

The Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser.

PRICE SIX CENTS.]

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1798.

[NUMB. 424]

LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Dover.

- A**
Robert Armstrong
- B**
John Bright, John Brinkley, Levy Burt 2, Thomas and William Boon, Charlton Barns, John Boyd, Thomas Burk, David Borden, Thomas Boon.
- C**
Cesar B. Cokly, Levin Conaway, Nehemiah Cary, John Carman, Michael Corie, William Clark.
- D**
Joice Derry, Alexander Draper, Margaret Dickinon, James Derrickson.
- E**
Jacob Everson
- H**
Robert Horn, John Howard, John Hackett, Larry Harcastle, John Haffet, Richard Hynson, Daniel Henderson, Benjamin Harrison, John Hubbard.
- L**
Fethin & Laurence, Spencer Laws, Timothy Larkins, Pilemon Larey.
- M**
Aranchia Meek, Stano Morriss, Samuel McMaister, Benjamin McElwin, David Manlove, Edmond Melvin, Edward Murphy, Elizabeth Mulian, Bedwell Maxwell.
- N**
Benjamin Newnam.
- P**
John Pell, John Payter, Joseph Price, John Price, David Pell.
- R**
Joseph Rebow.
- S**
Stokely Summers, James Swegger, Henrietta Standley, Stephen Sparkiman, Henry Somerville.
- T**
John Tindal, William Thomas 2, Shadrick Tucker, Stephen Trusty, Benjamin Taylor 2, Kitty Tull.
- V**
William Virdin.
- W**
Thomas Wild 3, Thomas Wails, Wm. Wright, George Walker, John Ware, Hannah Walker.
JACOB FURBEE, P. M.
23—2cc

WATCHES and CLOCKS.

THOMAS CROW,

Watch and Clock-Maker, corner of Market and Second-streets, Wilmington.

Has just received from the best European Manufacturers, by the brig Diana, a variety of **WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.**

Of the best quality, which will be sold on the most moderate terms, wholesale and retail, viz.

LIVERPOOL, Dublin, and Coventry Watches, showing the moon's age, and some with plain arch faces.

A great variety of elegant Clock Faces, Best Cat-Gut, suitable for Clocks.

Clock Pinnions, best Steel Engineers, and turning Tools.

A large quantity of Watch Crystals, well assorted, Main Springs for table clocks and watches.

Click Wire, Chain Hooks, Watch Pendulum Springs, ready curled and blued.

Gold and Gilt Watch Hands, Gilt out-side Watch Chains, Watch Keys and Seals.

An elegant eight-day Clock; with a handsome mahogany case, glazed, and ready to be delivered.

Several dozen best fine Clock Bells.
May 26. 23—

Notice is hereby Given,

That the PARTNERSHIP of **ISRAEL PETERSON & Co.** Near Dutch-creek Cross-roads, Kent county, state of Delaware, was dissolved on the 22d day of March, 1798, by mutual consent.
ISRAEL PETERSON & Co.
May 26. 23—4t

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig DIANA, from LIVERPOOL, And for Sale by the Subscriber in Newcastle, A Quantity of first Quality **English SEED POTATOES.** THOMAS BOND.
May 26. 23—4t

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on THURSDAY the 7th day of JUNE next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling-house of Solomon Maxwell, Esq; deceased, Christiana bridge, state of Delaware;

HOUSEHOLD and kitchen furniture, houses, coats, and a number of fowls; a handsome sulkey and harness; one pair of oxen, and one cart; a convenient mill-hoist, and lease of a lot of land for nine years and upwards; said lease is situated within a few yards of the well-known never-failing springs, known by the name of Punch Springs, from which the water is conveyed through the mill-hoist in spouts to any place it may be wanted. The house and situation are considered to be equal to any on the continent for the distilling-business, there being three stills, two of which contain about 120 gallons each, the other 49 gallons, with a boiler that contains about 50 gallons; also, will be disposed of, if not before sold at private sale, a stout healthy Negro Man, about 20 years of age; with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.—The sale to begin at ten o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Solomon Maxwell, are requested to bring them forward, legallly attested, and as the affairs of said estate require immediate settlement, a number of accounts having been long due, it is hoped a longer indulgence will not be expected, and that this will be considered as the last Notice; and those who do not speedily comply and settle their accounts, which may be due to said estate, may rest assured the law will be put in force against them, without respect to persons, by
Elizabeth Maxwell, Adm'x.
James Cauper, } Adm'rs.
David Nevin, }
Robert Eekin, }

May 26. 23—4t
N. B. All persons indebted to the late co-partnership of Maxwell and Nevin, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having any claims against said co-partnership, are requested to bring them to David Nevin, surviving partner of Maxwell and Nevin.

BANK OF DELAWARE,

MAY 23, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders, that an Election for Directors will be held at the Bank on the first day of June next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.
22—td
JOHN HAYES, Cashier.

COMMON PLEAS—Newcastle County, CASE, on Bail Bond, May Term, 1797; Referred to Joseph Ray Anderson, William Frazer, Da. William Carpenter, and Thomas Booth, or any two of them.

On Notice, the referees met at the house of John Calhoun, in St. George's, on May 14, 1798; and adjourned to the 1st Saturday in June next, when and where they will meet to determine said case; the defendant is hereby requested and directed to attend accordingly.
William Frazer, } Referees.
William Carpenter, }
Thomas Booth, }

May 14, 1798. 22—4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Alexander Porter, Esq; late of Newcastle county, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, properly attested, to James Booth, Esq; of Newcastle, on or before the first day of July next; and all persons indebted to the said estate, or to Mary Porter, the administratrix, now Mary Forman, either by bond, note, or book-account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of July next, to the said James Booth, who is duly authorized to receive and adjust the same.
THOMAS MARSH FORMAN, MARY FORMAN.
Newcastle, May 23. 22—10 July.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN LAROUX, late of Newcastle county, dec'd, either by bond, note, book-account, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against the same are desired to produce them, legally adjusted, for settlement, to
WILLIAM CARPENTER, Esq.
May 23. 22—4t

WILLIAM HEMPHILL,

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

At the same time, he begs leave to recommend his son JAMES to his former friends and customers, who has succeeded him in the GROCERY-BUSINESS, so long carried on in this borough, and who he hopes will be enabled to give them full satisfaction.
Wilmington, May 16. 20—1f

THE subscriber having commenced business in the WHOLESALE GROCERY LINE, at the wharf and stores belonging to (and until the present occupied by) his father, at the lower end of King-street, in this borough, begs leave to solicit a continuation of the favors of his father's former friends and the public, and to assure them that no pains will be spared in keeping a constant supply of GOODS, of the first quality, in the above line, which he will sell for cash or short credit, on the lowest terms. He hopes from the strict attention, to give satisfaction to such as will please to favor him with their orders, which shall be as punctually attended to and complied with as if they were present.

He has now on hand the following ARTICLES: Port, Lisbon, Sherry, } WINES, Malaga, and Fyal }
Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea TEAS,
Muscovado SUGARS, in hogheads and barrels,
Havanna do. white and brown, in boxes and bbis.
Loaf and Lump do.
Jamaica and Windward-Island RUM, 3d and 4th proof.

French BRANDY—RICE
Apple and Rye WHISKEY,
Ritaniola, Surinam, and Havanna MOLASSES,
COFFEE, 1st and 2d quality,
Madder, Allum, Coppars, Brimstone,
Pepper, Allspice, Chocolate,
Salt, Indigo, Spanish Segars, &c. &c.—
For which he will receive in payment Country Produce, at the market price.

Having but just opened, he has not had time to procure a general assortment of Goods; but hopes in a very short time to have every article in his business.
JAMES HEMPHILL.
Wilmington, May 16. 20—1f

Wholesale Grocery-Store.

THE subscribers, after returning their sincere thanks to their customers for past favors, inform them and the public in general, that they have received a fresh supply of the following articles, which they will dispose of on moderate terms, at their store on the wharf at the lower end of Market-street, viz.

Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Tenerife } WINES, and Malaga }
1st, 2d and 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
Best Holland Gin,
Antigua, Monfort and St. Croix Rum,
An assortment of Country Liqueurs, Molasses,
Loaf, Lump, and Muscovado Sugars,
East-India ditto, in boxes,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Rice, Raisins, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Ginger,
Plug Tobacco,
Excellent Spanish Segars in boxes, Snuff,
Coarse and fine Salt, Powder, Shot,
Allum, Madder, Coppars,
White and Brown Soap, Candles,
Wrapping Paper,
Plough-lines, Traces, Red-cords, Red-laces,
Superfine and common Flour by the barrel,
A few excellent smoked Hams,
Plaster of Paris, Virginia Coal,
And a variety of other articles in their line.
Their fast-falling PACKET

CHARLOTTE,

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

JOHN & WILLIAM WARNER,
Wilmington, May 16. 20—1f

ATTENTION!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Officers and Soldiers composing the 2d Regiment of Delaware Militia, of the county of Newcastle, that their attendance is required, with their arms and accoutrements in good order, on Mr. John Partridge's Field, near the village of Christiana-bridge, on the first Tuesday in June next, at Ten o'clock, A. M. of said day, agreeably to law, in order to perform the Military Duties.
ISAAC GRANTHAM, Col.
May 26th. 23—td

Fresh Clover and Timothy Seed, FOR SALE
By THOMAS BYRNES,
West side of Market-street, between the Upper and Lower Market Houses:
Likewise, A General Assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Brals Ware.
He continues to carry on the

Gold and Silver-Smiths' Business; And gives the highest price for Old Gold and Silver.
Wilmington, 2d Mo. 2. 97 1f

CHARLES OGLE, At the corner of Market and Third-streets, Opposite Mellis, Rumley and Brown's, and next door above Capt. O'Flinn's,
Is now opening

A large ASSORTMENT of **GROCERIES,** Which he will sell Wholesale and Retail, at the most reduced prices.

Customers may have hand-bills, containing the particulars. Every article, on request, warranted.
April 28. 15—1f

160 Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscribers, in Queen-Ann's county, Maryland, near the Nine bridges, on Sunday the 8th instant, two negro fellows, named WILL and JAMES HOPKINS, two brothers, but likely they will change their names to POLLARD. WILL is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, straight well set fellow, a dark yellow complexion, with a scar on his cheek cut when he was quite small, and may be seen with close examination. Had on when he went away, a white kersey round jacket, white kersey waistcoat and coating trousers, a white shirt and wool-bat about half-worn, but likely will change his clothes, as he has others with him. James is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, straight and spare made, a dark yellow complexion, large white eyes, and very stout suit of wool, which he wears tied at times. Had on when he went away a dark coating round jacket bound with yellow fereeting, a blue cloth waistcoat, and dark coating trousers and wool hat, but likely will change his clothes, as he has others with him. They are both great rogues.—Any person stopping said runaways and securing them in any goal or delivering them to us, shall receive the above reward.
ABRAHAM & ISAAC BAGGS.
April 18. 17—2mc

BUCEPHALUS, A BEAUTIFUL CUB COLT, three years old this year, will be let to a few horses, to oblige such gentlemen as have a special regard for this excellent breed of horses, at EIGHT DOLLARS the season; SIX DOLLARS a single leap, and One Dollar to the Groom.

BUCEPHALUS was got by Old Cub; his dam got by Sampson, and his grand-dam a high-bred Jersey mare, were both owned by the subscriber. In make, colour and marks, BUCEPHALUS has a more perfect resemblance of his sire, than any colt the old horse has left behind him. His movements also are very admirable. He will stand in Wilmington, at the stable of

JAMES TILTON.
N. B. BUCEPHALUS may be purchased cheap for cash.
May 5. 17—3w

Twenty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Suffex county, state of Delaware, in Indian river hundred, near St. George's Chapel, a Negro Man, named **JACK,**

about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, well made, of a yellow complexion, has very rotten teeth, and chews tobacco; when spoken to answers with confusion; is about 26 years of age.—Had on and took with him when he went away, a blue broad-cloth coat, purple overalls, striped cotton trousers, one ruffled shirt, two old tow shirts, one good pair hat; often puts his hair at the temples, and combs the rest back to a bunch. Any person taking up said negro, and securing him in any goal, so that the owner can get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reasons is charged paid, in addition, by WILLIAM WOLFE.
Jan. 7. 83 1f

TO BE RENTED, And immediate possession given, A BRICK HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, with Stables and other out-buildings, in the town of Newcastle, lately occupied by Mrs. Anne Van Leuvenigh. Any person wishing to rent the same, may view the premises, and be informed of the terms, by applying to the subscriber.
GEORGE VAN LEUVENIGH.
Newcastle, May 19. 21—4t

Forty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY on the 28th of April last, from the subscriber living in Cecil county, North Sulquehannah hundred, a young negro man named **BEN,**

a thick well-set fellow, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has large flat feet, smooth faced, with tear on his forehead, and one on the back of the middle finger of his right hand. His clothing was a tailor-jacket made of country cloth, tow lincey waistcoat and trousers, filled with black yarn, and two tow linen shirts; his other clothing unknown. Any person securing him in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.
GREENBURY RAWLINGS.
May 9. 18—1f

NOTICE. A PERSON who understands BANKING, is wanted, to engage to stop Non-such creek, for a certain sum. By applying to John Lawden, John Enos, and James Lackey, in Newcastle hundred, the premises will be shown, and the proposals received by them, or either of them.
Newcastle, May 2. 16—

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT an adjourned meeting of the Levy-Court, will be held at the court-house, in the town of Newcastle, on Thursday the 7th day of June next; at which time all persons having accounts against the county, are requested to bring them forward.
ABEL GLASFORD, Clk. of the Peace.

NOTICE

Is also given to all persons concerned, **T**HAT an adjourned Court of CHANCERY, will be held at the Court-House, on Tuesday the third day of July next.
ABEL GLASFORD, Reg. in Chancery.
Newcastle, May 25. 22—td

John and William Clark, HATTERS, Opposite Capt. O'Flinn's Tavern, Market-street, WILMINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by the late John Springer; where they have just opened for sale, from the principal manufacturers in London, Bristol, and Manchester, a great variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's HATS, of the newest fashion, and most pleasing colours.

J. & W. CLARK manufacture all kinds of Hats at the shortest notice; and hope, from the quality of their materials, and moderate charges, to obtain a share of the public favour.

Country orders punctually attended to. A general Assortment of **Hatters' Trimmings,** For sale as above.
April 28. 15—

WANTED, ONE or TWO smart LADS, about 10 or 13 years of age, as Apprentices to the Hair-Dressing Business. Apply to the subscriber, in Market-street, Wilmington.
GEORGE SEAMAN.
April 11. 10—1f

EDUCATION The subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, That he will Open **A SCHOOL,** in the Town of Newcastle, on Wednesday morning, the 14th inst. March.

WHERE Youth, &c. will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Navigation, theoretically; Surveying, theoretically and practically; Mensuration, in its different varieties; and Book-keeping, agreeably to the Italian System, both double and single entry; Also, English Grammar, Greek and Latin, in the most approved manner, and on the most moderate terms.

