmington, Dec. 20.

Cotton-Mill Lottery.

The subscribers, the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware, to draw 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. 81

Wilmington, Jan. 19.

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 unfold 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 tf

Jan. 19. 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 twells, and is sometimes attended with pyrexia. When the hip only is affected, it is termed sciatica; when it is confined to the joints, 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 medicament, that can be of more utility, as a family medicine, than this liquid. It freely cures sprains, bruises, relaxations, numbness, chilblains, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. pains of the side, head-ach, tooth-ach, swelled breasts, indurated breasts, white swellings, and whitows (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, bookellers, at No. 50, 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. 80 3w raw 3m 1am.

Jan. 16. Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a Meeting of the Levy-Court, for the county of Newcastle, will be held at the Court-house on Tuesday the 5th day of February next; at which time, all persons having accounts against the county are desired to bring them forward. All Taxables who have arrived to the age of twenty-one years, and those who have come to reside within the county since the last assessment, are notified, that the commissioners of the Tax will meet at the Court-house on Tuesday the 13th instant, for the purpose of shewing to them the valuations as returned by the several assessors.

ABEL GLASFORD, Clk. of the Peace. 76—1d

Newcastle, Jan. 2.

TO BE SOLD on the Premises,

On THURSDAY the 7th of FEBRUARY next, THAT valuable PLANTATION, late the property of William M'Leure, deceased, situated in Brandywine hundred, near the Concord Road, within five miles of Wilmington. It is bounded by lands of Samuel M'Clintock, Joseph Marshall, Mr. Domals, and others, containing one hundred acres, on which is already 5 acres of meadow, and more may be made; one third of said tract is good woodland. There is on the premises a log dwelling house, a variety of apple, peach, and cherry trees, and the whole well watered. Possession will be given on the 25th of March next, and an indisputable title given. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given and conditions made known by

JOSEPH DAY, EDWARD SIMONSON } Ex'rs. N. B. Will be Sold at said place and time, several good Draft Horses, and a Yoke of Oxen. 80 *td

Jan. 16.

ENOCH BETTS,

Manufactures, and has for SALE, At his NAIL FACTORY, corner of Market and Broad-streets,

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Cut Nails and Flooring Brads,

Which he will sell by the cask, at the following prices:

20d. 12d. and 10d. Nails at 9 1-2d. per lb.
8d. — 10d.
6d. — 11d.
4d. — 12d.
3d. — 14d.
12d. and 10d. Brads 9d.
8d. — 9 1-2d.

The Retailing prices are 10. per lb. higher than those above mentioned. He hopes the very moderate prices of his Nails and Brads will induce those who may want to call and view them, when he expects their superior quality will dispose them to buy.

Wilmington, April 14. 11—1aw 1f

SHERIFF'S SALE,

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Expositio, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of John Calhoun, Innkeeper, in St. George's village, Red-lion hundred, on Thursday the Thirty-first day of this instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following Plantations, or tracts of land, viz. No. 1. Situate in Red-lion hundred aforesaid, bounded by lands of John Laroux, deceased, and others; containing, by computation, 200 acres, more or less. No. 2. Situate in Red-lion hundred aforesaid, bounded by lands of the Howells, the heirs of Abel Miles, and others; containing 240 acres, more or less. No. 3. Situate in St. George's hundred, bounded by lands of Keesley Johns, Esq; William Carpenter, & others; containing by computation, 253 acres more or less. All which tracts of land being seized and taken in execution as the property of John Bellerby, dec'd, at the suit of

and to be sold, by MAXWELL BINES, Sheriff. 76—1d

Newcastle, Jan. 2.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At the house of David Britton, in the Borough of Wilmington, on Saturday, the 2d of the 3d mo. next,

A Valuable PLANTATION,

CONTAINING one hundred and six acres of land, about thirty of which are timber, the residue arable. There is a stream of water running through this tract, and a constant and valuable spring near the house. The improvements consist of a log house and barn, some apple, cherry and peach trees. The road leading from Wilmington to Lancaster divides this land into two parts. On the N. E. side is about 35 acres, which may be conveniently divided into lots suitable for building. The situation being healthy, and within little more than one mile of this borough (where is an excellent market for every kind of vegetables) must render this a valuable situation to a person qualified to attend the market. The sale to begin at two o'clock, P. M.

By Joseph Tatnall.

JAMES LEA, } Executors Estate

SAMUEL CANBY, } James Lea.

And pursuant to the last will and testament of the said James Lea, and at the time and place aforesaid, will be sold,

The following Lots of Land:

No. 1. A highly improved Lot, containing one hundred and five perches, fronting on Orange-street and the Kennet road.

No. 2. A Lot on Second street, twenty feet front and eighty two feet six inches deep, on which is a frame building, 14 by 17 feet, two stories high.

No. 3. A Lot on Second street, having a cellar dug and part walled—same front and depth as No. 2.

No. 4. A Lot bounded by No. 3, on which is a frame building, 18 by 10 feet—same front and depth as No. 3.

No. 5. A Lot bounded by No. 4, 49 feet front, and extending the same depth as No. 4.

All persons indebted to the said estate, by bond, note, or book-debt, are desired to pay their respective debts; and all those having demands are requested to bring them in, legally proven, to either of the subscribers.

JAMES LEA, } Ex'rs.

SAMUEL CANBY, } 78 td

Wilmington, 1st Mo. 9th.

New Ironmongery & Japannery,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN CROW,

At his STORE, by the Lower-Market-house, in Wilmington, consisting of the following Articles: VIZ.

FRONT door, lock, cupboard, chest, trunk, saddle-bags, pad, and portmanteau locks; butt, H, H, T, and chest hinges; round and flat bolt, thumb latches, screws, steel and lap coffee mills; snuffers, can dieticks, shovels and tongs; frying pans, knives and forks; steels, brass ink stands, scissars of different sorts, taylor shears and thimbles, brass and steel top pen-knives, double blade do. Jacklet do, pocket spy-glasses, carpenters' hammers, hand-saws, compasses, saws, gimlets, common brass slides and ivory rules; cork screws; brass and steel dividers, pocket compasses, spur rowels, curry-combs, shoemakers' awl blades, hammers, knives; tacks, size-sticks; shaving boxes, calcas, and razors; spectacles, keeve buttons, childrens' clasps, knitting pins, black lead pencils, Morocco pen knife cases, pocket looking glasses, buckle buffers, teeth do. plated sugar tongs, plated table and tea-spoons, plated tankards, and pints; tatumia table and tea spoons; pewter table and tea do. pewter quarts and pint measures, brass coaks, brass nails, copper and iron tea kettles, lamps, boxes of paints in water colours, clock faces, clock hands, inside watch chains, outside watch chains and seals, watch keys, clock bells, butchers' knives and steels, pistol tinder boxes, steel sugar nippers, pocket steel-yard, black leather pocket books, ivory & horn combs, ramrod screws, gilt picture frames, cast steel and common hand-saw files, blacksmiths' files and rasps, wood saws framed complete, brass and iron wire, spice mills, chapes for buckles, ladies' beads, lockets, necklaces, ear drops, curtain rings, a variety of sallery, hussmens' japanned powder flasks, brass mounted leather belts, tea trays, waiters, japanned tobacco boxes; 4, 8, 12, and 16 ounce tea canisters, tortoise letter racks, scored gold-bordered dressing cases, swiff boxes, tea bells, tobacco boxes with burning glasses, tea caddies, quart jacks, japanned coffee pots, japanned cream yores, plates, &c. flat irons, cut and forged nails, springs, house bellows, with a variety of other articles.

