

# The Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser

PRICE SIX CENTS.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1797.

[NUMB. 322

...ght, Gold, Asmat, and Com-  
...ption.  
**COUGH DROPS,**  
...equalled by any other in the  
...use of the above disorders—  
...of relieving a number of  
...some of thirty years stand-  
...ular account may be seen in  
...had gratis, where the drops  
...Bond & Co's. appointed by  
...Co. the only wholesale agents  
...&c. in America.

## NOTICE.

to the public gaol at Dover, in the  
...and state of Delaware, the  
...MEN, to wit:  
...committed on the 27th day of  
...and says he is the property of  
...city of Philadelphia. And  
...committed on the 28th day of  
...and says he is the property of Wm.  
...comack county, in the state of

WILLIAM RILEY, Gaoler.  
19—3W 1AW

## Wanted Reward.

on the subscriber on the night of  
...apprentice boy named ROBERT  
...years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches  
...avy made, speaks much on the  
...to lying, and apt to thieve. Had  
...red jacket and trousers, and took  
...contents unkn wn. Any person  
...have the above reward if brought  
...aid.

WILLIAM GLOUSE.  
21

## Dollars Reward.

on the subscriber, living in  
...toth of October last, an ap-  
...JOHN BLACKSHUR, be-  
...years of age. Had on and took  
...went away, a new mixed co-  
...and an old drab do, two pair of  
...a corduroy waistcoat and  
...hat. He is a short well look-  
...ed 9 or 10 inches high, and well  
...ed by trade. Whoever takes  
...and secures him in any gaol, so  
...get him again, shall be entit-  
...ed, and reasonable charges  
...e, by  
...NOAH SMITH, Carpenter.  
24

## Noted Horse

### TY TOM,

will the first of August next, at  
...ley's farm, on Ken et Road,  
...at THREE DOLLARS each  
...the end of the season.  
...OM, is a chestnut sorrel, well  
...high, moves well, paces and  
...in drawing, is equal to any  
...wood-bred horse, and in great  
...as flood.

WILLIAM OGLE.  
14 4W

## NOTICE.

debited to the estate of Doctor  
...at 25, Occoquan, upon bond, on  
...or more years interest due, are  
...the interest—those upon bond  
...solicited to make payment—  
...end to this Notice, may expect  
...e pursued to enforce payment—  
...e claims against said estate, are  
...their accounts for settle-

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

## undred Dollars,

usually paid to any person who will  
...and conduct to satisfaction,  
...MAR SCHOOL,  
...of Dover. A person well qualified,  
...well recommended, may apply to  
...ers, living in the neighborhood of  
...om. More particular information may

THOMAS SIPPLE,  
CHARLES HILLYARD.  
6w c

## M'COLLOUGH,

LY acquaints his friends, and the  
...eral, that he has taken the TA-  
...in Newcastle, lately occupied by  
...where every convenience for the  
...ellers, is comfortably provided—  
...here in that line, for upwards of fe-  
...the late revolution, will sufficiently  
...public attention.

the report of passengers from the  
...timore Water-Stage, travellers may  
...ng at all hours, the best and most  
...s, with every attention in his  
...om the uncertainty of the arrival of  
...y have been disappointed in pursu-  
...remedy which, the proprietor will  
...sets a number of Light Carriages,  
...d at any hour to meet the Willing-  
...altimore, and Chester-Town lines.  
...is unnecessary to add any further  
...y reflects his claim to public favour,  
...which he may be found to discharge

25. or ctf

## NOTICE.

LOGH continues to carry on the  
...aving, Hair-Dressing, &c. at his  
...Brinton's tavern; where he  
...scented Powder and Poma-  
...his thanks for past favours,  
...strict attention to business,

21. 26. 249 if

## FOUNDERS.

IVE or SIX JOURNEMEN  
...NDERS, to whom the highest  
...employment will be given—  
...TICE wanted.  
...Y & RONALDSON'S Found-  
...the end of Eleventh-street, Phi-  
...any quantity of OLD TYPE  
...r money, or in exchange. 17

Printed on MONDAYS and  
...SAMUEL & JOHN ADAMS  
...High-street.

## Secretary-Office.

Philadelphia, 3d April, 1797.  
BY directions of the governor, NOTICE is hereby  
given, That further time is allowed, until the 1st  
day of August next, for presenting proposals at my of-  
fice, to supply the state with 20,000 stand of arms, one  
half of which may be imported, but the other half must  
be made or manufactured within the United States.

The act of the general assembly, authorizing the  
purchase, requires that "the whole quantity of arms  
shall be of the fashion or pattern of the French Char-  
leville musket, and of the dimensions following, to wit:  
the length of each barrel to be three feet eight inches,  
and to receive a ball of the size of 18 to the pounds,  
each barrel to undergo the same degree of proof, as is  
now in use for the proof on those made for the service  
of the United States, and to be stamped or marked near  
the breech with the letters C. P. the locks to be upon the  
belt construction, doubled bridled, on a flat plate, and  
marked with the letters aforesaid.—The mounting iron,  
with bands and swivels and spring to each band.—The  
ram-rods to be of well tempered steel. The bayonets to  
be fifteen inches in the blade, made of steel, well tem-  
pered and polished.—The stock to be made of well sea-  
soned walnut.—The length of the butt of the musket to  
be 15 1/2 inches from the breech-end of the barrel to the  
heel-plate.—The side pins, bevel pins, and trigger to be  
case hardened.—The weight of the gun and bayonet thus  
completed not to exceed eleven pounds."

The proposals must specify the price, times, and man-  
ner of delivering the arms; and the names of two suffi-  
cient sureties for the performance of the contract.

A. J. DALLAS,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Printers in the principal towns of the fe-  
deral States, are requested to re-publish this advertise-  
ment.

## FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred Acres of valuable LAND, situate in  
Newcastle county, state of Delaware, 11 miles  
from the borough of Wilmington, 9 from Newcastle,  
3 1/2 from Christiana bridge, 7 from Elkton, and 1 mile  
from the village of Newark: between 50 and 60 acres  
whereof excellent arable land, yielding from 10 to 15  
bushels of wheat, and from 20 to 30 bushels of corn per  
acre; about 6 acres of good meadow, with an excellent  
stream of water running through it. More meadow  
might be made with little trouble.—The rest well timbered  
land. There is on said place a dwelling-house, with  
good stabling for horses, &c. Any person inclining to  
purchase, may be acquainted with the conditions, by ap-  
plying to Dr. James G. Haller, No. 41, South Second-  
street, Philadelphia; John Gallaher, Deer-creek, near  
Bell-Air, Harford county, Maryland, or to the subscri-  
ber on the premises.

JAMES GALLAHER.  
March 30. 20 4w.

## Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 27th inst.  
living near Cambridge, in Dorchester county, on  
the Eastern Shore of Maryland, a negro man, named  
HARRY. He is a dark mulatto, about 23 or 24 years  
of age, nearly six feet high, slender, a little round-  
shouldered, and rather bow-legged. He has been the  
subscriber's waiting-man for several years, a pretty good  
hair-dresser, and reads and writes tolerably. It is prob-  
able he may have with him a deed of manumission given  
to some other person, which

He has, which the state into the Western countries.  
He has gold, and about 7000 dollars in bank notes.  
Parnell is a small man, about 30 years of age, much  
pock marked, and has long black hair, remarkable small  
eyes, and has a down look when spoken to.

Whoever will secure the said Parnell, and the money  
he has with him, and give information to Benjamin Wil-  
liams of Britmore, John Hogg, esq; at Hillsborough, to  
Mr. A. Jocelin, of this town, or to the subscriber, who is  
in pursuit of the villain, shall receive the above re-  
ward.

ABNER CRAFT.  
Wilmington, N. C. May 8. 20

## PUBLIC NOTICE,

TO all persons that are or may become holders  
or proprietors of a Still or Stills in the district  
of Delaware, by an Act of Congress of the United  
States, passed the 3d of March, 1797, that part of  
the act passed the 8th of May, 1792, putting it in  
the power of the Distillers in the country, or in a  
city, town, or village, which signify if only one,  
or together if more than one, are of a less capacity  
than four hundred gallons, employed in distilling  
spirits from materials of the growth and produce  
of the United States, having it in their power to  
pay the rate of seven cents on the gallon of spir-  
its so by them distilled, is repealed at made void  
after the 30th day of June next; and in lieu  
thereof, the proprietor or possessor of any such  
still or stills as are above-mentioned, shall and  
may, after the first day of July ensuing, be charg-  
ed with, and shall pay the following duties, to wit:

For a licence for the employment of each and  
every such still, for and during the term of two  
weeks, six cents per gallon, according to the ca-  
pacity or content of every such still, including  
the head thereof.

For a licence for one month, ten cents per gal-  
lon, as aforesaid.

For a licence for two months, eighteen cents per  
gallon, as aforesaid.

For a licence for three months, twenty-four  
cents per gallon, as aforesaid.

For a licence for four months, thirty-six cents  
per gallon, as aforesaid.

For a licence for the term of six months, forty-  
two cents per gallon, as aforesaid.

The holders and possessors of stills, will please  
to take notice, that no other part of the former  
laws laying duties on stills, and spirits distilled,  
are repealed, other than as above stated.

All distillers must, in the month of June in e-  
very year, make entry of their stills, whether they  
mean to use them or not; and if they propose to  
distill by licence, their election must be signified  
in writing at the time of entry in June; and the  
distillers will please to observe, that if no elec-  
tion be made at the time of entry, that they must  
and will be held to pay by law the duty of fifty-  
four cents, in half-yearly payments, if the said  
still should be worked once in the whole year,  
and if the distiller omits to make his election in  
the month of June, at which time he is to make  
his entry, no licence can be demandable by such  
distiller during such year; and if a distiller hav-  
ing elected in June to pay by licence, proceeds to  
any distillation without taking out such licence,  
or after it shall expire, until he or they shall have  
renewed them, they are by the Act of March '97,  
to pay a duty of forty-two cents on the capacity,  
and no second or subsequent licence can be de-  
manded, until all that is due on the still shall  
have been paid and discharged.

