

# THE ARGUS, AND New-Jersey Centinel.

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No. 50.

FROM THE STATE GAZETTE.

XENOPHON, No. I.

As a law passed by the legislature of this state on the subject of the College of New Jersey has excited some discontent among a part of the citizens, and has been employed by misrepresentation to answer electing purposes, to give a just statement of the case, and if possible, to remove such improper impressions as may have been made on the minds of any of the people, either against the law or against its framers, I am persuaded that when the principles of the law are placed in their true light, it will be generally approved by a candid and enlightened public.

The first view in which I shall consider this law, is as founded on a claim of strict and real justice. Its object is to repair certain losses sustained by the College, during the late war, in its buildings, its library, and its philosophical apparatus. It is well known that it was used, during several years as an hospital, or as barracks for our armies. The militia and the regular troops alternately occupied it; and the militia, especially being at that time under very little discipline, committed great and unnecessary destruction on its property. Two thousand pounds have not been sufficient to put the buildings of the college in the same state in which they were before the war. From the library were lost two thousand volumes, which, upon the lowest calculation that can be thought reasonable, must have amounted to one thousand pounds; and out of a philosophical apparatus that cost eight hundred pounds, not an article was saved, except a single pair of globes, and an air pump, so damaged as to be unfit for use. The British forces had possession of Princeton but a short time; so that the losses are to be ascribed chiefly or wholly to our own troops. Indeed the clearest and most convincing proofs can be produced that the greater part of the damage was committed by them.

From this account, it appears that the College has sustained actual damages in the service of the public, of three thousand eight hundred pounds, which is more than double the sum granted by the law. If to this be added an equitable rent for the use of the buildings for so many years, the sum will amount to above four thousand pounds, whereas the legislature has proposed only eighteen hundred pounds, and even that sum is much lessened in its value by procrastinating the payment for three years. The Congress of the United States were so sensible of the justice of this claim, that they once made an effort in the year 1780 to reimburse the damages which the institution had sustained, but the derangement of the public finances at that time made it impossible for them to accomplish their own wishes, and the depreciation of the continental paper currency, almost annihilated the value of their donation before it could come into the hands of the trustees, and be applied to any useful purpose. They intended to make the college a present of 50,000 dollars for the injuries it had suffered, and they actually voted that sum; but before it could be received and applied, it was reduced by depreciation to less than five hundred dollars in specie.

This vote of Congress is a clear proof of their opinion of the justice of the claim which the institution has upon the public.

If it be asked why congress, when they perceived the deficiency of the sum which they had granted did not repeat the grant? The answer will be easy and satisfactory to those who recollect the situation of the United States at that time. Their requisitions for money on the individual states were not complied with—Their treasury was empty—They were not able to pay the interest of their foreign and domestic debt. They were scarcely able to provide for the ordinary officers of the government—It was nearly out of their power to provide for many of their most necessary and pressing demands, much less to supply the wants of the college, however meritorious the institution, and however desirous they were to do it this act of justice. In the mean time, all the other states reimbursed the losses sustained by their own colleges and bestowed upon them large additional endowments. Upon the establishment of the new government therefore those states which had gone into such great expenses for the respective institutions, could not think it

equitable, when New-Jersey had done nothing for her college, to make provision for it out of the funds of the United States and thus oppress themselves in expense of her's and of their own too.

Besides this loss which the college sustained directly from the public, and while employed for the public use, she suffered indirectly a still greater one in her funds by the depreciation of the continental currency. Funds to the amount of 20,000 pounds became reduced to two thousand. Altho' this fact may not seem to address so immediately to the justice of the state, yet there is a light in which it certainly presents a very forcible claim. Institutions of public utility ought to be cherished and protected by the community. Losses, especially, which they have suffered by the inevitable operations of war, or from any unfortunate influence of the laws, wise and virtuous nations have thought it politic and even just to repair at the public expense. It is politic, from the benefit the states derives from them. It is just, that when they suffer from the operation of the law, or from the incivility of the public to defend them, they should as soon as possible be replaced in their advantages. This argument may be thought to go too far, and to extend to claim an indemnification for individuals who may have been injured by the depreciation of the paper currency. The consequence does not follow. Individuals have means of defending themselves against such an injury, which public institutions have not. They have it in their power also more effectually to repair their losses: but a public institution, whose funds consist in monies at interest, must, in the circumstances referred to, be a helpless victim of injudicious laws, or of the necessities of the times. When ever the law is able, therefore it ought to repair its own injuries.

