

# THE ARGUS, AND New-Jersey Centinel.

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## NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Partnership of M. KENZIE & WESTCOTT was dissolved on the first of the present instant.

This paper will in future be conducted by ALEXANDER M. KENZIE, who trusts that his endeavours to discharge the duty he has taken upon himself will be such as to merit the patronage of a liberal public.

The original terms of Subscription will be adhered to, agreeably to which a third payment has now become due.

All persons indebted to the late partnership are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against them are desired to exhibit their accounts for settlement to

A. M. KENZIE,

October 13.

## XENOPHON, NO. IV.

I propose in this number to obviate some of the most popular objections that have been made against the college, especially with regard to the supposed narrowness of its foundation and government. I hear it often repeated, that it is a Presbyterian institution, founded, maintained, and governed solely by Presbyterians; and by this it is intended to be insinuated, that the course of education is consequently affected by the religious principles that are peculiar to that sect. This objection, I doubt not, is sometimes urged by an honest prejudice; but I am persuaded it is more frequently addressed to the ignorant prejudice of others as an artful stroke of policy. Those who know the college know that there is no bigotry or partiality to be found in it. I have been intimately acquainted with it for many years; and although the general principles of morals and religion are taught there, yet no influence is ever used to infuse into the students the spirit of a sect. Youth of all denominations are instructed in that institution; but it has never been known that one of them has changed his profession for that of a Presbyterian. In that college was educated the Episcopal bishop of Maryland and a considerable number of the Episcopal clergy in the united States. There have also been educated several of the clergy of the Dutch church, and several of the Baptist church: of these last let me mention Dr. Hanning in particular, who was so respectable as the president of the Rhode Island college.

Two young gentlemen of the Roman catholic communion, of grave and serious characters, are now in the college, and they have assured me that they never have been attempted to be biased, much less constrained in their religious principles or observances. One of the teachers at present is a candidate for orders in the Episcopal church—and the gentleman who preceded him is a clergyman in the Dutch church. Indeed the liberality and catholicism of the governors and instructors of that institution is so well known, that candidates for episcopal orders have at different times come to it for the purpose of studying divinity. Still it may be replied, it was founded by Presbyterians; its trustees, as well as its masters have uniformly been of that denomination. That many of those trustees have belonged to other states, and therefore can have no interest but a sectarian one in the state of New-Jersey. Suffer me to state a few facts on that subject that may lead the public mind to juster sentiments. While we were subject to the dominion of Britain, it is well known the Presbyterians were regarded with a jealous eye at the same time a certain haughtiness and affectation of superiority to them, as a religious denomination, was observed towards them by the servants of the crown, and by a great body of the most wealthy and influential of the people in the middle and southern provinces of America. All the institutions of learning to the south of Connecticut were in the

hands of those who were attached to the established church of England. In such a situation the Presbyterians had nothing left but to endeavour to establish a seminary in which they would have more influence and respect, and in which their religious principles would suffer no constraint. I add, this last consideration because it is well known that in the colleges of New-York and Williamsburgh, at that time, a degree could not be obtained without receiving the communion in the church of England.

The foundation of such an institution was consequently laid by some men of eminent worth and talents, belonging to that denomination. By incredible exertions, large contributions were collected for it, both in Europe and America; and the property of the college soon amounted to between twenty and thirty thousand pounds.

These honourable motives and arduous efforts cannot surely be imputed to these men, nor to their denomination as a crime. After having by their own labour collected such funds, could it be expected that they would give them out of their hands, and calling other denominations together, would say, We have laboured for you; here take the fruits of our pains, and apply them to your own purposes. Yet they did every thing that men of the greatest candour could do; they freely associated themselves with other denominations; and the government of Britain, at their recommendation, modelled their charter so as to contain among the first trustees of the college, nearly an equal number of Presbyterians and of other persuasions. These last gradually withdrew themselves from the board, and hence it was that the corporation became wholly of one denomination. Different motives no doubt influenced this secession: but the principal one was the idea of establishing a second college, which should be chiefly under the direction of the Dutch reformed church. This, though a mistaken, was a flattering idea to many of the clergy and old people of that nation, and others, by artfully cherishing it, hoped in those days of bigotry and party, to weaken, by dividing two churches so nearly allied to one another as the Dutch and English Presbyterians. The trustees that remained being thus deserted and deriving no aid whatever from the government, were obliged to enlarge their sphere, and to adopt many members into their body from other provinces for the sake of extending their influence and promoting the interests of the college: but as the necessity for this policy no longer exists, the trustees have pledged themselves to the legislature, that they intend to draw their body wholly within the state of New-Jersey as fast as the course of things will permit; and not to be governed, in electing men into it, by any religious name. And the known liberality of the men who now compose the board, and the liberality of the age in which we live, are securities to the public, and were deemed sufficient by the legislature for their fulfilment of that promise.

