

The Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser.

PRICE SIX CENTS.]

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1797.

[NUMB. 373]

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Newcastle.

- A**
Mary Abbott
Robert Aiken
Mathew Aiken
B
James Beackum 2
John Billerby
Josiah Barthell
Ellis Buchanan
C. Basing, jun. Esq. 2
Peter Barry
Thomas Black
John Brown
John Boyd
John Boots
John Ballet
Jeri Bowman
C
John Collins
Capt. Robert Charlton
Swidhen Chandler
James Coffey
James Croftan
John Chappel
Zachariah Collins 2
Isaac Cannon
William Candon
James Connors
John Cubbun
Miss Ann Church
Thomas Corner
Andrew Colhoum
Mr. Castagnet
Rev. Robert Cloud
George Clark
Capt. Wm. Campbell
Daniel Cil
John Collins
Wilibey Chesnay
Jacob Cazier
D
Nelly Dougherty
James Dunlap
Ann Dougherty
William Dunlap
Roger Dougherty
E
William Elliot
Capt. Benjamin Earl
F
William Fleming
Mary Fowler
Capt. Wm. Frazer
G
Jacob Glenn
Isaac Gibbs
Sarah Grinnage
Rebecca Guyre
Elizabeth Garide
Oliver Goodin
H
William Harlan
Isaac Hill
L. Heyningen
David Hanlon
Robert Huggins
Charles Haight
Alexander Henry
Dennis Hogarty
Capt. Timothy Hall
Polly Huchison
Capt. David Hardil
Thomas Hall
J
Alexander Johnson
Robert Jackson
Capt. Josiah
George Johnson 3
K
John Kuling
George Kuhn
Gottlieb Kuhn
Jesse Kennedy
David Kenidy
John Kelly
William Kerr
L
Terance Longe 2
Mathew Love
Samuel Longo, c
M
Andrew Lockard
Adam Loughin
William Lagan
M
Robert M' Coy
Archibald M' Mullen
Isabella M' Cauldland
James Monell
Lawrence H. Miles
Biddy Maguire
Hugh M' Culloch
Thomas Murphy
Henry M' Crab
Michael Markey
Francis M' Colgon 2
Sarah Meekenson
Mrs. Merideth
William M' Gaulester
Harison M' Conn
Patrick M' Gardy
Edward Marshall
Andrew M' Geogh
John Marison
Mary M' Culough
Daniel Montgomery
Colin M' Nab
William M' Dill
N
Henry Neile, Esq;
O
Robert Orr
Felix O'Neil
P
Mess. Parker & Felton
Stephen Puch
Capt. Pannell
John Patrick
James Peery
R
Rebecca Reed
Robert Rodgers
Daniel N. Robinson
William Rice
James Robinson
Andrew Rule
S
Catharine Shannon
William Sample
William Shaw
Adam Stoops
William Simpson
Lawrence Smals
William Shannon
Mr. Sterl
Nicholas Syme
William Simonton
Capt. Samuel Sweet
Jane Strickland
William Scott
Allen Steel
Henry Simpson
Mr. Sinection
Abraham See
Charles Stewart
William Sinclair
James Sinclair 4
T
James Thompson 2
Levy Tyson
William Tremble
Prenois Thompson
V
John Viel
W
Samuel Wilson
Allen Wilson
John Wilson
Robert Willos
Capt. Richard Wood
Moses Williams
John Waffon
Robert Williamson

William Armstrong, P. M.
Nov. 21. 70 3w

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ERWIN, late of this borough, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said estate, will present their accounts, legally attested, for payment, to JAMES ERWIN, For LETTICE ERWIN, Ex'x.
Note.—Those of a long standing need expect no further indulgence.
Wilmington, Nov. 24. 71

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Governor BEDFORD, late of Newcastle county, deceased, are requested to render them, legally attested, to the subscriber, for settlement; and all those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, without delay, to JOHN STOCKTON, Adm'r.
Wilmington, Nov. 25. 71

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, at their next Session, for a Law to enable and compel the owners and possessors of the Christiana Ferry Marsh, to make, maintain and support their several banks of the said marsh; of which all interested are desired to take notice.
Nov. 6. SAMUEL P. MOORE. 69 6w

For Sale, or to be Let,
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a LOT containing about two acres, late occupied as a store by John M. Way, deceased; situate at the Beaver-Dam Causeway, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. The house is large and convenient either for a store or a tavern, and is considered to be a good stand for business. Possession to be had the 1st day of January next. For terms apply to the subscriber, at Cartersville bridge, or to SAMUEL THOMAS, near the premises.
Nov. 21. SAMUEL THOMAS. 70 6w

WANTED,
A YOUNG WOMAN, with a good breast of milk. Enquire at the office of the Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser.
6th, 14. 59 1f

List of Letters in the Post-Office at DOVER.

- A**
JOHN Anderson
James Antrum
William Aldridge
B
Doct. John Brinckle 3
Thomas Brown
Silas Bush
Messrs. John Boyd & Co.
Valentine Bender
Thomas Batson
John Ruck 2
John Boyd 3
Moses Buckle
Mr. Blight
James Boon
Charles Murphy
Lydia Bown
Thomas Bawan
C
Casper Cox
Susanna Caldwell 3
John Croft
Jacob Carly
Joseph Cowgill
Joseph Caverly
Grest Cambridge
Daniel Calvert
George Claypoole
D
Lydia Devinport
Daniel Dungee
William Duprey
Thomas Depositer
Jacob Deaton
Joshua Davis
Jacob Derrickson 3
Abraham Duncan
Aaron Dunlap 2
E
Samuel Edmondson
F
John Fisher, Esq;
William Fisher
Thomas Fowler
Gordon Forman
G
Sarah Gosby
H
Luther Holly
Capt. Isaac Nowland
John Harper, jun.
John Hodson
Benjamin Hanson 2
John Heart
Sally Bynton
Edmond Hopkins
Joseph Hodgson
I
William Harper & Son
James Harper
J
Thomas Jackson
Elias & Hari Gerald 2
Capt. John Jones
Harshorn Kintley
Delzil Kenby 2
L
James B. Loveless
M
William Mullen 4
John Miller
John Menchin
Robert Middleton
Charles Murphy
Boyd & M'Connoughy
George Matchett
John Moor
Stephry Mandliff
Samuel Marshall
George Miller
N
Nancy Neighbours
P
Benjamin Pope
James Pernal
Andrew Price
Farrow, Ward & Price
R
John Reed 2
Thomas Rothwell
S
Adonijah Stanberry
Gavin Shaw
Miss Sturgis
Gilbert Semons
T
Barkley Townsend
Sally Teat
Stephen Truffly
James Tennat
Peter Trueman
V
Elizabeth Vixn
W
Farrow & Ward
Thomas Wyatt
Thomas Wild
Fisher Walton
Ruth Wheeler
Aaron Wyatt
James Wakeman
James Wheelock
Rev. James Wiltbank