He hopes from the success he has had in teaching the Classical Department, and the strict attention he will pay to his pupils, to merit the Public's approbation.
HENRY KANE.
01—3m 1aw

NOTICE. I DO hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on a Bond, dated August 28, 1797, given by me to Leavitt & Bostick, of Dover, merchants, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law, having received no value for part of said bond, which will appear more fully from testimony which I will produce.
THOMAS PROCTOR.
March 3. 99 3m

NOTICE. THE subscriber, legally constituted administrator to the estate of Francis Smith, late of this borough, deceased, requests all persons who are in anywise indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make speedy payment; and all those who have any demands against the same, will please furnish their accounts properly attested, for settlement, to
ANDREW CATHERWOOD.
Wilmington, May 12. 19—4w

Sixty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY on Saturday night the 29th ult. from the subscriber living in the lower part of Kent county, state of Maryland, TWO NEGRO MEN, one named MOSES, a black fellow, about 25 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has some scars on the side of his neck, occasioned by the King's Evil; he was not perfectly well when he went away; he had on kersey clothes, and carried with him a striped cotton short coat, and blue cloth breeches. The other named NATT, a mulatto, about 27 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, hollow eyed, with a down look when spoken to, well set, a little bow-legged, and commonly wears his hair tied. Had on kersey clothes, and carried with him a calico coat and trousers. The above negroes were bred to farming. Whoever takes up and secures the said negroes in any goal, so that the subscriber may get them, shall receive the above reward; or half that sum for either of them, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by
JAMES BOWERS.
May 5. 17—2mc

TO BE LET, For a Term of Years, and Possession given the 25th of March next,
A Grist and Saw-Mill, SITUATE on Brandywine, about 8 miles from Wilmington, in Pennsylvania township, Chester county, lately in the tenure of John Faulke deceased. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers.
Wilmington, March 3. 99 *3m

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Hogg, late of the borough of Wilmington, county of Newcastle, and state of Delaware; Tailor-Chandler, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to produce their accounts, properly attested, in order for settlement, to
JAMES HOGG, Ex'r.
Wilmington, Jan. 10, 1798. 84 1y

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 20.

[Mr. Allen's speech concluded from our last.]

France takes our ships, condemns them, and treats our seamen as prisoners of war; that is, she shuts them up in her gaols; we complain of her conduct and demand that she cease her outrages, and make us satisfaction; she replies that she will continue these captures unless we pay her money; and the gentleman now says "suffer her to go on." To refuse compliance would be to refuse to suffer her to continue her wrongs or enforce any of her demands, that is, it would be to stand on our defence and repel her attacks; but the gentleman says, "suffer her to go on"—this I call advice not to resist her demands. Her demands, taking her language and conduct together, are, "pay me money, or let me take your ships," for neither of which does she pretend any justification; and the gentleman says, "let her take your ships." Is this the language of an AMERICAN who loves his country? No sir, it is the language of a foreign agent. Genuine AMERICANS sir, disdain such language; they love their country and will defend it, unless the art of these gentlemen shall paralyze our arm. Gentlemen say we cannot defend ourselves, we cannot raise the necessary funds to maintain a war. Sir, we have houses, farms and cattle, and we will spend the last farthing; we have spirit, blood and bodies, and we will lay them in the field of battle for our country. Do gentlemen say we cannot defend ourselves? Sir, this is language which AMERICANS are not used to hear; they will defend the rights, the honor, the independence of their country, or perish, "the diplomatic skill of France, her means, and her party in this country," notwithstanding.

In aid of this argument of policy it is urged that there still remains some chance, some hope of preserving peace; and this chance, this hope is attempted to be made a basis of action. I wish any such existed on which a single operation could be built; but I discover none. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) told us yesterday that he did not believe the present state of things could long exist; that peace must soon take place in Europe, on which, such was his opinion of France, justice would be done us. [Mr. Nicholas interrupted Mr. A. saying he had said no such thing.] Mr. A. said the gentleman's words were, "we shall be restored to rights." [Mr. N. replied that he meant the powers at war would then cease to violate our rights.]

Mr. A. continued; that may have been the gentleman's idea, but his words naturally imported remuneration, a compensation for the violation of our rights. But, sir, as the gentleman himself has now stated for his idea, what foundation is there for it. I do not understand France thus to speak for herself. I understand her to make her passions her guide, and her power her only rule; and tho' while she is engaged in combating the most powerful nation in Europe, she cannot wage an open war with us; yet when she has brought that power to her feet, she reminds us of our fate by the mention of Venice, and other powers of Europe which have been obliged to submit to her dominion. [Mr. A. read another passage from the dispatches in which it is said should not an invasion of England actually take place, yet the alarm, interruption of trade, and the expence which it would create would ultimately wear them out, and oblige them to make peace.] The latter, I fear, will be the event; I believe they will not conquer that country by attack; but there is too much reason to believe they will drive it to an ignominious peace by the long continued conflict. And can we expect that France, when she has made peace with England, will sit down in quiet and cultivate only the arts of peace, and breathe nothing but good will to men? When she has humbled the only power that presents a formidable front and terrible aspect, is she to set about the introduction of that millennium of peace and purity of which we have heard so many fine promises and poetical predictions? On the contrary, if our difficulties are not settled with her before the subjugation of, or a peace with Great Britain takes place, and by that means her fleets which now serve us as a barrier, are withdrawn from the contest, they will not be settled at all; and if the course to which we are invited is taken, and we now "suffer" her to strip us of our ships and seamen, we shall be incapable of defending ourselves. We have every thing to expect that the avarice, the ambition, the malice and the power of France can inflict. Sir, if Great Britain falls and we remain a divided people, I look for nothing but bloodshed, slaughter, pillage and a complete subjection to France, how can we prevent it. Nothing else can be expected while gentlemen continue their present rule of conduct; whilst to every measure of defence the expence is objected, and the people are told they cannot pay it; while a land tax is held out to the people as the greatest of all evils,

and by these and every possible art the public arm is paralyzed, the public force destroyed.

Let me add, as no contemptible engine in this business of sowing discord, dissensions and distrust of the government, a vile incendiary paper published in this city, which constantly teems with the most atrocious abuses of all the members of the government and its administrators. A flood of calumny is constantly poured forth against those whom the people have chosen as the guardians of the nation. The privilege of franking letters is abused in sending this paper into all parts of the country; and the purest characters are, through this medium, prostrated and laid low in the view of the people. No nation, no government, was ever so insulted. In another country, this printer and his supporters would long ago have found a fourth of September, and this paper is well known always to speak the sentiments of, and to be supported by, certain gentlemen in this house. These, sir, are the fruits of "the diplomatic skill of France"—these are the effects of her "means"—these are the efforts of "her party in this country." I am aware that our government may not always, on all occasions, have acted with the most perfect wisdom: what government ever did? We are not perfect, it is the lot of humanity to err. But who would have conducted our affairs more wisely? Will gentlemen never cease their reproaches? The gentleman from Pennsylvania, not many days since, declared that if we have war with France, it will be owing to the publication of the dispatches and instructions! I wish we may avoid a war, if possible—but if we do not, if war must come, I cannot believe it will be produced by that publication. The publication of those papers is acknowledged by the gentleman to be an innocent act in itself. A proceeding so proper and so honourable cannot draw upon us hostility and vengeance; our enemy needs no such pretext, she fears it—she finds in her ambition, and her lust of domination, motives enough for war. I desire that all the citizens of the United States should learn that this gentleman has said "the publication of these papers will lead France to make war on us," and I am sure they cannot mistake the motives to the declaration. It is not the language of patriotism, to say that the publication of what the people were anxiously looking for and expecting, is to produce a war. The language of every man who loves his country ought to be, "A majority has determined what shall be done, and we will support it; if it was our error it was not a vice, and we will defend it." But it was not an error. Such is not the language to be produced by the "diplomatic skill of France." That skill shows itself in great apparent moderation and candor, but will silyly promote principles calculated to paralyze her efforts, and defeat all the exertions for the protection of our country's rights and independence. Such things will be practiced, until all men agree to prefer their own country to every other. But I believe there are men in this country, in this house, whose hatred and abhorrence of our government leads them to prefer another, profligate and ferocious as it is.

The gentlemen who press upon us these two ideas, viz. "we have some chance of peace, and, an European peace will restore to us our rights," have heretofore assumed to understand the temper, policy and projects of the French government; and thereupon have claimed authority to direct our affairs in relation to France; and have bitterly and loudly condemned our want of faith in them. Let us examine the grounds of their claims—let us see how far their predictions heretofore have been verified.

Genet and his partizans in this country, told us France did not wish us to join her in the war. A few months after this, he pulled his instructions from his pocket, and they were found to enjoin upon him to employ all possible means to draw us into the war. These gentlemen underflood Great Britain too—they knew she would not treat with us at all, much less on any terms of reciprocity. When that treaty was made and ratified, they clearly saw her perfidy, and her hypocrisy, they were certain she would not perform on her part those stipulations which were favorable to us; they knew she would not deliver up the Western Posts, &c. Sir, we see that power performing her engagements with a religiously good faith; that France and her ferocious tyrants never knew.

