



cross it, and escape to the woods, although several hundred were drowned in the attempt. The French troops, part of the garrison of Maelricht, have returned thither, taking with them two pieces of cannon, and some ammunition, which the insurgents were unable to take with them. The fugitives, about 6000 in number, are closely pressed by four columns of French troops, comprising several detachments of cavalry.

In the county of Luxemburg some severe engagements have taken place between the French and insurgents, but the issue is not known.

Considerable ferment has been occasioned in the Batavian Republic, by the arrest on the night of the 19th ult. of d'Hottena, member of the second Chamber; Ruisch, ex-mayor of Delft; Visser, formerly member of the Judiciary court of Friesland; P. Gronveld, and Voorstadt of the Hague; Cultener and Romyn of Amsterdam; and A. Voogd, of Scheidam, charged with terrorism. The government has addressed a Proclamation to the people on the subject of these arrests.

According to letters from the Hague of the 27th ult. all continued quiet there; suspected persons were daily arrested. The government, in its proclamation to the people about the new discovered conspiracy, admonishes them not to take part in it, under pain of capital punishment.

It is stated, that though the nature of the conspiracy was in some degree a mystery, it is supposed that a new revolution was the object, and that it was the intention of the conspirators to seize the directory as well as all the members of the legislature that might refuse to join them—that a dinner was to have been given at one of their houses on the 22d ult. and on the following day the whole of the plan was to have been ready for execution. A courier was sent to Paris without delay to effect the arrest of two secret emissaries in that city.

The Batavian Legislature has passed a resolution to sequestrate the property of all those who left Holland since the first of Jan. 1785, and have not since returned.

A letter from Constantinople, dated Oct. 25, says, "Calau Pacha, governor of Damalcus, has been named Seraskier (commander in chief) of the army destined to act against Buonaparte." According to the latest advices, the number of the army assembled in Syria was very considerable: They were to begin their march about the 2d of September.

The Ottoman and Russian Squadron touched some days at Scio, in order to procure provisions. Two Russian frigates sailed thence for Alexandria, accompanied by six Turkish vessels, with ten gun boats and bomb ketches. We have since learned that the combined Squadron was seen near Milo.

Amongst the bankers, who have stopped payment, are the brothers Michel of Orleans. They were manufacturers of buttons; and, as the chief market for these was in Turkey the declaration of war of that power has contributed to their failure. It is certain that negotiation is continued between Paris and Vienna, a fortunate result of which is not deprived of. Several persons have been shot at Bassia, accused of correspondence with the English, in order to recal them to Corsica. According to letters from Genoa, Buonaparte, has received ambassadors from Persia, soliciting alliance. The directory have established at Paris, a council of war, composed of a general of division of each army.

#### PARIS.

Copy of the reply of general Mack to general Championet, dated Nov. 24. 1793.

"Citizen General,  
"I declare to you, that the army of his Sic. Majesty, which I have the honour to command, under his Majesty in person, yesterday passed the frontiers to take possession of the Roman territory, revolutionized and usurped ever since the peace of Campo Formio, and never, recognized and acknowledged by his Sicilian Majesty, nor by his ally the Emperor and King.

"I require that you should, without the smallest delay, cause all the French troops stationed in the said Roman territory to retire and to evacuate the places occupied by them.

"The generals commanding the different columns of the troops of his Sicilian Majesty have the most positive orders not to recommence hostilities if the French troops shall retire on being summoned to do so, but to employ force against all opposition.

"I declare to you besides, citizen general, that I shall consider it as an act of hostility if ever the French troops set foot on the territory of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

"Expecting your answer, Sir, without the smallest delay, I expect you will have the goodness to send back Major Reischach, whom I have the honour to dispatch to you, in four hours at the farthest after the receipt of my letter.

"The reply ought to be positive and categorical, both to the demand, as to the evacuation of the Roman state, and to that which requires the French troops never again to set foot on the Tuscan territory.

"An answer in the negative will be con-

sidered as a declaration of war, and his Sicilian Majesty will enforce by arms, the just demands which I now make to you in his name."

After these pieces had been read, the council of Five Hundred adopted a resolution, that war should be declared against the kings of Naples and Sardinia.

This resolution was immediately sent to the Council of Elders, which approved it, and passed it into a law.

Both deliberations were adopted in a secret committee, agreeable to the 334 article of the constitution.

#### FROM THE VERGENNES GAZETTE. COMPARISON

Of Mr. Jefferson in 1799, with his own public writings in 1781, with salutary notes.

#### ALIEN BILL.

"Here I will beg leave to propose a doubt. [1] The present desire of America is to produce rapid population by as great importations of foreigners as possible. But is this founded in good policy? The advantage proposed is the multiplication of numbers. Now let us suppose for example only, that, in this state, we could double our numbers in one year by the importation of foreigners; and this is a greater accession than the most languid advocate for emigration has a right to expect. Then, I say, beginning with a double stock, we shall attain any given degree of population only twenty seven years and three months sooner than if we proceed on our single stock. If we propose four millions and a half as a competent population for this state, we shall be fifty four years and a half attaining it, could we at once double our numbers; and eighty-one three fourth years, could we rely on natural propagation.

But are there no inconveniencies to be thrown into the scale against the advantage expected to be derived from a multiplication of numbers by the importation of foreigners?

[2] It is for the happiness of those united in society to harmonize as much as possible in matters, which they must transact together. Civil government being the sole object of forming societies, its administration must be conducted by common consent. Every species of government has its specific principles. Ours perhaps are more peculiar than those of any other in the universe. It is a composition of the freest principles of the English constitution, with others derived from natural right and natural reason. To these nothing can be more opposed than the maxims of absolute monarchies. [3] Yet from such we are to expect the greatest number of emigrants. They will bring with them the principles of the governments they leave, imbibed in their early youth; or, if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing as it usual, from one extreme to another. [4] It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty.

