

BOSTON, February 14.

Yesterday arrived brig Joseph capt. Hopkins, in 28 days from Malaga—By her a number of letters were received—They contain nothing particular, except that at the last dates of the PARIS accounts (Dec. 27) the Extra. Envoys of the United States, had not been accredited by the French Directory.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.

The ship Aurora, captain Brown, which arrived yesterday, left Bourdeaux on the 1st of November last; twelve days after the spring leak; and with difficulty got into Falmouth in England. She left Falmouth on the 7th of January, and brings letters from London to the 1st of January. Accounts by this ship confirm those from Bourdeaux, of our envoys not having been admitted to an audience; and the general opinion in London was that no speedy reconciliation will take place between the two countries.

In consequence of the many captures made of American vessels, insurance had risen to 15 guineas, on vessels going to or coming from America.

The courts of England have established, that all American vessels, re-captured from the French, are to pay one-eighth salvage; and one per cent. on the salvage brokerage.

Several neutral vessels, re-captured from the French, had arrived at Falmouth; the Major Pinckney, from the Mauritius, bound to Antlerdam, was one of them; she was under Danish colors.

Several neutral vessels had been condemned in Holland, which made the underwriters unwilling to insure vessels bound to that quarter.

A fur ship, valued at 200,000l. insured at Lloyd's coffee-house, had been carried into Bourdeaux.

All American produce was very dull: cotton had got down to 2s. 4d.; rice, dull at 16s.

Insurance on neutral vessels, between America and Hamburgh, was 20 guineas.

PARIS, December 6.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Citizen Thiloiser has proposed his plan for invading England. His proposition is to this effect: "I lay before you a project which in its execution, will render useless the fleets of our enemies, and will make of no avail the rocks, forts, and batteries that guard their shores. The plan I propose would at first view appear to be arrogance itself, but in reality carries with it the least hazard of any that could be adopted. It is a plan that would put an end to the war in a single day, and would restore to Europe the liberty of the seas, without our having to regret the loss of a single citizen in carrying it into effect. In fine, it would crown a succession of the most wonderful events that ever took place in the history of man, by a prodigy still more astonishing, and the happy success or disastrous failure of which will fix the awful eye of posterity on the men of the existing age.

"I offer my services in constructing a portable camp, and a balloon of sufficient size to raise aloft and convey into the bosom of England the army that is destined to effect the conquest of that country!

"That the matter is possible, no one that is a natural philosopher will deny or contest; and I hereby pledge myself to prove, that it may be easily carried into execution, and that it will not be by a great deal of so expensive a nature as the maritime armament which is now in preparation for the purpose of invasion.

"I am convinced that publishing my plan cannot be attended with any inconvenience; but as the government may wish the discussion to be conducted with secrecy, I will let a few days elapse between this letter and those that are to follow it."

Letter from Citizen Thiloiser, to the editor of the Journal de France.

"The generality of men of courage are only such against one particular species of danger. Thus, Blanchard might be afraid of trusting himself in a punt-boat; and he, who without fear or apprehension would remain 24 hours at the bottom of the sea in a diving bell, would perhaps tremble at the very idea of being elevated in a Balloon only two or three hundred feet in the air.

"Every species of spirit and enterprise should be employed in the service of our country. Let us at once organize two different armies, one of aeronauts, and the other of sea divers. How would England thus tremble, when she found that her naval force could no longer protect her from our vengeance! We should, however, carefully discover what lies within the bounds of possibility, and what not; but will undertake to demonstrate, mathematically, that three armies might pass over to England at one time, under the same vertical line. The idea, indeed, of a portable camp, has been ridiculed, and held

up as folly itself, by certain editors and writers; but I will shortly demonstrate, that it is easy in its execution, and that without much danger or expense a submarine army may be marched from the coasts of France to those of England, in perfect order of battle, travelling on the bottom of the channel, with their horses, baggage, magazines of stores, a formidable park of artillery, and an invincible fleet, which might, in case of need, emerge in a moment from the bottom, and return the army safe on the shores of France.

"The demonstration of this proposition, Mr. Editor, will be ready for your paper of the 25th Frimaire. In the meantime, I would remind all persons who are apt to pass too hastily a judgment on the impracticability of things, that I have above two years ago hit upon an invention, seemingly impracticable, but which their own eyes may convince them amply answers every purpose promised; this is a machine, easily made, and trifling in its cost, which will enable the heaviest boats or bargues to go up with expedition against the streams of the most rapid rivers and the strongest contrary winds, and making the very current that opposes her contribute to the movement of the vessels. This may seem an absurdity; however, I have published my theory, and in the closet it may appear to be theory only; but I have had recourse to experience, and experience has proved that my theory was founded on reason."