These gentlemen have constantly assured us that all the robberies, the decrees of spoliation, the violations of her treaty with us, her embargoes, her compulsory contracts with our merchants in her ports, and her disregard of all her contracts, were measures necessary to her very existence, that they were the result of "an imperious necessity;" and that when that necessity ceased, when her liberties were secured, when she had repelled and humbled the despots of Europe who were leagued against her, she would cease her outrages, and would render justice to all who had suffered by her wrongs. Let the gentlemen hold up their heads, and declare to us what is now the case—She extends and encreases her ravages; her voracious jaws have en-

gulfed all that has become within her reach. Sir, I will remind the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) and the gentlemen who then acted, and now act with him, that to the answer to the president's speech, at the session last summer, he moved an amendment in the following words, viz. "The rejection of our minister, and the manner of dismissing him from the territories of France, have excited our warmest sensibility, and, if followed by similar measures, and a refusal of all negotiation on the subject of our mutual complaints, will put an end to every friendly relation between the two countries; but we flatter ourselves that the government of France only intended to suspend the ordinary diplomatic intercourse, and to bring into operation those extraordinary agencies which are in common use between nations, and which are confined in their attention to the great causes of difference. We therefore receive with the utmost satisfaction your information that a fresh attempt at negotiation will be instituted; and we expect with confidence, that a mutual spirit of conciliation, and a disposition on the part of the United States to place France on the footing of other countries, by removing the inequalities which may have arisen in the operation of our respective treaties with them, will produce an accommodation compatible with the engagements, rights, duties and honor of the United States."

This amendment was most zealously supported, and the debate upon it occupied this house near three weeks at the extraordinary session last summer. I then thought it ill-timed, but I now believe it was a fortunate motion—it serves as a test by which to try these gentlemen. The plain language of it was, "We will make another attempt to negotiate, and a repetition of her abuses will convince us that we cannot have any friendly connexions with France." Sir, putting an end to all friendly relations between two countries, I understand to be placing them in a state of hostility. I know of no mongrel half-breed state of things after such an end is put to our relations with a foreign nation; it is war, or it is peace. The citizens of one have a right to be received in the ports of the other in a friendly manner, or they have not—if they have, it is peace, if they have not, it is war. The president has made a fresh attempt at negotiation; he has sent three ministers in place of the one, to beg and pray for compromising, for negotiation for justice and for peace. The haughty directory will not receive them, will not hear them; its vile agents insult them with demands of enormous sums. Sir, France not only will not negotiate, but she will not even suspend her depredations while one of our envoys can return home to procure such powers as the demands to be given them. She admits the justice of our complaints, and declares we shall submit to her power. The event on which the gentleman counted in his amendment has happened, but he now warmly contends for a continuation of friendly relations between the two countries. It is proved, the government of France did not intend only to suspend the ordinary diplomatic intercourse and to bring into exertion those extraordinary agencies. We have resorted to such extraordinary agencies; we have sent three envoys extraordinary. Her first rejection of our minister has been followed by similar measures, and a refusal of all negotiation, and the gentleman now vehemently contends against even defence and resistance!

It is proved that the gentleman's "confidence" in the success of this "fresh attempt" to negotiate was utterly delirious of foundation, and now again he says "there is some chance of peace," and "peace in Europe will restore to us our rights." By this time I think the gentleman should hesitate and pause a little before he pronounces any more creeds on the subject of French justice, French honour, French moderation, French magnanimity.

The gentleman in his amendment also said, "we cannot believe that any serious expectation can be entertained of without drawing the support of the people from their constitutional agents"—and now he "boasts of "her means and her party" in America.

Sir, our dangers are too imminent, too awful to trifle with; our measures must be prompt, energetic, and decisive. I wish the gentleman from Pennsylvania could be convinced of the propriety of withdrawing his motion; and of the necessity of unanimity in our councils. (Mr. A. read from the dispatches, a part of Mr. Y's address to our envoys. "What, he, Mr. Y. asked "would be our situation if peace should be made with England before our difference with France would be accommodated.") This is a solemn enquiry; this is a question on which we should well consider—I pray the gentlemen who are now opposing our measures to make the answer; and I wish them the light of a divine revelation in the solution. But if gentlemen will not join us heart and hand, in the defence of our rights and our independence, I do trust a fervor will kindle and spread through the country which will compel gentlemen to act and do their duty.

I hope, sir, the committee will pardon my ardour on this occasion; I am sure a majority will. I cannot bear the threats which are thrown out against us; I cannot bear the denunciations of France against my country, and sit down calmly to calculate the pounds, shillings and pence which it will cost to defend it. I do hope, sir, the fervor of the country, if nothing else can affect certain gentlemen, will oblige this house to proceed immediately in such measures as are proper for our defence—I pray God this may speedily be the case; or we are a ruined and devoted people. But while I see such motions as the present brought forward, and a pure American (Mr. Brent) declare that such sentiments as we heard yesterday from the gentleman from Pennsylvania "would do honor to the head and heart of any man," I despair of any considerable degree of unanimity in this house.

From the Gazette of the United States.

Translated from the "Official Bulletin of St. Domingo," of 14 Floreal (3 May, 1798) Copy of a letter written by the general of division, Hedouville, particular agent of the executive directory at St. Domingo, to the consuls of the French republic near the United States of America; dated at the Cape 13 Floreal, 6th year—2d May, 1798.

It is with surprise and pain, citizen, that I have read in the papers printed in the U. States, following the message addressed by the president, John Adams, to the senate and house of representatives, the 3d April, 1798, a dissertation attributed to the plenipotentiaries of the federal government, against the chiefs of the French government.

As I was at Paris at the time of these negotiations, and as I had a knowledge of the propositions which have been made to the commissioners of the United States, by a person who saw them every day, I ought to contradict these scandalous imputations the publicity of which may produce consequences, contrary to the spirit of conciliation which imitates the two nations.

It is not by projects of defamation that they shall arrest the French government in its victorious career. It is not when he learns that the commissioners who have been sent to restore harmony, and terminate the differences which have existed between the two governments, employed themselves only in exasperating their constituents against the chiefs of the republic, that the friends of peace can discover the accomplishment of their hopes.

It is in my particular knowledge that the French government intended to demand from that of America, contributions in indemnity of the losses which have resulted to France from the treaty of commerce with England, (a manifest violation of neutrality on the part of the United States.) But these contributions were for the state, and not for the members of the government; and the men who have wished to seize on this pretext to throw censure on the first magistrates of a great nation, discover the secret design of involving their citizens in a war, which must be destructive to them, to satisfy some particular resentment, or personal views. It is not thus, if I am right, that ministers of peace should conduct themselves.

What man of sense, after the accusations urged against W. X. Y. Z. by the plenipotentiaries of the United States, can admit the insinuations directed against the members of the French government? What may be the result of them? Peace or War?—Such an intrigue could have had no other object than to render accommodation more and more difficult; it was however to conciliate two nations, made to be friends, that the government of the United States sent commissioners to France.

The commissioners of the federal government declare that W. X. Y. Z. had no powers. Supposing for a moment that W. X. Y. Z. were not imaginary beings, was it not the duty of messieurs, the commissioners to denounce them to the directory? These unempowered individuals may as well have been agents of the cabinet of St. James's as of any other government, and had it not been as wise, in these circumstances, before publishing a libel with so much eagerness, to have come to an explanation, which would have cleared up every thing.

When we sincerely wish for peace, we do not lay hold of every means of creating injuries, and of producing absurdities against the power with which we wish to maintain it. But when war is our desire, we employ all means within our grasp to render it inevitable.

"Would you wish," says Machiavel, in his reflections on Titus Livius, chap. 32. "would you wish that a prince or a people looke all desire to make peace, or to preserve it? This is an intalible method, and of which the effects are sure and lasting: render them guilty of a crime, or of a great injury towards the enemy with whom you wish to prevent their being reconciled. The fear of the punishment which they are to sensible of having merited, will drive far from them all thoughts of peace."