From this statement of the case, which is very simple, and I believe impartial, no reproach can justly fall upon the college for its having been so many years subject to the direction of one denomination of Christians; the event rose out of the circumstances; and if any jealousy might have been entertained on this subject in the beginning, certainly the conduct of those who have had the management of that institution for so many years, should now entirely efface the impression of illiberality, which has been made on the minds of many of my fellow-citizens. Christians of all parties are educated in it without sectarian bias or influence. There is at this moment, if I am rightly informed, as great a number of Episcopalians in it as of those who belong both to the Presbyterian and Dutch reformed churches.

The friends of the Dutch church, in particular, and of the college that was attempted to be established in New Brunswick, have no ground on which to impeach the liberality of the college of New Jersey: for the trustees of that institution have repeatedly proposed to those of New Brunswick an union on the most just and generous foundation and with a perfect reciprocity of interests. If this is not effected, it is not the fault of the institution at Princeton; and would be both unfriendly and unfair in the advocates for an exclusive Dutch interest to impute it as a defect, its being governed by one denomination, or to impeach it with a separation which it has studied to avoid.

Citizens of New Jersey be not deceived! Consider this subject with that calm impartiality which so eminently distinguishes the American character; distrust electing societies; suffer not your confidence in men whom you have heretofore trusted, and who have proved themselves worthy of trust, to be weakened by artful misrepresentations; recollect that your representatives are freemen; that they cannot serve you to any good purpose unless you suffer them to remain such, that they are bound both by conscience and by oath to

promote all such measures as upon cool deliberation they think tend to the public good; remember that when they are convened in their legislative capacity, it is their business to inquire into the propriety, policy, and justice of proposed laws—and that they have better means of information than a number of their constituents, who are neither called to a particular investigation of subjects of this nature, by duty or inclination; remember that they have an equal claim upon you to judge their acts with moderation, liberality and justice, as you have upon them to conduct themselves with integrity and fidelity. These are the true principles by which public measures and public men ought to be judged; and to depart from these is to strike at the vitals of a representative republic. If you are governed by these principles you will, I doubt not, be of opinion upon the whole, that this law, far from forming an objection to any man who voted for it, rather affords matter of commendation. That it is an act of strict justice; that it was founded in good policy; and helped to draw a large pecuniary interest to the state; that such encouragements given to learning are at once honourable and beneficial to the public; and finally, that the college, in the esteem of every candid and impartial man, ought to be exempted from those charges of narrowness and illiberality, which, in order to serve the purposes of party, or through want of information, have been sometimes made against it.

XENOPHON.

## INTELLIGENCE.

Official Details.  
Army of Italy.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

Head-Quarters at Castiglione,  
19 Thermidor August 6.

Our military achievements have succeeded one another so rapidly since the 11th, that I have found it impossible to transmit you an account of them before this time.

A few days ago, the reinforcement of 20,000 men, which the Austrian army of the Rhine had sent to the army of Italy, arrived which united to the numerous recruits, and a very considerable number of battalions from the interior of Austria, rendered this army extremely formidable. The general opinion was that the Austrians would soon be in possession of Milan. On the 11th at 3 o'clock in the morning, general Massena's division was attacked by very numerous forces, and compelled to give up the important post of Corona. At the same time a detachment of 15,000 surprised general Serret's division at Salo, and obtained possession of that important post. Guieux, general of brigade, with 600 men of the 15th demibrigade of light infantry, shut themselves up in a very large house at Salo, and thence braved the efforts of the enemy, who surrounded their position. Rufca, general of brigade, was wounded.

