

are the best fitted vines for naturalization in the U. States. We are advised, on good authority, that in the State of Pennsylvania, on the Western bank of the Monongahela, a very considerable number of Vineyards, some of a large extent, have succeeded so well as to yield a handsome profit for the wine made. They are likewise reared by the German emigrants.

Of the Hungarian wines, it is the peculiar property, they can be easily kept without brandy, for any length of time, with a steady improvement of quality; for this purpose, they are put into casks, previously cleaned in a cool cellar or vault. They are fit for use the second year, but are generally improved by being kept for two or three years longer.

We are promised with a full statement of the situation of these interesting establishments, which shall be communicated to the public the moment it is received.

The importance of this information will fully speak for itself. If this inestimable plant can be so successfully reared in this country, as to yield a plentiful supply of good wine for our consumption, the advantages will be incalculable. The instance of France, indisputably the best wine country in the world, proves how intimately connected the sobriety of our common people is with the general command of this pleasant beverage at a reasonable price; and we must admit, however reluctantly, that the greatest desideratum among us is an effectual substitute for and antidote to the prodigal consumption of whiskey, which is at this moment more actively employed in the demoralization of our citizens, than, perhaps, all the other causes of the corruption of manners. The experience of other nations has shown that the juice of the grape, when cheap, is infinitely preferred to any other liquor.

It is no mean additional consideration that the general cultivation of the grape will extend our field of agricultural employment, by adding a new product to those at present raised, and it will be the means of bringing into value a large portion of land, now either abandoned to total neglect, or used to very little profit.

Nor should the beauty with which this species of cultivation adorns a country be considered altogether unimportant, as it necessarily tends to make us more contented with, if not proud of our country, and really, in a variety of ways, increases that species of enjoyment, which is certainly among the most innocent and virtuous known to the human heart.

If to all these motives be superadded the immense saving that will accrue from making our own wine, instead of importing it, and the political benefit of rendering ourselves as independent of the foreign world as possible, it will be generally acknowledged that this object is scarcely inferior in importance to any which can be named. Already with a population of seven millions, and with our frugal habits, we consume foreign wines and brandies to the amount of five millions of dollars. In 50 years we shall have reached a population of at least 30,000,000, when our demand for this beverage will cost us more than twenty millions of dollars.

Nat. Intell.

Federalism, like Achilles of old, seems to have but one vulnerable part; and that is the part of England. This is the solitary fibre by which you can reach the grand federal sensorium.

Abuse the President of the U. States as much as you please; insult every officer of government, civil and military, from J. Q. Adams and Armstrong to the lowest civil officer, and from gen. Wilkinson to a Corporal in the army, and you will not hear a hiss of displeasure from the leaders of what is called federalism. But dare to venture a disrespectful hint towards his Britannic Majesty's Minister, Jackson, and federalism is convulsed with wrath; then it is that we hear of the decency and decorum which should govern our dealings with public characters. The newspaper publications respecting Mr. Jackson, say the federal leaders, is enough to disgrace our country forever; yet they can see no disgrace in the foul and vulgar abuse which has for years been discharged against the rulers of our country!

When the President of the U. S. is publicly hissed at a London dinner, by members of Parliament, the wrath of federalism sleeps undisturbed; when the populace of Liverpool (by whom instigated is not certain) on a late occasion, forced down and trampled on the American flag, with every mark of insult, and damaged the American vessels lying there, we saw no agitation of federal sensibility; but no sooner are some slight marks of public disrespect exhibited towards his Majesty's minister, Mr. Jackson, in the neighborhood of Baltimore, than wounded federalism sends forth the heart rending groans of agony, from every quarter!

In one of the late federal papers, which laments, in concert with others of the same stamp, the manner in which his Majesty's minister, Mr. Jackson, is spoken of in the Republican papers, our own minister in Paris, Mr. Armstrong, is styled "the unfeeling wretch who mis-represents the U. States in France!"