Jan. 7. 77 3mo.

TO BE LET,

For One or more Years, THREE large and convenient GRIST-MILLS, situate on Brandywine 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 Brandywine bridge. August 15. 46—1f

FRESH TEAS, &c.

HYSON.

Young Hyson, and } TEAS,
Hyson-kin
Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Alspice, Cloves, Pepper
&c.—Figs and Raisins,
Loaf and Mulcovade SUGARS,
Almonds—Tamarinds,
Frontignac,
Sherry,
Lisbon, and } WINES,
Port
CORDIALS,
Crene de Noyan—Elix. Garrus—Ratafia—Annifette,
CAPERS,
Philadelphia PORTER, &c.—for Sale by
03—1Y JOSEPH BRINGHURST, Jun.

C. E. men's Books posted, under for settlement, being carried on in subscriber in Shipley Street. AMOS JONES 76—1d

RIBER MORE next door to High-Street, TMENT OF S—to wit: on Year, &c.

Warehouse, and some will be disposed of on

WILLIAM COOK. 60

Warner, AT THEIR Store, of Market-street, TON, SUPPLY which they will dispense on liberal terms: WINE, Brandy, &c. India and Havana, and Bohea Teas, &c. Snuff, &c.

Bed-laces, &c. COAL, &c. PACKET LOTTE, &c. accommodations for their wharf for Pan-sual, viz. on Third

to return their thanks and from their first allotment of goods in plenty of requesting a and at the same time who may be pleased from.

merchants will be

WILLIAM WARNER. taken in payment, at 47—1f

Warner, SALE, the Grocery Store, excellent Rhode-Island, GOOD MACKAREL, &c. and a tea which they will sell at 53—

Reward. day the roth of thir-tio man, called BILL, supposed to be about 16 or 17 years of age; has an swelling walk; strotten a perspiration; but when and, will repeat the same withstanding the Jackto 11, and is fond of out has been accustomed in labouring part of which it is supposed will com-ment in that way. Had deep blue cloth coat, and trowsers of the same manufacture; wool hat, nails in the heels. He nanken coater with ther clothing not recol- a number of acquaint- State of Pennyl- and there under the au- thorized person in any goal, he shall receive the said negro lad will re- and shall receive bu- the age of 28, thepenal Pennsylvania for free- subscriber will, for a npon application to him Bill, to serve until the

THOMAS BOOTH. Newcastle county, 73—1f

ars Reward. N from the South side of the 14th day of September, E, about 15 hands high, face, full mane, twitch pots and paces, shed all ly horse, of the county horse, and gives inform- he gets him again, shall be trouble; if stolen, and Dollars will be paid

LEB B. BENNETT. 69 1f

on MONDAYS and SUELL & JOHN ADAMS, &c.

(Continued from our last.)

We have seen the envoys, from the 6th of October, 1797, the date of their first letter to the French minister, to the 3d of April, 1798, when their last was delivered to him, expressing their earnest desire to enter upon and prosecute the great business of their mission; we have seen them during that long period patiently enduring neglect and indignities, to which an ardent zeal to re-establish harmony and peace could alone induce freedom to submit: we have seen them, while held in suspense—neither received or rejected—yielding to the importunities of private agents of the French government, and hearing and discussing their propositions, insulating as they were, in the hope that when these should be shown to be utterly inadmissible, others founded in reason and equity, and in the usual course of diplomatic negotiation, might be brought forward. Doubtless they also wished, when their astonishment at the first overtures had subsided, by listening still longer to such dishonourable propositions, to ascertain the true character of the French government. We have seen them, after waiting five weeks from the presentation of a copy of their letters of credence entirely unnoticed, "solicit an attention to their mission"—and soliciting in vain. Thus denied an official hearing, they hoped by an unusual step to excite the attention of that government; they determined to transmit to the minister a letter representing the views of their own government in relation to the subjects in dispute with France. This letter dated the 17th was delivered the 31st of January, 1798.—Waiting near a month without an answer, and still being anxious to hear explicitly from Mr. Talleyrand himself, before they sent their final letter, whether there were no means, within their powers, of accommodating our differences with France, on just and reasonable grounds,—on the 27th of February, they desired "a personal interview on the subject of their mission;" and afterwards a second interview. They remark on what passed at these meetings, "that the views of France, with regard to the United States were not essentially changed since their communications with its official agents in the preceding October."

At length they received Mr. Talleyrand's letter of the 18th of March, 1798, in answer to theirs of the 17th of January. The minister's letter reprinted the complaints of France; as usual, charging the American government with the inexecution of the treaties with France—with dissimulation—influencing that our institutions were subject to a secret influence—holding up the British treaty as replete with evil and injury, and "the principal grievance of the republic"—accusing the American government of a wish to seize the first favourable occasion to consummate an intimate union with Great Britain, and suggesting that a devotion and partiality to that power have long been the principle of the conduct of the Federal government.

To this letter of the French minister, the envoys sent their reply on the third of April. This reply and their former letter detected the sophisms and erroneous statements of the minister—expose his naked assertions—rebut his arguments—repel his calumnies—and completely vindicate the fidelity, the justice, and, as a neutral power, the impartiality of the government of the United States; and at the same time exhibit the weighty and well founded complaints of the United States against the French republic.

Hitherto, instead of a desire to obtain a reconciliation, we can discover in the French government only empty professions of a desire to conciliate; while it haughtily refused to receive our envoys, and during six months disregarded their respectful & ardent solicitations to negotiate: And after one of them, whom it induced to remain in France, had declared that "he had no powers to treat separately—that the measure was impossible," then the Directory expelled the other two!

If now we survey Mr. Gerry's individual correspondence, we shall find no solid evidence of any change in the disposition of the French government.

In his first letter to Mr. Gerry, Mr. Talleyrand's artifice is visible: he addresses him as "envoy extraordinary of the United States of America to the French republic;" and proposes to him to "resume their reciprocal communications." Mr. Gerry apprehending that the minister intended to draw him into a negotiation, repeats what he had often before declared, that for him to treat separately was impracticable: and that he can only confer with him informally.