While a detachment of the enemy's division blocked up general Guieux at Salo, another proceeded to Brescia, surprised the French who were there, took four companies, whom I had stationed there for the defence of the place; 24 men belonging to the 25th regiment of chasseurs, two generals, and several officers of distinction, who remained on account of indisposition. General Serret's division, which was to have covered Brescia retreated to Desenzano. In this dilemma, and pressed by a formidable army elated by their recent success, I felt the necessity of adopting some prompt and vigorous expedient. The enemy, in their descent from the Tyrolite by way of Brescia and the Adige, placed me in the centre of their force. The republican army was too weak to make a stand against the enemy's two grand divisions; it might however, engage them separately, and this mode of conduct seemed preferable, as my position was between these divisions. It was therefore possible by a rapid retrograde movement, to surround the division, whilst it was on its march to Brescia, to take them prisoners, or defeat them and thence return with equal celerity to the Mincio, at Wurmser, and oblige him to retreat to the Tyrolite; but in order to carry this project into effect, it would be necessary in twenty four hours to raise the siege of Mantua, which was on the point of being taken as the garrison did not possess the means of defence for six hours longer. For the completion of this enterprise, it

would be necessary to recross the plains of Mincio, and prevent the enemy's divisions from surrounding me. Fortune has favoured the enterprise, and the battle of Defanzano, the two battles at Salo, the engagement at Lonado, and the brilliant victory at Castiglione, are the effects of it.

"On the 12th, in the evening, all the divisions were on their march toward Brescia. The Austrian division, which had taken possession of that place, was now at Lonado.

"On the 13, I ordered general Soret to repair to Salo, to relieve general Guieux; and general Dallemange to attack and retake Lonado at any price. Soret succeeded completely in extricating Guieux at Salo, after having beaten the enemy, taken two standards, two pieces of cannon, and about two hundred prisoners. General Guieux, and the troops under his command, had remained 48 hours without bread, continually fighting against the enemy.

"General Dallemange had not time to attack the enemy. He was, in fact, attacked himself. An action commenced of the most obstinate nature, and which was for a long time undecided; but I was tranquil: the brave 32d demi brigade was there.—In the end, the enemy was completely beaten.—They left 600 dead upon the field, and we took 900 prisoners.

On the 14th, at noon, Angereau entered Brescia. We there found all our magazines, &c. which the enemy had not time to remove.

On the 15th, the division of general Angereau returned to Monte Chiaro. Massena took post at Lonado and Pont St. Marco. I had left at Castiglione, general Valzette with 1800 men. He was to defend that important post, and thereby keep the division of general Wurmler at a distance from me. But on the 15th, in the evening, general Valzette abandoned the place with half his troops only, and came to Monte Chiaro, to bring the alarm, saying, that the rest of his division were taken by the enemy. These brave troops, however, though abandoned by their general, made good their retreat to Pont St. Marco, instantly; and before his division, I suspended from his functions this general, who had already shown want of courage at the attack of Corona.

"General Soret had also abandoned Salo. I ordered the brave general Guieux to go and retake this important position.

On the 16th at break of day, we found ourselves in presence of the enemy. General Guieux, with the left wing, was to attack Salo, general Massena, with the centre, was to attack Lonado, and gen. Angereau, with the right, was to bear down on Castiglione. The enemy did not wait our approach. They were first to attack the advanced guard of general Massena, which was at Lonado. It was surrounded: general Pigeon was made prisoner, and the enemy had taken from us three pieces of flying artillery.

I instantly formed the 18th and 32d demibrigades into a close column, and whilst they advanced to pierce through the enemy, the latter opened their files for the purpose of surrounding them.—This manœuvre of theirs gave me an assurance of victory. Massena contented himself with sending some riflemen to retard the enemy's wings on their march. The column arrived at Lonado, and forced the enemy's position. The 15th regiment of dragoons attacked the Hulsans, and retook our pieces of artillery. I ordered my aid de camp, Janot, to put himself at the head of my company of guards, to observe the enemy, to get before them if possible, to Defanzano, to oblige them, by that means, to retreat towards Salo.

On his arrival at Defanzano, he there found colonel Bender with a party of his regiment of Hulsans, whom he attacked. Janot, not wishing merely to cut off their rear, made a circuit with a part of his troop took the regiment in front, wounded the colonel, and was about to take him prisoner, when he was himself surrounded. He killed six men with his own hand, but was at length overpowered, thrown into a ditch, and received six sabre wounds, of which I am given to hope none is mortal. The enemy effected their retreat to Salo; but finding that place in our power, this division wandered through the mountains, and was for the greater part taken.—During this time general Angereau attacked Castiglione, took that place, and in the course of the day, he sustained several obstinate actions with the enemy, who were double his number. Artillery and infantry all did their duty, and the enemy, on this memorable day, was completely beaten on all sides. They lost 20 pieces of cannon, from two to three thousand men killed or wounded, and we made four thousand prisoners amongst whom are three generals. We lost the general Beyrand. This loss is much felt by the army, and particularly me. I esteemed most highly the warlike and the moral character of this brave man. Pourallier, chief of the 4th demi brigade of infantry; Bourgon, chief of the first regiment of hussars, and Mermet chief of the 22 regiment of chateaux were also killed.—The 4th demi brigade, at the head of which adjutant gen. Verdier made his charge, was covered with glory.

