The Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser.

PRICE SIX CENTS.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1797. [NUMB. 350

Harvey & Worth,

(OF PHILADELPHIA)

Have opened a STORE at Mr. James Wilson's, in High-street, opposite the Upper-Market,

Where they have for Sale,

A general Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

AND

HARD-WARE.

They expect a considerable addition by the first Fall arrivals, all which they mean to sell upon reasonable terms.

Wilmington, Sept. 9. 49 tf

JOHN GUEST & CO.

MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA,

Have opened a STORE (lately occupied by Timothy Jackson) in Second-street, near the Lower Market-house, Wilmington; where they have for sale, a general Assortment of

DRY GGODS,

Consisting of

CALLICOES, Chintzes, plain, striped & checked book and jaconet Muslins, tamboured and japaned do. fine India book Muslins, and book Muslin Handkerchiefs, book and jaconet ditto, coloured bordered do. purple and chintz Shawls, Irish Linens and Sheetings, Moreens, Jeans, Durants, Coatings, Flannels and Blankets, with a variety of other articles suitable for the season, which they are determined to sell low for cash or a short credit.

Sept. 6. 48 tf.

Samuel Potter, William Page, and Thomas Price,

(OF PHILADELPHIA)

Have opened a STORE opposite the Bank of Delaware, Wilmington, where they have for sale, a capital Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

PRINTED CALLICOES; plain, checked, striped, and tamboured MUSLINS, RIBBONS, &c. &c. which they will sell very low for cash, or bills at a short credit.

A great part of the above Goods are just received, per ship Favorite, from London, via New-York.

Sept. 6. 48 tf.

WATCHES.

THOMAS CROW,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

Has just received, and now for Sale, at his shop on the corner of Market and Second-streets, Wilmington,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Jewelled, Cap'd, Sink-wheel and Plain

WATCHES;

Which he will sell wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices.

Watches repaired at moderate rates, with care and dispatch.

*** It is presumed *Thomas Crow's* Shop is so noted, that it may be found without further caution.

Sept. 6. 48 6w.

John Whitesides & Co.

Of PHILADELPHIA,

Have opened STORE at the house of James Brian, Market-street, Wilmington, where the following articles may be had, wholesale, on the most reasonable terms for cash, viz.

PRINTED COTTONS and CALLICOES,
MUSLINS,
IRISH LINENS,
DIMITIES, SHAWLS,
DIAPER and TABLE LINEN, of every description,
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, RIBBONS,
TAPES,
COTTON HOSE,
Do. CAMBRICKS,
PINS, THREADS,
And an elegant assortment of
FANCY HATS and TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

Sept. 2. 47 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 of

Dry Goods & Groceries.

Which they will sell Wholesale and Retail,

On the most reasonable terms.

August 23. 3m 44

Board of Trustees.

Poor-House, Newcastle County.

RESOLVED, That the Board adjourn, to meet the 5th day of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

JOHN CROW, Sec.

Sept. 9 49 td

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he intends to apply to the next court of Common Pleas, to be held at New-Castle, for the county of New-Castle, on Tuesday the twelfth day of December next, for a commission to mark, bound, and establish the lines and boundaries of a tract of land situate in the hundred and county of New-Castle, on which he at present dwells; bounded to the north and east by lands of Antrim Connaroe; to the south, by lands of the heirs of the late Morten Morten deceased; and to the west, by Christiana creek, and lands of Levi Colesbury;—whereof this public notice is given pursuant to the directions of the act of Assembly, in such case made and provided.

JOHN PEACH.

Sept. 7, 1797 —49 *4w

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain James Passmore has obtained a Promissory Note of Hand of me the subscriber, for which I never received any value, (the Note is for several pounds) I do hereby forwarn all persons not to take any assignment on said Note, as I am determined to pay no part of it, unless compelled by law.

JOHN KENNEY.

Aug. 16. 42 4w

Porter, Ale, &c.

Joseph Bringhurst, jun.

On the West Side of Market-street, two doors below the Upper-Market, Wilmington,

HAS FOR SALE,

THE best Philadelphia PORTER and ALE,
London ALE, in bottles,
Lisbon and Sherry WINES,
Old Medoc CLARET,
French BRANDY,

And a General Assortment of

GROCERIES.

8th Mo. 28. 46 *6w

Coroner's-Office.

THE subscriber once more returns to his friends
His thanks for their favours that's past,
And hopes that one day he will make them amends,
So wishes their favours to last.
For one other Term is all he desires,
The Coroner's-Office to crave;
And if he should live for to see it expire,
A gain then his thanks they shall have.
He knows of no harm that as yet he hath done,
But his office did well execute;
And if he should get it again, will still shun
Such way, that might hurt his repute.
He hopes at this time that from him they'll not take
It away for to give to another,
Then them he'll ne'er leave, nor ever forsake,
But esteem them like friends, or like brother.
Now for to conclude, pray don't count me rude,
Believe me 'tis not my intention
For you to offend; so an ear to me lend:
My name in your tickets pray mention.
But to come to the point,

The subscriber begs leave to return his friends, the public in general, his most humble thanks for their past favours, in conferring on him the Office of Coroner, in times past, and humbly begs a continuance of their favours at the next General Election; which favours, together with the past, shall forever be most gratefully acknowledged, by the Public's most obedient humble servant,

FRANCIS JANVIER.

Aug. 26. 45 c

Coroner's-Office.

To the Citizens of New-Castle County.

ENCOURAGED by a number of respectable citizens of the county of Newcastle, I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Coroner, at the ensuing election, at which time the present Coroner's office will expire. I hereby solicit the votes of the citizens of the county of Newcastle for that office. Should I be elected, they may rest assured, that the duties thereof shall be faithfully performed, by their

Humble Servant,

ALEXANDER HARVY.

Newcastle, Aug. 16. 42 c

Sheriff's-Office.

To the Citizens of New-Castle County.

I AM induced from the solicitations of a number of respectable citizens of the county, to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's-Office at the ensuing election, at which time the present Sheriff's-Office will expire. I return my sincere thanks to the citizens of Newcastle county for their past favours as a candidate for the office of sheriff, by placing me on the return with a former one; and if I am elected to that office, shall perform the duties thereof as well as my abilities will admit.

I am with due respect,

The Public's humble servant,

JOHN CROW.

August 16. 42 c

Sheriff's-Office.

To the Citizens of Newcastle County.

FROM the numerous and repeated solicitations of my friends I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's-Office at the ensuing election. Should I be so far approved of by my fellow-citizens as to be elected to the office, I will only say, (and I say it with confidence) that the duties thereof shall be faithfully discharged,

By the Public's humble servant,

MAXWELL PINES.

August 12. 41 c

Sheriff's Office.

To the Electors of Newcastle County.

THE numerous invitations of my friends have induced me to offer myself as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the ensuing election.—If I am elected, the duties of the office will be faithfully discharged,

By the People's Humble Servant,

CHARLES ANDERSON.

August 2. 38 c

To the Citizens of Newcastle County.

I AM induced, from sundry local considerations, to decline standing a candidate for the Sheriff's-Office, at the ensuing election, and beg leave to return my sincere thanks to those of my fellow-citizens who promised me their support, hoping a renewal of their favours, should I at some future day come forward to solicit their suffrages.

I am, with respect, the

Public's humble servant,

WILLIAM CARPENTER, jun.

St. George's Hundred.

For SALE,

Adjoining to the Town of Dover,

A SQUARE LOT of GROUND, containing twenty acres, at present in good tilth as pasture land, and admirably fitted to build upon, being more healthy in its exposure and situation, than any spot of ground in the district; also,

THREE small TENEMENTS adjoining said lot.

For terms apply to John Lowber, in Dover; or to the subscriber, at Wilmington.

JAMES TILTON.

August 5. 39 6w

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE, with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement 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.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax having now arranged and completed the assessments and valuations of real and personal Property in the county of Newcastle, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the commissioners of the Levy Court and Court of Appeal, to attend at the court-house on Tuesday the 26th day of this instant, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the said valuations, and for hearing the appeals and remedying the complaints of any person or persons who may be unequally or over-rated. The commissioners of the tax, and the several assessors, are required to attend at the same time and place. AND the taxables of the county are also informed, that lists of the said valuations will be ready in a short time, and left for their inspection at the following places in the different hundreds, to wit: For Brandywine hundred, at Mr. Joshua M'Lean's; for Christiana hundred, at Mr. Enoch Welsh's; for Newcastle hundred, at Mr. James M'Cullough's; for Mill-creek hundred, at Mr. John Robinson's; for Whiteclay-creek hundred, at Mr. William Shannon's; for Pencader hundred, at Mr. Daniel Cook's; for Redlion hundred, at Mrs. Sarah Lyons; for St. George's hundred, at Mrs. Mary Calhoun's; and for Appoquinimink hundred, at Mr. Thomas Benn's.

ABEL GLASFORD,
Clk. of the Peace.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, To all persons concerned, that an adjourned Court of CHANCERY, for the county of Newcastle, will be held at the Court-house on Tuesday the 19th day of this instant.

ABEL GLASFORD,
Register in Chancery.

