

# The Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser.

PRICE SIX CENTS.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1798.

[NUMB. 394]

## War-Office of the United States,

January the 15th, 1798.  
WHEREAS frauds have been practised, in obtaining warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged instruments. To check in future such impositions, it has been thought advisable, that all persons, having claims for Bounty Lands, whether in their own right, as legal representative, or by virtue of any instrument or deed of transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War-Office, on or before the first day of January, 1799, in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjusted and determined upon.

To substantiate such claim, a strict observance of the rules heretofore published from the War-Office will be indispensable; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgment of a Deed or Power of Attorney, must also set forth the place of residence and occupation of the claimant, or person making such acknowledgment; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be set forth in like manner.

93 6w JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War.

## Just arrived, and for Sale,

Quantity of CIDER, in barrels and tierces, 3000 wt. Rhode Island CHEESE,

And a few quarter-casks Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe WINES, —Also

MACKREL, SHAD, and HERRING, by the barrel, JAMES BROWN.

Feb. 9. 93 1f

## FOR SALE,

THAT well known and long established INN (in Dover, the capital of the State of Delaware) usually called THE GOLDEN FLEECE TAVERN, situate on the north side of the Public Square of the said town, near to the State House, and bounded by the Main Street thereof, commonly called King Street. The pleasant and public situation of this house, as well as the great number of rooms of which it is composed, (being nine on the upper and five on the lower floor, two of which are very well calculated to accommodate large companies) render it extremely convenient for the purposes for which it was originally designed.

With this house there is a large and convenient BRICK STABLE, with sheds, &c. suitable for the accommodation of a great number of horses and carriages.

The LOTS on which the aforesaid buildings are erected, measures one hundred and ten feet front on the Public Square, and three hundred and twelve feet on the Main Street (or King Street), and from the circumference of its being in the most commercial and improving part of the said town, affords a number of eligible situations for stores or houses for mechanical and other purposes.

Also two other LOTS of GROUND in the town aforesaid, one of which contains 4 acres and 3-4ths, the other 2 acres and ten perches; both situate on public streets, and at present in high cultivation.

Also one other LOT of GROUND in Campden, (within 3 miles of Dover) from whence is exported to Philadelphia vast quantities of grain of every denomination. — This is a corner lot, situate in the centre of the aforesaid village, on the road leading from thence to Dover, and on a cross road leading from Queen Ann's county in the State of Maryland, to Hann's (commonly called The Falls) landing. On this lot is erected a two-story Frame Building, with a mill-house, beam-house and yard, with a currying-shop, mill-house, beam-house and a good stable; the situation of this tenancy is extremely advantageous, as it is on the roads leading from different parts of this State and the State of Maryland, to Hann's landing, which is about 1-2 miles from the aforesaid village, and in a country where Spanish oak bark, of the first quality, may be had, delivered at the yard, at the rate of 4 or 5 dollars per cord. The lot also affords an excellent situation for a store, as it is in one of the most trading and commercial villages in this State, and perhaps the only spot of ground on which a large and commodious store-house can suitably be erected in the aforesaid village.

Any person inclining to purchase the aforesaid property, whether separately or collectively, may know the terms, by applying to FRENCH BATTELL, on Kent Island, Queen Ann's county, Maryland; or in Dover to

JAMES BATTELL.

Feb. 9. 93 1f

N. B. If the aforesaid property is not sold before the 25th March next, it will be let.

Newcastle county, State of Delaware, 1st.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for the said county of Newcastle, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Thursday the 15th day of February next, at two o'clock, at the house of John Darragh, in the town of Newcastle, the following described LOTS of LAND, with the improvements, situate in the town of Newcastle aforesaid, viz.

No. 1. A Messuage, Out-houses, and Lot of Ground, situate on Front and Wood-streets, in the said town, and bounded to the northward by the Market-square. The improvement on this lot, are a large two-story brick house, almost new, handsomely finished, in the modern style, with an entry and two rooms on each floor; brick office and smoke-house, frame stable and carriage-house, wood-house, pump of water in the yard, and one in front of the house; and a large and convenient garden; all in complete repair. The situation pleasant, and suitable for a man of business, or the accommodation of a private family.

No. 2 and 3. Two Lots, bounded to the north-east by Wood-street, to the south-east by Beaver-street, to the south-west by the Friends' burial-ground, and to the north-west by Oter-street; containing about six acres.

No. 4. One other Lot of Ground, situate on the southeastern side of Beaver-street, bounded by lots of John Stockton, Nicholas Vandyke, and Mr. William and Wharton, containing about one quarter of an acre.

Being part of the real estate of Gunning Bedford, Esq; deceased.

Attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known, at the time and place aforesaid, by Nory Bedford and John Stockton, administrators of the said deceased, or their attorney.

By Order of the Orphans' Court, THOMAS W. CLARK, Clk.

Newcastle, Jan. 15. 86 \*81

To be officiated with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption.

Choroh's Celebrated COUGH DROPS, A MEDICINE unequalled by any other in the world for the cure 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 1f

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Inn of Mrs. Colburn, at Courtland's bridge, in St. George's hundred, in the County of Delaware, on MONDAY the 15th day of FEBRUARY next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continued from day to day, until all is sold, the following described

## Tracts of Land and Marsh, viz.

No. 1. containing about 300 acres, situate in St. George's hundred, and bounded by lands of John F. Peaker, I. Boardly, and others; with the improvements thereon, &c.

No. 2. containing 220 acres, more or less, situate in Peacader hundred, and bounded by lands of William Sec, Thomas Smith, and others; with the improvements thereon, &c.

No. 3. containing 200 acres, more or less, situate in St. George's hundred, and bounded by lands of the rev. Thomas Read, and others; with the improvements thereon, &c.

No. 4. containing 150 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Thomas Jamison, and others, situate in St. George's hundred; with the improvements thereon, &c.

No. 5. containing 130 acres, situate in St. George's hundred, and bounded by lands of Jacob King, Peter King, and others; with the improvements thereon, &c.

No. 6. containing 200 acres, situate in St. George's hundred, and bounded by lands of John Dickinson, Esq; and others; with the improvements thereon, &c.

No. 7. containing 100 acres, situate in St. George's hundred, and bounded by lands of Lewis Vandegrift, John Hanson, and others; with the improvements thereon, &c. — Also, three undivided six parts of 150 acres, situate in St. George's hundred, formerly the estate of James Piper, deceased, and bounded by lands of John Hanson, rev. Thomas Read, and others; with the improvements thereon, &c.

No. 8. containing 150 acres, situate in St. George's hundred, and bounded by the river Delaware, lands of Cantwell Jones, and others; with the improvements thereon, &c.

No. 9. containing 300 acres, situate in St. George's hundred, and bounded by lands of Richard Basset, Esq; and others, being held under lease for lives; with the improvements thereon, &c.

No. 10. containing 100 acres, being an undivided part of 150 acres, late the estate of Leonard King, situate in St. George's hundred, and bounded by lands of Peter King, and others; with the improvements thereon, &c.

No. 11. containing 300 acres, situate in St. George's hundred, and bounded by lands of Jeremiah Reynolds, and others; with the improvements thereon, &c.

No. 12. containing 94 acres, situate in St. George's hundred, and bounded by lands of John P. Beaker, and others; with the improvements thereon, &c.

No. 13. containing 200 acres, situate in Appoquinimink hundred, bounded by lands of Lewis Airey, and others; with the improvements thereon, &c.

No. 14. containing 60 acres, situate in Peacader hundred, and bounded by lands of Aaron Rols, and others; with the improvements thereon, &c. — On this land there are a mill-pond and a never-failing stream of water.

No. 15. containing one undivided fourth part of 270 acres of wood-land, held as the life estate of John M. Wherton, situate in Peacader Hundred; with the improvements thereon, &c.

No. 16. Seven undivided eight parts of that valuable and well-known tract of land and marsh, called Long Island, situate in St. George's hundred, containing about 100 acres, land and marsh, and bounded on the river Delaware, Appoquinimink creek, Silver-run, &c. with the improvements thereon.

