

# THE ARGUS, AND New-Jersey Centinel.

PUBLISHED (WEEKLY), BY M. KENZIE AND WESTCOTT, BRIDGE-TOWN.

Two Dollars per annum.

THURSDAY, June 16 1796.

No. 38.

## CONGRESS.

### House of representatives.

May 21.

Mr. New, from the committee to whom were referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill laying a duty upon carriages, made a report to the amendments. These amendments do not make any material change in the bill. The report of the committee was agreed to.

Mr. Bourne, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill to authorize the President to lay, regulate and revoke embargoes, during the recess of Congress. It was twice read and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The bill to suspend part of an act to alter and amend an act for laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar, was read the third time and passed. Also,

The bill limiting the time for allowance of drawbacks on the exportation of domestic distilled spirits and for allowing a drawback on such spirits as shall be exported in vessels of less than thirty tons burthen by the Mississippi.

The bill from the Senate respecting the Mint, was twice read and referred to the Mint committee.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for fixing the military establishment of the united states were taken up. The amendments proposed, that instead of two companies of light dragoons, consisting of 52 men, a Squadron of 320 should be kept up, and that the major general should also be retained. Which was disagreed to.

The other amendments were gone through (one of the principal of which was, that men in future should be enlisted for 5 instead of 2 years) and agreed to except such as were connected with those which had already been negatived.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee appointed to confer with a committee from the Senate, on the subject of their amendments to the bill for the relief and protection of American seamen, reported that the committee appointed on the part of the house had receded from their disagreement to the amendments of the Senate, except in one instance. The report was agreed to. Instead of having certificates issued to three descriptions of American citizens, viz natives, foreigners who were in this country in 1783, and those who have obtained their citizenship since, they are all to be included under the head of American citizens.

Mr. Henderson said he was very desirous of obtaining all the information possible before he was called upon to give a vote on the claim of the widow of general Greene. He was more desirous of this, as he had received no information on the subject but what he had heard in that house, and he had considerable doubts in his mind upon the subject. A letter having been mentioned yesterday to be in the office of the secretary of war, which he understood would throw light upon the subject, he moved a resolution, calling upon the secretary at war to furnish the letter in question.

This motion occasioned some debate, in which it was said the letter alluded to was a private letter from Mr. Borrett to general Knox, the late secretary of war, and that it was therefore most probably not in the war office. The motion was agreed to.

The disagreement of the Senate to the amendment to the bill for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, was read. The amendment proposed by the house was to put the laws of the united states with respect to debtors, upon the same footing with the laws in the state where any action might be brought. On motion for appointing a committee of conference, to be appointed to insist upon the amendments, it was carried 36 to 24.

The committee of the whole, to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill in addition to an act, entitled, an act supplementary to the act, entitled, an act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties on goods wares and merchandize imported into the united states; and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, was discharged and the bill with the amendments were referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. W. Smith, from the committee of ways and means to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill regulating the compensation of clerks made a report thereon, which was agreed to, read the third time and passed.

Mr. Franklin obtained leave of absence from Monday next.

Mr. Rittera presented the petition of Michael Hillgas, for a settlement of his accounts, which was read and referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Madison from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate respecting the mint, reported the bill with an amendment limiting its duration to two years, and from thence to the end of next session of Congress. The report was ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole to-day. The house therefore, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, agreed to the bill and amendments, the house took it up, and ordered it to be read the third time on Monday.

May 6.

The bill respecting the mint was read the third time and passed.

The order of the day was called for upon the report of the committee of claims, to whom was referred the petition of the widow of the late gen. Greene. After some debate on this subject, in the course of which the speaker read in his place a letter he had received from the secretary of the war department, in consequence of a resolution passed on Saturday, calling for a letter which had been written by the late colonel Burner, to the late secretary at war, declaring that no such letter could be found in the war office, and Mr. Coit spoke at considerable length against the claim. At length the question was put and carried in favour of the report.

The resolution was referred to the committee of claims to report a bill. By this determination the union will have to pay between 11 and 12,000,000 sterling.

The committee to whom was referred the bill in addition to an act supplementary to an act, providing for the collection of duties on goods imported, together with the amendments of the Senate thereto, reported that the first amendment (intended to prevent misconception, should be agreed to, but that the three new sections relating to the establishment of districts for the collection of duties on goods imported by the river Mississippi, and the northern boundary of the united states, should be disagreed to; and recommended that the secretary of the treasury should be authorized to report a plan for the establishments of districts for the collection of duties upon goods so imported by way of the Mississippi, and on the northern boundary of the united states. The report was twice read, the house took it up, and agreed to it.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they had disagreed to the amendments which they made to the bill for compensation of clerks and insisted upon their own amendments.

Also, that they insisted upon their amendments to the bill providing for the military establishment of the united states.