Newcastle, Sept. 4. 48

Notice is hereby Given,

To the Inhabitants and Electors of Newcastle County, who are qualified to vote for Members of the General Assembly,

THAT AN ELECTION will be held in the town of Newcastle, at the same time and place, and in the same manner that Senators and Representatives for the said county are chosen, to choose one good and substantial freeholder in the hundred of Whiteclay creek, one good and substantial freeholder in the hundred of Pencader, one good and substantial freeholder in the hundred of Redlion, and one good and substantial freeholder in the hundred of St George's, as commissioners at the Levy Court and Court of Appeal, for the said hundreds respectively, to supply the places of Levi Adams, Jacob Ferris, George Monro, and James Thomas, whose seats have become vacant by the expiration of their times.

ABEL GLASFORD, Clk. of the Peace.

Newcastle, Sept. 4. 48

To be Sold at Private Sale,

TWO LOTS in Deer-creek marsh, one on the east side of the road, containing one acre, three quarters, and twenty perches; the other, on the west side, containing two acres and forty perches.—Also, a valuable breeding MARE with foal to a good horse; TWO GELDINGS fit for the saddle or geers; one WAGGON with a cover, handscrew, &c. in complete order for the roads; and a RIDING CHAIR, with harness, in good repair. The Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to

ELLIS NEWLIN & SON.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, AS USUAL,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Meal, Grain and Groceries.

Aug. 23. * 4w 44

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.

Newcastle, Aug. 16. 42

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situate in St George's hundred, county of Newcastle, state of Delaware. This plantation adjoins the state road leading from Newcastle to Dover, about three miles from Cantwell's bridge, and the same distance from St. George's, and contains about 180 acres; 150 of which are cleared and in high cultivation; the fields are all sown with clover, the residue is wood land. There is on said farm a good frame house 25 feet by 20 with two rooms on a floor, and a large and convenient kitchen adjoining; both the house and kitchen have been newly repaired: likewise a good barn, stable, granary, carriage-house, and corn-crib. Also two young apple orchards, besides a number of old trees, and a large peach orchard. As the quality of this Farm is particularly well known by almost every person in Newcastle county, and as it is expected that no person will purchase without viewing the same, a further description thereof is thought unnecessary. Any person inclining to purchase of the subscriber, may know his terms, by making application at his place of residence, at the aforesaid farm.

SAMUEL CROW.

St. George's hundred, Aug. 12. 41 tf

TO BE SOLD,

A PUBLIC STAND, between Chester and Wilmington, on the Baltimore road, 22 miles from Philadelphia, with sixty acres of land belonging to it, with or without the leases of two small tracts of land adjoining, containing upwards of 90 acres, with a good brick house, barn, stabling, &c. on the same. The Tavern is large and commodious, with good stabling, and suitable offices. The land is excellent, great part of it in good meadow and marsh, with good orchards, &c. &c. There is an exceeding good trade to the house, and is much frequented by travellers, where all the stages stop, being six or seven every day, with many other advantages, which will be made known to enquirers. The payments will be made easy. The reason of the present proprietor offering it for sale, is, his wishing to retire from business.

He has likewise for sale,

A small two-story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on Quaker Hill, in the borough of Wilmington.

For particulars enquire of the subscriber, the Practical Farmer, on the premises.

JOHN SPURRIER.

August 30. 46 ctf

NOTICE.

IF STEPHEN LOWRY, of Queen-Ann's county, State of Maryland, will apply to the subscriber in Salem county, state of New-Jersey, he may have the Negro Man, supposed to be his, as advertised in Claypool's American Daily Advertiser. The negro is now in Salem gaol. Some particular occurrence renders it necessary that Mr. Lowry himself should come for him.

WILLIAM PHILPOT.

Aug. 30. 46 *6w

NOTICE.

The Inhabitants of Wilmington, and its Vicinity, are respectfully informed, That

JOHN CHAPPELL,

HAS COMMENCED

THE HOUSE, SHIP, and SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, WRITING and GILDING BUSINESS, at the bottom of Shipley-street.

Those persons who favor him with their commands, may depend on having each of the above Branches executed with neatness, dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

N. B.--Mrs. CHAPPELL continues the Education of Young Ladies, as usual.

Aug. 24. 44 *4w

Chester-Town Races,

ON Wednesday the 18th of October next, will be run for over the usual course, the Eastern Shore Jocky Club purse of fifty guineas the four mile heats.

On Thursday following a colt's purse of thirty guineas the two mile heats; and, on the following days, a town purse.

By order,

RICHARD BARROLT, Sec.

N. B. The members of the Club are requested to meet at Mr. Francis Sherven's tavern on Wednesday the 18th of October, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and those in arrears are requested to pay up their subscriptions on or before that time.

August 30. 46 6wc

Messrs. ADAMS,

Please insert in your paper, the first section of the act to prevent infectious diseases being brought into this state, &c. that in future, all offenders against the law, may be left inexcusable; because, no favour or friendship will protect them from the penalty of the law, whether incurred through neglect or contumacy.

E. A. SMITH, Physician B. W.

Wilmington, (Del)—Sept. 2.

"*Section* 1. BE it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, That, from and after the passing of this act, no commander, master, or other person having charge of any ship or *vessel*, bound to any port in this State, having on board any greater number of persons than forty, or having any person disordered with *any infectious disease* (the measles and small pox excepted), or coming from *any sickly port or place*, shall bring his ship or *vessel*, or suffer or permit the same to be brought nearer to any port or place of landing than the distance of one mile, nor shall land or bring on shore, nor cause or suffer to be landed or brought on shore, at any port or place in this state, any such persons, or any part of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects of any person whatsoever, until he shall have obtained a permit in writing, for that purpose, from the physicians to be appointed in pursuance of this act, under the penalty of One Thousand Dollars.

For PUBLIC SALE,

On WEDNESDAY the 4th of OCTOBER next,

THE following described TRACT of LAND, situate in Whiteclay creek hundred, Newcastle county, state of Delaware, two miles from Christiana village, and eight from Newcastle and Elkton, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres; two hundred of which are wood land, consisting chiefly of oak, hickory and poplar; twenty acres of meadow, of which a large quantity more may be made; the remainder is arable land. On said farm a are new two story brick house, twenty by twenty-five feet, a cellar underneath, and a brick kitchen at the end, with a well of good water near the door; also, a new log barn, twenty by forty-five feet. There is an old bearing orchard, and a young one of two hundred grafted apple trees on the farm. On said farm, and the main branch of Christiana creek, is a Mill Seat of eighteen feet head and fall, with the expense of a dam only of three feet in height and thirty in length. It is thought unnecessary to give any further description, as it is expected a person wishing to purchase will first view the premises.

The sale to commence on the Farm, at 11 o'clock of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

SAMUEL M'INTIRE, jun.

N. B. Part of the above described land will be sold with the mill seat, or the whole together, as may best suit the purchaser.

S. M.

Sept. 6. 48 *tf.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription, a new, neat, and cheap Edition, five volumes in three, neatly bound and lettered,

CAMILLA:

Or, A PICTURE OF YOUTH.

By the celebrated Authoress of 'Evelina' and 'Cecelia.'

ALTHOUGH the reputation of this work is already established, it may not be improper for the Editor to mention, that the Queen of England, after having perused this inimitable performance, presented Mrs. Arbly (late Miss Burney) with a thousand pounds sterling, as a testimony of her approbation.

In consequence of the chaste morality, the elegant diction, and interesting view of life and manners, delineated and exhibited in Camilla, it has been deservedly introduced into all the eminent boarding schools in Great-Britain. And an additional proof of the superior merit of this novel, over all others, is, that it has, in a few months, run through several editions in Europe, three in America, has been translated into French, and is now read with avidity and delight, in the literary and polite circles of Paris.

The five volumes shall be neatly bound in three, handsome duodecimo, consisting of upwards of 300 pages, each volume, and be delivered to the subscribers for Three Dollars the set.

*** As the Work is now printed, and in the hands of the binder, it will be ready for delivery in a few days.

†‡† Subscriptions received at the office of the Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser, Wilmington.

Sept. 6. 48 tf.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate Possession given,

A VALUABLE LOT, with the following improvements, viz. a commodious two-story dwelling-house, kitchen, stable, and paled garden, with a convenient good well of water. The lot is in clover grass. This is a commodious seat for public business, situate in the village of New-Glasgow, on the Post-road from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and on the Main-road from Lancaster to Middletown, ten miles from Newcastle, seven from Christiana-bridge, and five from Elkton.

Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the Editors of the Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser, or to the subscriber living on the premises.

JAMES BEARD.

Sept. 6. 48 *4w.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c.

No. VI.

A developement of the cauſes of the diſturbances between the American and French Republics.

Addreſſed to the Citizens of America.

My Fellow Citizens,

THE letter ſaid to be written by Mr. Jefferſon to M. Mazzei (after ſtating the change which it is there ſaid had taken place from our former love of liberty and republicaniſm, to an anglo-monarchico-ariſtocratic diſpoſition) proceeds thus: "Nevertheleſs, the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of lands are friendly to thoſe principles, as alſo the maſs of men of talents. We have againſt us (republicans) the executive power, the judiciary power, (two of the three branches of our government) all the officers of government, all who are ſeeking offices, all timid men who prefer the calm of deſpotiſm to the tempeſtuous ſea of liberty, the Britiſh merchants, and the Americans who trade on Britiſh capitals, the ſpeculators, perſons intereſted in the bank and public funds. [Eſtabliſhments invented with views of corruption, and to aſſimilate us to the Britiſh model in its corrupt parts.]"