Jacob Furbee, P. M.
Nov. 21. 70 3w

Philadelphia Porter.
Joseph Bringhurst, jun.
INFORMS Ina-keepers and others, that he has enlarged his cellars for Porter Bottling; and that after the 8th of this month he shall be able to supply them with Philadelphia Porter of a fine flavor, by the dozen or groce, fit for immediate use. He has also a quantity of CYDER, of a superior quality, and expects to have it in a suitable state for bottling in the course of one week.
I. E. has for sale, Old Sherry, Lisbon, and Port WINES; and a general assortment of GROCERIES.
11 Mo. 6th. 56 6t

JAMES BROWN,
BRANDYWINE BRIDGE,
HAS FOR SALE,
Thirty barrels good APPLES, SALMON,
MACKREL, SHAD, HERRING,
Rhode-Island CHEESE, and
A General assortment of
GROCERIES.
Nov. 8. 66 1f

TO BE RENTED,
A Three-story GRIST-MILL, with two pair of Buirs, convenient to tide-water, where vessels can come within fifty feet of the mill, situate on the main road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore, in Mill-creek hundred, Newcastle county, Delaware.
Also, will be rented with the Mill, a Dwelling-house, six acres of land, chiefly meadow, stabling, spring-house, &c.
For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.
William Marshall.
10 Mo. 58. 63 1d. 1f

NOTICE.
THE subscriber requests all persons who have any demands against the estate of MARGARET NOBLE, of Kent county, deceased, to bring them in, properly authenticated, and lodge them with William Burrill, Esq; Chester-Town, on or before the 20th of January next, in order that they may receive their dividend. Those who do not bring them in by that time, will be excluded.
Nov. 1. EDWARD FOARD, Adm'r. 64 4w

NOTICE.
WHEREAS my wife ANNE, has forsaken my bed and board, and behaved herself in such a manner as to render it impossible for us to live any longer as man and wife, and being apprehensive, from her past conduct, that she will run me in debt, I do hereby forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay in debts of her contracting from this date.
Nov. 27. EVAN JONES, State of Delaware. 71 4c 1450

Five Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber the 30th of last month, a boy named JOHN BOOTH, (an apprentice to the Potting business) about 12 years of age, square built, tawny complexion, light hair. Had on when he went away, a drab coloured cloth round about jacket, light coloured coating waistcoat, elastic striped trousers, an old hat, and took with him a quantity of other clothes, amongst which were a clouded nankeen coat and a tawny hat nearly new, tied up in two handkerchiefs, one a black stk, the other a red bandano. He came from Richmond, in Virginia, and probably will endeavor to return here. Whoever apprehends said boy, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward.
Nov. 27. JOHN JONES. 71 4c 1450
Wilmington, 11 mo. 4th. 66 4w

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Nov. 27

Mr. Harper said, that in pursuance of the notice which he had given, he rose to move a resolution to the following effect:
Resolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for providing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.
Mr. H. added, that it was unnecessary, he supposed, to enlarge upon the usefulness of such a law. That the passing of it would be attended with difficulties, he was ready to allow; but as these could only be properly judged of when the bill was reported, he trusted no objection would be made to the appointment of the proposed committee.

Mr. Coit would have no objection to agreeing to the resolution, if the mover would agree to a small alteration in its form. He himself was not convinced that such a law would be of public advantage. He wished, therefore, that the committee should be appointed to enquire whether such a law would be expedient.
Mr. Harper said, if it was the intention of the gentleman to transfer the power of judging of the expediency of the measure from the house to a select committee, he should certainly object to it. He believed the resolution would be best in its present form.

Mr. Livingston said there were two courses to be taken in the introducing of bills. The gentleman from South Carolina had chosen that which directed the appointment of a committee to report a bill. He might have adopted the mode proposed by the gentleman from Connecticut; but there could be no question as to the propriety of the present motion.

Mr. Baldwin observed that the way in which the gentleman from Connecticut might obtain his end would be by moving to commit the motion.

Mr. Coit accordingly moved that the motion be committed.
Mr. Baldwin added, that the objections to this mode of proceeding, which might be urged in ordinary cases, were not applicable in this, because the committee appointed would see the several solemn decisions which had heretofore been had on this subject, and would calculate whether it would be worth their while to go over the same ground which had heretofore been trodden with so little success. If he recollected right, the late colleague of the present mover in the business introduced the measure in the first session of Congress under the present government; but it was attended with so many difficulties, that the gentleman himself was discouraged from proceeding with it. Almost every Congress since had had the subject before them. He believed he had not less than five or six bills which had gone out the same course. Our country, he said, was so extensive, and our interests so various, that no system of bankruptcy, he believed could be formed to suit all its parts. If, indeed, the committee, after revisiting the several bills heretofore rejected, could suggest any new provisions which might appear to obviate forever objections; or if there should appear to them to be any new circumstances in the present situation of the country, which should even call for the law with its former deficiencies, they will of course report a bill. If the contrary should be the course, they will report their opinion.