Twenty powers were coalesced to annihilate France. France has vanquished them

the committee will pardon
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degree of unanimity in this

all: and in giving them peace, she has ex-
acted from them cessions or contributions.
The United States have broken their treaty
with France. The violation of this treaty,
which was the fruits of French blood, ex-
hibited in the establishment of American in-
dependence; and of much money furnished
to the Americans to support their war, has
caused incalculable prejudice to the republic.
The republic now thought she had the right
of demanding restitution. The laws of na-
tions and the examples of every age have
served as the basis of the French government;
and it is not when the directory marches
with a firm and assured step to immortality,
when it is surrounded with the splendor of
the Gods, that the belts thrown by such pu-
blic hands can hurt it.

I know enough of France to be able to
assure you that the people of the U. States
have many friends there, even amongst the
chiefs of government; and that proposals of
accommodation, made in good faith, would
not have been repulsed. But when the ne-
gotiations bear with them the spirit which
dictated the dispatches of the plenipotenti-
aries of the United States, we ought not to be
astonished that their mission proved abortive.

My intention in addressing to you these
reflections, has only been to justify the French
directory. The enemies who provided for
these glorious labors, which it has finished,
have pronounced its sufficient eulogium. I
have wished only to offer a new tribute of
respect and acknowledgment which all
Frenchmen owe to it, for the services which
it ceases not to render its country.

(Signed)
T. HEDOUVILLE.

From Paris Papers by the brig Amiable Matilda, arrived
at Philadelphia.

Particulars of the late
DISTURBANCES AT ROME.

PARIS, March 28.
We have hitherto had but very uncertain accounts re-
lative to the late troubles at Rome and of the nature of
the division said to exist, among the French troops in that
city. The following may be relied on as a correct state-
ment of the affair:

ROME, MARCH 3.
A few days after the arrival of general Maffena, some
officers of the etat major took from the churches and pa-
laces, a considerable quantity of valuable articles; and
it is said the houses of several rich individuals were not
spared. Besides, the contributions had been levied to a
sum sufficiently large, viz. 30 millions of livres, in-
dependent of the expenses for the support of the army.

A general cry was raised at Rome against these exactions,
and the French officers were not the last to disapprove of
these rigorous measures. A great number of them assem-
bled in the church of the Rotunda (the Pantheon) and
there drew up an address to the commander in chief, of
which the following is an extract:

"The rapid march of the army of Italy towards
Rome, to avenge the assassination of general Dupleix,
proves, that Frenchmen are ready to sacrifice every thing
to insure the liberty and honour of their country, but
some individuals, under authority, have entered the rich-
est houses in this city; and taken from thence the most
valuable effects without giving any receipts.

"We therefore, demand of you that the goods taken
under different pretexts, from the houses and churches
belonging to foreign powers, with whom we are at peace,
be immediately restored, and that these places be put in
a situation they were previous to our entrance into Rome.
Besides the balance of our pay which we now claim, we
persist in demanding vengeance for the robberies which
have been committed in Rome by our GRADUATI, and
the devastating and corrupted administration who, in the
midst of unbridled luxury, are night and day plunged in
debauchery. You, citizen general, have the authority
in your own hands, and it rests with you to make use of
it against the brigands whom we again repeat it, dishonor
us."

This circumstance occasioned, as might be expected,
a great agitation in the French government, which was
soon divided into two parties, the one attaching itself to
the officers who signed the declaration, the other oppos-
ing the act as highly imprudent. Several violent dis-
sentiments ensued and some blood was spilt; at length how-
ever, the officers' party got the better.

But the day after, the people assembled in a crowd in
the Transiberian quarter, and armed with staves, swords
and stilettoes, massacred every Frenchman they met, as
well as several of the inhabitants known to be attached to
democratic principles. So great was their fury, that they
spared neither the wives or children of those persons.
The French upon this united, and marched against the
insurgents; a warm action ensued and the loss on both
sides was very considerable; however the French at length,
got the advantage and dispersed the insurgents; several of
the latter were taken and put to death on the spot. This
insurrection had several ramifications. The same day,
the inhabitants of Valletti, Albaso, Marino, and Cas-
tello, revolted and after having killed numbers of
Frenchmen, marched towards Rome to aid the Transiberi-
ans. A body of troops which were sent against them,
met them on the 27th. A most obstinate and bloody
battle was the consequence, in which after great loss the
insurgents were routed. The French pursued them into
their country, which they completely ravaged and put to
the sword every one whom they found with arms.

But, previous to this, on the 25th, the officers of the
French army had written to the citizens of Rome in these
words:

"Citizens, the vigorous resolution which we yesterday
took as well to save our own honour as to punish the
robbers who had wished to tarnish it, ought to have con-
vinced you that the French army is not capable of the
robberies committed in your city, but that the authors of
them are only a few individuals whom we hold in abhor-
rence.

"To attain the end which we propose, that is to punish
the guilty, already pointed out by the public voice, we
invite you, immediately to come and declare at the Ro-
tunda, the quantity of money, furniture, valuable effects
or horses, which have been taken from you, whether
with, or without receipts. You need not fear anything;
your declaration will punish the guilty. The army will
protect you, which is certainly better than the protection
of a band of robbers, who will sooner or later be pun-
ished. You are not obliged to give more than is legally de-
manded, and that only on the receipt of persons properly
authorized. We wish to give you liberty, but we do not
wish to see you pillaged."

Several proclamations have been since published both
by general Dageciman and the consuls; and tranquillity is
restored for the present, at least in appearance.

The dissentions of the officers are somewhat appeased
by the discharge of the pay due them. As they appeared
much incensed against general Maffena, he has determined
to retire to Ancona. The two parties have sent express-
es to the directory to inform it of the affair, stating their
respective griefs. The restitution of the effects taken
from the churches and inhabitants has not yet taken
place, although it was formally promised on the demand
of the discontented officers.

FLORENCE, March 6.

Our Hotels are filled with strangers who flock from
Rome. We have here several prelates, among whom are
cardinals Diguanti, Maura, Zaldada and Rinalui. The
abbé Maury who was obliged to leave Sienna is also obli-
ged to leave Florence and Tuscany, notwithstanding the
remonstrances he made to the secretary of state and the
stickery which he wishes to preserve, being announced
as the nephew of Jacob Pignatelli.

Pius VI. remained four days at Sienna, in the convent
of St. Aulin's, he appeared tranquil and resigned to his
fate. He keeps in company. And the orders given to ren-
der him no honours has been rigorously observed. He has
been forced to quit that city.

It is said his holiness will not be able to find an asylum
any where, unless at Malta or in America.

PARIS, 6 Germinal, (26th March)

We have announced that the council of ancients of the
Cisalpine republic had rejected the treaty of alliance and
commerce which its plenipotentiaries had concluded with
the French republic. We are assured that this news is
not only true, but the executive directory of France, in-
dignant at this refusal, has passed a severe decree, by
which, after stating that all the territory of that republic
has been conquered by the arms of France, and that the
INDEPENDENCE granted to them, was conditioned
on a treaty of alliance and commerce, of which the ratifi-
cation has been prevented by some intriguing persons,
bought or bribed by their enemies, decrees,

1st. A contribution shall be raised for the support of the
French troops in Italy.

2d. The citizens, to the number of 24, (comprehend-
ing therein the president appointed by the general in chief
to the directory) shall be suspended from all their func-
tions, and immediately arrested.

It is thought that the motives which led the council of
ancients of the Cisalpine legislative body to reject the
treaty are, first the article obliging them to furnish, for
an unlimited time, 18 millions for the support of 25,000
French troops—2d. That which obliges them to fortify
at their expense and under the direction of French engi-
neers, places destined to remain always in the power of
garrisons, composed for the greater part of French troops.

3. The stipulation of submitting the Cisalpine army to be
constantly commanded by French generals.

WILMINGTON, May 31.

To JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States of
America.

