

Philadelphia, and the fortifications in Rhode Island. These objects have already, without being completed, involved very heavy expenditures of money; and we understand the executive has thought it prudent, previous to authorizing any further expenditures, to make a full enquiry into those already incurred, and the additional sums required.

In the erection of the Arsenal and Military Stores near Philadelphia, a sum of between one and two hundred thousand dollars has been expended. For this large expenditure, it is believed, that no specific appropriation by law has been made.

From what fund has it been derived?

Has it not been taken from monies appropriated to the use of the Quarter Master's Department? If it has been taken, under what law is the disbursement authorized? If under no law, does it not appear extraordinary that monies, appropriated to a particular department for special purposes, should be devoted to different purposes?

These are inquiries of great importance, as a sacred observance of the appropriations of public money, as designated by Congress, is the only protection of the nation against unauthorized and unlimited expenditures.

WILMINGTON,
APRIL 30, 1801.

MARRIED on Sunday last, Mr. JAMES RICHARDS, merchant of this Town, to Miss MARY MOORE, of Brunswick county.

"Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling symbol."
ST. PAUL.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WILMINGTON.
WITHIN a few days past there have arrived here from the northward, several brethren of the regular clerical order of Hospitallers of St. Camillus De Lilles, which order is established on the top of a mountain called St. Bernard, which is the highest of the ridge of mountains called the Alps, which divides Switzerland from Italy. The cause of the voyage of these indefatigable men to these States, is to obtain assistance from the charitable and humane, that they may be enabled to continue in the exercise of those acts of humanity, which their order has so long been celebrated for.

That the citizens of this State may fully understand the object of their mission, it may not be amiss to say a few words on the nature of the institution they belong to. Several hundred years ago, a venerable clergyman, who had passed several times between Switzerland and Italy, observed, that in passing the Alps, which are constantly covered with snow, many fatal accidents happen to travellers, particularly when crossing the mountain since called from him, the Great St. Bernard, where, when the snow fell, the small path, (for the road is but a path) was soon hid, when the traveller either wandered until he was frozen to death, or fell into a dreadful cavity, and was never afterwards heard of. To prevent these accidents, this pious man, by his exertions, obtained funds sufficient to establish a monastery on the top of this dreadful precipice, and to support a brotherhood or order, whose sole business it should be to patrol the roads for nine miles on each side of the mountain to show the road to each traveller they met, and if he was in distress, to bring him to the convent, where he was treated with the greatest hospitality for three days, and then piloted down the other side of the mountain; or, if he was frostbitten, to convey him to their hospital, where he was carefully attended until his recovery or death. From the day of its institution to the present time, this order has continued in this pious and benevolent calling, and since were the happy effects experienced from the labors of the brethren, that the merchants of Switzerland and Italy contributed sufficient sums annually for all their wants. But the scene is changed; the fatal war which has raged for a number of years past in Europe, has not spared this benevolent institution, for the little town of St. Bernard, in the Vallais, on which the convent of St. Camillus depended, has been entirely laid in ruins, by contending armies, which have also put a stop to all trade between Italy and Switzerland, France, &c. by which means the sources formerly relied on have failed them. In this dreadful situation, the venerable prior of the order, Father Ignatius Sperroni, has sent several of his order to the United States of America, to implore the assistance of its generous inhabitants to enable him to repair the convent and hospital, and to continue to give assistance to the distressed traveller and infirm poor.

It may be said that as this is an institution founded under the authority of the Catholic church, that it should look for assistance from the supporters of that church; but to such let it be known, that these men, who have devoted their lives to the service of humanity, know no distinction in men: the Christian, the Turkey, and the Jew, when in distress, are treated equally alike: their convent is open to every unfortunate man, be his religion what it may.

John Baptist Longinotti, and John Baptist Miller are two of the missionaries now here; they keep an exact list of the names of every person who is kind enough to assist the purpose of the mission; which list will be faithfully

recorded in the books of the convent. It may be pleasing to those who contribute, to think that, what they give will not be unnoticed; and that some time hence, when they or their descendants may have occasion to pass over this otherwise inhospitable mountain, they will visit the convent, and will there see their own or their ancestor's names mentioned as benefactors to this useful institution.

That the public may be assured that the brethren of the order now here, are what they pretend to be, it is only necessary to say, that their passports are in the most authentic form, and have been acknowledged as such by John Marshall, Esq. secretary of the Department of State of the United States, by his excellency John Drayton, governor of the State of South Carolina, Thomas Gibbons, Esq. Mayor of Savannah, A. Jones, Esq. Intendant of Angoula, and Henry Urquhart, Esq. Magistrate of Police of this Town.

Wilmington, April, 30, 1801.