I will to impress the penalty of TWO HUN-  
DRED DOLLARS on the mind of the holders of  
stills for non-entry in the month of June, as the  
law will be demanded in future, the law must  
and will be enforced.

ANDREW BARRATT, Supervisor.  
May 1, 1797. 14

## PHILADELPHIA DOVER STAGES,

START from Capt. Furbee's, at Dover, every Mon-  
day, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at three  
o'clock, and arrive in Philadelphia the same evenings;  
leave Philadelphia, from Mr. G. Brwin's (Sign of the  
George) tavern, corner of Second and Arch-streets, at  
three o'clock in the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday,  
and Saturday, and arrive at Dover the same evenings.  
Fare for each passenger from Dover to Wilmington,  
THREE DOLLARS; from Wilmington to Philadel-  
phia, ONE and a HALF DOLLARS.  
One hundred and fifty weight the same as a passenger,  
at the owner's risk.

JOSHUA JACKSON,  
BRINKLE ROE.

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

J. JACKSON returns thanks for past favours, and  
begs to assure the public, that he and his Partner have  
been particularly exact in the choice of good horses and  
careful drivers.  
May 24. 18 if

## Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

State of Delaware, ff.  
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, held  
at Dover, in and for the county of Kent, on the  
9th day of May instant, there will be exposed to sale,  
by Public Vendue, at the house of Capt. Jacob Furbee,  
in the town of Dover, on Wednesday the 31st day  
of this present month, all that Tract or Parcel of Land,  
with the improvements thereon, of which Isaac Draper  
died seized, situate in Murderkill hundred, and bounded,  
by St. Jones's creek and the Forest Landing, by Tibury  
Branch, and by lands of Mr. George Truitt and others  
containing about 150 acres, being the property of the  
said Isaac Draper, seized, and to be sold for the pay-  
ment of his debts. Attendance will be given at the  
time and place aforesaid, by John Clarke, administrator  
of said estate.

By order of the court,  
JOSEPH HARPER, CLK.  
Dover May 9. 18

## 300 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain CHRISTOPHER F.  
PARNELL, from Boston, on or about the 27th  
of October last, in the sloop Union, with a valuable car-  
go, bound to Baltimore, went off to the West-Indies,  
where he sold the vessel and cargo. On or about the first  
instant he was apprehended (as a suspicious character) in  
this town, and examined before several magistrates, but  
for want of sufficient proof to detect him in his villainy,  
he was discharged.

The fact is, the said Parnell is a villain, and is at-  
tempting to defraud sundry persons to the amount of  
20,000 dollars.

He left this town about the 10th ult. he rode in a  
chair, painted green, drawn by a grey mare, and went  
on the Newbern road, but on this side Trenton, took the  
road to Fayetteville, and most probably is passing thro'  
the back part of the state into the Western countries.

He has, which the state into the Western countries.  
He has gold, and about 7000 dollars in bank notes.  
Parnell is a small man, about 30 years of age, much  
pock marked, and has long black hair, remarkable small  
eyes, and has a down look when spoken to.

Whoever will secure the said Parnell, and the money  
he has with him, and give information to Benjamin Wil-  
liams of Britmore, John Hogg, esq; at Hillsborough, to  
Mr. A. Jocelin, of this town, or to the subscriber, who is  
in pursuit of the villain, shall receive the above re-  
ward.

ABNER CRAFT.  
Wilmington, N. C. May 8. 20

## TO MILLERS.

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

All these CLOTHS have been a long time in  
use, and are well approved of by those who have  
tried them, no further recommendation is neces-  
sary to convince of their superiority and excel-  
lence. The MILLERS acknowledge their du-  
rability and effect.

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

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

ROBERT DAWSON.  
Wilmington, }  
May 9, 1797. } 16 6m

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the  
22d instant, a negro man named WILL. He is  
about 38 years of age, and about 5 feet 11 inches high,  
black and pretty well made. He is remarkably fond  
of spirituous liquors, and very apt to get intoxicated. He  
took with him two shirts and two pair of trousers, one  
of each made of row linen and ticklenburg, a white-  
coat and trousers of striped calico, coloured a good deal  
with red, an old striped nanken coat, a wool hat about  
half worn, and a pair of shoes—his other apparel, if he  
has any with him, is not known. He received no ab-  
sive language whatever, and was never whipt in his life.  
The above reward will be paid for securing him in any  
gaol, and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

WILLIAM SPENCER.  
Kent county, Maryland, May 24. 20 4w

## TO THE PUBLIC.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for PORCUPINE'S GA-  
ZETTE, and United States Daily Advertiser, are  
taken in by S. & J. Adams, at their Printing-  
Office, Wilmington, and Newcastle.—This paper  
is sent regularly by mail.

## DOCUMENTS

Referred to in the President's Speech to both  
Houses of the fifth Congress, on the 16th  
May, 1797.

[Concluded]

[TRANSLATION.]  
Extract from the "Notes on the project of  
a Convention proposed by His Excellency  
the Prince of Peace, 25th of September  
1797."

"The words 'alone' and 'exclusively'  
should be omitted; for Spain could scarcely  
confide in the good faith of the United States  
or in the convention which she is about to  
conclude with them, if they agreed to an ar-  
ticle which would be an infraction of a treaty  
previously concluded; for by the treaty  
of peace between the United States and G.  
Britain, concluded in 1783, it is stipulated  
that the navigation of the river Mississippi  
shall continue free to the subjects of Great  
Britain, and to the citizens of the United  
States."

Here, sir, you see that the Federal Go-  
vernment, far from "giving his Catholic  
majesty (as you suggest) reason to believe that  
they had annulled, as illegal, the claim which  
they had made with England, as to this  
point, in the 8th article of the treaty of  
1783"—expressly declared that the attempt  
would be a violation of the good faith of  
the United States pledged to Great Britain  
in that treaty.

To get rid of the embarrassment, the par-  
ticular form of expression which we find in  
the 4th article of the treaty with Spain was  
adopted. You will observe sir, that this,  
like every other treaty, contains, generally,  
the joint stipulation of the contracting par-  
ties.—Such is the stipulation of the United  
States and Spain in the beginning of the 4th  
article: "It is likewise agreed that the west-  
tern boundary of the United States which  
separates them from the Spanish colony  
of Louisiana, is in the middle of the chan-  
nel or bed of the river Mississippi, from the  
northern boundary of the said states to the  
completion of the thirty first degree of la-  
titude north of the equator." Then fol-  
lows the clause respecting the navigation of  
the Mississippi. "And His Catholic majesty  
has likewise agreed that the navigation of the  
said river, in its whole breadth, from its source  
to the ocean, shall be free only to his sub-  
jects and the citizens of the U. States, unless  
the subjects of other powers by special convention."

Here Spain is the sole party to the excluding  
clause. And the 21st art. of the treaty presents  
a similar instance of a joint and separate sti-  
pulation. The two contracting parties joint-  
ly agree on the mode of adjusting the claims  
of American citizens for the losses they had sus-  
tained from the capture of their vessels by the  
subjects of Spain; and then "His Catholic  
majesty undertakes to cause the same to be  
paid." Now it might with as much propri-  
ety be affirmed that the United States are by  
this clause bound to contribute (and equally  
with his Catholic majesty) to those payments  
as he inferred from the declaration of his  
Catholic majesty, singly, in the 4th article,  
relative to the exclusive navigation of the  
Mississippi, that the United States have there-  
by engaged to exclude from it the subjects  
of Great Britain.

The simple fact is, that the United States  
were contending with Spain for the free na-  
vigation of the Mississippi for themselves; and  
by this clause in the 4th article of the treaty  
their claim was admitted. Any declaration  
of his Catholic majesty alone, to exclude o-  
ther nations, was to them quite immaterial.  
Thus, sir, I have answered to all your  
complaints, and I hope, satisfactorily. The  
United States equally with his Catholic maj-  
esty, are desirous of preserving the best har-  
mony between the two countries; and the  
American government will always be dis-  
posed to adopt any proper measures for that  
end.

I have the honour to be,  
with great respect, sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
T. PICKERING.

The Chevalier de Yrujo, Envoy  
Extraordinary, and minister  
plenipotentiary of his Catholic  
Majesty to the United States.  
No. XVIII.

Copy of a letter from general Pinckney to the  
secretary of State, dated 1st Febru-  
ary, 1797. No. 6.

Paris, February 1, 1797.

Dear Sir,  
The day after I had closed my last of the  
24th ultimo, (No. 5) intelligence was re-  
ceived that Buonaparte had obtained a most  
brilliant victory in Italy—that he had made  
twenty three thousand Austrian prisoners;  
killed and wounded six thousand, and had  
taken sixty pieces of cannon, and twenty  
four standards; and the day after the arrival  
of this news, the following letter was writ-  
ten to me by Mr. Delacroix:

## Liberty. Equality.

Paris, the 6th Pluviose, 6th year of the  
French republic one and indivisible.

The minister for foreign affairs, to Mr.  
Pinckney, Anglo American.

The executive directory has charged me  
to make known to you, that not having ob-  
tained special permission to reside at Paris,  
you are amenable to the law which obliges  
foreigners to quit the territory of the repub-  
lic. I had the honour of informing you  
near two months ago, by the principal le-  
cretary of my department, of the intenti-  
ons of the government in this respect; I  
cannot dispense with notifying you of them  
to day.

Receive, Sir, the assurances of my per-  
fect consideration.

(Signed)

CH. DELACROIX.

To which I returned the following answer

"To the Minister of Exterior Relations,  
Paris, 7th Pluviose, 1797.

