

The Monitor; or, Delaware Federalist.

From Capt. Frank Smith's *Patrol*, deceased
Thought H. R. Briggs
Mar. 1851

Vol. II.]

“Whatever measure has a tendency to dissolve the Union, or contribute to violate or lessen the Sovereign Authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the Liberties and Independence of America.”—GEO. WASHINGTON.

[Tot. No. 120.]

Printed (WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS) by W. C. SMYTH, two Doors below Mr. D. BRINTON'S Tavern, High-Street, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Three Dollars per Annum.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1801.

[One-Half in Advance.]

Dissolution of Partnership.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Partnership of John & William Clark, HATTERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have any Demands, are desired to present them for settlement—on circumstances render an immediate settlement of the concerns necessary.

JOHN CLARK,
WILLIAM CLARK.

Wilmington, }
July 8, 1801. }

In behalf, and in the name of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware.

WHEREAS two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly of this State, at their session in January in the present year, have, with the approbation of the Governor, deemed it necessary to propose an Amendment to the Constitution of this State, which Amendment is as follows, to wit:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 21st January, 1801.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, on General Assembly met, two-thirds of each house concurring, and the Governor if the State approving thereof—

That the following be proposed to the Legislature to be elected at the next general Election of Representatives, as an Amendment to the Constitution of this State, which, when the same shall have been at least three, and not more than six months, before such general Election, published in print for the consideration of the People, and ratified by three-fourths of each Branch of the said Legislature, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, to wit:

the fifteenth section of the sixth article of the said Constitution, and to insert in lieu thereof, as the fifteenth section of the 6th article of the same, the following:

“The Chancellor shall compose the Orphans’-Court of each county, and exercise the Equity Jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the Orphans’-Court, except as to the adjusting and settling Executors, Administrators and Guardians Accounts, in which cases he shall have an appellate jurisdiction from the sentence or decree of the Register. This Court may issue process throughout the State, to compel the attendance of Witnesses. Appeals may be made from the Orphans’-Court, in cases where that Court has original jurisdiction, to the Supreme Court, whose decision shall be final.”

Extract from the Journal,
TH. CLAYTON.

Sent for concurrence.

IN THE SENATE,

January 23, 1801.

Read, and unanimously concurred in.
JOHN FISHER,
Clerk of the Senate.

Approved by Me, the 30th January,
1801,
RICHARD BASSETT.

AND WHEREAS it was resolved by the General Assembly, That at least three, and not more than six months, before the next general Election of Representatives, the speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in behalf and in the name of the General Assembly, should duly publish the aforesaid Amendment: THEREFORE BE IT KNOWN, that in conformity with the said Resolution, and in compliance with the Constitution of this State, and in behalf and in the name of the General Assembly, the aforesaid Amendment is hereby published for the consideration of the People.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the twenty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States.

STEPHEN LEWIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives;
JAMES SYKES,
Speaker of the Senate,

Now exercising the Office of Governor.
6. 111 1100.

By Wholesale or Retail.

The subscriber has on hand, the following articles just received by the late arrivals from Europe, which he offers for sale on moderate terms.

Superfine cloths, scarlet, blue, brown, drab & mixed pieces
Ditto Kerseymere, various colours
Elegant Swandown and Marfilles
Black and olive velvets
Fancy cords & thick-sets
Forest cloths, blue drab & grey
Flannels, white, red & yellow
Fashionable gilt, plated and high topped buttons
Calicoes, Coarse muslin
Rose blankets
Coating
Cotton & worsted hose

With a variety of other articles.

JOHN CROW.

Wilmington, March 28, 1801. 3m

To be Rented,

* * A good STONE-HOUSE, formerly the property of Philip Bonfad, and known by the name of Pleasant Place; with smoke-house, corn-crib, (barn, if required) stabling, and good water at the door.

Allo,
A GOOD BRICK-HOUSE,
With privilege of Apples for family use, and a well of good water at the door.