No. 17. One undivided fourth part of 130 acres, situate in St. George's hundred, and bounded by lands of the estate of John Hook, deceased, and others; with the improvements thereon.

No. 18. About 18 acres of wood-land, bounded by lands of Cornelius Amstrong, Esq; and others.

All of which said tracts of land and marsh, with their several improvements, being seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Haughey, deceased, at the suit of

WILLIAM STADHAM, late Sheriff. Newcastle, Jan. 20. 87 1f

N. B. It is expected those inclining to purchase any of the above described lands will view them previous to the day of sale, it is unnecessary to say any more about their quality or situation.

Persons desirous of information relative to the titles to the above lands, may be informed by applying to Francis Haughey, near Middletown.

## To be Sold, or Rented,

For a term of years, and possession given the 25th of March next,

THE Dwelling-house, Store-houses, Sheds and Wharf, in Newport, Newcastle county, State of Delaware, late in the tenure of Mathias Slaymaker, deceased, all in tenable repair, and is equal, if not superior, to any landing-place on Christiana creek for depth of water at the end of the wharf, and Store-room sufficient to contain upwards of 3000 barrels of flour. The dwelling-house is built of brick, two stories high, 3 rooms and a counting-house below, 4 rooms above stairs, with cellars under the whole, and a convenient house for waggons to lodge in. There is a well of good water near the door, and a good garden to the house. If sold, an indispensible title will be given to the purchaser, and the terms of payment made easy, by applying to the subscriber.

WILLIAM ROBESON.

Newport, Feb. 3. 91 \*4w

## FOR SALE,

And possession given the first of April next, A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing 261 acres and 100 perches, in Kent county, State of Delaware, on Jones's creek, nearly opposite the town of Dover; about 180 acres of which is excellent wood-land; the remainder has been lately cleared. Except about 50 acres, these lands are of an excellent quality for wheat or corn. On the premises are a good squared log dwelling-house, 24 feet by 18, with a stone cellar under the same, and a good kitchen adjoining — brick chimneys to both; a well of water before the door, walled with brick, and a garden neatly pailed in the last season. Any person wishing to become a purchaser, may view the premises, by applying to Mr. George M'Kenley, now living at the Race, who will show the lands; and for terms apply to Laska and Palmer, Philadelphia; to Jehu Hollingworth, Wilmington, or George M'Call, Esq; of Dover.

N. B. There is a very good Landing about one mile distant from the land, which was rented the last season for ten dollars the year.

Feb. 7. 92

## TIMOTHY HAY — For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale, from 40 to 50 ton prime Timothy Hay, within one quarter of a mile of Christiana bridge, and can be delivered on board of vessels at the shortest notice.

JOSEPH ISRAEL.

Feb. 7. 92

## Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

By virtue of the Last Will and Testament of THOMAS MAY, deceased, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the times and places herein after mentioned, the following PROPERTY, of the estate of the said deceased:

No. 1. A Lot of Ground and improvements, in Wilmington, situate on the northwest corner of Hanover and West streets, fronting 80 feet on the former and 60 on the latter, whereas is a two story brick dwelling house, 24 feet by 20, with a frame kitchen and a blacksmith's shop adjoining. Subject to a ground rent of 31. per annum.

No. 2. An unimproved Lot of Ground in Wilmington, fronting 36 feet on Shipley street, between Hanover and Broad streets, running half way through, to Tatal street.

No. 3. Three equal undivided fourth parts of the ELK FORGES, and of about 1750 acres of land, situate in Cecil county, State of Maryland; 838 acres of this land lie in one body, through which runs the main branch or falls of Elk river, a capital stream for water works, whereas are erected two forges containing five fires, and three hammers; three large coal-houses, a smith's shop, carpenter's shop, shoemaker's shop, and cooper's shop; a large merchant mill, and a mill; a mansion house, barn and stabling, a house for a distillery, a full proportion of workmen's houses and out-houses. There are on the premises a large orchard of choice fruit, 80 acres of meadow, an extensive farm and good proportion of timber land. — The dams, works and buildings, are for the most part, in excellent condition. — The rest of the land lies in three parcels, at the distance of about 1, 3, and 4 miles from the works, and is chiefly wood land, on which are likewise a number of dwelling houses, for the accommodation of colliers, wood cutters, &c. — There never has yet been any lack of wood for carrying on those works, in the most extensive manner, nor is it presumed there will be for a great number of years to come, as the adjacent country abounds in wood, to be had at very reasonable rates. — The works being near the tide waters of Chesapeake and Delaware bays, afford water carriage to Baltimore and Philadelphia, with only ten miles land carriage to the latter, and four to the former, and command an extensive market down those bays and the peninsula, which give those works an advantage beyond most others in respect to price for iron. With the works will be sold, the same proportion in the unexpired time of servitude of several young male and female Negroes.

N. B. The moveable stock of every kind belonging to said works, may be had at private contract, together with a quantity of cordwood, that will be prepared through the winter.

No. 4. A Plantation, containing 132 acres, situate on the main branch of Elk river, where the State line crosses, being part in Cecil and part in Chester counties. There are on the premises a good log house, kitchen, weaver's shop, barn, orchard, a good spring near the house, and a sufficient proportion of meadow and wood land. On this place is a seat superior to most others for water works.

No. 5. A Lot of Ground, situate on the tide, at the lower landing of Elkton; fronting on the water 75 feet, and running the same width eastward to the Main street, leading to said landing. On this lot are a substantial wharf, with 7 feet water at low tide, and a large commodious warehouse, well fitted for the storage of grain and merchandise.

No. 6. One equal undivided third part of Joanna Furnace, and of about 1352 acres of land thereunto belonging. Situate in Berks county, Pennsylvania, on Hay the Warwick Furnace company's ore banks, for supplying said third part. — This furnace, the mansion house, and all the other buildings and out houses that are customary about a furnace, are well constructed, and in good prime order. This is a young and growing estate, and promises fair to become very productive to the future holder.

The whole of the above property is free of incumbrance, except the ground rent mentioned on No. 1.

No. 1 and 2 will be sold at Mr. Brinton's Tavern, in Wilmington, on Friday the 9th of March.

No. 3, 4 and 5, at Mr. Hollingworth's Tavern, in Elkton, on Tuesday the 13th of March; and

No. 6, at Mr. Macclesley's Tavern, in Morgan's town, in Berk's county, on Tuesday the 20th of March next.

The sales will commence precisely at two o'clock, in the afternoon, of each of the said days.

Terms of payment: — One-third of the purchase-money to be paid before taking possession; the remaining two-thirds in three equal parts, at one, two, and three years, with interest, and mortgage on the property for security.

Possession will be given of No. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, on the 1st of April next — and of No. 3, on 1st of May.

For farther information respecting No. 1 and 2, inquire of John Hayes, Esq; in Wilmington; of 3, 4 and 5, of Mr. James Garrett, at Elk Forges; and of No. 6, of Mr. Samuel Rutter, on the premises.

JOHN BROOKE, } Ex'rs. and fur-  
ROBERT MAY, } viving trustees.

Jan. 8. 83 \*1aw 1f

## TO BE RENTED,

TWO valuable MERCHANT MILLS, with a good dwelling house, garden, stabling, cooper's shop and small tenement, situate in Whitelock creek hundred, five miles from Wilmington, formerly in possession of Thomas Shallcross. Both the mills are under one roof, and in good order. The landing and navigation to these mills make them a great object.

Also to be Rented, A valuable GRAZING FARM, situate as above, containing about 600 acres of excellent marsh, and about 500 of upland; two-thirds of which is now in clover. There are on said farm an excellent dwelling-house, and other small tenements, barns, stables, and many other conveniences. The conditions may be known, by applying to Capt. Jesse Harris, at the sign of the Spread-Eagle, Wilmington.