From these different but very brief views, which thus far, I have taken of the subject, it will appear to every candid and unprejudiced reader, that the legislature has done nothing more in passing the late law, than attempting, in part, to do an act of justice. In part, I say, for it plainly appears that instead of doing too much, they have done much less than justice required. The law is planned in the most cautious manner. It is for the repair of losses sustained by the college while in the service of the public. Can a man who is a friend to honesty and virtue—can a real friend to the honor of his country object to this law?

## INTELLIGENCE.

VIENNA, June 11.

The Austrian patriots who have distinguished themselves in promoting the levy of the Austro-Syrian free corps, have doubled their zeal on the present occasion. Last Thursday they had an audience of his majesty, and reported in the name of the corps of riflemen, that they were ready to deliver up their rifles to their brethren in Tyrol for the defence of the country.

His Majesty accepted the offer, adding at the same time, that each faithful burgher should in the course of time have his rifle again, or the value of them.

We are not quite easy with respect to the safety of Trieste. The town is exposed from the land side, it being very easy for the French to effect an invasion towards Mestre, by passing through the Venetian territory.

The inspectors of the custom houses in Austria, Stiria, and Croatia, have received orders to stop all the goods consigned to Trieste. Troops are indeed on their march for the protection of that part; but it is feared they will come too late.

June 12.

The great armament of the Hungarian nation has already been noticed; it seems this project will meet with some serious obstacles. The Hungarians have indeed offered to raise 160,000 men, 50,000 of whom should be horsemen; but on what conditions? they demand nothing less than a free exportation of all their products, and a free importation of all the manufactures they want. This would not only ruin all the hereditary dominions, but dry up almost all the revenues which the emperor now draws from Hungary. It is indeed doubtful whether such an offer ought rather to be considered as a proof of patriotism, than as positive refusal to support the country in such a critical situation. The court did not expect a better answer

from the states of Hungary, and therefore to such measures as will enable it to protect the state without their assistance. There are yet different methods to draw troops out of Hungary, and if the sovereign finds it necessary to ordain a levy of 30,000 recruits in Hungary, who shall dare to oppose his orders? Besides the Illyrians and frontier troops in Croatia and Slavonia, where the states of Hungary have nothing to say, are put in requisition, and already on their march to the frontiers.

June 16.

General Beaulieu has lost the command of our army in Tyrol. It is said he is sick—General Metax has superseded him provisionally. The command in chief was successively offered to the prince of Hohenloo, to the marshal Devin and Clairfayt, but they refused it. His majesty the emperor at last intrusted general Wurmer to reorganize Beaulieu's army and save his hereditary dominions.

We hear much here of the formidable preparations going on in Tyrol; but it is also confidently reported, that the states of Tyrol have sent word, that the country would be lost, if an adequate army was not immediately sent to protect it against an invasion.

Government, to excite the Tyrolians to take up arms, has offered a reward of 24 kreutzers a day to each rifeman, and 2 kreutzers to common volunteers, besides usual rations of bread; and a poor Austrian grenadier receives only 7 kreutzers a day. The Archduchess who resides at Inspruck, has promised to distribute her whole collection of golden snuff boxes, watches, candlesticks, & such things amongst the brave Tyrolians who shall distinguish themselves against the French robbers. This has produced some effect, but the Tyrolians are a starving set of people, and are not much to be depended upon. They are remarkable for their plainness of speaking and they say the bitterest truths to the first lords of the country, and pass the most biting satires on the follies and corruptions of great folks. When their pedlars come to Vienna they joke and offer their coarse rapetries, handkerchiefs, &c. for sale at court, and make no more ceremony with any of the imperial family than if they were brothers and sisters. The archduchess of Inspruck lately invited some of the most influential peasants to court, and told them, how the French ravaged Italy, how they took all the horses, oxen, cows, sheep, every thing from the country people, how they plundered every shop, and wrested the last bit of bread from the mouth of poor people. The princess requested them to inform the country people of the terrible fate that awaited them, and concluded by assuring them, that every thing she said was strictly true. The Tyrolians answered: they believed all to be true that the princess had said; because they knew the French to be great rogues; and, continued they, if we suffer them to come here, they would not only take every thing from us, but kill every one of us, or what would be still worse, convert us to the devil. One Basmeyer, whose enterprising spirit and influence over the inhabitants of the mountains of Tyrol, renders him a very dangerous character, went with some of his confidential friends, through the country of the Grisons, and arrived at Buonaparte's head quarters; public reports say, he intends to serve the French as a spy; but the best informed people fear, that he and his companions were deceived by the mountaineers to treat in their name with the French general. It cannot be denied that there is a party in Tyrol who wish to overturn the existing government, and what is very strange is, that not a few of the nobility seem to favour a change, which however can be in no manner favourable to them. The Imperial invitation to deliver up all the church and other plate, has also served a pretext for discontent, some go even to far as to pretend, that the emperor will abandon the country to the enemy as soon as he has got hold of its treasures.