On the 20th of April Mr. Gerry addresses a letter to the minister, and presses him to come forward with propositions, for terminating all differences, restoring harmony and re-establishing commerce between the two nations! He receives no answer. On the 28th he confers with the minister, who says he cannot make propositions, because he does not know the views of the United States in regard to a treaty. Mr. Gerry gives him the information. He then promises in three or four days to deliver Mr. Gerry the

project of a treaty: This promise was never performed.—On the twelfth of May the new instructions of March 23d, sent by the Sophia packet, reached Mr. Gerry; and he gave immediate notice to the minister that he should return to America in the Sophia, as soon as she could be fitted for sea. "On the 25th of May the minister lent his principal secretary to inform Mr. Gerry, that his government did not wish to break the British treaty; but expedited such provisions as would indemnify France, and put her on a footing with that nation." Yet that indemnity had been made, by the French government, his chief pretence for those unjust and cruel depredations on American commerce which have brought distress on multitudes, and ruin on many of our citizens; and occasioned a total loss of property to the United States of probably more than twenty millions of dollars; besides subjecting our fellow citizens to insults, stripes, wounds, torture and imprisonment. And Mr. Talleyrand, in his letter of the 18th of March, to the envoys, declared that treaty to be "the principal grievance of the republic." But now, instead of breaking that treaty, France desires to be put on the same footing. This the U. States would at any time have done, and the envoys were now explicitly instructed to do: and seven months before all the envoys, in their conversation with Mr. Bellamy (Y) the confidential and authorized agent of the French minister, told him "that he might be assured that their powers were such as authorized them to place France on equal ground with England, in any respects in which an inequality might be supposed to exist at present between them, to the disadvantage of France."

The secretary also mentioned the claims of the American citizens on the French republic: he said if the latter should be unable to pay them, when adjusted, and the United States would assume and pay them, France would reimburse the amount thereof. This has the semblance of candour; but on the fourth of March, when the envoys were in conference with Mr. Talleyrand, and they disclosed their principal instructions, "general Pinckney and Mr. Gerry told him they were positively forbidden to assume the debts to our own citizens, even if we were to pay the money directly to them." And doubtless it was because the proposition was already known to be inadmissible that it was now renewed.

The secretary and Mr. Gerry had also some unimportant conversation about the consular convention. And it is plain that the whole object of the secretary's visit was to amuse by keeping alive Mr. Gerry's hopes of some pacific arrangements.

On the 26th of May, Mr. Gerry had a conference with the minister; pressing on this, as on former occasions, the necessity of sending a minister to the United States, with powers to negotiate; to which, he says, the minister acceded; but afterwards explained himself to mean a minister to reside there after the ratification of the talked of treaty.

Such are the proceedings of the French government, by its minister Mr. Talleyrand before the arrival of the printed dispatches of the envoys: We discover nothing but a proposition for treating with Mr. Gerry alone—which he had repeatedly declared to be impossible, and on terms which Mr. Gerry himself, as well as the other envoys, had long before pronounced to be utterly inadmissible, because directly repugnant to their instructions.

We shall now see, by an examination of Mr. Gerry's subsequent communications, that the publication of the envoys dispatches, far from causing a discontinuance of negotiations with him, or any change in the disposition of the French government more unfriendly to the United States, incomparably greater zeal for negotiating was exhibited afterwards than before.

On the 30th of May, the Minister announces to Mr. Gerry the publication of the envoys dispatches. In his letter of the 27th of June, he says this incident only "for a moment suspended the principal object"—the negotiation with Mr. Gerry; and in his letter of June 10th, he declares, "that the French government, superior to all the personalities, to all the manoeuvres of its enemies, perseveres in the intention of conciliating with sincerity all the differences which have happened between the two countries."

On the 18th of June, the minister sends him a plan for conducting the negotiations; for the first time states the "three points" on which he says "all negotiations between France and the United States must essentially rest," and "gives (what he calls) a large development" of them: concluding by pressing him to remain at Paris to accelerate the negotiation—"the drawing together of those ties which the French republic and the true Americans have regretted to see relaxed."

On the 27th of June the minister again writes to Mr. Gerry; and in language the most importunate, such as had never before been used, urges him not to withdraw, "when the French government, superior to all resentments, and never listening to any thing but justice, manifests itself anxious to conclude a solid and mutually satisfactory agreement." The minister even observes that

the first of the "three points" mentioned in his preceding letter (respecting amicable declarations about mutual recriminations) might be postponed—that the third (about the consular convention) would doubtless experience no difficulty on either side, after the second should be amicably settled: that it was to the second therefore they should first attend; it being so much the more important, as it embraced the source of all the differences between the two nations. And on the 22d of July, the minister renounces all demands of "loans and explanations" on the subject of speeches, and even affects to be hurt that Mr. Gerry should have mentioned them: although both he and his private agents had, before, to long and to obstinately persevered in demanding them of the envoys, as the indispensable preliminaries to a negotiation. And doubtless it is partly owing to the publication of their dispatches, thereby exposing to the world those shameful demands, with the scandalous proposition of the donceur, that they are now relinquished.

In adding these circumstances to show the increased zeal of the French government, since the publication of the dispatches, to negotiate on its differences with the United States, it is not to be understood that they afford a shadow of evidence of sincerity. But as professions, verbal or written, furnished the only ground on which Mr. Gerry could form his opinion, that "before the arrival of the dispatches of the envoys, the minister was sincere, and anxious to obtain a reconciliation;" much more, professions stronger and more importunate, afterwards made, afford proportionally higher evidence of insincerity. But the present details demonstrate that all those professions were merely ostensible. In these minutes's last mentioned letter, after saying that his "second point" was most important, "as it embraced the source of all the differences," and that to this they should first attend;—he purposely forgets it, passes over it,—and sends Mr. Gerry a note on the consular convention,—of all possible subjects in difference the most insignificant; as it would have expired by its own limitation in two years and an half; within which time, the commerce of France, judging from its present state of annihilation, would probably not furnish a single ship to visit the ports of the United States. In his next letter, dated July 6th, he pursues his speculations on the consular convention, and sends Mr. Gerry two more notes upon it; complaining that he had not transmitted to him his opinion upon his first note, and recommending the two last to his attention although Mr. Gerry had repeatedly and positively declined a formal discussion, such as the minister now urged in writing. Mr. Gerry states also that this first note of the minister on the consular convention, was sent to him six weeks after he had demanded his passport and when his baggage was actually on board the Sophia!

In a word, the more clearly the impossibility of entering on a formal negotiation appeared, the more was it pressed by the French minister. Mr. Gerry in his letter to Mr. Talleyrand of July 20th, as justly as pointedly exposes the boasted zeal of the minister—"you was the first you affirm, to press seriously the negotiation: you will agree with me that the merit would have been greater, had the measure itself been feasible." Again he says to the minister, "you frequently remind me of your exertions [to negotiate] which I am disposed as much as possible to appreciate, regretting at the same time their circuitous direction."