This is one of the parts of the letter ſo injurious to America—one of thoſe very miſrepreſentations, ſpoken of by Mr. Pinckney, which have brought our miſunderſtandings with France upon us!—By which, to uſe his own words, they "entertain the humiliating idea that we are a people divided by party, the mere creatures of foreign influence, and regardleſs of our national character, honor and intereſt," have become the fit objects for them to exerciſe their will and power on. It is their belief of this very difference between the views of our government and the wiſhes of the people, ſpoken of in this part of the letter to Mazzei, there is no doubt, which has induced them to act the part they have towards us. Here it is ſaid, that the people of America and their government are in direct oppoſition to each other; conſequently, that it is the natural wiſh of the one, to get rid of the other:—And along with this fair declaration of the deſire, goes every poſſible encouragement and invitation to join in the attempt. "The principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles! All our proprietors of lands are friendly to thoſe principles, as alſo the maſs of men of talents! While we have againſt us (republicans) only the executive, the judiciary, the officers of government, a few ſpeculators, and all timid men. Therefore, come on ye Frenchmen! You have only to declare it, and this contemptible faction, called the American government, is at once annihilated!!" This is the fair declaration made in this part of the letter, and the abſolute propoſals made to the French people by ſuch declarations.

Well might Mr. Pinckney ſay, indeed, that it had been owing to miſrepreſentations of the people and our government, that our diſturbances with France had been brought upon us: For from whither elſe could theſe diſturbances have poſſibly proceeded? If there had been no miſrepreſentations, there would have been nothing for them to have quarrelled with; for ſuch are the principles of our government, that whatever are the diſpoſitions of the people, ſuch abſolutely muſt be the operation of it;—and conſequently, if the diſpoſitions of the people had been what is there ſaid they were, thoſe acts of the government, which was their abſolute creating, would never have gained the diſpleaſure of the French, while the ſpirit and diſpoſitions of the people obtained their approbation. A correct knowledge of the principles of the American government, and the actual diſpoſitions of the people towards the operation of that government, would have left no room for an enmity towards the one, and a friendſhip for the other. It was only, therefore to a miſrepreſentation of thoſe principles and thoſe diſpoſitions that ſo abſurd a contradiction could ever have been attributed; and it is in that contradiction, moſt certainly, that all our differences exiſt.

I have already ſhewn the glaring miſrepreſentations with reſpect to the principles of our government. It only now remains to ſhew thoſe which relates to the diſpoſitions of the people towards the operation of it: And in doing this, it will be neceſſary ſtill to hold in idea the principle of the government themſelves. By the conſtitution of America, it is clear, that all the great and important officers of the government, on whom the operations of it depend, are entirely dependent on the will of the people for their exiſtence. If therefore, "the principal body of our citizens, all our proprietors of lands, and all the maſs of men of talents, remain faithful to republican principles," as no doubt they do, how can it poſſibly happen, that theſe ſhould "have againſt them, an executive and judiciary" of contrary principles? Would the people, who are thus armed with all the powers of the government, elect an executive, and they a judiciary, directly to oppoſe that very people's will? The people might indeed for a while be deceived, and call men into office of principles contrary to their own; but a repetition of their election, after their principles were known, whatever thoſe principles might be, is a fair and unequivocal declaration of the principles of the people themſelves.

The executive of America, who were thus ſaid to be oppoſed to the principles of thoſe who elected them, and who had themſelves elected a judiciary, alſo oppoſed to thoſe on whoſe will they themſelves exiſted, were twice elected: the Preſident by the unanimous voice of the whole of the American people; and at the approach of the third election, the moſt anxious and decided diſpoſition again to elect him; and finally, on his declining to ſerve, the ſtrongeſt ſentiments of regret that ever accompanied any man in his retirement from public ſervice, together with the promotion of the vice-preſident to his place, who for the two elections preceding, had formed part of that very executive thoſe oppoſed to the will of thoſe who elected them, form the very ſtrong and clear proofs of the people and the government of America being oppoſed to each other: Added to which, every inſtance in which the people have been called on to decide on the acts of the executive, they have clearly and unequivocally declared in their favour.

What were the efforts made in the caſe of the proclamation of neutrality, to obtain the diſapprobation of the people? And what was their final and abſolute deciſion in conſequence of thoſe efforts? The conduct of the executive was approved; and the inſtrument of France who had been employed in offending both the people and the government of America, was withdrawn. And in the caſe of the treaty, at preſent the great and pretended cauſe of complaint on the part of France, the people not only decided by their vote through their repreſentatives on the ſubject of appropriations, but in their individual and primitive capacities, were becoming exceedingly uneaſy and clamorous at the appearance of an oppoſition, until their repreſentatives will had been thus obtained in its favor. One glaring contradiction reſpecting the wil of the people had the diſpoſitions of our government being in direct oppoſition to each other, here deſerves to be noticed. On the Banking and Funding ſyſtems, the aſſumption and excite laws, the head of the executive was accuſed of having laid the foundation of monarchy and ariſtocracy, by conſenting to thoſe acts of the legiſlature, which were in fact the acts of the people; and in the caſe of the treaty, he was accuſed of the ſame diſpoſition, for having entirely diſregarded the whole voice of the people. Was the latter truth, it would afford the higheſt praiſe ever offered to the diſintereſted patriotiſm of a man; ſacrificing the only poſſible perſonal conſideration, the love and admiration of the people on which his whole greatneſs had been founded, to what he, in his ſolitary opinion, conceived to be his country's good But the truth is, the preſident was in this latter caſe of the treaty, governed by the ſame principles of adminiſtering that kind of government which was the will of the majority, that he had been in ſanctioning the acts of the legiſlature in thoſe former caſes.

The will of the majority of the people of America in the banking, the funding ſyſtems, &c. were conſtitutionally conveyed to him through the acts of both houſes of Congreſs. That will, on which he acted in ſigning the treaty, was conſtitutionally conveyed to him through the vote, in which it had two thirds of the ſenate in its favor. To have refuſed his ſignature in either caſe, would have been to have gone in direct contradiction to the will of the people in any way that will could have come to him, to have been depended on. True it is, the clamours againſt the treaty were very great when it firſt appeared. But when it come to be fairly underſtood, I believe it may be truly ſaid, that a great majority of the people of America were in favour, even of its merits; and with reſpect to its execution, after it had been formed and ſanctioned by the Senate and the Preſident, there is no queſtion of the diſpoſitions of the people, in its favour. But it will be ſaid that it was neceſſity and not choice, that made the people anxious it ſhould be carried into effect at that particular ſtage of it. So was it neceſſity and not choice, perhaps that led to the negociation of it. What was the neceſſity for carrying the treaty into effect after it had been adopted by the Senate and Preſident? To avoid a rupture with thoſe with whom it had been negociated. What elſe was the cauſe of that negociation?

In what then has the will of the people or their principles, been in contradiction with the executive or judiciary; the one republican, the others monarchical and ariſtocratical? With reſpect to the judiciary, their deciſions on the points complained of by the French, have been in ſtrict conformity to the conſtructions put upon our ſituation by the executive in their diſcuſſions on thoſe points. Conſequently, if thoſe conſtructions of the executive were conſiſtent with the ſentiments of the people, the judiciary was not oppoſed to the people, as it is ſaid. The moſt of thoſe conſtructions, it is to be obſerved, were begun and ably ſupported by Mr. Jefferſon himſelf.

Early in the diſpute between America and France, Mr. Jefferſon, as ſecretary of ſtate, eſtabliſhed ſome of thoſe very principles himſelf, in which it is ſaid the people and our government have ſo widely differed ſince. In his communications with Mr. Genet, we find the following doctrines laid down. "I believe," ſays his letter of the 24th of July, 1793, "that by the general law of nations, the goods of a friend found in the veſſel of an enemy, are free, and the goods of an enemy found in the veſſel of a friend, are lawful prize. Upon this principle I preſume, the Britiſh veſſels have taken the property of French citizens found in our veſſels, and I confeſs I ſhould be at a loſs on what principle to reclaim it. It is true, that ſundry nations, deſirous of avoiding the inconvenience of having their veſſels ſtopped at ſea, &c. have in many inſtances introduced by their ſpecial treaties, another principle between them, that enemy bottoms ſhall make enemy goods, and friendly bottoms friendly goods; but this is altogether the effect of particular treaties, controuling in ſpecial caſes the general principles of the law of nations. England has determined to adhere to the rigorous principle." And in his letter of Auguſt 16, 1793, to Governeur Morris, our miniſter in Paris, on the ſubject of M. Genet's conduct, he ſays "We ſuppoſe it to have been long an eſtabliſhed principle of the law of nations, that the goods of a friend are free in an enemy's veſſel, and the goods of an enemy, lawful prize in the veſſels of a friend. We have eſtabliſhed a contrary principle, that free ſhips ſhall make free goods, in our treaties with France, Holland and Pruſſia, it is our wiſh to eſtabliſh it with other nations; but this requires their conſent alſo, and is a work of time. In the mean time they have a right to act on the general principle, (that enemies goods are prize on board of neutrals without giving us or France cauſe of complaint."