FRANKFORT, June 18.

The Austrians having lost almost all their magazines on the lower Rhine, several hundred waggons carrying oats, &c. to the army, are continually seen on the road between this and Wetzlar.

The baggage of the Austrian army, protected by a corps of troops is still encamped on this side the Newwid. Head quarters of the Archduke were yesterday at Nengers Kirchen.

The French have religiously respected the property of every body at Wielburg, except that of the postmaster, which they plundered, because he had taken flight.

Intelligence just received from Nafstos informs that the French have again advanced on the height of Ems. They are rapidly marching over the bridge of Neuwid.

INNSBRUCK, May 29.

The following letter wrote by his majesty the emperor himself to her royal highness the arch-duchess Elizabeth, has been published in order to encourage the Tyrolians.

Vienna, May 23.

Dearest Aunt,

I was very glad to be informed by you, of the good dispositions of the Tyrolians, whose fidelity I never doubted of. I send as many reinforcements as I possibly can. Every measure is taken to supply the province of Tyrol with grain and ammunition for the defence of the country. At this very moment I send you cannon also, and issue the orders that the peasants shall take up arms.

Dearest Aunt, I beg you, encourage those good people and assure them of my royal favour and satisfaction.

We may then hope with an entire confidence, that with the help of God, our native country will be saved, if, all united, we make every possible effort.

MIELDSHEIM, June 23.

To the congress convened here by the king of Prussia and the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbattel, the following provinces and states have already sent deputies: Brandenburg, Brunswic-Hanover, Brunswic-Wolfenbattel; the duchies of Holstein (king of Denmark) Pomerania (king of Sweden) Mecklenburgh, and Arensburg; the bishopricks of Munster, Lubek, and Oldenburgh; Paderborn, Hildesheim; the principalities of Waldeck and Pyrmont; the counties of Buckenburgh and Detmold; the imperial cities of Bremen and Lubek; two deputies from the prince Abbot of Corvey and two from Rheda. Many other deputies from different circles are daily expected. Those who are already assembled represent the whole circle of Lower Saxony, the greatest part of Westphalia and one half of the circle of Upper Saxony.

June 20.

The Prussian regiments who are ordered to protect the line of neutrality will pass through the bishoprick from this day to the 20th inst. They consist of the following regiments: Infantry, duke of Brunswic, prince Louis Ferdinand and the depot battalion of Wedel. Cavalry, tarabine guards, cuirassier guards, and cuirassiers of Byren. The artillery commanded by colonel Huser.

BRUNSWICK, June 14.

England has not the least part in the transactions which are preparing in the north of Germany. The Hanoverian troops, who form part of the corps of observation posted on the banks of the Weser, are under the orders of the Prussian commander in chief. This matter has been settled by the king of Prussia and the regency of Hanover. One of the objects of the congress, which will soon be opened at Mieldsheim, is to secure peace to the North of Germany, agreeably to the plan agreed upon by the French republic and the court of Berlin, by virtue of which Prussia and all the provinces, whose neutrality shall be acknowledged under its mediation will be secured against the dangers of war. The corps of combined troops now assembling is destined to enforce the plan lately concerted with the French government. It was therefore extremely ridiculous to suppose that the armaments in the north of Germany might perhaps be directed against the French republic, who is a party in the whole of the plan and urged energetical measures for the maintenance of the neutrality of the north of the Empire.

NIEUWIED, June 20.

We have some off very very well. General Olivier, a worthy character who commanded the French troops here, maintained a severe discipline, so that not the least excess was committed. On the sudden approach of the imperialists the town was evacuated by the French. Several houses were damaged by the cannonade of the Austrians, who first supposed the French at Neuwied.

PARIS, MAY 20.