The motion was agreed to, and a committee of five was appointed, viz. Messrs. Harper, Coit, Nicholas, Sigsbees and Baldwin.
Mr. Rutledge presented the petition of Ann Gray, an aged widow, who left her husband and son in the late revolutionary war, praying for relief. Referred to the committee of claims. Adjourned.

Tuesday, November 28.
After some trifling business,
Mr. Coit moved for the order of the day on the reported answer to the president's speech.
The motion being agreed to, the house accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon that subject, Mr. Dent in the chair, and the address having been read through by the chairman (as given in the Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser of Thursday last) it was again read by paragraphs. The four first were read, without any objection being offered to them. The fifth being gone through,
Mr. Pinckney said he had to propose a small alteration to this clause. He wished to make the latter part of it a little less harsh—Instead of saying, "we shall insist upon the same justice from others, &c." he thought it would have the same effect, and the terms would be less objectionable, if the passage ran thus, "nothing shall be wanting on our part to obtain the same justice from others," &c. The expression used, he said, might be perfectly justifiable, but if we could obtain what we wished, without the possibility of giving offence, he thought that mode ought to be preferred. It was on this account that he wished the phraseology to be changed.

Mr. Venable would suggest an amendment, which he thought would produce the effect wished by the gentleman just sat down,

with or changing the phraseology so much as he had proposed: the way in which this might be done would be by striking out the word "insist" and inserting that of "expect."

Mr. Pinckney did not think this amendment would produce the effect he wished. Expectation, he said, might be entertained, without making an effort to obtain the object. We had already expected a long time, without effort. He wished to express the same firmness which the committee intended by their report; but, at the same time, to avoid any thing like harshness. If the effect of the proposed substitute had appeared to be the same, he thought he would have been cavilled about words.

Mr. Rutledge said, as a member of the committee who reported the address, he did not feel tenacious as to the wording of it. At first he thought with his colleague, who proposed the amendment, that the word *insist* was rather harsh; but, upon a little reflection, his objections to the phrase were removed. Indeed, he thought the proposed amendment would make the passage stronger than it was in the original. They might insist, he said in argument; looking upon the treaty as a good one; they might insist upon its execution; but if it were not to be effected without going to war, they might afterwards relinquish it. The amendment he thought more forcible. It said nothing shall be wanting to obtain, &c. Which would be to say, we look upon the treaty as a good one, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to obtain its fulfilment. The words might even be considered to say, that we are determined to have the treaty carried into effect, though war should be the price of the determination.

Mr. Venable said, it was an objection to the proposed amendment, that the same phraseology occurred in the last paragraph. He thought, therefore, it would be best to change the words in the way he had suggested; for though the word *expect* was less harsh, he thought it equally forcible with *insist*.

Mr. Bayard was in favour of the amendment of the gentleman from S. Carolina, and if the same phraseology had been proposed in the select committee, he should there have supported it. He did not think the substitute which had been proposed by the gentleman from Virginia would produce the effect intended by the gentleman from S. Carolina. It was the intention of the committee who reported the address, to say something on the subject; but the proposed substitute laid nothing. As to the objection of the gentleman on account of the same phraseology occurring in another part of the address, there would be no difficulty in rectifying that, so as to produce that variety which the gentleman seemed to desire of having.

Mr. Dayton (the speaker) approved of the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina, but not from the reasons which the gentleman had urged in support of it, but for those which his colleague had produced against it; not because it was more smooth, but because it contained more of decision and firmness. He thought, in this respect, this country had been trifled with; and any opinion expressed by them upon this subject, ought to be done with a firmness of tone.

Mr. Livingston said, as gentlemen thought it necessary to give the reasons of their vote upon this occasion. He would just mention his. If it were intended to be referred by the phraseology used upon this occasion, as some gentlemen seemed to suppose that they were disposed to go to war in support of the executive in their construction of the negotiation with Spain, he was not prepared to say this for his constituents. He did not think the subject was sufficiently matured to give this decision. He considered the proposition as a general one, and preferred the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina to the original—He did not, indeed, think it materially different, until he heard the objections urged against it by a gentleman who was upon the committee (Mr. Rutledge). He had said they might *insist* in argument. How insist in argument? what had the house to do with argument? were they to carry on the treaty? no. All the *insisting* they could shew, must be by acts and not by argument.

The question on Mr. Pinckney's amendment was put and carried, there being sixty-two members in the affirmative.

The remainder of the address was then gone through without any further observation.

Mr. Harper enquired whether it would now be in order to go back to the first paragraph. On the chairman's informing him it would, he said he thought there was an expression in the latter part of that paragraph which would require alteration. He meant that part which spoke of the law which contains a certain...

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the feat of government. He supposed the committee meant to propose such a law, as he believed there was not a law of that kind at present in existence. He therefore moved to strike out the words which had this reference.

Mr. Otis said, his friend from S. Carolina had overlooked the law in question, which was passed in 1794, in consequence of the contagious sickness which had been experienced in this city the preceding year, and which gave to the president of the United States, the power of convening congress in any other place.

Mr. Harper acknowledged his mistake, and that his proposed amendment was therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Harper said, he wished to propose an alteration in the phraseology of the fourth clause. It did not appear to him to be very polite, to talk to other nations about their jealousy and avarice, and whatever might be the latitude proper to be taken in private debate, when the house expressed itself publicly, he thought all unnecessary harshness should be avoided. He wished, therefore, to strike out some words, and introduce others, so that the passage, instead of reading as at present, might be thus expressed: "and while the extension of our navigation and trade may excite jealousy and tempt avarice, we are, &c."

Mr. Bayard was opposed to this amendment. He did not think the phraseology could give umbrage to any nation whatever, since no nation could apply the phrase to itself. If the gentleman would consider the paragraph, he would find, that it was not said that any particular nation was jealous or avaricious; but merely, if any nation were possessed of jealousy and avarice, our navigation and trade would naturally excite their jealousy and tempt their avarice. Any general sentiment might as well be objected to as this. When it was said that the riches of one man tempt the avarice of others, it could not be inferred that any particular men were pointed at.