The above premises are most pleasantly situated on the Banks of the Brandywine, in the Township of the Bridge and Wilmington, convenient to the Court House, and commanding a prospect of the river, town, bridge, and creek; here, the pastime of angling may be fully enjoyed.—Possession can be immediately had. For terms apply to

JOHN VANDEVER,
on the premises.

July 29.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

On Thursday the 24th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, by the subscriber, a

Plantation,

Containing One Hundred Acres; about fifty of which are cleared, the remainder woodland situated on the main road leading from the Head of Chester, to Duck Creek. Cross Roads. There are on said farm, a frame dwelling-house, 20 by 30 feet, kitchen, corn-crib, and stable; also, a young apple orchard of very excellent fruit. It is considered unnecessary to give any further description of the premises, as it is presumed that any person inclining to purchase, will view the same previous to the day of sale; at which time the terms will be made known, by

WILLIAM CLOUD,
living on said farm.

August 4.

Notice is hereby Given,

To the TRUSTEES of the POOR of Newcastle County.

That a meeting of the Board will be held at the Poor House of said County, on the 2d day of September next; at ten o'clock, A. M. at which time and place, the Members of the Board are requested to give their attendance.—The Collectors of Poor Tax for the current year, are also notified, that the second payment of the tax is due the 6th instant.—Those who may be found delinquent with the Treasurer, on the meeting of the Board, must expect their Bonds will be entered up, without respect to persons. The Rangers of the several Hundreds in the County of Newcastle, who have neglected to pay over the Balance Monies for the sale of Strays remaining in their hands to the Treasurer of the Board, must expect to be sued for the same, on or before the day aforesaid, as no other person or persons are authorized to receive said balances, other than the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Poor.

JOHN CROW, Sec.
Newcastle, }
August 1, 1801. } A 5d

Hand-Bills, &c. &c. printed cheap.

Foreign News.

LONDON.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 10.

SUPPLY.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of supply,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it would be recollected that his majesty's message had been referred to the committee of supply. It now became his duty to move a vote founded upon that message. He was extremely sorry that the urgency of the public service required that his majesty should be enabled to raise the sum of 2,000,000, by exchequer bills. He felt it, however, to be his duty to state, that the largeness of the sum arose from the increased demands of the naval service. Many expenses had occurred in various branches of naval service, particularly with respect to the Baltic fleet, which had not, nor could they, be wholly foreseen. The total increase of expenses for this service amounted to 1,686,741. He felt it, therefore, to be his duty to refer to the house for a vote of credit for two millions sterling to cover this sum, and any other incidental expenses that might arise. If peace should fortunately speedily take place, the whole of this sum would not of course be wanted—but the necessity of such a vote would be obvious, when he assured the committee the sums before voted would not hold out longer than the month of October without this additional aid. He concluded by moving “that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum not exceeding two millions sterling be granted to his majesty, to enable his majesty to take such measures as the exigencies of a state should require.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that the following sums be granted to his majesty:

20,000,000 to the trustees of the British Museum.
2,700,000 for the chairman of the house of lords.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the sum over and above 2,500,000, was for monies advanced by the chairman of the house of lords, for the public service.

Mr. Grey observed, that he could not consent to an increase of the salary of the chairman of the house of lords, from 1500, to 2500, thus unnecessarily placing a burthen upon the public of 1000.

Mr. Tierney followed Mr. Grey in representing this expenditure, which he considered squandering the public money (scandalously).

The Chancellor of the Exchequer considered it an advance justly merited by the noble lord who held that office, from the attention which the office demanded of him. The business of parliament, he said, had increased in a very great degree within the last two sessions—and during the sitting, the whole of that noble lord's time was occupied by it. The salary to the chairman of the house of lords, he said, was formerly paid out of the treasury, without any reference to that house, but he thought it the most constitutional method to bring it before the house as he had now done. He then proceeded with his motions.

900,000, to pay off exchequer bills for the year 1800.