Do these things "spring up from the dust?" Are they accidental?—Or do they go to prove that federal leaders love not

their own rulers and fellow-citizens, better than the rulers and citizens of any other country.—Old Col. Cox.

QUERIES.

For the serious consideration of every true American.

While we have received injuries yet unatoned, and which are just causes of war, from both England and France—and while it is uncertain whether these nations will give us honorable satisfaction, or add us to injuries—is it not impolitic and base, to say to them and to the world, that we will not, even in the last resort, go to war in defence of our violated rights?

While the claws of the lion are fastened upon us, and he evidently seeks us for his prey, is it not the extreme of folly, baseness and cowardice, to talk of his justice and magnanimity, and to seek his protection?

If we have been, and still are able to contend with the British lion, who, in his naval power, flies on the wings of the wind and bears the thunder of the tempest—is it not unwise to gorge his rapacity and contribute to his strength, from a fear that his power will be subdued, or transferred to other hands, that have not, and for a century to come, cannot have the skill to use it with such desolating effect as it is now used?

For those who hold the negative in these Queries, I should be glad to find in the English language milder epithets than fools, cowards, or traitors.

Those who answer in the affirmative, rely on the justice of the American cause, and our ample means for its honorable support.

Boston Patriot.

The enquiry is a going about as to what we are to do in the present emergency. On this point common sense would say, let the legislatures of the different states conciliate parties; let the real interests of the country be calmly considered; let us discountenance local distinctions; let us become more constitutional, and consequently more national, by becoming more United; let it no longer be Massachusetts and Virginians, New-Yorkers and Pennsylvanians, but Americans; then shall we become more respected and formidable abroad, more collected and happy at home; let us also instead of talking, act; for foreign nations will not believe that we are in earnest until we make a display of something more than mere words.

V. Agas.

The Gazette.

Wilmington, October 11, 1800.

"Timotheus" will appear in our next.

We have been disappointed in our returns from Sussex. All we have heard of the result of the election in that county is—that the Federal ticket carried by a majority of about 200; and as this is mere verbal information, we cannot vouch for its correctness.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

We have not yet seen the entire official returns; but no doubt remains that this respectable state is now completely democratic. As far as our returns from the different counties have been received, says the Baltimore American of Monday, the Republicans have a majority of eight in the house of delegates. Opposition being so completely put down at the late election, and so much money spent uselessly and disgracefully by its votaries, it will not attempt to raise its crest for years to come. Maryland has completely retrieved its republican character.

PIRACY AND MURDER!

The following Circular has been forwarded by the Collector of Boston, to the Collectors of the respective Ports in the U. States.

Boston, September 27, 1800.

To the Collector of SIR.—This will be forwarded to you by the Collector of the Port of Boston: the purpose is to request of you that, should the vessel below described enter your port, or come into your neighbourhood, she may be detained, the persons on board taken into custody, and immediate information forwarded to me, or to Gen. DEARBORN; the said vessel having been forcibly taken possession of by the persons below described, two of the crew killed, and the captain compelled to leap into the sea.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

W. S. SKINNER, Pro Consul.

SCHOONER THREE SISTERS, a remarkable high stern schooner, no cabin windows, has a yellow streak fore and aft; from the break of the quarter deck to the stern a white streak; no mouldings round the stern, but painted yellow in imitation of mouldings. She is registered in Halifax, owned by Messrs. JONATHAN & JOHN TREMAIN, burthen £3 40-04 tons; JOHN STAIRS, Master. The signatures to the Register, are, THOMAS N. JEFFREYS, Collector, I. SLATER, Comptroller, and JAMES GRANT, Deputy Naval Officer. She has her clearance from GASPEE, or PERCE, in the Province of LOWER CANADA, signed by HUGH O'HARRA, Deputy Collector.

