

THE ARGUS, AND New-Jersey Centinel.

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

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THURSDAY, September 29, 1796

No.

FROM THE STATE GAZETTE.

XENOPHON, No. III.

I have demonstrated the justice of the law passed by the last legislature to repair, in part the losses suffered by the college of New-Jersey during the late war...

All wise politicians have insisted on the necessity of disseminating knowledge among the people in free states. When the people are enlightened it is impossible to enslave them; but every system of general education ought to have some head...

Not to speak of morals and religion, what has brought the science of politics, by which governments are framed and regulated, to its present state of improvement? What has conducted the system of jurisprudence, by which the property and the safety of the citizens are secured, to its perfection? Has it not been the study and experience of men who have enjoyed all the advantages that could be derived from literature...

concur in such a system as would carry the means of a necessary and useful education to the door of every citizen in the state. They lament that the legislature has not as yet thought the country ripe for the attempt; but because we imagine that we cannot do all that we would, shall we do nothing that we ought? The question then is, shall we first establish english schools for the beginning...

In my next number I shall consider some objections that have been made against the college itself in its present form, and particularly against the supposed narrowness of its foundation and government.

President Washington's Address To the People of the United States.

Friends and fellow citizens, The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the united states being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust...

I beg you at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest...

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference to what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn...

I rejoice that the state of your concern external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove of my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the

ardous trust, were explained on the proposition. In the discharge of this trust, I will say that I have with good intentions, contrived towards the organization and administration of government, the best exertions of which fallible judgement was capable. Not ungrateful in the outset, of the inferiority of my talents, experience in my own eyes, perhaps more in the eyes of others, has strengthened my motive to diffidence of myself, and every increasing weight of years admonishes me and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome.

In looking forward to the moment, intended to terminate the career of public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the acknowledgements of that debt of gratitude, owe to my beloved country, for the many favours it has conferred upon me, still more for the confidence with which it has supported me for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed, of manifesting my violent attachment, by fervent and persevering, though in usefulness to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered your praise, and as an instructive example to posterity, that under circumstances in which passions, agitated in every direction, were mislead, amidst appearances sometimes deceiving, of fortune often discouraging, actions in which not infrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential part of your efforts, and a guarantee of the plans they were effected.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But for your welfare, which cannot end but in the apprehension of danger, nature compels me on an occasion like this to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to your frequent review, some considerations which are the result of much reflection, no inconsiderable observation, and which to me all important to the permanency and happiness of a people. These will be only a faint and distant representation of the more freedom, as you can only be warned of a parting, which can possibly have no personal motive in it. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement, your indulgent reception of my former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with the affections of your hearts, no recommendation is necessary to fortify or confirm it.

The unity of government which binds one people, is also dear to you. It is a main pillar in the edifice of your independence, the support of your tranquility and our peace abroad; of your safety, of that very liberty which is your prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different pains will be taken, many artifices will be used to weaken your minds the conviction, as this is the point in your political system which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and often covertly and insidiously directed against, that you should prize the immense value of your national collective and individual happiness, cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to it as of the palladium of your safety and property; watching with jealous anxiety the defence of it, may suggest even a suspicion that it may be abused, and indignation upon the first dawn of any attempt to divide any portion of our country, and to dissolve the sacred ties which unite

the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American which belongs to you in your national capacity must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have a common cause fought and triumphed together: the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow, and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the stream of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated, and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the equal mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications, by land and water will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of arms and effort, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from any external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of inestimable value, they must derive from Union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves which so frequently afflict neighbouring countries not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any government are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty. In this sense it is, that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere?—Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavour to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have long a useful lesson on this head: they have learned negotiation by the executive, and in the ratification by the senate, and at the adjournment throughout the

unfounded were the sufficient propagated energy of a policy in the general government and in the Atlantic States, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi: they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for their preservation of these advantages on the union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances at all times have experienced. Scarcely of this momentous truth you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined in the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems in the right of the people to make and to alter the constitutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists, is not charged by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

[To be Continued.]



INTELLIGENCE.

NURMBERG, July 16.

The king of Prussia has taken possession of the suburbs of our city, and we even expect that he will insist upon the surrender of the castle. Baireuth expects the same fate.

Proclamations are made in the king's name, and signed by his prime minister, baron Hardenberg, victor of the counties of Ansbach and Bareuth, are every where placarded. The inhabitants are invited to be tranquil, and to respect particularly the troops of his imperial majesty;—if they do not respect them, the troops will be obliged to use force.

In this manner, by little and little, the king of Prussia will gain as much by his proclamations, as the emperor loses by his armies in the field.

