

THE ARGUS, AND New-Jersey Centinel.

PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY MCKENZIE AND WESCOTT, BRIDGE-TOWN.

Two Dollars per annum.

THURSDAY, July 14, 1796

No. 42

AN ACT FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES.

(Concluded from No 51.)

67. And be it enacted, That if any person, owing allegiance to this state, shall by speech, writing, open deed or act, advisedly and wittingly, maintain and defend the authority or jurisdiction of any foreign power, potentate, republic, king, state or nation whatsoever, in and over this state, or the people thereof, such person so offending, shall on conviction, be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, or by fine or imprisonment at hard labour, to that the fine exceed not four hundred dollars, nor the imprisonment, the term of one year.

68. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that assaults, batteries, false imprisonments, mayhems, affrays, riots, unlawful assemblies, nuisances, cheats, deceptions, and all other offences of an indictable nature at common law, and not provided for by this or some other act of the legislature of New-Jersey, shall be deemed and taken to be misdemeanors, and punished by fine or imprisonment or both, or by fine or imprisonment at hard labor or both, or by fine or solitary imprisonment at hard labor, or both, at the discretion of the court before whom the conviction shall be had.

69. And be it enacted, that the court or justice, before whom any negro, Indian or mulatto slave shall be convicted, of any offence not punishable with death, shall have authority to impose, instead of the punishment by this act prescribed, such corporal punishment, not extending to life or limb as such court or justice in their discretion shall direct.

70. And be it enacted, That if any offender sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor, shall escape, he or she shall, on conviction thereof, suffer such additional confinement at hard labor as the court shall direct.

71. And be it enacted, that if any offender, sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor, for manslaughter, robbery, rape, arson, burglary, highway robbery, forgery, shall be convicted of a second offence of the like nature, such offender shall suffer death.

72. And be it enacted, that if any person be convicted of any offence against this state not punishable with death, it shall be lawful for the court, before whom such conviction shall be had to order besides the punishment prescribed by law that such offender shall find surety to keep the peace, or be of good behaviour, or both, in such sum, for such time, and in such number and sufficiency as they shall judge proper.

73. And be it enacted, that no person or persons shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for treason or other offence punishable with death (murder excepted) unless the indictment for the same shall be found by a grand jury within three years next after the treason or other offence, punishable with death, shall be done or committed; nor shall any person be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offence not punishable with death, unless the indictment for the same shall be found within two years from the time of committing the offence, or inflicting the fine or forfeiture aforesaid. Provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to any person or persons fleeing from justice.

74. And be it enacted, that the manner of inflicting the punishment of death shall be by hanging, the person convicted by the neck until dead.

75. And be it enacted, that no conviction or judgment for any of the offences aforesaid, or any other offences against this state, shall make or work corruption of blood, disinheritance of heirs, loss of dower, or forfeiture of estate.

76. And be it enacted, that the benefit of clergy shall be, and the same hereby is abolished and forever done away.

77. And be it enacted, that the suit or action of appeal for murder, manslaughter, rape, arson, felony, mayhem, or other offence or wrong whatsoever, shall be, and the same hereby is abolished and forever done away.

78. And be it enacted, that until proper buildings are erected for the confinement of persons to hard labor, according to the directions of this act, the sentence of imprisonment in all cases shall be considered as extending to confinement in gaols in the respective counties of this state.

79. And be it enacted, that the act entitled, "An act for suppressing immorality, except the first section, passed the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and four, and the act, entitled, "An act for continuing an act intitled, "An act for the trial and punishment of persons guilty of larceny under the value of twenty shillings," passed the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty one; and the act intitled,

"An act to prevent the destroying and murdering of bastard children," passed the day and year last aforesaid; and the act intitled, "An act for the more effectually preventing the counterfeiting the bills of credit of the neighbouring governments or uttering, the same in this colony, by giving them to be for counterfeited," passed the twenty eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty six; and the act, entitled, "An act for the more effectual discovery and punishment of the crime of horse stealing," passed the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine, and a supplementary act thereto, passed the eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy four; and the act, intitled, "An act for more effectually preventing horse-stealing," passed the twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty; and the act intitled, "An act to punish traitors and disaffected persons," passed the fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy six; and a supplement thereto, passed the seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven; and the act intitled, "An act more effectually to prevent the passing of counterfeit bills of credit," passed the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty; and the act, intitled, "An act for the punishment of certain crimes in the state of New-Jersey," passed the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, be and the same are hereby repealed: Provided always, that such repeal shall not effect the prosecution, conviction and punishment of any person who hath offended against the said acts previous to the repeal thereof.