The people left on board, were, EDWARD JORDAN, a man about 38 years of age, dark complexion, black hair, and a very black beard, of an innocent appearance.—JOHN KELLY, Mate, about twenty two or three years of age, five feet three or four inches high, very much pitted by the small pox, will probably pass as master of the vessel; EDWARD JORDAN has his wife and four children on board, one of the four, a boy about eight or nine years of age, and the oldest girl very much disfigured by a burn on her back and her right arm.

The above act of PIRACY and MURDER was committed on the 13th ult. on the eastern coast of Nova Scotia, and within 2 days sail of Halifax, where the vessel was bound. In an unguarded moment, while the captain and one of the hands were in the cabin, the above mentioned Jordan, having first corrupted the mate, Kelly, and secured the arms, discharged a pistol down the sky light at the captain which wounded him and killed the man who was with him. The captain then ran on deck just in time to see the last stroke given to his only remaining man, who fell dead on the deck. He was then fallen upon by Jordan and his wife, and another pistol attempted to be fired at him, which flashed, and in the struggle was thrown overboard. Kelly at this time was charging another pistol, which the captain observing, while engaged with Jordan and his wife, by great exertion disengaged himself, and seizing the hatch threw it over and jumped upon it. As it blew very hard he was soon clear of the vessel, and after remaining in the water about three hours was providentially fallen in with by the schr. Eliza, of Hingham, Capt. Stoddard, who took him up when nearly exhausted by cold and literally insensible. From Capt. Stoddard he received the most humane treatment, and every attention necessary to his recovery and subsequent comfort.

Editors of papers will subserve the cause of justice by giving the above every possible publicity, in order that the perpetrators of so atrocious an act may be brought to condign punishment. And all persons who may come to the knowledge of any facts likely to lead to a discovery of the property and the offenders, will have it in recollection, that over and above the satisfaction they must feel in their detection, a competent salvage is in all such cases awarded.

We learn, says a Boston paper, that during this week a seizure of a considerable amount of English dry Goods was made in this town, on suspicion of their having been brought in without the duties being secured. We rejoice that the vigilance of our revenue officers has at last led to the detection of one of the host of smugglers, who, in defiance of every moral obligation, are defrauding the government. It is hoped that all good men will unite in their endeavors to put an end to the scene of iniquity which in face of day has been carried on among us. Shall we permit fraud and pilferage to triumph, and to rise on their ill-gotten gains, to the loss and discouragement of all honest importers; or shall we not rather openly join in an association to prevent the repetition of such nefarious deeds.—Much may be done in the way of prevention, if our auctioneers will cordially co-operate with the merchants and refuse to receive any suspicious goods for sale—no class of men does the enforcement of the revenue laws so much depend as on them. We presume that they will come forward, and pledge themselves in the meeting which is proposed in yesterday's Palladium, that they will heartily co-operate in the laudable undertaking. To screen the guilty can never be the wish of any upright mind.

There is not on the records of history a more memorable instance of Heaven's vengeance on the guilty, than is exhibited to us in the fate of Aaron Burr. But a short time since this man was in the high road to solid glory—the second in a high office among a mighty people—intended by federalists for the first post of the nation—and at length with a band of conspirators, plotting the destruction of the union, and the erection of a throne for himself upon ruins. Now is he a wandering outcast so abandoned and in famous, that even the British government, that tenderest nurse of villains dreads his intriguing disposition and drives him from the shores of England without a penny to support him, knowing not whither to direct his steps! Wonderful reverse! Let future traitors read their own destiny from his—Marshal when he saved him from the gallows only reserved him for a more lingering punishment.—Egis.

COMPANY ORDERS.

THE Wilmington Light Infantry Blues will meet, armed and accoutred, at the usual place of parade, on Saturday the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Punctual attendance is particularly requested. The roll will be called precisely at half past two, and all absenters fined, agreeably to the Rules and Regulations of the Company.

By Order, JOSEPH JONES, Sec'y.