"Citizen Minister,

"I did not receive, until three o'clock  
to day, your note in date of the 6th inst.  
informing me that the directory had charg-  
ed you to acquaint me, that not having ob-  
tained particular permission to reside at Pa-  
ris, I was subject to the law which obliged  
strangers to quit the territories of the repub-  
lic—I intimated to you some time since, by  
the secretary general of your department,  
and by major Rutledge, my secretary, that  
I deemed a notification of this sort, in  
writing, from you, necessary, previous to  
my departure. Having now received it, I  
shall without delay prepare to go, and, in  
the mean while, will be obliged to you for  
the necessary passports for myself and family,  
with our baggage, to quit the republic in  
my way to Holland. Accept, Citizen Mi-  
nister, the assurances of my perfect confi-  
dence.

Signed,

CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY."

I should have made some observations on  
being termed Anglo American, but on in-  
quiry, I found it was customary to call all  
my countrymen so, to distinguish us from  
the inhabitants of St. Domingo; and the  
other French West-India Islands. I have  
received my passport and shall in two days,  
set out for Amsterdam. I know not what  
has occasioned this determination, whether  
it is a new one, or a time from their refusal  
to acknowledge me. You will judge whe-  
ther the answer of the Senate and House of  
Representatives to the President's Speech,  
and the late successes in Italy have not con-  
tributed to occasion it.—Mr. Delacroix as-  
sured major Rutledge, that he acted by the  
express orders of the directory in this par-  
ticular, and not from himself.

Your letter of the 26th of November,  
with the duplicate of your letter of the 5th  
of the same month (the original of which  
has not reached me) I received the twenty  
ninth ultimo, and am happy to find that  
Mr. Adet's disorganizing manoeuvres have  
been treated by my countrymen in the man-  
ner they deserved, and that his attempts to  
divide has tended to unite them. I most ar-  
dently wish, that we would banish all party  
distinction and foreign influence; and think  
and act only as Americans—for all parties  
in this country unite in thinking that we ought  
to act as if we were altogether their depen-  
dents, and indebted to them solely, and not  
to our own exertions for our liberty and in-  
dependence. Hence our treaty with Great  
Britain is here generally execrated, and our  
having any kind of commercial connection  
with that country, even if the treaty had  
not been made, would, I believe have been  
dissolved. They wish to destroy the trade of  
Great Britain, and they look upon us as one  
of her best customers, and to attain their ob-  
ject, they care not what we suffer. I shall  
write to you again as soon as I arrive at  
Amsterdam. Please to direct to me under  
cover, to our Bankers there—and be assured  
I am, with great respect and esteem, my  
dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,  
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

Colonel Pickering,  
Secretary of the United States.

AUTHEN TIC.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1797.

SIR,

In the collection of documents referred to  
in the President's speech, and printed for  
the use of the members of both houses, I  
have seen the translation of the memorial  
I had the honour of presenting to you on  
the 6th inst. and after a cursory perusal of  
it, I have observed with concern, that the  
translation has not been exact in some par-  
ticular passages; and as it has been published  
and presented to congress in that imperfect  
state, I shall take the liberty to point out  
to you sir, those passages which appear to

me to be incorrect.

I have the honour to be,  
with great respect, sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
T. PICKERING.

The Chevalier de Yrujo, Envoy  
Extraordinary, and minister  
plenipotentiary of his Catholic  
Majesty to the United States.  
No. XVIII.

Copy of a letter from general Pinckney to the  
secretary of State, dated 1st Febru-  
ary, 1797. No. 6.

Paris, February 1, 1797.

Dear Sir,  
The day after I had closed my last of the  
24th ultimo, (No. 5) intelligence was re-  
ceived that Buonaparte had obtained a most  
brilliant victory in Italy—that he had made  
twenty three thousand Austrian prisoners;  
killed and wounded six thousand, and had  
taken sixty pieces of cannon, and twenty  
four standards; and the day after the arrival  
of this news, the following letter was writ-  
ten to me by Mr. Delacroix:

most material, flattering myself you will be pleased to order the publication to be corrected.

In the 8th line, page 45, at the beginning of my memorial, it is said, that the cession of a considerable portion of territory from Spain to the United States has been made by agreeing to draw a line of demarcation between the possessions of both parties. At a time when the sense of every proposition is so minutely examined into, I cannot pass over this without remarking to you, that as every state has a right to a line of demarcation to its possessions, it is not by agreeing to draw limits that the cession was made to the United States, but "by the manner" in which his Catholic majesty agreed it should be done, and this is the literal sense of my words.

In the 16th line of the same page, speaking of the advantages arising to the American citizens from the principle that free ships shall make free goods, it is said in the translation, that this stipulation promised neutrality as advantageous as durable, when in my memorial I say, that the Americans for reasons therein assigned, would promise themselves a neutrality as advantageous as durable.

In page 47 it is said whilst "a state of war" requires that his squadrons and ships should respect English property on board of American vessels; the sense of my words are quite different, whilst it may be required of his squadrons to respect English property on board of American vessels.

In the 37th line of the same page it is said whilst the latter must suffer from "avarice" or the high price of an article to her so absolutely necessary. My words are whilst the latter must suffer from the "want" or the high price of an article &c.

There are several other passages where the language is materially altered; but, as the sense is preserved, I shall not trouble you about them. I shall only take the liberty to observe that, had you been pleased to send me the translation, I could have corrected it and saved you the trouble of this letter. As the translation of my memorial has appeared in the newspapers, I shall thro' the same channel, publish this letter, in order to have these mistakes removed.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

Le Chevalier de Yrujo.

Timothy Pickens, Esq.

## Congress of the United States.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker having notified the house that the time was arrived for waiting on the President with the answer to his speech.

Mr. Lyon rose, and wished to make a motion, which was "that such members as do not chuse to attend upon the President to present the answer to his speech, shall be excused." He wished to be understood, he thought the motion a reasonable one, because it proposed to leave them at liberty to do as they pleased. And by the rules he saw, he was obliged to attend, except sick, or leave of absence was obtained; now, as he hoped not to be sick he wished to put himself out of the power of the sergeant at arms, if he did not attend. He had been told, he might stay behind without being noticed? but this was not enough for him, as he was a timid man, and the house had the law on their side, as he recollected something of a reprimand which had been given to Mr. Whitney (the Speaker reminded him it was out of order to censure the proceedings of the house on any former occasion.) He said he stood corrected and proceeded. He had spoken, he said, to both sides of the house, (as they were called) on the subject. One side dissuaded him from his motion, and laughed at it? the other side did not wish to join him in it, because it would look like disrespect to the person lately elected, who was not a man of their choice, but he trusted, our magnanimous President would, with the enlightened yeomanry of America, despise such a boyish piece of business. This, he said, was no new subject with him, he had long heard the folly of the wife made a matter of wonder in this respect. It was said, this was not the time to abolish the custom; but this was the cant used against every kind of reform. No better time could ever arrive, he said, than this, which was the threshold of a new presidency, at a time when the man elected to the office was beloved and revered by his fellow citizens; he was as yet untried to vain adulation; he had spent a great part of his life amongst a people, whose love of a plainness of manners forbids all pageantry: he would be glad to see the custom done away. Were he acting in his own personal character, he perhaps might conform to the idle usage, but acting as he was for 80,000 people, every father of a family in his district would condemn him for such an act.

The gentleman from Connecticut yesterday hoped there would be American blood enough to carry the question. (The Speaker again reminded him that he was out of order to allude to what was done yesterday,

and said the proper motion would be to rescind the rule.) He did not wish to rescind the rule, he said, only to much of it as obliged the house to attend. This, he said, was no trifling thing with him, he should have as great an objection to attend this business, as a quaker would to make his obeisance to a magistrate. (The speaker said he must move to rescind the rule, or that he himself be excused, no other motion was in order.) Then he said, he must confine himself to the narrow ground of himself. He had no objection to gentlemen of high blood carrying this address. He had no pretensions to high blood, though he thought he had as good blood as any of them, as he was born of a fine hale, healthy woman. Before yesterday, he never heard of gentlemen boasting of their blood in that house. He could not say, it was true, that he was descended from the bastards of Oliver Cromwell, or his courtiers, or from the pariahs, who punished their horses for breaking the Sabbath, or from those who persecuted the quakers, or hanged the witches. He could, however, say that this was his country, because he had no other; and he owned a share of it, which he had bought by means of honest industry; he had fought for his country. In every day of trouble, he had repaired to her standard, and had conquered under it. Conquest had led his country to independence, and being independent, he called no man's blood in question.

Mr. Blount said he had seconded the motion of the gentleman from Vermont, in order to give him an opportunity of stating his reasons for making it, and not from any desire to rescind the rule.

Mr. Dana observed, that the house would not wish to do violence to the gentleman's feelings. It was true some of the most respectable men in the United States, had waited upon the President in a similar way, yet, if the gentleman thought it would not comport with his own dignity to do it; he hoped he would be excused.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

The house then withdrew, and waited upon the President of the United States, with the following address:

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

The interesting detail of those events, which have rendered the convention of congress at this time indispensable (communicated in your speech to both houses,) has excited in us the strongest emotions. Whilst we regret the occasion, we cannot omit to testify our approbation of the measure, and to pledge ourselves that no considerations of private inconvenience, shall prevent, on our part, a faithful discharge of the duties to

We have constantly hoped, that the nations of Europe, whilst deluged by foreign wars, or convulsed by intestine divisions, would have left the United States to enjoy that peace and tranquillity, to which the impartial conduct of our government has entitled us; and it is now, with extreme regret, we find the measures of the French republic tending to endanger a situation to desirable and interesting to our country.

Upon this occasion, we feel it our duty to express in the most explicit manner, the sensations which the present crisis has excited, and to assure you of our zealous co-operation in those measures which may appear necessary for our security or peace.

Although it is the earnest wish of our hearts, that peace may be maintained with the French republic, and with all the world; yet we never will surrender those rights which belong to us as a nation; and whilst we view with satisfaction the wisdom, dignity, and moderation, which have marked the measures of the supreme executive of our country, in its attempts to remove, by candid explanations, the complaints and jealousies of France, we feel the full force of that indignity which has been offered our country in the rejection of its minister.

No attempts to wound our rights as a foreign state will escape the notice of our constituents; they will be felt with indignation, and repelled with that decision which shall convince the world that we are not a degraded people; that we can never submit to the demands of foreign power without examination, and without discussion.