From this detail of facts, the following are the necessary conclusions.

That by the exclusive attentions of the minister to Mr. Gerry, the French government intended to excite the jealousy of his colleagues, to promote dissensions between them, to separate him from them, and induce him to remain in France; expecting either to seduce him into a formal negotiation of a treaty, on terms exclusively advantageous to France, and injurious and dishonourable to the United States; or failing in this to hold the United States in suspense, and prevent any measures for our security in the event of a war; while we, amused and deluded by warm but empty professions of the pacific views and wishes of France, and by "informal conferences," might wait in spiritless torpor, hoping for a peaceful result: and

That by this course of proceeding, this ostentatious display of zeal to adjust differences, and restore harmony and a friendly intercourse between the United States and France—the French government intended, in case of a rupture, to throw the blame on the former.

It is necessary to make a few observations on the decree of the Executive Directory of the 31st of July 1798.

This decree was sent after Mr. Gerry to Havre, and he supposes that the official impediments, which for several days prevented his sailing, are to be ascribed to the minister's desire of tending the decree by him. The minister introduces it as, "a part of the measures which he had announced to Mr. Gerry on the 22d of July." In his letter of that date to Mr. Gerry, the minister says—"By information which the go-

vernment has just received, it indeed learns that violences have been committed upon the commerce and citizens of the United States in the West Indies, and on their coasts. Do it the justice to believe that it needs only to know the facts, to disavow all acts contrary to the laws of the republic and its own decrees. A remedy is preparing for it, and orders will soon arrive in the West Indies calculated to cause every thing to return within its just limits." This "remedy" is the decree of the 31st of July.

I. The first article of this decree confines to the special agents of the directory, the right of issuing commissions to cruisers; and requires these to conform themselves to all the laws relative to cruising and prizes, and especially to those of the 1st of October 1793. Although the injunction to conform to all the laws of the republic relative to cruising was unanimous, as the laws, most recently promulgated and best known, were themselves the sources of the depredations and evils of which we complained, yet not in signing that a decree introduced with so much solemnity, of which one copy was sent to Mr. Gerry, another to the American consul general at Paris, and a third to Mr. Letombe late consul general of France—all to be communicated to the executive of the United States, and all of which have been received—could be a mere parade of words, I was disposed to conclude that the law of the 1st of October 1793, to which all cruisers were especially enjoined to conform, might contain regulations, that would afford some relief from French depredations. By the favour of Mr. Letombe, I obtained a copy of that law; and to my astonishment found its object conformably to its title, was "To determine the mode of dividing prizes made by French vessels on the enemies of the republic." And the only restriction in this lengthy law of six and forty articles, imposed on the individuals, officers and all others, composing the crews of their armed vessels is, "that they shall not sell before-hand their eventual shares of prizes."

II. The second article declares that all commissions granted by the agents in the French colonies in America, to fit out vessels for cruisers or for war and commerce, shall be void in thirty days after the publication of the decree in those colonies.

It has been supposed that by this regulation the agents may gather a fresh harvest of fees for new commissions; and that this would be its only effect. The agents however had before taken care of this, they had been accustomed to limit the duration of privateers' commissions; and if they continued to cruise after their expiration. Such privateers should have been considered as destitute of commissions, and consequently if they made any captures as pirates.—But the agents knew their interest better—they did not punish the piratical captors, they did not declare their captures void, and restore the property to the neutral owners; but, declaring such captors to have no title to the captured vessels and cargoes, took the whole to themselves. A remarkable instance occurred in the last year, in the case of the East India ship *New Jersey* belonging to Philadelphia, to redeem which, the owners have paid to GENERAL HEDOVILLE, special agent of the Executive Directory in St. Domingo, upwards of two hundred thousand dollars in cash. Whether any and what portion of such prize-money goes into the chest of the Republic, I am not informed.

III. The third article declares that all agents and other deputies in the neutral possessions, appointed to decide there on the validity of prizes taken by the French cruisers, and who shall be suspected of having a direct or indirect interest in the cruisers, shall be immediately recalled.

It is remarkable that this article apparently designed to correct the monstrous abuse of public officers sitting in judgment in their own causes, should be limited to such of the French agents and their deputies, as were appointed to reside in NEUTRAL places. I do not know that an instance of the kind exists. For although the French privateers and their prizes find asylums in the Swedish and Danish Islands, yet the papers are carried thence to Guadaloupe, and there the captured vessels receive their doom under the superintendance of another special agent of the Executive Directory, VICTOR HUGUES. And even the captured American vessels carried into the West India ports of Spain and Holland, do not there receive sentence: these cases are decided by the agent or his deputies or other French tribunals, established in the Island of St. Domingo, frequently if not generally, in the absence of the masters and supercargoes. The French agents and judges find no difficulty in this mode of proceeding, justice being administered with more facility and dispatch, when only one of the parties is present at the trial; especially when the agents or other judges are interested in the privateers; and this the present decree implicitly allows; the penalty of "recall" being applicable, as above suggested, to such agents only as reside in neutral places, if any such there be.

* Decret de la convention Nationale du 1^{er} Brumaire 1793. Par 21. de la République Française. Que determine le mode de Repartition des prises faites par les corsaires Français sur les ennemis de la République.

It is also remarkable, that this decree, which was to give the United States a proof of the justice of the French government, (a government Mr. Talleyrand says, "never listening to any thing but justice") and of its desire of a reconciliation with the United States should be limited to the West Indies, when as great if not as numerous abuses were practised by French agents and tribunals in Europe, and even in France itself, as in her remote possessions. This too many of our citizens well know. For captures and condemnations are not the less abuses, because made under the colour of municipal laws and decrees which directly violate treaties, the law of nations and the plainest principles of justice. At present I shall only mention, that in a report made by Major Mountfleur, Chancellor of the American consulate at Paris, to general Pinckney, in December 1796, and which was laid before congress in May 1797, he states, "That the tribunals of commerce in every port of France take cognizance, in the first instance of every matter relative to captures at sea;" and "these tribunals (he adds) are chiefly composed of merchants, and most of them are, directly or indirectly, more or less interested in the fitting out of privateers, and therefore as often concerned in the controversies they are to determine upon."

IV. The fourth article requires the special agents of the executive directory at Cayenne, St. Domingo and Guadeloupe, studiously to take care, that the interests and property of vessels, belonging to neutrals and allies, be scrupulously respected. We have too long witnessed the studious and scrupulous care of these gentlemen respecting the property of neutrals and allies, and experienced its ruinous consequences, and as the same laws which authorized that "care" remain in force and with a fresh injunction of a strict conformity to them, we can expect only a continuance of the same abuses.

