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FOR THE ARGUS.

Peter Plowden continued.

We have now gone through the several sections of this "plain and concise" act; all of which, except the first, will be found, on critical examination to possess the negative excellence only, of doing neither good nor evil.

The objects of the third section are proper subjects of legislative regulation. It is only to be regretted, that when they were under consideration, more attention had not been paid to them, and to some other particulars respecting the surrogates' department, of infinitely more consequence to the public, than any thing contained in either the first or second sections of the law. Those particulars may possibly furnish matter for future observations; but they are not within the scope of the present publication.

The second section, as to its effect, is nothing, and therefore for nothing let it stand, as a monument of something. The same remark however, cannot be applied to the first section. Under a well framed Constitution it might, perhaps, be nearly harmless; but under ours, the case is widely different. It is necessary then to consider the effects and consequences of the first section, by viewing it in a much more serious and important point of light than we have hitherto done.

Every person who attentively examines our late constitution must be sensible that it has provided no checks or security for the integrity and independency of the several powers of government. That the governor and judges, being appointed by the legislature, and holding their offices but for short periods are necessarily subjected to undue influence and control. And that the legislative, executive and judiciary functions are so concentrated in the legislative body as to destroy the balances necessary to preserve civil liberty or the constitutional rights of the citizen. No well informed person therefore can wish to have this dangerous legislative influence increased in any form or shape whatever. But if the first section of this law be acquiesced in, and the precedent thereby established, it will increase to an unlimited extent, and render the government in effect as arbitrary as the late monarchy of France or the present government of Turkey.

For, if the legislature, who have the appointment of the judges, can, at any time, or on any pretext by a law, deprive a judge of his office; or, if they can upon any grounds, whatever, disqualify a citizen, by a law from holding the office of judge; the small degree of free Agency which the constitution hath left in the judiciary must be entirely destroyed and the control over it become absolute. The example under consideration, if pursued, must inevitably produce this effect. The precedent is certainly dangerous in the highest degree, and its consequences so pernicious that it would have been much better that a stone had been hanged round the neck of its hard-fated victim, and that he had been thrown into the mid of the sea, than that such an act should ever have found admission into the legislative code of our late.

Numerous facts might be adduced to prove the pernicious effects in practice of this control over the judiciary department of government. Many will recollect the repeated threats of members of the legislature to deprive the late chief justice Barclay of his Office for adjudging a certain act unconstitutional; the many insults he afterwards received from the same source, rendered his seat intolerable and obliged him to leave it. Living characters have experienced similar treatment; and similar victims may be found in some of the counties of the state. Such instances must convince every candid mind of the necessity of guarding this very exceptional and vulnerable part of our constitution with the most scrupulous jealousy. Until the constitution be amended the evil must be endured, but every law which tends in the least to increase it ought to be rejected.

In this single point of view the section under consideration must be reprobated by every friend to the liberties of his country, and the rights of his fellow citizens; and on this ground alone it merits more consideration than it appears to have received.

To palliate these dangerous consequences, it has been said that the law cannot deprive a judge of

his present office; but only prevent his re-election. This is saying that for the law which it does not say for itself. The words are in the present tense, and the form of them will admit of no other construction or intendment. They must therefore enure upon the object presently, or they can never take effect. If void at first, they must always remain so. But admitting the section to enure only upon future appointments, it lessens the evil very little. For if the legislature can declare one man, whom they may suspect unfavourable to their views or the views of others, to be ineligible, they may another, and by that means extend their controlling influence as effectually, as by depriving a judge immediately of his office.

From the preceding review of the act before us, we humbly conceive our fellow citizens will justify us in having traversed the "propriety" of the hon. Preamble's assertion, that the law "is so plain and concise as to need no explanation," and will agree with us in opinion that it wants both explanation and amendment to answer the purposes intended by it. We will next join issue with him upon the "evident propriety" of the law, on his own ground.

(To be continued.)

INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, June 12.

Extract of a letter from gen. Jourdan to the Executive Directory.

"Head quarters, Rannem, 19th Prairial (June 7).
"I have the honour of addressing a copy of gen. Kleber's report to you. You will learn with pleasure that this general has continued his march along the right bank of the Rhine, and that the enemy has been completely beaten at Alsenkirken, on the 16th inst. (June 4.) 3000 prisoners, 4 standards, 12 pieces of cannon, several waggons, quantities of warlike stores, and equipages are the fruits of this victory."
(Signed) "JOURDAN."