Now, it is well known, that one of the principal pretences of France, for her quarrel with us, is, that by our treaty with Great Britain, we have eſtabliſhed a principle with that nation, on that ſubject, contrary to and more favourable, than is contained in our treaty with her; and it is principally on account of its partiality to Great Britain and enmity to the cauſe of France, it ſeems, that the government of America has been charged with entertaining ſentiments different from the people;—the one monarchical and ariſtocratic—the other republican. That we have made a treaty with Great Britain, contrary in that reſpect, to the one made with France, there is no ſort of queſtion. But as Mr. Jefferſon himſelf has very juſtly obſerved, the principle eſtabliſhed in our treaty with France, of free ſhips making free goods, "is altogether the effect of a particular ſtipulation: controuling in a ſpecial caſe, the general principle of the law of nations;" and that contained in our treaty with Great Britain, is nothing more than an acknowledgment of a right, by ſpecial treaty, which ſhe held and was exerciſing to its fulleſt extent under that "general principle of the law of nations." We have Mr. Jefferſon's authority, that the American government "wiſhed to eſtabliſh the ſame principle with other nations, that had been eſtabliſhed in our treaties with France, Holland and Pruſſia; meaning Great Britain, no doubt, as it was on the conduct of that nation he was then particularly writing. This, however, it ſeems, Great Britain, when we came to negociate, was not diſpoſed to agree to; nor was ſhe obliged, if ſhe thought the advantages to be gained by it not a ſufficient compenſation for the relinquiſhment, to give up an advantage which ſhe held by the general principle of the law of nations, becauſe France or any other nation had been ſo liberal on their part: and this, it ſeems too, Mr. Jefferſon knew at leaſt two years before that negociation had been ſet on foot; for "England," ſays he, "is determined to adhere to the rigorous principle," viz. of enemy's property being lawful prize when found in neutral ſhips—and of this neither "America nor France have any cauſe to complain," agreeable to Mr. Jefferſon's opinion itſelf.

As far as Britiſh or French principles, intereſts, or the partiality or prejudices of America towards either; are concerned, there is no real difference then between the ſentiments of the people and the conduct of our goverenment; but on the contrary, it is clearly and entirely a miſtake in Mr. Jefferſon, when he ſays, that "we have againſt us (republicans) the executive power, &c." ſince it is evident that the conduct of the executive, on thoſe heads, is but the reſult of the principles and reaſonings of that very republican himſelf. Let us next hear Mr Jefferſon as an orator, haranguing againſt himſelf, on ſome general principles which will apply to this particular point.

In his ſpeech to the ſenate, the 6th of March, 1797, after declaring his zealous attachment to the conſtitution of the United States, he ſays, "and no one more ſincerely prays, that no accident may call me to the higher and more important functions which the conſtitution eventually devolves on this office; [of vice preſident.] Theſe have been juſtly confided to the eminent character who has preceded me here," [Mr. Adams] whoſe talents and integrity have been known and revered by me through a long courſe of years, have been the foundation of a cordial and uninterrupted friendſhip between us; and I devoutly pray, he may be long preſerved for the government, the happineſs, and proſperity of our common country;"—and yet, this very Mr. Adams, for whom he has all this cordial friendſhip, whoſe talents and integrity have been long known and revered by him, and who, he ſo devoutly prays (perhaps for the very firſt time) may be long preſerved for the government, the happineſs and proſperity of our common country, was one of that very executive; or at any rate, one of thoſe officers of government, who it is aſſerted in the letter to Mazzei, are oppoſed to the republicans, to all the principal body of our citizens, our proprietors of lands, and all this mighty maſs of men of talents.

And I will here aſk, why Mr. Jefferſon, in introducing Paine's firſt Rights of Man, called on the people of America, "once more to rally round the ſtandard of Common Senſe," if he did not conceive they had deviated from thoſe principles, by which they had been actuated when Paine addreſſed them under that title? And if they had deviated from thoſe principles, by what was that deviation aſcertained, but their diſpoſitions in the management of thoſe rights and privileges they had juſt obtained? And where were thoſe diſpoſitions to be found, according to the reputed apoſtacies from republicaniſm, but in the operations of the government, whoſe executive and officers, it is ſagaciouſly perceived, are at length in oppoſition to thoſe who created them & ſet in motion thoſe principles, for which, they themſelves had been thus accuſed of deviating from the ſtandard of Common Senſe? It follows then, from every public expreſſion of Mr Jefferſon himſelf, that there is no difference of ſentiment or principles between the people and the government of America!

AMERICANUS.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) July 15.

Extract of a letter from St. Marc, June 19.

"I ſhall give you in detail the outlines of the proceedings of the brigands from their firſt approach till their defeat on the 10th inſtant.

"For ſome weeks prior to the 1ſt inſtant, the brigands were ſeen from Gros Morne collecting in vaſt numbers from all quarters, on the banks of the Atribonite river, with ſeveral field pieces in their front, with which they gradually approached that poſt, till on the 1ſt of this month they made diſpoſitions to attack it; they encamped themſelves upon a hill, inclining towards the Salina, where they mounted one heavy gun and a mortar; at the ſame time they ſent a large body of troops to encamp at the watering place, which cut off ſupplies of water and proviſions from the town to Gros Morne and Camp Langie. The former poſt was ſo warmly attacked by the cannon and ſhells from the mortar, that it completely panic ſtruck the French officers and their blacks, that they thought of nothing but the means of ſaving themſelves, ſo precipitately fled to the woods; the brave but unfortunate Britiſh of the 17th light dragoons (50 in number) without an officer, had now to ſuſtain the whole fire of the enemy, and abſolutely kept them at bay for ſome time; they were at length overpowered by numbers, and only twenty five of them were fortunate in cutting their way through, and arrived at Fort Churchill.

"Port Langie, commanded by a French officer, was evacuated without firing a ſhot. In conſequence of this raſcally buſineſs, our judicious commandant (Col. Cocherelle) ordered all the out poſts on the 3d, to be withdrawn, and the guns to be ſpiked; theſe were Camp Guillon, Le Rey, Maire, Frang, and Montronie, (Gros Morne and Langie being already taken) our hopes of ſafety became now very doubtful, having only the town Fort Churchill, and Fort Briſbane, to depend on. On the 4th, a battery was commenced on Guillon ſide, which on the 6th opened on the town, and plied us very warmly with balls and ſhells; at the ſame time a braſs 24 pounder was opened againſt Fort Churchill, and continued without interruption all day. Only conceive the ſtate of the inhabitants, particularly of the helpleſs women with their infants, and all their valuable effects in their arms, no veſſel to take them off, nor no proſpect of any. I never ſaw woe more completely depicted than at this time, from four to five hundred women arranging themſelves along the beach, ſeemingly more inclined to throw themſelves headlong into the deep, than be in the power of the ſavage enemy.

"No ſhells were thrown after ſeven in the morning of the 7th of June, but the 24 pound braſs piece at light of the day, opened on Fort Churchill in a moſt tremendous manner, and continued till eleven o'clock, when the moſt deſperate ſtorming commenced that has ever been known on the part of the brigands, from two to three thouſand of them advanced in three columns to the fort, prepared with ſcaling ladders, hand-ſhells, full of combuſtible materials and other warlike implements; they fought deſperately under the wall for 35 minutes, ſe-

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AMERICANUS.

Jam.) July 15.

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veral mounted crying *Vive la Republique*, but fortunately for our salvation the few British that assisted in defending the fort behaved so gallantly that they were finally repulsed; they shot several of our own blacks who were going to abandon their posts, and thereby obliged the rest to do their duty, An officer of the 17th Light Dragoons was twice struck by stones by a brigand who had mounted the wall, upon recovering himself, he lifted a 6 pound shot and let fly at the fellow, and settled him, "By J——s I know you, honey, you have had your breakfast."

"Never were the brigands known to have fought so desperately as on this day, they left 550 men dead on the field 2 colonels and 15 officers—this account is ascertained by their papers, which were taken the 9th with their 24 pound brass gun, having been reinforced on the 8th from Port au Prince, the appearance of eight ships full of troops entering the harbour, struck them with consternation and they abandoned all their works, &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the latest Arrivals.

MANHEIM, June 26.

A Council of War was held at Schwetzinjen upon the Austrian generals in the army of the Neuweid. Gen. Kray defended himself better than Werneck. The result has been sent into Vienna, and the mean time the archduke Charles has suspended both these generals from their functions.—Gen. Spork takes command of the Austrian army on the Lower Rhine.

ON THE MAINE, July 3.

The Emperor's edict relative to Nuremberg has been published, in which the king of Prussia, as Margrave of Ansbach and Baireuth, is ordered, without delay, to withdraw the Prussian troops from Nuremberg, and is forbidden to interfere in its government. Two months are allowed to comply with their intentions.

July 8.

Day before yesterday the first vessel was here from Strasburg, and displayed its three coloured flag upon the Maine.

KONINGSBURG, June 23.

By the treaty of commerce between England and Russia, it is agreed, that if the two powers should declare war, there shall be no detention of persons, vessels or property; but at least a year shall be granted to dispose of all effects, or remove them. This treaty is for eight years, and was concluded on the 21st Feb. and ratified on the 7th May following.

MENTZ, July 8.

This day, Lemoine with his division of French troops, left Wetzlar, and marched for Seigberg.

It is reported that archduke Charles is to set out for Vienna.

It is said that the French have broken up 219 religious houses in Belgium, which received from 5 to 6000 persons.

DARMSTADT, July 8.

The Prussian Minister Hardenburg has gone to Anspach.

It is believed, that the disturbance at Nuremberg by the Prussians, will not have any serious consequences, since the Prussian major acted without military instructions. The imperial officer of the new levies continue at Nuremberg.

VIENNA, July 12.