Yesterday the fete of the victories was celebrated. It was delightful. At noon the Directory dressed in grand costume solemnly proceeded from the Champ de Mars before the altar of the country. The constituted authorities, the ministers and the diplomatic body opened the procession. Carnot delivered a speech, which, however could not be heard on account of the distance. Then the musical institution formed a concert which was interrupted by patriotic songs. The troops executed military evolutions and afterwards the people were permitted to dance on the Champ de Mars, or of the field of renunciation, as it is now termed, there were cauehed two lions, the symbols of strength. The altar of the country was surrounded with cannons and decorated with fourteen trees to which were affixed numbers of trophies of the fourteen armies. On a hill stood the statue of Liberty, leaning with one hand on the constitution, and holding with the other a staff, the end of which was covered with William Tell's banner. The colours taken from the enemies were also arranged in a tree like trophies, and statues of the goddess of fame, who in one hand held an olive branch, and in the other a clarion of war. The feast was announced by a salute of artillery. The national guards, divided into 14 camps represented the 14 armies.

June 16

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the inhabitants of the Tyrolese.

Head Quarters, Tortona 26 Prairial, [June 14] fourth year.

"I am on the point of traversing your territories, brave Tyrolians, to compel the court of Vienna to make peace, an object no less necessary to their own subjects than desirable to all Europe. —It is your own cause which I am about to defend. You have long been fatigued and harassed by the calamities of war undertaken not for the interests of the German nation, but merely to gratify the ambition of a single family.

"The French army love and respect every country, particularly the simple and virtuous inhabitants of the mountains. Your religion, your customs shall be respected; our troops will observe the strictest discipline, and no thing shall be taken for their use, without an equivalent in money.

"Receive us with hospitality, and we will treat you with fraternity and friendship.

"But should there be individuals so ignorant of their true interests as to take up arms and treat us as enemies, we shall be terrible as the fire from Heaven, we will let fire to the houses and lay waste the lands of the villages who shall participate in the guilt.

"Do not suffer yourselves to be led into an error by the agents of Austria, rescue your country already harassed by 5 years of war, from the calamity which it must endure. In a short period the Court of Vienna, compelled to make a peace, must restore to the people those privileges which it has usurped, and to Europe, that tranquility which it disturbs.

(Signed)

"BUONAPARTE."

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy.

Head Quarters, at Tortona, 25 Prairial, 4th year.

"The inhabitants of the imperial Fiefs, at the instigation of several of their Lords, and the emperor's agents at Geneva, have violated the oath [which they have taken] of allegiance to the French Republic; and likewise they have assassinated several detachments of French troops, and kept the troops in Acquata in a state of siege. There is no crime of which they are not guilty, there is no atrocity which they have not perpetrated. The deluded perpetrators trusted to impunity, they thought the army at a distance, they were not aware that phalanxes of the army of Italy are every where present to inflict punishment on the enemies of the republic: their instigators are still ignorant that no asylum can protect them from the avenging wrath of the French people.

"Let them learn from the terrible scene at Acquata, the destiny that awaits them, should they not pursue a different line of conduct, and should they not avail themselves of the door which the national generosity still leaves open for repentance.

MILAN, June 1.

The fete of the victories of the French armies was celebrated here with great pomp, on the 30th and 31st ult. 60,000 livres were on the same day distributed among the poor of this city, in order that they might also partake of the public rejoicings.

The municipality has issued a proclamation, ordaining that, it being the duty of every citizen to contribute to the maintenance of order, every one who will not mount his guard in person, shall pay a fine of 40 francs.

June 5.

The real cause of the partial insurrection, that took place here, at Pavia, and some neighbouring villages, is now known from the interrogatories of the chiefs and others who were arrested. When the French army had marched towards Mantua, the Austrian agents and some infamous priests persuaded the ignorant people that Beaulieu had on purpose retreated with design to decoy the French army towards Mantua, where an army of 100,000 fresh troops from Austria was assembled. They represented Buonaparte's army as entirely surrounded and forced to surrender prisoners of war: they declared that the Austrians taking the people of Milan for partizans of the French, had sworn to devastate the whole country with fire and sword. It was necessary, therefore, to give a proof of their attachment to the house of Austria by massacring the few Frenchmen remaining in the country before the Austrian army returned. The garrison left by the Austrians in the citadel of Milan, was also made use of by the conspirators to convince the credulous of the speedy return of general Beaulieu, for, said they, what other reason could have induced to leave a garrison in a place which stops no passage, and protects only as much ground, as its fortifications encompass.