The commissary of the executive directory, near the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, to the executive directory.

Head quarters, Rannem, 19th Prairial (June 7).
"To announce another battle, is only relating another victory! The brave Kleber has totally defeated near Alsenkirken the body of Austrian troops which meant to stop his march: 12 pieces of cannon, 4 pair of colours, and more than 3000 prisoners, are the testimony of the triumph of the left wing of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse. Magazines of provisions, forage, and ammunition, which were thought to be in safety by the enemy, have also been taken by him. He pursues the course of his success, and is actually on the Lahn. Gen. Grenier has passed the Rhine at Neuwied, and has effected a junction with Kleber.

This reinforcement enables him to act powerfully, and to cut to pieces the tardy succours which Prince Charles has sent to Wirtemberg. General Jourdan shifts this operation by two regiments of cavalry, which are about crossing the Rhine to join the corps on the Lahn. Never was there a diversion more scientifically conceived and more vigorously, more ably executed. Soon will the seat of war be entirely on the right bank of the Rhine.

"The commander in chief will forward a more minute account of the affairs of Alsenkirken, and will send you the colours taken from the enemy."
(Signed) "JOUBERT."

P. S. In the first report of the affairs of Leig, we only supposed about 1000 or 1200 prisoners: we now find upwards of 2000—the hussar regiment of Barco alone, lost more than 600 men.

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, Felchiera, June 1.
Citizen directors.
After the battle of Lody, Beaulieu crossed the Oglio and the Minico; he inclined his right to the lake of Garda, his left to Mantua, and erected batteries on all the angles of this line, in order to defend the passage of the Minico. Head quarters were established on the 9th at Creffica. I ordered the general of division, Kilmaine, to march with 1500 cavalry, and 6 battalions of grenadiers to Desizzano, and gen. Ruffa with a half brigade of light infantry to Lalo. My intention was to induce Beaulieu to believe that I wanted to turn his flank by the upper part of the lake to cut off the road of the Tyrol on the side of Riva. I kept all the divi-

sions of the army in the rear, inasmuch that my right, with which I really meant to attack him was only one day and a half's march from the enemy. I then placed the army behind the river Chenisa, where it appeared to be on the defensive, whilst general Kilmaine advanced to the posts of Perthera, and daily had some skirmishes with the advanced post of the enemy, in one of which the Austrian general Liebtay was killed.

On the 10th the division of general Angerau relieved that of general Kilmaine, which retrograded to Lonade, and arrived that evening at Castiglione. General Massena was then at mount Chevo, and general Serrurier at Monze. At 2 o'clock A. M. all the divisions were in motion, directing their march towards Borgetta, where I had determined to cross the Minico. The enemy's van guard, consisting of 3 or 4000 infantry and 6000 horse, defended the approach of Borgetta. Our cavalry on a slow trot flanked and followed by our carabineers and grenadiers, charged them with much bravery, put the enemy's cavalry in disorder and took from them a piece of artillery. The enemy then crossed the bridge, demolishing one of its arches. The light artillery immediately engaged. We were endeavouring, with much difficulty to mend the bridge under the fire of the enemy's batteries, when about 50 grenadiers, with general Gardeuse (a grenadier in courage as well as in height) at their head, threw themselves into the river, the water being up to their chins, holding their muskets over their heads. The enemy believed they saw the dreadful column that attacked them at the bridge of Lody, flew. The bridge was mended with ease, our grenadiers instantly passed the Minico, and possessed themselves of Vallegio, the head quarters of Beaulieu, who had just left it. However, the enemy, staggered and partly routed, were drawn up in order of battle, between Vailegio and Villa Franca; but we took good care not to follow them. They appeared to rally and their batteries were increased and moved towards us. This was exactly what I wished, I had much ado to restrain the impatience, or rather the fury of the grenadiers.

In the mean time general Angerau crossed the Minico—he had orders to move towards Perthera, following the banks of the river, and cut off the passes of the Tyrol from the enemy. Beaulieu, and the wrecks of his army, would then have been completely surrounded without a possibility of retreating. In order to prevent the enemy from perceiving the movement of general Angerau, I caused them to be vigorously cannonaded from Vallegio but being instructed by their parties of general Angerau's march, the enemy fled towards the road of Castelluova. A reinforcement of cavalry joined them at the same time, and enabled them to protect their retreat. Our cavalry, commanded general Murat, did wonders; this general distinguished several of our light infantry, whom the enemy were about making prisoners. The chief of brigade has equally distinguished himself. Gen. Angerau, arrived at Felchiera, found the place evacuated by the enemy.