Letter from the celebrated Aeronaut Blanchard, to the editor of the Courier.

Havre, to Frimaire, Nov. 30.

Citizen—I this moment see in one of your papers an article, announcing that citizen Garnerin proposes going from Paris to Australia in 24 hours. I sincerely congratulate him. The Austrians, accustomed to my experiments, will see his arrival with pleasure, but not with surprise. Your article goes on to say, that his object does not terminate there; but that he is to make a new attempt to make his passage over the channel, in trying which the celebrated Pilatre de Rozieres lost his life. Doubtless the author of the paragraph had forgot, that on the 7th of January, 1785, I first crossed over the channel between France and England, making the passage through the air in my aerostatic machine; and the marble monument erected on the occasion in the forest of Quercy, in the district which has since taken my name, will attest this fact to posterity; and I should have returned a few days after by the same means I came, if the permission I asked had been granted me.

The writer seems afterwards to insinuate that it was from the experiments of citizen Garnerin that balloons were brought into use at the battle of Fleurus. It may be so; but it is still more certain, that after my forty fourth ascent, which I made from Lubek on the 3d of July, 1792, accompanied by Miss de Chastot, only daughter of the commandant of the town, and my son, since deceased. I added to the tri-colored flag which the same lady afterwards sent to the national assembly, a petition or address, in which I offered my country my services in the aerostatic art; and if I had been so happy as to have been invited to Paris, the enemies of my country would have been conquered long ago. I should not have contented myself with mere observational balloons, but would have carried up into the air floating machines, from which I would have scattered death and havoc, and spread terror and dismay in every quarter. Neither helmets, nor head pieces, nor brazen bucklers, would have shielded the enemy from those ponderous solid bodies I would have hurled down upon them. No camp, no fort would have protected them from surprise; their magazines of ammunition and provisions could not have escaped my conflagrations. In fine, our sublime art would have caused death and desolation amongst all our enemies, who finding themselves blasted, as it were, by celestial lightnings, would have fallen prostrate to the earth, and, casting up a noise of terror, beseeched us for mercy.

The writer of the note goes on to say, that it is well known that it was in a dungeon of Hungary that Garnerin junior first started his idea of the parachute. That may be so; but all Europe knows also, that I was the inventor of the parachute, before a balloon existed; the drawings of which were made and publicly sold in Paris, in 1783. And since that I have greatly improved this machine, with which I continued to save people from the effects of fires, &c. I have even done more, having twice descended from an immense height in my parachute to the ground, in cases of necessity; and upwards of one hundred and fifty times in Ger-

many, Switzerland, Poland, and America from which last country I am just returned. I have sent up animals into the upper regions of the atmosphere, who, by means of certain regular mechanisms, were separated from the balloon by which they ascended, and were brought down in a parachute, without one of them ever experiencing the least harm.

Rather than think of carrying the olive-branch to our inveterate enemies, I would advise to go and look for them in full force of arms, and in machines from which there could be no possibility of their effecting our landing. I am told that citizen Tribollet has actually made the proposition: should it be so, he has been before hand with me; although his experience in aerostatism is not equal to mine, I freely acknowledge his merit. I have the pleasure to know him sufficiently well to assure myself, that both of us are in a situation to keep our words.

ELANCHARD.

WILMINGTON, March 8.

On the 16th ult. in the House of Representatives of the United States, Mr. Davis presented the following resolution: "Resolved, That Roger Griswold and Matthew Lyon, members of this house, for their riotous and disorderly behaviour, committed in the house, be expelled therefrom."

It was seconded by Mr. Parker of Virginia, and upon motion referred to the committee of privileges, to whom had been referred the resolution for expelling Matthew Lyon, with authority to sit during the sitting of the house, and instructions to report the evidence thereon in writing.

It was afterwards moved by Mr. Otis, that Roger Griswold and Matthew Lyon be requested separately to pledge their words to the Speaker, that they will not enter into any personal contest during the present session of this house; and that in case either should refuse to enter into this engagement, the party so refusing, shall be committed to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. This resolution after some remarks was agreed to.

It was then resolved, that the Sergeant at Arms be ordered to wait on Mr. Lyon with a copy of the above resolution, and request his attendance in the house. Mr. Lyon shortly after appeared, and Mr. Griswold being already present, both entered into the engagement required.