Passed at Trenton, March 18, 1796

FOR THE ARGUS.

Messrs. Printers,

As the law, enacted by the legislature of New-Jersey, entitled, "An act to prevent the holding of appointments and commissions, in certain cases, under this state, and the united states, at the same time," is not generally known: your publishing the following extract from said law, will furnish useful information to your fellow-citizens at this time.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, &c. that if any member of the council or general assembly of this state, shall accept or hold any office or appointment under the government of the united states, his seat, in the legislature of this state, is hereby declared to be vacated, and an election to fill such vacant seat shall be held, as if said member had resigned out of this state.

Q. Are not the seats of the councillor and one of the members of the assembly, for the county of Cumberland, vacated by this law, in consequence of their holding appointments under the government of the united states?

A. Ought not an election to be held to fill said vacant seats, agreeably to the directions of the said law?

Q. Is it not a pernicious precedent for law-makers, to attempt to quibble away a law, which affects themselves, because incorrectly penned, in a case clearly within the intent and meaning of it? And should their constituents follow their example, would the law in ten, which they enact, have any ple, binding effect on any body?

A. As incorrectly as the law is worded, is it not plainly the intent and design of it, to vacate every person from a seat in the legislature, who holds any office or appointment under the federal government?

If so, must not those law-makers act with a bad grace, in prohibiting others from holding offices, who pay no regard to a similar law, when it affects themselves.

HAMPDEN.

Greenwich, July 4.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Elizabeth has behaved herself in an improper manner, this is to give notice that all persons are forbidden trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, from the date hereof.

JAMES CALDER.

July 14.

FOR SALE.

A frame building, at present occupied as a carpenter's shop 31 feet front, 19 deep, and one story high. It is nearly new and may with little expense be converted into a dwelling house.

Also a lot of ground situate in Front below Vine street, Bridge-town, adjoining ground of Philip Soudar, Blacksmith. It contains in front 8 rods and three quarters—in depth 16 rods.

For terms apply to,

SIMON MILLER.

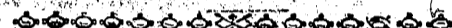
June 30th, 1796.

BROWNLOW FISHER.

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Bridge-town, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Baking business.

At his house in High-street, near the Court-house, Bridgetown, and is ready to execute any commands in his line. He hopes by his attention to business, and assiduity to please his customers to be favoured with the public patronage.

June 30th, 1796.



INTELLIGENCE.

FRANKFORT, April 29.

Every inhabitant at Coblenz is to give in, within a week, an account of the emigrants he has entertained, since the 1st of May, 1792, under the penalty of 100 dollars.

The head quarters of the prince of Condé are now at Emmendingen.

Deux Pont is now almost entirely blocked up by the French, as no one can go to the Austrian advanced posts without a pass.

AMSTERDAM, April 28.

Letters from Smyrna advise, that on the 10th of March, a fire broke out there, the consequences of which were so dreadful, that in spite of all attempts to extinguish it, 2000 shops, two great Mosques, two public baths, and all the magazines of provisions, were reduced to ashes. The loss occasioned by this dreadful conflagration is estimated at ten millions of crowns.

By the late advices from Havre we learn, that an embargo had been put upon all Hamburgh ships and it was thought that similar measures would take place in all the ports of France, because the Senate of that city had refused to acknowledge the French republic.

The unhappy Louis XVIII. on receiving an order from the senate of Venice to leave Verona on the 15th ult. replied, "I will go bare on two conditions; first, that the Golden Book, in which my family is inscribed, be presented to me, in order that I may erase the name with my own hand: Secondly, that the armistice which the friendship of my ancestors gave to the republic, be restored to me." The answer was too manly and dignified to please the cringing, though tyrannical aristocracy of Venice; and the prince, without receiving the satisfaction he required, was compelled to leave Verona on the 21st; when he repaired to the army of the prince de Condé at the head quarters of which he arrived on the 23d ult. and where the king was met by Mrs. Wickham and col. Crawford, who had gone thither to have a conference with him. Lord Marcartney was preparing to quit Verona, on the 22d of April.

After the king quitted Verona, The Venetian government published a proclamation, ordering all the emigrants to quit the Venetian territories without delay.

LONDON, May 1st.

At Coblenz, the French have evinced a disposition to renew the Roberispierian system of exccrancy—a system evidently most congenial with their minds—by issuing a peremptory mandate to the inhabitants to deliver up an exact list of all the emigrants to whom they have afforded a refuge since the 1st of May, 1792: If this mandate may be considered as a prelude to plunder, if not to murder.

