

THE ARGUS, AND New-Jersey Centinel.

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No. 37.

CONGRESS.

House of representatives.

May 17.

Mr. New, from the committee of enrolment, reported that they had laid before the president for his approbation and signature, the bill for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes; and also the bill to authorize Ebenezer Zane to locate certain lands northwest of the river Ohio.

The bill regulating grants of land for military services &c. was read a third time and passed.

The bill altering the compensation of the accountant of the war department was read a third time and passed.

A bill from the senate was read providing passports for ships and vessels of the united states.

The house took up the amendments yesterday made in committee of the whole in the bill regulating post offices and post roads, and having gone through the same and a few other alterations in the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Some debate took place on a motion made by Mr. Nicholas to strike out a clause which obliges printers to dry all their newspapers sent by the post, and put them up in strong covers. It was said by Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Swanwick that this provision would put it in the power of post offices to stop the circulation of newspapers altogether, by refusing to accept them on the ground of their not being sufficiently dry, or in covers sufficiently strong; but, on the other hand it was urged by Messrs. Thatcher and Harper that the former part of the measure was at least desirable, and that it could not be supposed that the postmaster general would unnecessarily obstruct the circulation of newspapers, and that if he did, he would be liable to punishment.

The amendment was negatived; when Mr. Thatcher moved to strike out the words directing papers to be inclosed in strong covers, and to add a clause directing that all newspapers for any particular post office should be inclosed in a mail by themselves, and directed to the said office, and should not be opened until they arrived at their place of destination. This amendment was agreed to, and the bill was ordered for a third reading tomorrow.

Mr. Giles thought it was time to sit upon some early period of adjournment. Most gentlemen he believed felt anxious to be away. He therefore proposed a resolution the following effect, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, that the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives be authorized to close the present session, by adjournment of both houses, on Saturday the 21st instant.

Mr. Tracy, from the committee of claims, made a report on the bill from the senate, providing recompense for clerks, &c. who resided in Philadelphia during the yellow fever, to which they proposed to add several names.

They also reported on the petition of Alexander Fowler, praying to locate certain warrants on unoccupied lands in the north western territory. This report was against the petitioner. Both the reports were twice read and referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

Mr. Bourne reported a bill supplementary to an act laying duties on snuff.

Mr. W. Smith also reported a bill empowering the secretary of the treasury to lease the salt springs of the united states north west of the river Ohio.

Both the bills were twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Nicholas, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bourne in the chair, on the bill from the senate, and the report of a select committee thereon, for providing relief to debtors. After some debate and a few amendments, the bill as proposed to be amended by the select committee was agreed to in committee of the whole, taken up in the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It appears that the former law on this subject was about to expire, and that the bill from the senate was merely a copy of the old law; by which a foreign merciless creditor had it in his power to keep in prison for life, an unfortunate debtor. The bill, as now improved, directs that debtors in each state, when prosecuted by the united states, shall be dealt with exactly in the same way as if they were prosecuted under the laws of their respective individual states.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that they had agreed to the bill providing for the payment of certain debts of the united states with some amendments, to which they requested their concurrence.

A message was received from the president, informing the house that he approved and signed an act for erecting a light house on Cape Cod.

May 18.

Mr. W. Smith, from the committee of ways and means, made a report of a resolution to the following effect.

Resolved, there be appropriated for the year 1796 for the military establishment, including the sum already appropriated, dollars, for the naval department, dollars; and for military pensions, dollars pursuant to the estimate herewith reported.

The estimate allowed to be made by the secretary at War, as a substitute for one made last December; the sum necessary for the military department was estimated at 1,441,209 dollars; for military pensions, 111,299, and for naval department, 115,025, making in the whole, 1,655,493 dollars.

This report, with the papers accompanying it were ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole on Friday.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the house went into committee of the bill regulating weights and measures, when Mr. Coit moved to strike out the first section, and spoke against the proposed plan altogether; Mr. Havens, and Mr. Swanwick defended it, the motion for striking out was negatived, and the bill agreed to without amendment it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

May 19.

Mr. Harrison presented a petition from the merchants and traders of Peterburg engaged in the coaling trade, praying to be relieved from inconveniences which they suffer from the act licensing vessels, referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Livingston obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

The bill for providing passports for ships and vessels of the united states, which originated in the senate, was about to be read a third time when Mr. S. Smith said he believed there was a clause in the bill originating revenue (as it directed sums to be paid for passports, which was an encroachment upon the power of that house, who only had a right to originate revenue laws. He believed the senate had done it without intention, and he did not wish to enter into any contest with them on the subject, but to postpone the consideration of the bill. Other gentlemen thought it would be better to reject the bill, and originate a new one; which course, after some observations, was adopted. The bill was accordingly read a third time and rejected unanimously.