[5] These principles with their language, they will transmit to their children. In proportion to their numbers they will share with us the legislation. They will infuse into it their spirit, warp and bias its direction, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass. I may appeal to experience during the present contest, for a verification of these conjectures. But if they be not certain in event, are they not possible, are they not probable? Is it not later to wait with patience twenty-seven years and three months longer for the attainment of any degree of population desired or expected? May not our government be more homogeneous, more peaceable, more durable? Suppose twenty millions of republican Americans thrown all of a sudden into France, what would be the condition of that kingdom? If it would be more turbulent, less happy, less strong, we may believe that the addition of half a million of foreigners to our present numbers would produce a similar effect here. [6]

See Jefferson's on Vir. p. 92.

#### NOTES.

(1) It seems that the patriotic Jefferson in 1781 had some scruples about the propriety of allowing foreigners in whole (warms to settle in the United States. The principles of Mr. Jefferson in 1781 seem to be opposite to those of the Vice-President in 1799. His former writings and present politics are too contradictory to prove his personal identity. His mission to France may have produced a mental revolution, in that political torrid zone. Every one will form a judgment for himself, whether the eloquent pen of the author of the "Notes of Virginia," is not readily recognized in the late legislative address of that state to the people. That performance is almost the only brilliant one, produced from the democratic horde, and excites regret that ability was not applied to a better cause. This ingenious writer probably did not stray from the post of duty for any purpose of small moment.

(2) To a new country, the means of increasing population are of high concern. But to procure peaceable, virtuous, useful citizens, is a still more important object.—The permanent happiness of our country is the aim of civil government. This durable happiness is illy advanced, by the increasing ruin of the world, who offer the clearest demonstration of the total depravity of hu-

man nature. The natural internal multiplication of our own citizens, is rapid beyond example. There is no evidence that we should be happier by a greater increase. The importation of criminals from Ireland, France or Botany Bay would not be a certain method of rendering this country more peaceful and blest. Two hundred years hence our descendants may be glad of those wild lands which we are now too profuse. The time is arrived, when the multiplication of foreigners cannot render us either more wise or happy.

(3) There was a time, when Mr. Jefferson coincided with us that our political maxims are diametrically opposed to those of absolute monarchies. There is scarcely a man in the United States, who does not prefer a republican form of government to all others. The gems of a crown never dazzled the eyes of Americans. The Divan of Turkey and the licentiousness, violence and popular insurrections of regenerated France are equally opposed to our wishes! Anarchy is the worst species of tyranny!

(4) Nothing can be more striking than this remark!—It should be retained in the memory of every citizen!—It is a sentiment worthy of the philosophy of a Jefferson! It only leaves us to regret that his recent practices are to entirely opposed to his former principle in theory! It is seldom indeed that men are able to throw off the principle imbibed in youth. Love for our native country is one of the strongest passions of the human heart, and none but a monster can overcome it. But when, upon leaving monarchical governments, men change their principles, it is indeed for the most unbounded licentiousness! The human mind is going from one extreme, naturally vibrates to the other, and seldom continues the happy medium. Men from despotic countries, are therefore dangerous to republics, being licentious anarchical or even despotic themselves in turn.

(5) Of temperate liberty we enjoy more than any nation on earth. Did we but appreciate our advantages, we should be the most happy of mankind. We are a nation which has been theaters of tyranny in every form. In avoiding in the extreme every thing monarchical or despotic, there is danger of going to the other extreme of anarchy or licentiousness. Hence, men, who were educated in despotic governments, will never be temperate in their notions of liberty. Like the debauchee, they are more licentious in proportion to additional enjoyment. The French republic is now licentious in her ideas of liberty in proportion as monarchical France was despotic. No liberty can now meet her wishes, but the liberty of committing all the crimes and abominations which each individual Sancholotte, ignorant, revengeful, unprincipled, shall please. Hence, foreigners, from old countries, are more licentious and intemperate in their ideas of liberty than native Americans born under a mild administration. Connecticut enjoys perfection of temperate liberty, because they are native Columbians. Kentucky is ready for insurrection, blood and casting off all restraints of law or civil subordination, because two thirds of the inhabitants of that state are foreigners. Virginia has a still greater proportion of aliens and negroes who equally dislike the restraint of law. In congress foreigners are as far as our information extends, without exception, opposers of the temperate liberty of the United States. When we recognize the names of J. Jackson, C. Burke, A. Gallatin, W. Findley, B. M'Clanahan, I. Swanwick and M. Lyon, and perhaps the reader will recollect other foreigners in Congress, these truths we have stated will be apparent! While foreigners are admitted into our national Councils, it will be impossible to establish a national character. They will, indeed, "infuse into legislation their spirit, warp and bias its direction, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent distracted mass." Important thought!! It decides at once, on the merits of the Alien bill, and the resolutions to exclude foreigners from congress!

(6) To throw 20 millions of Americans into any foreign nation would effect an universal revolution of government to such a form as accorded with their own wishes. Within 20 years, probably, nearly two millions of foreigners have emigrated to the United States. The effects of this inundation of foreigners are become truly alarming. Generally, they are now men, who were compelled to leave their own countries.—As soon as they arrive here, they wander through the country. Unacquainted with agriculture, they lead an idle life. Never accustomed to temperate liberty, they become licentious. They enter the lists of zealous partizans. Before they came from home, they had heard that this was the land of liberty, where each one does what is "right in his own eyes." Even the resident ministers of France have dared to interfere with our administration, and threaten it with appeals to the populace. In short, Irishmen, beggars and French spies and Sancholottes, dancing matters begin to dare to dictate, to threaten, to attempt to overawe, to intermeddle, to join Jacobins, and in extremities to draw knives, cock pistols, and invite people to the doors in the night in order secretly

to assassinate our most informed valuable American citizens! Surely it is time that chastisement no longer sleep!

The extract from Mr. Jefferson's notes is truly ingenious and eloquent. It is interesting that such information should pervade America. Like the wicked Balaam, the pen is prophetic; and though Israel were accursed, truth hung upon his lips. This theory, written eighteen years ago, is verified in experiment. It is the very plan of the administration. Why then is it opposed by the very man, who originated it? We will not say that a residence in France has created revolution in political opinions. But each one must conjecture that the practice in 1799 bear as much analogy to the theory of 1781, as midnight darkness to the brightest beam of day.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

#### MR. BROWN.

Although the Irish traitors well know that nothing can be more base, or more preposterous, than their endeavour still to retain the Irish name, after having deluged their country in blood, for the base hope of selling it to France; yet even this is not more outrageous to decency, than their attempt to compare their nightly unprincipled maraudings for plunder and murder, to those manly efforts of America which made her an independent nation.