Knowing, as we do, the confidence reposed by the people of the United States in their government, we cannot hesitate in expressing our indignation at any sentiment tending to derogate from that confidence. Such sentiments, wherever entertained, serve to convince an imperfect knowledge of the opinions of our constituents. An attempt to separate the people of the United States from their government, is an attempt to separate them from themselves; and although foreigners, who know not the genius of our country, may have conceived the project, and foreign emissaries may attempt the execution, yet the united efforts of our fellow citizens will convince the world of its impracticability.

Sensibly as we feel the wound which has been inflicted by the transactions disclosed in your communications, yet we think with you that neither the honor nor the interest of the United States forbid the repetition of advances for preserving peace.

We therefore receive, with the utmost satisfaction, your information that a fresh attempt at negotiation will be instituted; and we cherish the hope that a mutual spirit of conciliation, and a disposition on the part of France to compensate for any injuries which may have been committed upon our neutral rights, and on the part of the United States to place France on grounds similar to those of other countries in their relation and connection with us, if any inequality shall be found to exist, will produce an accommodation, compatible with the engagements, rights, duties, and honor of the United States. Fully, however, impressed with the uncertainty of the result, we shall prepare to meet with fortitude any unfavorable events which may occur, and to extricate ourselves from their consequences with all the skill we possess, and all the efforts in our power. Believing with you that the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations: that the laws for the preservation of peace have been proper, and that they have been fairly executed; the representatives of the people do not hesitate to declare, that they will give their most cordial support to the execution of principles so deliberately and uprightly established.

The many interesting subjects which you have recommended to our consideration, and which are so strongly enforced by this momentous occasion, will receive every attention which their importance demands; and we trust, that by the decided and explicit conduct which will govern our deliberations, every insinuation will be repelled, which is derogatory to the honor and independence of our country.

Permit us, in offering this address, to express our satisfaction at your promotion to the first office in the government, and our entire confidence that the pre-eminent talents and patriotism which have placed you in this distinguished situation, will enable you to discharge its various duties with satisfaction to yourself and advantage to our common country.

To which the President returned the following answer:

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I receive with great satisfaction your candid approbation of the convention of congress, and thank you for your assurances that the interesting subjects recommended to your consideration, shall receive the attention which their importance demands, and that your co-operation may be expected in those measures which may appear necessary for our security or peace.

The declarations of the representatives of this nation of their satisfaction at my removal to the first office in the government, and of their confidence in my sincere endeavours to discharge the various duties of it with advantage to our common country, have excited my most grateful sensibility.

I pray you, gentlemen, to believe, and to communicate such assurance to our constituents, that no event which I can foresee, to be attainable by any exertions in the discharge of my duties, can afford me so much cordial satisfaction, as to conduct a negotiation with the French republic to a removal of prejudices, a correction of errors, a dissipation of umbrages, an accommodation of all differences, and a restoration of harmony and affection, to the mutual satisfaction of both nations. And whenever the legitimate organs of intercourse shall be restored, and the real sentiments of the two governments can be candidly communicated to each other, although strongly impressed with the necessity of collecting ourselves into a manly posture of defence, I nevertheless entertain an encouraging confidence, that a mutual spirit of conciliation, a disposition to compensate injuries, and to accommodate each other in all our relations and connections, will produce an agreement to a treaty consistent with the engagements, rights, duties, and honour, of both nations.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 3, 1797.

The house having returned, Mr. Smith (Ch.) gave notice that if the house were to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to take up the subject matter of the President's speech, that he had business to present which would require secrecy. The galleries were accordingly cleared. At three the house adjourned. Before the adjournment they determined that the business brought forward with closed doors did not require secrecy. The following are the propositions introduced.

1st. Resolved, That the opinion of this committee, That further provision ought to be made for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States.

2. Resolved, That provision be made by law for completing and manning the frigates United States, Constitution and Constellation.

3. Resolved, That provision be made by law for procuring by purchase, a further naval force, to consist of three frigates of guns, and six sloops of war of guns.

4. Resolved, That provision be made by law for empowering the President to employ the naval force of the United States as convoys to protect the trade thereof.

5. Resolved, &c. for regulating the arming of the merchant vessels of the United States.

6. Resolved, That the military establishment ought to be augmented by an addition of one regiment, a corps of artillery and engineers and companies of dragoons.

7. Resolved, &c. for empowering the president to raise a provisional army to consist of regiments of infantry, one regiment of artillery and one regiment of dragoons by commissioning the officers and by volunteers or enlistments, whenever the country shall, in his opinion, render the said army necessary for the protection and defence of the United States; provided, that neither the officers or soldiers shall receive any pay or emolument until called into actual service.

8. Resolved, &c. To authorize the president to borrow on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding dollars to defray the expence which may arise in providing for the defence and security of the United States.

9. Resolved, &c. To raise a revenue adequate to the reimbursement within years of such sum as may be borrowed as aforesaid.

10. Resolved &c. to provide for a limited time against the exportation of arms, ammunition, military and naval stores.

Monday, June 5.

On reading the journal of Saturday, it was observed by Mr. Nicholas that it was incorrect, inasmuch as there was no mention made of the business which occupied the house on Saturday whilst their doors were closed.

Mr. Macon moved, that the propositions be forwarded on Saturday, by Mr. W. Smith, & which it was then resolved was not necessary to be kept secret, be entered in the journals.—Negatived.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union; Mr. Dent in the chair.

Mr. Smith brought forward the ten resolutions which he had offered on Saturday.

The first resolution, altho' it experienced a slight opposition, as an useless waste of public money, and its want of specific and distinct designations of the particular posts and necessary disbursements, was nevertheless agreed to without a division.

The house was refused to receive a message from the senate, with two bills they had passed: in which they requested the concurrence of the house of representatives.

The first of these was to prevent the exportation of all arms, ammunition, and warlike stores (particularly specified) for twelve months, and until the end of the next session of Congress; and also to allow of the importation of all the aforesaid articles, duty free, for twelve months.

The second was to prevent the citizens of the United States from being any ways concerned or employed in privateers fitted out against nations in amity with the United States, or against shipping or property belonging to the United States.

These bills were severally read twice, agreed to, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The first mentioned one was, on motion, ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

The second was referred to a committee of the whole, and took into consideration the second of Mr. Smith's resolutions. This brought on a lengthy debate, in which a great number of members spoke, though none at any considerable length.

Many members wished for more time to consider a matter of such importance, and on which they had not sufficient time to make up their minds. It was moved, by different members, several times, that the committee rise, report progress, and sit again; and that in the meantime the resolutions should be printed.

These resolutions were as often withdrawn, at the request of other members, some of whom proposed to refer the resolution to a select committee, who might inspect documents, and report the present state, &c. of the frigates.

After much had been advanced pro and con, the house divided on the original resolution, which was carried, there being 50 for it, and 34 against it.

It was then moved, that the word 'manning' be struck out of the resolution—the presumption that the frigates would not be ready to receive men before the next session of Congress, when it would be time enough to make the necessary appropriations—it was also urged that at the present high rate of seamen's wages, it would be found impossible to procure seamen for them.

With respect to their not being ready before the next meeting of Congress, Mr. Smyth (Maryland) placed the matter in a new point of view.

He asserted, that the frigate building at Baltimore would be launched on the 4th of July, and had no doubt, from the state of forwardness in which her rigging now is, that she might be ready for sea by the first of October.

The motion for striking out the word 'manning' was lost, only 30 members rising in the affirmative.

The third resolution occupied a considerable time in discussion, but meeting with a considerable deal of opposition, and Mr. W. Smyth not appearing desirous of then taking the sense of the committee on it, he moved that the committee rise;—this was agreed to.

The house then took up the two resolutions, which were severally agreed to.

They were, on motion, referred to a committee of three, to report on them by bill or otherwise.

Ordered to be printed.

Adjourned at half past two.

### Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 28th inst. an apprentice boy named ROBERT BALEMY, about 15 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, square and heavy made, speaks much on the Dutch dialect, is given to lying, and apt to thieve. Had on a round about striped jacket and trousers, and took with him a bundle—contents unknown. Any person securing said lad, shall have the above reward if brought home.—No charges paid.

WILLIAM GLOUSE.

May 31.

WAS FOUND,

Between Whiteclay-creek and Christiana bridge, SUNDRY articles of CLOTHING, tied up in a handkerchief. The owner, by applying to the subscriber, in Newport, and paying for this advertisement, may have them again.

N. DELAPLAIN.

May 19. 174\*

WILMING  
On Saturday last the  
of their Session,  
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21

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**N. DELAPLANE.**  
17 4\*

### WILMINGTON, June 8.

On Saturday last the Legislature of this State  
held their Session, which commenced the 31st  
ult.

The following are the Titles of the Acts passed.

An Act for establishing the boundaries of the  
town of Newcastle, and for other purposes therein  
mentioned.

An Act to carry into effect, in the county of  
Newcastle, an act, intitled, An act for the vaca-  
tion of real and personal property within this  
State.

An additional Supplement to an act, intitled,  
An act for the better regulation of the roads in the  
county of Kent.

An Act to appoint a Trustee of the Loan-Office  
for the county of Newcastle.

An Act to transfer certain public records into  
the Register's-office of the several counties of this  
state respectively, and for other purposes.

An act to enable Jacob Broom to raise the sum  
of four thousand dollars by lottery, for the pur-  
pose of re-building a cotton manufactory.

The Senate of the U. S. have concurred in the  
appointment of Mr. C. C. Pinckney, and of Messrs.  
Dana and Marshall.

By an arrival from Barbadoes we have a con-  
firmation of the account that the British have aban-  
doned Porto-Rico.—They lost upwards of 250  
men, and gen. Abercrombie, the commander in  
chief, was badly wounded.—The fleet is since ar-  
rived at Dominica.

Information from Amsterdam states, that a mu-  
tinous spirit prevails on board the Dutch fleet—  
that several examples had been made by executing  
some of the officers and sailors, which, however,  
did not cure the mischief—the disaffection still  
continuing.