On a late presentation of the French Ambassador to the Spanish Court, it is stated, that the King addressed him thus: "The First Consul may depend on my loyalty, as I do on his; and every day hereafter may convince you with what pleasure I shall see you here." The Queen added, "I see you with pleasure. We know that the First Consul entertains a friendship for us: we entertain the same for him. He may depend on our good will, because he has given us so many proofs of his."

The following is one of the most striking facts to prove the desperate state of British finance, that we have heard of:—The Government have caused advertisements to be inserted in the Dublin papers for several months, recommending to the poor and labouring class, to bring in and deposit in the bank any number of guineas they may possess, from five to one, for which they are promised a government debenture to the amount, bearing interest! The advantage urged is, that of putting out so small a sum to interest; but the intention of Government is to get possession of the money of this class of citizens, of which they have great need, and thereby secure their endurance and support of all the abuses of the existing system.

Another effect of the terror of the governing powers of that unhappy country, is the suppression of sick-clubs—Institutions supported by small monthly subscriptions from the labouring part of the community, which form an ample fund, out of which, in case of sickness, every subscriber is entitled to a certain sum weekly during his inability to labour, which preserves thousands of families from the deepest distress. Every good government would doubtless promote such provident, benevolent societies, to the utmost; but the British Government fear them, because, when they meet together, they may talk about their common grievances!

A letter from a young man in the British artillery, who went out with Sir Sydney Smith, in August 1799, on the expedition to the siege of Acre, dated Bethlehem Judea, February, 1800, gives the following account of that country:

"After the siege of Acre, we marched to the city of Samaria, in Galilee, where we lay six weeks, when we got orders to proceed to Jerusalem. We passed by the land of Sodom the 20th of January, and encamped on the 26th on the Mount of Olives, near Jerusalem, and upon the second of February marched into that city. The religion here is that of Mahomet, and there are a great number of pilgrims. The city which is about as large as Dundee, in Scotland, is 40 miles from the sea; the finest building in it is a temple formerly dedicated to the Sun, but now belonging to the Turks. There is another temple, built over the place where our SAVIOUR was buried, and an image of the Virgin MARY, of gold, to which the Pilgrims pay their devotion: There is to be seen likewise, the cleft of the rock which rent when our Saviour gave up the ghost. We lay there three weeks, and then came to this town, namely, Bethlehem, ten miles from Jerusalem. This town is about as large as Perth, with some fine streets in it, the place where our Saviour was born, is now covered with a chapel, about as large as the steeple of Dundee, where the Christians worship.

"The most remarkable things in this country, is the cheapness of provisions, &c. Wine is to be had at two pence per bottle, lemons one penny per dozen, oranges the same; figs three half pence per pound; butter, milk and cheese, also very plenty. It may, with propriety, be styled the Land of Promise, a land flowing with milk and honey; for there is every thing in great abundance; in short, this country almost wants for nothing, money being very little used. I got a chest made at Jeru-

salem, of the wood of Lebanon, for two shillings which would have cost me two guineas in Britain."

Port of Wilmington.

ENTERED SINCE THE 16th inst.

Brig Alligator, Hatch,	St. Christophers
Sloop Lucy, Easton,	Savannah
— Alice, Sutton,	Do.
— Blue Bird, Stone,	Montigno Bay.
Sch'r. Ceres, Welch,	Charleston.
— Berley, M'Ilhenny,	Charleston.
— Mary, Snow,	New-York.
— Polly, Marshall,	Do.
— Charlotte, Ladd,	Charleston.
— Pelican, Wainwright,	Nassau, N. P.
— Nancy, Cuts,	Demarara,

CLEARED

Brig Hope, Allen,	Boston.
— Stockholm, English,	Do.
— Polly, Boyer,	Savannah.
— Ranger, Foster,	Kingston, Jam.
Sloop President, Pratt,	Savannah.
— Alice, Sutton,	Do.
Sch'r. Polly, Matthews,	Havanna.
— Delaware, Cutler,	Do.
— Elizabeth, Sanders,	Boston.
— Lapwing, Duncomb,	Bermuda.
— Ceres, Welch,	Charleston.
— Hannah, Rofs,	Montego Bay.
— Mary, Snow,	New-York.
— Pelican, Wainwright,	Bermuda.
— Polly, Marshall,	Bath.

Notice is hereby given, THAT David Stone, of Duplin county, is dead, and that the subscribers have qualified as Executors to his last will and testament. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, are therefore requested to make payment, and those who have demands against it, to exhibit them properly attested within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery.

JAMES MATTHES, } Ex'rs.
ANDREW THALLY. }

April 30.

FOR SALE;
300 barrels Rosin,
20 casks Spirits Turpentine,
20 ditto Varnish, and
110 barrels Turpentine.

ALSO,
A new Whale Boat with a Sail.
Apply to
DUDLEY & DORSEY.
Wilmington, April 23, 1801.