V. The fifth article enjoins the special agents of the Executive Directory, consuls and all others invested with powers for that purpose, to cause to be arrested and punished all who shall contravene the provisions of the present decree. Unfortunately, these special agents, consuls, and their deputies, are themselves the aggressors, and justify their proceedings under the laws of the republic and the decrees of the executive directory.

This analysis of the present decree manifests its fertility; and with some remarks on its preamble, will demonstrate it to be a bold imposture; intended to mislead the citizens of the United States into a belief that the French government was going to put an end to the depredations of French cruizers on American commerce; while the means proposed are so gross as to be an insult on our understandings.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON, January 18.
Capt. Percy, from Liverpool, brought a London paper as late as Nov. 18, with which we have been favored. The following articles are extracted from it:

MILAN, October 20.
Three of our directory and fifty of our legislators suspected of want of affection for France, have been displaced by a Fructidorian process. They have protested.

PARIS, November 1.
Forty-one Belgium rebels have been shot at Malmes.
Admiral Villeneuve, from the Nile, is denounced for cowardice.

The Swiss directory have ordered the preparation of a body of troops, as it appears the Austrians and French are about to commence hostilities.

Nov. 6. An army of 180,000 men is in full march for Naples.
Nov. 9. Buonaparte is said to be master of Jean d'Acre, Aleppo, also the principal cities of Syria.

The foreign minister has learnt that Buonaparte is master of Egypt, Jerusalem, Aleppo, and the Holy Land, and that he was marching for Hindostan via Bullara.

Nov. 10. The directory have not sent an agent to America.
Tom Paine in a letter to the directory, recommends, that if the English execute Irishmen with French commissions, that the French should execute such Irish as they take with English commissions. Adduces the affair of gen. Lee, the American army to prove the good effect of spirit.

BRUSSELS, October 18.
All travellers are stopped by the revolters. The officers have scarlet uniforms.
About 3000 revolters are near the canal. They have lately shot their chief, suspecting him of treachery.

There have been four recent actions between the regular troops and revolters. The former were unsuccessful.
November 3.
Forty respectable persons were this day conducted to the criminal prison. It is said a vast conspiracy is detected.

November 6.
Engagements with the revolters are frequent. They fight desperately. This day a general action is expected.

BASLE, Oct. 9.

The march of 15,000 French troops thro' this city has just been announced. The whole French army has orders to advance. A demi-brigade is to arrive on the 15th inst. and the remainder is to follow on the 16th and 17th. These troops are destined for the eastern frontiers of Switzerland. One division is to take possession of the ground between Reineck and the lake of Boden, the remainder are pressing towards the Grison country. In the neighborhood of the lake of Boden, all the prelates and other clergy are packing up their effects, ready for flight. The Grisons are strongly attached to the Austrians.

According to letters from Coire, of the 2d instant, the diet, previous to its separating, issued orders for a general prayer, and for raising 6000 men. Every possible preparation was ordered to be made for putting the frontiers in the best state of defence—each commune to hold its contingent in readiness to march on the first notice.—Mr. de Salis Marchins, a ci-devant lieutenant general in the French service, has been appointed commander of the levy en masse, under the inspection of a council of war, the French troops have already advanced to the extremity of the Grison frontiers.

LONDON, Nov. 17.
PRIVATE LETTER.

Dublin, Nov. 13.
This day the famous Holt, who surrendered to Lord Powerscourt, on terms of transportation for life, was brought to the Castle in a post-chaise, and escorted by the Powerscourt yeoman cavalry. He is a very good looking tall man, and was dressed in a military uniform—scarlet faced with blue, and a blue military great coat. The capture of Buonaparte could not create greater exultation here, or be more generally the subject of conversation.

November 18.
A mail from Dublin arrived yesterday.—It is said Cornwallis has ordered the immediate execution of Tone, agreeable to the sentence of the court martial.

Last letters from Lisbon state, that Spain has prohibited the importation and sale of English goods.

It is said a Spanish fleet has sailed to join admiral Richery, in the Indian Seas.

A Paris paper of Nov. 11, says, the minister of marine is about to give orders for the immediate building of 16 ships of the line, 18 frigates, and 16 smaller.

The same paper states, that a French convoy was seen going to Alexandria, with supplies, when only two English frigates remained to guard the harbor.

The Hamburg mail arrived yesterday. It is said the French declare, they have no disposition to resent Austria's taking the Grisons under her protection. This has brightened the peace prospect. [The British Editor disbelieves the news.]

Our late naval victories have happily raised the spirits of the people, that even the assessed taxes are now forgotten. An address is expected from the corporation of Barbours, who are thus exempted from the trouble of having so many long faces.

The French have lately been in the habit of distinguishing the English nation by the title of *Jean Turcous*, or *John Bull*. The blunders which they have so characteristically made in their attempts on Ireland, must render this at least a divided title!

A declaration of war has been made by our Court against the Ligurian and Roman Republics. The Porte has offered to assist the Baguzan Republics, in repelling the unjust aggressions and demands of the French.

The number of highway robberies has lately increased to such a degree as to require a more vigilant exertion of the Police. It is impossible at present to travel upon any of the roads in the neighbourhood of London without almost the certainty of being robbed. One night last week, no less than sixteen carriages were stopped on the Hounslow road.

YARMOUTH, November 16.
The *Eurydice* frigate is on Houghborough Sands—and it is feared will be lost, with all the crew.

NEW-LONDON, January 23.
VICTOR HUGHES.

From the relation of several West-India captains arrived at this port, it is reduced to a certainty, that Victor Hughes is displaced from the office of governor of Guadeloupe. Being decoyed on board one of the frigates lately arrived there, he was detained until the government of the island was reorganized, when he was permitted to go on shore under a guard to arrange his business preparatory to his departure for France.

DEMERARA.
The abovementioned frigates left 1000 troops at Cayenne, from which it was conjectured an attempt was intended upon Demerara. 400 troops were in consequence sent there from Barbadoes, while captain Wells lay there; they were to be joined by detachments from other islands.

NEW-YORK, January 26.
Last evening, capt. Collins, of the *Draper*, came up in a boat from below the Narrows, where he left his ship. He sailed from Dublin the 17th November.

Capt. Collins gives us the pleasing intelligence of the entire tranquility of Ireland; the security of most of the leaders of the insurgents, and the highest prospect of internal peace and prosperity.

TONE was recovering from his throat-cut, and was to be tried again in February.

HOLT, untried, was in confinement; and,

Many others, who were destined for transportation, expressed a great wish to come to America, but were told they would not be received here; so that, the report of their coming to the United States, is fortunately unfounded. They are still in confinement.

In the *Draper* came 27 passengers, but no United Irishmen.