On motion the reconsideration of the amendments of the latter bill was taken up. Mr. W. Smith moved, that the house should recede from his disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with respect to the number of dragoons to be employed; the vote upon which, after a few observations, was taken; yeas 25; nays 51.

Mr. W. Smith also moved to recede from their disagreement to the Senates amendment for retaining a major general. This after some debate, in which the right of that house to lower the military establishment was insisted upon, the sense of the house was again taken; yeas 37, nays 45.

The disagreement of the house to all the other amendments of the Senate was insisted upon.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the amendment of the Senate to the bill for the payment of certain debts of the united States. Mr. Bourne in the chair. The amendments were read, and one of which, enabling the commissioners of the sinking fund to sell the five millions proposed to be made an irredeemable debt till the year 1810, for the most they can get instead of at par, occasioned a very considerable debate. Every gentleman who spoke upon the subject, was opposed to the amendment in its full extent; but there was some division of opinion with respect to the amount which should be allowed to be sold in that way, and as to the propriety of making the debt irredeemable for a number of years, or redeemable at pleasure. The debate having continued some time, the committee rose without coming to any determination upon the questions involved in this consideration.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they had postponed the farther consideration of the bill allowing an addition to the salaries of certain public officers, till next session.

Mr. Tracy, from the committee of claims, reported a bill to indemnify the estate of the late major general Greene for a certain bond given in the late war, which was twice read, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

May 24.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, on the subject of their amendments to the bill from the Senate for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, reported, that it was the opinion of the joint committee that the house of representatives should recede from their amendments, and that the bill should pass with certain other amendments.

The order of the day was then entered upon, on the bill providing for certain debts of the united States, and the house formed itself into a committee of the whole on the business. Mr. Swift in the chair. When a debate took place which took up the whole of the sitting. The result of this debate was, to negative the following amendment proposed by the Senate: to strike out a provision in the act as sent from the house of representatives, to this effect:

“Provided, that no such stock shall be sold under par, and that whenever such stock shall be sold for more than par, the surplus or premium on such sales shall accrue to the benefit of the united States, and shall be paid into the treasury thereof;” and to adopt another amendment of the Senate, in the following words, “and it shall be lawful for the commissioners of the sinking fund, if they shall find the same to be most advantageous, to sell such and so many of the shares of the bank of the united States, belonging to the united States, as they may think proper, and that they apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of the said debts, instead of selling certificates of stock in the manner prescribed by this act.”

This amendment was carried, and an amendment added to the following effect:

“And such of the revenues of the united States heretofore appropriated for the payment of interest on such debts (as shall be paid with the monies proceeding from the sale of bank stock) shall be and the same is hereby pledged and appropriated towards paying the interest and the instalments of the principal which shall hereafter become due on the loan of two millions of dollars obtained from the bank of the united States, for the purpose of paying the shares of the bank stock belonging to the united States, and directed by this section to be sold.”

The committee rose and reported the amendments.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house that they had receded from their amendments to the bill respecting the erection of new ports of entry, that they had agreed to the bill for the relief and protection of American seamen; and that they had resolved that the bill authorizing the president to cause to be surveyed the post road from Portland, in Maine, to Savannah, in Georgia, do not pass.

May 25.

Messrs. D. Foster Read and S. Lyman presented petitions in favor of the British Treaty.

On motion the report of the committee appointed to confer with the Senate on the subject of their disagreements with respect to the amendments proposed to the bill for relief of persons imprisoned for debt was taken up and agreed to. As the bill now stands, the plan for accommodating the laws of the united States to the state in which the action is to be done away, and an uniform plan is adopted throughout the union, which allows no man to be imprisoned for debt who surrenders his property, and swears or affirms he is not worth more than 20 dollars. By leaving this sum it is meant that a man should not be deprived of his tools &c. so as to render him unable to earn his future living.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill to indemnify the estate of the late major general Greene from the payment of a certain bond, for 11,297, sterling, which was said to be given on account of government. After a few observations, it was agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time to-day. It was afterwards read a third time and passed.

The order of the day was next entered upon, which was agreed to in the committee of the whole on the bill, with the amendments from the Senate which had been agreed to in a committee of the whole, authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund to sell shares of the stock of the bank of the united States belonging to the united States, as they may think proper. Mr. W. Smith moved an amendment, viz. “that it should not be lawful for the said commissioners to sell any share or shares for a less rate or price than 32 1/2 per cent advance thereon.” This motion occasioned very considerable debate. It was predicated on this ground, that as the stock to be created at 6 per cent, was not to be sold for less than par, and as the shares brought an interest of 8 per cent, they should not be sold for less than 1 1/2 to 3 per cent.