SIR,
CONVINCED of your solicitude for the honor,
independence and happiness of the United States,
and of the justice of your administration towards
foreign nations, the Grand-Jury of the county of
Suffex, in the state of Delaware, at this important
crisis, seem it a duty, to assure you of their per-
fect confidence in the wisdom and moderation of
your councils, and of their entire approbation of
the honest zeal you have displayed, to accommo-
date the differences between this country and the
Republic of France. And they doubt not that
the same patriotic principles which have actuated
you to persevere in your endeavours to preserve
an honorable Peace to your country, will, when
the occasion shall require, animate you to defend
with firmness and vigour those rights of which
the constitution and laws have made you the guard-
ian.

They pray God that these States may be still fa-
voured with his greatest blessing, but should all
your attempts prove ineffectual, they trust, they
will not be wanting in yielding every possible sup-
port to their country in the hour of danger.

However they may heretofore have differed in
mere speculative opinions, yet, Sir, they are unani-
mous in declaring their fixed determination to
support an administration which has given entire
satisfaction, and which they verily believe possess
the esteem and respect of the great body of the
people.

- Peter White, Foreman,
- Joseph Hasset,
- Russell Poynter,
- Thomas Sorden,
- Stephen Sivre,
- Jesse Green,
- Samuel Dirickson,
- John Hooper,
- John Burton,
- James Gunby,
- Charles M. Cullen,
- William Vaughan,
- Cornelius Wilbank,
- William Newbold,
- John Bazzard,
- John Lofland,
- Thomas Robertson,
- Samuel Williams.

ANSWER.

To the Grand-Jury of the county of Suffex, in the
State of Delaware.

GENTLEMEN,
YOUR handsome Address, which has been presented to
me, demonstrates your attachment to your country, and is
a sensible gratification to me.

If, as you believe, my administration has given entire
satisfaction, one of the most ardent wishes of my heart
will be satisfied, and as your obliging assurance of it is
the highest reward in your power to bestow upon me, it
receives my entire thanks.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1798. JOHN ADAMS.

Appointment.
Frederick William Lutze, of Steien, consul for
that port.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, to a respectable house
in Boston, dated March 20.
"Our commissioners still remain in Paris; it is
said that in one of their late conferences with the
Minister of Foreign Affairs, it was observed to
them, that their powers were not sufficiently ex-
tensive, but that they might write to their govern-
ment for such as were, and wait their arrival in
Paris. We imagine this is the actual situation of
the business."

FROM LISBON.

Captain Treadwell, arrived at Boston, informs,
that the English fleet still lay there, but were pre-
paring to sail, destination not known, but probably
for the still further blockade of Cadiz. The French
army to the amount of 70,000 men were close on
the borders of Portugal; an army was raising to
oppose them.

From the American Daily Advertiser

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS.

Mint of the United States, May 24, 1798.
The public are requested to be on their guard
with respect to a number of counterfeit dollars of the
United States, now passing in this city; they
are made of block-tin and pewter, and if not quite
new, may be detected on sight. They are well
cast, and therefore the impression is exact; but the
milling round the edge is nothing like the true
dollars, and thereby may be easily known. They
are about four-penny weight too light.

CONGRESS.

Friday, the House of Representatives of the
United States, were employed principally in dis-
cussing a bill providing for the relief of persons
imprisoned for debts due to the United States,
which was finally agreed to. It provides for re-
leasing persons imprisoned upon execution issuing
from any court of the United States, for any debt
due to the United States, on their satisfactorily
proving that they are unable to pay the debt for
which they are imprisoned, and that they have not
concealed or made any improper conveyance of
their property. A motion was made by Mr. Har-
per, to include in this provision persons confined
on meane process, previous to judgment, which
occasioned considerable debate, and which in the

committee of the whole, was only negatived by
one vote, viz. 32 to 31; but which, on being re-
newed in the house, was negatived 48 to 29.

A little before three o'clock, Mr. Sewall, from
the committee for the protection of commerce and
the defence of the country, reported it as the opi-
on of that committee that the House ought to
concur in the bill from the Senate for the more
effectual protection of the commerce and coasts of
the United States. The report was twice read,
and the bill was ordered to be committed to a
committee of the whole. On the Speaker's put-
ting the usual question, "For what day it shall be
made the order?" Monday, to-morrow and to-day
were named. The question on Monday was put
and negatived 43 to 37. The Speaker was about
to put the question on Saturday, when it was op-
posed by Messrs. Sewall and J. Williams, on the
ground of the present situation of things calling
for immediate decision, and stating that it was
proper the bill should be immediately agreed to;
and it was advocated by Messrs. Gallatin, Mc-
Dowell, Macon, Brent and Lyon, who desired,
that as the hour of adjournment was arrived, this
question, which went to place the country in a
state of War, would not then be insisted upon,
but that they might at least have one day to con-
sider of it. Mr. Sewall at length withdrew his
motion, and the bill was made the order for this
day.

Saturday, the House of Representatives of the
United States went into a committee of the whole
on the bill from the Senate more effectually to pro-
tect the commerce and coasts of the United States.
A motion was made by Mr. Macon to strike out
"sack," before armed vessels, so as to make the law
general against the vessels of any nation which shall
have committed depredations, &c. This motion
occasioned some debate, and was negatived, there
being only 22 votes for it. The committee then
rose, and this motion was again renewed in the
house; and the yeas and nays taken upon it, when
it was negatived 70 to 20. The motion was then
put on the bill's passing to a third reading, upon
which the yeas and nays were taken, and carried
51 to 39. The Speaker then put the usual ques-
tion, "When shall this bill have its third reading?"
Which was answered by Monday and to-day (Sat-
urday). Some debate took place on the motion for
the most distant day, which being negatived 49 to
41, the bill was ordered to be read a third time
immediately. It was read accordingly and passed.

COPY OF THE BILL.

AN ACT more effectually to protect the Com-
merce and Coasts of the United States.

WHEREAS armed vessels sailing under autho-
rity or presence of authority, from the Republic
of France, have committed depredations on the
commerce of the United States, and have recently
captured the vessels and property of citizens there-
of, on and near the coasts, in violation of the law
of nations, and treaties between the United States
and the French nation.—Therefore,

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United States of
America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be
lawful for the President of the United States, and
he is hereby authorized to instruct and direct the
commanders of armed vessels belonging to the U-
nited States, to seize, take and bring into any port
of the United States, to be proceeded against ac-
cording to the laws of nations, any such armed
vessels, which shall have committed, or which
shall be found hovering on the coasts of the U-
nited States, for the purpose of committing depre-
dations on the vessels belonging to citizens there-
of, and also to retake any ship or vessel of any ci-
tizen or citizens of the United States, which may
have been captured by any such armed vessel.

Monday, in the House of Representatives of the
United States, the clerk having received informa-
tion of the indisposition of the Speaker, and of his
being unable to attend his duty, announced it to
the house; and on motion of Mr. D. Foster, the
members present proceeded to the choice of a
Speaker pro tempore, when Mr. Dent was chosen, by
a large majority, there being 51 votes for him, &
only two or three scattering votes for four or five
other members. Mr. Dent took the chair accord-
ingly. The following resolution was proposed by
Mr. Harper:

"Resolved, That it is expedient to suspend all com-
mercial intercourse between the United States and the
French Republic, or her possessions, until an adjustment of
the existing differences between the two powers shall be
effected."

At the request of Mr. McDowell this resolution
was ordered to lie upon the table till to-morrow.
The house went into a committee of the whole on
a report of the committee for the protection of
commerce and the defence of the country, propos-
ing an arrangement in the corps of the marines
who are or shall be engaged in the service of the
United States, and by annexing them to the exist-
ing military establishment; to consist of a major,
and suitable commissioned and non-commissioned
officers, 500 privates, and the necessary musicians,
which was agreed to, and a bill ordered to be re-
ported accordingly. The house afterwards went
into a committee of the whole on the bill to amend
the Post-Office and Post-Road Law, on
which they spent the remainder of the sitting, and
had leave to sit again.