On the 12th at break of day, we marched to Rivoli; but the enemy had already crossed the Adigeo, and broken down almost all the bridges. The loss of the enemy on this day, is computed at 1500 men, and 600 horse killed and taken prisoners. Among the latter is Prince de Coulo, lieutenant of the armies of the king of Naples, and commander in chief of the Neapolitan cavalry. We have also taken 5 pieces of cannon, two twelve and three six pounders and seven or eight covered waggons, loaded with military stores. We found magazines at Castelluova, of which a part was consumed by fire. General of division, Kilmaine had a horse wounded under him.

Thus are the Austrians totally expelled Italy. Our advanced posts are on the mountains of Ger many. I will not mention the men who distinguished themselves by their bravery; to do this it would be necessary to name every grenadier and carabineer of the van guard, they defy and laugh at death; they are now well used to meet cavalry which they despise; nothing equals their courage unless it is the gait with which they undergo repeated forced marches; they sing alternately their country and the god of love. You would have naturally have supposed, that arrived at the places destined for their rest, that they would at least seek to enjoy some repose; but no, they amuse themselves by surmising and planning the operations of the next, and some of them often think very justly. The other day, whilst seeing a half brigade filing off, a light infantry man approached me and said, "General, we must do so and so." Sir, cried I, will you be silent!" and he instantly disappeared. I have since endeavoured to find him, for what he had hinted was exactly what I had ordered, but sought in vain.

[Signed]

BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, General in Chief of the army of Italy,
to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, Perschiera.
13th Prairial, June 1.

Citizen Directors,
I send you enclosed a copy of the manifesto I published on entering the Venetian territories.

The republic of Venice had suffered Perschiera, which is a strong place, to be occupied by the Imperialists: but thanks to the victory of Borghetto, we have possession of it, and I now write to you from this city.

General Messina occupies with his division, Verona, a handsome and large city, where there are two bridges on the Adiged.

[Signed] BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, General in chief of the army of Italy,
to the republic of Venice.

Brescia, 10th Prairial.

It is in order to deliver the finest part of Europe from the iron sway of the ambitious house of Austria that the French army has overcome the most difficult obstacles; victory, joining hand with justice, has crowned its efforts. The remains of the enemy's army have retreated beyond the Minico. The French army passes on the territory of Venice to pursue them; but it will be remembered that friendship has long united the two republics.—Religion, Government, Customs, and Property, all shall be respected; let the people be not uneasy; the most severe discipline shall be maintained, and all that shall be furnished to the army, shall be strictly paid in specie.

The general in chief requests the officers of the republic, the magistrates, and the priests, to make known his sentiments to the people, that mutual confidence may cement the friendship which has so long united the two nations.

Faithful to the path of honour as that of victory, the French soldier is only terrible to the enemies of his liberty and of his country.

[Signed] BUONAPARTE.
The general of the division, chief of the staff.
[Signed] ALEX. BERTHIER.

Conspiracy at Paris.

Council of five hundred.

Sitting of May 12.

Message of the Executive Directory.

Citizen Legislators,

To inform the nation of the conspiracy which has been discovered, we transmit to you a copy of two of the most important pieces found amongst the papers of Babeuf.

By the Executive Directory,

Secretary general Lagarde.

The 34th piece of the 18th bundle of papers found upon Babeuf, acknowledged by him and with his mark on them.

To kill the five hundred.

The seven ministers.

The commandant at the time and his major.

To take possession of the hall of the Ancients, and of five hundred.

To put to the sword above all those who should repair thither.

To take possession of the barriers, and to suffer no person whatsoever to pass without the pass words.

To take possession of the Telegraph at the Louvre, and also that at Montmetre.

To make themselves masters of the river.

It is essential that we have Meudon and the artillery there, amounting to 48 pieces of eights and fours.

The 18 pieces which are in the garden of the Feuillans.

The national treasury to make sure of some of the administrators and those employed.