On the other hand, it was said that, since the bank must have paid them forthwith two millions of dollars at least, the commissioners of the sinking fund ought to be left at liberty to sell the bank stock at the best price they could get, provided the new stock created would not be at par, otherwise the bank would not be paid at all; since the present price was not more than 12 1/2 per cent. This motion was lost 47 to 32. Mr. W. Smith then moved to insert, "provided it be not sold under the present market price." This was objected to as being a definite expression, and because what might be the present market price, might not be the price when the stock was sold. Mr. Macon moved to strike out "present," and Mr. Smith to strike out the whole of the amendment, and to insert, "provided it not be sold under 12 1/2 per cent." The question was taken upon this amendment.

A message was received from the President of the United States, with the following communication.

"Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The measures now in operation for taking possession of the ports of Detroit and Michilimachine, render it proper, that provision should be made for extending to those places and any others alike circumstanced, the civil authority of the north western territory. To do this will require an expense, to defray which the ordinary salaries of the governor and secretary of that territory appear to be incompetent. The forming of a new county or counties and the appointment of the various officers which the just exercise of government must require, will oblige the governor and secretary to visit those places, and to spend considerable time in making the arrangements necessary for introducing and establishing the government of the united States. Congress will consider what in this case will be proper.

Go. WASHINGTON.

United States, May 25.  
The amendments of the Senate to the bill altering the time of holding the district courts of Vermont and Rhode Island were taken up and agreed to.

The committee to whom was referred the message of the president respecting an allowance to the district attorneys, reported, and recommended sums from 360 to 150 dollars a year to be added to them in addition to their fees. The report was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill making additional compensation to marshals, jurors, witnesses, &c. in the trials of persons concerned in the late insurrection. After some observations on the subject in which it was allowed the pay now given to such persons was far too low, but that there could be no good reason given for extending the provision to the late trials on account of the insurrection more than others, the principle was at length agreed to; and a sum of 30,000 dollars (according to the estimate of the secretary of the treasury) appropriated.

Mr. W. Smith read a letter which he had received from the secretary of the treasury, stating that, for want of a district attorney in Kentucky, no duties could be collected; that the governor himself refused to pay, and that the people sheltered themselves under his example. He proposed therefore, that a clause should be added to this bill (as he doubted whether the report which had just been read respecting the district attorney would be got through this session) allowing the attorney for that district a compensation which should induce him to prosecute the business.

After a little debate on the subject in which Mr. Thatcher said it was in vain to pay any attorney to recover duties in that state, since there was not an honest man among them, in respect to their duties, and Mr. Greenup, from that state, had replied to him, defending the conduct of the governor and people of that state, and blaming the revenue officers, the additional section was agreed to.

The committee rose and reported.  
A message was received from the senate, informing the house, that they had disagreed to the resolution to adjourn the two houses on the 25th inst. and that they had resolved that the bill for the relief of the deputy post master do not pass.

May 26.

Harrison and Sterrett had leave to withdraw their petition upon their own request.

Some reports were received from the committee of claims.  
The house agreed to the amendment reported by the committee of the whole to the bill respecting the pay of marshalls, &c.—The bill was engrossed and passed.

This bill makes an additional allowance of one dollar a day to marshalls who had before 5 dollars of one and a half to jurors who had before only 50 cents; and 50 cents to witnesses, and 200 dollars a year allowed besides his fees to the district attorney of Kentucky.

The senate insisted on their amendments to the bill altering the compensation of clerks. A committee of conference was appointed.

The house formed itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for providing passports for the ships and vessels of the united States, which was agreed to without amendment, and ordered to be re-read for a third reading tomorrow.

The bill making an extra allowance to certain clerks of public offices and to the widows of such as are deceased, having remained in Philadelphia

during the yellow fever, after some debate was postponed till December next.

A bill to continue in force certain existing laws passed.

The house next formed itself into a committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to lease certain salt springs in the north western territory. The bill which was to contain the term of the lease, was filled up with three years. The house agreed to it, it was ordered to have its third reading on Saturday next.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house that they disagreed to their amendments in the bill providing for the payment of certain debts of the United States and desired a conference thereon. A committee of conference was accordingly appointed.

The house formed itself into a committee of the whole on the letter and report of the attorney general on the petition of John Cleve Syms, and his associates, with respect to a contract made by them with the government of the united States in 1792. By this contract, a mile square at or near the mouth of the Great Miami river was referred to the use of the united States, for the purpose of erecting thereon Fort Washington, (which is said now to be in a very improper situation) provided a law was passed within 2 years, from Sept. 1794, authorizing the president of the united States to locate the same. A resolution to this effect was therefore brought forward and agreed to.

Mr. Henderson proposed two resolutions which would have led to an examination of the merits of the contract, which being of an intricate nature, was objected to, at this late period of the session; the committee therefore rose, reported the resolution, and a committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

Bridge town, June 16, 1796.