Mr. W. Smith said that as they had rejected the bill providing passports as improper to have originated in the senate he would move, "That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to bring in a bill for providing passports for ships and vessels of the united states." Agreed to.

The bill for providing relief for persons imprisoned for debt was read a third time and passed.

The bill providing further provision for defraying the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, and to continue in force an act providing means of intercourse between the united states was read a third time; and after a few observations on the time it should remain in force, in the course of which it was observed by Mr. Giles, that he hoped the time it should have less to do with foreign nations than they had at present its continuance was confined to one year, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress. The blank for the sum appropriated, was filled up according to the estimate from the proper department, with 324,539 dollars & cents. The bill was then passed.

The bill directing certain experiments to be made, to ascertain an uniform principle to regulate weights and measures, was read a third time and passed.

The amendments by the senate on a bill in addition to an act supplementary to an act for providing more effectually for the collection of duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, were twice read and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

Mr. W. Smith from the committee of ways and means, to whom were referred the bill from the senate regulating the compensation of clerks, reported the bill with only one amendment which was agreed to.

Mr. Madison moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the

bill enabling the president to cause to be examined and where necessary surveyed, the post roads from Wiscasset in Maine, to Savannah in Georgia, and to report the expense that would attend the transmission of the mail therein. The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole accordingly. Mr. Bourne in the chair, when, after two amendments, viz. adding the city of Washington to the other towns mentioned, and inserting Portland, instead of Wiscasset, and filling up the blank appropriating a sum of money for the purpose, with 5,000 dollars, the committee rose, and reported the bill: the house took up the amendments, agreed to them, and the bill was ordered a third reading tomorrow.

A message was received from the senate with their amendment to the bill for laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, which were twice read and referred to a select committee.

Mr. S. Smith having made a motion to go into a committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to the act entitled an act to alter and amend the act laying certain duties on snuff and refined sugar.

Mr. Swanwick presented a second petition from Richard Gernon, & co. expressive of the injury they should receive by the alteration which was proposed to be made in the drawback, to be allowed on snuff exported, and praying amongst other things that the intended act might not have force until April 1, 1797, in order that they might fulfil their present engagements with certain foreign countries.

The house accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole on that subject, Mr. Swanwick in the chair, when a considerable debate took place. It was urged by those who supported the bill, that it was drawn up in conformity to the wishes of several principal manufacturers, and that it was calculated by a reduction of the drawback upon exportation, and other regulations to remedy the evils which had hitherto been experienced. On the other hand it was asserted that the tax was at first a trifling, grievous and unjust one and hitherto been a sinking fund, instead of a revenue to the united states, and that the sooner it could be done away altogether the better. In order to take the sense of the committee upon the subject Mr. Venable moved to strike out the first clause of the bill, and after some debate, the question was put and carried 20 to 12. A motion was then made for the committee to file report progress, and to leave to sit again, which was done accordingly. The chairman having made his report, the speaker asked leave to sit again which was negatived, 21 to 32.

Mr. Venable presented a resolution to the following effect which was read and ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, that so much of an act entitled an act to alter and amend an act entitled an act laying certain duties on snuff and refined sugar, as related to imposing a duty on snuff ought to be repealed.

A message was received from the president of the united states informing the house, that he had approved and signed an act regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

Adjourned.

May 20.

Mr. D. Foster, S. Lyman, and Thatcher presented petitions in favour of the British navy.

Mr. Leonard and Mr. Cabell obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

The bill concerning the post road from Portland in Maine to Savannah in Georgia, was read a third time and passed.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that they had resolved the bill for the relief of Moses Miers, should not pass; and that they had passed the bill altering the compensation of the accountant of the war department with amendments.

The house disagreed to one of the amendments and agreed to another.

Mr. W. Smith, from the committee of claims, reported a bill providing for the more effectual collection of certain internal revenues of the united states; also a bill limiting the time allowed for a drawback on the exportation of domestic distilled spirits, and allowing a drawback on spirits exported in vessels of less burden than 20 tons by the Mississippi.

Those bills were twice read: the former referred to a committee of the whole on Monday, and the latter ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

Mr. Thatcher proposed a resolution for altering the time for the meeting of congress, which was lost 43 to 30.