February 3. 91 1f

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the marsh of Mr. Ludan, opposite Newport, a light coloured foal HORSE, with a bald face; greyish mane; white feet; stout and heavy made; shod with steel toed shoes all round. The above reward will be given for thief and horse; or five dollars for the horse if brought to Evan Morris's, living in London Grove, or to Ludan's Island, by

ISAIAH WAKEFIELD.

Jan. 22. 89 \*3w

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Straiage Gould, late of Christiana hundred, in the county of Newcastle, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested for settlement; and those who are indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to

RACHEL GOULD, Adm'x.

Feb. 3. 91 \*4w

## PLANTATION

FOR SALE, OR TO BE RENTED.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of JAMES ANDERSON, deceased, late of Whitelock creek hundred, in the county of New-castle, and State of Delaware, will be sold by private sale, that valuable Plantation whereon said Anderson lived, and Tract of Land, containing about 380 acres, adjoining the village of New-ark, within five miles of Christiana bridge, from whence is a water carriage to the borough of Wilmington and city of Philadelphia, six miles and a half from Elkton, and in a healthy neighbour-hood; in no way broken, is level, fertile, and very natural to grain, timothy, blue grass and clover; a proportion of valuable wood-land, and a large quantity of good meadow. On said land are two commodious dwelling houses, barns, and stabling for a large flock of all kinds; granaries, corn-cribs, hay-houses, barracks, &c. The whole will be sold or rented, together or separate, as may suit the purchaser or renter. A reasonable credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase-money. Any person or persons inclining to purchase or rent, may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers, near the premises.

SAMUEL EVANS, } Ex'rs.  
GEO. GILLESPIE, }  
ALEX. ANDERSON, }

Jan. 17. 86 \*8w

## To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION on the east side of north-east river, in a pleasant and healthy situation, two miles below Mr. Tolson's Tavern, containing 120 acres, about 80 thereof cleared, and in tolerable repair; eight acres sowed with timothy and clover feed last summer, intended for meadow, and a considerable deal more may be made. The principal part of this land is watered, there being two runs of water, and a number of never-failing springs thereon — also, an excellent peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. There are on said place a convenient dwelling-house, kitchen, and cellar; also a frame barn, with some stone stables underneath; likewise a valuable shad and herring fishery, with sufficient room for two teams. If the above Plantation is not sold by the first day of April next, it will on that day be set up at Public Sale. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

DAVID SWESEY.

Jan. 24. 88 \*4w — 93 1f

## TO BE LET;

A LOT of GROUND, in a very healthy situation, about half a mile from the Market-House, computed to contain two acres. The dwelling-house is very convenient, and has a well of excellent water at the door. The out-houses are adapted for carrying on several trades. The garden is large, and judged to be of as good a soil as any in the county. It may be advantageously extended, so as to include a part or the whole of the lot, which is of the same quality, and is fenced in the best manner. There is a fine collection of fruit trees; and the premises altogether are uncommonly pleasant. Application to be made to the Printers.

Jan. 20. 87 c1M 1aw

## To be Rented, or Sold,

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

HENRY C. RUMSEY.

Swan-creek, Harford county, Maryland, Oct. 11. 58 1f

## 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 leaves 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 Mill, in the borough of Wilmington. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, the Practical Farmer, on the premises.

JOHN SPURRIER.

August 30. 46 ctf

## FOR SALE,

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of RICHARD RICHARDSON, deceased, A TRACT OF LAND, LYING in Christiana hundred, Newcastle county, within two miles of Wilmington, and about the same from Newport, in a healthy situation. It is bounded by lands of Robert Armstrong and others, containing by computation 130 acres, about 40 of which are well timbered, with some meadow, and good advantages to make more: the other part mostly arable, of a good soil, capable of good improvements. On the premises is erected a two story frame building, in tolerable order, with good water near the door. It is presumed no person will become a purchaser without viewing the whole; therefore to say any further is deemed unnecessary. The terms, which will be made easy, may be known by applying to the subscribers, near the premises.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, } Ex'rs.  
ASHTON RICHARDSON, }

12 Mo. 16, 1797. 77 3m

## TO BE RENTED,

A Three-story GRIST-MILL, with two pair of Burrs, convenient to tide-water, where vessels can come within fifty feet of the mill, situate on the main road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore, in Mill-creek hundred, Newcastle county, Delaware.

Also, will be rented with the Mill, a Dwelling-house, six acres of land, chiefly meadow, stabling, spring-house, &c.

For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

William Marshall.

10 Mo. 28. 63 \*1d. 1f

## THE GHOST.

An account of a remarkable effort to recover liberty, and which may be depended on as a fact.

Near the close of the month of July 1790, the Ship Broom, Samuel Oliver commander, left the Island of Antigua, on her passage to Europe. The vessel had not been many days at sea, before one of the seamen, on his watch, was alarmed with the appearance of something, which he fancied to be no other than a ghost: he communicated what he saw, or supposed he had seen, to his messmate.

A few nights had now passed since the terror-stricken sailor had divulged his tale, when he, as well as his fellows on the watch, were alarmed by the self same apparition: It moved, according to the account they gave to the chief mate on the relief of the watch, in slow pace all round the fore-castle; and after continuing some time there vanished behind the windlads. The mate affected to laugh at the account; nevertheless he had fears, and it was agreed on, that himself together with the boatwain and several other stout hearted fellows, should assist the watch to discover, if possible, what it was which had so much alarmed the greatest part of the crew. The main deck was accordingly walked by these heroes, night after night, without the ghost making its appearance. Having been upwards of 20 days at sea, the weather in the night became boisterous; the winds blew; the thunder rolled awfully, and the lightning flashed terrifically vivid; all hands were called up to assist the Ship by their labours; and in the midst of their professional employ the ghost again made its appearance; and it was now seen by the whole crew (the captain excepted): One of those employed on the quarter deck rushed forward towards the supposed phantom; and at the instant it seemed within his grasp, a flash of lightning of the most tremendous sort covered it from his sight: this was seen by the men on the yards, who were reefing the several sails, and who, one and all declared it could be no other than the devil, as he sunk from the attempt of the sailor in a flash of fire. Several of the sailors were positive it could be no other than the evil spirit, for reasons to them the most sufficient; that they missed their beef, their biscuit and their grog, whenever all hands were called on deck; that they had also heard that ghosts could neither eat nor drink; and what confirmed them stronger in their belief of it being no other than Lucifer himself, was, from its vanishing the preceding night, in a flame of fire; and some gave as their opinion, that he had raised the storm.

The affair of the Ghost had now become serious, and the mate accordingly determined on acquainting the captain with the whole business on the following day. This the relation with some surprise, and communicated the mysterious account to his passengers, asking them at the same time their advice. It was agreed upon to walk the deck that night, and there form their opinion of the truth of the report. They began their march about ten, and continued it until the break of day; the ghost or devil, did not appear—and, bringing to mind what was said by some of our greatest poets, that the troubled spirits haunt our regions but while darkness and obscurity fill the void, they retired to their beds, probably well satisfied with the event of their watch. The captain and passengers now sat down the whole story as no other than the effect of imagination in the crew: But the men were not to be thus amused out of an opinion which they all firmly believed; and they still persisted in what they had said and seen; what served to heighten their credulity still more, was an event which had taken place but a few hours before; "two blankets actually gone from their hammocks." This excited new curiosity; and the captain, finding it would be difficult to prevail over their prejudices, offered a reward to him or them who would discover who or what this devil was. A fellow who had, through the whole of this singular affair, appeared less alarmed than the rest, was the first to undertake the business, and the other of the ship's company, readily agreed to assist in the discovery. To work they went, when, after having moved upwards of forty hogheads of sugar, the spirit was discovered asleep in an empty water butt: It was no other than a negro man of about twenty years of age, who with a view of recovering his liberty; had there crept himself. His story, when brought into the cabin, was nearly as follows: That he belonged to a Mr. Alexander Coates, ship builder in the town of St. John's, that his master having lent him in a canoe to get turtle grass, and put it on board this vessel, he accordingly did so, and it being the dusk of the evening when he delivered it, a thought struck him, that such an opportunity would probably never offer again for his getting to England; he therefore slipped down a rope which was hanging over the stern, put his jacket into a canoe, and keeping hold of the stern rope, cut his boat adrift, and ascended the vessel undiscovered. He now crept into the fore hatchway, and got into the hold, where finding the empty water

butt, he took out his head, and therein he secreted himself during the space of thirty three days, seven of which was while the ship lay in St. John's harbour (during which time the canoe had been picked up and the man given up as drowned), and twenty six at sea. His manner of living was, when the sailors were all on deck, he would steal out, and pick up what he could find, and carry it to his tub; and also turn out at night when he thought all quiet, to breathe the refreshing air. After the discovery he worked as a seaman, having previous to this trip made two voyages to Liverpool; and he was named by the sailors Jack Ghost; and those brave fellows seemed rather diverted than hurt by the consternation he had thrown them into. [N. Y. paper.]

## CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Thursday, February 8.

The house being in the committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of privileges, Mr. Dent in the chair, Mr. S. Smith said, he did not wish to enter into a discussion of the subject before them. The committee had heard the evidence upon this subject very fully, and he doubted not every one was in full possession of the facts relative to it, and competent to come to a decision. To go into a discussion of the subject, therefore, would be an unnecessary consumption of time, as it would not, he apprehended, change the opinion of any one. He hoped, therefore, the question would be taken, without debate.

Mr. R. Williams did not mean to introduce a debate on this subject, but merely to state the reasons which had induced him in the select committee, and which would induce him in this committee, and in the house, to vote against this report. He was as fully impressed as any gentleman with the necessity of preserving the dignity and honour of the house, and perfectly agreed with gentlemen as to the propriety of an attention to order and decorum in all their proceedings. But it appeared to him that there was a previous consideration necessary.

It was necessary first to consider how far the powers of the house extended with respect to punishing its members, and whether certain acts should be considered as done in the house or out of it. When these general principles were settled, it would be easily ascertained how far this power would extend in the present case. He was of opinion that the powers of the house should be cautiously extended. This, he thought, would be the opinion of every member of the committee, when they considered the ~~are founded~~, amongst which it is a principal feature, that the makers of a law shall not have execution of it; another is, that all offences shall be declared by law, before any person shall be charged with committing them. The laws are published, and judges are bound down by rule, and every man knows the law; but how is it in the present case? The house of representatives is the injured party, the members are the judges, the jurors, and the executioners. He did not mention this because he thought the power of punishing its members was improperly placed in their own body; he mentioned it only to shew, that the power was liable to abuse from giving too much way to passion in their proceedings.

Having made these remarks, he would state, why he thought the house had not the power to expel the member from Vermont. He did not believe that a member of the legislature could be expelled for any act done out of the house, except it rendered him infamous.—Mere lewdness, and breaches of morality committed out of the house the house could not take cognizance of. A member, out of the house, may do things which may render him very disagreeable to society, yet he may come into the house and behave very orderly. His constituents might have known when they elected him, that he was subject to such behaviour, yet they might have sufficient confidence in him as a representative on that floor; but if any member acted so as to disturb the peace and order of the house, they had, doubtless, a right to turn him out.

Having mentioned what he conceived to be the powers of the house, he would consider whether the act done by the member from Vermont could be considered as done in the house, or in violation of its rules. If he could persuade himself that it was done when the house was in order, in violation of its rule, he should have no hesitation in saying, the member ought to be expelled; since he should take no notice of offensive words which had been mentioned in justification, for though this circumstance might have considerable weight with some gentlemen, it would have none with him. In the rules for the regulation of the proceedings of the house, it was declared that whenever the house meets, the speaker shall take the chair at the hour to which the house had adjourned. But where, he asked was the speaker, when the act complained of, was

committed, and what was the situation of the house at that time? He did not mean to say that the speaker, or any other member was not doing his duty, but to shew that the house was not in order. The speaker had left his seat, and was in that of another member; and the members were passing to and from different parts of the house. So that if even it could be considered in such a situation as that the rules of the house would apply to it, some allowance ought to be made to members who might think differently. But certainly no motion could have been stated to the house in this situation.

If the house had been organized, the speaker could not have suffered such conversation as had been stated to have taken place before him. A breach of order, in such a situation of things, therefore could not deserve expulsion. Besides, this transaction happened without the bar of the house which according to the practice which had existed since he had had a seat there, was never considered as within the house, as no member who was standing there when any question was taken, was permitted to vote. And he thought there was a great difference between a disorderly act done in the house and one done out of it. Two members walking without the bar of the house, might insult each other in a variety of ways, without disturbing the business of the house, and in such a case, he did not think that they would be liable to be expelled. If this were so, it might be said members could not walk together; he did not see this, for though he would not agree to an expulsion in such a case, he should think it proper to punish the offender.

Mr. W. thought the constitution was clear on this subject. A bare majority may punish a member, but the constitution has declared that two-thirds of the members present are necessary to expel a member. The power of expulsion is the highest punishment the house can inflict; indeed it is a punishment which not only goes to the person and character of the member himself, but it also affects all the citizens of a large district of country, his constituents. Being therefore so serious a power, as he before stated, it ought not to be extended. The house has no power over members out of the house. If two members were to quarrel and insult each other, out of the house, the house could take no cognizance of the affair, except on a complaint made, and in that case, the offender could not be expelled, but might be punished. Suppose for instance, a member of the house, and an individual who is not a member, were to quarrel out of the house, could the member come to the house and complain of the individual who is not a member? Certainly not, since the house had no jurisdiction over him. Nor would a member be protected from arrest and process, were he to commit any violent act out of the house which should make him liable to such process. He mentioned these instances to shew, that the house had not a right to extend their privileges, but only to protect them.

These were the reasons, Mr. W. said, which induced him to think the member from Vermont ought not to be expelled; not because he approved of his conduct, or that the insult which he states to have been offered to him as warranting the improper manner in which he retaliated it; not because the house had not the power to expel its members, but because it was not in such a situation at the time as to authorize an expulsion for the offence, and that therefore, the person offending did not know that any such consequence as an expulsion could be punishment to which he was liable. But though he was against an expulsion, he should be in favour of such a punishment as the house would have deemed proper, if the offence had been committed without the walls of the house.

Mr. W. said, there was another circumstance which ought to be noticed. No application was made for the punishment of this offence by the person offended; but it was taken up as a breach of the order of the house.

Mr. New hoped the question would be taken without further debate, as sufficient time had already been spent upon this subject.

Mr. Harper believed the considerations upon which the vote now about to be taken, presented themselves in such strong colours to the minds of the members of this committee, and they would also shortly appear so to the minds of the whole country, that it could not be necessary to go into a lengthy discussion on the testimony which had been given; nor was it necessary to go into an answer to what had fallen from the gentleman from North Carolina. Nothing more was wanted on the present occasion, than to call the recollections of the committee to the following, which he took to be the leading circumstances of the case.

First, that a personal outrage of the very grossest and most indecent nature has been committed by one member of the house upon another—an outrage which would not have been tolerated in any tavern in the country; a person committing which, would have been turned out of any company, how-

ever little entitled to be called polite or genteel; in no society could it have happened, without drawing upon it the contempt of every one present. This outrage was committed in the presence of the house, and in the face of its deliberations. This had been denied, and upon this ground the defence is rested. But he asked if the house had not been called to order by the speaker; and if it had, whether it had been adjourned? It certainly had been called to order, and had not been adjourned, and was therefore in session, since it could not get out of that state, without an adjournment; and though it is true, that the speaker had left his chair, yet any member might have called him to it, and introduced any motion to the house. Besides he asked, whether counting the ballots for managers of the impeachment against Mr. Blount, was not business of the house? Or was it not the business of the house to read communications from the president or the heads of departments? It certainly was, yet it was very common, during the reading of such communications for the speaker to leave his chair, and members their seats. If the members of the house were to be protected whilst they were engaged in one kind of business, and not in another, it would be proper to make a discrimination on the subject, and to say, what is the kind of business, in the transaction of which its members shall be protected.