[INSERTED BY REQUEST.]  
To the Judges and Justices of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Cumberland County.

Gentlemen,  
It may, perhaps be proper for me formally to acquaint you that I have, on mature deliberation, relinquished my seat on the Bench of our Court, in consequence of an Act passed the last sitting of the Legislature, which prohibits me from acting as Surrogate and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

That section of the Law, which is intended particularly to affect me, is certainly unnecessary, because no inconvenience whatever hath arisen to the public from the exercise of those offices, nor do they, any way, interfere, in practice, the one with the other. It is impolitic, because, to execute the duties of a judge of the Common Pleas, with honour and advantage to the public, requires education, law knowledge, and experience in the established forms of administering justice, rarely to be met with in common life; and such men generally hold, or have a just right to expect, offices of profit: to oblige them, in accepting the office of a judge of the Common Pleas, to which no compensation is annexed, to relinquish other offices, not connected with the functions of a judge, is wantonly to deprive the public of the judiciary abilities of men, best qualified to perform those important duties. It is partial, because, if right in principle, it ought clearly to extend to a variety of other offices and appointments in the state, obviously more incompatible than those mentioned in the Act. And it is unconstitutional, because it deprives a citizen of a political right, (eligibility to office,) in a case where the principles of republican government, the nature of the office, or the public good, do not require it; and because when a citizen is legally invested with offices, however incompatible, he cannot be deprived of any of them, by an *ex post facto* law; and also, because by the constitution of the united States, all *ex post facto* laws are void.

Considering the prohibition, therefore, as nugatory and void, it was altogether optional in me, to take any notice of it. But upon mature consideration, I apprehended it to be my duty, as a good citizen to acquiesce in it; as the example I shall thereby set to my fellow citizens, of submission to the laws of our country, however unreasonable or arbitrary, until they are constitutionally repealed, or adjudged void, in a legal way, will eventually prove more beneficial to the county, than any other line of conduct I could pursue. And as the business of a surrogate must interfere as much with the duties of a justice of the peace, as of a judge of the common pleas, in relinquishing the latter, I must, to act consistent, also, relinquish the former office.

The reasons I have assigned for my determination, in the case before me, I flatter myself, will meet with the approbation of my brethren on the bench, and of my fellow citizens in general. I shall, notwithstanding, cheerfully render them any

services in my power, whenever suitable occasions offer.

I am, Gentlemen,  
With sentiments of respect,  
Your very humble servant,  
JONATHAN ELMER.

June 9, 1796.

Answer of the Court to Judge Elmer's letter of Resignation.

To Jonathan Elmer, Esq.

Sir,  
It was with much surprize that we received the information of the law to which you allude, having never had the least intimation of it before it passed, or heard a wish in the county that such a thing might take place. And we entirely agree with you in opinion that the prohibition, as it respects you is unnecessary and unconstitutional.

Though we sincerely regret your absence from the bench, yet the reasons you have assigned for leaving it, are so weighty and consistent with the peace, welfare, and good order of government, that we cannot but approve of your determination.

As your conduct as a judge has been very satisfactory to us, and we firmly believe, to your fellow citizens in general, we entertain a hope that proper measures will be adopted in due time for restoring you to your former seat on the bench, that we may enjoy your able assistance and experience in the administration of justice in the county.

Signed by the unanimous request of the court.  
AZARIAH MORE, President.

June 10, 1796.

INTELLIGENCE.

MENZ, March 17.  
The advanced post of both parties on the Upper Rhine, are now hardly 200 paces distant from each other. When they are relieved they shake hands and treat each other in as friendly a manner as if they belonged to one party.

WARSAW, April 4.  
The fear of many people here, that new commotions would break out in Poland, is now unhappily but too well grounded. The commotions have already broke out. A new confederation has made its appearance in the Ukraine. Eight thousand armed Poles, all veterans of the Polish army, who, at the time the Russians took possession of Podolia, retreated to the Turkish territory, have lately appeared in the neighbourhood of Kamnietz, Podolsky, and at Swamez: In the territory held by the Russians, they issued a manifesto to the Polish nation and afterwards retreated. They are led on by Denisko, Kolligisko, and Liebaradezky. The manifesto, which shews that the confederates depend on the support of the Ottoman Porte, is in the hands of many persons in this city.

VIENNA, April 9.  
By the latest letters from Constantinople, it appears that the preparations of the Turks by land and sea go on with redoubled vigour. That the force of the Russian fleet in the black sea was so considerable as to occasion uneasiness, &c. That Mardinoff and Ribas, the commanders of the fleet had set out for Petersburg, where they were to receive fresh instructions. It is also said, a Russian army of 30,000 men is assembling on the Danister, not far from Bende. These are indeed circumstances which must give uneasiness to the Porte, and commands its serious attention.