Accounts from Vienna of March 14 ascribe the delay of the Archduke's departure for the army to great falls of snow.

Letters from Cadiz, of the 21 Ventose, mention another insurrection in the squadron of citizen Richery. The cause is found to originate in the distribution of the prize money. The crew of Barras have arrested their officers; and that of the frigate Friponne have released several volunteers who were in irons, and menaced the captain and officers to put them in their places. They have been set on by several Irish commercial houses here. The rebels had established a tribunal ashore, where they gave out they intended to try several officers. But thanks to the firmness of admiral Richery, and the assistance he has received from the Spanish commandant, the insurrection is appeased; and many of the actors in it arrested. In the squadron about one hundred have been taken, and are continually going to France to be tried.

The Squadron has orders to take on board six months provisions and eight months wine. It is said they will soon put to sea, and are supposed to be bound to India.

CADIZ, March 4.

This place is in a state of commotion and phrenzy, with the presence of the royal family, who arrived two days ago from Seville. There are no bounds to their joy and exultation in having within their walls this superior order of beings. The balconies are hung with curtains; obelisks, statues, and triumphal arches are erected; bands of music play in the squares, bull feasts are exhibited in the day, and illuminations at night. The people parade in their best clothes. The monks decorate their convents with variegated lamps, and forsake their cells to join in the carnival. The men of war in the bay, Richery's and all, fire royal salutes and make a fine new shew with their flags displayed. The royal party went on board the Santissima Trinidad, of 132 guns, from whence they viewed a very handsome sham sea fight performed in the bay.

LISBON, March 8.

The Polypheme, in passing from Brazil to Asia, has been taken, after an action of 3 hours, by the French frigate Convention, of 44 guns. She had on board 20,000 louis d'or value in corals, and about 90,000 louis d'or in Portuguese gold and Spanish silver. After taking out the property, and spiking her cannon, the French put on board a number of English prisoners, and left her.

WARSAW, March 9.

Kosciusko, and his few friends still remain prisoners at Petersburg. Their firmness and constancy gain them the esteem even of their enemies. They are well treated; and that too by the immediate orders of the Imperial Catharine—but he will never work on the affections of Kosciusko. He lives in a palace, has a table every day of 16 covers, and is attended by a physician of the court daily, who has orders to inquire respecting his health in the name of the empress, but he has not liberty to write. He does not read, speaks little, and will sit still for hours leaning his head on his hand. In his misfortunes one companion remains with him; and that is a negro which came with him from the united states of America, and has been his inseparable companion.

A rupture between Russia and the Ottoman Porte grows daily more inevitable.

CHARLESTON, May 17.

An English privateer schooner, mounting 12 guns, and belonging to New-Providence was spoke with on Sunday by the captain of the schooner Princesses, who is now at anchor off fort Johnston in 16 days from St. Thomas's.

Yesterday morning the citizens were again alarmed with a fire that broke out in the stable loft of Samuel Brailsford esq. in Friend street. The flames were happily soon extinguished. This accident was evidently the result of the mischievous intentions of some incendiary.

ALEXANDRIA, May 21.

Citizen Price.

I received last night official information of the arrival at St. Domingo of a French fleet, with 30,000 men and 5 chiefs of the directory for the government of that island.

This important event will open to the merchants of America a good chance for the sale of provisions and safety for the navigation in those seas, which shall be soon free of those who without respect for your rights as a neutral nation, take persons and property.

Salute and fraternity.

P. A. CHERUI.

8 Prairial, 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.
(21st May, 1796 O. S.)

NEW-YORK, April 25.

Authentic Intelligence.

By the French frigate L'Inurgente arrived the day before yesterday at this port we are informed, that she belongs to a division of eight men of war, sailed from Brest in April last, and arrived at

Cape Francois on the tenth of May. That this division is composed of one frigate of 44 guns, 3 do. of 4, and four ships of the line cut down.

On the 11th of May arrived at the Cape a second of three ships, two of which are of 74 guns, and the third a frigate of 44 guns. A third squadron was announced, and expected in every moment. This last division is composed of eight ships of the line, and ten frigates or sloops of war. It is the very same which the last fall intercepted and took forty English vessels, valued at 40 millions of livres together with a 74 one of the conveying ships.

On board the Wattigny, a 74, one of the second division, were citizens Sonthonax, Le Blanc, Raymond and Giraud, commissaries of the executive directory of France, and its envoy to the windward islands. Their colleague, citizen Kome, had arrived some time before them in the Spanish part of St. Domingo, which is immediately to be delivered up to France.