Mr. Harper did not think the amendment of very great importance, though of sufficient to be adopted. He did not think any nation could justly take the expression to itself, or that they could with propriety be offended with it; but he thought it better to avoid all harsh expressions. He thought a proper degree of spirit, and even of anger and revenge, might be shown, without unbecoming expressions; not that he meant to say the expression in question was unbecoming, but he thought it harsh. He was also of opinion that the dissemination of his friend on the subject of jealousy and avarice were more nice than solid.

The question was taken on Mr. Harper's amendment, and negatived 47 to 33.

The committee then rose, and reported the address with one amendment. The house took it up and agreed to the amendment.

Mr. Bayard then moved an amendment to correct the phraseology of the last paragraph so as not to clash with the amendment; but the speaker informing him the amendment could not be introduced without a recommittal (though we believe there must have been some mistake in the business, as this paragraph had not been amended in the committee of the whole) the address was agreed to without further amendment.

Mr. Otis moved, that the speaker, attended by the house, shall present the said address to the president of the United States; and that a committee be appointed to wait upon the president to know when and where it will be convenient to him to receive the same. Agreed.

Wednesday, November 29.

Mr. Lyon said, when the motion was proposed yesterday on the subject of waiting upon the president, he should have opposed it, only that he did not wish to deprive some gentlemen of the gratification of attending the ceremony; and now he hoped those gentlemen would consent to gratify him, by agreeing to a similar resolution to that of last session, excusing him from an attendance upon the business.

Mr. Stigreeves said, that notwithstanding the precedent of last session, he should be opposed to indulging the gentleman from Vermont in his request. When a resolution passed that house, it was entitled to the obedience of all the members; and except the gentleman could assign some better reason than he had, for the indulgence, he trusted he would not be excused from complying with the order.

Mr. Lyon hoped he should be excused from repeating the reasons which he had last session given for his motion.

Mr. Macon observed, that whether the resolution was agreed to or not, the gentleman might doubtless remain behind if he chose, as he had no idea that the house could compel members to go about parading the streets of Philadelphia. The gentleman might have conscientious scruples, and if the ceremony were meant to be respectful to the president, members should attend it freely, or not at all. He should wish, therefore, that gentlemen disinclined to the service, would not join in it.

Mr. Thatcher saw no reason for excusing the gentleman from Vermont from his duty for a few minutes. If he had business and chose to ask leave for a few days, he doubted not it would be granted; but when he wished to be excused from attending upon a business of importance, he thought very special reasons should be given for the indulgence.

Mr. Williams wished the gentleman would withdraw his motion, as it was trifling with the resolutions of the house to excuse any member from a compliance with them. He hoped the gentleman would not persevere in his singularity, though it might be the wish of some of his constituents, against the will of so large a majority of the house.

Mr. Otis hoped the motion would not prevail. He preferred no gentleman there was particularly anxious for the society of the gentleman from Vermont on this occasion. No doubt he would grace the procession, but it would be sufficiently long without him, and if he chose to remain behind, he need be under no apprehensions of being called to account for his conduct. It was not becoming the dignity of the house to pass the resolution in question. It appeared to him that the gentleman was in full health and spirits, and every way fit for business; and as the house had resolved the thing should be done, he had no idea of admitting the protest of an individual upon their journals against the measure.

Mr. N. Smith knew the gentleman from Vermont had obtained leave of absence, upon a similar occasion last session; but he believed the motion past without consideration. It was unexpectedly made, and by some as unexpectedly carried. Whenever gentlemen gave a reasonable excuse for an absence from the duties of the house, they were constantly contented to; but when a gentleman came forward to ask for the indulgence, without giving any reason, except telling the house they had acted like fools, he could not consent to his being excused. If the gentleman were unable to attend, if there were any difficulty in the way of his attendance, aside from the want of a disposition to do it, he should not object to the indulgence. Mr. S. said, he could not agree with the gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. Macon) that no gentleman was obliged to attend upon this ceremony. For his part, he always considered a minority as bound by the vote of a majority, and the majority had passed a vote that the house should attend the speaker in presenting the address: not that A, B and C should do it, but that the house of representatives should attend; and he believed it to be as much the duty of every member to form a house for this purpose, as for any other. He believed, notwithstanding, that if any gentleman remained behind, he would not be called to account for his conduct; but he was of opinion, that a motion like the present ought to be considered as an indignity offered to the house, and they ought to decline acting upon it.—Being of this opinion, he should move the previous question.

Mr. Gallatin said, he should be in favour of the previous question, but not for the reasons assigned by the mover of it; but for those offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Macon) viz. because he did not believe there existed any power in that house to compel any member to wait upon the president with the address; therefore it would be improper to grant an indulgence to a member from doing, what there was no obligation on him to do. He did not recollect the words of the resolution which had been agreed to. [The speaker repeated them—they were, "that the speaker, attended by the house of representatives, shall wait upon the president, &c."] This, Mr. G. said, must be understood in a qualified sense as the house of representatives had no existence out of these walls. When the speaker presented the address, the house was not present; they could not debate, nor do any act as a house; the address was, therefore, strictly speaking, presented by the speaker, followed by members of the house of representatives; as he did not conceive the house had any power without the walls of the house. They could, indeed, appoint committees to do business out of doors, but could not call out the members as a body. Upon this ground, he was, therefore, in favour of the previous question.

Mr. Lyon said, understanding the matter in the light in which it had been placed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, he would withdraw his motion.

The speaker said the main question was not now under debate, and could not be withdrawn, until the previous question was disposed of. He enquired if the mover were willing to withdraw it.

Mr. Harper hoped not. He should vote in favor of it, not for the reasons offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but that the house might express its sense of such a motion.

Mr. Venable enquired if there were no way of getting rid of the previous question? The speaker said, he conceived not.

Mr. Macon asked, whether it would not be in order to commit, or postpone it to a day certain?

Mr. Thatcher thought he had known instances where the previous question had been called for, and not taken.

The speaker replied, then it must have been withdrawn.

The previous question was then put in these words, "Shall the main question now be put?" and it was carried unanimously, No.