The ignorant country people believed all this to be true, but as soon as they saw a column of Buonaparte's army reappear, they abandoned their perfidious chiefs, and the insurrection was at an end. Pascale Dolazza, formerly Imperial chancellor, and one of the chiefs of the insurrection of Pavia has been shot there. Paoli Bianchi, parson of St. Pro, in the diocese of Pavia, and one of the chief instigators of the insurrection, met the same fate on the 4th inst. The Austrian agents, chiefly

priests and placemen, are successively tried by a military commission.

Our archbishop has addressed two circulars to the clergy in the Milanese, wherein he enjoins them to preach obedience to the French general, and particularly to exhort the people to deliver up their arms. He also declares that every priest who takes part in a revolt, is excluded from the clergy.

June 8.

A partial insurrection has broke out in some villages on the confines of Genoa, particularly at Aquara, but it was still more suddenly suppressed than that in the Milanese. In the vicinity of Novi there are a number of small districts called Imperial fiefs, which have been successively bought by Genoese noblemen who exercise the sovereignty under the supreme authority of the emperor. These districts which form no part either of Piedmont, or of the territory of the republic of Genoa, which have been laid under contribution by the French as conquered country, but the proprietors of the several lordships who reside at Genoa, and are partly senators of that republic, directed the peasants to oppose the raising of contributions by the force of arms, promising them impunity, and the protection of the republic of Genoa.

But Buonaparte soon convinced them how little they could depend on the promises of their lords. Some of the Senators afraid, of being seized, hid themselves, but will finally be obliged to present themselves at French head quarters, or lose their estates.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.

There is a greater number of French republicans particularly officers here, than in any other foreign country; they continue to increase daily, and are immediately after their arrival taken into the service of the Porte.

Aubert Dubayet, the new French Ambassador is shortly expected here with a number of engineers, sent by the French republic to the Porte. The Grand Seigneur employs French officers in his Asiatic provinces, and has also sent some to Mahomet Khan, the emperor of Persia, who expressly applied for them, and has already, by following their advice, gained some success in the engagements with the Russians near Mount Caucasus.

It is still believed, that Desbarthes the former French envoy will go from here to Persia and India, in order to draw the favor of the sovereigns of those countries into the French republic.

The Grand Seigneur has sent a Kirlanghi to Marseilles, to see that the 100,000 fusces which were bought in France on his account, be speedily transported from thence to Constantinople.

LONDON, July 6.

Letter from an officer on board the *Resolution*, of 74 guns, commanded by Admiral Murray, dated Bermuda, May 3.

"In our last cruise we met with a very strange occurrence I boarded a vessel in which I found a Frenchman in rags, but who had the air of a gentleman. The vessel was from an Enemy's port, and I suspected this man; I had hardly time to turn the subject in my mind, when he addressed me in the following manner:

"I am, sir, the Count de Rouverie, eldest son to the Marquis de Rouverie, who was obliged to fly to America. I was appointed by the British government Col. of a regiment of horse in the Island of St. Domingo; and being charged with dispatches of consequence to the Commander of Martinico, the vessel in which I was a passenger was taken and carried into the French Island of St. Martin."

Among my papers were found some with the signature of Rouverie. Upon this pretension I was ordered to prepare for the guillotine. Being able to speak English very well I persisted in being an American, and that these papers belonged to a gentleman who has been dead some time. All this was in vain. I was ordered for execution, and the dreadful instrument of death was hanging over me, when this humane man (pointing to the Captain of the ship) saved me from instant destruction, by stepping forward and swearing that he knew my birth and parentage, and accusing them of being about to take the life of an American."

"We supplied the Count with every thing he wanted, and departed."

Debt of Great Britain.

A correspondent who pretends to some knowledge in arithmetic, was inquiring the other day on the state of the national debt of Great Britain, which seems somewhat embarrassed. In spite of Mr. Pitt's success and even his bill on the freedom of thinking, as the same does not forbid our calculating, our correspondent has found the debt of Great Britain to amount to as many half dollars as there have elapsed minutes since the creation of the world.

EDINBURGH, June 20.

From Bergen we learn, that the brig *Jalon* of Aberdeen, John Mair, Master, was carried into that port, a prize to the French frigate *La Republicaine*. The *Jalon* was loaded with salt from Liverpool to Riga. A large ship, wood load, from Archangel, was also sent in a few miles to the Northward of Bergen, prize to *La Sobrite*. These frigates were reported to be part of a Squadron of eight French armed vessels, cruising in the North Seas, under the command of Capt. J. E. Boozé. They had taken a great number of vessels, some

which they had taken. On board La Republicaine were said to be 160 prisoners.