But it was said, this affray happened without the bar, and that the cognizance of the house did not extend there. If this were the case, any disorder might be committed with impunity in the lobby and galleries. Did not gentlemen used to attend courts of justice know that the power of such courts extended without as well as within the bar? Is one spot upon this floor, laid he, more the house than the other? Certainly not. For if the opposite doctrine were true, no member would be liable to be expelled, except he were to come into the seat of a member and give him a blow.

But it was said, the speaker ought to have called the members to order who were conversing in the disorderly manner which had been stated; and because he failed to do so, it was said to be a proof that he did not consider the house in order. But, if the speaker had forgotten that the house was in session; or, if he had done wrong in leaving his seat, (which he by no means thought) these circumstances did not put the house out of session; for, if one member were to knock another down, and the speaker did not call to order, since the house once formed cannot be dissolved without a formal vote, the house would not be less in session than if the strictest order had been kept.

Mr. H. said, he should, like the gentleman from N. Carolina, omit noticing the provocation said to be given to the gentleman from Vermont. He believed that was out of the question; because, if the act complained of, had been in consequence of a blow received, he would have had both the gentlemen expelled; or if the gentleman from Connecticut had given way to his feelings and struck the member from Vermont to his seat, in return for the insult he had received, in that case, he should have been for involving both in one sentence. For, if this rule was once departed from, and provocation was to be set up as an apology for outrage, every person would be left to judge in his own cause as to the sufficiency of provocation. The distinction between words and as personal attack, is a distinction well understood. No language could be sufficiently provoking to warrant a blow. In well bred society, when a man receives an affront, does he knock down the person giving it? No; he represses his feelings, and takes another time and place to obtain justice. And except the members of that house were to conduct themselves in this manner, they laid prostrate the barriers which protected decency of conduct among them. He could not, therefore, believe that any possible provocation could either justify or mitigate the act of the gentleman from Vermont. Indeed, if the provocation was to be looked into, it would be found to be all on the other side.

From these considerations, he was so convinced of the propriety of agreeing to the resolution before the committee, that he was surprised how any person could doubt a moment on the subject. Indeed, if the circumstance had happened without, instead of within the walls of the house, he should have thought it right to have expelled the offender, as he held it to be one of those actions which rendered a man unworthy of a seat in that house.

A considerable cry for the question was made.

Mr. Nicholas said he was willing to have taken the question upon this subject, without debate; but it would be very improper, indeed, to suffer the observations which had been made to pass without notice. As it was too late in the day to enter upon a reply, he moved that the committee might rise.

The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

The house having resumed, Mr. Sitgreaves moved that the evidence which

Friday, February 9.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury inclosing a statement of the amount of drawbacks paid on dutiable articles for the year 1796, agreeably to a resolution of the house of the 3d of March 1797, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Thatcher reported a bill granting the right to the attorney general of the United States, of sending and receiving letters and packets, free of postage, which was committed for Monday.

Mr. Harper moved that the report of the committee of revisal and unfinished business, on the subject of clerks, a printed copy of which he found laid on his desk this morning, be referred to the committee of ways and means.—Agreed.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Abraham Jones, who prayed for additional compensation during the war. Concurred in by the house.

Mr. Harper presented the petition of Timothy Winters, an old soldier, praying for a pension.—Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Livingston, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a report on the petition of sundry proprietors and workers of coal mines, in the state of Virginia, who prayed for a prohibition of the importation of coals, or an increase of duty, on the ground that their mines are sufficient for the consumption of the United States. The committee report, that as coal is every day becoming more an article of the first necessity, they do not think it would be right to comply with the prayer of the petition, especially as the duty paid on exportation in England is equal to the first cost of the coal, and a duty of five cents a bushel is already paid on its importation into this country.—Committed for Monday.

The same gentleman presented a petition from the coach and chair makers of New-York, stating that notwithstanding the duty which had been laid on the importation of carriages, they are yet imported without duty, by the persons exporting them stating that they are second-hand; they pray, therefore, for a remedy of this grievance. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Mathews presented the petition of Abraham Millen, in behalf of a claim due to his brother William. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Harper said, he was under the necessity of performing a very disagreeable duty; it was a duty, however which he found himself bound to perform, since no other member had thought proper to undertake it. It must be recollected, he said, by many members of that house, that the member from Vermont, whose very extraordinary conduct has been for some time the subject of discussion, yesterday, at the conclusion of his defence, made use of an expression so outrageous, so gross, and indecent, that no gentleman yet had been able to repeat it; and if this expression could have been buried in silence, he, for one, should have been in favour of its being so buried; but, unfortunately, this could not be the case, it had not only been heard by many of the members, but by many strangers; and he was authorized to say, it was about to appear in one of the public gazettes of this city. As it could not, therefore, be kept from public view it was necessary to take such notice of it, as it deserved. Before he made it the subject of a resolution, he should move "that the chairman of the committee of the whole, who heard it, be requested to state precisely, in writing, the expression, and the time, place, and manner in which it was uttered." He did not wish to put the gentleman to the painful task of repeating it; he wished only that he should state it in writing.

Mr. Dent said it would not be in his power to state the precise expression, as he did not bear the first part of the sentence. It was true he heard the offensive term.

Mr. Harper hoped he would state the offensive term, and the time and manner of using it.

The question for requesting the chairman to put the offensive expression to writing, was carried 42 to 41.

Mr. Dent accordingly presented the offensive words to the chair; which, without being read, was referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the report of the committee of privileges. The question for this reference was carried by the casting vote of the speaker, there being 43 votes for it, and 43 votes against it.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of privileges. Mr. Dent in the chair, when a long debate ensued, which was opened by Mr. Shepard, in favour of the resolution.—He was followed by Mr. Nicholas against it.—Messrs. Otis, Rutledge and Sugreaves followed in favour of the resolution. The latter gentleman moved to add to the resolution, as an amendment, "and for the gross indecency of language made use of in his defence before the committee of the whole." This amendment was agreed to, after some debate 48 to 43.

The amendment being incorporated with the resolution, Mr. Gallatin spoke against agreeing to it as amended.

Mr. Morris (of Vermont) only rose to observe that the member from Vermont (Mr. Lyon) in the course of his defence yesterday, stated that on a former occasion he was insulted by a senator of Vermont (Mr. Chipman) who gave his testimony before this committee, and that he had chastised that gentleman for it. It is my duty to declare that this assertion is absolutely false.—That I have had the honour of the senator's acquaintance for many years—that he is highly respected in his own country as a gentleman of learning, abilities and integrity—that he was an officer in the American army, saw actual service, and acquitted himself like a brave man.