10,800,000, to make good money paid by his majesty, pursuant to addresses of a house.

520,000, to Arthur Young, esq. for premiums paid by the agricultural society.

400,000, to the Sierre Leone company, for the civil establishment of that colony for one year.

2,500,000, for the army extraordinaries of Great-Britain, for the year 1801.
600,000, for the army extraordinaries of Ireland, for the year 1801.

The resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

DOVER, June 7.

This morning at six o'clock sailed a flag of peace, with a dispatch from Mr. Otto, which seemed very urgent, for there not being quite water enough in the harbor for the accustomed vessels to sail, it was immediately forwarded in an open boat to Calais.

At eight o'clock sailed a passage vessel for Calais, having on board two or three French families of distinction.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Canterbury, returning home some evenings since

earlier than was expected, found the door fastened, and that a rival in his wife's affections was within; he knocked, but in vain—the doors continued closed; he then procured a light and some faggots, and literally set his house on fire. When the flames reached the internal apartments, the lady, with her paramour, rushed out in a volume of smoke, and a child who was in bed was nearly suffocated. The house was burned to the ground.

The annual tonnage of the East-India company is 30,000 tons on the average of the last four years.

The average peace freight of the whole number of ships built for the Indian commerce since the system of competition was established in 1796, namely, 18 bottoms, is 191, 118, 54, per ton to all parts; and even from this rate a deduction may be expected, if a judgment is to be formed of the average of the last 12 ships engaged, which appears to be 191, 68, 8d. per ton to all parts.

The peace freight of the old regular bottoms employed in the India commerce, (as distinguished from that of China) in the four years preceding the adoption of the new system, namely, in 1792, 1793, 1794 and 1795, was,

To Madras and Bengal 251, 10s. per ton.
To Bombay, Bengal, and Beccoolen 241, 10s. per ton.

The sales of the East-India company's goods, which, in February, 1793, were estimated at an average to amount to 4,988,300, amounted last year to the sum of 3,337,066l.

BOSTON, July 30.

We were yesterday informed, by a gentleman from Salem, that captain Crowninshield arrived there on Tuesday evening, in 33 days from Algieria (near Gibraltar) and intimated the receipt of intelligence there, that the Tripolitan cruizers had captured seven sail of their American vessels.

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LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Arrived this day, the ship Prudent, captain Crowninshield, in 33 days from Algieria.—Verbal information by the captain is, that a peace had been concluded between the French and Portuguese; the terms of which were, that part of the ports in Europe and the Brazils to be given up—eight millions of dollars to the French, and two millions to the Spaniards;—and the English to be expelled from their ports. The treaty was on the point of being ratified, when an English fleet of 14 sail appeared off Lisbon, and advised its rejection—of course the two allied armies marched forward, and ere this Portugal must have fallen. Capt. C. touched at Madeira 27 days since, when the inhabitants were in the utmost consternation.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at this port of the ship Harlequin, capt. Turner, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 16th of June, seven days the latest. From an attentive perusal of them, we do not find that they contain any fresh intelligence of importance respecting either the military or political affairs of Europe. The few articles we have extracted from them respecting the military operations in Egypt, are of the same date as those mentioned in lord Elgin's letter, already published—from Portugal nothing further had occurred—of the Northern Powers, nothing had transpired to impede the amicable accommodation of their differences with England. The most interesting articles which occupy their columns, is the presumption that is entertained in England of the probability of a renewal of the war on the continent: this appears to be founded on the measures adopted by the republican troops of re-occupying all the points of military importance on the right bank of the Rhine; on the rapid decline of French stocks; on the coolness which at present subsists between France and Prussia; and by the pains which the French government take to disguise from the public eye the real situation of affairs.

BALTIMORE, August 1.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman now in London, to his friend in this city, dated June 17.

“Some accounts favorable to France arrived yesterday from Egypt, the particulars I cannot inform you, as they are kept among great folks; it has, however, given a check to the India stock.”