The Dutch frigate the Scipio, of 26 guns, had taken Aelter in Bergia, chased in by one of the French frigates, whom the Dutchmen mistook for an English cruiser.

The Pegasus of 28 guns, Capt. Dabell, arrived in Leith Roads on Saturday from the North.

BOSTON June 20.

By a brig which arrived on Sunday, in 46 days from Gibraltar, we learn, that the emperor of Morocco, has issued orders for the capture of all vessels bound to the ports possessed by his revolted brother, under the appellation of enemy's ports. Under these orders, a Dane, a Swede, a Portuguese and an American, have been taken. The brig Emmeline Prentiss, of Boston: She was bound to Sofia. The former vessels were cleared, in consideration of their sailing previous to the general promulgation of the orders. The American consul at Gibraltar, was trying to get the Emmeline released, and it was thought would succeed.

Captain Stover, from Surinam, which he left August 2 informs, that two English frigates lay at the mouth of the river, in sight of the Dutch squadron, at New Fort. The Dutch admiral brought out with him Danish registers, for the merchant men at that place; the English knowing this capture under Danish colors; yet notwithstanding the certainty of being taken by the frigates below, these merchantmen are sent out daily, captured and sent to Demarara. Five sail were captured one day in sight of a Dutch frigate which lay down the river. The Admiral is suspected of connivance at these captures. The English are expected to take possession of Surinam, and it is thought little resistance would be made. Capt. Stover believes neither British kings ships, nor Bermudian privateers, molest American vessels at present; as he was very near such vessels on his homeward bound passage. Markets were exceeding low, Beef 10 dolls, Pork 14, Flour 10, &c.

We hear from Gaudaloupe, that in consequence of the misconduct of an American captain, who after engaging his whole cargo to government, sold it to individuals, the government there has declared that no vessels shall be permitted to an entry at any other ports but those of Bay Mahou, Point Petre, and Port Louss. And as soon as they arrive at either of these places a guard is put on board, that continues with the vessel till all the provisions are out of her.

## Bridge-town, Sept. 15, 1796.

FROM THE AURORA.

In the Aurora of August 19, we already remarked that the retreat of the republicans from the Lahn was not owing to the superiority of the Austrians, nor the consequence of a defeat; but a skillful manoeuvre which insured the most important advantages to the French. We have also mentioned that the crowding of the Austrians in pursuit of Kleber's corps promised the most splendid successes to the republicans and that prudence commanded general Jourdan not to push forward towards Frankfort, before Moreau had crossed the Rhine, which we announced would be effected above Mannheim.

All this is partly verified, and partly in such a train as not to admit the least doubt of its being speedily accomplished. The project of crossing the Rhine between Mannheim and Landau, near Gumbheim and Kehl, where the operation was least dangerous, failed, owing to the accidental overflowing of the river.

But Providence seems to guide the republican army to the spots where most splendid and decisive success can be gained. The attack against Fort Kehl was at first only intended as a feint; the real attack near Gumbheim miscarried from the height of the waters of the Rhine; the French were then under the necessity of attempting the passage near Fort Kehl; and fort Kehl which the strongest fortifications and insuperable other obstacles seemed to render every effort useless, was taken in a few hours; Offenburgh and Friburgh, the capital of Austrian Brigau, surrendered, and the theatre of the war is at once transferred from the exhausted territory of the petty German princes, to the hereditary dominions of the emperor, which had not yet been invaded during the whole course of the war, and which were so well protected, that after the loss of Belgium the Imperial ministry supposed they might without any danger of further territorial losses continue the war, and that the French could only ravage the German principalities which did not affect, but must on the contrary, promote the interests of the emperor.

There is no doubt that the executive rectory will take every necessary measure to support Moreau in his new and most important conquests, and enable him to improve his victories by overrunning Sardinia, Bavaria, Tyrol, and Austria. The passage being effected near Kehl, the republicans have their communication with France, and an easy supply of provisions secured; the bridge near

Strasbourg is on one side protected by the citadel of that city, and on the other by the batteries of fort Kehl. The whole army of the Rhine and the Moselle except a few detachments left in the defiles of the Vange, will undoubtedly have taken the road to Brigau; and the republican troops in the department of the upper Rhine, and the French corps near Balle will also successively join Moreau as he advances up the river towards Bavaria, and Tyrol.