The communications between all the sections is of importance: of consequence all the bridges are to be secured by the insurgents. Waggon are absolutely necessary to distribute provisions in abundance in all quarters. The tyrants thrown down, a thing of the highest importance, the entry of any body of troops into Paris is to be prevented. Our brothers, the brave defenders of their country, will be invited by a proclamation, and by commissioners chosen from the body of the people, and from those brave men who shall contribute in the onset, to yield themselves individually, and without any leader, in the midst of their friends. The cavalry the hussars, and the dragoons, who shall range themselves under the banners of the people, may dispose of their horses, clothing, arms and equipments to their own use. The soldiers of the other corps shall have to their own use their clothing, arms, and accoutrements and shall moreover be indemnified in the same proportion with the cavalry, &c.

All and every of those brave fellows who shall have contributed to overthrow tyranny, shall be lodged and maintained among the citizens as in

A good peace will forthwith be made, worthy of a great people who punish kings and tyrants. Small revolutionary armies will be immediately organized, who will have the care of provisioning the city of Paris; they will be composed of one third of troops of the lines and the other third from the troops in the city.

It is good to observe that as soon as the tyrants are thrown down by the conspirators, it will be necessary to cause an insurrection of the people, which must be general—absolutely general. Proper writings will be circulated to rouse the people; proper agents will be moreover employed to stir them up, to revenge themselves upon their enemies, who will likewise carefully be marked out to them.

The insurrectional authority must pronounce in the name of the people, or rather the people themselves, shall pronounce the dissolution of every kind of authority whatsoever, both military and civil; of course every person who shall say or pretend that he is clothed with any other authority than what the people shall grant; and who shall attempt to act in consequence thereof, shall be declared an enemy of the people, and instantly put to death. It is infinitely essential, it is even the most important point that some such acts should take place; the sword must be drawn, the scabbard must be thrown away. Reflections on the part of the people must be prevented, it is necessary that they should forthwith do some acts which will prevent their retracting.

If some royalists should make any resistance, a column armed with burning torches are to repair instantly to the palace where they are assembled—let them be summoned to surrender their arms, or in an instant let flames avenge the liberty and sovereignty of the people.

All strangers of whatsoever nation they may be are to surrender themselves to a provisional arrest at the chief place in their respective sections under pain of being instantly put to death wherever found.

All individuals who shall be armed against the people are equally to be instantly put to death.

Their spoils are to belong to their conquerors. The people shall be immediately and even during the insurrection placed in healthy and comfortable habitations, too long have they been delayed by fallacious promises. This operation will be organized by commissioners chosen from their bosom, and in whom they can confide.

It is necessary on the first moment of victory to dispatch the safe and intelligent men to the different posts of France, which are the most important, and which have most within them the seeds of insurrection. It is necessary to put the people in those places in a state of insurrection and to repeat nearly the same scenes.

It is necessary to arrest

Belnac, }
Brutills Magney, } Army of the west.
Adj. gen. Muler, }
To arrest Hoche.
To arm the invalids.

The armouers and sword cutters are to deliver up all the arms which they have with them, of every kind. They shall be paid for them after the insurrection, upon their own statement. The same with respect to the manufacturers of powder and ball.

The bakers of all the sections will be summoned to remain at home, and manufacture their flour into bread. Those who shall violate this order shall be instantly hung upon the lamp post next their dwelling house. They shall also be paid upon their own statement.

Every citizen whoever he may be (and this is of the highest importance) shall be summoned to carry to the baker next to his dwelling house, all the provisions in meal of every kind, which he has. Also, at the same time, to make a statement of the provisions of corn, rice, and vegetables which he has at home. He shall be paid from the profits of the baker. Those who do not conform to this order, shall be instantly put to death when convicted of it on the very domiciliary visits which shall be instituted during the insurrection as soon as possible. The wine and brandy merchants are subjected to the above order.

I think that it is highly politic to promise and declare, even solemnly, that all and every of the defenders of their country, who have assisted to overthrow tyranny, shall be at liberty to return home; to obtain this permission, they are to be furnished with certificate which will prove unquestionably that they have not betrayed their oath, to annihilate all tyrants.

It will be possible by the great advantages which will be given to the volunteers, who will march against the foreign enemies, and by the enthusiasm of liberty and equality, which will be renewed, and which will be carried to the highest pitch, it will be possible for us, I say, not to lose a single defender.

I had forgot to mention, that a price will be fixed for each article of military equipment, which is the property of each defender, for instance they may be paid for a horse 800 livres, and 400 for their equipment—for a fuse or carabin 50 livres—a pair of pistols 50 livres, &c. they shall be paid immediately upon application after the insurrection and offices for that purpose will be immediately established.