ON the 13th day of May next, (if not disposed of before at private sale) will be exposed to sale at public vendue, that valuable Lot in Dock-street, the property of John DuBois, Esq. For further particulars apply to
JAMES WALKER, Sen'r
Wilmington, 22d April, 1801.

THE Term of Copartnership Willkings and Scott having expired on the first day of the present month, a settlement of accounts to that period is requested. The business is now carried on under the Firm of Willkings Scott and Co.
JOHN SCOTT.
Wilmington, April 21, 1801.

FOR SALE
1400 Acres of Land, about 5 miles from Wilmington, opposite Old-Town, called Bernard's Creek, part of which is good Rice Land, with a Mill Seat, and a quantity of Timber convenient thereto—and a handsome situation for a house.
For further particulars apply to
HENRY YOUNG.
April 2.

FOR SALE,
A LOT, 66 feet by 360, at the South end of Wilmington; it is pleasantly situated, about S. W. of the West end of Ogdan's line, and North of Noman's land.—About five years ago it was offered at public sale at the Court House.—Nobody bought it—nobody sold it—nobody owns it—nobody holds it. Any person wishing to lease or purchase the same, will leave with the Printer their proposals and name.
DISSEISEE.
April 16.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in George-Town, his waiting-man MARCH, on the 15th February. It is strongly presumed that he has made for Wilmington, he being well acquainted there; March is about five feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a yellowish complexion.—A reward of THIRTY DOLLARS will be paid to any person lodging said fellow in Wilmington Goal, or delivering him to the subscriber in George-Town, and all reasonable expences paid.
JOSIAS Wm. ALLSTON.
March 19.—4w.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
Will be Sold at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the first day of June next, and if not sold on that day, the sale to continue from day to day until the whole is sold, the following Tracts and Lots of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1799, and contingent charges.

ONE Tract of Land containing — acres, on the N. E. River, joining James Bloodworth and James Smith, supposed the property of David Bloodworth, deceased.

300 acres on the N. E. River, joining David Bloodworth, ten'r. and Thomas Murray, supposed to be the property of Thomas Johnston.

200 acres on Ashe's Mill-creek, in the upper Bear Garden, supposed to be the property of Frederick Wells.

300 acres adjoining the lands of Strudwick and Ashe, the property of Martin Wells.

100 acres on Moore's-creek, joining Michael Sampson's land on Holley Shelter, supposed to be the property of the heirs of Thomas Seabey.

320 acres on Holley Shelter, joining Samuel Stuckey and the Widow Anderson's, supposed to be the property of March Woods, deceased.

100 acres on Black River, joining George Newton, supposed to be the property of the heirs of Alexander Campbell.

100 acres joining the last mentioned piece, supposed to belong to the same persons.

100 acres joining M. Cowan's land, supposed to be the property of David Wells.

320 acres joining William Williams and John C. Craft.

And 110 Lots of Land situated in that part of the Town of Wilmington, south of Dock-street, belonging to the heirs of William William, of Gillam Bals. On the day of sale the numbers of the said Lots will be made known.

D. JONES, Shff.
April 23, 1801.

Thirty Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the first of March last, a negro fellow by the name of PRINCE;—and on the 20th of the same month, another named BEN.

The former is a French negro, about six feet high, spare made, has his face scarified in the manner of a Guinea negro, very black gums, and teeth very wide apart, and has eleven large letters on his breast, the first of which is T, and the last is Y— he had on when he went away, a greyish coloured negro cloth jacket and homespun cotton trousers, and an oznaburgs shirt. The latter is country born, about five feet eight or ten inches high, yellow complected, has remarkable large hands and feet, with his toes much spread, his teeth are thinly set in his mouth, and has a large scar on his nose where it joins his forehead—his clothes were the same as the former.

Whoever will secure said negroes and deliver them to me, shall receive the above reward, if taken in this county, or ten dollars for Prince and twenty for Ben;—and if taken out of the county, seventy dollars; that is, twenty for the former, and fifty for the latter.

EDMUND HATCH.
Jones County, April 2, 1801.

RAN AWAY a few days ago, my boy SPARROW; he is supposed to be about Wilmington, where he is so well known that a description of his person is unnecessary. Whoever will apprehend said boy and deliver him to me at my Sound plantation, or lodge him in jail, shall be handsomely rewarded.

A. B. TOOMER.
April 9.

Ten Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th instant, a Negro Fellow named OHELLO—He is about thirty years of age, thin visage, and about five feet seven inches high—had on when he went away a blue woolen sailor's jacket, and striped wool & cotton homespun trousers. The above reward will be given to any person apprehending said Negro Fellow and lodging him in Wilmington jail, or delivering him to the subscriber.
JAMES MOORE.
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