We hear from Gradiska, that the Pacha of Bosnia has received orders to keep himself ready to march with his troops after the Bairam feast which has just commenced.

PARIS, April 17.  
The best understanding exists between the French republic and Spain. Some difficulties had arisen between the two nations on the subject of restoring French property in Spain, sequestered at the commencement of the war. The prince of peace, in a letter to the French minister at Madrid, has informed him that directions have been given for the immediate restoration of this property.

LONDON, April 19.  
The minister of police in France has directed to be shut up all theatres where the hymn of the Marcellus meets with any opposition.

One Lees of Sheffield, England, lately sold his wife to one Hall for 6 pence and gave one guinea to a coachman to carry her off. She was delivered with a halter about her neck, and the clerk of the market received 4d. for toll.

It appears by the Vienna Gazette, that the Empress of Russia, having had sufficient proofs that the Turks, instigated by the French had made every possible preparation for attacking her dominions, had resolved to anticipate them, and for this purpose, after publishing a manifesto, declaratory of her motives, gave orders to three different armies of 50,000 men each, to march against some of the fortresses on the frontiers of Turkey. It is said,

that the dedered to manzow Diarter. At a la press the "The Parisian ed, and Hundred which w because p happiness So late had been tween M on-the-fat said on th do any of make me! It is m division o Bournov ver. The ca Rhine, an a second nies have rable dist! In the of the 230 took plac South. Treilha the sent to count of ftons, whi That the should be Inard's ed from al fed. Dur himself sit had a warr sident cov Jourdan a creased. second tim the tribun of the hall themselves cover himf The pri to the vote A letter delly nig frigate, of account of Sir Sidney Sir Sidni in his boat of Havre ance, by a deterred fr of the curr however, t it is said, h and was ce In this fi of Tuesday which the and even infinitely l length obl ever to fac flet. There v By the Sir Edward ligen is-t French frig gons, capt Squadron, had 35 men superior fl was either ship. Alderma all his pro Through l also fallen. stopped. It is sup large speci with the m the conseq The Che the Marqui Spanish mi At Gibra it in the be We hear French arm forced by the environ at Nizza w put a body pat in mot

that the fortrefs of Choczins has actually surrendered to the Ruffians arms; and that general Romanzow has already advanced to the banks of the Diarler.

At a late hour last night, were received by express the Paris journals to the 15th inst. inclusive. "The reports of approaching peace," says a Parisian journalift, "are considerably weakened, and Tallien observed in the council of Five Hundred, on the 14 inst. that there was a party which wished to prevent the conclusion of peace, because peace was necessary to restore plenty and happiness to the republick."

So late as the 15th inst. not the smallest notice had been taken of the notes which had passed between Mr. Wickham and the French Directory, on the subject of peace. Not a syllable had been said on the subject in either of the councils nor do any of the councils, nor do any of the journalift make mention of the circumstance.

It is mentioned in some Paris papers that the division of the army of the North under General Bournonville, has entered the Electorate of Hanover.

The campaign has not yet commenced upon the Rhine, and some of the Paris papers still insinuate a second armistice is to take place, and that the armies have already begun to withdraw to a considerable distance from each other.

In the fittings of the Council of Five hundred of the 23d Germinal (April 22) a violent ferment took place upon the report on the situation of the South.

Treillard demanded 1st. That a message should be sent to the directory, to enquire of it an account of the South, and the causes of the agitations, which have manifested themselves—2ly, That the commission charged with this object should be annulled

Isnard appeared at the tribune. It was demanded from all parts, that the discussion should be closed. Dismolard wished to speak. Isnard threw himself from the tribune with violence. Julien had a warm altercation with Jourdan. The president covered himself: the tumult continued. Jourdan appeared at the tribune: the troubles increased. The president covered himself for the second time. Isnard and Jourdan descended from the tribune, and threw themselves into the middle of the hall. Particular altercations began to show themselves. The president was obliged again to cover himself.

The propositions of Treillard were at last put to the vote, and carried by a great majority.

April 22.

A letter was received at the admiralty on Wednesday night from the first lieutenant of the Diamond frigate, off the coast of France, containing an account of the capture of that gallant officer, Sir Sidney Smith.

Sir Sidney, in the night of Monday last, went in his boat to cut out a French lugger in the port of Havre. This he accomplished, after some resistance, by which one Frenchman was killed; but deterred from immediately sailing by the rapidity of the current, he cast anchor. During the night, however, the ship drove from her anchor, the cable it is said having been cut by one of the prisoners; and was carried by the current above the town.

In this situation he was attacked on the morning of Tuesday, by all the gun boats and other vessels which the enemy could muster; and after a gallant and even desperate resistance against a force so infinitely superior to his own, he found himself at length obliged to surrender. We are happy however to find that he received no injury in the conflict.