May 20th

Buonaparte, General in Chief of the army of Italy,
to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Lody, 2nd Floreal.

Citizen Directors,

I was of opinion that the boldest action of the river Po would have been the boldest of the campaign, as likewise the battle at Millefino, one of the most vigorous actions ever known; but I have now to relate the battle of Lody.

The 21st, at three o'clock in the morning, the head quarters reached Cassal; at nine our van guard encountered the enemy defending the approach of Lody. I immediately ordered all the cavalry to mount, and four pieces of cannon which had just arrived to be fired.

General Angerau's division who had stopt at Borghetto, and that of general Massena who had slept at Cassal, marched immediately; mean time the van guard overset all the posts of the enemy, and took from them one piece of cannon. We entered Lody in pursuit of the enemy, who had already crossed the Adda, over the bridge. Beaulieu with all his army was ranged in order of battle; thirty three pieces of cannon defended the passage of the bridge. I caused my artillery to be placed in one battery. The cannonade for several hours was very vigorous. As soon as the army arrived, they were arranged under a close column, having at their head the 2d battallion of the carabineers, and followed by all the battallions of grenadiers, beating the charge and exclaiming, Vive la republique.

We soon reached the bridge which is one hundred fathoms in length; the enemy made on us a tremendous discharge, the head of our column seemed for a moment to hesitate, our situation was really critical. Generals Berthier, Massena, Cervoni, D'Allemagne, the chief of brigade Loifne, and the chief of battallion, Lupet, all perceived it, and throwing themselves at the head of the army, decided the fate of the engagement.

Our formidable column overset all that opposed it, all the enemy's artillery was carried away from them; Beaulieu's order of battle was broke, and in its flight spread terror and death. In an instant their whole army was scattered.

General Rutlea, Angerau and Berrant crossed as soon as their divisions arrived and completed the victory. The cavalry passed the Adda by a ford, which being very bad, delayed their march and by that means prevented their charging the enemy. The horse of the enemy charged on our troops, but did not find it an easy matter to terrify them. Night coming on and the extreme fatigue of the troops, part of whom had already marched more than ten leagues on the same day, we were not allowed to pursue them any farther. The enemy lost twenty pieces of cannon, two or three thousand men either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Citizen Latour, aid de camp of general Massena, received several wounds with a broad sword. I request that this brave officer be made a chief of battallion, Citizen Warmonth, my aid de camp chief of battallion had his horse wounded under him. Citizen Marmont, my aid de camp, capt. has his coat sieved with balls; the courage of this young officer is equal to his activity.

If I was to give the names of all the military who distinguished themselves on that glorious day, I should name all the carabineers, and grenadiers of the van guard and almost all the officers of the etat major. But I must not forget to mention the brave Berthier, who was on that day a cannoneer, a horseman and grenadier at the same time. Sogny chief of brigade, who commanded the artillery, behaved gallantly.

Beaulieu flies with the remainder of his army; he is now crossing over the states of Venice; several of which have shut their gates. Since the beginning of the campaign, though we have had very warm actions, and the army of the republic were oftentimes forced to shew a great deal of boldness, none of them has been so terrible yet as the crossing the bridge of Lody. If we lost but few men, it was owing to the haste of the execution, and the sudden effect which the mass and tremendous fire of that intrepid column produced on the enemy. I request that citizen Mounier be confirmed Adjutant general who serves in that capacity, although he is not included in this affair. I request that citizen Rey, aid de camp of the brave Massena, and Thoirat worthy adjutant of the third battallion of the grenadiers, be both made captains.

As soon as we shall be settled in a place, I will forward you a list of those who have distinguished themselves on that glorious day.

The commilitary of the government was always by me; the army is much indebted to his activity.

BUONAPARTE.

DIDANT, 4th Prairial.

List of articles of arts and sciences which have been carried off, to be conveyed to Paris, by order of the commander in chief of the French army in Italy, and the commissioners of the said army, viz,

From the library of St. Ambrose.

A Carton, school of Athens, by Raphael. A picture, a virgin, by Luffini. Do a virgin with flowers, by Rubens. Do a concert, by Giorgiou. Do a virgin, by Lucas d'Olande. Do a woman's head, by Leonardo de Vinci. Do a soldier and old man, by Calabresse.

An Etruscan Vase representing divers figures with ornaments.

A manuscript written on the Papyrus of Egypt.

about 1100 years old, on the antiquities of Joseph; by Ruffin.