REPORT

Of the Committee of Privileges, to whom was referred, on the 16th ult. a motion for the expulsion of Roger Griswold and Matthew Lyon, members of the house of representatives, for riotous and disorderly behaviour, committed in the house.

The Committee of Privileges, to whom was referred a resolution in the following words, to wit, "Resolved that Roger Griswold and Matthew Lyon, members of this house, for violent and disorderly behaviour, committed in the house, be expelled therefrom," with instructions to report the evidence in writing, have acceded to the orders of the house, proceeded to take the evidence, which they herewith report; and they report further, that it is their opinion that the said resolution ought to be disagreed to.

Port of Wilmington.

Table with columns for ship names, owners, and destinations. Includes entries for Ship Mary, Percival, Elizabeth, Willis, New-York; Sch'r Lapwing, Robertson, Bermuda; Sch'r Mary, Thompson, Baltimore; Lark, Running, Providence, R.I; Friendship, Boswich, Charleston; Sloop Betty and Polly, ditto; Sloop Warren, Church, Jamaica; Snow Harmony, Williams, St-Croix; Brig Leopard, Putnam, Guadaloupe; Sh'r Mark Anthony, Aydelott, St. Mary's; Ranger, Conally, ditto; Jennet, Low, Charleston; Sloop Lydia, Young, New-York.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, by bond, note, or open account, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be commenced indifferently.

George Duncan, Wilmington, March 3.

WANTED

AS an Overseer, a sober industrious man who understands farming. Apply to M. SAMPSON, March 8.

THEATRE WILMINGTON.

A part of the Charleston COMPANY respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington and its vicinity, that they intend performing here for Nine Nights only, when they return again to Charleston.

THIRD NIGHT.

On FRIDAY EVENING, March 9, 1793, WILL BE PRESENTED

The celebrated TRAGEDY of DOUGLAS.

OR

The Noble Shepherd,

Written by the Reverent Mr. Home. Lord Randolph, Mrs. M'Kinzie; Glenalvon, Mr. Tubbs; Young Norval, Mr. Downie; Old Norval, Mr. Clough; Fritenev, Mr. Fitzgerald; Attendant, Mr. Hughes; Lady Randolph, Mrs. Tubbs; Anna, Mrs. Hughes.

Between the Play and Farce will be presented a BALLET, performed in Charleston with universal applause, called

LISETTE and ANNETTE,

OR

The Bird Catcher.

Colin (the Bird Catcher) Mr. Tubbs; Humers, Mellis, Downie, Hughes, Clough and M'Kinzie; Lisette, Miss Arnold; Annette, Mrs. Hughes.

In which will be introduced A TRIPPLE ALLEMONDE, By Mrs. Hughes, Miss Arnold, and Mrs. Tubbs.

To which will be added a Farce, called The Poor Soldier.

Patrick (the Poor Soldier) Mr. Downie; Dermot, Mr. Clough; Father Luke, Mr. Hughes; Captain Fitzroy, Mr. M'Kinzie; Baggatelle, Mr. Fitzgerald; Jack, Miss Arnold; Darby, Mr. Tubbs; Kathleen, Mrs. Tubbs; Norah, Miss Arnold.

Tickets one Dollar, Children half price, to be had of Messrs. Hicks and Levy, merchants, Mr. Carr, Mr. D. James, and at the Printing Office.

Doors to be opened at half past five, and the performance to begin at half past six o'clock precisely.

No admittance behind the scenes. Money will not be taken at the door.

Public Auction.

THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, WILL BE SOLD,

Before the Subscriber's Vendue Store, FOR CASH,

A variety of DRY GOODS, to the amount of 1800 dollars,

Consisting of Muslins assorted; Irish Linens; Ribbons assorted; Cambricks; Non's Thread; Silk Stockings; Shawls; Hats; Coarse and Fine Shoes; Boots; and a few Silver Watches; with a variety of other articles.

On Saturday next, will be sold, A large Assortment of Dry Goods.

THOMAS FITZGERALD, V. M. Wilmington, March 8.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a young Negro fellow named NED, about five feet eight or nine inches high, has remarkable full eyes, and tells a plausible story. He was seen about twelve months ago at Harrison's creek, and possibly is lurking about Topshill, and may endeavour to get amongst a large number of Negroes. If any person will secure him in Wilmington Jail so that I get him, or deliver him at my plantation 30 miles above Wilmington, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid.

William Watts Jones, March 8. 62

DOCTOR PERKINS' METALLIC POINTS, For sale at the Printing Office.