Advices were yesterday received on the transport office, that seven vessels, laden with troops, ammunition, and provisions, bound to Gibraltar, had separated from their convoy near the mouth of the Channel, in consequence of the ships of war having gone too far to leeward of them; and much fear is entertained that they have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The convoy consisted of a frigate and a floop of war.

The disturbances in Corsica, though extremely unpleasant, are very grossly exaggerated in e.

Paris gazettes. The immediate cause of them proceeds from a tax lately imposed by the viceroy, which the Corsicans conceive to be unjust and oppressive. — Only a very small part of the island is in a state of insurrection. We are given to believe that the insurrection of these islands is more against the viceroy than against the British government. It is thought the disturbances will soon be quelled.

On the Rhine there is circulating a printed copy in French, of Mr. Wickham's note, Mr. Barthelme's answer, and the observations of the British cabinet upon that answer. To these official papers remarks are annexed, throwing the whole blame of the continuance of the war upon France; recounting the resources of England; and accusing the French government of entertaining no wish to put an end to the war.

The empress of Russia has declared, in a note to the Swedish government, that the principal motive of her refusal to receive the communication of the Swedish ambassador, appointed to notify the marriage of his sovereign, was the unfriendly conduct of the regent, who had formed a close alliance with the French — with the very men who had raised a monument to the memory of the wretch who assassinated the late king of Sweden. The empress observed, that the object of such an alliance was well known; that it was notorious that the regent had received from the French a sum of money, to be employed in fitting out armaments; and that a treaty was actually on foot for the express purpose of attacking Russia.

A letter from Laval, of the 26th ult. states the Chouans to be in force, and more during than ever. A body of 4 or 5000 of them lately attacked and captured by Carbiniers; the next day they surrounded a body of republican troops, of whom they killed near 90 grenadiers, and took the rest. In the neighbourhood of Graves they also cut in pieces 80 men.

May 3.

The Hamburg mail, of the 6th ult. has arrived this day, at noon. Hostilities have not recommenced on the Rhine, nor has the stipulated notice of ten days between the parties known to have been given; but a letter from Frankfort, of the 19th ult. says,

We hear from Spire, that two French columns amounting to 20,000 men, with a numerous artillery, are on their march, partly by Landau and partly by Germerheim. The headquarters of the Imperial army of the upper Rhine are at Spire, for the sake of its neighbourhood to Landau, where the French have received great reinforcements; these latter are also much strengthened about Deux Ponts. The contingent of the elector of Saxony is arrived at Krentznach; and great numbers of Imperial troops are approaching the Hundsrück. Some French deserters who have reached Lautern, report that the army of the Upper Rhine has actually received orders, and made dispositions for an attack.

Mr. Cawthorne is expelled the house of commons.

Rear admiral Bringle sailed on Sunday from Spithead in the Tremendous of 74 guns, for the Cape of Good Hope. The East India ships go out under convoy of the Brunswick of 74 guns, and the Trident of 64.

May 10.

The emperor has permitted Louis XVIII. to retire to Graz in Styria, as he cannot any longer stay in the States of Venice.

Accounts are said to have been received last night at the transport office, of the loss of 7 merchant ships in the channel. They were laden with troops and stores for Gibraltar, and were captured in consequence of the frigate which was to convoy them keeping too far to leeward as to lose sight of the transports. One of them was soon after seen on fire.

Edward Wake was tried for sedition, crying 'No war with Down with George' convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Crossfield charged with attempting the life of his Majesty with an argon, was tried May 8 & 9. Not guilty.

The difficulties between Russia and Sweden are accommodated.

A motion for peace was lost in the house of Lords May 12, yeas 10, noes 110.

DUBLIN, April 30.

The speculations on linen for the Spanish and American markets this year, exceed any similar instance, since the commencement of the war.

They write from Allent, that if the threatened war between Russia and the Porte should actually take place, a fleet of 20 ships of the line will be immediately sent for Constantinople, to second the operations of the Turkish squadron in the Black sea.

Should the above dreadful event come to pass, which from the present prospect of affairs is highly probable, we must of course take part with our ally the empress of Russia, a circumstance that must render a rupture with Spain inevitable.

When the historian, in future ages shall record the transactions of the present time, he must certainly be at a loss to account why the great and mighty empire of Britain was so eager to form alliances with nations which can possibly be of no advantage to her.