P. S. We learn this moment that two strong columns of the Rhine and Moselle army, coming from the Lohr, after several murderous battles, have got possession of Kelzengen, Dornstadt, Hornberg, and Rorwell, 8 leagues from Stuttgart. By means of the last place, they are masters of the Danube and Necker.

STRASBURG, July 17.

A report this moment prevails, that the French have expelled the Rhine and Rhenish. We learn also that the margrave of Baden has sent ministers to Paris to conclude a separate peace. It is added that there has been granted to the duke of Wurtemberg and the margrave an armistice, by means of which the French will not take possession of Carlsruhe. They write from Frankfurt that the Emperor has appointed Mr. Muller his agent at Paris. He is to agree with the government on the preliminary articles of peace.

PARIS, July 19.

The journal of Paris announces that the emigrants commanding the army of Conde, are surrounded by the army of general Moreau. We have as yet no details on this subject.

The pretender is at Hertolzeim. We may still see now without danger, and even with pride, that when Buonaparte entered Italy, he had of cavalry but from 7 to 8000 bad horses, and 18 artillery horses that drew two pieces of cannon.

The remainder of the artillery were drawn by men. Now he has a brilliant cavalry composed of at least 5000 horses for dragons and artillery.

It is stated for certain, that the French troops, under the orders of general Massena, in Italy have beaten the Austrians on the Ala at five leagues from Roveredo, and have obliged them to retire behind the town of Trent.

Buonaparte commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the municipalities of Pavia and Milan. I desire, gentlemen, that the university of Pavia, raised by so many titles, should resume the

of its laudable. Acquire the learned professors be numerous scholars of that university, that te them to repair (with) to Pavia, to promote their measures as they think proper to increase the activity, and give a more existence to that renowned university.

[Signed] BUONAPARTE.

July 24.

We have this moment received the certain intelligence that the duke of Wurtemberg has provisionally furnished the French troops with considerable magazines of forage. He has withdrawn his troops from the Austrian armies, in consequence of the stipulations of the treaty. Paris also to supply horses, cattle, and money.

Extract of a letter from Bonn, July 15.

The guards of the military stores here have just received orders to remove them to Frankfurt. They are going to construct 44 ovens for the use of the army.

ARRET OF 2d THERMIDOR 20th JULY.

The Directors desirous of giving Gen. Hoche, commander of the army on the Borders of the Ocean, a mark of their satisfaction for the services he has rendered his country, and to honor, in his person, the brave defenders, who under his orders, have terminated the long and unfortunate war of La Vendee, and the Chouans; decree,

That there be presented to Gen. Hoche, in the name of the French republic, two of the most elegant horses in the depots of the Republic, with their harness.

He shall also receive a pair of pistols of war of the national manufacture of Versailles.

The ministers of war and the interior are charged with the execution of the present decree.

CARNOT, President.
LAGARDE, Secy.

July 7.

By letters from Strasburgh, we are assured that general Wurmser has ordered the army of Conde, to march into Austrian Brisgau, because he perceives the desperate condition of the emigrants, who have nothing but death to hope for from our troops, and he thinks they but animate them. The same letter speaks of the army of Conde being fifteen or sixteen thousand strong, but we have never thought them more than eight or nine thousand.

Letters from the North, are filled with the extreme embarrassment of the archduke Charles, being obliged to abandon a part of his possessions near Duffeldorf, to return to the Upper Rhine, fearing to see Jourdan repass again that river, while he has been obliged to detach a part of his army to stop the progress of Moreau, all the plans of the Austrian generals are deranged.

CALAIS, July 13.

The Commissary of the Executive Directory, with the municipal administration of the canton of Calais, to citizen Carnot, President of the executive directory of the French republic.

Citizen President,

I have just obtained certain proof, that the English government, to pay its subsidies to Austria, to the rebels of La Vendee, and the factions of the interior, has been fabricating an immense quantity of counterfeit Louis, worth only 21 livres. They are well made; the alloy is the same as in the true and the only difference is in the size of the coin, which is smaller by an eighth.

I have procured one of these pieces by way of comparison. I have recommended to the custom-house to guard against receiving any of them; I have written to the minister of the Police; but it would be very useful to give the public official notice to be on their guard against this false money.

Health and respect.

Pigault Meubailly.

SCHAFFHAUSEN [Switz.] July 9.

In consequence of the successes of the French, and their promptitude in following up their advantages over the allies, Conde's army, as cut off from the Imperial army, and hid themselves in the Black Forest near Sultz. Determined however, to come out, their retreat was marked with every kind of excess that could be perpetrated by a licentious soldiery: they pillaged houses and fired villages, and violated the chastity of wives and daughters. Several troops of the empire and a party of the Swabian militia, roused with indignation on hearing of these excesses, engaged the emigrant army and routed them. A vast number remained dead on the field of battle; and the survivors were pursued and dispersed in the forest.