May 30, one o'clock, P. M. arrived at New-
castle, the sloop Nancy, of Philadelphia, captain
Hardy, from Cape-Francois, bound to Phila-
delphia—was boarded yesterday, under Cape-May,
by a French privateer of seven guns, 62 men, who
plundered him of one barrel of bread, and 2 casks
of water, then stood out to a brig in the offing;
boarded her, and altered her course, stood off S. E.
Captain Hardy at the same time saw the Ganges
standing to sea, under Cape-Henlopen, and the
same evening spoke the Cutter, capt. Price, who
stood out after the privateer, and the brig supposed
to be her prize.

Southern Mail closes at 12 o'clock of each
day.
Northern do. at 6 P. M.
Eastern-Shore, Maryland, closes on 2d, 4th and
6th days, at 6 P. M.
Dover and Norfolk, closes 3d, 5th and 7th days,
at 8 o'clock, A. M.
Wilmington Post-Office, 5 mo. 30th, 1798.

BOSTON, May 23.

Singular effects of Lightning.—On the morning of
the 2d inst. the dwelling-house of Mr. John Dir-
gen, of Cornhill, (N. B.) was struck with light-
ning, the operation of which was very singular.
It first struck the end of the house and almost
entirely stripped it; stove the end beam to shivers,
the corner and several other posts to pieces; tore
off the dressers; melted pewter plates; burst one
door; ript up almost all the floors; threw down
part of the cellar wall, and killed a cow and steer
at the door. The house was filled with smoke, &
the beds on which the family lay, were covered
with splinters. There were eight or ten persons in
the house, none of which received the least hurt—
the fire went out of itself.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

The following article appears, with admirable grace,
in a Bourdeaux paper of the 23d of March:
"We have long been in uncertainty as to the
conduct the English would observe towards Neu-

trals. We even flattered ourselves they would
respect their rights and their flag—but we were
deceived. We can no longer doubt the order is-
sued by the Admiralty of London, to stop every
neutral vessel bound for a French port. Shall not
this new outrage of the tyrants of the sea, be the
last? Will foreign powers delay any longer open-
ing their eyes upon their true interests? Will they
make any hesitation about uniting with US to a-
venge the common injury, and put an end at last
to so many perfidies? The period cannot be re-
mote when this must take place. In fact, the
French will not lay down their arms, till after
reducing a government gorged with gold & crimes,
and flinging the world that the property of the
universe shall not be seized with impunity.

The same paper says,
"The westerly winds that have prevailed for
some days past, compelled the English frigates to
retire from our coasts, and several vessels have in
consequence entered port—None, however, have
brought colonial produce, and we are in great
want of it. The scarcity in our market is such,
that even confumers will soon find it impossible to
be supplied. Hitherto they have not been checked
in their purchases by the price. If unhappily we
receive no supplies, what will become of us when
our small stock is exhausted? The dread of a total
want, contributes not a little to sustain the de-
mand, particularly of coffee, sugar, cotton, spices,
indigo, &c. It has not varied since our last quo-
tation, but every appearance indicates a speedy
rise."

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

The information of capt. Joseph Canby, master of
the schooner Liberty, from Norfolk in Virginia,
bound to Philadelphia.

On Thursday last, the 24th of May, about five
o'clock, P. M. I was chased by a privateer with-
out colours, but whose crew wore the national
cockade of France. When she overhauled me
and came along side, within about thirty yards,
she ordered me to hoist out my boat, & go on board
her; but before I could do it, the man at the mast-
head called out in English, a Sail, upon which,
the privateer left me and went in pursuit of the
ship in the offing, and came up with her in about
an hour and a quarter.

When the privateer came along side my sch'rs,
and ordered me to hoist out my boat and go on
board her, we were full four miles within the
Cape of the Delaware. The captain of the pri-
vateer spoke to me in broken English, with the
accent of a Frenchman. The privateer carried
12 guns, and appeared to have about sixty men on
board.

JOSEPH CANBY.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1798.
Signed, in the presence of
JACOB WAGNER,
Chief Clerk in the Department of State.

TO MERCHANTS and TRADERS.

The insurance Company of this city have come
to a resolution not to insure any vessel or cargo
bound to a French port.—I almost think I hear the
fans-coloured gulls grumble at the very sound of
the news.—The Lord have mercy upon the poor
Frogs now!

Extract of a letter from Mr. Fenwick, at Bour-
deaux, dated April 2, to a respectable mercan-
tile house in this city.

"There is no change in the situation of affairs
relative to America. Two of our Envoys are a-
bout quitting Paris, Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Mar-
shall."

By Mr. Vincent Low, who arrived from Cape-
Henlopen yesterday afternoon, we have received
the melancholy news of the loss of his Britannic
Majesty's sloop of war Braak, capt. Drew, which
overfell in Old Kil Roads about four o'clock last
Friday afternoon—the was at the time under the
main-sail and reefed top-sails, just about to cast an-
chor, a mile from the light-house, her boat along
side waiting for the captain, who intended to go
on shore at Lewes-Town; a sudden flaw of wind
laid her down on her beam ends; she immediately
filled and went down, with capt. Drew, his lieu-
tenant, and 38 officers, seamen and marines! The
rest of the ship's company, about 25, including
the boatswain, escaped in the boats, and several
were taken up by a pilot-boat.

The Braak parted with the fleet off the western
islands in chase of a strange sail, and was unable
to rejoin the convoy; about 25 days ago she fell
in with and captured a Spanish ship from La Plata
bound to Spain, with a very valuable cargo, con-
sisting of 200 tons of copper in bars, a quantity
of cocoa, &c. the prize is arrived in the Delaware.
12 of the prisoners were lost in the sloop of war.

The unfortunate captain Drew was brother to
captain Drew, of the Cerberus frigate, who was
drowned in Plymouth Sound on the 15th of January
last.

Yesterday the surviving Spanish prisoners, taken in
the prize of his Britannic majesty's sloop of war
Braak, were brought up to Philadelphia, and given
up to the agents of Spain.

The fleet under earl St. Vincent, has captured
three rich Manila ships. One was taken by capt.
Hollowell in the Swiftnore.

Two of the enemy's privateers have lately been
carried into Halifax.

The Lyceum of Delaware

WILL CONVENE AT THE ACADEMY
On Monday Evening next,

When the subsequent Question will be discussed &
"An Implication for Debt consistent with sound
Policy?"
It was determined at the last meeting of the
Lyceum, to be "the Interest of the United States to
encourage Manufactures."
By Order of the Society,
FRENCH MACMULLAN, Sec'ry.
May 30. 24-25

For NEW-YORK,

The SLOOP
MARY - ANNE,
JACOB TALLY, Master;
WILL fail in a few days. For freight or passage,
apply to
JAMES BROWN, or
CHARLES HOLLEN.
Wilmington, May 30. 24-

Negro BETTY—Runaway.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday
the 26th inst. May, a negro woman, named
BETTY, aged 35 or 38 years, of a short & clumsy
make. She took with her two male children; the
elder in his 5th, the younger in his 3d year.
As the above described woman was purchased at
her own particular and earnest desire from Mr. John
Vail, of St. George's hundred; and as considerable
trouble and expense have accompanied her and the
children; whoever secures said negro and chil-
dren, so that the owner may get them again; or
will purchase, or otherwise dispose of the same,
so that a reasonable compensation may be obtain-
ed, will be generously rewarded, and gratefully
thanked,
G. MONRO.
May 30. 24-15.

In reviewing the disgusting spectacle of the French revolution, it is difficult to avert the eye entirely from those features of it which betray a plan to disorganize the human mind itself, as well as to undermine the venerable pillars that support the edifice of civilized society. The attempt by the rulers of a nation to destroy all religious opinion and to pervert a whole nation to Atheism, is a phenomenon of profligacy reserved to consummate the infamy of the unprincipled reformers of France—The proofs of this terrible design are numerous and convincing.

The animosity to the christian system is demonstrated by the single fact of the ridiculous and impolitic establishment of the decades, with the evident object of supplanting the Christian Sabbath. The inscriptions by public authority on the tombs of the deceased, affirming death to be an eternal sleep, witness the desire to discredit the belief of the immortality of the soul. The open profession of Atheism in the Convention,* received with acclamations; the honorable mention on its journals of a book professing to prove the nothingness of all religion;† the institution of a festival to offer public worship to a courtesan decorated with the pompous title of "GODDESS OF REASON;" the congratulatory reception of impious children appearing in the hall of the Convention to hiss blasphemy against the King of Kings; are among the dreadful proofs of a conspiracy to establish Atheism on the ruins of Christianity—to deprive mankind of its best consolations and most animating hopes—and to make a gloomy desert of the universe.