There seemed to be a great desire, very loudly expressed, that the question should be taken before the committee rose; but Mr. Sewall and Mr. Rutledge, both appearing to have a desire to speak to the subject, and it being near four o'clock, the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

Just before the committee rose, the chairman informed the committee he had received a letter from Mr. Chipman, of the senate, in consequence of what had fallen from Mr. Lyon, in his defence yesterday. The letter was requested to be read, and was as follows:

SIR, I feel it my duty, in this public manner, to vindicate myself against any unwarrantable attack upon my character, by Mr. Lyon, yesterday, in the House of Representatives—I heard, that he there asserted that he had once chastised me publicly for an affront which I had given him. This assertion of Mr. Lyon's is without foundation; it is false.—Nor can I conjecture to what circumstance Mr. Lyon could have alluded, unless it might be a ludicrous transaction, which took place at Westminster, in the state of Vermont, in the beginning of the year 1780, the circumstances of which I beg leave to relate. The legislature of Vermont were in session at that place; Mr. Lyon attended as a member—I attended on business. The House of Representatives requested me, though not a member, to examine and report my opinion concerning certain debts due from persons whose estates had been confiscated; I had made a report accordingly, at some part of which Mr. Lyon took offence. One morning, Mr. Lyon called at Mr. Bradley's room, in which I was then doing business. No person was in the room but Mr. Bradley, Mr. Lyon and myself. Mr. Bradley and I sat writing at opposite sides of a table, Mr. Lyon took a seat by the table at the side of Mr. Bradley, and entered into conversation upon the subject of the report above mentioned: he soon discovered himself to be somewhat irritated, and in a very rude and pointed manner, declared that no man who had a spark of honesty could have reported as I had done. Attacked in this rude manner, I retorted in a passion, that he was an Ignorant Irish Puppy. Mr. Lyon rose in a violent passion, grasped at my hair, that was turned back with a comb, which he broke in the grasp—I was at that moment mending a pen—I instantly rose, intending to revenge the insult with the knife in my hand; but Mr. Bradley had seized Mr. Lyon from behind, round the arms, and drew him back a little, upon which Mr. Lyon, bearing himself in Mr. Bradley's arms, threw his feet upon the table, to kick across. The awkward appearance of Mr. Lyon at this moment, and the grimaces of his countenance provoked me to laugh. I dropped the penknife, seized Mr. Lyon's feet, and, in this manner, with the help of Mr. Bradley, who still kept his hold, carried him across the room, and laid him on his back in a corner.—Mr. Bradley and I returned to our seats, laughing very merrily at the scene. In the mean time, Mr. Lyon rose from his corner, floundered about in apparent agitation, and without uttering a word. At length he turned upon his heels, with these expressions "Damn it, I will not be mad"—forced a laugh and left the room. Nothing ever afterwards passed between Mr. Lyon and myself upon this subject. I therefore repeat that Mr. Lyon's allegation is wholly without foundation.

I ask pardon for the trouble I have given the house upon this business. And am with respect, &c. NATHANIEL CHIPMAN.

The house having resumed, Mr. Livingston asked, and obtained leave of absence for his colleague Mr. Van Cortlandt, for eight days. A Journed.

Monday, February 12. The debate was continued in committee of the whole on the report of the committee of privileges. The discussion produced even more warmth and asperity this day, than was witnessed at the beginning of the business.

Finally, Mr. B. Williams moved to amend the resolution, by striking out that part which contemplates an expulsion, and inserting in its room, words to the following effect:—"That he (Mr. Lyon) was highly censurable, and that he be reprimanded by the Speaker, in the presence of the house."

After further debate, the question was put upon the amendment, and it was lost, 44 to 52. A question was then put upon the resolution, contemplating the expulsion. The yeas were 51, nays 43.

The committee rose and reported. The first question that occurred in the house was the amendment to the report of the committee of privileges, which noticed the exceptional expressions which fell from Mr. Lyon in committee of the whole. It was agreed 49 to 46.

Mr. R. Williams then renewed his amendment. Yeas 44, nays 52. The amendment consequently was lost. The question on the resolution as reported by the committee of privileges, was then taken by Yeas and Nays. All those who voted on the former question in the affirmative, now voted in the negative, and vice versa.—Yeas 52, Nays 44. The Speaker declared, that as the constitution required two-thirds to expel, the resolution consequently was lost. Adjourned.

### WILMINGTON, Feb. 15.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Dec. 12. "As to news, we are in the dark, it has been reported that Portugal has made her peace—some say it is concluded, others that it is not, and that a strong army is ordered to march against the kingdom."

"The three American envoys are at Paris, and have been there some time—nothing transpires here of what they are doing."

"Some of the patriots in Congress, I perceive, insist that the powers of the house of representatives ought not to be exercised, as that the executive shall be reduced to nothing. The President is to appoint foreign ministers, but the house is to provide only for ministers to such courts, and of such diplomatic grades, as they see fit.—Pray, how much would the letter of the constitution be worth, if the spirit of it were to be drawn off into the house, as proposed?"

It is saying to the President, in respect of this undoubted branch of his constitutional authority, "You shall be Viceroy here, 'tis true, but you'll be Viceroy over you."

106 Presidents are too many for any government except Babel. Our constitution, we hope, is not to be quibbled away; let our congress make laws; let the President send ministers. The eternal thirst of the democrats, to usurp the treaty-making power, is better understood since the fermentation throughout the union, when the appropriations for the British treaty, were arrested in the house; than it was before.

Indeed, for a few years after the constitution was adopted, we took every word in congress, for true; and when a democrat like a Joseph Surface, in the "School for Scandal," rose to defame the Treasury and War Departments, it was always with a moral sentiment in his mouth, of late, we understand, this language, and know it to be but for gulls.

A Virginian says, "we want no foreign interference;" excellent this, to come from the very lips that uttered so many arguments in opposition to any measures of self-defence, till we could hear from France! Then, all duty, all prudence and wisdom were relative to France, and only to France. Some men have memories. The idea of that Virginian member, as to the danger of harmony between the three branches of our government, denotes the visionary wildness of a jacobin brain. According to him, the only way to prop a falling house is to divide it. Pray Sir, is Bedlam represented, or is it empty, because its tenants have all turned politicians? Can it be, that Virginia lends its best disposed and most discerning men, or do they stay at home?

I wonder at the strange extravagance of some who represent them; and really believe few Northern heads are made like them.

Here, we all say, the democrats endeavor to let the head of the government on the wrong end of the body politic."

From the Commercial Advertiser. Mr. Editor, Since the establishment of the United Insurance Company, in this city, they have sustained the following losses, viz:

By Spanish captures	1609 dollars.
By British captures	9937 ditto.
By Sea Risks	121,992 ditto.
By French captures	178,766 ditto.

502,244 dollars. The want of a little accuracy in the preceding statement, need not prevent your asking Mr. Nicholas, whence he obtained his information, when he so falsely declared in his last speech in Congress, "That the British were the greatest aggressors!"

New-York, Feb. 8. N. B. When the New-York Insurance Company, and, what are called, the out-door underwriters, furnish lists of their losses, it may induce the anti's in the house to adhere a little more to facts. Our member, I imagine, has never applied for information similar to the above.

From the Gazette of the United States. Outline of a project now on foot amongst certain partisans of indecency for instituting a new order of Knighthood.

1. This order takes the denomination of "Knights of the Wooden Sword."
2. Every member of the order to be girt with a superb dagger of lath, bearing this motto "Cave hominem."

Every knight on this investiture with this weapon, is understood to be endowed with the privilege of spitting upon any man who shall on any occasion use the expressions "burning flame," "wooden sword," "hickory club," "neat's leather," or "tobacco spittle."

3. The feat of honor is to be so well guarded with plates of iron, that the toughest soul-leather or the most active foot shall make no sensible impression thereon.
4. The armorial bearings of the order are to be a Lion rampant, girt with the wooden sword of the order, in the act of spitting on all around him.

Motto, "Nemo me infamatus laesit."

It is observed by a correspondent that Mr. Lyon furnished the means of his own condemnation, as to former character, before the committee of privileges, even if there is nothing behind, as has been somewhere hinted, of exciting the soldiers to mutiny. As the late affair in the House of Representatives may affect our national character, in that of our legislature, and of which too few Americans are at this day sufficiently tenacious, it is to be lamented; otherwise it may do good, because the punishment of an offending member, will tend to restrain such low and disorderly behaviour in others. He further observes, it is remarkable that the Jacobin spirit is never satisfied with a settled and orderly state of society, even when they are at the head and have the power in their own hands. They wish to denounce when they are opposed in their views, and left they should be opposed. This has been fully exemplified within a few years past. The spirit is the same every where. When they have the power, they come forward at once, and attack the citadel; when they are "the virtuous minority," they begin at a distance to sound the alarm, and afterwards grow more desperate. This is evinced in the conduct of the corps in the proposed amendment on the Foreign Intercourse Bill. The proceeding of the party in this business more clearly proves to the mind of our correspondent the truth of the observation, "that it is not so much a dislike to Great-Britain or a love for France, as a deep rooted hatred both to our Constitution and Government."