Mr. Livingston from the committee of commerce and manufactures, presented a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved, that all memorials and petitions, which during the second session of the 4th congress were referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, and not reported upon be, and the same are hereby referred to the said committee, for their consideration and report." Agreed.

The speaker announced the hour to be arrived, which the President of the United States had appointed to receive the address of the house in answer to his speech, and the speaker, attended by the members, accordingly waited upon the President, at his house, with the address, (for which see the Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser of Thursday last.)

The address being presented and the answer received, the speaker and members returned to the house, the speaker, as usual, read the answer of the President from the chair, which was as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I RECEIVE this Address from the House of Representatives of the United States with peculiar pleasure.

Your approbation of the meeting of Congress in this city, and of those other measures of the Executive authority of government communicated in my address to both houses at the opening of the session, afford me great satisfaction; as the strongest desire of my heart is to give satisfaction to the people and their representatives by a faithful discharge of my duty.

The confidence you put in the sincerity of my endeavors, and in the unanimity of the people, does me much honor, and gives me great joy.

I rejoice in that harmony which appears in the sentiments of all the branches of the government, on the importance of our commerce, and our obligations to defend it, as well as in all the other subjects recommended to your consideration, and sincerely congratulate you and our fellow-citizens at large, on this appearance, so auspicious to the honor, interest and happiness of the nation.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, }
Nov. 29, 1797. }

After which, Mr. Harper said, it had been usual, where legislative measures had been recommended in the speech of the President of the U. States, to refer such parts to select committees. He therefore moved, that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, in order to take into consideration the speech of the President.

The speaker said, the speech had not yet been committed to that committee.

Mr. Harper moved that it be so committed; which being agreed to, he moved that the house now resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union; which was done accordingly, Mr. Dent in the chair.

Mr. Harper then proposed six resolutions for adoption, to the following effect; which he proposed to be referred to select committees.

1. Resolved, That so much of the speech of the President of the United States as relates to power being given to the President to postpone the meeting of Congress, in certain cases, be referred to a select committee, to report by bill or otherwise.

2. That so much as relates to the protection of commerce, be referred, &c.

3. That so much as relates to the attempts of foreign agents to alienate the affections of the Indian nations, and to excite them to actual hostilities against the United States, be referred, &c.

4. That so much as relates to a provision for the fulfilment of the 6th article of the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, be referred, &c.

5. That so much as relates to the reimbursement of certain advances made by the consuls of the United States, be referred, &c.

6. That so much as relates to the revision, and amendment, in certain particulars, of the act relative to consuls, be referred, &c.

The two first resolutions were agreed to without objections. On reading the 3d,

Mr. Nicholas said, he did not think they were ripe for going into this business. It was usual, when the President alluded to facts in his speech, which he proposed in the course of the session, to give further information upon, to wait for that information before they proceeded to act upon them. He thought this would be best in the present case.

Mr. Harper did not recollect that the President referred to any particular documents on this subject. If a committee were appointed, they would of course enquire into the facts, and report accordingly.

Mr. Nicholas said, the mover himself seemed to be aware that the committee would be at a loss for facts, and that they would have to apply to the President for them. He thought it would be more respectful to wait for the communications which would of course be made to the house, than to employ a committee to make the enquiry.

Mr. Harper said the President had told them as a fact, that such attempts had been made. [Mr. H. read an extract from the speech.] To postpone the appointment of a committee, therefore, in order to wait for further communications, would be to say they did not believe the fact. Before the President had made the assertion, he would doubtless be well assured of the truth of it. But he would observe, that if no such attempts had been made, they were not unlikely to be made, and the law recommended on that ground, was very desirable. It was well known that the ordinary course of law will not go into that territory; there must be a distinct and particular legislative power for the purpose. Admitting, therefore, that the President has been misinformed, the law could do no harm, but might prevent the evils complained of.

Mr. Stigreeves observed, that the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Nicholas) was very correct in saying, that it was usual to wait for the promised communications of the Executive Department, before they proceeded to act upon any business recommended by the speech; but it must also be recollected, that the file of this resolution was different from that heretofore used. It was customary to say, on these occasions, "Resolved, That it is expedient to do so and so," which they could not do, until evidence was before them; but this committee being differently formed, there was not that necessity, and when the communication was made, it would of course be referred to the committee now proposed to be appointed.

Mr. Dayton (the speaker) said, that the law recommended by the President of the United States to be passed, was to give better effect to the measures already taken to counteract the attempts of foreign agents upon the Indian nations. Before a law could be passed to give effect to those mea-

asures, it was necessary, therefore, they should be laid before them; and, if a committee were now appointed, they would of course have to look back to the house for information.

Mr. Baldwin thought there was another reason for deferring the business. He thought there was a law intimately connected with this subject which expired in the spring (of which they should have notice from the committee of revival if it was so) and of which this provision might make a part.—He saw no inconvenience which could arise from letting this subject lie over for a time.

Mr. Macon said, if the gentleman from South Carolina would consent to let this matter be passed over, the house might proceed upon those objects upon which there seemed little difference of opinion.

Mr. Brookes saw no impropriety in referring the business to a select committee; for if it were referred, it did not follow that they were obliged immediately to act upon it. The crime, he said, was identified. If the committee were appointed, and the President had communications to make upon the subject, it would have a tendency to procure more early information than might otherwise be obtained. He thought this resolution as proper for commitment as any other.

The question for agreeing to the resolution was put and carried, 41 to 32.

The remainder of the resolutions were agreed to, the committee rose, and the house took their up.

The three first resolutions were agreed to in the house without debate. On the 4th being read, Mr. Stigreeves said that the resolution ought to go to the committee of ways and means, as coming directly within their province; but at present, he believed, no such committee had been appointed.

Mr. Harper thought it might with propriety be referred to a select committee, as it embraced other objects besides providing money.

Mr. Venable was of opinion it would be best to postpone this business to a distant day. He did not know that any decision had yet taken place, and therefore there was no necessity for the resolution at present.