And what means have the Austrians to oppose the victorious march of the army of the Rhine and Moselle? The position of Wurmsier near Mannheim, is not less than 70 miles from the spot where the republican army effected the passage; he cannot leave that position without exposing the grand army of the archduke Charles to be hemmed in by Jourdan in the mountains of the Westerwald; but he cannot keep that position without running the risk of his communication with Austria being cut off by Moreau, who being near the passes of the Black forest, will certainly not have failed to secure them, and by this he must have baffled before hand every project of the Austrians against his own army.

The head quarters of the archduke Charles are, according to the London papers, at Mulheim; consequently two hundred and forty miles north of fort Kehl: should he resolve to hasten to the relief of Wurmsier, Jourdan's whole forces will fall on his rear; and one half of the Austrian army must consequently be destroyed before they can get out of the difficult passages in the Westerwald. If the archduke determines to keep his present position, nothing less than the ruin of his whole army can be expected.

BY the Cape-May stage we learn that three British frigates are cruising off the capes of Delaware. They have taken the French privateer Flying fish, together with a prize she had captured.

In the severe thunder gulf last evening, a barn belonging to Mrs. James of Deerfield, was struck by the lightning, and together with a quantity of grain and hay which it contained, entirely consumed. Two cows which stood near the building, were killed at the same time.

## DEATHS.

ON the 7th inst. Major John Ross, of Mount-Holly, in the 44th year of his age.

On the 11th inst. Major-General Joseph Ellis, of Gloucester.

On Tuesday the 13th inst. Mr Archibald Campbell, merchant, of Port-Elizabeth.

## THIS DAY'S STAGE.

Brings no account of any importance of the military operations in Germany and Italy, except of a splendid victory gained by Moreau over the Austrians in which the latter were entirely defeated with the loss of 10 pieces of cannon and 600 horses. 1200 of them were made prisoners. The French army had advanced 20 leagues into Tyrol.

A rupture between Spain and great Britain appears to be on the eve of breaking out and is generally expected.

One of Captain Barney's Squadron is said to be captured.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber's battalion will meet for exercise, on the 22d inst. on the Common near Bridge-town church. It is requested that punctual attendance will be given at 10 o'clock.

ALMARIN BROOKS MAJOR.  
N. B. THE Officers of the Cumberland Company of Artillery

HAVE fixed upon the same time and place for their meeting.

## Last notice,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Jones deceased, late of Bridge-town and Salem, tanner and shoemaker are desired to make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts to the subscriber who will attend at Bridge-town on the 28th inst. for the settlement of all accounts that may be produced, properly authenticated.

Sept. 12.

JOSEPH JONES.

## TO BE RENTED.

Till the 25th of March next, and may be entered on immediately, a house and lot in Bridge-town. For particulars enquire at the office of the Argus.

## Cumberland and Cape-May Stages.

The subscribers respectfully inform the public that, in expectation of continuance of their favours from the attention they have hitherto manifested to give general satisfaction in their business, they have made a new arrangement in their line of stages. They will, in future, run twice a week, and have a change of horses on the road. They will start from the house of Philip Souder, in Bridge-town on Monday and Thursday mornings, and arrive at Daniel Cooper's ferry on the afternoon of the same days; and set out from the ferry on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and reach Bridge-town in the afternoons. On Mondays and Wednesdays, they will run through Roadtown, and on Thursdays and Saturdays through Deerfield.

The price for passengers from Bridge-town to Cooper's will be 2 dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage, and every 150lb of baggage the same as a passenger; way passengers 4 pence per mile.

No trouble nor expense will be spared that may contribute to the ease and accommodation of their customers, and they hope to experience a continuation of the public patronage.

JOHN HANN,  
EPHRAIM LEAKE.

The public are also informed that the subscriber has provided a new coach and four horses to run from Bridge-town to Cape-May, which will start from Bridge-town for the Cape every Thursday morning, and leave Cape-May every Wednesday morning, and arrive at Bridge-town the same day that the passengers may proceed to Philadelphia on Thursday by the Cumberland stage.

The price for a passage from Cape-May to Bridge-town is 2 dollars and a half, with the usual allowance of baggage, and 150lb of baggage the same as a passenger; way passengers 5 pence half-penny per mile.

The public may rest assured that every exertion will be made to render this conveyance expeditious, easy and comfortable by the public's

Humble servant,

SAMUEL ROBBINS.