General Danimartin, who commanded the light artillery, displayed equal courage and ability.

On the 17th I ordered gen. D'Esparay to penetrate into the Tyrol, by the road of Chiefa. He had previously to defeat 6000 of the enemy who were at Gavardo. Adjutant general Perbin had great success. He overtook two of the enemy's

battalions whom he found in his way, and reached as far as St. Ozeto. Gen. D'Allemande, at the head of a battalion of the 11th demi brigade, marched to Gavardo, defeated the enemy, and made a great number of prisoners. But not being properly supported by the rest of his division, he was surrounded, and could not effect his retreat but by cutting his way through the enemy.

I sent gen. Hillere to Salo to act in concert with general Guieux, to attack the enemy's division at Gavardo, and to free the road into the Tyrol. After a brisk action we defeated the enemy and made 1800 prisoners.

On the whole of the 17th Wurmler was employed in collecting the remains of his army, in bringing up his reserve, and drawing what reinforcements he could from Mantua. He then drew up in order of battle on the plain between the village of Scannelof, which supported his right, and Chiefa, which covered his left wing.

"The fate of Italy was not yet decided. The enemy collected an army of 25,000 men, a numerous cavalry, and seemed to leave the result in doubtful scales.—On my side orders were given to concentrate all the divisions of the army.

"I hastened to Lonado to ascertain the number of troops that could be detached from it, but how great was my surprize, on arriving at that place to receive a deputation who had come to summon the governor to surrender, because said the officer it is completely invested and cannot be relieved.

From the pickets of cavalry, I concluded that different columns were approaching our principal guard, and that the road from Brescia to Lonado was already intercepted at the bridge of St. Marco.

"I was then convinced that the communication could only be intercepted by the wrecks of the vanquished division, who having collected after the defeat were endeavouring to effect a passage. The conjuncture was extremely embarrassing. At Lonado I had not above 1200 men. I ordered the messenger to be brought to me, and made him take the bandage off his eyes. I told him that if his general had the effrontery to take the command in chief of the army of Italy he had only to advance; that he ought to know that I was at Lonado, as every one knew that the republican army was at that place; that all the general officers belonging to the division should be responsible for the personal insult he had been guilty of towards me; and I assured him that if his division did not in the space of 8 minutes lay down their arms, I would not show mercy to one of them.

"The messenger appeared, confused at finding me there, and in an instant the whole column laid down their arms. It consisted of 4000 men, two pieces of cannon, and some cavalry. It had come from Gervado, and was endeavouring to find a passage to effect their escape; having failed in their attempts to penetrate by way of Salo in the morning, they were now making a desperate effort to escape by Lonado.

"On the 18th, at day break, we were contiguous to each other, yet at six in the morning nothing was attempted. I ordered the whole army to make a retrograde movement, with a view of making the enemy approach, while general Serrurier's division, which I expected every moment, was marching from Marfessia, and then I hoped to turn general Wurmler's left wing.

This movement had, in some degree, the desired effect. Wurmler extended his right wing to watch our rear. The moment that we perceived general Serrurier's division, under the command of general Florella, which attacked the left, I ordered adjutant general Verdier to attack a redoubt which the enemy had constructed in the middle of the plain, to support their left.

I ordered my aid de camp, Marmont, chief of battalion, to take the conduct of 20 pieces of light artillery, and compel the enemy, by them alone to abandon the important post. After a smart and well directed cannonade, the left of the enemy was completely routed.

General Angereau attacked the enemy's centre which was pressed on the Castle of Scaguolo. Massena attacked the right. Adjutant general Leclere, at the head of 5th demi brigade, marched to the relief of the 4th demi brigade.

All the cavalry under General Beaumont acted on the right, in order to support the light artillery and infantry. We were every where victorious and in all points our success exceeded our most sanguine expectations. We have taken from the enemy 18 pieces of cannon, and 120 caissons for ammunition. Their loss in killed and prisoners is about 2000 men, and the rest are flying in all directions but our troops, harrassed by fatigue, could not pursue them above three leagues. Adjutant general Fronlins is killed. This gallant officer fell in front of the enemy.