America, at her first outset, desired only to be placed on that footing which the Irish nation have, till this hour, countantly refused, viz. the footing of Scotland in relation to England.

It is true, that when this was refused to America, Independence was fought after and obtained; but at first this was a subject of much regret to most of the American army; and nothing but the hope of an advantageous commercial and friendly understanding when independent, could have compensated for the breach of the strongest ties in nature.—Another remarkable display of impudence was exhibited in the villainous toasts on which, you have in part, commented:

"Our own Montgomery"—This general's name, and that of the law Irish who fought along with him, we find extolled in the United Irish Gazette.—How dare these wretches thus to speak of men who held murder, rapine and treachery in abhorrence, and who would most certainly, had they been present, have joined their brethren, the gallant Yeomanry of Ireland, in expelling the bloody minded Upmen from their native country. A True Irishman.

Although I have ever entertained the most contemptible opinion of Jacobin veracity, (if the expression be not a solecism in language) I did not expect to meet with an example of falsehood so striking, as that which the United Irish Gazette of this morning affords. The assault at my Office, on Thursday, is one complete tissue of misrepresentation from beginning to end.

The circumstances which preceded the assault mark, in a peculiar degree, the character of the ruffians. Four or five days had elapsed, after the remarks upon the drunken feast, and not one of them had the courage to perform the meditated act of vengeance on the publisher. In the mean time, however, a meeting of the Society was held, and a resolution passed to "EXTERMINATE" every Printer, that should hereafter dare to publish any thing inimical to their views! O'Flanagan, the most desperate of the gang, was accordingly appointed to make the first attack upon the editor of this paper. Altho' he took the precaution of bringing SCOTT with him, he did not make his appearance at the office, until the time of the day when, it might well be supposed, I would be alone and defenceless. On my return from the Exchange about 2 o'clock, I found Scott and the fellow who calls himself O'Flanagan, conversing with a small boy at the door of the Office. I requested them to walk in—they did so—and O'Flanagan immediately took the paper from his pocket, containing the remarks upon the drunken feast, and demanded the author. I retorted either to give up the name of the author, or to meet him with pistols next morning, which he had mentioned in a confused & incoherent manner evidently expressive of his reluctance to that method of settling disputes. He then attacked me with a loaded cane. I seized a very light umbrella that stood in a corner of the room, and with this flimsy weapon, I beat the ruffian, with his second at his back, out of the office. Had I been cowardly enough to have retreated, I might have obtained assistance, or provided myself with more effectual means of defence; but I firmly believe, that if my umbrella had not given way, I would have beaten the fellow off the ground. His pallid face and quivering limbs evidently bespoke the coward; and he continued to retreat even after I was left unarmed and defenceless.—This is the miserable wretch who talks of meeting me upon honorable terms!!!

The issue of the contest is well known. I shall only remark, that, from what I have seen of these fellows, they must be the most despicable, as well as the most cowardly, set of scoundrels that ever yet figured in the cause of murder and assassination.

A. BROWN.

WILMINGTON, April 4.

A TIME-PIECE.

CONFUSION in public affairs, says a correspondent, is remarkably the consequence of the malevolent passions. Our own country, and indeed all free countries, in which there was a licence of speech or of writing, have exhibited melancholy proofs of the ill effects attending a spirit of contention. Riot, tumult, and disorder, have been exhibited by the violence of opposing parties; who, though each pretended to a remarkable love of their country, have contributed more than any foe, or real calamity, to destroy its prosperity.

Such, indeed, is the violence of political animosity, that every social and religious duty is sacrificed to the indulgence of it. Hatred of the most bitter kind is occasioned by a difference of opinion in politics, or by an attachment to a favorite statesman, or system of public conduct. And it is greatly to be lamented, that this violence of zeal arises not from the pure motives of genuine patriotism, to which it arrogantly pretends, but from envy, from a contentious temper, from vanity, from ambition.

It most earnestly is to be wished, that all who are infligated by these motives of feilicious language, writing, or action, would consider, that they are insulting "THE BIRD AND MOUNTAIN;" who delights in order and tranquility, and whose gracions command particularly requires a peaceful submission to the laws of a country, and to the powers legally established. Confusion and every evil work are the consequence of the unruly passions of envy and strife, when they direct their force against the Civil Government and its proper administrators. "Reverence the DEITY, and respect the RULER," are commands so closely joined together, in holy writ, as to induce one to conclude, that to respect "The Chief Magistrate," is to perform a duty, at least approaching to the nature of a religious office. But if this should not be allowed, yet it is certainly true, that to disturb good Government, is contrary to the duty of a good man, and particularly inconsistent with the character of a good citizen; who should study to be quiet, and to mind his own business, and not to follow those who, from envy and strife, are given to change or unnecessary innovation.

If Taxes are grievous, there is a legal mode of address. We should not rise in arms against the Government of our choice: But the rather follow the example of that worthy and peaceful Society among us, who, under even real impositions, quietly submit to the laws, and constituted authorities, for CONSCIENCE sake.

Recent accounts from Ireland mention fresh commotions in that ill-fated Island; that the town of New Ross, capital of the county of Wick, had been burnt, and upwards of 150 protestants shut up in a barn and burnt to death, with many other outrages, shocking to humanity.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser. A gentleman passenger in the brig Venus, Shaw, from Avignon, informs that he came out with the Cork fleet, and that 25 sail of the London fleet had been captured by the Spaniards. The prisoners were put on board a cartel. He further adds, that General Desfontaines had made a Declaration of War against the United States.

We understand a letter has been received in this city from Barbadoes, which mentions that the cartel, with the prisoners from the ships captured by the Spaniards out of the London fleet had met a French 20 gun ship with two of the prizes, which offered her to proceed; after which fell in with a British frigate, and informed them the corvette the French vessel had taken. It is added, that the frigate took the Frenchman, and retook the two English vessels.