There were five officers with him.

April 23.

By the arrival of the Argo of 44 guns, one of Sir Edward Pellew's Squadron, at Plymouth, intelligence is brought of the capture of La Unite, a French frigate, of 40 guns, by the Concorde of 26 guns, capt. Hunt, likewise one of Sir Edward's Squadron, after a severe action in which the enemy had 35 men killed and wounded—but happily from superior skill and management, not a single man was either killed or wounded on board the British ship.

Alderman Macanley is become a Bankrupt, and all his property has been brought to the hammer. Through his failure, a capital house at Berlin has also fallen. The house of Staple and Co. have also stopped.

It is supposed that those persons who made such large speculations in the stocks were acquainted with the mission of Lord Wickham, and expected the consequence of it would have been peace.

The Chevalier de Trujillo, formerly secretary to the Marquis de las Cafas, is departed from hence as Spanish minister to Philadelphia.

At Gibraltar great exertions are making to put it in the best state of defence.

GENOA, March 28.

We learn by an express from Savona, that the French army of 17,000 men posted there was reinforced by 400, and are to march immediately for the environs of Genoa. General Scherer is arrived at Nizza with further reinforcements. They expect a body of cavalry, when their army is to be put in motion in all quarters. Our government

has sent ammunition and troops for our fortrefs of Gavi.

From Italy, April 4.

Great apprehensions are entertained for the fate of Genoa. The very moment when it was believed, the French army was weakened for want of provisions, we are informed that they are about taking city in possession, in which it is allowed a large part of the inhabitants will side with the French. Should the French succeed, they will by its magazines, and the great sums of money deposited in St. George's bank, be enabled to qualify their finances for the continuation of the war.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

Extract of a letter.

From Port de Paix, dated 5th May.

Payments here and at the Cape have been formally suspended.—Petronid is gone to the city of St. Domingo, it is said to meet the commissaries from France; but many doubt the truth of the report of their arrival. The situation of government here and at the Cape is lamentable indeed. The general is obliged to have a vast number of troops with him for his protection, and he is without a single barrel of flour—they have become clamorous and without speedy relief the worst of consequences are to be apprehended. Here we are not so badly off for provisions; but the troops are so much harassed with constant duty, that there are many malcontents: to insure safety to the town, they are constantly obliged to patrol, and scarcely a week passes but we are menaced with burning the towns killing the Whites and Mulattoes, and these menaces by the Africans, who do not know what they want.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cananda-qua, dated May 18, 1796

The British are making every preparation to leave Niagara, and have already dismounted their cannon, and are removing their military stores on their own side of the river, into a new magazine which they have built.

June 10.

The ship Barbara, capt. Holland belonging to Boston is arrived at that port from London with a cargo of 2800 barrels of flour, he loaded at Norfolk last winter but not being able to obtain more than 8 dollars per barrel in England thought proper to return with the whole cargo.

Barbadoes papers of 21st May received by capt. Carson, inform that St. Lucie had not then surrendered—and that reinforcements were sent for.

June 15.

Arrived on Monday the sloop Friendship, Capt Moulder, 20 days from Cape Francois, who confirms the arrival of the French fleet of 14 sail of men of war at the Cape, viz two 74's, the rest 50's 40's, and 26 guns, with 5000 troops and brought in 3 British prizes and one Portuguese ship from Brazil to Portugal, with bars of gold and gold dust estimated at 500,000 of money. An embargo had been laid on there for four days before he failed, in consequence of some expedition in train.

Last Friday the new copper bottomed ship called Mount Vernon, belonging to this port, outward bound for London with a valuable cargo, was taken about one hour after the pilot boat left her, by the French privateer schooner Flying fish, which failed from hence a few days since. The privateers men took every person, captain and crew, out of the Mount Vernon, put them on board a pilot boat, and sent them off. The captain of the Flying fish had a list of five or six American ships belonging to this port which he said he was determined to capture.

From the London Oracle of April 23.

Mr. Grey gave notice, that as the papers which he lately moved for were now before the house he should on Thursday tonight move some resolutions the tendency of which would be, if the house should agree to them, a direct imputation, and afterwards an impeachment against his majesty's ministers, for illegal misapplication of the public money.

By the brig Role, capt. Meaney, arrived at this port on Wednesday last from the Isle of France, we have the gazette of that place of March 22d, from which is translated the following very singular account of a naval action between the Triton, one of the English East India company's ships; carrying twenty twelve pounders on her deck, six four pounders on her forecable, and 136 men, and a French schooner, with a few small cannon and 17 men.