Latterly the indications of this plan are not so frequent as they were, but from time to time something still escapes which discovers that it is not renounced. The late address of Buonaparte to the Directory is an example. That unequalled conqueror, from whom it is painful to detract, in whom one would wish to find virtues worthy of his shining talents, prophanelly unites RELIGION (not superstition) with Royalty, and the feudal system as the scourges of Europe for centuries past. The decades likewise remain the CATAPULTA which is to batter down Christianity.

Equal pains have been taken to deprave the morals as to extinguish the religion of the country, if indeed morality in a community can be separated from religion. It is among the singular and fantastic vagaries of the French revolution, that while the Duke of Brunswick was marching to Paris, a new law of divorce was passed; which makes it as easy for a husband to get rid of his wife, and a wife of her husband, as to discard a worn out habit.‡ To complete the dissolution of those ties, which are the chief links of domestic and ultimately of social attachment, the journals of the Convention record with guilty applause the

* By Dupont, Danton, &c.

† Written and presented by Anacharsis Clootz, calling himself orator of the human race.

‡ This law it was understood has been lately modified in consequence of its manifestly pernicious tendency; but upon a plan which, according to the opinion of the best men in the two Councils, lately banished, would leave the evil in full force.

accusations preferred by children against their parents.

It is not necessary to heighten the picture by sketching the horrid groupe of proscriptions and murders which have made France a den of pillage and slaughter; blackening with eternal approbrium the very name of man.

The pious and the moral weep over the scenes as a sepulchre destined to entomb all they revere and esteem. The politician, who loves liberty, sees them with regret as a gulph that may swallow up the liberty to which he is devoted. He knows that morality overthrown (and morality must fall with religion) the terrors of despotism can alone curb the impetuous passions of man, and confine him within the bounds of social duty.

But let us return to the conduct of revolutionary France towards other nations, as more immediately within our purpose.

It has been seen she commenced her career as a champion of universal liberty; and, proclaiming destruction to the governments which she was pleased to denominate despotic, made a tender of fraternity and assistance to the nations whom they oppressed. She, at the same time, disclaimed conquest and aggrandizement.

But it has since clearly appeared, that at the very moment she was making these professions, and while her diplomatic agents were hypocritically amusing foreign courts* with conciliatory explanations and promises of moderation, she was exerting every faculty, by force and fraud, to accomplish the very conquest and aggrandizement which she insiduously disavowed.

The people of Belgium, ensnared by fair pretences, believed that in abandoning the defence of their country and the cause of their ancient sovereign, they acquired a title to enjoy liberty under a government of their own choice, protected by France. Contrary to the hopes which were inspired; contrary to the known will of a majority of that people—contrary to all their religious and national prejudices—they have been compelled to become department of France. And their violated temples have offered a rich plunder to aliment further conquest and oppression.

The Dutch, seduced by the same arts to facilitate rather than obstruct the entrance of a French army into their country, thought they were only getting rid of their stadtholder and nobles, and were to retain their territory, and their wealth secured by such a civil establishment as they would freely choose. Their reward is the dismemberment of their country and loss of their wealth by exhausting contributions; and they are obliged to take a government, dictated by a faction openly countenanced, and supported by France. Completely a province of France in imitation of their frantic masters, they are advancing with rapid strides to a lawless tyranny at home.†

France professing eternal hatred to kings was to be the tutelary genius of republics—HOLLAND, GENOA, VENICE, the SWISS CANTONS and the UNI-

* England among the rest.
† By the last accounts some of their most independent citizens have been seized and imprisoned merely for the constitutional exercise of their opinion.

TED STATES, are agonizing witnesses of her baseness.

Of undone Holland no more need be said—nothing remains for us but to exercise tender sympathy in the unfortunate fate of a country which generously lent its aid to establish our independence, and to deduce from her melancholy example an instructive lesson to repel with determined vigour the mortal embrace of her seducer and destroyer.

Genoa, a speck on the globe, for having at every hazard resisted the efforts of the enemies of France to force her from a neutral station, is recompensed with the subversion of her government, and the pillage of her wealth by compulsory and burthenome contributions.

Venice is no more! In vain had she preserved a faithful neutrality, when perhaps her interposition might have inclined the scale of victory in Italy against France. A few of her citizens kill some French soldiers. Instant retaliation takes place. Every atonement is offered—Nothing will suffice but the overthrow of her government. It is effected. Her own citizens attracted by the lure of democracy become accessory to it, and receive a popular government at the hand of France. What is the sequel?—what the faith kept with them? It is France to bribe the Emperor to a surrender of the Netherlands and to peace, that she may pursue her projects elsewhere with less obstacle. It suits France to extend her power and commerce by the acquisition of portions of the Venetian territories. The bribe is offered and accepted. Venice is divided. She disappears from the map of nations. The tragedy of Poland is repeated with circumstances of aggravated atrocity. France is perfidious enough to sacrifice a people, who at her call had consented to abrogate their privileged casts, to the chief of those despots against whom she had vowed eternal hatred.

The Swiss cantons—the boast of republicans—the model to which they have been glad to appeal in proof, that a republican government may consist with the order and happiness of society—the old and faithful allies of France, who are not even pretended to have deviated from sincere neutrality—what are they at this moment? Perhaps like Venice—a story told—The despots of France had found pretences to quarrel with them—commotions were excited—the legions of France were in march to second the insurgents. Little other hope remains than that the death of this respectable people will be as glorious as their life; that they will sell their independence as dearly as they bought it. But why despair of a brave and virtuous people who appear determined to meet the impending danger with a countenance emulous of their ancient renown?

The United States—what is their situation? Their sovereignty trampled in the dust and their commerce bleeding at every pore, speak in loud accents the spirit of oppression and rapine, which characterises the usurpers of France. But of this a distinct view is requisite and will be taken.

In these transactions we discover ambition and fanaticism marching hand in hand—bearing the ensigns of hypocrisy, treachery and rapine. The dogmas of a false and fatal creed second the weapons of ambition. Like the prophet of Mecca, the tyrants of France press forward with the atonement of their faith in one hand, and the sword in the other—They proselyte, subjugate and debase—no distinction is made between republic and monarchy—all must alike yield to the aggrandizement of the "great nation;" the distinctive, the arrogant appellation lately assumed by France to assert in the face of nations her superiority and ascendancy. Nor is it a mere title with which vanity decorates itself.—It is the substantial claim of dominion.—France, twelled to a gigantic size and sping ancient Rome, except in her virtues, plainly meditates the control of mankind, and is actually giving the law to nations. Unless they quickly route and compel her to abdicate her insolent claim, they will verify the truth of that philosophy, which makes man in his natural state a quadruped, and it will only remain for the miserable animal, converting his hands into paws, in the attitude of prone submission to offer his patient and servile back to whatever burthens the Lordly tyrants of France may think fit to impose.

TITUS MANLIUS.

Were they not French agents employed to create the pretext?

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the estate of John Wallace, late of this borough, deceased, are called on to furnish their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement; and those who are indebted to the same, are requested to make immediate payment, to ANDREW CATHERWOOD, Wilmington, May 12. 19-4w.

NOTICE.

BEING legally appointed administrator to the estate of John Linn, late of this borough, travelling merchant, I request all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate, to discharge their respective accounts; and those who may have any demands against the same, are desired to furnish them, properly attested, for payment, to ANDREW CATHERWOOD, Wilmington, May 12. 19-4w.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the fifth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled, "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper," and the act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled, "An act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled 'An act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper,' that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

Table with 2 columns: Description of duty and Amount. Includes items like 'For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment', 'Any Certificate of Naturalization', 'Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or regularity of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any court of the United States', etc.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors, and other officers of inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from time to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III. The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may, at the option of the citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned. OLIVER WOLCOTT, Secretary of the Treasury.

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