By Capt. Nye, from Cadix, arrived at N. York, we learn, that a confirmation of the assassination of Bonaparte had been received there just before he sailed.

Though Cadiz was still blockaded by the English, yet Capt. N. says, the inhabitants were in dread of the appearance of admiral Nelson, who was daily expected before that city.

APPOINTMENTS.

Richard Derby, Esq; a Captain in the Navy of the United States. He will command the frigate building at Salem.

Capt. Bainbridge, late of the Retaliation, to the command of the Norfolk, armed brig, belonging to the United States, now laying at Gloucester point.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ship Constellation, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated

Baltimore, 4th March.

"We are informed, that it is our Commander's determination when we sail, which will be in a few days, both ships being ready for sea, only a few men being wanted for the insurgent, to stretch under Guadaloupe, in order that General Desfontaines may have the pleasure of seeing that ship under the colors of the United States of America, before the road of Baltimore, the capital of the Island."

The Insurgente, previous to capture, had taken five English vessels and one American; and they arrived safe at Guadaloupe, to prorogue its situation.

An honest Federal Hibernian, in conversing on Commodore Truxton's victory, exultingly exclaimed, "Before ten years are over, nothing on earth, will be able to resist the Americans at sea."

Both Houses of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, have agreed to a bill for the removal of the seat of government of that State, to the borough of Lancaster, until a permanent seat can be fixed on. By this act, commissioners are appointed to prepare buildings for the reception of the Legislature, whose next session is to be held there, and all offices attached to the government are to be removed there on or before the 1st of November next. The Governor has not given his assent as yet.

Sunday arrived at Philadelphia, the brig Angelica, capt. Robinson, from Lisbon. Capt. Robinson left Lisbon the 13th of February. In this vessel came Mr. Tazewell, late Secretary to Mr. Gerry. This gentleman was taken on his passage home in the ship Pacific, bound to Charleston, and carried into Vigo (Spain) from whence he went to Lisbon. The day before he left there, a Spanish vessel arrived, bringing accounts that the King of Naples had removed his family to Palermo for safety, and intended returning again to head his army. This, it is supposed, gave rise to a report at Lisbon, that Naples had been taken, and the royal family had fled; but that received very little credit. Another report was, that the King of Naples had left the army to remove his family to Palermo, that, in the interim, a battle had taken place in the neighborhood of Rome, between the French and Neapolitan armies, in which the latter had experienced a partial defeat, & both were entrenched waiting for reinforcements, when the

King returned, who immediately ordered his principal engineer to be shot, and disgraced a great number of his principal officers. But our informant adds, that the reports at Lisbon were so various and contradictory that very little credit can be attached to any of them, except that of the removal of the Royal Family.

No authentic accounts respecting the operations either in Egypt or Italy, were known at Lisbon, when the Angelica sailed.

LEGISLATURE OF RHODE ISLAND.

In General Assembly, Feb. Session, 1799. WHEREAS the representatives of the people called Quakers, in New-England, have preferred to this General Assembly their Memorial, praying for relief against the operation of the Militia laws upon persons scrupulously conscientious against bearing arms:—It is voted and resolved, that said petition be received, and referred to the next session of this Assembly: That in the mean time all proceedings under the said Militia laws, against any of the Society of Friends, be stayed; and that the operation of said Militia laws, upon any of said Society, who are scrupulously conscientious against bearing arms, be suspended until the sitting of this Assembly at next session.

It is further resolved, That any person claiming the benefit of this resolution, shall produce to the proper authority, by which the indulgence is to be granted, a certificate from the Clerk of the said Society, of his being a member thereof.

A true copy.

Witness, SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

STAMP-ACT.

On Monday evening, two Dutchmen from the present seat of rebellion, came to a tavern north of Market-street, and after calling for some liquor, enquired of the landlord if he had any crackers; being answered in the affirmative, they desired to have some, which was accordingly brought, but were no sooner on the table but one of them exclaimed with an oath, on observing the bakers name on them, that they could not now even eat bread without pay for stamps, and immediately quitted the house.

A CHEAPSIDE LOVE-LETTER.

To Miss REBECCA ROBINSON.

DEAR MISS, YOU have been so long and so deeply in the books of my heart, that I must beg you will immediately pay or secure what is due to me in affection, otherwise I must shortly become a bankrupt in happiness, and have such a fortune taken out against my peace, as will render it wholly impossible ever to re-establish me in the shop of tranquillity. When I first transferred your account current into the journal of my regards, you gave me a bill on hope, which I flattered myself would have been duly honored; but I had the mortification of finding, when it was presented for acceptance, that your draught was very improperly drawn: Hope's house had entirely stop payment, and the bill, after lying for several days at the bank of anxiety, was at last necessarily protested.

This being the real state of the transaction, I must repeat my request that you will either strike a balance with me directly, or give me good security for a speedy discharge of my demand. I am this moment extremely embarrassed through your want of punctuality, and would not go on a single week longer, in this distraction of my affairs, for a plum. You know, as well as any body, the regularity which is requisite in business, and cannot be inflexible that if my addresses are once blown on the exchange of love, I shall find it inconceivably difficult to hold up my head, and still more so to procure a partner. As I believe you to have a large warehouse of humors, though I have experienced you to be but slenderly stocked with tenderness, let me conjure you, therefore, at sight, to answer this letter in the needful; your own promissory note, may even your I, O, U, will have from smothering; and keep him from the gazette of despair; who is dear Miss Becky.

Your faithful correspondent,

JONATHAN JENKINS.

ROSCAWEN.—The Admiral entertained a very high opinion of the utility of Surgeons, but could not abide Physicians. Being once ill, the Surgeon prescribed a gentle emetic—"Nai, no," (exclaimed the honest Tar), you may batter my bulk as much as you please, but you shan't board me."

A Vermont Federal Wit has, in the following lines, as truly as possible, shewed the futility of a Jacobin's soul. Though the calculation is local it will be found universally correct.