The French general Gentili, who has arrived at the Venetian island of Corfu, has issued a proclamation, in which he encourages the inhabitants to attempt a revolution, and to establish a republic. He urges them to remember the excellent republics of Greece, which so many heroes and great men have applauded. This proclamation has had great effect, and it is thought, that the whole Turkish government will sink, and the spirit of revolution will pervade the Morea, Macedonia, and the whole Archipelago.

July 5.

Gen. Mack has returned from the army. The court has since been deeply engaged by his communications. The marquis de Gallo, who was lately with Buonaparte at Udine, has constant communications with the minister of state, baron Thugut, by his secretary, who is passing at all hours.

From Trieste, 5000 Austrian troops have gone by water into Venetian Dalmatia, for supplies, with which the country abounds. 6000 French troops also went from Venice. The whole force of the house of Austria, in its own states, exclusive of the Hungarian cavalry, which is not in their pay, is reckoned at 438,000 men.

HAMBURGH, July 15.

At Rome, in the printing-office of the Propaganian Society, a rich variety of letters and characters have been found, especially of Greek and Oriental characters. These are all demanded for the use of the French republic, and will render its collection of types the most useful and beautiful, as well as most rich in its variety, of any in all Europe.

HULL, June 2.

How to reconcile a quarrelsome couple. The people of Zurich have an old custom, which they have probably derived from the wisdom of their ancestors. If married people, in spite of remonstrance, persist in a desire to separate, they are confined for some weeks in a chamber of the Council House, in which there is nothing but a small bed, a stool, and a table. Their food is served on one dish, with one plate, one knife, one fork, and one spoon. Change of place, privation, and the sociality that arises from the necessity of mutually aiding each other, have frequently, before the time of probation has expired, so reconciled them to each other, that they have renounced all thoughts of parting, and have lived peaceably together till death.

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On Sunday last, in the afternoon, a child was christened at the parish church, of St. Andrew, Holborn, by the name of Josias Buonaparte.———On the minister sprinkling of the water in his face, he began crying rather loud, which drew an observation from the person who stood godfather "that, like his namesake, he seemed resolved to *make a noise* in the world."

WILMINGTON, *Sept.* 14.

Extract from Capt. Doak's Journal.

William D. Doak, in the schooner Adventure, sailed from New-York 9th August, and continued on the voyage without any material circumstance taking place until the 20th, when at 4 o'clock, P. M. made the N. E. point of the island of Bermudas, bearing S. W. half S. distance 8 leagues, the wind being S. W. by W.—we continued our course until four o'clock, A. M. of the 21st, when we jibbed ship and stood to the north westward; at six P. M. jibbed ship and stood to the southward—during the night violent squalls, with thunder and lightning; at 3 o'clock A. M. of the 22d, carried away our fore-garff; at 5 o'clock, A. M. saw a sail to windward, bearing down upon us; 8 o'clock A. M. she fired a shot, which went over us; at half past 8 o'clock, A. M. came along side (it being in lat. 31. 9. long. 62. 39.) and proved the French privateer sloop Jambaud, from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe, mounting 14 guns, commanded by captain Titt, who immediately hoisted his boat out, and ordered me on board his vessel with my papers; on my coming on board, they damn'd me for an Englishman, and said my vessel was French, and now under English colours—after examining my papers, which proved her to be American property, and bound to St. Bartholomews, I requested to go on board my vessel, which was denied; shortly after, capt. Titt sent guns on board, with a quantity of powder, and told me he intended my schooner for a Tender to his vessel, and said his intentions were to be on the coast of America; during this conversation, a sail appeared in sight, which they gave chace to, and at half past four o'clock, P. M. came up with a brig, which was the Fame, of Lamberton, James Izatt, master, from Madeira, 34 days out, bound to New-York, who came on board with his papers, and after examining and detaining the master that night, during which period several of the privateer's men set over us with drawn daggers, and on the morning of the 23d, suffered capt. Izatt to depart, after obliging him to take on board his vessel part of two crews, whom they had captured, with my people, passenger and self, detaining the whole of my papers, together with the passenger's, not suffering me even to take the log-book. On the morning of the 28th, was boarded by the Thisbe frigate, who treated us politely, and informed us the brig in company with them was their prize—the brig was from the Havanna bound to Cadiz, laden with dollars, hides, and indigo; and after remaining on board the Fame 16 days, arrived at Cape-May in distress, but all hands in good health—two days before our arrival, spoke the brig Fly, of Philadelphia, from Lisbon.

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The frigate Constellation was launched at Baltimore, at 9 o'clock on Thursday last, to the great satisfaction of thousands of spectators.

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The New-York Gazette of Saturday last, contains the following article:

"It appears by a New-Providence paper, handed us last evening by capt. Johnson, that the privateer Revenge, which captured the ship Asia, is owned by citizen Jean Baron, residing in Philadelphia, as appears by a copy of the privateer's commission, found on board the prize ship."

"The Providence paper, from which this extract is taken, is dated at Nassau, Aug. 11."

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The Augusta, Storer, of New-Haven, from Londonderry, bound to Philadelphia, with 200 passengers, is arrived at New-London, after a passage of 9 weeks.

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The New-York *Argus* of Monday last, contains the following:

"Yesterday the British Packet Harlequin, Capt. Gray, arrived at this port from Falmouth and Halifax, with the July mail. She sailed from Falmouth on the 25th of July, and brings London accounts to the 23d. We have not been so fortunate as to get papers by this vessel; but it would seem that her accounts are of no great importance. The negotiations for peace were going slowly on, but nothing transpired. Hope, meek eyed Hope! that sheet-anchor of the soul, was still entertained that the result would be Peace; but the French commissioners, in turn, send *couriers* at every proposition. A London paper, however, publishes, as leaking out, that Malmesbury had agreed to give up all his conquests from France, including the Toulon ships; that the French commissioner demanded all the Spanish conquests should also be given up; but this was waved, to become a future subject of negotiation; but the King of Prussia having seized upon Nuremberg, an Imperial city, the Emperors of Russia and Germany had declared war against him!

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A Philadelphia paper of yesterday says, "The prevailing fever is now seen to progress in a very serious manner, notwithstanding the city is in so great a degree deserted. The consequence is, that all those of the remaining inhabitants who can find means to leave the city, are preparing to do so."

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From a Charleston Paper, August 29.

There has actually been a skirmish between the American troops stationed at the Natchez, and the Spaniards; the Spaniards fired first, and it was returned by the Americans; several lives were lost: our information is, that the rupture was accommodated, and that the present prospects are more pacific. The Indians had been urged on likewise by the Spaniards, and one of their chiefs had requested Spanish aid.

BOSTON, September 5.

BOMBARDMENT OF CADIZ.

An arrival from Lisbon, which sailed thence July 20, states that lord St. Vincents (late Jervis) with a fleet of 30 sail of the line, gun-boats, &c. had entered Cadiz harbour, bombarded the town, silenced the batteries, captured St. Mary's, and passed to the Spanish fleet which had fled to the most interior part of the harbour.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, July 18.

"The last post informs us, that Cadiz is invested by Jervis's fleet. The bombardment has been very severe, upwards of 15,000 inhabitants have fled from the city; which has been set on fire in several places. The town of St. Mary's, on the main, has already been captured.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Bulkley and Son, dated Lisbon, July 18.

"The blockade and bombardment of Cadiz still continues to the great injury and detriment of their trade."

—

The possession of port St. Mary's was necessary to the supply of the English fleet with water.

Letters from Lisbon state it as the opinion of many, that Sir John Jarvis means to destroy as much of the Spanish fleet as possible; and then lay Cadiz under a heavy contribution, *a la Francaise*

In such contempt does admiral Jarvis hold the Spanish fleet, that while laying off Cadiz harbour, he by turns unrigged and rigged the vessels of his fleet, in open view; and at one time, we are informed by an American captain who saw it, five ships had actually their topmasts on deck at the same time; and several ships of the squadron sailed into the harbour, gave the forts a broadside, and returned.

Capt. Allen, arrived at Gloucester from Lisbon, 50 days, confirms the accounts of the bombardment.

PHILADELPHIA,
Saturday, Sept. 9.

BURIALS

In the several Grave-Yards of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the books kept by the Clergymen, Sextons, &c.

From 12 o'clock on Thursday till 12 o'clock on Friday.
Grown persons 15 Children 1
From 12 o'clock on Friday till 10 o'clock on Sunday evening
Grown persons 56 Children 12
From 10 o'clock Sunday evening till 10 o'clock Monday evening.
Grown persons 23 Children 2

CITY-HOSPITAL REPORT.

From the 7th to the 8th September—morning.

Remaining since last report	34
Admitted	7
	41
Discharged 1—Eloped 1—Dead 4.	6
Remain in Hospital	35

Convalescents 6—Sick 29.

Interred in City Hospital burying ground, since last report:—From the city and suburbs 5—From city-hospital 4.—Total 9.

From the 8th to 9th—morning.

Remaining since last report	35
Admitted	12
	47
Discharged 2—Eloped 1—Dead 3.	6
Remain in Hospital	41

Convalescents 5—Sick 36.

Interred in the City-Hospital burying-ground since last report:—From the city and suburbs 12; from the city-hospital 3.—Total 15.

From the 9th to the 10th—morning.

Remaining since last report	41
Admitted	5
	46
Died	4
Remaining in Hospital	42

Convalescents 5—Sick 37, five of whom are dangerous.