Advices from Charleston inform, that Mr. EL-  
LICOTT had ascertained, that the line would  
cross the river at Loftus's Bluff, which is thirty  
leagues below the Natches. Mr. Ellicott had ex-  
perienced various delays and vexations from the  
Spanish officers appointed to meet him; he had  
been once on the point of returning, but latterly  
their conduct had been more consistent; and it is  
supposed the line will be established before Mr.  
Ellicott leaves that part of the country, as the  
Spaniards had burnt their works, and withdrawn  
their garriisons from the Walnut Hills and the  
Natches, both of which places were considered by  
the Spaniards as belonging to the United States.

Extract of a letter from the Havannah, May 10.  
"Had it not been for the firm and independent  
conduct of his excellency the Earl of Santa Clara,  
the present governor of this island, our trade  
would have been as effectually interrupted with  
this port as it is already with the British islands  
by the piratical depredations of the French pri-  
vateers."

"I formerly mentioned to you, that they had  
the assurance to take two American ships in one  
day, almost under the guns of the Moro, bound  
in, and that the governor not only ordered them  
to be instantly delivered up, but accompanied  
that order by a severe reprimand to the captains  
of the privateers; his excellency has since inti-  
mated to Monsieur Bondenave, the agent or vice-  
consul of the French republic, lately arrived here,  
that he is determined to preserve the intercourse  
of neutral nations with this port free and uninter-  
rupted, and whatever may be their instructions,  
that the French cruisers are on no account to in-  
terrupt any neutral vessels bound to or from this  
port; and the agent has (as I am credibly infor-  
med) passed these orders to the captains of French  
privateers that were in this port, and no instance  
has since occurred of their acting contrary to them."

"The present governor is one of the most up-  
right, just and independent men that ever presided  
in any part of the Spanish dominions; and has ad-  
opted a system far different from his predecessors,  
in the dispatch of public business, that the tedious  
delays and difficulties usually experienced here,  
and which had become proverbial, exist no  
longer in this department. He is to be seen and  
spoke with at all hours, by all ranks of people,  
and promises to be the most popular governor they  
have hitherto had in this island."

### From POROUPINE'S GAZETTE.

#### COMMUNICATION.

After spending forty thousand dollars of the  
public money, in a consultation of two weeks on  
a piece of business, which a jury of twelve well  
informed honest men would settle in two days;  
and treading over the same ground twenty times,  
in order to confuse a subject, which is one of the  
plainest that ever came before a legislative body,  
the French patrians in a great assembly, are at  
length driven to declare themselves. The result  
of their tedious deliberations is this: they are  
willing, citizens, to submit all your complaints  
against France, of intrigues, insults, and spoliation  
of property to the amount of 12,000,000, to  
the justice and honour of the French government;  
they are so very polite as not even to mention  
these injuries in their communication to the Pre-  
sident; although that was the very business for  
which they were called together; some of them,  
indeed, seem so terrified, or something worse,  
that they declare it is much better to lose all the  
money than to risk the displeasure of the Ter-  
rible Republic, by talking about our losses, even  
among ourselves, for fear her agents should over-  
hear us. But when they speak of French merits  
and French complaints (which God knows are  
non-entities) every man talks like a Cicero, or a  
Fisher Ames. The French, they say, are the sa-  
vours and guardian angels of this country. Our  
treaty with them, and all the other treaties we  
ever made with any nation on earth, shall be laid  
at their feet, that they may pick and choose out  
of them. This, citizens, is the manner in which  
these dastards, if they do not deserve a worse  
name, have defamed themselves; and, may the  
curse of cowards light upon them, as surely as  
they are endeavouring to defame us all. These  
servants of ours are willing not only to part with  
our money, but they are ready, also, to throw our  
honour into the bargain.

#### EXTRAORDINARY FACTS.

In the course of the present and preceding year,  
the merchants of the United States of America,  
are supposed, on a moderate calculation, to have  
lost by the unjust captures of the French nation  
on the high seas 13,000,000 dollars. During the  
present session of Congress, one of the members,  
a country gentleman, no ways concerned in trade,  
brought forward a resolution to call on the French  
nation to pay our merchants for the negroes which  
had been taken from them; and, extraordinary to  
tell,

Mr. Livingston, the representative of the city  
of New-York,  
Mr. Swanwick, ditto, Philadelphia,  
And Mr. Smith, ditto, Baltimore,  
opposed the motion,  
and declared the French ought not to be asked  
such an unreasonable

THING.

AUGUSTA, May 18.

It is not at all surprising, that the unfortunate  
State of Georgia should be singled out by our ene-  
mies, as the properest to commence their plunder-  
ing system of war upon; indeed the leading cha-  
racters of our government, appear to be anxiously  
looking forward to the period that will incorpo-  
rate them with the *Terrible Republic*. It is then, and  
not till then, that the great body of the citizens  
will be enabled to distinguish the real friends of  
good order and government, from the infernal vi-  
pers, who have flung their rapine for two years  
past. Were a proof necessary to substantiate the  
truth of these observations, we should have to  
trace no further than to the famous remonstrance  
of the 9th of February last: After reciting the  
many grievances under which the State laboured  
from the unprecedented tyranny and oppression of  
Congress, it goes on to observe, "that the great  
charter of our liberties, the declaration of Inde-  
pendence, charged George the III as a tyrant,  
for raising the condition of new appropriations of  
land in the following words: "He has endeavoured  
to prevent the population of these states for  
that purpose, refusing to pass laws to encourage  
migrations thither, and raising the conditions  
of new appropriations of land." "The compari-  
son (continues the remonstrance) we are sorry to  
observe, is but too striking, if not in favour of  
the British government."

This is indeed, as a member of the union, carry-  
ing the principles of expatriation to a very un-  
usual pitch. But what are we to think of a man  
holding a military command, publicly declaring,  
that were the French to commence hostilities, he  
should not hesitate to take a part with them? We  
cannot help thinking, that the declaration would  
warrant an arrest, if the commander in chief had  
firmness, or knowledge of his duty, or inclination  
to exercise the authority the government has put  
into his hands.

NEW-YORK, June 2.

Continuation of Foreign Intelligence by the British Packet  
Carteret, Capt. Taylor.

DUBLIN, April 6.

Both houses of parliament will meet again on  
Monday next; after which day, another adjourn-  
ment is expected to take place.

Mr. Secretary Cooke's mission to London is now  
generally known to have been for the purpose of  
obtaining the million and a half which Mr. Bel-  
ham negotiated some time since; and which that  
gentleman pledged himself to the Irish parliament  
would arrive in the course of a very short time.  
We are sorry to hear that Mr. Cooke has not suc-  
ceeded—to the great mortification of all those  
deserving men, who have demands on the public  
treasury.

Mr. Luke White has, we hear, been declared  
purveyor of the two Irish lotteries, to consist of  
30,000 tickets each.

The following arrangement has been announced  
as having taken place in the ordnance department  
of this kingdom:

The honorable Thomas Paekenham, to be lieu-  
tenant-general of the ordnance, vice Earl Car-  
hampton, who goes out on the reversion of the  
matter-generalship.

Sir John Shea, of Dunmore, county Galway,  
barr. to be surveyor-general, vice the honorable  
T. Paekenham.

Accounts yesterday reached town from Mon-  
aghan, that a crew of desperadoes, it is said 500  
in number, had forcibly entered the house of Lord  
Caledon, at Tynon, and taken theroout fifteen  
stands of arms.

The same letters state, that a numerous band-  
itti entered the village of Glaslough, in that  
county, and plundered the inhabitants of arms and  
ammunition.

A letter from Newry, dated the 4th inst. men-  
tions an outrage to have taken place by a party of  
dragoons, riding in a furious manner through the  
town, without any officer, and proceeding to fe-  
veral acts of violence. The letter also mentions,  
that on the following night, a magistrate, with a  
party of yeomen infantry, assaulted the house in  
which a free mason's lodge were assembled at their  
usual monthly meeting, and took the whole of  
the lodge, consisting of twenty-two decent trade-  
men, into custody, where they remained on  
Tuesday night, unconvicted, and unbailed, al-  
though unexceptionable bail had been repeatedly  
offered.

### ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.  
"Head-quarters, Goritz, 24 Germinal,  
22d March.

"Citizen Directors,  
"We entered yesterday into Goritz. The ene-  
my's army have effected their retreat with so much  
precipitation, that it has left in our hands four  
hospitals, containing 1,500 sick, and all the maga-  
zines of provisions and warlike ammunition, of  
which I shall give you an account by the next  
courier."

"The division of gen. Bernadotte went yester-  
day to Carnizza; his advanced guard and the rear  
guard of the enemy have had a rencontre at Car-  
minia. The 19th regiment of chasseurs charged  
the enemy with so much impetuosity, that they  
made 15 hussars prisoners with their horses. Gen.  
Maffena pursued the enemy to La Pontleba."  
BUONAPARTE."

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.  
"Head-quarters, Goritz, 4th Germinal,  
March 24.

"Citizen Directors,  
"You will find subjoined an account of the  
articles we have found in Goritz. I will send to  
you, by the next courier, an account of those we  
have found at Trieste."

"We are masters of the celebrated mines of d'  
Ydris; we have there found substance prepared  
for two millions. We are placing it in the wa-  
gons, and if this operation succeeds without any  
accident, it will be very useful to our finances."  
BUONAPARTE."

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.  
"Head-quarters, Goritz, 4th Germinal,  
March 24.

"Citizen Directors,  
"Gen. Guieux, with his division, went on the  
second to Clivade; at Caporetto; he there encou-  
raged the enemy entrenched at Pafero, attacked  
them, and took from them two pieces of cannon  
and 100 prisoners, and pursued them into the de-  
files of Caporetto in the Austrian Chiese, and left  
the field of battle covered with Austrians."

Gen. Maffena, with his division, is at Tarvis.  
I have, therefore, reason to hope, that the 2500  
men whom gen. Guieux has pushed before him,  
will fall into the hands of the division of Made-  
na."