THE ORIGIN AND FORMATION OF "H—'S SOUL.

ARGUMENT. Besides exhibiting an accurate and concise description of the perverse soul of a noted demagogue, the poet evinces profound erudition, both in natural philosophy and metaphysics.

CERTAIN sages, learned and typical, By reasoning, not one whit fophtical, Have prov'd, what's wonderful, to wit, The smallest atom may be split; Then split again, ad infinitum. And diagrams which must delight 'em, By Mr. Martin, make it out, Beyond the shadow of a doubt! Matter thus spiritable, I ween, With half an eye it may be seen That spirit being much diviner, May be proportionably finer. Nor is this merely postulation, 'Tis prov'd by facts, and I'll relate 'em, Dame Nature once, in mood of merriment, Perform'd the following droll experiment. She took a most diminutive spirit, Smaller than microscopic mist; A thousand, thousand such might lie, Wedg'd in a cambrick needle's eye; And first, by dint of her divinity, Divided that, one whole infinity, Then cul'd the very smallest particle, And hap'd that Democratic article, That little d—v—l—th dirty dote. Which serves for An'y H—'s soul. [\*Jacobin Printer, in Vermont.]

CHARLESTON, March 11.

A very alarming and distressful event happened at the Church-street theatre on Friday night last. As the assembly of a very crowded house were pressing out after the close of the performance, the lobby, leading from the lower boxes to the stair-case, gave way in an instant, by which 30 or 30 persons were precipitated upon the crowd of people under them, who were at the same time pressing out of the pit. Several persons, it is said, were considerably hurt; but the greatest sufferers were George Flagg, esq; whose thigh was broke, and a young lad, son of Mr. Bessiers, whose leg was broken.

We are informed, that previous to the opening, this season, a certificate of the strength and safety of the theatre was given by three carpenters, one of whom had assisted in the repairs.

March 18.

From a gentleman who came passenger in the Eliza, from Cadiz, we have received information, that previous to her departure two mails had

arrived at Cadiz, from Madrid; accounts by the last stated, that the court of Madrid had refused to grant permission to an army of the French republic to pass through Spain, to attack Portugal; but the last mail stated, that the French ambassador had delivered in a note, in which he said, that if the demand he had made was not complied with, he had directions to leave Madrid; in consequence of this the permission was granted. It was expected that Gen. Peignon would command the army against Portugal.

Several actions had taken place on the frontiers of Naples, between the troops of France and Naples, but nothing of a decisive nature. The Russian army had no progress toward Germany. The German empire had concluded peace with the French republic.

Left before the Eliza left Cadiz, a court-martial broke up, which had engaged much of the attention of the inhabitants of that city, and of all Spain. Several general officers were charged with having delivered up the fortresses of Figueras to France, during the late war between France and Spain. Three of these generals were sentenced to suffer death; several others were broke, and sentenced to long imprisonment. One of the generals sentenced to die, is a gen. O'Neal, an Irishman, who was highly respected. There was hardly a doubt but that the sentence would be carried into execution, as, on an application made in their favor by the French minister to the Prince of Peace, he was answered, that the Spanish army had been so long in a disorganized state, and discipline so little had been attended to, that it was necessary some examples should be made.

By the arrivals from the Havana we learn, that accounts had been received there from Spain, which stated, that an attack was to be made on Cuba, by the British, in consequence of which every exertion was making to put the harbor of the Havana in a state of defence; that the duty of 21 per cent. on dice had been taken off, and that article had risen from three to five dollars per hundred.

Yesterday sailed from this harbor, the French Carrel brig Romain, for Guadaloupe. In this vessel the four Frenchmen and one woman, who were arrested in the Hamburg brig Minerva, and afterwards were confined in Fort Pinckney, went passengers. From the circumstance of their being released in this manner, it is probable that the papers which were found concealed in their possession, did not contain any thing of a hostile nature to this country.

BOSTON, March 22.

A gentleman from Newport informs, that last week a number of sacks of feathers were seized there. They had been bought by Connecticut Feather Dealers at New-York, in beds, shifted, and brought for sale. The beds have been lain upon by persons, who died of the Yellow-Fever; and it is a general opinion that feathers receive and retain infection. As it is possible some of these fellows, who are so careless of the lives of their countrymen, may bring feathers procured in the same way to this town, the above is stated as a general caution.

Translated for the Centinel.

[From our French Files of Le Redacteur.]

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Arrete of the 24 Brumaire, an. 7. [14th Nov.] The Executive Directory desirous to determine the mode of the execution of the arrete of the 8th of the present month;—[3] This arrete relates to the treatment as pirates of Americans, and other neutrals, found on board English ships of war.

Relolves.

Art. 1. In execution of the 3d Art. of the arrete of the Executive Directory of the 8th of the present month, the allied and neutral powers are invited to take the necessary measures for recalling, within a space of time which shall be determined on, all the seamen of their respective nations, which may actually be on board the ships of war, and other vessels belonging to England.

Art. 2. The Ambassadors, Ministers, & Envoys of the Republic of the aforesaid powers, will receive particular instructions on this subject.

Art. 3. The epoque of the execution of the arrete of the 8th Brumaire, shall be determined by a subsequent arrete.

Art. 4. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is directed to advise with the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, respecting the execution of the present arrete, which shall be inserted in the journal of the laws.

Signed, TRELLHARD, President. Legarde, Secretary-General.

SALEM, March 22.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. Capt. Phillip, in the Ketch John, arrived here yesterday from Lisbon, which place he left on the 22d Feb. Before he sailed, it was reported there, and generally believed, that the French troops had made themselves masters of Naples, and that his Neapolitan Majesty had retired to the island of Sicily.

Captain Phillips informs, that Capt. Freeman, from Boston bound to Alicante, was captured by two French privateers, after an obstinate engagement of three hours, and carried into Malaga.

Capt. Barker, of this port, off Bilboa bar, was attacked by three French launches, which he beat off, after killing 17 of their crews, and wounding 9.

NEWBURY-POR, March 19.