The above intelligence, being authentic, will set aside all doubt which before clouded the West India accounts respecting the arrival of a French reinforcement in that quarter.

In addition to the above account we have been favoured with the proclamation of citizen Santhonax, as president of the commission from the executive directory of France, who arrived in the fleet from Brest, dated Capé Francois, 25 Floreal, May 15.

By letters received in this city we are informed, that capt. Harris arrived at Bolton from the Cape of Good Hope brings intelligence of that place being taken by the French.

By a letter from a gentleman at Gibraltar to a merchant in this city, dated April 4, we are informed that Mr. Humphries had advised matters of vessels bound up the straits not to proceed, as there were grounds to apprehend they would be taken by the Algerines, the time for the arrival of the ransom money from the united states having expired, and so cash yet come to hand.

In the Amsterdam Packet, from Greenock, came passenger, Mr. David Downie and family from Edinburgh, who was sentenced to suffer with Watt, for high treason.

BOSTON, June 1.

By the arrival of capt. Pote, in 24 days from Port Royal, Martinique we learn, that the English are carrying on a very vigorous siege against St. Lucia. In the first attempt to land, it is said they lost 500 men and a 74 gun ship was sunk by a French battery. They at length, however, effected a landing, and took some inferior forts. The French retreating to the almost impregnable fortress Morne Fortuna, where they would probably defend themselves to the last extremity. They fought desperately in every encounter, and vessels were continually arriving at Martinique with wounded soldiers.

The English at Jamaica, we are told by captain Clark, relax from their recent practice of condemning American vessels. An execution having been granted by the court of appeal in London, in favor of Mr. Tisdale, of this town, against the captors of a vessel belonging to that gentleman, which had been condemned and sold by a decree of the vice admiralty court, the decree being reversed, they were alarmed, finding they should have to pay nearly twice the amount of the sales. These circumstances had damped the ardour for plunder and it was supposed would operate to the release of the American vessels now there.

SALEM, May 31.

Extract of a letter from capt. Asa Batchelder of this port, dated Barbadoes, April, 7.

Accounts were received here yesterday, by the arrival of a sloop of war, that a French fleet of 7 sail of the line, and eight or ten frigates had captured all the Cork fleet, which was conveyed by a seventy four, and the above sloop of war. Another ship which escaped arrived this day confirms the above. They were 25 in number, and captured in lat. 45, N. As the 74 had not arrived, it is conjectured they must have been taken.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

The senate have concurred in the following nominations:

- Rufus King, to be minister plenipotentiary of the united states at the court of London;
- David Humphreys, to be minister plenipotentiary of the united states at the court of Spain;
- Harrison Gray Otis, to be attorney of the united states for the district of Massachusetts; and
- Matthew Clarkson, to be commissioner on the part of the united states, under the article of the Spanish treaty relative to spoliations.

June 8

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, dated April 22

The situation of Europe is at this moment extremely critical. A war is at this moment on the eve of breaking out between the Empress of Russia and the Swedes; and vast preparations are making by both powers. 60,000 Russians are on the borders of Sweden; and all the troops of the latter power are in motion. The king of Prussia is said to have an army of forty thousand men ready to join the petty principalities, then march into Holland, and once more reform the Dutch border, in consequence as he alleges of the French having violated their treaty.

On the other hand, in consequence of this re-

public having refused to acknowledge the French minister, they have laid an embargo on all the ships of this flag in their ports; in consequence of this numbers of ships that were ready to proceed to the different southern ports are detained. England and France seem to maintain the war with unabated activity; so that in short from present appearances, it is reasonable to conjecture that the summer will find all Europe in a blaze.

David Howell, of Rhode Island is nominated commissioner to settle the eastern boundaries of the united states, in the room of Henry Knox who has resigned.

The following articles are translated from Hamburgh papers to the 22nd of April by capt. Ewing who arrived here yesterday.

Letter from Stockholm, dated April 8.

Information is just received here that the Empress of Russia has marched an army to the borders of Finland and ordered her fleet to be fitted out; the king of Sweden is unacquainted with the design of the empress in taking this measure, but has given immediate orders for his army in Sweden and in Finland immediately to prepare for war. He has also ordered to be fitted out his large and small fleets. The Russian army is supposed to be 60,000 men strong.

Another letter of the same date.