It was ascertained to a certainty, that all the *Brest* squadron, except one frigate, were secured to the English; an addition to the British navy of the *Hoche*, of 80 guns, and six frigates. This has not a little contributed to dishearten the deluded insurgents, who begin to sicken at the sound of an union with France. Thank God, every thing contributes to thwart the baleful designs of the French monsters.

Upon looking over the *Hibernian Journal* of Nov. 14, we find the following paragraph:

Hanover, Oct. 16.
We have received intelligence that Denmark and Sweden have joined the coalition forming against France. These two powers, by this measure, recover their free navigation, and their vessels not detained by the English. About the end of this month the Danish and Swedish squadrons combined, will sail to join the fleet under admiral Duncan, who is to act in the North Sea.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 31.

Those of our customers who are in arrears, are again requested to discharge their respective accounts.

Lyceum of Delaware.

A STATED MEETING of the LYCEUM of DELAWARE, will be held at the Academy on Monday evening next, at Six o'clock, when the following question will be discussed: "Whether a married or single life be productive of more happiness?" It was determined at the last meeting of the society, that "Truth, under particular circumstances, may be violated, without criminality."

FRENCH MACMULLAN, Sec'y.
Jan. 30. 85

To the President and Directors of the Bank of Delaware.

Gentlemen,
I TAKE the liberty of suggesting to you the propriety of subscribing five hundred shares to the new Loan. If you do this, our little Bank will be fixed for ever: Stock will rapidly appreciate, and you will have no occasion to discount any but perfectly late paper. You will render an essential interest to the Stockholders, and serve your country. No possible disadvantage can accrue from subscribing this ton. The certificates will be better than the cash in your vaults. There will be no risk from fire or robbers. They will be yielding an handsome interest; and upon any emergency, can be turned into cash: But it will be long before the business of this neighbourhood, when commerce is reduced to its natural channel, can occupy the capital of the Bank to advantage: It therefore becomes a duty in you, who have been chosen to be the guardians of this interest, and who know that you have always double the value in specie, necessary, in the vaults, and not good paper enough offering for discount, to embrace this opportunity to establish its profits, beyond doubt.

A STOCK HOLDER.

The bill further to suspend the intercourse between the United States & France, passed the house of representatives of the United States on Monday last.

A bill has been brought into the senate for the better organizing the troops of the United States, and for other purposes.

A letter from Dublin, dated Oct. 9, says, "At present there is every prospect of your American product answering well in the spring, particularly flax-seed, oil, ashes, & naval stores. Linens have risen considerably in price in this market."

Extract of a letter from Cayenne, dated Nov. 15.

"The number of exiles is diminishing faster than the days can run. The inventors of the Guillotines and Drowning Boats did not shew more ingenuity than those who thought of sending to this country, honest and virtuous men, to get rid of them effectually.

"The scenes I have been a witness to are so affecting, that even the soldiers who watch them are moved to tears when they behold the miseries it is not in their power to relieve.

"The only two remaining members of the council of elders, Lafond and Marbois, have been on the brink of the grave. Their recovery is very slow. The latter has nearly lost his eye-sight, and it is doubtful whether he ever will recover it entirely. If their enemies can prevent the course of justice for one year longer, we have little doubt but they will soon follow their colleagues to the grave."

Boston, Jan. 16. In the course of the last month, the Exports from this port, amounted to upwards of Three Millions of Dollars.

A large Whale, 68 feet long, came ashore at Cape Ann on Monday last, and, it is supposed, will make 80 barrels of oil.

A late Persian paper contains the following article:—"Letters received from the upper Provinces, mention, that Zemann Shaw had marched from Candahar, and encamped near Cabul;—and that the Royal Pavilion had been pitched in the garden called Chahai-bang, fronting Hindostan—Lahah, Ranjot, Cabadah, and Goolur Sing, deeming themselves unable to withstand the Shaw's army, are said to have joined him, and to have crossed the Aruck, and encamped within the vicinity of Haffen, Abdani, and Roushahur.—The Shaw tent some time since two Hircarrals to Lucknow, purporting that he had collected a formidable army for the purpose of penetrating into Hindostan; that the Sirrahs of the Seicks of the Afghan and Luttus tribes, and of the Butts, had conferred with his views, and demanding to know what line of conduct the Vicer proposed to adopt. The Nabob, it is added, was induced by fear, or probably inclination, in his reply, to favour the scheme of invasion, and to this circumstance are imputed the recent changes imposed by the British.—The celebrated Gholam Mahomed Khawn, has left Jeypore, and joined Zemann at Cabul, with one thousand men."

The Bahaw of Bagdat having collected an army of 50,000 men, lately took the field (or rather desert) against the Wahabee, the Chief of a powerful tribe. This army was commanded by Sher Twince (who formerly reduced Bulsohr) but who being slain in his tent, his forces fled, many of them were destroyed by the enemy, and thousands perished by thirst in their retreat.—The Wahabee have since greatly increased in strength, and now menace Bagdat.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY the 6th of FEBRUARY, At Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, At McComb & Tilton's wharf, in this borough, for the benefit of the underscribers,

The CARGO of the Schooner

Eliza, Consisting of nearly Six Hundred Barrels of FLOUR, in whole and half barrels, principally superfine, partly damaged; to be put up in lots suitable to the purchasers, and to be sold for Cash. Attendance will be given by SAMUEL STROUD,

AND WILLIAM HEMPHILL, Wilmington, Jan. 31. 84 10

To be Sold at Private Sale,

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, situate on the Waters of Brandywine, seven miles from Wilmington, and thirty from Philadelphia, in Chester county, State of Pennsylvania; one hundred and fifty acres whereof wood land, forty meadow, and the remainder arable; twenty of which have been cleared six years, and ten three years—it answers well with clover and plaster of Paris. The quantity of hay may be more than doubled with a less expence than one hundred dollars, there being springs in every field but two, and runs of water in every field and inclosure on the farm, not one of which ever fails. There is a bearing orchard of between four and five hundred apple and pear trees, the most of which have been planted nine years. The situation remarkably healthy.

A L S O,
A MILL SEAT, on Brandywine, where the woods and waters afford the sportsman an enjoyment superior to what is generally to be found so near the city. The bed of the creek is gravel; no ponds or stagnant water on the tract; places of worship of different denominations convenient.

LIKEWISE,
GRIST and SAW-MILLS, to be disposed of together, or in three farms, it being so calculated as to bear a division, so as to have a proportion of wood, water, orchard, and meadow, to each farm, as there are three dwelling houses, barns, one of which is 18 by 40 feet, with a well under; a shed in front, 12 feet wide, and hay-house at the end of the barn. The soil is of good quality. A large proportion of the fence new. There are on the premises a tan-yard, with 16 vats, 6 handlers, 2 limes, water-pool and baits, water that commands the whole, though on a high and dry spot; a large flock of bark, a supply of which can be had in its season, delivered at the yard by the neighbouring farmers, so as to extend the business to what extent the possessor may think proper; a mill-house, 30 by 30 feet, over which is a drier; the mill and stone equal to any in the city of Philadelphia; a bark-house, 30 by 30, carrying shop, 15 by 13, celled under. None of the above described improvements more than 5 years old.