A manuscript Virgil, formerly belonging to Petrarch, with notes in his hand writing.

A most curious manuscript on the history of the Popes.

From Alle Grazzie.

A picture, the crown of thorns, by Titian. Do. St. Paul, by Gondenzo Ferraire.

From Alla Vittoria

A picture the assumption, by Salvator Rosa.

From the academy of Parma.

A picture, the Virgin and St. Jerome, by Correggio. Do. ———, by Sabidone. Do. an adoration, by Majolla.

From the Capuchins.

A picture, a dog, by Querchin. Do. a Virgin and several saints, by Carraçchi.

From St. St. Paul's.

A picture, Jesus Christ, St. Paul and St. Catharine, by Raphael.

From Le Stenata.

A picture, the marriage of the Virgin, by Procaccini.

From St. Gio's.

A picture, the descent from the cross, by Correggio.

From the Capuchins.

A picture, the virgin and St. Francis, by Guerchio.

From St. Sepulchre's

A picture, la Madonna della Scodallas, by Correggio.

From St. Roche's.

A picture, several saints, by Spagniolletti. Do. of St. Roche, By Paul Veronefe.

From St. Quintin's

A picture, a baptism, by Fiamingo. Do. an assumption, Do. of St. Benet, by Laitranc.

From St. Andrews.

A picture, ———, by Spagniolletti.

From St. Michael's.

A picture, a virgin, by a disciple of Correggio.

From St. Paul's.

A picture, a virgin, by Augustine Cauratie

From la Plaisance.

Two pictures, of Louis Carrautie, and one of Procacini.

The pictures and Manuscripts of Milan have been sent to Paris by the agent for the arts—Those at Parma and Plaisance were only selected by him. The commander in chief has charged another person with conveying them to Paris.

(Signed)

TENET.

SALLICETTI.

19th Prairial (7th June) 1795.

LYDEN, May 7.

The question whether neutral vessels may navigate the Scheldt, is not yet decided. Admiral Van Stabel has taken a vessel from Hamburg under his convoy, the passage of that ship could not be that the indefinite liberty of the Scheldt was determined.

HAGUE, April 26.

A note from the minister of Portugal was yesterday read in the convention, in which, after having thanked the convention for assistance which had been given to a Portuguese vessel, he observes, that it is the wish of his court to preserve the good understanding which at present subsists between it and our republic. We have seen with pleasure the court of Lisbon thus recognizing our government.

It is a matter of astonishment that Spain, after having drawn Portugal into the coalition against France by obliging it to furnish a contingent of troops, should have concluded a peace with the republic, without including in it her ally and relation by which, inattention the commerce of Portugal, has been subjected to frequent losses: several of her merchantmen having been captured by the French. The court is properly punished for having entered into a coalition from which it could not have promised itself any peculiar advantage. Such is the gratitude of the great.

May 8.

The fittings of the Batavian National assembly have been for these some days past very important. Several motions were made tending to augment the powers of the assembly and to regulate the mode of convoking it. The business had been referred to a committee for examination. Discussions relative to the arming of the citizens, occasioned a sitting of seven hours on the 6th instant. The arming has been decreed, and there is, in consequence, an address to the Batavian nation, and also letters to the constituted authorities upon the same subject.

May 25.

The day before yesterday the Batavian National assembly held an election for a new President, for the succeeding fortnight. There appeared a majority in favour of citizen Burger John Schimmelpenninck, deputy from one of the departments of the city of Amsterdam. His predecessor, D. C. De Lamoignon, could not complete his term on account of an extreme indisposition, his duties were performed by the late President, Bicker, who at the sitting of the 22 of May, had the satisfaction to find his

conduct of the preceding night approved of by a very large majority.

The question was respecting a disturbance or armed insurrection, which had taken place in the city of Amsterdam: and also respecting the measures taken under the direction of the President of the national assembly, for the re establishment of order in the city.