The courier, which our ambassador Baron Van Stellinght, has forwarded from Petersburg, giving information of the preparations which are there making for war, was sent from Petersburg on the 20th of March. The orders which he gives to the commander in chief of Finland are, that the whole army of that province shall repair to its borders in order to defend it against any attack which may be made upon it.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10.

It is here at present the time of fasting, and all is consequently still. Nothing is heard of the troops draw together at Adrianople. It is only known that the Pacha of Belgrade had given orders to go there with 2000 Janissaries. It is said there has been an engagement between the Russians and Persians near Caucasus, in which the Persians were terribly beaten. This account however, is not confirmed.

WORMS, April 12.

In the night of Sunday arrived here a number of regiments of Imperial Netherland troops, which notify us of a near approach of the renewal of the war. Since that time all seems to have been in movement. The regiments of Clayrayt, Wirtemberg, Beaulieu, and Murray are sent on the other side of the Rhine. These, and some regiments of cavalry appointed for the army of the Lower Rhine are under the command of prince Werthernburgh. The increase of the army on the lower Rhine is very necessary, since the French are in great strength there.

FRANKFORT, April 16.

The day before yesterday field marshal Wurmsfer arrived at Mentz from Mannheim, where he had an audience of Prince Charles, and yesterday a council of war was held, on order to settle the military operations of the ensuing campaign. It is expected the campaign will open soon. The field marshal is returned to Mannheim. The operations of the Imperial armies on upper and lower Rhine will combine together in their movement.

The Imperial army on the Lower Rhine has been increased by 30,000 men.

STOCKHOLM, April 12.

Every exertion is making here to get ready our fleet, and the same exertions are going on at Carlscroue. The greatest activity is also used to prepare our armies for defence, a part is marched into Finland. All seem anxious to defend their king, their country, their liberty and independence.

On Wednesday evening three men went on board a schooner above market street wharf, with intent to rob whilst the mate was ashore, having gone to supper, but returning soon, and finding the lock broken of the cabin door, he went down in the dark, and was soon saluted with a blow of a man's fist—the mate instantly grappled with him, and whilst he was striving to open a knife to stab the mate, the latter with great presence of mind, got out his knife and gave the thief a couple of strokes, the first across the throat, and then on the side, which settled him for that time.—The two accessories made off, and the fellow is apprehended and lodged in jail.

FOR SALE.

A plantation, situate in Fairfield township, about a quarter of a mile from New-England-town cross-roads, on the road leading to Greenwich, containing seventy five acres, 25 of which are woodland, and 4 excellent meadow through which runs a never-failing stream of water.

On the premises are a young apple orchard, good dwelling-house, and a wheelwright's shop.

BENJ. S. GEDEN.

June 9.

ANECDOTE.

A clergyman who had often been retorted upon by his hearers for the tedious length of his sermons one day when he had a charity sermon to preach, chose the following for his text, "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." The whole of his sermon was, "If you like the security, draw with your money."

All persons indebted to the subscribers on newspaper accounts, but particularly those who are in arrears on the first payment, are requested to discharge their accounts.

M'KENZIE & WESTCOTT.

June 9.

FOR SALE.

In lots to suit the purchaser, two hundred acres of woodland near Maurice river dam, Cumberland county. Enquire of

SAMUEL FURNISS.

June 9.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A handsome lot situated at the foot of Cohansey bridge on the east side, with a frame house building thereon, nearly finished, 26 by 18 feet, designed for a store. If rented, the building will be suited for either a dwelling-house or a store, as may best accommodate the renter. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber in Bridgetown, Cumberland county.

DANIEL HARRIS.

TAKEN UP ASTRAY.

At Fairfield cross-roads, on the 28th inst. a fore-horse with a blaze in his face, both hind feet white, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about 9 or 10 years old. The owner is desirous to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. Apply to Benjamin S. Ogden, innkeeper, in Fairfield.

May 30.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 21st inst. an apprentice lad, named Ebenezer Westcott, aged 18 years, about five feet 11 inches high, brown straight hair, black eyes, his right arm has been dislocated at the elbow joint, so that he cannot straighten it. He had on and took with him a new blue broadcloth coat, a spotted velvet vest, a new fur hat, a brown sailor jacket, a pair of brown linen trousers—his shoes are tied with strings.

Whoever will apprehend and confine him in gaol in this county, or bring him home, shall receive the above reward from

NATHANIEL LORE.

Downs, Cumberland county,

May 23, 1796.

FOR SALE.