Interred in the City-Hospital burying-ground since last report:—From the city and suburbs 10; from the hospital 4.—Total 14.

From the 10th to the 11th—morning.

Remaining since last report	42
Admitted	15
	57
Discharged none—Died 5.	5
Remain in Hospital	52

Convalescents 9—Sick 43.

Interred since last report:—From the city and suburbs 10—hospital 5.—Total 15.

From the 11th to 12th—morning.

Remaining last report	52
Admitted since	8
	60
Discharged none—Eloped 1—Dead 7.	8
Remain in Hospital	52

Convalescents 9—Sick 43.

Interred in burying-ground since last report:—From the city and suburbs 9, hospital 7—Tot. 16.

Stephen Girard,
Caleb Lownes,
John Connelly.

The above reports are made to the health-office at 9 o'clock every morning.

September 11.

Deaths in this city.

On Saturday last, capt. James Ewing, of the ship America.

On Saturday evening in Moffin's Court, near Dock and Second-streets, Mr. Timothy Russell, Printer, and a Lady and her daughter, lately arrived from England.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Nathaniel Barnett, of North Third-street, and Mr. George Dorman, of the Custom-house.

At 12 o'clock on Saturday night, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, Mother of the late Dr. Jacob Thompson.

On Saturday morning, a man in Arch-street near Fourth-street, was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, fell down, and expired in about ten minutes.

—

The following story is currently reported:—A watchman observing a cart conducted by two men, passing him, with some circumstances which gave rise to suspicion, was induced to stop and examine it, having called other watchmen to his assistance. The examination of the cart resulted in discovering two coffins therein filled with plate and other valuables!

It is currently reported that the Fever rages on board the United States frigate; that some of the hands have died, and that, last night, eleven others were down in the disorder.

September 12.

Died yesterday morning, Mr. Francis Broadhurst, an Englishman; and Mr. John Turner, from Manchester, England.

A marine has been buried from the *United States*. Lieut. M'Crea of the marines, and Mr. Lockwood, master, are ill with the Fever—also, a number of marines, and several of the labourers employed upon her.

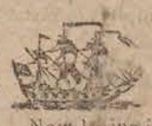
Died, in Walnut near Front-street, Mr. Smither, engraver.

Died, in Vermont, Thomas Chitten, Esq; late Governor of the State.

WESEL, July 6.

The French army of the Sambre and Meuse is still in great force, and its lines are from Dusseldorf on the right bank of the Rhine, as far as Nidda. It is in four divisions, and includes 50,000 infantry, and 10,000 cavalry, exclusively of the artillery.

For Norfolk, Petersburgh, and Richmond,



The SLOOP
NANCY,
Thomas Clark, Master,

Now lying in the Stream off the Lower Wharf, and will take Freight for Baltimore, should any offer, otherwise will sail this evening.

Sept. 14. 50 *1

JUST ARRIVED,

And now ready for Sale, on board sloop Amity, Moses Woodward, master, lying at Hendrickson's wharf,

21 Hogsheads excellent Cod-Fish, in compleat order for the West-India Market,
290 Red-Oak Shooks with heading,
36 White-Oak do do.
15000 White Pine Board,
30 Barrels Train Oil,
4500 Yards Tow and Linen Cloth,
44 Pair Shoes,
2 Barrels Salmon,
2 Kegs Tongues and Sounds.

Sept. 13. 50 4w

NOTICE.

A REQUISITION *from the President of the United States, has been officially communicated to the Executive of the State of Delaware, for the organizing, arming and equipping, according to law, a detachment of one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight, officers included, from the Militia of this State, to be held in readiness, to march at a moment's warning, agreeably to the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act authorising a detachment from the Militia of the United States."*

In order to afford an immediate and effectual compliance with this requisition, the Adjutant is directed, by order of the Commander in Chief of this State, to select by classes, according to law, from the several Brigades of Militia, their respective proportions of one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight, effective militia, officers included, armed and equipped as aforesaid, by this State, and to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

The Adjutant is also authorised to accept as part of said detachment, any independent corps of cavalry, artillery, or infantry, that shall voluntarily engage as corps in the service.

The Officers of Militia, whose duty it is to compleat and forward the returns of companies, regiments and brigades, agreeably to the forms already furnished, will please to observe, that before the above orders can be carried into effect, it is indispensably necessary, the Adjutant should be furnished with the regimental and brigade returns, in order to select the proportion of Militia, by classes, from each brigade.

JOHN STOCKTON,
Adjutant General.

Wilmington, Sept. 13. 50 1m.

District of Delaware, ss.

PURSUANT *to the directions of the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided:* NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *To all whom it may concern, that, an information hath been filed the eighth day of this instant, September, in the district court of the district aforesaid, on behalf of the United States of America, against the sloop or vessel, called the* SALEM PACKET, *of Salem, her tackle, apparel and furniture, whereof a certain Jacob Robinson is master and commander—the said vessel found trading between the district of Pennsylvania and the Delaware district, without being enrolled and licensed according to law.*

And further notice is hereby given, *That a special district court will be held for the trial and condemnation of the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, in the borough of Wilmington, in the district aforesaid, on* Monday *the* twenty-fifth *day of* September *instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which the owner or owners, and all persons who have or may claim any right, interest, or concern in the same, are required to take notice, and hereby cited and admonished, to be and appear, at the time and place aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why a final decree should not pass, pursuant to the prayer of the aforesaid information, or libel.*

By order of the Court,
JOHN CONWAY, Clk.
Delaware District.

Sept. 8. 50 td

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, *situate in Whiteclay-creek hundred, Newcastle county, State of Delaware, containing about one hundred and forty acres, ten or fifteen of which are maple swamp meadow, and more may be made at a small expence; about eighty acres thereof are arable, the remainder is wood-land. On the premises are a convenient log-house covered with cedar shingles, with a well of good water at the door, a good log kitchen, a large barn with stabling and commodious mows for securing hay and grain, a variety of fruit trees, as pears, cherries, peaches, &c. and about one hundred bearing apple trees.*

This Tract lies on Whiteclay-creek, about two miles from Christiana Bridge, distant from Wilmington about eight miles, from Newcastle seven miles, and from the landing at M'Clenachan's Mills, on Whiteclay-creek, about a mile and an half.

The fertility of the soil, which is equally favorable to grass and grain, the healthiness of the situation, and its convenience to mills and market, together with the advantage of springs or watering-places in each field thereof, will, it is hoped, render it a desirable object to persons wanting a convenient settlement in the country.

For terms apply to EDWARD ROCHE, *St. George's, Newcastle county, and State aforesaid.*

Sept. 13. 50 †6w.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT *the Partnership of* WILLIAMS & LINN *is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business is still carried on by*

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

Appoquinimink hundred, Newcastle county,
Sept. 11. 50 *4w

TO BE SOLD,

On MONDAY, *the 25th Instant,*
At Brandywine Bridge,
By the Subscriber,

A VARIETY *of small* GRAVE STONES, *and a quantity of* SIDE-BOARD MARBLE TABLES; *also some* MARBLE MORTARS, *and a number of fine* CHIMNEY-PIECES.

JAMES SYMINGTON.

Sept. 11. 50 tdf.

A MATCH RACE,

TO *be run for* ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, *between* EUSOPIUS *and a two years* COLT, *over the course near Spurrier's Tavern, between Chester and Wilmington, on Monday the 18th instant.*

N. B. The Purse Races will be the latter end of October, as usual.

September 13. 50 *2

WANTED.

A SCHOOL-MISTRESS, *to teach Reading, Writing, and Needle-work. Such an one, who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, at Port-Penn.*

REBECCA READ.

September 13. 50 *4w.

NOTICE.

AT *the solicitation of a number of Officers of my Brigade, I am induced to request a meeting of the Militia Officers of Newcastle county, at Mr. Shannon's, in Christiana Bridge, on Monday the 25th of this month, to take into consideration the subject of a General Review of the whole Brigade some time in next month—other objects of importance will render such a meeting useful—it is therefore hoped there will be a general attendance by 11 o'clock in the morning.*

GUNNING BEDFORD, *Brig. Gen.*

Wilmington, Sept. 11. 50 6t

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *from the subscriber's farm, near Wilmington, on Sunday the 3d instant, TWO HORSES, of the following descriptions:—One of them a brown bay, about* 15 *hands high, old, and in rather a thin condition, but still shews the marks of an handsome horse.—The other a sun-burnt black, about* 16 *hands high, about* 10 *years old, remarkably spirited, and in tolerable order, from his bad figure, does not appear to be so.*

Any person who will secure the said Horses, and give information thereof to Doctor Howes, Gelsborough, in Cambridge, State of Maryland, or to the subscriber, near Wilmington, (Del.) so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, besides the payment of all reasonable charges.

FS. M'MULLAN, *Gardner.*

Sept. 11. 50 4w.

By *Legiſlative Authority.*

A LOTTERY.

Extract from an act of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the ſtate of Delaware, authoriſing 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.

	Dollars
1 prize of 2000 dollars, is	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	21,380
4500 Tickets at 8 dollars each,	dols. 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. providad ſuch demaad 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.

Auguſt 8. 40 tf.