The French army in Swabia amounts to 70,000 men. The battles which take place between the republicans and the emigrants, are most obstinate and bloody, and for the most part terminate in the utter destruction of either the one or the other party.

STOCKHOLM, July 17.

Baron Biberger, ambassador from the empress of Russia, has had his first audience of his majesty. Besides his credentials, he presented to his majesty a private communication from her imperial majesty, containing the war-well assurances of peace and amity. The king expressed his satisfaction at receiving these assurances, and in return gave the most solemn premises of his determination to pursue a similar line of conduct. His majesty then invited the baron to dine with him in his own marquee at the camp, and to accompany him to a general review of his army.

marks of concension, which are seldom exercised towards foreign ministers, made the deepest impression on the Russian ambassador, and produced the most grateful acknowledgements. At the same audience, the plenipotentiary of the Netherlands presented to his majesty M. Deolapais, the ambassador's secretary of legation.

SALAM, Sept. 16.
NAVAL COMBAT.

Captain Samuel Cook, who arrived here on Wednesday from the West Indies, via Charleston, was informed by a pilot from the Vineyard, that there had been an engagement between a French and an English frigate, off Gay Head, in which the latter had her main and mizen masts carried away, and was otherwise much damaged; so much so, that she went into the Vineyard to refit. The action was only about a mile from the land. Capt. Cook saw the English frigate, but it was not known where the French frigate was.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.

Capt. Bacon, arrived here yesterday, left Barbadoes, August 24; he informs that on the 19th of August, a frigate arrived there from Gibraltar, with the intelligence of WAR BEING DECLARED BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN, and that previous to his sailing, several privateers were fitting out, and one had actually sailed on a cruise. It was supposed that the Dutch fleet would soon make an attack on that place, an event which seemed considerably to alarm the inhabitants.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22.

CADIZ JOINT FLEET SAILED.

The following list was handed to our correspondent by an officer of the privateer La Vengeance, commanded by lieutenant of vessel L'Eveille, who sailed from Cadiz in company with the said fleet, was sailing with them during three days, and is since arrived at St. Croix.

LIST.

OF THE FRENCH AND SPANISH MEN OF WAR, who sail from Cadiz on the 18th, Thernador, (August 5, 1796).

FRENCH VESSELS.

Commanded by Richery.

Le Jupiter	74	Le Centeur	74
Le Barras	74	Le Berwick	74
La Victoire	80	Le Duquesne	74
La Revolution	74		

Frigates.

La Felicite	40	La Friponne	44
Le Ambassade	44		

SPANISH VESSELS.

Commanded by Don Juan Langara.

11th Division.

St. Trinidad	136	Firme	74
Mexico	112	Oriana	74
St. Nicholas	80	Atalanta	74
Neptune	80	Terrible	74
St. Telino	74	Glorioso	74

Corvettes.

Arrevia	26	Diseobierla	20
Helena	22	Cio	18

Brigs.

Attochia	22	Tartara	18
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2d Division.

Men of War.

Le Prince des Austreries	112	Pelayo	74
St. Carlos	94	Araganta	74
Bahama	74	Conecillala	74
San Vincente	80	Golardo	74
Suberano	74	St Damofa	74

Frigates.

Dian	34	Thetis	34
Cecilia	46	Ceres	40
Flora	34	Helena	36

27 Men of War, 9 Frigates, 6 Corvettes

Translated from late French Papers for the Argus. Extract of a letter from the commandant of the navy at Canton, to the minister of Marine and of the colonies, dated at Toulon, June 29.

"The officer of the gun boat Le Nivose, has reported to me, that he saw the Britannia, British three-decker, going into Leghorn to repair her main yards and shrouds, which were cut by the 36 pounders from our battery on Cape Sepert.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.

Yesterday morning the president of the United States left this city for Mount Vernon.

A correspondent has furnished us with the copy of a decree of Portugal, for suspending all intercourse with Holland, and laying an embargo on the Dutch vessels in her dominions.

There having been presented to her majesty, by her envoy extraordinary to the united states, in a dispatch dated the 15th of June last, the copy of a letter he had received from committees of foreign affairs of that republic, in which is communicated to him for suspending all political communication with the said minister, as the representative of her

majesty the queen of Portugal, till the conclusion of peace with the republic of France—intimating by the above mentioned letter that all commercial relations should also be suspended.