Capt. Sarcout, commander of the corsair l'Emilie, perceiving that his vessel had lost her superiority of sailing, resolved to quit her and to arm the schooner le Kartier, which he had taken on the arms of Bengal, being a remarkable good sailer. He fitted out this schooner with some small cannon, and put on board 27 of his crew; leaving l'Emilie on the 23d of January, under the command of citizen Crozet, to make his way for the Isle of France.

On the 28th in the evening he perceived a ship for which he immediately made sail and boarded her during the night, this was the Diana, captain

Thompson, coming from Bengal. The next day the 22d, in the morning, Le Kartier perceived to the windward another ship, to which he gave chase, and came up with her about 8 o'clock. This ship seeing a schooner approach her, took it to be a pilot boat from the Ganges, lay to, hoisted her colours, and fired a gun. Sarcout got to the windward, and notwithstanding the superiority of the enemy which he had before him, after having been assured of the good disposition and courage of his crew, he resolved to take possession of her or perish in the attempt. Arrived within pistol shot he fired three rounds with his cannon, and cauted all his musquetry to fire upon the vessel, and without waiting longer, boarded the Englishman with 17 of his crew, and after a combat of an hour and a half on board the ship, captain Sarcout became master of his prize.

This vessel is the Triton, belonging to the English East India company; she had touched at Madras, where she left part of her cargo, and was on her rout for Bengal.

The French had one man killed and another wounded, but the latter is out of danger. The Triton had 8 men killed, among whom was capt. Banyheat, the commander of the artillery, and many wounded. All the prisoners were put for the moment on board the Kartier, under the guard of three men only, until the Diana came up, which Sarcout had ransomed for 30,000 rupies, and on board of which he put all his prisoners, after having drawn up an engagement that they should not serve against France or her allies, until they had been legally exchanged.

BOSTON, June 3.

Capt. Wayne, from Gaudaloupe informs, that Victor Hughes has placed that island in a fine state of defence. That he has a large number of stores filled with provisions, and military stores in abundance. French privateers have lately captured sixteen vessels loaded with necessaries for the British troops, and had carried them into St. Martins. In one of them was found considerable specie, probably intended for the English paymaster in the West-Indies. Capt. Wayne saw several casks from this vessel filled with dollars, which were so heavy, it was impossible for one person to move them.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the greatest information and respectability, at Paris, to his friend in this town, dated the 30th of March 1796.

The Americans are leaving this country with their rice, tobacco, flour, &c. those who have sold, are now mourning after their money, which is at present wholly lost, and when there will be an inclination to make restitution is very uncertain, for the French have a very serious dislike to our late proceedings with respect to Great-Britain, and not scruple to say very hard things of their sister republic.

BALTIMORE, June 7.

IMPORTANT!

By two gentlemen who came passengers in the ship Lark, capt. Moneron, arrived at Norfolk on the 20th ult. from Surinam, which they left on the 9th of May, we have received the following important information: That three days after leaving port, they fell in with a brig belonging to New York, 5 days out from Barbadoes, bound to Demarara—that the master (unknown to them, but an acquaintance of their captain's) asked them if the Dutch fleet had not arrived at Surinam, and was answered in the negative; but told, that 5 sail, consisting of three frigates, an armed brig and a transport had just arrived at Cayenne; upon which he told them he would give them much better news and requested they would inform his owners, which was. That just previous to his leaving Barbadoes, a frigate belonging to admiral Christian's convoy, had arrived there in a very shattered condition, and informed that a Dutch fleet of 12 sail of the line had fallen in with theirs, near Madeira, composed of 2 ships of the line, two frigates and 180 transports, and that it was more than probable that he would be the only one able to effect an escape.

CHARLESTON, June 1.

The Julia made a remarkable quick passage from Surinam, only 21 days, and would probably have had a shorter, but for detention by British armed vessels.

Mr. Wright of the house of Crocker, Hickborn and Wright, came passenger in the Julia.

Mr. Wright confirms the account of the arrival of a Dutch Squadron but not at Surinam, commanded by rear admiral Barney, at Cayenne commanded by admiral Brakel, it consisted of five sail of the line and three frigates with troops, part of the force was destined for St. Eustacia, and Curacao, the remainder were expected every hour at Surinam.

This information may be relied upon as Mr. Wright had it from the governor of Surinam the day which he failed, and the governor had received it officially.

An attack on Surinam was expected from the British, but not feared, as it was well prepared for defence.

There was no want of provisions in Surinam, neither did what were there command a very high price.