BRITISH CAPTURES AT MARTINIQUE. Copy of a letter from Samuel Colton, Agent for American claims, dated London, Dec. 15, 1798.

Gentlemen, The Court of Admiralty here have at length taken up the Martinique cases. About two-thirds are heard, and decreed to be restored. The others will be decided on in a few days. Where the ownership and neutrality is established, restitution is immediately ordered. This has been done in the Betsey, Nowell; New-Adventure, Freeman; Betsey, Ingalls; Lucy, Treadwell; Three-Friends, Norton; and Eagle, Gerrish. In the Polly, Storer, further proof is ordered as to cargo. The owners have neglected as yet to send in test affidavits. The judge has not given any sentence or opinion as to the question of damages in this class of cases—we cannot therefore say whether an appeal is necessary—we rather expect it, however, and alternately to go to the treaty commissioners.

NEW-YORK, March 28.

We are informed, that a person, on Tuesday last, purchased a box of watches from a respectable house in this city, to the value of 3,800 dollars, for which he gave a check on the Bank. It appears, however, that he had no assets deposited there; and that in his attempt to cross the North-River with the box, he was detected and given into custody.

The following extract of a letter, dated Jamaica, 15th Feb. 1799, was handed to us by a gentleman of this city for publication.

"There is nothing to be bought here that will answer. Coffee 26 dollars per cwt. Sugar 12 to 14 dollars, Rum 6 per gallon. There are 7 or 8 armed vessels, from 10 to 20 guns, with men, or had when they arrived; but have now 2 guns to

one man. They are either pressed on board men of war, or have died with a fever, which is very mortal at this place. There are six New-York vessels under adjudication; about forty Americans go, in 20, in 30, in 40, in 50, in 60, in 70, in 80, in 90, in 100, in 110, in 120, in 130, in 140, in 150, in 160, in 170, in 180, in 190, in 200, in 210, in 220, in 230, in 240, in 250, in 260, in 270, in 280, in 290, in 300, in 310, in 320, in 330, in 340, in 350, in 360, in 370, in 380, in 390, in 400, in 410, in 420, in 430, in 440, in 450, in 460, in 470, in 480, in 490, in 500, in 510, in 520, in 530, in 540, in 550, in 560, in 570, in 580, in 590, in 600, in 610, in 620, in 630, in 640, in 650, in 660, in 670, in 680, in 690, in 700, in 710, in 720, in 730, in 740, in 750, in 760, in 770, in 780, in 790, in 800, in 810, in 820, in 830, in 840, in 850, in 860, in 870, in 880, in 890, in 900, in 910, in 920, in 930, in 940, in 950, in 960, in 970, in 980, in 990, in 1000, in 1010, in 1020, in 1030, in 1040, in 1050, in 1060, in 1070, in 1080, in 1090, in 1100, in 1110, in 1120, in 1130, in 1140, in 1150, in 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7820, in 7830, in 7840, in 7850, in 7860, in 7870, in 7880, in 7890, in 7900, in 7910, in 7920, in 7930, in 7940



COVERING HORSES. THE YOUNG HORSE

AMBASSADOUR, WILL stand at the table of the subscriber, about three miles below Newcasle, on the plantation formerly of Thomas Moore, deceased, and will be let to mares the ensuing season from the first of April to the first of August next, at SEVEN DOLLARS for each mare, the foal, and One-fourth of a Dollar to the Groom; Four Dollars the single leap, and Twelve Dollars a full set.

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

He was got by Mr. Brinton's noted covering horse CLUB, whose pedigree and character as a foal-getter is so well known, that it is unnecessary here to enumerate them; his dam was got by the imported hunting horse Ambassadeur; his grand-dam by Northumberland, and his great grand-dam by Paulet.

Good pasture will be provided for mares that may come from a distance, and all necessary care and attention given; but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM DUSHANE, 300 1/2 Aug. March 26.

CONQUEROR, WILL COVER at my Stables, in Wilmington, At Twelve Dollars the Season, and One Dollar to the Groom.

THIS fine large beautiful bay horse is 16 1/2 hands high, finely marked with stars, legs, and white hind feet. He was got by Eclipse, of a hunting mare, the property of the late Lord Sander, whose dam was Lord's Oil Pagan, and grand dam by Jenkins's horse, Useful Cub. Eclipse was bred by Sir John Stelly, whose sire was the famous Eclipse. His figure, colour, marks, beauty, gait, temper, and size, are the great objects of a breeder of horses; the valuable horse has all these qualifications in great perfection, and no doubt will be a valuable improvement to our present breed of this useful animal.

Good pasture provided for mares, and a discount will be made for the sale; but it is expected that the owners of mares, to whom it is not convenient to pay cash, will give their notes, payable in four months from the date of covering. The subscriber cannot be liable for accidents or escapes.

DAVID BRINTON, 87 1/2 Feb. 9.

THE LATE IMPORTED HIGH-BRED HORSE PUNCH,

WILL COVER MARES this season, at William Powers's, Crane-Hook, near Wilmington, State of Delaware, at TWENTY DOLLARS each, and One Dollar to the Groom.

PUNCH was bred by Lord Sherbourne, and got by King Herod, which was the sire of the Prince of Wales's Roanham, and Mrs. Taito's Highflyer; his dam by Old Hawk. Punch was the sire of the noted horse Eclipse, and the imported horse Shark, Pretender, and many others of the highest name in England; so that the blood of Eclipse and Highflyer is centred in Punch, which horse never near beat his grand-dam by Lord Colley's Arabian; great grand-dam by Regulus, son of King Herod. Black-Eye was got by Crab, son of the Welsh Galliard. He was purchased by Sir John Lamb when six years old, for one thousand guineas, who named him Punch. When three years old he ran in the name of Lord Sherbourne's champion colt, which may be seen in the racing calendar.

In 1784, when four years old, Punch won a match at Newmarket of 300 guineas, each, beating a colt of Lord Harrington's, and giving 3/4. He won the plate at Lambourn, and another at Stonehenge; and afterwards won two matches at Newmarket.