A part of the cannoners of the city militia had committed such excesses in knocking down the citizens and in other violence, that the municipality had, by an ordinance published the 20th of May, directed them to be disarmed: the consequence was, that the same cannoners to the number of three hundred collected together entered the city hotel, forced the council chamber, threatened the members, and above all, put the president's life in danger, refusing all obedience to the constituted authorities. They broke open the prison, and took from thence two prisoners belonging to the city horse, who had been confined there some months, on account of having mortally wounded a peaceable citizen: They also broke open the house of correction, and released a former member of a club, who had been imprisoned for disturbing the peace. A party of the city horse, and also a party of the infantry, having refused to suppress the disorders under these circumstances some members of the municipality of Amsterdam, went to demand a military force, to prevent the destruction of public order with which the city was threatened; and the provincial administration of Hollaad, to whom belonged the right of disposing of the troops, in its jurisdiction for the preservation of peace and the suppression of insurrections and revolts applied to the president for his consent, to employ on this pressing occasion a part of the garrison of the Hague, for without the advice and consent of the President of the national assembly, this could not be done. The President gave his consent, and rendered an account of his conduct at the opening of the sittings. Citizen Vreede, Valences and some others, wished to throw a censure upon the president, giving his reasons among many others, that the civil broils and contests of citizens, were not to be suppressed by a military force. This was not the sentiment of a majority of the assembly, they agreed that the principle of the constitution, and under which the president acted, applied like the one under consideration to a case where the lives of the constituted had been in the most imminent danger by an armed force. A majority of 60 to 27, fully justified the conduct of the president who during a long and animated discussion, preserved his place with the greatest composure, and only replied a few words at the moment they were proceeding to take the question.

From a Paris paper of May 29.

The reports of the day give us the hope of an approaching peace between the French republic and Austria, and consequently with all the continental powers.

A letter from Mayence of the twelfth May, informs us that the truce on the Rhine is prolonged two months, and that the archduke Charles has been ordered to Vienna; on the other side we are assured at Paris that the citizen Descorches, late minister of the republic at Constantinople is empowered to negotiate with the emperor. One of our most esteemed papers even goes so far as to say that he has departed to Vienna for that purpose. —This departure does not appear to us to be very likely.

It is not in our present situation to be supposed, that the directory would choose the capital of our principal enemy, for the seat of negotiation; because it would appear by this as if we sued for peace. We may then believe that negotiations are about to recommence, but not at Vienna, and that this place is not the destination of Descorches.

SPRINGFIELD, July 5.

Mr. Jabez Hendrick, of South Wilbraham (Mass) has formed a model of a machine to calculate LONGITUDE with the greatest exactness. Also a Dial to tell the time of night by the STARS—We think this discovery worthy of public patronage, and trust therefore, that in this enlightened age when science is receiving its last polish, they will not be suffered to expire in oblivion.

PHILADELPHIA July 23.

It is reported, but we do not vouch for its authenticity that the celebrated PETER PINDAR, is arrived in the united States from England.

Fidelity of the French Soldier.

At Cologne the French Soldiers transported a statue of the devil, which they found in a chapel, into the field, and placed the same behind a plough after having fixed the word "Travalleiz," [work then] on the breast of the sculpture.

ANECDOTE.

On the inquest taken on the body of one of the soldiers, who lately cut his throat at Chatham barracks, a poor fellow (the companion of the deceased) was examined touching the evident signs of lunacy betrayed by the deceased, previous to his committing the horrid act, when after speaking of as an honest, sober person, &c. solemnly declared on his oath: "He never knew him guilty of such an act before in all his life."

STOP THIEF.

I TELL, with equal truth and grief,

That Molly is an arrant thief:

Before the darling well could go,

She stole the Whiteness of the snow;

And more, than whiteness to adorn,

She stole the blushes of the morn;

Stole all the softness æther pours

On primrose buds in vernal showers.

There's no repeating all her wiles.

She stole the graces winning smiles:

'Twas quickly seen she rob'd the sky,

To plant a star in either eye;

She pilfer'd eastern pearl for teeth,

And stole the cowslip's sweetest breath;

The cherry steep'd in morning dew,

Gave moisture to her lips and hue.

These were her infant spoils: a store

To which in time she added more:

At twelve, she stol: from Cypres' queen,

Her air, and low-commanding mien—

Stole Juno's dignity, and stole

From Pallas, Juno, to charm the soul.

She sung—Amaz'd the Syrens heard,

And to assert their voice, appear'd.

She play'd—the mutes from their hill,

Wonder'd who thus had stole their skill;

Appollo's wit was next her prey,

And then the beams that light the day.

While Jove, her pilfering tricks to cr — w

Pronounc'd these beauties all her own—

Pardon'd her crimes, and prais'd her art,

And tother day she stole my heart.

Cupid! if lovers are thy care,

Revenge thy votary on this fair;

Do justice to her stolen charms,

And let ner prison be——my arms

Origin of the University of Leyden.