**McKenzie & Westcott.**

In the Argus of last week you inserted an anonymous piece designed, apparently, to influence the people against their representatives in the legislature of the state. The capital offence, which it seems nothing but a violent death can expiate, was voting for a bill appropriating a small part of the revenue of the state, for three years, to repairing the College of New Jersey; and restoring the library and philosophical apparatus destroyed by the ravages of the late war. As all the members of this county, and three of Salem, voted for the bill, the proposed patriotic assassination would be pretty general and arduous. The piece, however, is too low, vicious and scurrilous, to gain attention or produce the effect evidently intended. But it is proper, at all times, that the people in general should be truly informed upon every subject in which they are interested; you will, therefore, in my opinion, employ a part of your next paper to a good purpose, by inserting the enclosed Memorial and petition of the college, which gave rise to the law in question. The candid reader will judge whether the present assistance granted to support the credit and advantages of that institution bears such a peculiar analogy to "the royal conduct of the British parliament in their supporting pensioners."

EBENEZER ELMER.

June 9.  
The memorial in our next.

All persons indebted to the subscribers on news paper 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 Cohansy 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.**

**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. wtf

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

**EBENEZER SEELEY.**

May 11, 1796.

**FOR SALE,**

An excellent Horse, Apply to the Subscriber in Bridge town.

**BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS.**

May 21, 1796.

**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. OGDEN.**

June 9.

**AMERICAN LITERATURE**

Published by  
**T. STEPHENS,**

Wholesale Bookseller and Importer, No. 60 South Second-Street, Philadelphia.

I. The Literary Miscellany; printed periodically, one Number every two weeks. Price one eighth of a Dollar; containing pieces of an humorous, lively, pathetic and Argumentative tendency; for the Parour, the Cabinet, the Carriage, or the Shade.

Fourteen Numbers are already published, Eight of them form the first Volume, embellished with an elegant Frontispiece and Vignett, and Superbly bound, for one Dollar and 25 cents.

II. The Blossoms of Morality :- Intended for the use and amusement of young Ladies and Gentlemen. By the Editor of the Looking-Glass for the Mind. Price bound 75 cents.

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In this little work the Authoress has confined herself rather to what are called *les petites Morales*, to repress discontent, and to inculcate the necessity of submitting cheerfully to such situations as fortune may throw them into; to check that flippancy of remark so frequently disgusting in girls of Twelve, or Thirteen; and to correct the errors that Young People fall into in Conversation, as well as to give them a Taste for the pure pleasures of retirement, and the Sublime Beauties of nature.

VI. An Estimate of the religion of the Fashionable World. Price bound 3/9. There never was found in any age of the world, either Philosophy, or sect of Religion or Law, or Discipline, which did so highly exalt the Public Good as the Christian Faith.

VII. One thousand valuable secrets in the elegant and useful arts; neatly bound. Price one dollar. From the Preface.

At a period when the United States of America are advancing rapidly in the Career of improvement to all the arts, that meliorate and embellish life, every attempt to add to the general Stock in this way will doubtless meet with that share of attention which it deserves. It is on this presumption only that this work is offered to the public inspection, and the editor is happy in believing that a work like this, calculated to promote industry, and stimulate genius will be received as an acceptable contribution.

VIII. Louisa, the lovely orphan; or the cottage on the moor. 2 Volumes in one. Price 3/9.

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 inform that, it has in a short time passed through no fewer than seven Editions.

IX. The Mythic cotager of Chamouny. 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.

XII. The American tablet of Memory, containing the most memorable events in History, &c. from the earliest period till the year 1795. The whole being intended to form a comprehensive Abridgement of History and Chronology, particularly of that period which relates to America. Neatly bound.—price one dollar.

XIII. Sentiments upon the Religion of Reason and Nature. Price three eighths of a dollar.

XIV. Triumphs of temper; a Poem by Haicy with beautiful engravings. Price, bound, 7/6

XV. The Cavern of Death—a Novel.

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XVII. Twelve cents worth of Wit for Children—bound. Price, 1 1/2.

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XIX. The Testimony of the Authenticity of Richard Brothers's Prophecies. By Nathaniel Brady Hatfield, member of parliament. Price 25 cents.

XX. Pennsylvania almanack for 1796, by the quantity or single one.

In addition to the above, said STEPHENS sells every American publication, and has received by the last arrivals a complete assortment of the best European books; also, a variety of stationery—all which he continues as usual to sell cheap; and offers to wholesale purchasers a liberal allowance, Gentlemen wishing to complete libraries, or embark in the bookselling business, can have a supply at the shortest notice, and every information necessary.

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 21st inst. an apprentice lad, named Ebenezer Westcott; aged 18 years, about five feet six 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 linsley trousers—his shoes are tied with strings. Whoever will apprehend and confine him in jail in this county, or bring him home, shall receive the above reward from

**NATHANIEL LORE.**

Downs, Cumberland county.

May 23, 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 Cohansy bridge, containing one hundred acres, sixty of which are cleared and in good cedar fence, the remainder woodland. 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 barn 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 lumber.

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.

Blank Bonds and Judgments for sale at this office.

The Highest price  
Given for  
clean linen and cotton  
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By the Printers hercof

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