In 1785, he won the plate at Onslow, beating Colonel O'Kelly's General, who won the gold cup that year, and Mrs. Lamb's Trench. He won the plate at Burford, beating W. Graham, Mountbank, and General; and the plate at Lambourn, at five heats, beating Copperbottom, and three others.

In 1786, he won a sweepstakes of 50 guineas each, at Winchester, beating Fortune's Fame, and two red others; and a sweepstakes of 50 guineas each, at Stonehenge, beating Seeger, Mrs. Kingstand, and several others.

No B. Good grazes for mares, and every proper attention paid them, but not liable for accidents or escapes; and every attention will be paid to prevent either.

Feb. 9.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT as the personal estate of William Moore, esq. late of Cecil county, deceased, is insufficient to discharge the debts of the said William, the creditors are hereby requested to meet at Mrs. Mary Moore's, on Bohemia Manor, in the county aforesaid, on the first day of June next, with their respective claims, legally authenticated, in order that distribution may be made among them, agreeably to the terms of the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

Mary Moore, Adm'x. Thomas Robertson, J. Adm'rs. Quebec Bridge Horsey, 97 1/2 March 26.

To be Sold, or Rented, A BRICK HOUSE,

With three acres of land, on the road leading to the Poor House, and opposite to Mr. Jones Canby's; formerly the property of Mr. John Way. Application to be made to

F. BAUDUY, 95 1/2 21 Wilmington, March 9.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of JOHN PORTER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having any demands, to present them for settlement, to JOHN PORTER, at Mansfield Mills.

KENSEY JOHNS, JOHN PORTER, 95 1/2 Feb. 23.

To be sold at Private Sale,

A SMALL farm, in Christiana hundred, with an acre and a half of land, in Wilmington, adjoining lands of John Byrnes and others, lying on a public road leading from Doe-Ran to Newport, containing about twenty-two acres of excellent soil, seven thousand wood-land. There are on the premises, a log dwelling-house, with two rooms on the lower story, and a frame, weather-boarded in a good manner, with other buildings; also, a spring of excellent water, and a young thriving orchard, of apple, peach and cherry trees. A general family could be accommodated at a small expense. Any person inclining to purchase said farm, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN SPRINGER, 94 1/2 10 April March 6.

REMEDY

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

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

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

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

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

Prepared by ABRAHAM VICKERS. And sold, wholesale and retail, by H. and P. Rice, bookellers, at No. 50, Market-street, and No. 16, South Second-street, Philadelphia, at three-quarters of a Dollar each box, or bottle: Sold also by JOHN WEBSTER, Wilmington, Del.

NOTE.—In some cases of inflammatory rheumatism, attended with fever, quick pulse, coliciveness, acute pain, inflammation and swelling of one or more of the limbs, it will be necessary to bleed, and take some gentle purgative; and instead of the above embrocation, wrap the limb in isalathel, frequently moistened with a warm decoction of wormwood, mixed with vinegar. After the fever and inflammation is subdued it a stiffness and pain remain, then use the embrocation, which will remove these symptoms. The Pills are to be taken in every day.

Jan. 16. 80 3w 1aw 3m 1am.

WILLIAM HEMPHILL,

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

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

Wilmington, May 16. 20-1f

JAMES HEMPHILL,

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

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the great encouragement he has met with since he has commenced business, and now begs leave to inform them he has on hand a large and general assortment of the following GOODS, (the greater part of which are just received in addition to his former supply) which he is enabled to sell at the most reduced prices, and hopes to merit a continuance of former favors.

OLD MADEIRA WINE, in logheads and quarter casks, Port, Lisbon, Sherry, Malaga, and Fval Do. Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Souehong and Bohea TEAS, Loaf, Lump, Mucovado, Havanna, and East-India Sugars, 3d and 4th proof Rum and Spirits, Country Do. 1st and 4th proof Brandy, Holland Gin, Peach, Apple and Rye Liquors, Hispaniola and Havana Molasses, Coffee, Cotton, Gunpowder and fine Salt, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, Pepper, Allspice, Clove, Indigo, Spanish Segars by the box, Candles, Soap, Tobacco, Snuff, Rice, Raisins, Currants, Powder, Shot, Flints, Corn, Butter, Pork, Lamp Oil, &c. &c.

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

Wilmington, Aug. 18. 47-1f

GENESSEE COUNTRY,

To those who are inclined to make a GREAT BARGAIN,

In the Purchase of a very valuable FARM, CONTAINING three hundred and sixty-five acres of land, situated on both sides of the Conhocton river, about two and a half miles from the flourishing town of Bath, in the county of Steuben, and State of New-York; nearly three hundred acres of which is of the first quality, of rich bottom land, upwards of forty acres cleared, the greater part is meadow, and fenced into convenient fields, some of which produce three tons of hay per acre the past season. There is a convenient dwelling-house, with kitchen, outhouses, &c. erected thereon, and a well of good water near the door. There is likewise on this tract a valuable MILL-SEAT, adjacent to which is a large quantity of most valuable timber, and is so situated, that a dam may be erected at a trifling expense, and boards may be rafted therefrom down the river to Baltimore, to great advantage; the great road to Pennsylvania and New-Jersey passing by the door, renders it an eligible situation for public business.

A great part of the purchase money may remain on interest some years; the remainder will be received, if most convenient to the purchaser, in Store Goods. Possession will be given when required. An indisputable title made. The terms will be uncommonly moderate. Apply to IACOB PHILLIPS, on the premises, or JOSEPH INSLEE, near Bath.

Feb. 5. 26-1af. 6mo.

A STRAY COLT.

STRAYED on the night of the 4th inst. from the subscriber, in Redlion township, Delaware county, a black gelding COLT, about 2 1/2 years old, with a blaze in his face, all his feet white, and a lump on his off hind neck joint, occasioned by a cut when young. Any person who may take up said colt, so that the subscriber may get him, shall be paid every reasonable charge, and receive the thanks of

JAMES MILLVAIN, 3d mo, 9th. 96 1/2 4t

JUST LANDED,

And for SALE by the Subscribers, A few hogheads first and second quality SUGARS and MOLASSES.

And out of the brig Maria, from Bourdeaux, A quantity of choice Brandy, and Claret, in hhd. and cates.