Mr. Stigreeves was not willing to agree to a postponement to a distant day; but thought it would be best referred to the committee of ways and means, as it was necessary they should have the whole of the demands against the country before them. He moved, therefore for a postponement to this day two weeks.—Agreed.

The two remaining resolutions being agreed to, and the letter referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the acts relative to American seamen,

Mr. Stigreeves observed there was a very important matter in the speech yet untouched. He therefore, proposed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that so much of the speech as relates to foreign vessels sailing under forged American papers, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures."—Agreed.

Mr. Livingston moved for the order of the day on the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the operation of the act for the relief and protection of American seamen; which being agreed to, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole and the report having been read, three resolutions were agreed to, viz. one directing the secretary of state to lay before the house an abstract of all the returns made to him by the collectors of the several ports; and such accounts as he may have received from our agents in foreign ports; another for allowing cents per day to every sick seaman in a foreign port, and a sum for their transportation home; and another directing that a certain deduction shall be made from the wages of the seamen, for the maintaining of the sick and disabled, and for the support of an hospital. The house having concurred in these resolutions, and appointed a committee for carrying them into effect.

The report of the committee in favour of allowing North and Vesey, of Charleston, to be reimbursed the duties they had paid on sugars, consumed by the fire in that city, was agreed to.

Thursday, November 30.

Mr. Dwight Foster, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of Ann Gray, unfavourable to the petitioner, which was concurred in by the house.

Mr. Brookes presented the petition of Grant, complaining of injuries sustained by being captured by the Miami Indians and kept for three years, during which time he speaks of having experienced the greatest cruelties. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Baldwin presented a remonstrance from the legislature of Georgia, complaining of the law regulating the intercourse of the United States with the Indian tribes and also of the operation of existing treaties.—Referred to a select committee of 3 members.

Also, a petition from a corps of militia, praying compensation for services performed for the United States. Referred to the secretary of war.

Mr. Gallatin presented the memorial of certain citizens called Quakers, in the name of the annual meeting of that body, lately held in Philadelphia. The petitioners, he said, were present. The memorialists state the distressed situation of 154 of their Black Brethren in N. Carolina, who notwithstanding they have been manumitted, are now held in bondage, by cruel and retrospective laws. These, and other iniquitous acts, they alleged, have a tendency to bring down the judgments of God upon the country. The calamity lately experienced in this city ought

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.

1 prize of 2000 dollars, is	Dollars 2,000
2 do. of 1000 dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the two numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than four hundred numbers undrawn, are	2,000
2 prizes of 500, are	1,000
3 do. of 400	1,200
4 do. of 300	1,200
5 do. of 200	1,000
10 do. of 100	1,000
12 do. of 50	600
14 do. of 45	630
16 do. of 40	640
18 do. of 35	630
20 do. of 30	600
25 do. of 25	625
30 do. of 20	600
35 do. of 15	525
47 do. of 10	470
4276 do. of 5	21,280

4500 Tickets at 8 dollars each, do. 36,000
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, presumes 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.

JACOB BROOM, 40 tf.

JOHN WEST, Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has OPLINED

A TAVERN,

At the SIGN of the WHITE HEART, lately occupied by William Greary, in Market-street, below the Lower Market-houses, Wilmington, where he has provided the best of Liquors, good Stabling for travellers' horses, and every convenience suitable to accommodate Town and Country Customers.

He further acquaints his old customers, and others, that he continues to carry on the business of

SHOE-MAKING:

And returns his most hearty thanks for past custom—flatters himself, that his good workmanship, and attention to people, will ensure him a continuance of their favors.

Oct. 21. 61 tf.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 19th inst. from the subscriber, residing on Long Marsh, Caroline county, state of Maryland, a negro man named JACOB, about 25 years old; he is rather a slender made fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellowish black complexion, a pleasant countenance, apt to smile when spoken to; on one of his legs is a scar, a mark rather remarkable for the skin's adhering close to the bone, seasoned, as he says, by the white swelling; he also plays tolerably well on the violin. When he went away, he had on a deep blue cloth coat, red calimer waistcoat, and blue and white calico trousers. Whoever takes up and brings home the above negro, or secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, if out of the state; or Ten Dollars, if in any part of the state; and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid, by

Woolman Warner.

N. B. It is supposed the above fellow has a pass. Caroline county, Oct. 28. *63

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at Denton, in Caroline county, on the 16th instant, a negro man named PHILL, about 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, thick and well made, with a scar on his forehead, which, on a slight examination, is very perceptible; has a very great impediment in his speech which a little frightened. Had on and took with him two oznaburg shirts, one white do. ruffled at the bosom, two pair tow linen trousers, one pair pantaloons, and a blue overall jacket, and one under-ditto of rindlore. The said negro belonged to Charles Emory, Esq; of Easton, Talbot county, has been at work at the blacksmith's business three years, and is a tolerable good smith. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any goal, to that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by

WILLIAM BOON, 62 *40

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber the 27th ult. ROBERT MARTIN, an indentured Irish servant, about 17 years of age, dark short hair, has a down look, about 5 feet high, and is thick made. Had on when he went away an old blue coat, broke at the elbows, an old printed cotton v. s. dark olive twilled breeches, an old wool hat, and blue woolen stockings.

Any person taking up said run-away, and returning him to me, or to Mrs. Mary Cairns, living in Newcastle, shall have the above reward.

JOHN BETSON, 65 4W

BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office. 65 4W

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. NICHOLAS WAY, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those who have demands against the same, are desired to forward them, properly attested for settlement.

N. B. The number, and extensive situation of these accounts, are such, as will not admit of frequent application or delay; the most prompt and decisive measures may therefore be expected in their collection.

JOHN WAY, Adm'r. 61 tf

Wilmington, Oct. 21.

To be Sold or Rented,

And possession given the 25th March next,

The following described Property,

In the town of New-Castle, State of Delaware, viz. ONE LOT of GROUND fronting on the Public Square, on which are erected a two story brick house and kitchen, with stable, chair-house and other out-buildings, at present occupied by Mr. T. Nagens. The house is neatly finished, in complete repair, and well adapted for a private family.