TWO Tracts of land, in Northumberland county, state of Pennsylvania, in or adjoining Bald-Eagle township, on the west branch of the river Susquehanna, containing four hundred and twenty acres each tract, with large allowance for roads, &c. These lands were taken up and patented by the particular direction of the honourable Thomas McKean chief justice of the state of Pennsylvania, whose peculiar opportunity, when riding the circuits, and possessing the first information respecting the quality of all these lands need not be questioned. The above tracts are the very pick of twelve tracts which the person employed to direct the survey chose for his services. It joins thick settlements and the river Susquehanna. For terms apply at the office of the Argus.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on vendue accounts, are requested to make payment immediately.

EBENEZER SEELEY.

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the estate of David Foster are requested to bring forward their accounts to the subscribers, auditors appointed for the purpose of adjusting and settling said accounts, before the first Tuesday in June next.

DAVID MOORE.

PRESTON HANNAH.

BENJAMIN DAVIS.

May 11, 1796.

FOR SALE.

An excellent Horse, Apply to the Subscriber in Bridgetown.

BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS.

May 21, 1796.

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If the basest plot, devised against virtuous love, and conjugal Felicity; a plot arising from the Malice of disappointment, conducted by the darkest intrigue, but so overruled by Providence as at once to disgrace the Malevolence of persecution, and show female innocence and virtue splendidly triumphant and happy—if such a picture drawn by a masterly hand, can interest the heart, or convey entertainment and instruction to the mind, Louisa the lovely orphan, merits our attention.—but the judicious reader will require no higher recommendation of this elegant work, than to informed that, it has in a short time passed through no fewer than seven Editions.

IX. The Mystic cottager of Chantouney.—Price Bound 6s.

This interesting Novel, has been lately published in London, for the sole endeavour of raising a sum for the Benefit of a distressed orphan, deprived of the blessing of sight.

X. The Royal Captives; a fragment of secret History; copied from an old manuscript. By Ann Yearly Milk woman, of Bristol, Author of Earl Godwin; an Historical play—also several celebrated Poems.

XI. The Proceedings of the Society of United Irishmen.

It is hoped that this publication will prove in the highest degree acceptable to all the virtuous and patriotic citizens of the United States.—To them the cause of Freedom is ever sacred, and the struggles of an injured nation to regain their dear rights lost, will, we hope, keep alive on their minds a spirit of watchfulness over their public officers, and a disposition to resist with becoming firmness every Encroachment on their Liberties, that they may enjoy the ineffable blessings of the free and most happy government on earth.

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NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Naamah Bowden, late Naamah M'Brice, hath eloped from my bed and board, and given herself to lewdness, and, on my having accused her with the same, swore the peace against me, for which I was committed to the gaol of this county, and, during my time there, she carried away all my property consisting of stock and household furniture, this is to give public notice not to sell her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting. I will give 20 dollars to any person who will give information within three months from the date hereof where my property or any part thereof is concealed, so that it may be found, as I mean to proceed as the law directs.

EDWARD BOWDEN.

Cape-May, April 1, 1796.

FOR SALE.

A PART of the plantation whereon the subscriber now lives; situate in the county of Cumberland, New-Jersey, a short half mile above Cohansey bridge, containing one hundred acres, sixty of which are cleared and in good cedar fence, the remainder wood land. There is a lively stream of water running through the premises, on which is a small quantity of swamp meadow. A considerable part of the upland is under clover, part of which affords a good burden. On the said plantation is a good barr and some fruit trees.

Also a lot of valuable bank meadow of six acres, distant three miles, and a lot of good cedar swamp of six acres distant eighteen miles.

The above plantation is well situated for a farm store, or any mechanical business, laying on the main Philadelphia road; lots for building may be disposed of to good advantage; the situation is high, pleasant and healthy, and in full view of the growing village of Bridgetown.

EBENEZER SEELEY.

Laurel hill, April 9, 1796.

TO BE SOLD.

One hundred acres of land laying in the township of Fairfield, Cumberland county, adjoining lands of Dayton Newcomb and others, and bounding on the main branch of Cedar Creek. Forty acres are cleared, and in good condition for grass or grain, the most of it has been lately cleared; ten acres are valuable meadow ground adjoining the creek; the remainder woodland, well timbered, within a short half mile from the landing. On the premises, are a good frame house one story and a half high, a log kitchen, a well of water at the door, several kinds of fruit trees, and a good landing place for timber.

Also for sale, a lot of good salt meadow containing thirty acres, distant about half a mile from the above.

Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber near Bridgetown.

EBENEZER SEELEY.

Laurel Hill May 6th, 1796.

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