RIDDLE & BIRD, 58 1/2 Newcastle, Sep. 26.

TO BE LET, TWO HOUSES,

Near the Academy. For terms, enquire of the subscriber, who has FOR SALE, A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT SMOKED HAMS.

JOSHUA WOOLASTON, 95 1/2 Wilmington, March 9.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSHUA PEDRECK, late of this borough, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those of his estate who have demands, to bring in their accounts properly attested, to Stephen Hayes for settlement.

ISAAC PEDRECK, GIDEON SCULL, STEPHEN HAYES, } Exe'rs. Wilmington, Feb. 9. 87 1/2

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN SPURRIER, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to render their accounts, properly attested, to the subscriber, for immediate settlement.

ELEANOR SPURRIER, Adm'x. In Sixth-street, 3 doors from Chestnut-street. Philadelphia, Dec. 14. 71-1f

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

About 13 1/2 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, not very black, shows a good set of teeth when he laughs, except one or two missing on one side of his upper jaw. He has a down lock if accused of a crime and guilty, otherwise is apt to be impudent. Had on when he went away, a white calico coat, dark do. trousers, shoes a good deal worn, it is supposed he has a blue gray broad-cloth coat, and new fullered cap, of a dark dove colour, for a great coat. It is supposed he will try to get his wife with him. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and if taken out of the state and brought home, Thirty Dollars, and reasonable charges paid, by

JAMES ROSEBERRY. N. B. He will perhaps try he went away to prevent being sold in Georgia; but he was never offered for sale as any terms by me. J. R. January 10. 79

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jun. Sept. 11. 54-1f

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 28th of April last, from the subscriber living in Cecil county, North-Susquehanna hundred, a young negro man named BEN,

a thick well-set fellow, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has large flat feet, smooth faced, with scar on his forehead, and one on the back of the middle finger of his right hand. His clothing was a sailor-jacket made of country cloth, tow linen waistcoat and trousers, filled with black yarn, and two row linen shirts; his other clothing unknown. Any person securing him in any gaol, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

GREENBURY RAWLINGS, May 9. 18-1f

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday the 23d of June, from the subscriber, living in Appoquinimink hundred, in Worcester county, State of Delaware, a negro man, named

SAM,

a black fellow, 31 years of age, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, rather slender made, moves slow, and has very little to say. He pretends to belong to the Methodist Society. Had on when he went away a homespun [kind of lead-colour] cloth coat, new trousers and shirt, both nearly new, coarse shoes; but as he has with him a variety of other clothes, it is uncertain in what dress he will make his appearance. He has with him a long blue cloth coat, lined with pale blue; and also took with him a long piece of brass on one end. It is supposed he is on his way to Philadelphia or the Jerseys.

Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, in any gaol, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM ALLFREE, 33-34-1a 1/2 1f July 2.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Sunday the 12th inst., August, from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, State of Maryland, a negro man, named LEVEN, 25 years of age, or upwards, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, straight, well made, and handsomely faced, his forehead round, high and prominent, with a scar on the upper part of it—also a scar on his right or left hand, running about half way down the fore-finger, and perhaps part of the second, contracted by fire; his feet are remarkably long, and his tongue smooth, and glib. He took with him sundry clothes, among which were a dark colored mixed cloth coat, two pair of blue striped cotton trousers, two pair breeches, one nankeen, the other brown thickset, two fine shirts, and a very good hat. It is supposed he is on his way to Philadelphia, or the Jerseys, and has a pass with the county seal to it, or some of his manumitted relations have lately obtained passes from the office, and have not left the county.

Whoever takes up and secures said negro in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward; and if brought home, all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN CRAIG, N. B. Masters of vessels, and others, are desired to forbid transporting or harboring the aforesaid runaway. Aug. 25. 49-

John and William Warner,

HAVE ON HAND AT THEIR Wholesale Grocery-Store, On the wharf at the lower end of Market-street, WILMINGTON,

A FRESH SUPPLY

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

1st, 2d and 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, Best Holland-Gin, Antigua, Monierat and St. Croix Rum, Jamaica Spirits, Country Liquors, assorted; Loaf, Lump, Mucovado, East-India and Havana Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Chocolate, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Souehong and Bohea Teas, Rice, excellent Raisins, Pepper, Allspice, Muffard, Ginger, Inoigo, Plug Tobacco, Excellent Spanish Segars in boxes, Snuff, Course and fine Salt, Powder and Shot, Allum, Madder, Copperas, White and Brown Soap, Candles, Wrapping Paper, Starch, Plough-lines, Traces, Bed-cords, Bed-laces, Flannel at Paris, Virginia Stone Coal, Corn, Rye, &c. &c.

Their fast-sailing PACKET CHARLOTTE,

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

The subscribers beg leave to return their thanks to their former customers, and from their strict attention in keeping an assortment of goods in their line, they take the liberty of requesting a continuance of their favors, and at the same time would be thankful to others who may be pleased to favor them with their custom.

Orders from country merchants, will be gratefully attended to.

JOHN & WILLIAM WARNER, N. B. Country Produce taken in payment, at the market price. Aug. 18. 47-1f

John & William Warner,

HAVE FOR SALE, At their Wholesale Grocery Store, A QUANTITY of excellent Rhode-Island CHEESE, a few barrels good MACKAREL, pickled and dry salted HERRING, and a few barrels pickled BASS; which they will sell on reasonable terms.

Wilmington, Sept. 8. 53-

Forty Dollars Reward.

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

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

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

Philadelphia, Dover, and Norfolk MAIL STAGES,

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

The Norfolk Stage

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

An Extra Stage

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

The Fare of each Passenger.

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

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

BRINKLE ROE & Co. JOSHUA JACKSON & Co.

A STRAY COW.

CAME to my plantation, in Worcester county, Maryland, (near the line of Virginia) in November last, a COW that was sold last August by Joshua Black-bord to a person near Chester bridge. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PETER S. CORBIN, 95 6w March 8.

WILMINGTON: Printed on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, by SAMUEL & JOHN ADAMS,

Corner of King and High-streets.