One other LOT of GROUND fronting on Market and Suburban streets, on which are erected a large two-story brick house and kitchen, stables and carriage-house. This house has three rooms and an entry on the first floor, and six chambers on the second; is in good repair, and at present occupied by the subscriber. It has heretofore been used as a tavern, and from its situation and size, is well suited for any species of public business.

Also to be sold four building LOTS, fronting on Beaver street, being 41 feet front by 145 feet deep, and one do. fronting on the Public Square, being 40 feet front on said Square, and extending back to Beaver street. If sold, the terms will be made easy to the purchaser, as a reasonable credit will be allowed for the greater part of the consideration money.

NICHOLAS VANDYKE, 57 tf

New-Castle, October 7, 1797.

John & William Warner,

Have on hand, at their

New Wholesale Grocery Store,

On Clark's wharf, the lower end of Market-street, WILMINGTON,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, WINE, Tenerife, and Malaga
St. 2d, and 4th proof Cognac Brandy, best Holland & Antigua, Monferatt and St. Croix Rum, An assortment of Country Liqueurs, Molasses Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Hyson-tea and Bohea Teas, Rice, Raisins, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Plug Tobacco, Snuff, Coarse and fine Salt, Salmon in kegs, Powder, Shot, Alum, Madder, Copperas, White and Brown Soap, Candles, Wrapping Paper, Plough Lines, Traces, Bed Cord, Bed Laces, A quantity of Butter in firkins, Rhode-Island Cheese, Plaster of Paris, Virginia Coal, And a variety of other articles in their line, which they will sell cheap for cash, country produce, or short credit.

They have now lying at the Wharf, A FAST SAILING

PACKET-BOAT,

With every accommodation for passengers, which will begin to ply between Philadelphia and this place, as soon as the disorder now prevalent in that place subsides. They inform those who are in the practice of sending their flour or other produce to Philadelphia, that they have convenient stores, and will shortly be provided with stabling for the accommodation of those who may employ them in that line; and they pledge themselves to use their utmost endeavours to give satisfaction.

Sept. 30. 55 tf

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE, with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgements for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her School, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters, excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh streets.

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Philadelphia, July 3.

Just published, as it is to be sold wholesale and retail,

By JAMES ADAMS,

North side of the Upper Market, Wilmington,

The United States' Almanack,

Or, The North-American Calendar; for the year 1798.

CONTENTS.

THE extent and boundary of America—Some of the great events which secured to America her Independence—A list of the members of the Federal Legislature—A remedy against the Yellow-Fever—An excellent proof of Wisdom—The Art of Charming—A distressed Man—A Man and his Wife—On haply Legs in the Ladies—The Seasons—Receipt for destroying Bugs; Do. for the Rheumatism; Do. for the Piles; Do. for the Ague and Fever; Do. for a foundered Horse—Jests—Anecdotes—Quakers General Meetings—Table of the weights and value of Coins as they pass in the several States—Table of Interest at 6 per cent.—Courts of Law, for the United States, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia—Post-Office Establishment—A Tide Table, &c. &c. &c.

Oct. 14. 59 tf

Wanted Immediately,

FROM 700 to 800 bushels of good OATS, to be delivered at Wilmington; for which cash will be paid. Enquire of JOHN & WILLIAM WARNER, Market-street wharf.

Oct. 7. 57

To be Rented, or sold.

A FARM on the Stream of Little Elk, about two miles from Elkton, containing near 200 acres of arable land in four fields, and 30 acres of meadow, with wood-land sufficient to supply the farm. There are on said place, 200 bearing apple trees, a good dwelling-house, kitchen, quarter meat-house, corn-barn, stables and other out-houses—the fences are all in good order. A saw-mill erected thereon, will also be rented with said Farm. A grist-mill may be placed near the saw-mill, at no great expense. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS E. KUMSEY, Wilmington, or to the subscriber.

HENRY C. RUMSEY, 58 tf

Swan-creek, Harford county, Maryland, Oct. 11.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of STEWART THOMPSON, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are hereby requested to discharge the same without any unnecessary delay; those who neglect attending to this notice, may expect legal means will be adopted for their recovery; and those who have any claims against said estate, are also requested to exhibit them, legally adjusted, for settlement to

JOHN COLHOUN, Adm'r. 42

New-Castle, Aug. 16.

For Private Sale,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 730 acres, part of it situate in Lancaster county, and part in Chester county, with Ostraw creek running thro' it, on the road leading from Strafford to Newcastl, which is divided into three different tracts; on the first is a new square log house, with a cellar under the whole house, and one hundred acres of land, about one half cleared, the rest wood-land, and about six acres of meadow; all in good repair; a good stand for public business. The next containing three hundred and seventy-five acres, with an excellent stone house, 46 feet in front, and 34 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole house; likewise a good log barn, with other out buildings; about the one half cleared, the other half good wood-land, with forty acres of good meadow, and as much more may be made if required; a good forge and mill-seat, with never-failing streams of water; a good spring of water near the house, and a stream running past the door, with a good bearing orchard, all in good repair. On the third is a good square log dwelling house, two stories high, with about 275 acres, the one half cleared, the remainder good wood-land, about eight acres of meadow, and plenty more may be made, with a good bearing orchard; it is likewise convenient to mills, and meeting-houses. Any person inclining to purchase said tract, or either of them, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

WILLIAM DOWNING, 69 *4W

Nov. 18.

Doct. Martinengo,

LATE FROM GERMANY,

Respectfully informs the Public, that he resides in Wilmington, where he will practice in the line of his profession, both as Physician and Man-Midwife.—He discovers the complaints of his patients by examining their urine, and can produce sufficient testimonials of his success in both lines. He has a most sovereign remedy for the Epidemical Fever, vulgarly called "The Yellow Fever." Those who may favor him with their custom, may rely on the strictest attention, and good fresh medicine being provided. Enquire at Mr. William Rice's, Front-street, or at the office of the Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser.