(From Dr. Smith's tour on the Continent.)

I cannot take leave of Leyden without mentioning that glorious period of its history, the ever memorable siege it sustained when Holland was about to shake off the Spanish yoke; an event upon which the inhabitants still dwell with pleasure, and in relating the particulars of which I have several times seen the glow of a generous enthusiasm illuminate the most inanimate countenance. It is scarcely necessary to enter into a detail of an event which so many historians have delighted to relate. The people having been reduced to eat the leaves of trees, as well as horses, dogs, leather, and every other animal substance within their reach, a pellilence carried off more than half of the inhabitants. In this dreadful exigency the besiegers calling on the townsmen to surrender; the latter appeared on the walls and declared they would each of them first cut off his left arm for provision, and fight with his right. The governor wrote to the prince of Orange, that without help from him or from heaven, they could not resist three days longer. At this crisis, providentially, the wind changed, and blew in such a direction that the Spanish army, tearing a flood made a precipitate retreat. They had no sooner gone than the wind returned to the same point, as before, the waters retired, and there was an easy access to the town for the people with provisions, who flocked in, on every side. The churches were crowded with famished wretches, who, just saved from the jaws of death, one moment greedily devoured the welcome food; and another, with sobs and inarticulate exclamations, returned heaven thanks for their deliverance.

The day after the signal deliverance, the prince of Orange went to Leyden to express his admiration of the inhabitants' behaviour. He gave them their option; whether to be for a time exempt from certain taxes, or to have a university founded in their town. They wisely chose the latter and have derived much profit by it. Such is the origin of the university of Leyden.

FOR SALE.

A lot of land, one mile from Bridge-town, on the road leading to Shiloh, containing ten acres, on 5 or 6 of which is young growing timber—the rest cleared.—On the premises is a good log house 16 by 20 feet, with a well of excellent water at the door. For terms, apply at the Office of the Argus.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, on Vendue accounts, contracted the sixth inst. are requested to settle the same on or before Wednesday next, the 17th inst. or they will be proceeded against agreeably to law.

SIMON MILLER.

Aug. 11.

NOTICE.

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

M'KENZIE & WESTCOTT.

June 9.

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 outhouses, 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.

Broke into the plantation of the subscriber, in Fairfield township, a pair of large oxen: One of them was red, and had a strap and bell on his neck—the other black, with one horn broke off close to his head, and a tear on his nose, occasioned, it is supposed, by his throwing off riders.

The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, take them home, and return another pair to compensate for the damage they have done.

DAVID PEIRSON SHAW.

July 28.

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 M'Kean 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

FOR SALE.

About 150 acres of land, 100 of which is timber-land, situate on the road leading from Bridgetown, through Deerfield, to Philadelphia; bounded by lands of Aaron Moore, of Seeley and Merfittles, by other lands of the subscriber, and by a run called *Corviall's Branch*. The Woodland is mostly well-timbered and lies within two and a quarter miles of Bridgetown.

Also for sale, a beautiful lot for building, lying on Second Street, in Bridgetown, containing half an acre.

The terms will be reasonable. For particulars enquire of

Z ECHARIAH LAWRENCE.

Aug 11, 1796.

Blank Bonds and Judgments for sale at this office.

AMERICAN LITERATURE

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In this little work the Author 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.

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

IX. The Mystic cottager of 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 Brisfol, 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 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.

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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 itatory—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.

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 expence be converted into a dwelling house.

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

For terms apply to

SIMON MILLER.

June 30th, 1796.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation situate in Hopewell township, about 3 and a half miles from Bridge-town, now occupied by Andrew High, containing 104 acres, 26 of which are good woodland, the rest arable. On the premises are a good two-story house, with a kitchen adjoining, a barn, and a variety of fruit trees. The whole is in good cedar fence. For further particulars enquire of

JOHN WETHMAN.

Aug. 4.

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 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; 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.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber a negro man named Armstrong, about 5 feet 8 or ten inches high—stout made. He had on when he went away a shirt and trowlers only—But it is expected he has got more clothes now, as several houses have been broken open lately, for which he is suspected. Any person who will secure the above named fellow in the goal at Bridge-town or deliver him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and, as he is continually making depredations upon the property of the inhabitants, it is hoped every one will feel himself interested in his being apprehended.

JAMES BRADFORD.

Fairfield, July 25th, 1796.

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

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clean linen and cotton

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