The proprietors of the Wexford bridge at a late meeting unanimously agreed to pay Mr. Lemuel Cox, of Massachusetts (America) 100l. and made him a present of 100 guineas and a piece of plate value 20 guineas.

The English ministry have received certain advices that at least the principal part of the fleet Dutch fleet is lately moored in Brest water. It is supposed a detachment of it has gone to the East or West Indies.

May 4.

Our last letters from London advise, that an order had been issued by the admiralty, for an immediate levy of 5000 seamen, by impress or otherwise. This peremptory order is said to be the consequence of communications made by the late Corunna mail, that determinations hostile to the British had taken place in the cabinet of his catholic majesty.

There was a report circulating last night of the French having taken possession of Genoa. We do not believe that any intelligence of any such event having occurred, has been already received; but that the French can, and that they will make themselves masters of Genoa, we have reason to believe.

SHEERNESS, May 12.

Capt. Holsted, of his majesty's ship Phenix, having under his command the Leopard and Kite proceeded in search of two of the enemy's cutters, which he learnt were upon the coast of Norway, with four English ships they had captured. Upon standing close in with the land, one was discovered two miles within the rocks, at anchor near Egwe, under French colours; the weather being calm the Kite was towed within gunshot of the enemy who imagined that an hostile act would infringe the neutrality, consequently those advantages were embraced which their defective knowledge of the treaty afforded.

Capt. Malbon of the Kite, apprehensive that the shot from the guns might injure the inhabitants on shore prudently determined to board her, and on that service dispatched his first lieutenant Mr. Chivres, assisted by two officers of the same rank with boats manned and armed. Upon their approach every disposition for defence was apparently made, but the issue was favourable to the boarders, in consequence of numbers. By the exertions of capt. Malbon, the Kite was towed three miles the same night, to the other cutter under Dutch colours, left the night prior by a knowledge of the fate of her ally, and escape before day light; and the same success attended his efforts. Capt. Halsted's remaining object was to take possession of the prizes, which he did; they were found without rudders or sails: the following day all the vessels were at sea.

PORTSMOUTH, May 12.

Admiral Bligh is appointed second in command in the West Indies, whose flag, red at the mizen, was hoisted on board the Brunswick of 74 guns, capt. Browell, and he will sail with admiral Hervey as soon as the wind will permit.

Yesterday admiral Sir James Wallace's flag was hoisted on board the Romney, of 64 guns, and will sail in a few days for Newfoundland.

VIENNA, April 27.

On the 12th inst. the Austrian troops, under the command of field marshal lieutenant count Argenteau, and major general Boccavilla, having been repulsed at Baretto, reinforcements were sent to field marshal Argenteau, and col. Yakalovich, with orders to defend the post of Dego to the last extremity, and to march towards the enemy at Savello. The enemy who on the 12th had advanced to Penthiourea, proceeded on the 13th against Dego, and threatened that post on all sides; but on the 14th, again returned by the way of the Borchetta to Cairo, but merely with the design, as it appeared, to receive more troops, after which they immediately advanced in three columns, with artillery, against Dego. The Austrian troops repulsed the furious attack made on them with great bravery; and when col. Yakalovich took the enemy in flank they were compelled to retreat from mountain to mountain, beyond Dego. In this action the French lost several pieces of artillery, and more than 100 men made prisoners. But as they continually received reinforcements, the Austrian troops under general Argenteau, being hard pressed on all sides, were at length obliged to retreat to Tergo. At the same time it is also stated, the enemy at Collaria attacked field marshal general Provera with great fury, and notwithstanding a vigorous defence, made themselves masters of that post. A detachment of the enemy likewise advancing through the valley of Calliano, took the posts of Grovanni, Murialdo, passed the valley of Stanata, and after an obstinate action, possessed themselves of Bapifollo.

On the 16th of April when the general sent off these dispatches, our loss was not exactly known, to him, and he was employed in forming a junction by a chain of advanced posts from Rochetta, by Villa Cade, Rosignone, Ponzone, and Mollare, Gramscio, and Melazzo, with his position at Acquafredda.

WEZEL, April 27.

The imminent danger that threatens Lower Germany, in case hostilities recommence between

the belligerent powers, has determined the king to take efficacious measures in order to preserve the neutrality of the countries included in the new line of demarcation. He has given orders for that purpose to the following troops to march immediately into Westphalia, to join the Hanoverian and Brunswick troops, viz. six regiments of infantry, six battalions and two companies of light infantry, four regiments of cuirassiers, and ten squadrons of hussars.