One half of the purchase-money to be paid on executing the deed; the remainder to lay 10 or 15 years, secured with interest. Possession, with a good title, to be had on the 25th of March next. Should it not be sold by that time, it may be purchased, and possession had any day, for one year from the said 25th of March. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the farm.

THOMAS MEREDITH, 84 *210.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL ERWIN, late of this borough, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to exhibit them for settlement, to

JOHN ERWIN, ISAAC STEVENSON, } Ex'rs.
Wilmington, Jan. 26. 83—*4w 1aw

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt,"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as laws from settlement or advances, Certificates, commonly called Loan-Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of Interest, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the creditors will be entitled to receive certificates of funded three per cent. stock, equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal sum of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Act making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late wars, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Secretary of the Treasury.

July 2. 33 6m 1aw

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Commissioners of the Land-Office for the county of Newcastle, will meet at the Court-house in the town of Newcastle, on Thursday, the 14th day of February next...

By order of the Board, JAMES BOOTH, Recorder.

To be Sold by Private Contract,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying in Cecil county, within four miles of Elkton, adjoining with the Elk Woolen Manufactory; containing 260 acres, more or less.

It is unnecessary to say further concerning it, as it is likely whoever inclines to purchase will view the premises either previous to, or at the time of sale.

JOHN ANDERSON, 80 *31 law

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, situated in Newcastle hundred, about three miles from Newcastle, two and a half from Christiansa bridge...

ELIAKIM GARRETTSEN, 77 3mo

NOTICE

ALL persons who are indebted to the Estate of FRANCIS JANVIER, late of the town of Newcastle, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment...

JOHN JANVIER, Ex'rs. PHILIP JANVIER, 70 1f

WILLIAM HEMPHILL,

HAVING declined business, and in order to close all his accounts as soon as possible, requests all persons having any demands against him...

Wilmington, May 16, 28-1f

JAMES HEMPHILL,

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

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the great encouragement he has met with since he has commenced business...

OLD MADEIRA WINE, in hogheads and quarter casks.

Port, Lisbon, Sherry, Malaga, and Fyall Do. Hyton, Young Hyton, Hyton-kin, Souchong and Bohea TEAS.

Loaf, Lump, Mulcovado, Havanna, and East-India Sugars.

3d and 4th proof Rum and Spirits, Country Do 1st and 4th proof Brandy, Holland Gin.

Peach, Apple and Rye Liqueurs, Jamaica and Havana Molasses, Coffee, Cotton, Coarse and fine Salt, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Brimstone, Pepper, Allspice, Chocolate, Ludigo, Spanish Segars by the box, Candles, Soap, Tobacco, Snuff, Rice, Raisins, Currants, Powder, Shot, Flints, Corn, Butter, Pork, Lamp Oil, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large assortment of Lumber, consisting of yellow and white Pine Boards, Planks, Scantling, best Indian-River Shingles, bundle Do. Plastering Laths, Nails, &c. which he will sell on very low terms, particularly for the cash.

Wilmington, Aug. 18, 47-1f

JUST LANDED,

A few hogheads first and second quality SUGARS and MOLASSES.

And out of the brig Maria, from Bourdeaux, A quantity of choice

Brandy, and Claret, in hhd's. and casks.

RIDDLE & BIRD, 58 1f

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the partnership of HOLLINGSWORTH, MORTON, & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

Application must be made to SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH, near Brandywine bridge; and such as are indebted to said partnership, are desired to make payment to SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH.

August 27, 48-1f

FARM and MILLS.

TO BE LET, for one year, and possession given the 25th of (3mo) March next, that valuable Estate near Dover, the property of Thomas Sipple, deceased; consisting of

1st. A HANDSOME FARM in good till and repair, containing about 150 acres of cleared land. The mansion house is new, and conveniently situated, with a cellar under the whole, a good kitchen and smoke-house, and a pump of good water at the door; a good barn and stabling.

2d. A GRIST MILL, with two water wheels, and three pair of stones, one pair burrs with boatts, and every thing in good repair. This mill being situated at the head of two rich and populous necks of land, viz. Little creek, and Jones's, seldom fails having as much country work as it can grind.

3d. A SAW MILL near the grist mill, and supplied from the same stream, in good repair, with a pair of timber wheels for the use of the mill. There are also four houses near the mills, suitable for small families. This property will be let separate, or together; but it would be most agreeable if a tenant should offer that would take the whole mills, houses, and farm together.

For further particulars enquire of Daniel Cowgill, Little creek Neck, or the subscriber living at Brandywine bridge, near Wilmington.

ANN SIPPLE, 73-1f

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE HOUSE, in the village of Newport, three miles from Wilmington, Delaware, and five from Christiansa. The house consists of three parlours, and six chambers, with garrets, and cellars under the whole; with a brick stable for 12 horses, and good carriage house, spring house, smoke house, and grainery. The lot is large, on which is a good garden.

ALSO,

A large STILL HOUSE,

With the above or separately. The payments will be easy to the purchaser. For terms apply to T. Guthbert, Esq. Philadelphia, or Capt. H. Geddes, on the premises.

Dec. 22, 73-21st Mar.

By Legislative Authority.

A LOTTERY.

Extract from an act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, authorizing the subscriber to raise Four Thousand Dollars, clear of all expenses, for the purpose of aiding him in the re-establishment of his Cotton Manufactory.

AND be it further enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Delaware, in general assembly met, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Jacob Broom, to raise by way of lottery, the sum of four thousand dollars, clear of all expenses and deductions whatsoever, to and for the uses and purposes of erecting, repairing and re-establishing his Cotton Manufactory, near the borough of Wilmington.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Jacob Broom, previous to his selling any tickets in the said lottery, shall lay down the scheme thereof before the governor of this state, to be approved of by him; and shall also enter into a bond to the governor of this state, in the penal sum of twenty-four thousand dollars, with sufficient surety, to be approved of by the governor, conditioned for the faithful execution of this act, and due payment of all prizes that may be drawn in said lottery.

The scheme of which, being approved by the governor, is as follows, viz.

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. 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 1,000; 2 do. of 500, are 1,000; 3 do. of 400, 1,200; 5 do. of 200, 1,000; 10 do. of 100, 1,000; 12 do. of 50, 600; 14 do. of 45, 640; 16 do. of 40, 640; 18 do. of 35, 600; 20 do. of 30, 615; 25 do. of 25, 600; 30 do. of 20, 525; 35 do. of 15, 470; 40 do. of 10, 470; 4270 do. of 5, 21,280; 4500 Tickets, at 2 dollars each, 9,000.