The General of Division, Dugna, entered Trieste  
last night.

BUONAPARTE.

General Bernadotte to the Austrian Commander of  
Gradisca.

"Head-quarters, Gradisca, 29th  
Ventose, March 19.

"You have defended yourself, Sir, like a brave  
man, and by your conduct you have acquired the  
esteem of soldiers. But any further obstinacy  
would be a crime which I would make fall on you

principally; and for the purpose of justifying my-  
self to posterity, I now summon you to surrender  
in ten minutes. If you refuse I will put your  
troops to the sword. Spare blood! The principles  
of philanthropy which ought to animate a chief,  
impose on you this obligation. The scales are  
prepared, and the grenadiers and chasseurs de-  
manded the assault with loud cries.

"I am, with esteem, the Gen. of Division,  
"BERNADOTTE."

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of  
Italy, to the Executive Directory.  
"Head-quarters, at Goritz, 5 Germinal,  
(March 25) 5th year.

"Citizen,  
"I gave you an account by my last courier,  
that a column of the army of Prince Charles was  
hemmed in between the division of gen. Maffena,  
who was at Tarvis, and that of gen. Guieux, who  
on arriving at Caporetto, pushed it into the de-  
files.

Battle of Tarvis.  
"Gen. Maffena, being arrived at Tarvis, was  
attacked by a division of the enemy, which left  
Clagenferth, and came to the assistance of the di-  
vision that was hemmed in. After a conflict ex-  
tremely obstinate, he put it to the rout, and took  
a vast number of prisoners, among whom are three  
generals. The Emperor's cuirassiers, who arri-  
ved from the Rhine, have suffered most severely.

Engagement of La Chiese.  
"Meanwhile Gen. Guieux drove the column  
which he had defeated to Pafero, as far as the Au-  
strian Chiese, a post extremely well entrenched,  
but which was carried by assault after a very ob-  
stinate engagement, in which gen. Don Verdier,  
and the fourth half brigade, as well as the 43d,  
particularly distinguished themselves. General  
Kables himself defended the Chiese with 500 gre-  
nadiers; by the laws of war these 500 men ought  
to have been put to the sword, but this barbarous  
right has always been disclaimed, and never been  
exercised by the French army."

"The hostile column, seeing the Chiese taken,  
precipitated its march, and fell into the middle of  
the division of gen. Maffena, who, after a slight  
combat, made the whole column prisoners; 30  
pieces of cannon, 400 waggon's carrying the bag-  
gage of the enemy, 5000 men, and four generals,  
fell into our hands. I am happy to apprise you  
of this event, because under the present circum-  
stances it is indispensable that you should be in-  
formed of every thing without delay. I reserve it  
to give you a more detailed account of all these  
events as soon as I shall have received all the  
reports, and as soon as every moment shall be less  
precious."

"The chain of the Alps, which parts France  
and Switzerland from Italy, separates the Italian  
part of Tyrol from the German part, the Venetian  
states from the dominions of the Emperor, and  
Carinthia from the county of Goritz and Gradisca.  
The division of Maffena, has crossed the Italian  
Alps. Our enemies were so awkward as to en-  
ter all their baggage and part of the army by the  
Noric Alps, who were that moment taken. The  
engagement of Tarvis, was fought above the  
clouds, on a height which commanded Germany  
in several parts to which our line was extended  
the snow lay three feet deep, and the cavalry,  
charging on the ice, suffered accidents, the result  
of which were extremely fatal to the enemy's."

(Signed)  
"BUONAPARTE."

From the London Gazette, of April 8.

A dispatch, of which the following is an  
extract, has been received by the right hon.  
Lord Grenville, his majesty's principal se-  
cretary of state for foreign affairs, from col.  
Graham, dated Head quarters of his royal  
highness the arch duke Charles, at Vippach,  
March 20, 1797.

"In my last dispatch from Udine, of the  
14th inst. I had the honour of informing  
your lordship that the arch duke's head  
quarters were just going to be moved forward to  
Paperiano, near Costroipo, in consequence of  
a report of the French army being in moti-  
on on the Piave. The intelligence was soon  
after confirmed, with an additional account  
of general Maffena's having penetrated by  
Feltri into the upper valley of the Piave, and  
defeated general Luffigan near Bellerno?  
but it was still doubtful whether their prin-  
cipal corps were advancing towards the Tag-  
liamento, merely to cover general Maffena's  
column, or to undertake offensive operations.  
On the 15th, Gen. Honnenzullon, who had  
been left with a detachment on the Piave,  
retired behind the Tagliamento; where the  
Imperial army was cantoned. On the 16th,  
about ten A. M. the enemy advanced by  
the high road of Valafone, and pushed  
some small parties of cavalry and infantry  
across the river, which from the extraordi-  
nary drought of the season, was every where  
fordable, but these were driven back with  
some loss. A distant cantonade was then  
kept up during the rest of the day till 4 P. M.  
when the enemy having formed a very strong  
column of a demi-brigade in front, intermix-  
ed with cavalry and artillery, advanced ra-  
pidly and crossed the river near the upper  
end of the open and extensive plain, occupied  
by 12 weak squadrons. His royal highness's  
personal exertions could not prevent these  
from yielding from such superior force. Af-  
ter this successful attack by the enemy's left,  
their right wing crossed the river without  
opposition; but the progress of their nume-  
rous cavalry was checked by the steady be-  
haviour of the regiment of Pils posted at the  
end of the plain next to Codonio.

"The rest of the infantry was under arms  
further back, near their cantonments, and  
was not engaged. On seeing the enemy's  
force, which both in cavalry and infantry  
was greatly superior to that of the imperial  
army, the arch duke ordered a retreat after  
luncheon. The head quarters were that night  
at Ontagnaul, and were removed on the 17th  
to Vilco, behind the Pania, which not bei-  
ng in a state of defence, was evacuated on  
the 18th; the head quarters being removed  
to Gorice.

"On the 19th the enemy advanced to-  
wards the Ronzo, in two columns above and  
below Gradiska, which served as a Tete du  
Pont over the river. Their left was repu-

fed in an attempt to storm Gra-  
their right found little difficulty in cross-  
ing the river near Callegliano, though in  
ordinary seasons it is scarcely any where  
fordable; and as they might there turn the  
left of the position of Gorice, it became ne-  
cessary to abandon it.

"The head quarters came here this morn-  
ing."

Frontiers of Italy, March 22.

The campaign is now opened by the French  
in Tyrol and Friuli with the greatest acti-  
vity. Very severe actions have taken place  
in both those territories, in which the French,  
by the superiority of their force, have gain-  
ed the advantage. The action in which the  
Austrian general Luffigan, after the most  
obstinate resistance, was made prisoner with  
his small corps, happened on the 13th inst.  
near Belluno. General Maffena attacked  
him with 20,000 men. The French were  
shewn the best road to turn the Austrians  
by a Tyrolic peasant. The French in con-  
sequence have become masters of the whole  
bank of the Piave from the Adriatic sea to  
Cadore.

### State of Delaware.

An additional Supplement to the Act, intitled, "An  
Act for the better regulation of the Roads in the  
county of Kent."

WHEREAS no provision is made by the Act, in-  
titled, "A Supplement to the Act, intitled,  
An Act for the better regulation of the Roads in the  
county of Kent," for drawing any money out of the  
Treasury of Kent county, which has, or may be, affec-  
ted by the Levy Court and Court of Appeal of said county,  
for laying out, erecting, maintaining and supporting the  
State Roads, and other public roads and common high-  
ways, bridges and causeways, in the said county, after  
the same hath been paid into the hands of the treasurer  
of the said county:

BE it therefore enacted by the senate and house of  
representatives of the state of Delaware in general assem-  
bly met, That all money affected by the levy court and  
court of appeal of the county of Kent, for the laying  
out, erecting, maintaining and supporting the state roads,  
and other public roads and common highways, bridges  
and causeways, in the said county, (except for Worrell's  
bridge, Martin's bridge, Jones's bridge, and the bridges  
across Mudkill creek, near Frederica) which hath  
been, or may be, paid over by the collectors, or any of  
them, to the treasurer of the said county, shall be pay-  
able to the respective overseers of the roads in the several  
hundreds, so far as need may require, on the order  
or orders of the commissioners of the levy court and court  
of appeal, drawn upon the treasurer of the county, in  
the same manner as money is made payable by the feve-  
ral collectors to the overseers aforesaid, upon orders  
drawn in their favour by the said commissioners.

Section 2. And be it enacted by the authority afo-  
said, That all timber trees, and other trees, woods and  
under woods, standing within the limits of the state roads,  
and other public roads and common highways, in the  
said county, and all such trees, woods and under woods,  
which have been standing within the limits aforesaid, and  
cut down by any overseer or overseers since the first day  
of January last past, shall and may be taken and disposed  
of by the person or persons who were the owner or owners  
of the land laid out by the commissioners of the roads in  
the respective hundreds, for state roads, and other public  
roads and common highways, in the county of Kent, to  
his, hers or their own proper use and benefit, without  
being accountable for the same, unless such person or per-  
sons shall have damages assessed him, her, or them, a-  
gainst the provision contained in the act, intitled,  
"An act for the better regulation of the roads in the  
county of Kent," in which case, the value of the said  
timber trees, and other trees, woods and under woods,  
shall be taken, and so much of the said assessed damages,  
and in order that such value may be known, the feve-  
ral overseers are hereby required to appraise all such trees,  
woods and under woods, and return the same to the Clerk  
of the Peace of the said county. Provided nevertheless,  
That it shall and may be lawful for the overseers in the  
respective hundreds, first, to use and apply all such trees,  
woods and under woods, first, and towards the support of  
the bridges and causeways in the said hundreds, as shall  
or may be necessary for the same.