M. De Dohm, Prussian minister to the circles of the Lower Rhine, and Westphalia, has just set out for Hanover. We presume that his mission is relative to the march of Hanoverian troops destined to make part of the armed neutrality.

HAGUE, April 26.

The marine committees have given notice, that double duties will be required for all ships, except those bound for the West Indies, or employed in the fisheries.

BASLE, April 27.

Count Wurmsler has just written to the canton of Berne to say that the supposition of the French directory, that it is the plan of Conde's army to force its way into France by the Swiss territory, is without foundation; and that there never was such a plan. The marshal at the same time assures the canton, that the neutrality of the Swiss cantons will be scrupulously respected, so long as the French themselves shall not afford an example of its violation.

PARIS, May 4.

Carnot is president of the directory. All foreign ambassadors complain of the influence of La Croix, minister for foreign affairs.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

May 4.

Camus reported in favour of extending the amnesty lately established.

During these three days past all the national domains, situated in the department of the Seine, have been put to sale. For every one of those estates there were 20, 30, or 40 bidders. Their eagerness will probably be noticeable in all the departments; and before three months are past, there will be no more national property to sell.

MILAN, April 18.

On the 11th, the French were driven from Montenotte to Monte Regio; however, on the following days they returned in great numbers; and having by favour of a great fog taken positions, which enabled them to attack our troops on three sides at once, succeeded in obliging them to retreat with very considerable loss, in killed wounded and taken. In consequence of this affair, general Argenteau judged it proper to retreat to Dego, where on the 14th, he was attacked afresh by one French column from Cairo, and another from Colferia, which took him in flank. This last column had, the preceding night, obliged gen. Provera, with the troops under his command, to surrender prisoners, after having made a valiant defence, and having killed one of the enemy's generals. The capitulation they made was, that the soldiers should be kept in France, until exchanged at Basle, and the officers be released on parole. This column marched the same day to the attack of Dego, and obliged general Argenteau with the rest of his troops, consisting of Austrians and Piedmontese, to retreat to Acqua, with the loss of provisions, baggage, &c. Colonel Yakalovich, who went to sustain this post of Dego with five battalions, arrived there on the 15th, but finding the Austrians had abandoned it, resolved on following the French, who had advanced to Sprigno, and to attack them. This resolution had complete success. He attacked and defeated the enemy's column, obliged them to retreat, retook some pieces of cannon, made 500 prisoners, and pursued them beyond Dego.

However, having met several other corps, who were advancing from Montenotte, he was obliged for want of ammunition to retreat. We do not know precisely the loss of the Austrians in these different actions, but it is estimated at 4000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

BOSTON, June 24.

From Cadiz, May 6.

Capt. Holtbrook, from Cadiz informs us, that admiral Richery's squadron was still lying there, although ready to sail, and actually in the lower road. Few sail of Spanish men of war were also lying in the roads, completely fitted for sea; one of these ships mounted 170 guns, and rated at 44. Their destination was unknown. The British admiral Mann was cruising in the bay, with a fleet stronger than Richery's, by 6 ships of the line. All the prizes were sold.

Capt. Hooper saw a letter from the American consul at Malaga which informed of the capture of 9 Danish vessels off that place by the Algerines in consequence of which the Danes, lying in Cadiz, nearly ready for sea, were shipped to wait a convoy that place; and that three months longer were allowed by the Deu for the receipt of the ratification

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of the American treaty, after which period, if he received no answer on the subject, captures would again be made.

The ratification of the Spanish and American treaty was received at Cadiz by the brig Jacky, from New-York, six days before capt. Hooper sailed from thence—and it will now be completely in effect.

July 2.

The blacks of Trinidad, have risen in rebellion, and killed a large number of the inhabitants.

From L'Eclair, May 9.

A letter from Buonaparte, dated Cherasco, April 27, mentions, that the enemy, after the last battle in Italy passed the Stora, and took possession both of Conti and Cherasco. The French crossed Blino and made new bridges across the Pelio; and soon after entered the town of Bene.

After a short action the enemy evacuated Forini and the French entered. The enemy continued to retreat to Avignon, to cover Turin, the capital of Sardinia, which latter place was then within nine leagues of the French head quarters.

The Italian commander wrote to the French general that as he understood the king of Sardinia had sent plenipotentiaries to negotiate a peace, he wished a suspension of arms, to prevent a useless effusion of blood.

The French general replied, that he believed the Republic would grant the Sardinians an honourable peace; but he could not agree to an armistice unless two of the three fortresses of Coni, Alessandria and Tortona, were given up.