Sept. 13.

## NEW LINE DISPATCH.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have established a New Line of Stages, to run between Bridgetown and Philadelphia, which will set out from the house of Henry Hains, in Bridge-town, on Monday and Thursday mornings, at 6 o'clock; pass through Deerfield, and arrive at Hugg and Anderson's (formerly Joshua Cooper's) ferry, at 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day, where a boat will be kept ready to take the passengers immediately to the city—and start from said ferry on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, and reach Bridge-town by 5 in the Afternoon.

The fare for each passenger will be 2 dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage—and for every 150lb of baggage the same as a passenger. Way passengers five pence per mile.

For the accommodation of those persons who wish to have business transacted, books will be kept at the house of Henry Hains, and at the inns on the road, all entries made on which will be punctually attended to.

As the subscribers have erected this line with a change of horses on the road, and are determined to observe the strictest punctuality in starting and arriving at the time specified, as well as to spare no expense or trouble, that will contribute to the ease, accommodation, and quick dispatch of the traveller, they flatter themselves they will share such of the public patronage as their exertions may merit.

Any gentleman travelling by this line, and finding any part disagreeable, his information will be thankfully received by the public's

Most obedient servants, &c.

ANDERSON & WHITE.

N. B. The stages will commence running on Monday the 19th inst.

September 15th, 1796.

## NOTICE.

The partnership between Jonathan Bowen and son being dissolved by mutual consent, all those indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts by the first of October next, and all those that have any demands are desired to bring them for settlement.

Sept. 10th 1796.

N. B. Business is now done at the store formerly occupied by Jonathan Bowen and son, under the firm of

BOWEN & JOHNSON.

Sept 12

### 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 no obligations and books in his possession, real or fictitious, to settle on application. Those who neglect payment after being called upon, will have their accounts put into the hands of John Melford, 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

### THE FIRST CUMBERLAND Troop of Horse

WILL meet at Bridge-town on Thursday the 22d instant at 10 o'clock, to chuse two Lieutenants—and to supply such vacancy as may at that time happen.

The same day being appointed by law for exercise, the company will be prepared accordingly.

SAMUEL M. SHUTE CAPT.

September 6th, 1796.

### FOR SALE,

TWO Tracts of land, in Northumber and 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 honorable 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 th. Argus.

### 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 Seely and Merfittes, by other lands of the subscriber, and by a river called Cornwall'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

ZEPHARIAH LAWRENCE,

Aug 11, 1796.

### A H O G

Came to the premises of the subscriber some time ago. Any person proving his property and paying charges may have him again.

REUBEN PEIRSON.

Aug. 18.

### 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 th. Argus.

July 8.

### AMERICAN LITERATURE

Published by

T. STEPHENS,

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

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

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

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

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

At a period when the United States of America are advancing rapidly in the Career of improvement in 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 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 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 inestimable blessings of the free and most happy government on earth.

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

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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 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 bookselling business, can have a supply at the shortest notice, and every information necessary.

### DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given.

That agreeably to an act of congress of the united states of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose. That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit:

- For and upon every coach, 15 dollars.
- upon every chariot, 12 dols.
- upon every post chariot, 12 dols.
- upon every post chaise, 12 dols.
- upon every phaeton, with or without tops, 9 dols.
- upon every chaises, 9 dols.
- upon other carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
- upon four wheeled carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
- upon four wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
- upon curricles with tops, 2 dols.
- upon chaises with tops, 3 dols.
- upon chairs with tops, 3 dols.
- upon sulkies with tops, 3 dols.
- upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
- upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.
- upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
- upon every four wheel carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The collector of the revenue of the 12th survey of the district of New Jersey will attend until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at his own house except on the 28th of the same month on which day he will attend at the house of Almarin Brook, in Bridgetown; of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all retail dealers in wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them, and licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines, in a less quantity or in less quantities than 20 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by

EENEZER SEELEY,

Informer of the revenue of the 12th survey of the district of New Jersey.

### AT PRIVATE SALE,

One half of the saw-mill now in possession of Ephraim and Enos Seeley, and some lots and meadow adjacent to it—Also a number of lots of cedar swamp, some pine land, and a plantation of 60 acres, in the township of Maurice river. For further information apply to the subscriber near Bridgetown.

ENOS SEELEY.

August 18.

Blank Bonds and Judgments for sale at this office.

The Highest price Given for

Woolen and cotton

RAGS

By the Printers here