Notice is hereby Given

TO the inhabitants of Newcaſtle county, That, for the convenience of perſons holding Carriages in the county aforeſaid, and for thoſe who wiſh to obtain licences for ſelling Spirits and Wine, by retail, the ſubſcriber, being legally appointed Collector of the Revenue for the ſaid county, will attend at his houſe in Red-Lion hundred, (where the office of Inſpection has been kept this 3 years paſt, by his father, late collector) from the 1ſt to the 23d day of September next; on the 25th and 26th, at Capt. O'Flin's, in Wilmington; on the 27th, from nine until one o'clock, at Mr. John Miller's, Newport; from two to ſix o'clock, ſame day, at the tavern at Stanton; on the 28th, from one to ſix o'clock, at Mr. Shannon's, Chriſtiana bridge; on the 29th, from nine to twelve, at Mr. Shield's, Middletown; and from one to ſix, ſame day, at Mr. Benn's, Black-Bird; on the 30th, from nine to twelve, at Mr. John Chatton's, Appoquinimink bridge; from one to ſix, of the ſame day, at Mr. James Burchell's, Port-Pen; and on the 3d of October, being the day of election, at Mr. John Batſon's, in the town of Newcaſtle.

The duties on Carriages are as follow:

	Dollars.
For and upon every coach, the yearly ſum of	15
For and upon every chariot and poſt-chaiſe, the yearly ſum of	12
For and upon every phaeton, coachee, or other carriage, having panel work, with blinds, glaſs or curtains in the upper diviſions of the ſides, front or back thereof, the yearly ſum of	9
For and upon every four wheel carriage, with frame poſt and top, and hanging on ſteel ſprings, the yearly ſum of	6
For and upon every four wheel top carriage, hanging upon wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, the yearly ſum of	3
For and upon every curricle chaiſe or ſulkey, or other two wheel top carriage, and upon every two wheel carriage hanging or reſting upon ſteel or iron ſprings, the yearly ſum of	3
For and upon every other two wheel carriage, without a top, the yearly ſum of	2
Upon every four wheel carriage, with frame poſt and top, and reſting upon wooden ſpares, the yearly ſum of	2

WHEREAS the law was not entirely underſtood by the ſubſcriber the laſt year while tranſacting the buſineſs for his father in his abſence, and in ſome caſes I received two dollars on a top chaiſe where I ſhould have received three: I therefore hope all perſons who have only paid two dollars, will attend prepared to rectify the miſtake, when they make their entries in September. I alſo hope that all perſons holding carriages, or ſelling ſpirits or wine by retail, will attend and make their entries, and obtain licences agreeable to law; as the law muſt and will be put in force againſt all delinquents without reſpect to perſons. Owing to the long indiſpoſition of the ſubſcriber's mother, and his father being obliged to travel with her, in order to recover her health, (and his father's indiſpoſition & death) the buſineſs of collector of the revenue in this county has in ſome meaſure been neglected, and the law in many inſtances has not been fully put in force; but, in future, it will be ſtrictly attended to, and put in force in all caſes of non-compliance.

LAURENCE HANSON MILES,
Collector of the Revenue
of Newcaſtle county.

Red-Lion hundred, July 31, '97. 38 6w

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JANE RICE deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book account, are hereby requeſted to diſcharge the ſame without unneceſſary delay; and thoſe to whom ſaid eſtate is indebted, are alſo requeſted to exhibit their account, legally adjuſted for ſettlement, to

HENRY BARRY, Adm'r.

Chriſtiana Bridge, Aug. 7. 42 *4w

John & William Warner,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A Wholeſale Grocery Store,

In the Brick Houſe on Clark's Wharf, at the lower end of Market-ſtreet, and will ſell upon as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed at in Philadelphia.

They have now on hand, for Sale,

RUM, by the hogſhead,
Holland GIN, by the pipe or quarter-caſk,
Liſbon and Malaga WINE, by the pipe or quarter caſk,
Country LIQUORS, by the caſk,
PEPPER,
2d and 4th proof BRANDY, by the pipe or quarter,
Havanna and Port-au-Prince MOLASSES, by the hogſhead,
Port WINE, by the pipe or quarter,
SUGAR, by the hogſhead or barrel,
RICE, by the tierce,
RAISINS, by the keg or box,
White and Brown SOAP, by the box.
Hyſon Skin and Bohea TEAS,
Loaf and Brown SUGARS,
Madeira and Port WINES, of an excellent quality.
Engliſh GLUE, MADDER, COPPERAS,
Beſt grown COFFEE,
GINGER, PEPPER, ALLSPICE.

Having juſt opened, their aſſortment is not yet complete; but they intend keeping a general ſupply of every article in their way, and flatter themſelves they will be able to make it the intereſt of Country Merchants, as well as thoſe of the Borough, to deal with them, in preference to bringing their Goods from Philadelphia.

☞ Orders from the country will be as ſtrictly attended to, as if the perſons were preſent.

They have juſt purchaſed a faſt-ſailing BOAT, which they intend to keep running between Wilmington and Philadelphia, as a Stage-Boat. Good and comfortable accommodations being the firſt conſideration to invite the traveller by water—the Proprietors pledge themſelves, that, in addition to the ſwiftneſs of their Boat, every requiſite attention will be paid. It is expected, in about two weeks that this Packet-Boat will be in complete order—at which time, public notice will be given of the days of her departure and arrival.

July 29. 37—12mo.

FOR SALE,

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Samuel Miller, deceaſed, late of New-Garden townſhip, Cheſter county, all that valuable tract of land whereon he formerly dwelt, containing three hundred acres: nearly one half whereof is covered with lofty oak, hickory, poplar, walnut, cheſnut, &c. timber. There are on the premiſes a good ſtore houſe two ſtories high, with three rooms below, with fire places in each, and three chambers and an entry above; a good commodious garret, the whole cellared under.

Adjoining is a convenient ſquared log kitchen, with a well of excellent water near the door; a good barn cellared under with good convenience for horſes and cattle; a ſquared log ſtable convenient to the dwelling houſe; a cooper's ſhop lately built, with other neceſſary buildings—The manſion houſe ſtands on a beautiful high healthy eminence, commanding an extenſive proſpect of a great part of the farm and adjacent neighbourhood. About 18 acres of watered bank and rich bottomed meadow is now in graſs, and a large quantity of watered bank and meadow may be improved at a ſmall expenſe; a large orchard of well aſſorted apple trees, now in its full prime. The plow land is now divided into ſeven fields, each accommodated with water, that well known conſtant ſtream Whiteclay creek running through the place, and ſupplies a good ſaw mill near the centre of the land, which is able to execute buſineſs in the drieſt ſeaſons: there is alſo a ſeat and ſufficient water, for a merchant, paper, or other mills or water works of any kind.

The ſaw mill may be conſidered valuable, ſituate amidſt ſo much ripe full grown timber, at the diſtance of only nine miles from the navigable waters of Chriſtiana, and twelve from Wilmington, where there is a ready market for all kinds of country propuce. The tops of trees and offal timber may be advantageouſly diſpoſed of to burn lime; that article abounding at the diſtance of one and a half miles. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to merchant mills, ſchool and meetings of divers religious denominations—The purchaſers may have poſſeſſion next ſpring. For terms and further particulars apply to

MARTHA MILLER, Ext'x
JACOB MILLER and REUBEN MILLER, } Ext.
on the premiſes.

Auguſt 9. 40—*6w

Cecil County, State of Maryland, 13th May, 1797.

TO BE SOLD.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Dr. Sluyter Bouchell, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale at Public Vendue, on the premiſes, the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LANDS, &c. to wit:

NO. 1. A MILL, with near five hundred acres land thereunto belonging, well known by the Head of Cheſter, or Vanſant's Mill, ſituated in Kent and part in Queen Ann's county, State of Maryland.

This ſale to begin on the 13th of November next.

No. 2. A FARM, containing two hundred and eighty-one acres, with a two ſtory brick houſe, and other buildings, ſituated in Kent county aforeſaid, and about three miles from Georgetown Croſs Roads.

This ſale will commence, as well as No. 3, on the 14th of November next.

No. 3. A FARM adjoining No. 2, containing two hundred and forty-ſix acres.

No. 4. A TRACT lying on Duck-creek, in Thoroughfare Neck, Newcaſtle county, with a commodious brick ſtore-houſe and wharf, containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

This ſale will be on the 15th of November next.

No. 5. Seventeen acres at Appoquinimink Landing, with the improvements thereon. This piece will be divided into three lots or more, to accommodate the purchaſers.

The ſale to be on the 16th of November next.

No. 6. A HOUSE and LOT in Middletown, containing three acres, which will be divided into ſeveral lots. Likewiſe,

A LOT, containing five acres.

Which will be ſold the 18th of the aforeſaid month.

The terms of ſale will be made known on the reſpective days, by the ſubſcribers, executors of the aforeſaid Dr. Sluyter Bouchell, deceaſed.

JOHN CARNAN,
SLUYTER BOUCHELL.

July 29. 37—c12w

CAUTION.

THE Public are hereby cautioned againſt purchaſing a certain Tract of Land, lying on Duck creek, Thoroughfare neck, Newcaſtle county, with a brick ſtore-houſe and wharf thereon, from John Carnan and Sluyter Bouchell, either publicly or privately, as I do claim and am in poſſeſſion of the ſaid tract of land, and am determined to defend it as my legal property.

EDWARD ROBERT.

Newcaſtle county, Aug. 28. 46 *4w

BLANKS for ſale at this Office.