Colli, the Sardinian general, in the name of the king, consented to surrender Coni and Tortona to the French, to secure a suspension of hostilities, which accordingly took place.

By the articles of the armistice it is intended to continue 'till five days' after the end of the negotiations for peace.

Buonaparte writes, under April 29, that his columns are in full march—Beaulieu, the Austrian general, was flying full speed—but he was in hopes of overtaking him.

ALBANY, June 20.

On Wednesday morning last, a detachment of Federal troops under the command of Capt. Bruff, arrived, in this city from West-Point. They are at present encamped on the hill west of this city, where they will probably remain till tomorrow or next day, as the boats at Schenectady are not in readiness to take them on board, with the ordnance military stores and provisions which they have the charge of. Six elegant brass field pieces, were brought from West-Point. These troops are to garrison Niagara and Oswego.

The officers belonging to this corps are Capt. Bruff, lieutenants, M'Chatter, Brown and Elmer.

NEW-YORK, July 4.

The advices from Ireland, by the way of Boston speak of the probability of a rupture between Great Britain and Spain. This event has been some time looked for; and the English notwithstanding the assertions of the Spanish court have been keeping a watchful eye on its motions. One of the causes however, as stated in the Irish accounts namely, the assistance to be given by Spain to the Turks in the Black sea, in case of a rupture between them and Russia, is partly removed by our advices from Hamburg.

The late that an answer had been given by the Ottoman Porte to the Russian minister, respecting their armaments, which were declared to be solely intended against a rebel Pacha, who had been some time in arms. Whether any other causes exist for a rupture, and whether the Spanish court may not be induced to join against the powerful confederacy of England, Russia, and Austria, some further and very probably short time will fully disclose.

NORFOLK, June 27.

By the schooner, Swallow, capt. Moore arrived here last Saturday, in 11 days from Cape Nicholas Mole, we learn that the English on the 20th of June took Bumpard, about 10 miles from the Mole, reckoned one of the most healthy spots in the whole island, where they intend building barracks for the accommodation of the sick troops; the possession of this fort has opened a communication with the interior parts of the country, and will enable them more readily to obtain provisions: there are various reports respecting the loss sustained in the attack of the above place, and none that can be depended upon. A considerable force had gone against Leogane, for the attack of which place they had fitted up several schooners, as gun-boats, with a 24 pounder in the bow, and another in the stern—A fleet of 25 sail of transports arrived at the Mole from Barbadoes, a few days before the swallow left there. Admiral Parker was lying at the Mole with 7 sail of the line, a sloop of war, and about 200 transports.

Extract of a letter from the Mole, dated June 12th.

This place is very sickly, but not so much as Jamaica. The British troops about two days ago made an attack on fort Bumpard, and took it, they killed about two thousand Brigands, but the British

lost a great many men by fatigue, in all about two hundred.

CHARLESTON, June 16.

Capt. Connally informs that the English cruizers have taken sixteen sail of American vessels coming from French ports, among which is the sloop Polly belonging to Mr. Tremholm of this city. The pretext now used for condemnation is that every American resident in the French islands is a citizen of France; of course any produce shipped by them is a legal prize.

The following intelligence is furnished by capt. Pelor from Gibraltar.

About the middle of April, positive accounts were received at Gibraltar from different parts of the Mediterranean, that the Dey of Algiers had declared war against the king of Denmark; that his cruizers were out, and had taken and sent to Algiers, eight sail of Danish merchantmen.

The schooner Eliza, capt. Graves, of Bolton, was boarded in the Mediterranean on the French coast, by a vessel under national colours, which plundered her of a number of Articles, and the specie which her outward cargo sold for, and which was to purchase a cargo of brandy in Cette. Capt. Graves was wounded in attempting to save the property; a Mr. Rand who was also on board, and wrote an account of the transaction to Mr. Simpson, the American consul at Gibraltar, received no personal injury.

The American captives in Algiers were not released when capt. Pelor left Gibraltar; the money to redeem them had not yet been paid.

June 17.

By the late arrivals we learn, that a drought has prevailed in the island of Jamaica for six months, past; some partial showers had fallen but they did not afford moisture sufficient to revive the herbage, which was as effectually destroyed as if had been burnt with fire; the sheep and cattle in the neighbourhood of Kingston, were supported by grass brought at a great expense from the mountains, the crop of cane, owing to this circumstance, to all appearance, would be very unproductive. Indian corn and other grain from these States was in demand.