Under these circumstances her majesty has judged proper to suspend on her part, all commerce with the states general of the low Countries, and to prohibit her vessels, all and every commercial transaction and connexion with the subjects of the republic, prohibiting from this time all navigation to the ports of those states.

And moreover her majesty has been pleased to suspend in her dominions, all and every transaction with the aforesaid united states of the Belgic provinces, and to forbid the transportation of their property under whatever title, out of the kingdom, and finally that the departure of the Dutch vessels in her dominions should be entirely suspended, remaining under embargo till further orders from her majesty.

And that this may be known unto all and executed accordingly, the present has been made public.

Oasetta U. S.

LISBON, July 19, 1796.

One day last week, as a gunner near the middle ferry, was knocking the flint of his gun, laying over a rail, it went off and wounded a child who was passing the road, very dangerously, the charge being duck shot.

July 14.

Extract of a letter from Hildesheim, dated, June 20.

Fifteen thousand men of the combined army for the defence of the line of neutrality, are arrived on the borders of the Weser, where they have had already an opportunity to prove their usefulness.

A free corps of 5000 men in British pay, and recruited at Pymont, wanted to pass the Weser; but the president of the congress of this place has given notice to the commandant of the corps that he could not, reminding him of the articles of neutrality. The commandant despising the advice of the president, began during the night, to embark his troops; before the embarkation was complete, a detachment of 5000 men arrested the whole of the corps and disarmed them, after which they conducted them out of the territory by the order of the congress.

Yesterday failed for France, Gen. Pinckney, Minister plenipotentiary from the united States, to the French republic, in the room of Mr. Monroe who has been recalled.

The appointment of general Pinckney to that important station must afford sincere pleasure to all, those who are acquainted with his patriotic virtues and eminent abilities. While his dereliction of a most lucrative practice in the profession of the law, evinces his patriotism in sacrificing private advantages and domestic ease to the public good; the selection of such a fit character by the president manifests his judicious, vigilant, and unceasing care of the public good.

The friends of American independence and of a cordial Friendship with France, may now congratulate themselves, that at the same time that our minister will exert his best and sincerest endeavours to tighten the bonds of friendship between the two republics, on liberal and honourable principles, having always manifested a lively interest in the French revolution, and a warm attachment to the nation, he will never lose sight of those national principles which have ever characterized him in his military and political career, and which will never suffer him to be either the dupe of foreign intrigues, or the tool of domestic faction.

ELIZABETH TOWN, Sept. 14.

Letters have been received in town by which we learn, that Mr. Shelly Arnett, a native of this place, and some time since a printer of a paper in New Brunswick has been impressed from a port in Hispaniola, and carried on board the British ship Iphigenia, of 22 guns.

How long shall the unrelenting American seaman be thus forced from his friends and relatives, and associated with his deadliest enemies to injure those whose blood, mingled with his own in many a well contested engagement, during the American revolution, formed one rich stream in the field of battle.

It has been said that commanders of the British vessels always release those impressed seamen who are proved to be Americans. The falsity of this assertion is amply shewn in the present instance. While capt. Gardner lay at Kingston in Jamaica, a Mr. Winans, an inhabitant of that place, but a native of this town, hearing of Mr. Arnett's situation, made affidavit that he was an American, that they were schoolfellows, and that they had been acquainted from their infancy. A Mr. Scott, also formerly of this place, together with two other gentlemen, made oath that he was an American. These affidavits were carried to capt. Gardner, and Mr. Arnett's release solicited. Being unable to deny the truth of the testimony, he engaged to release him; but after some days had elapsed, he left for England, he being still on board.

T O B E S O L D,

A Ten-plate Stove,

By REUBEN PEIRSON.

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 coachee 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.

Sep. 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.
ANNIERSON & 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, by Elias Johnson and Smith Bowen under the firm of
BOWEN & JOHNSON.

NOTICE

All persons indebted to the subscribers on new Paper 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 H. M., 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, res. 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.

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.

JOSEPH JONES.

Sept. 12.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Information is hereby given that the trustees for the county of Salem are desirous to employ a man and his wife to take the care and oversight of the Poor-House of the said county. Any person desirous to undertake the said charge are requested to attend the 4th of the tenth month next, at the Poor-House, at which time and place the terms will be made known. None need apply unless they can produce unexceptionable recommendations as to their honesty, sobriety, and capacity to manage the necessary business of said institution.

Salem, 14th 9th month, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a healthy Negro Boy, who has been brought up to farming business, and particularly to driving a Team. He is about 17 years of age, and will be sold for ten years, then to be manumitted agreeably to law. For terms apply to

JAMES STRATTON.

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

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