Section 3. And be it enacted by the authority afo-  
said, That in all cases where the state roads, and other  
public roads and common highways, in the said county  
of Kent, have been, or may be, laid out, by the com-  
missioners of the roads in the respective hundreds, upon  
any ground inclosed, upon which any grain now is grow-  
ing, that such part of the said state roads, and other  
public roads and common highways, shall not be opened,  
nor the fences removed therefrom, until the first day  
of December next; and that the roads now in use, which  
will be supplied by such road, or roads, laid out, or to  
be laid out, as aforesaid, shall be continued open until  
the first day of December next.

Section 4. And be it enacted by the authority afo-  
said, That each and every of the overseers of the roads in  
the said county of Kent, shall enter in a book, a par-  
ticular account of his transactions relative to the said  
business; the number of days in which he and the work-  
men and labourers may be employed; the number of  
workmen and labourers, and the amount of all monies  
paid by him to any person or persons; which said book,  
together with the receipts and vouchers for all money paid  
and expended on the said roads, shall be laid before the  
commissioners of the levy court and court of appeal at  
their meeting in February next in every year.

Section 5. And be it enacted by the authority afo-  
said, That no overseer shall furnish any materials, la-  
bourers, workmen, work horses, or draught cattle, from  
his own estate, servants, slaves, or stock, for the repair-  
ing of any of the said roads, bridges or causeways in the  
said county: And each and every overseer shall be paid  
for their services respectively, in proportion to the num-  
ber of labourers and workmen employed by them at one  
time, as follows:—For every day in which one work-  
man or labourer shall be employed, ten cents; and for  
every day in which two, and not more than four work-  
men or labourers shall be employed, thirty cents; and  
for every day in which five or any greater number of  
workmen or labourers shall be employed, one dollar, and  
no more.

Section 6. And be it enacted, That so much of the  
thirteenth section of the act, intitled, "An act for the  
better regulation of the roads in the county of Kent,"  
as is hereby altered, or supplied, shall be, and is hereby  
repealed.

STEPHEN LEWIS, Speaker  
of the house of representatives.  
ALEXANDER PORTER,  
Speaker of the senate.

Passed at Dover, June 3, 1797. 22 3W

### MEDICAL SOCIETY.

IN the Borough of Wilmington, on Monday the 19th  
instant, will be held an adjourned Meeting; as the  
business then to be transacted, is in its nature, of the  
first importance to the institution itself. It is sincerely  
hoped, a general attendance will be given.

JOHN LAWS, Sec'y.  
June 6. 22

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation of the subscriber, living in St. George's hundred, Newcastle county, on the night of the 14th of this inst. a small dark brown horse, about 14 years old, with a large mane and fore top, a long white tail, and white between his nostrils, branded on the near shoulder with the letter P. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward from

PETER HYATT.

May 27. 19 \*4w

GEORGE ERWIN,

INFORMS his Friends in Delaware and elsewhere, and the Public generally, that he has removed from the Cross-Keys, which he lately occupied, to the well-known Tavern, called, "THE GEORGE," at the corner of Second and Arch or Mulberry-streets.

He has laid in a stock of the best Liquors, and hopes from his attention, to merit a continuance of public favour.

The Wilmington and Dover Stages, which heretofore started from the Cross-Keys, will hereafter run from "THE GEORGE," where there are good Stables for travellers' horses, and where-in horses will be taken at livery.

May 6. 12-1m

JACOB ALRICH'S,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

North Side of the Lower-Market, three doors from Market-street,

(In the shop formerly occupied by Jonas Alrichs, and lately by Jonas and Jacob Alrichs.)

HAS received, in addition to the Stock before on hands,

EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS, of the first quality;

SILVER WATCHES, from London, Liverpool, and Dublin—such as can be warranted;

Watch Main-Springs, Glasses, Dials, Gilt and Steel Chains, Keys, Seals, &c. &c.

Those who continue to favour him with their custom, he flatters himself, will receive satisfaction.

An APPRENTICE wanted to the above business.

April 26. 10 4w

FRANCIS O'DANIEL,

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

A large Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

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

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

The Tailoring Business.

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

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

Wilmington, April 8. 05 1f

McCOMB & TILTON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

St. Croix RUM,

Country GENEVA, and Rye BRANDY, in hogheads and barrels.

Coarse and fine SALT,

Pine, Cedar, and White Pine BOARDS,

Oak and Pine SCANTLING,

Cedar and Cypress SHINGLES,

FLOUR, by the quantity, or single barrel.

Wilmington, July 4. -2

MONEY FOUND.

WAS found, a few days ago, a small sum of MONEY. Any person who may have lost the same, by depositing it to satisfaction, and paying charges, may find it again. For further information enquire of the Printers hereof.

May 24. 18 \*4w

WANTED,

A GIRL, who understands and is capable of doing all kinds of house-work, in a small family. Such an one, coming well recommended, will meet with encouragement, by applying at the office of the Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser.

May 8. 13-1f

INFORMATION WANTED.

JAMES GARRET (brother to William) who landed at Wilmington, Delaware State, in the year 1795, from on board the brig Cincinnati, 10m Belfast, is requested to inform his brother William of the place of his residence. Information to be sent to Doctor Delany's, 6 miles from Bristol, and 26 from Philadelphia, where said William lives.

May 17. 16 \*4w

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Cumberland county, New-Jersey, on the 7th inst. an INDENTED LAD, about 16 years of age. Had on when he went away, a brown long coat, and vest of the same, with three patches on the breast, one of which is light coloured, one shirt, dark coloured trousers, and a half-worn felt hat. Whoever secures said lad in any gaol, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber.

NATHAN SHEPPARD.

N. B. All persons are forbidden from harboring said lad at their peril. He was taken away by his brother Samuel Smith.

May 13. 15 \*3w 1aw

THE FULL-BRED HORSE

MARPLAT,

WILL cover mares the ensuing season at the farm of the subscriber, within five miles of Dover, state of Delaware, at Eight Dollars each, if paid by the first of September; if not, Ten Dollars will be demanded.

MARPLAT was got by the famous high-bred horse Old Cub; his dam by Carolus; his grand-dam was the Maid of the Mill, and his grand-dam the celebrated running mare Selima.

MARPLAT is full fifteen hands one inch high, a dark bay, with plenty of bone, and for strength and action is equal to any full-bred horse on the continent.

Good pasturage for mares, and great care taken of them, but cannot be accountable for accidents.

BRINCKLE-ROE.

April 17. 08 4w

PHENOMENON.

THIS beautiful Horse PHENOMENON will be permitted to cover a few mares of the first quality this season, at the stables of Mr. John Darragh, in the town of Newcastle, and state of Delaware, at the sum of TWO GUINEAS, and One Dollar to the groom, for each mare.

The said horse was bred by col. Isaac Granby, of Newcastle county, is a fine bay, with a large and two white hind feet, upwards of 15 hands high, rising 5 years old, and allowed to be superior to any ever raised in these parts. He is in high plight, fine tempered, and has perhaps more action, animation and figure, than any other on the continent. He is descended from the best strain that ever existed for the turf, not a blemish in his blood from the farthest of his ancestors. His genealogy would, if traced, fill a whole column of the newspaper; we shall therefore omit saying more than this—that he was got by Old Cub, from Virginia, whose colts last fall won the purse on Bohemia Manor, the purser at Chester-town, and the purser at Annapolis. Cub's blood is preferable to any, as he was from the first strain for the turf imported from Great-Britain, purposely for improving the blood in Virginia.

PHENOMENON's dam was bred by col. Grantham, who certifies, that she was from the imported mare Celima, and got by the noted horse Old Sweeper, sire to Buckskin, Brimmer, Haut-boy, &c. &c. Celima was out of Old Celima and noted Granby, all of them first rate for the turf.

PHENOMENON was training last fall, in order to convince the public of his racing powers—he ran the four miles, by a stop watch, in presence of a number of gentlemen of undoubted veracity, in as short a time as has been known in this country. From his being too full of steam, the weather warm, and he impossible to reduce to a condition to repeat the heats without injuring him, the owner, at the solicitation of his friends, was induced to alter his intention of running him—but will match him to run in the fall with any other stud horse, according to the rules of the turf, weight for age, the four mile heats, for One hundred Guineas.

N. B. Good clover pasture, and every attention will be paid to mares from a distance; but not liable for accidents or escapes.

May 17. 16 10w

THE ELEGANT HIGH-BRED HORSE

GAY

Sixteen hands high, a jet black, as handsome as imagination can form,

WILL stand at the subscriber's stables, near the Trap, in St. George's hundred, and cover at Three Guineas each mare, for the season, and Five Shillings to the Groom. The season to end the first day of August next.

GAY was gotten by the beautiful horse Celer, who was gotten by the old imported horse Janus, out of col. Mead's line mare. This mare was the dam of Pilgrim, Clodius, Buckskin, Celer, &c. all of which were capital running horses.

GAY's dam was gotten by Old Partner, his grand-dam by Valiant, his great grand-dam by col. Byrd's imported horse Loyal, out of a full bred mare, certified by col. Mann Randolph, on James River, who bred the above horse, and sold him at a few weeks old for thirty thousand weight of James River tobacco.

GAY's figure and movement are equal, if not superior to any horse that has been seen in this country; his colts are large, strong and active, and are remarkable for their beauty and swiftness.

WILLIAM FRAZER.

N. B. Red Clover pasturage for mares from a distance at three shillings and six-pence per week; great care taken of them, but cannot be accountable for accidents or escapes.

St. George's Hundred, April 4. 04 1f

The noted full-bred HORSE

Flag-of-Truce,

WILL cover Mares this season at the farm of the subscriber, within one mile of Wilmington, (State of Delaware) at Three Guineas each, and One Dollar to the Groom; or Two Guineas the single leap.

Flag-of-Truce was got by the famous high-bred imported horse Goldfinder, his dam by Flimnap, his grand-dam by Aristotle, his great grand-dam by Old Fearnaught. His racing powers and performance on the turf are not equalled by any horse now covering on the continent. He won ten capital purser in Virginia, while he was the property of Col. Robert Goode, besides a number of matches. Flag-of-Truce is full fifteen and an half hands high, with plenty of bone, and for strength and beauty is equal, if not superior, to any full-bred horse on the continent. His colts are large and handsome; and for vigour, wind, and speed, are the first horses in the commonwealth of Virginia.