The yellow fever still continued to be fatal to foreigners at Jamaica, particularly Europeans; many officers lately arrived from England had been carried off by it; and the havoc made by it among the crews of the ships equalled any thing of the kind that had been known before.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

Extracts of letters from Charleston, dated 14th, and 19th June.

"I informed you of a dreadful fire having happened, by which 60 or 70 houses had been consumed; but alas! it seems the ruin of Charleston is determined on. Since yesterday, 3 o'clock P. M. till now, 7 P. M. at least 250 dwelling houses are in ashes by an incendiary fire. The fire caught behind Penman's and Corie's stores; the latter lost a good deal, all the north side of the bay, from Penman's new store to Church street, all the opposite part of Queen street, great part of Union street, all lodge alley, great part of Union street continued, all the east and west side of Church street, from Queen to Broad street, M'Kenzie's, Doctor Joseph Ramsey's, and Blacklock's houses and the north side of Broad street to the beef market, and from thence to Queen street, none but two houses are standing.

The fire was partly stopped in Whitman's, the Silversmiths' house, which being of brick and tiled, prevented it from spreading farther. The wind was high at the time, and expected fit to cross Broad street after which all the southern part of the bay would have gone. Only five houses on the bay, from the corner of Queen street, were burnt. Kinloch's house, all Kinloch's court are in ruins; the old church steeples was three times on fire, but saved by a great reward and greater exertions. Duff's Carver's house and the neighbouring ones were pulled down; a great number of houses were blown up; several lives were lost and many worthy people were hurt.

I was present at the fire on 7th, but that, as well as every other, I have ever seen, was a mere illumination in comparison with this; the column of fire was tremendous, and spread in different directions at the same time.

Again! a fresh fire, from which I just now came, the Bake-house of Gaillard, in Elliot street, was on fire, but happily extinguished. The streets are almost impassable for the furniture and goods, lying all about. The general loss is immense.

19th.

The confusion of the town has been thrown into by the late dreadful fire; the reason of the delay the vessel has experienced I add only a few lines to the enclosed narrative. Since Monday night, every day one or two fresh attempts have been made to set on fire the remaining part of the once flourishing city of Charleston. This morning was again noticed by an attempt, all or most negroes: who when surprized and taken a handful of money, which they say they received from white faced villains, to encourage them in the diabolical business. Where it will end, God knows. The inhabitants are worried out with fatigue. Constant watching, patrolling, and doing duty on guard, is enough to cut down the healthiest man. I shudder when going home to pass

through a long lane of smoking ruins, where you are constantly exposed to falling chimneys or to threatening walls. The distress of so many families lying in maharches and bathhouses still smoking, makes my heart bleed.

The villains always watch the wind, to make a new attempt on a fresh quarter. Had we but once a plentiful shower, I should sleep sound. All business is at an end; and if the banks had not come to the enclosed resolutions, every note would have been professed.

May your city never experience a like disaster is the sincere wish of

Yours, &c."

Bridge-town, July 14, 1796.

On Friday the 8th inst. a very severe thunder storm was experienced in this place. A barn near the town was struck by the lightning, and, together with a large quantity of grain which it contained, entirely consumed. At Fairfield a flock of wheat was set on fire by the same means, but the heavy rain which fell prevented the flames from communicating to the adjacent stacks.

The storm extended to Cape-May. In the upper precinct a house was struck; by which unhappy accident a child was killed on the spot, and another dangerously wounded. It is remarkable that a sow which had taken shelter under the house from the inclemency of the weather, with a litter of pigs, was killed, while none of the pigs which were equally exposed were injured.

Celebration of American Independence.

At FAIRFIELD, July 4th,

A number of the inhabitants of the township assembled at the Liberty pole, Cross-roads, to celebrate the day. The greatest order, and harmony prevailed. The following toasts were drank, accompanied with discharges of artillery. To some of them objections were made, but, on being put to vote, were agreed to by a large majority.

1. The 4th of July: may the sons of freedom ever hold it in remembrance.
2. The president of the united states.
3. The patriotic members of both houses of congress.
4. The citizens of the united states.
5. The legislature and state of New Jersey.
6. Agriculture and commerce.
7. May those principles which warm the Gallic heart prove the downfall of tyranny.
8. May tyrants venerate the rights of man, and become the advocates of liberty and equality.
9. La Fayette: may the heroic virtues which he displayed in America's cause be held in veneration by the sons of freedom.
10. May the internal commotions in France; cause the people to unite, and drive from their territories the dupes of tyranny.
11. May neither British influence nor British gold ever corrupt the representatives of a free people.
12. May the eagle set for the American eagle, serve only to entrap Jays and King-birds.
13. General Wayne.
14. The Indian treaty: may it answer the purpose for which it was designed.
15. May Virtue guide, and Heaven preserve the sons of Columbia from the iron hand of tyranny.