Four dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

The scheme of this lottery is so propitious, that waving the incitements arising from patriotism and public spirit in promoting a manufactory so beneficial to our country, the adventurers will have a fair chance of receiving their money again with ample interest—and there being no blanks, but little can be lost, and much may be gained.

As soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold to justify the drawing, three commissioners are to be appointed by the governor for that purpose.

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 legislature having wisely made such provisions, as to leave no room to doubt that this lottery will be conducted on the fairest principles, and the prizes paid to the holders of the tickets, and the subscriber having given bond and approved security to the governor for the due execution of the act and payment of the prizes, premises to solicit the patronage of the public, and flatters himself that the sale of the tickets will be so rapid as to justify the drawing at an early period.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM RICE, late of this borough, dec'd are requested to make payment without delay; and those who have demands against said estate, are desired to produce their accounts, duly attested, to

JAMES RICE, or Ex'rs. JOHN SELLARS, 73-3mo, Wilmington, Dec. 22.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSHUA SEAL, jun. deceased, or JOSHUA SEAL and CO. are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, duly attested, to

ANN SEAL, Adm'r. JOSEPH SUMMERL, Adm'r.

FOR SALE,

Three and one quarter acres of MARSH, in Brandywine, in high order, by

JOSEPH SUMMERL, 78 6w, Wilmington, Jan. 9.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

About 32 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, not very black, shows 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 impudent. 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 full'd 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.

January 10, 79

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jun. 54-1f

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 28th of April last, from the subscriber living in Cecil county, North Suiquehannah 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 scar on his forehead, and one on the back of the middle finger of his right hand. His clothing was a flannel-jacket made of country cloth, tow Naney waistcoat and trousers, filled with black yarn, and two tow linen shirts; his other clothing unknown. Any person securing him in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

GREENBURY RAWLINGS, 18-1f

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

S A M,

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 searley new, coarse fibres; but as he has with him a variety of other clothes, it is uncertain in what dress he will make his appearance. He has with him a long blue cloth coat, lined with pale blue; and also took with him a loaded whip, which has been mended with a long piece of 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, 33-31-law 1f

Ten Dollars Reward,

RAN AWAY on Monday the 30th Decem-ber, from the subscriber, living in Queen-Ann's county, near the Head of Chester, a negro man, named CHRISTOPHER, but probably may change his name, about 21 years of age, and about 5 feet 7 inches high, slender made, remarkably black, and uncommon black gums, has a scar on the upper side of his right wrist, occasioned by an ax, is a free spoken fellow; but when closely questioned, will stammer very much, and appear fallen. Had on when he went away, black kersey round-about jacket, and trousers patched on the knees, a high-crowned felt hat, yarn stockings, and shoes, with other clothes not remembered—it is expected he will change his dress. Whoever apprehends said fellow, and secures him in any goal, and gives notice to the subscriber, so that he gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid, by

WILLIAM WOODALL, 72-1st Ap.

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, bright, 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 gilt. He took with him sundry clothes, among which were a dark colored mixed cloth coat, two pair of blue striped cotton trousers, two pair breeches, one nankeen, 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 uncommitted 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, 49

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Hogg, late of the borough of Wilmington, county of Newcastle, and state of Delaware, Talow-Chandler, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to produce their accounts, properly attested, in order for settlement, to

JAMES HOGG, Ex'r. Wilmington, Jan. 10, 1795. 84 1y

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'r. In Sixth-Street, 3 doors from Chesnut-Street. Philadelphia, Dec. 14, 71-1f

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 Packet-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.

Table with 2 columns: From and To, and Dols. Cents. From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 1 50; From Wilmington to Dover, 1 50; From Dover to Northampton, 1 50.

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.

BINKLE ROE & Co. JOSHUA JACKSON & Co.

John and William Warner,

HAVE ON HAND AT THEIR Wholesale Grocery-Store,

WILMINGTON, A FRESH SUPPLY

Of the following articles, which they will dispose of on their usual moderate terms:

- Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe WINES, Malaga, and Cognac Brandy, Best Holland Gin, Antigua, Monieratt and St. Croix Rum, Jamaica Spirits, Country Liqueurs, assorted, Loaf, Lump, Mulcovado, East-India and Havana Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Chocolate, Hyson, Hyson-kin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Rice, excellent Raisins, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Ginger, Indigo, Plug Tobacco, Excellent Spanish Segars in boxes, Snuff, Coarse and fine Salt, Powder and Shot, Alum, Madder, Copperas, White and Brown Soap, Candles, Wrapping Paper, Starch, Plough-lines, Traces, Red-cords, Red-laces, Plaster of Paris, Virginia Stone Coal, Corn, Rye, &c. &c.

Their fast-sailing PACKET

CHARLOTTE,

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

The subscribers beg leave to return their thanks to their former customers, and from their first 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, 47-1f

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-

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday the 10th of this instant, (Nov.) a negro man, called BILL, nearly 21 years of age, supposed to be about 5 feet 5 inches high, stoop shouldered; has an awkward gait, and a lazy rolling walk; flutters a little in his common conversation; but when angry, alarmed or intoxicated, will repeat the same words several times. Notwithstanding he looks inactive, he dances well, and is fond of that amusement. He has always been accustomed to the farming business, the labouring part of which he understands well, and it is supposed will endeavour to obtain employment in that way. Had on when he went away a deep blue cloth coat, double breasted, with trousers of the same kind of cloth, British manufacture; wool hat, and new shoes with hob-nails in the heels. He took with him a striped nankeen coat, yellow pants, and other clothing not recollected at this time. He has a number of acquaintances about Wch-Chester, state of Pennsylvania, and probably will proceed there under the character of a freeman, with a forged pass.

Whoever will secure the said negro in any goal, so that his master may get him, shall receive the above reward. But if the said negro had returned, he shall be forgiven, and shall receive his manumission to be free at the age of 25, the period prescribed by the laws of Pennsylvania for freedom to the Blacks; or the subscriber will, for a reasonable consideration, upon application to him made, sell the said negro Bill, to serve until the age of 28, then to be free.

THOMAS BOOTH, St. George's hundred, Newcastle county, State of Delaware, Nov. 28, 73-1f

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the South side of Christiansa ferry, on the 14th day of September last, A SORELE HORSE, about 15 hands high, 10 years old, a blaze in his face, full mane, switch tail, and white feet; rots and paces, shod all round; is a stout family horse, of the country breed.

Whoever takes up said horse, and gives information to the owner, so as he gets him again, shall receive Ten Dollars for his trouble; if stolen, and the thief secured, Twenty Dollars will be paid on his conviction, by

CALEB B. BENNETT, Christiansa ferry, Dec. 8, 69 1f

WILMINGTON: PRINTED ON MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, by SAMUEL & JOHN ADAMS, Corner of King and High-Street.