Good pasturage for mares, and great care taken of them; but cannot be accountable for accidents.

SAMUEL P. MOORE.

Esen-Park, March 15. 098

FREEDOM,

WILL cover this season in Dover, at Ten Dollars, if paid by the 25th of July, if not paid at that time, Twelve Dollars will be demanded.

FREEDOM is a dark bay, about fifteen and a half hands high, five years old next May.

FREEDOM is equal in blood to any horse in America; he was got by the celebrated Cub, who was got by Yorick, his dam by Silver Legs; Freedom's dam, Maria, was bred by Gen. Cadwallader, and was got by his noted horse Bajazet; Maria's dam was a full-bred mare, called Herodia, was got by King Herod, a son of Fearnaught, a grand-son of Regulus; her dam, the Queen of the May, was got by Old Traveller; her grand-dam by Dabster.

March 28. 02

Whistling Tom

WILL cover Mares this season, at the stable of the subscriber, near the Trap, Newcastle county, at the moderate sum of Six Dollars the season, and Two Shillings and Six-Pence to the Groom.

Whistling Tom is a thorough bred horse, 15 1/2 hands high, of the best stock on the continent—a beautiful dapple bay, 5 years old this spring, in high plight, perfectly found, free from blemish, and of great activity.

Whistling Tom was bred by the subscriber, and was got by that elegant and full bred horse Splendor, bred by gen. Cadwallader—his dam was bred by John Stout, in East-Jersey, out of an imported mare of the best running strain, and got by Janus, which was a thorough bred horse, and raised by col. Taloc, of Virginia.

The subscriber has also

A large JACK,

To cover Mares at Five Dollars the season, and Two Shillings and Six-Pence to the Groom.

Pasture will be provided for Mares at 3s. 6d. per week—but the subscriber cannot be answerable for escapes.

WILLIAM FRAZER.

March 11. 097

American Magazine,

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE is published by RICHARD LEE, Philadelphia, on a fine paper, each number containing 72 pages, and an engraving, including portraits, views, historical prints, &c. The whole to be executed in a capital style by the most eminent artist. The preface and index, will be given in the last title page and vignette, will be given in the last number of each vol.—A number will be published every two weeks; and a vol. will be completed every three months.—Subscribers names will be accurately printed at the end of the year.—The numbers of the first vol. to be paid for on delivery; after which one vol. to be regularly paid for in advance, on the delivery of the last number of the preceding vol.—Subscribers are considered as engaging for each vol. they commence, and the one succeeding, unless previous notice be given.—Subscriptions taken in by S. & J. Adams, at their Printing-Offices in Wilmington & New-Castle; also, by J. Willon, Wilmington, where subscribers are requested to call for their numbers.

March 15. 058 1. f.

Philadelphia, Wilmington, Chester-Town,

and Baltimore

STAGES,

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

Leave Chester-Town every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, pass through the above places, and arrive at Wilmington by 2 o'clock—Leave Wilmington, and arrive at Philadelphia the same evening.

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

KERLIN, ODENHEIMER, & Co.

March 23. 21 ctf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 23d ult. a negro man named ABRAHAM, 26 years of age, about 6 feet high, of a yellowish cast, thin long visage, high bones, and very large feet. Had on home-made kersey, but took with him a light blue coat, fustian overalls, and other clothes unknown; he sometimes wears a wig of dyed wool, that gives him the appearance of an Indian; speaks long and slow; has a large scar in his hand, occasioned by the cut of a sickle. He is supposed to be in Delaware, near Dover, or gone to Philadelphia. The above reward will be paid to any person who will secure him in any gaol, so that I get him again; and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

NATHANIEL COMEGYS,

Near Georgetown Cross-Roads,

Kent county, Maryland.

April 21. 09

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, on the 10th inst. TWO NEGRO MEN—the one named JOE, who claims Hopkins as first name, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, broad and well made, of a good countenance, his colour a clear black, thin lips, and features more like a white man than negro, wants two of his teeth before in the lower jaw, remarkably high-haired, the little finger of his left hand is crooked, occasioned by the cut of a scythe. Had on and took with him one blue coat with broad carved metal buttons, another of a light colour coarse cloth, two striped jackets, two pair of trousers, one of which is striped, old shoes. The other named JULIUS, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, well made, but not so clear a black, nor his countenance and features so good as the other, his hair tied or platted at the side, with a small scar on the right cheek; and can play on the fiddle. Had on when he went away a spotted coat, yellow cassimere jacket, and nankeen overalls. Whoever takes up said negroes and secures them in any gaol, shall have the above reward, or the sum of TEN DOLLARS for either of them, and all reasonable charges if brought home to their masters.

DANIEL MONTGOMERY,

JOHN PATTERSON.

April 25. 10 \*4w

TO BE RENTED,

THE late DWELLING-HOUSE of Daniel J. Adams, Esq. deceased, situated in Market, between Front and Second-streets, borough of Wilmington.—The house is large and convenient, and well adapted to the accommodation of a genteel family; also,

The STORE in front of said house, a good stand for business, and is conveniently fitted up with shelves and counters. The house and store will be rented together or separate.

A small FARM, on the Occasion-road, containing 23 acres, adjoining lands of Col. Tuzard.

A PASTURE LOT, containing six acres, near the above.

A MEADOW LOT, containing five acres, in Brandywine marsh.

A small FARM, containing 72 acres, adjoining lands of Daniel McBride, William Woods, and others.

A TRACT of LAND, containing 180 acres, on Iron Hill, late the property of Kincaid.

For terms, apply to

ROBERT HAMILTON,

Or

WILLIAM LEES,

Administrators.

Jan. 14. 081

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS very little regard has been paid to the Public Notice given, to those persons indebted to the estate of Doctor J. Capelle, further Notice is hereby given to all persons, who neglect to settle their accounts, on or before the first day of July next, may expect that legal proceedings will be resorted to, for the recovery thereof, without respect of persons.

JOHN STOCKTON, Adm'r.

Wilmington, March 22. 300 c

Davis's Golden Tincture,

A PERFECT remedy for the tooth-ach, fevers, and all scorbutic humours, from which the tooth-ach may arise. It cures swelling in the face, pains in the head, humours and inflammations in the eyes, and over prevents sore throats. It also cures and heals old ulcers, and prevents mortification. It has proved an infallible cure for the gonorrhoea. Purifying and strengthening the gums, it will loosen loose teeth, and prevent the good ones from decaying. In the above cases it has proved so efficacious, as to extort approbation from many who were prejudiced against nostrums, and opposed the sale of this medicine. It has even snatched patients from the jaws of death, after the most approved physicians had given them up. It is an excellent preventative against malignant fevers.—Sold by Mr. Samuel Loudon, printer, in New-York; by the proprietor residing in Wilmington, and at Mr. Thomas Case's, where the directions may be had with the medicine, and generous allowance made to doctors, apothecaries or store-keepers, taking a quantity. Ounce bottles, 5s. half ounce, 2/6.

Wilmington, July 3, 1794.

ALMANACKS for 1797,

For sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BAGS OF VERY GOOD

COFFEE.

Enquire of JOHN BIRD, to 6w

Newcastle, April 25.

Church'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

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the public gaol at Dover, in the county of Kent, and state of Delaware, the following NEGRO MEN, to wit:

THOMAS, who was committed on the 27th day of March, now last past, and says he is the property of Romford Daws, of the city of Philadelphia. And GEORGE, who was committed on the 28th day of April, now last past, and says he is the property of Wm. Scarborough, living in Accomack county, in the state of Virginia.

Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners of the said negroes, (if any they may have) to come forward, pay charges, and take them away, or they, or each of them, will be sold at the expiration of six weeks from this day, by

WILLIAM RILEY, Gaoler.

Dover, May 23. 19-3w 1aw

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Dover, on the 10th of October last, an apprentice lad, named JOHN BLACKSHUR, between 18 and 19 years of age. Had on and took with him when he went away, a new mixed coloured cloth coat, and an old drab do. two pair of Russia duck trousers, a corduroy waistcoat and breeches, and a felt hat. He is a short well looking boy, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and well set, a house-carpenter by trade. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

NOAH SMITH, Carpenter.

April 5. 04

The noted Horse

TRUSTY TOM,

WILL cover till the first of August next, at Mr. Brindley's farm, on Kenet Road, near Wilmington, at THREE DOLLARS each mare, payable at the end of the season.

TRUSTY TOM, is a chestnut sorrel, well made, sixteen hands high, moves well, paces and trots, and for truth in drawing, is equal to any horse—he is a real wood-bred horse, and in great repute, where he has stood.

WILLIAM OGLE.

May 8. 14 4w

TO BE SOLD,

A good second hand

STILL and WORM,

By JOSHUA PEDICK.

May 3. -12 1f

NOTICE.

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

HENRY LATIMER, for

JANE M'KINLY, Exe'x.

March 11. 077 1f

Four Hundred Dollars,

WILL be annually paid to any person who will undertake, and conduct to satisfaction, on

A GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

in, or near the town of Dover. A person well qualified, and one who can come well recommended, may apply to either of the subscribers, living in the neighbourhood of said town, and of whom more particular information may be obtained.

THOMAS SIPPLE,

CHARLES HILLYARD.

April 13. 6w c

JAMES M'CULLOUGH,

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

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

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

Newcastle, March 25. 01 ctf

HUGH M'GULLOUGH continues to carry on the

business of Shaving, Hair-Dressing, &c. at his shop opposite Mr. Brimton's tavern; where he has for sale the best scented Powder and Pomatum. He returns his thanks for past favours, and hopes from a strict attention to business, to merit future favours.

Wilmington, Sept. 26. 049 1f

TYPE-FOUNDERS.

WANTED, FIVE or SIX JOURNEYMEN

TYPE-FOUNDERS, to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given.—Also, an APPRENTICE wanted.