COMMUNICATIONS. A correspondent observes, it is somewhat curious, that the gentlemen in Congress from the Southern States, where it is said people have keen sensibilities and correct notions of honor, should discover so little resentment at Mr. Lyon's putting a stain upon the national character, which nothing can wash away but the most rigorous proceedings against that member. It is to be hoped, however, notwithstanding the apathy of some of

### the Southern delegates, that for the honor of the House of Representatives, and the respect which is due to the American character, more than two-thirds of that body will vote for the expulsion of the Vermont member.

Have the democrats absolutely lost their senses? are they totally deprived of all reasoning powers, and reflecting faculties?—They have long assumed to themselves the sole guardianship of our liberties, the sole and inviolable protectors of our happy constitution. Yet, now behold, in the very face of the government, are they, in spite of an express clause in the constitution, about instituting an order of Knighthood, and consequently, of titles. An order, too, which from the arms they are constantly to be girt with, is calculated to inspire dread, and to fill our whole country, with fear, and trembling apprehension. I hope that this institution will be crushed in its bud—for, if it is suffered to assume any thing like the shape, at present hinted at, what with the original founders, and the honorary members which it is supposed will be admitted, the lives and persons of our peaceful citizens, will be held in constant jeopardy. For is it possible to conceive any thing more terrible than a Knight of the Wooden Sword, in full armour?—alms, Sir A. B. Sir C. D. &c.

AN EPIGRAM. BUFFON with penetrating mind Deep vers'd in philosophic lore, Affirm'd, that beasts of every kind, From their best qualities declin'd Transpired to the western shore. Experience has th' opinion try'd, Lest Fifth-free's Lion stalks in view! And if the brute is not bely'd, Each nobler virtue thrown aside, Has prov'd the Frenchman's word too true. The shaggy monarch of the wood, No more for Lion's whelp would pass; But with the venom of a toad, He spits his filthy froth abroad, And brays and bellows like an ass.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) January 6. By the brig Jupiter, from Cork, last from Liverpool, from whence she sailed the 16th of Nov. we learn, that the Spanish ambassador had been ordered to quit Paris, and a declaration of war by France against Spain was daily expected. Lord St. Vincent, with 15 sail of the line, was in the Tagus, and the British troops had possession of all the forts and garrisons on the river.—Three large ships, full of troops, entered the harbor of Lisbon on the day capt. James failed.

BOSTON, February 3. Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the dressing rooms of the Theatre in Federal-Street—and such was the height of the flames before discovered, and such the nature of the combustibles which they first took hold of, that no exertions of several of the attendants of the theatre could check their progress; and before seven o'clock the entire inside of perhaps the most elegant building in the United States, was totally destroyed—nothing being left unconfined but the brick walls.—The property lost on this occasion is very great.

NORFOLK, February 6. At a late hour last night, capt. Colley, of the ship Flora, arrived in town from Hampton-Roads, where his ship now lies, after a passage of 44 days from Guernsey. Capt. Colley politely handed us London papers of the 11th, 15th and 19th of December; he gave a few to some of the officers of the British ships of war, lying in the Roads.—From those we have received we hasten to give the following crude summary of

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS. That General Buonaparte and Joubert had arrived on the 6th of December at Paris; that a great part of the army of Italy had returned into France—that a new conspiracy has taken place in Paris, and that a number of the conspirators were committed to the Temple; that the Pope refuses to acknowledge the independence of the Cisalpine Republic, in consequence of which ten thousand Republicans are marching towards Rimini, to support the demand of the Cisalpine ambassador; that every exertion is making in France to organize the army which is to act against England. It is also said at Paris, that the Pope has entered into a secret treaty with the Emperor of Russia;—that the king of Prussia is dead; and that in consequence of the ratification of the treaty between Portugal and France, the English troops at Lisbon are reduced to extreme want; Earl St. Vincent still continues off the harbour of Lisbon.

Stocks experience but little variation—on the 18th December Consols were at 49 1/2.

On the 14th December, Messrs. Fox, Sheridan, and other members of the opposition, attended in their places, in the house of commons; their attendance was occasioned by the general alarm which Mr. Pitt's new financial bill has caused in all parts.

Of our commissioners we have no other account than what was received by a vessel from Havre, which had put into Guernsey in distress, prior to capt. Colley's sailing, which informed, that there were three commissioners appointed on the part of the French republic, to treat with ours; and that the general opinion was that matters would be amicably adjusted.

SAVANNAH, January 19. On the 17th instant arrived schooner Harriot, captain Da Costa, in 13 days from St. Croix—who informs, that the day previous to his sailing, a gentleman arrived from Cayenne, who informed him that the Corvette which had on board the banished members from France, had captured the vessel he was in from London, and four others, all for the islands; and that Pichegru, Barthelemi, and several others, were agreeing with an American captain to bring them to this country.

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in a healthy part of Cecil county, state of Maryland, within 3 miles of the Head of Northeast, and two of Charlestown, containing 330 acres, 80 of which are cleared, and 12 in meadow. The uncultivated land is well timbered. There are on said place, apple and peach orchards, a large convenient dwelling house, weaver's shop, kitchen, milk-house, barn, stables, &c. with several runs of water, whereon a saw-mill might be erected to great advantage, as there is a great quantity of excellent timber, and convenient for exportation. The convenience of exporting plank and other ship timber from this place to Baltimore, may be very beneficial to the purchaser. The road leading from Charlestown to Lancaster runs through this place, and divides it into two tracts, and which will be sold separately or collectively, as may suit the purchaser.

Also for Sale, Two other small TRACTS of LAND, about a mile from the other, one containing 69 acres, the other 73—Likewise, FOUR LOTS of LAND, lying west of Fort Cumberland, distinguished by lots No. 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, containing 209 acres.—The subscriber will exchange the above lands, or part thereof, for land in Kentucky, or merchandise. If they are not sold by the 15th of March next, they will on that day be set up at Public Sale. For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES MILLIGAN. Feb. 14. 94—td

From the Boston Centinel.

A TAKE IN!

Mr. Ruffell,

The world has often been amused with anecdotes of European Bottle Conjurors, Katerfelto and Learned Pigs:—But those impositions, it is said, were made without any art, or trigue. What I am to inform you of, is an abominable trick played on me, and other equally credulous people, a few nights since, by the author of the subsequent advertisement. We assembled at the place mentioned in it, after being fleeced out of our quarters of dollars; when an Impostor appeared, clad like an hermit, with a false beard fastened to his chin; and when our high-raised hopes of seeing a Prophet, were at their height, and our hearts palpitating with fear of the approaching tear—Behold! what did the fellow lug from under his cloak, but a poor dungbill cock! borrowed from a hen-roost in Boston, the night before, to practise his imposition with. Judge of our surprise, shame, and indignation on this trick; and do Mr. Printer, make our apology to the world for our weakness, by publishing the advertisement of the impostor—which is as follows:—

THIS EVENING, JAN 2, 1798. A strange and wonderful PROPHECY, to be seen at the sign of General Warren, in the town of Charlestown—Price 25 Cents. To the Gentlemen and Ladies of Curiosity.

This Prophet's Generation was in the world before Adam; he was in the Ark with Noah, and with Christ when condemned to be crucified; the sacred scriptures makes mention of him that he is not an Impostor. He weareth neither Hat, Cap, or Wig; his Coat is neither dyed, wove, knit or spun; neither is it silk, linen, woolen, cotton, tow, or leather, yet it is of a very fine colour. He goes barefoot like a Grey Friar. He taketh no money if you offer it to him. He had rather lodge in a barn than in a King's Palace. He sleepeth neither sitting, standing or lying in a bed. He has such weapons to defend himself as no man ever had. He keepeth lent strictly, seldom drinking any thing but water. His voice is strong and powerful, at the found of which the doors and windows flies open. He cannot read nor write, yet he is skilled in such languages as no human being hath ever yet attained to; and none but his own affinity can converse with him. His beard is of a vermilion colour, which is seldom or never cut. His diet is of a very simple nature, and as for knives, forks or spoons, he never maketh use of any at table.