Oct. 21. 61 tf

Grocery & Dry-Good STORE.

Hamilton & Smith,

At their Store, in Market-street, Wilmington,

Opposite the Queen of Otaheite TAVERN,

Have opened a Large and General Assortment

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Which they will sell Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

August 23. 54 34

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having commenced Business for the ensuing season, respectfully informs his friends in particular, and the public in general, that from the IMPROVEMENTS he has made in his BREW HOUSE, he will be able to serve them with as good

B E E R,

As can be obtained in any part on the Continent.

CHAREES BIRD,

Who has on Hand, as usual,

A large Quantity of PORTER,

Which he can warrant.

HE CONTINUES THE BOTTLING CELLAR,

In the Town of Newcastle,

Where Captains of Vessels, and others, may be supplied with any quantity, on the shortest notice.

A generous price will be given for BARLEY HOFS, CIDER, and BOTTLES.

Wilmington, October 4. 56 tf

Ready Money,

WILL be paid by the subscriber for FIFTY CORDS of OAK WOOD, delivered at the Poor-House.

THOMAS CLARK, Overfeer. 59

Oct. 14.

PHILADELPHIA & DOVER STAGES,

START from Capt. Furber's at Dover, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at three o'clock, and arrive in Philadelphia the same evenings leave Philadelphia, from Mr. G. Erwin's (Sign of the George) tavern, corner of Second and Arch-streets, at three o'clock in the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and arrive at Dover the same evenings.

Fare for each passenger from Dover to Wilmington, THREE DOLLARS; from Wilmington to Philadelphia, ONE and a HALF DOLLARS.

One hundred and fifty weight the same as a passenger, at the owner's risk.

JOSHUA JACKSON, BRINKLEE ROE.

As this line performs the route from Dover to Philadelphia in one day, passengers are requested to be punctual to the hour of starting, that no disappointments may occur.

J. JACKSON returns thanks for past favours, and begs to assure the public, that he and his Partner have been particularly exact in the choice of good horses and careful drivers.

May 24. 19 tf

Philadelphia, Wilmington, Chester-Town, and Baltimore

S T A G E S,

LEAVE Mr. Chandler's, Second-street, Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Mr. Crampton's, Wilmington, by 9 o'clock. Leave Wilmington immediately, pass through Middle-Town, Warwick, &c. and arrive at Chester-Town the same evening, and the passengers are next morning conveyed over to Baltimore.

Leave Chester-Town every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, pass through the above places, and arrive at Wilmington by 1 o'clock—Leave Wilmington, and arrive at Philadelphia the same evening.

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

KERLEN, ODENHEIMER, & Co. 21 ct

March 25.

WAS COMMITTED

To the Public Gaol of Sussex county, State of Delaware, on the 23d of September last,

A NEGRO WOMAN, who says her name is AMY,

and that she was sold by a certain Jacob Teague, of Worcester county, and State of Maryland, about the first of July last, to a capt. Robinson, of South Carolina or Georgia. Her matter (if any she has) is hereby notified, that if she is not claimed within six weeks from this date, she will be sold for payment of fees, agreeably to law.

William Harp, Gaoler. 63 6w 1aw

Georgetown, Oct. 23.

WANTED,

A LAD, as an APPRENTICE to the HAT-MAKING BUSINESS. Apply to the subscriber in Market-street, opposite the Lower-Market house, Wilmington,

JOHN SELLARS.

BOOK PRINTING-OFFICE.

BOOK-WORK, Blanks, Hand-Bills, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate prices, at the Printing-Office, Newcastle. October 28.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, about one mile from Christiana Bridge, on Monday evening, the 21st instant,

A dark Strawberry Roan Horse,

15 hands 1 inch high, 3 years old last spring, marked on the near buttock and shoulder J. The above reward will be paid for apprehending the Thief, with the Horse; or SIXTEEN DOLLARS for the Horse, if brought home, by

HUGH BURBOROW, 7 *4W

Nov. 27.

FRANCIS O'DANIEL,

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

A large Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

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

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

The Tayloring Business.

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

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

Wilmington, April 8. 65 tf

FOR SALE,

THE STOCK in TRADE that well assorted Store at New-Glasgow, Peacoder hundred, lately established by Clay, Bond, & Co.

The Store is well situated for Retail Business in the Dry Goods and Grocery Line, of which articles there is a handsome assortment; a considerable trade is also carried on in Produce. Possession can be had immediately. For further information apply to

THOMAS BOND, Newcastle.

THOMAS BOND, surviving partner of Clay, Bond, & Co. requests all those who have any demands against said Firm, to furnish their accounts to him for settlement; and those who stand indebted are requested to make payment.

Sept. 30. 55

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, out of the subscriber's pasture, in Redlion hundred, and county of Newcastle, on the 13th of September last,

A black GELDING,

About 16 years old, 15 hands high, trots and canters, a little druped rump, crooked behind, carries a good head, but his nose rather out; has several saddle marks along his back, and is very bad on fences. Whoever brings home said Horse, or secures him, so that the owner gets him again, shall have Ten Dollars reward; and if stolen, for Horse and Thief, the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by

ISAAC CANNON, Jun. 56 tf

October 5.

THOMAS NAPIER,

PLANE-MAKER,

Opposite the Sign of the IRISH PATRIOT, Front street, Wilmington,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that, in consequence of the present prevailing calamity in Philadelphia, he has once more removed to Wilmington, and has for sale a great variety of the best made PLANES, which he will sell wholesale and retail, for a reasonable profit.

He presumes it needless to recommend the stock now on hand, as the public may rely on their being of the same quality and workmanship, which hitherto gained him the public preference.

Town and Country orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

FISHER'S celebrated PILLS for sale as above.

Sept. 16. 51 tf

TO BE SOLD,

A PUBLIC STANB, between Chester and Wilmington, on the Baltimore road, 22 miles from Philadelphia, with sixty acres of land belonging to it, with or with-out the leaves of two small tracts of land adjoining, containing upwards of 90 acres, with a good brick house, barn,