Oct. 11, 1800.

TO BE SOLD.

At Public Vendue,

ON THURSDAY the 26th INSTANT, on the premises, a Plantation, situate in Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Castle County, and State of Delaware, bounded by lands of Wm. Jordan and others, and containing 200 acres, more or less, well proportioned in woodland, upland and meadow. There are on the premises a good log house, and several never-failing springs of excellent water. It will be sold separate or altogether, at any best suit the purchaser.

Also, for Sale,

At the time and place aforesaid, a tract of land adjoining the above mentioned plantation and lands of James Mendenhall and others, whereon is erected a Log House and Frame Barn, 30 by 40 feet. Mill-Creek runs through a part of this place, and there is a never-failing spring of good water near the dwelling house. This place, also, contains a suitable proportion of woodland and meadow. The above described property is situated within 7 miles of Wilmington, and 5 of Newport, and the Gap and New Port Turnpike road will run through it. It is thought unnecessary to be more particular in description, as it is presumed persons inclining to purchase will first desire to view the premises. An indisputable title will be given. The sales will commence at TEN O'CLOCK on said Day, and conditions will be made known, by

Robert McBeath.

October 11, 1800.

Was Found.

On the 2d instant, a Red Morocco Pocket-Book, on the road between St. Georges and Cantwell's bridge. The owner may have it by applying to

Jacob Vandegrift.

Oct. 4, 1800.

A NEW

REPUBLICAN PAPER,

Political, Commercial, and Historical,

To be published Daily for the City, and twice a week for the Country,

WILL BE COMMENCED

On the first day of November next, under the title of

The Columbian,

And delivered at the yearly price of Eight Dollars for the City, and Four for the Country paper—payable in all cases half in advance.

THE OBJECTS OF THE COLUMBIAN WILL BE, To maintain and vindicate the rights and immunities of the United States, as a free, sovereign and independent nation, against the pretensions, the violations, and the aggressions of any and every foreign power.

To support the constitution and government of the United States, and of the individual states, in their several and distinct provinces; and to sustain and uphold the liberties of the people.

To defend the privileges and measures of the general government, as administered under Mr. Jefferson, and continued by Mr. Madison, and of the present administration of this state under Mr. Tompkins.

To disseminate correct and useful American sentiments, and to subserve and cherish the republican systems and institutions of the United States.

To cultivate and promote the union, the harmony, and the prosperity of the republican party in this country, and to discountenance and oppose whatever local partialities and personal collisions may threaten to impair or jeopardize its interests.

AND FINALLY,

To contain such mercantile, historical, and agricultural information, occasionally variegated with literary and miscellaneous pieces as shall best fulfil the usual purposes of a newspaper, and gratify the hopes and expectations of its patrons.

The foregoing outlines, it is presumed, are sufficiently distinct and expressive of the purposes for which the COLUMBIAN is to be established, to enable every reader to decide on the degree of encouragement to which the attempt is entitled. Subscriptions will be received by post-masters and other holders of proposals in the different parts of the state.

The names of the subscribers are requested to be returned previous to the day of publication, directed to the Editor, at Hudson, or at the Post-Office, New-York; and the papers will be regularly forwarded, by mail or other conveyance, agreeable to direction.

Charles Holt.

New-York, September 5, 1800. 22—6t

Subscriptions to the COLUMBIAN received at the Office of the Delaware Gazette.

Domestic Manufactures.

THE Patriotic citizens of Delaware, who are disposed to encourage American Manufactures, and thereby promote the independence of our country, are informed that the subscriber has now on hand and for sale, at the Factory at Staunton, (New-Castle county) a good supply of Cassimeres, Drab and Mix'd—also, a few pieces of coarse Cloths, and Felt for Paper-makers, all which will be sold low for Cash, either by the piece or smaller quantity.

Mordecai McKinney,

Newport, (Del.) 16th Sept 1800.