At the found of his voice man was converted and tears brought from his eyes!

His Wife is an excellent preceptor to the living, for she seldom lies in, but often times produces ten children at a birth!!!

N. B. Children half price.

Diverting Instance of Indian Retaliation.

When the Indians did not know the Europeans, a traveller penetrated into their country, made them acquainted with fire arms, and sold them muskets and gunpowder: they went a hunting & got great plenty of game, and of course many furs. Another traveller went thither some time after with ammunition; but the Indians being still provided, they did

not care to barter with the Frenchman, who invented a very odd trick, in order to sell his powder, without much troubling his head with the consequences that might result from his imposture to his countrymen. He thought he had done a great action in deceiving these poor people.

As the Indians are naturally curious they were desirous of knowing how powder, which they call grain, was made in France. The traveller made them believe that it was sown in savannas, and that they had crops of it as of Indigo or millet in America.

The Missouris were pleased with the discovery, and sowed all the gunpowder which they had left, which obliged them to buy that of the Frenchman, who got a considerable quantity of beaver skins for it, and afterwards went down the river to the Illinois, where M. de Tonti commanded.

The Missouris went from time to time to the savanna, to see if the powder was growing: they had placed a guard there to hinder the wild beasts from spoiling the field; but they soon found out the Frenchman's trick: it must be observed that the Indians can be deceived but once, and they always remember it. Accordingly they were resolved to be revenged upon the first Frenchman that should come to them—Soon after the hopes of prophet excited the traveller to send his partner to the Missouris, with goods proper for their commerce; they soon found out that this Frenchman was associated with the man, who had imposed upon them; however, they dissembled the trick which his predecessor had played. They gave him the public hut which was in the middle of the village, to deposit his bales in, and when they were laid out to view, the Missouris came in, confusedly, and all those who had been foolish enough to sow gunpowder, took away some goods; so the poor Frenchman was rid of all his bales at once, but without any equivalent from the Indans. He complained much of these proceedings and laid his grievances before the great chief, who answered him very gravely, that he should have justice done him, but for that purpose must wait for the gunpowder harvest, his subjects having sown that commodity by the advice of his countryman, that he might believe upon the word of a sovereign that after the harvest was over, he would order a general hunt; and that all the skins of wild beasts that would be taken should be given him in return for the important secret which the other Frenchman had taught them."

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. 21 ct

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.

John & William Warner,

Have on hand, at their

New Wholesale Grocery Store,

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

MADEIRA, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, WINES, Teneriffe, and Malaga. 1st, 2d, and 4th proof Cognac Brandy, best Holland Gin, Antigua, Monferatt and St. Croix Rum. An assortment of Country Liqueurs, Molasses, Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Hylon-Ikin and Bohea Teas, Rice, Raisins, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Plug Tobacco, Snuff, Coarse and fine Salt, Salmon in kegs, Powder, Shot, Allum, Madder, Copperas, White and Brown Soap, Candles, Wrapping Paper, Plough Lines, Traces, Bed Cords, Bed Laces, A quantity of Butter in tinskins, Rhode-Island Cheese, Plaster of Paris, Virginia Coal. And a variety of other articles in their line, which they will sell cheap for cash, country produce, or short credit.

They have now lying at the Wharf, A FAST SAILING PACKET-BOAT,

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

Sept. 30. 55 ct SHALLOP FOUND.

WAS taken up a-drift in the Bay of Delaware, a SHALLOP, called the MAY-FLOWER, of Dividing creek, as appears by letters on her stern, laden with wood. The said Shallop is now in Lewes creek, state of Delaware.—The owner is requested to appear and prove property, and on reasonable satisfaction being made, may have the said Shallop.

WILLIAM MARSHALL. 87 \*8w

Lewes-Town, Jan. 19.

NOTICE.

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

BEER,

As can be obtained in any part of the Continent. CHARLES BIRD. Who has on Hand, as usual,

A large Quantity of PORTER, Which he can warrant.

HE CONTINUES THE BOTTLING CELLAR,

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

\* A generous price will be given for BARLEY HOPS, CIDER, and BOTTLERS. Wilmington, October 4. 56 ct

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Brandywine Paper-Mill, on the 14th instant, an Irish servant girl, named MARY SMITH,

about 5 feet 6 inches high, a fresh, hearty, likely girl, stout made, short brown hair, broad face; supposed to have had on when she went away, a dark stuff gown, flesh-coloured quilted petticoat, chequer apron, twilled flannel under-petticoat, made up of pieces, and bound round the bottom with red worsted; a pair of blue woolen stockings, and a shawl with a handsome border—also, took three short gowns, one home-made blue and white striped, patched with different colours; one white linen do. one calico do. one brown linsley petticoat, greatly patched, a strong pair of shoes, newly mended, tied with leather strings, and a mixed pair of stockings, very much darned.

Whoever takes up said girl, and secures her for the subscriber, shall receive the above reward. JAMES GIVEN.

N. B. All persons are forbidden harbouring or employing her at their peril. 87 ct

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 26th of December last, a NEGRO MAN, named CATO,

about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned, has a very coarse voice, his fore teeth stand far apart. Two others ran off with him. I cannot rightly describe his clothes—he took with him two or three suits. Had on when he went away, a pair of Kersey trousers, a half worn drab coloured coat, and a half worn wool hat—he took with him four very good shirts.—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerseys. Probably he has procured a pass from some person. Whoever takes up and confines said Negro, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber, living in Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland. JOHN MOORE, jun. 81 \*2mc

Jan. 1, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

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

Jan. 7. 83 ct

That noted running, full-bred HORSE, ROMULUS,

WILL cover the ensuing season until the first day of July next, at the low price of SIX DOLLARS the Spring's Chance; but if the money is paid by the first day of September next, Five Dollars shall discharge the debt—Ten Dollars the sure colt—Two Dollars the single leap.

ROMULUS is a beautiful brown, fifteen hands and a half high, clear of any strains or galls, and in high condition. As to his running powers, it is well known he has been tried against the best running horses, and has never yet been beat any distance. He is supposed to be the best running horse on the continent.

Millford, Feb. 3. 91

ALMANACKS for 1798,

For sale at this office.

By Legislative Authority.

A LOTTERY.

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

And be it further enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Jacob Broom to raise by way of lottery the sum of four thousand dollars clear of all expenses and deductions whatsoever, to and for the uses and purposes of erecting, repairing and re-establishing his Cotton Manufactory, near the borough of Wilmington.

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

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount in 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 100 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. 4270 do. of 5 21,280.

4500 Tickets at 8 dollars each, 36,000. Four dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

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

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

All prizes shall be paid forty days after the drawing is finished (of which public notice shall be given) upon the demand of the possessor of a ticket, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. provided such demand shall be made within twelve months.

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

JACOB BROOM. 40 ct.

August 8.

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, Exec'x. 097 ct.

March 11.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the estate of Governor REDFORD, late of Newcastle county, deceased, are requested to render them, legally attested, to the subscriber, for settlement; and all those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, without delay, to

JOHN STOCKTON, Adm'r. 71 4m

Wilmington, Nov. 25.

NOTICE.

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

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

JOHN WAY, Adm'r. 61 ct

Wilmington, Oct. 21.

NOTICE.

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

JAMES HOGG, Ex'r. 84 17

Wilmington, Jan. 10, 1798.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons who have Mortgages outstanding in the Loan-Office of Newcastle county, That such Mortgages have been some time due, and that unless they are discharged before the first day of March next, suits will be commenced against all delinquents, without respect to persons.

JAMES M'CALLMONT, Trustee of the Loan-Office, Newcastle county. Newcastle, Dec. 8. 76 c 1M

NOTICE.

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

EVAN JONES, State of Delaware. 71 \*3m

Nov. 27.

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