MILLVILLE, July 4.

It being the anniversary of American independence, a few of the inhabitants of this place, and masters of vessels in order to celebrate the day, dined together and drank the following toasts, which were answered by artillery, from on board two small sloops in the harbour.

1. The day may it ever be remembered as the birth-day of liberty.
2. The president of the united states.
3. The Congress; may they support their own and the people's rights.
4. The Governor and state of New Jersey.
5. The people; may wisdom dictate and prudence guide them.
6. The United States of America.
7. The French republic.
8. Our foreign ambassadors: may they cultivate the arts of peace.
9. Liberty supported by law.
10. Agriculture and commerce.
11. American manufactures.
12. The Bay of Tenelles.
13. General Wayne and his brave veterans.
14. May the brave heroes who fell in supporting their country's rights be ever remembered with gratitude.
15. May the Olive of Peace be extended to the remotest corners of the earth.
16. May the American eagle always soar above the intrigues of despotism.
17. The American Fair: may they be guided by wisdom, strengthened by virtue, and with beauty.

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.

MCKENZIE & WESTCOTT.

June 9.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for goods bought at his vendue last fall, or other small accounts are requested to pay the same immediately to John Hann, Jun. to whom I have given a legal power of attorney to collect and receive the same for me. He has the obligations and books in his possession, ready to settle on application. Those who neglect payment after being called upon, will have their accounts put into the hands of John Mulford, Esq. to collect agreeably to law.

DAVID BOWEN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1796.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of land situate in Greenwich, nearly opposite the market ground, containing 6 acres, on which is a good convenient one story frame house, with a kitchen and outhouse, and an excellent well and pump of water at the door. On the premises are fine orchards of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, &c.

Also, a lot of ground, opposite to the Friends School house in Greenwich, containing 18 acres, 11 of which are extraordinarily well-timbered woodland—the remainder arable.

Likewise, a small lot of 2 acres, near the burnt school-house, convenient for building.

For terms enquire of

JOHN LANNING, Fairfield.

Will you mind this and take a friend's advice.

ALL those who are indebted to the subscriber for Constable, Court execution, Tavern, and Vendue accounts, or otherwise, are, in a friendly way, requested to come forward and settle the same, and save cost to themselves, and trouble to their friend.

BENNONI DARE.

June 23d, 1796.

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.

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 Agent.

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

EBENEZER SEELEY.

May 11, 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.

Thirty-five Thousand
Indian River Shingles
Of the first quality for sale at Greenwich
Landing by

JOHN SHEPPARD, Junr.

Greenwich, 6mo. 29, 1796.

AMERICAN LITERATURE

Published by

T. STEPHENS,

Wholesale Bookseller and Importer, No. 66
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 Parlour, the Closet, 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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V. Rural Walks, in Dialogues, for the use of Young Persons. By Charlotte Smith. 2 Volumes in one. Price 5s. 7d. 1-2

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 *Préface*.

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 Mystic cottage 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 light.

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 irrefragable 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 1796. 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 Haley, with beautiful engravings. Price, bound, 7/6

XV. The Cavern of Death—a Novel.

XVI. The Holy Bible Abridged for Children; adorned with 31 Cuts. Price bound in gold, 18 cents.

XVII. Twelve cents worth of Wit for Children—bound Price, 11d.

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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 stationary—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 book-selling 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 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 lincey 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.

A PART of the plantation whereon the subscriber now lives; situate in the county of Cumberland, New-Jersey, a short-half mile above Cohanssey 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 burreen. 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, lying 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.

Blank Bonds and Judgments for sale at this office.

The Highest price

Given for

clean linen and cotton

RAGS

By the Printers heretofore

NOTICE.

Is Herely Given.

THAT on the nineteenth day of July next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, in the afternoon, at the house of John Holme esq. in the township of Upper Alloways Creek, in the county of Salem, attendance will be given by us the subscribers, and an allotment by ballot then and there will take place between John Holme esq. and the Heirs, of William Dickelton esq. deceased of a tract of land, plantation, and meadow ground, situate in the township of Upper Alloways Creek and county of Salem aforesaid, into two equal parts or shares, to the said John Holme esq. and the heirs of the said William Dickelton, esq. deceased, their heirs and assigns.

SAMUEL RAY,
HOLME FOG,
WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Salem county, June 21st, 1796.

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