TO MILLERS.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the Public, and MILLERS in particular, that he has removed to LANCASTER, where he will carry on the BOLTING-CLOTH MANUFACTORY, in all its different branches; and for the convenience of his cuſtomers in this place and in the low country, he has left an aſſortment of BOLTING-CLOTHS with Meſſrs. M'Comb and Tilton, Wilmington, and Mr. William Poole, Brandywine. Theſe gentlemen are authorized to ſell ROBERT DAWSON's PATENT BOLTING-CLOTHS, WARRANTED; with whom may be ſeen certificates ſigned by reſpectable millers, of their ſuperiority over thoſe manufactured in Europe. For the encouragement of thoſe Millers who prefer GOOD CLOTHS, they will be ſold at Half a Dollar per yard LOWER than the uſual prices. All the pieces are marked with the reduced prices, and will be warranted to excel.

All theſe CLOTHS have been a long time in uſe, and are well approved of by thoſe who have tried them, no further recommendation is neceſſary to convince of their ſuperiority and excellence. The MILLERS acknowledge their durability and effect.

They likewiſe may be had, wholeſale and retail, at the Manufactory, in Lancaſter; and at Meſſrs. Nathaniel Lewis and Son's, No. 70, Pine-ſtreet wharf, and no where elſe.

☞ He returns his ſincere thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their cuſtom. He will always make it his ſtudy to have ſuch Cloths as will give ſatisfaction.

ROBERT DAWSON.

Wilmington, May 9, 1797. } 16 6m

JAMES M'CULLOUGH,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken the TAVERN-HOUSE, &c. in Newcaſtle, lately occupied by Mr. John Darragh, where every convenience for the accommodation of travellers, is comfortably provided.—He truſts his experience in that line, for upwards of ſeven years, during the late revolution, will ſufficiently recommend him to public attention.

As this Tavern is the reſort of paſſengers from the Philadelphia and Baltimore Water-Stages, travellers may reſt aſſured of obtaining at all hours, the beſt and moſt comfortable refreſhments, with every attention in his power to beſtow. From the uncertainty of the arrival of the Stage Boats, many have been diſappointed in purſuing their journey; to remedy which, the proprietor will always have in readineſs a number of Light Carriages, that will be diſpatched at any hour to meet the Wilmington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Cheſter-Town lines.

The proprietor deems it unneceſſary to add any further comment, but entirely reſts his claim to public favour, on the manner in which he may be found to diſcharge his duty.

Newcaſtle, March 25. 01 tf

PHILADELPHIA & DOVER STAGES,

START from Capt. Furbee'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.
BRINKLE 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. 18 tf

Philadelphia, Wilmington, Cheſter-Town, and Baltimore

STAGES,

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 2 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.

KERLIN, ODENHEIMER, & Co.

March 25. 21 ctf

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain JOSEPH HERTICH has a few days ago abſconded himſelf from the ſervice of William Harriſon, his maſter, and has been found, in conjunction with his father, Jacob Hertich (late a priſoner, and who poiſoned himſelf in Baltimore gaol) in aiding and abetting his ſaid father, in wilfully and feloniouſly ſtealing from his ſaid maſter, at various times, ſundry goods to a very conſiderable amount, and which by virtue of a ſearch warrant, granted by George G. Preſbury, Eſq; a Juſtice of the Peace, of this county, have been found in the dwelling houſe of the ſaid Jacob Hertich, and in poſſeſſion of his widow.

Now this is to give notice to all perſons throughout the United States, that whoever ſhall apprehend and bring to the city of Baltimore, the ſaid Joſeph Hertich, ſhall be entitled to the ſaid reward, with all reaſonable charges for the diſtance they bring him from, or whoever may apprehend him, ſo that he may be confined in any of the gaols of the United States, ſhall be paid the ſaid reward, by the ſubſcriber.

Joſeph Hertich, is a young man of about 22 years of age, of rather a ruddy complexion, ſtoops a little in the ſhoulders, wears his own hair, inclined to be curly, and tied in a ſhort queue, is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and had on when he went away, a light blue coat, with ſhort nankeen pantaloons.

The ſubſcriber alſo gives notice to all perſons, who have dealt with him, or who are indebted to him, not to pay any money to the ſaid Joſeph Hertich.

WILLIAM HARRISON.

Baltimore, Sept. 6. 49 6w

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE in my poſſeſſion a ſtray GELDING, fourteen hands three inches high, nine or ten years old, of a bay colour, his off hind foot white, brought to me by Benjamin Coomb, jun. this day, with the certificates of Richard Cooper, Eſq. The owner is hereby required to come within ſix months from this date, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold at the expiration of ſaid time, agreeably to law, in ſuch caſe made and provided, by

JOHN LOWBER, Ranger,
of Murtherkill hundred.

Dover, Aug. 14. 42 *4w

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 he 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 05 tf

To the afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas, and Conſumptions.

Church's Celebrated COUGH DROPS,

A MEDICINE unequalled by any other in the world for the uſe of the above diſorders—It has been the means of relieving a number of poor afflicted objects, ſome of thirty years ſtanding. A more particular account may be ſeen in the bill, which may be had gratis, where the drops are, at Meſſrs. Clay Bond & Co's. appointed by Meſſrs. Sudbury and Co. the only wholeſale agents for Church's Drops, &c. in America.

Newcaſtle, May 14. 15 tf

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Doctor JOHN M'KINLY, deceaſed, upon bond, on which there is one or more years intereſt due, are requeſted to pay the intereſt—thoſe upon book account, are again ſolicited to make payment:—Such as do not attend to this Notice, may expect legal means will be purſued to enſure payment—And thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their accounts for ſettlement, to

HENRY LATIMER, for
JANE M'KINLY, Exe'x.

March 11. 097 tf.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber the 1ſt of April laſt, living in Newark, Newcaſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, a Negro man, named JACOB, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has a remarkable ſour look, and by cloſe examination, will be diſcovered to ſquint. His clothing cannot be deſcribed, as it is ſuſpected he has changed them.

Any perſon who will give information of ſaid negro being employed or concealed, and by whom, to the ſubſcriber, or to Robert Hamilton, Wilmington, Levi Hollingſworth, Philadelphia, or Reynolds and Clark, Middletown, ſhall receive the above reward.

Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive FORTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges paid if brought home.

ANDREW FISHER.

July 29. 37 *2m

LOST,

On Sunday morning, Auguſt 20th, about the hour of Eleven, between Newcaſtle and Brinton's tavern, in Wilmington,

A ſmall red Morocco Pocket-Book,

Containing 40 dollars in two 20 dollars bank notes, a receipt for 100 dollars, ſigned by George Meade, jun. a letter directed to Mr. Arnvus, at Bertaud, upholſterer, South Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and ſome other papers. Whoever has found ſaid Pocket-Book, and returns it to ANDREW BAUDWY, in Wilmington, may expect a generous reward. 43 *4w

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, and took with him, a BAY MARE, five years old laſt ſpring, ſaddle and bridle, with a gallon of whiſkey and one pound of tobacco, ſent for by order of the ſubſcriber, to Mr. Robert Middleton's ſtore, Pencader hundred, on the 17th inſt. an Iriſhman, named DANIEL HARGAN, hired as a farmer, about 25 years old, ſandy ſhort curly hair, with an old hat, having a red ferretting band round it, ſtriped caſſimere jacket, well worn, a half-worn linen ſhirt, a pair of new white muſlin trowſers, other clothes not noticed; he has a down look, of few words, and by information, given to intoxication. He is on his way upwards, as he has paſſed Chriſtiana bridge to Newcaſtle, &c. The above reward will be given for apprehending ſaid run-away, with the mare, or Fifteen Dollars for either, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets them again, by

JAMES FERRIS.

Pencader hundred, Newcaſtle county, Aug. 19, 1797. —43 *4w

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Monday the 14th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Saſſafras, Kent county, Maryland, a negro woman, named RACHEL, with a famale child, about 17 months old, named PHILLIS. She has been bred to nothing but houſe-work, is about 28 years of age, and about 5 feet 2 inches high, of a yellow complexion. Had on and took with her a coarſe roram hat, better than half worn, a pale blue linſey jacket and petticoat. I am not certain of her other clothing; has loſt one of her fore teeth, and has a very ſore finger on her right hand, which was not quite well when ſhe went away; upon ſtrict exmaination will appear much confuſed, and will give very ſilly anſwers when aſked a queſtion. Whoever will ſecure ſaid negro Rachel and child, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall receive Ten Dollars, if taken in Kent or Cecil county; Sixteen, if taken in the ſtate of Delaware, and Thirty, if taken in the ſtates of Jerſey or Pennſylvania.

JAMES L. NOWLAND.

Head of Saſſafras, Auguſt 17. 43 *4wc

NOTICE.

HUGH M'CULLOGH continues to carry on the buſineſs of Shaving, Hair-Dreſſing, &c. at his ſhop oppoſite Mr. Brinton's tavern; where he has for ſale the beſt ſcented Powder and Pomatum. He returnrs his thanks for paſt favors, and hopes from a ſtrict attention to buſineſs, to merit future favors.

Wilmington, Sept. 26. 049 tf

TYPE-FOUNDERS.

WANTED, FIVE or SIX JOURNEYMEN TYPE-FOUNDERS, to whom the higheſt wages and conſtant empoyment will be given.—Alſo, an APPRENTICE wanted.

Apply at BENNY & RONALDSON's Foundary, in Cedar, at the end of Eleventh-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where any quantity of OLD TYPE will be received for money, or in exchange. 17

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