In five days another campaign is terminated! Wurmler has lost in that short interval 70 field pieces, all his caissons, between twelve and fifteen thousand men, who have been made prisoners 6000 killed and wounded, and almost all the troops on their march from the Rhine.

To these losses may be added, a very considerable number of men dispersed throughout the country, some of whom we pick up daily, in our pursuit of the enemy. All the soldiers, officers and generals in this arduous service, have universally displayed feats of conduct, and preference. I have to solicit the rank of general of brigade for adjutant generals Verdier and Vignelles. To the exertions of the former we are, in a great degree indebted

ed for our success. At the Castle of Castiglione, he had a horse shot under him.

The latter, who is the oldest adjutant general in the army, combines with the most steady and determined courage and the most transcendent professional talents. I have likewise to request the rank of chief of battalion for Ballet; that of gen. of division for Dellecagne; general of brigade, and the rank of brigade in the artillery, for citizen Songis, chief of battalion.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

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

Head-Quarters, Verona, 21st Thermidor, August 8.

On the morning of the 19th citizen directors, the enemy were posted in a line with the Mincio. Their right was supported by their entrenched camp at Pefcheira, and their left by Mantua; their centre was at Valeggio. Angereau proceeded to Borghetto, and engaged in a brisk cannonade with the enemy. In the mean time Massena marched to Pefchiera, attacked the enemy in the entrenched camp, which they had formed before that place routed them, took twelve pieces of cannon and made 700 prisoners, in consequence of this action, the enemy were obliged to raise the siege of Pefchiera and quit the line of Mincio.

On the 20th Angereau passed the Mincio at Pefchiera. The division of gen. Serrurier marched for Verona, where it arrived at ten in the evening, just at the moment in which General Massena had resumed his former positions, made 400 prisoners and taken seven pieces of cannon. The rear guard of the enemy were still in Verona—the gates were shut and the bridges raised. The providator of the republic of Venice, being summoned to open the gates, declared that he could not do it for two hours, I ordered them to be opened under the fire of cannon. This, general Doumartin executed in less than a quarter of an hour. We found a quantity of baggage in this place and made some hundreds of prisoners.

Thus we are re-established in all our former positions. And the enemy have fled into Tyrol.—The reinforcements which you informed me were coming from the army of the Ocean, begin to arrive, and every thing here is in the most satisfactory train.

The Austrian army, which for six weeks threatened an invasion of Italy, has disappeared as a dream! and Italy, which it menaced, is now tranquil.

The people of Bologna, of Ferrara, but particularly of Milan, have during our retreat, displayed the greatest courage, and the warmest attachment to Liberty. At Milan, while it was reported that the enemy was at Casiano, and that we were routed, the people demanded arms, and the streets and squares, and all the public places, resounded with the martial air of *Allons enfans de la patrie*.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the municipality of Milan.

When the army beat a retreat, and when the patizans of Austria and the enemies of liberty supposed us to be ruined without resource, and when it was even impossible for you to conjecture that this was a feint—it was then that you displayed the warmest attachment to France, and a love of freedom, a degree of zeal, and a character by which you have merited the esteem of the army, and have deserved the protection of the French republic.

Every day your people render themselves more and more deserving of the freedom they enjoy! every day do they acquire their accumulating energy, which, doubtless, will, hereafter, and that, soon, blaze forth with glory upon the theatre of the world. Accept of the lively expressions of the satisfaction which I feel, and of the ardent prayers which the French offer up for your people for your perpetual liberty and happiness.

Signed

BUONAPARTE.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 15.

The Austrian army under general Wartenleben after several bloody actions in which they have been generally defeated have been forced by the republican army of the Sambre and Meuse, to abandon all their positions which they occupied in the environs of Bamberg, and to fall back upon the Danube.—All the Austrian Artillery and baggage have been sent to Ratibon, from whence they will be removed to Bohemia. The generals Frolich and Flotix, who were posted at Her, have fallen back towards the frontiers of Tyrol.—In fine the success of the republican army maintains its invariable and uninterrupted career. The Austrians are divided into three different corps, forming upon the whole 15,000 men, with which they are to defend the hereditary states of the emperor.

As to the princes of the empire, they follow the general custom of making truces with the republicans—the elector of Saxony being now the only one that holds out.

From the neighbourhood of Mentz, it seems that the trenches will be opened in a few days. The French labour day and night with incredible activity in the forming of parallel lines and other works necessary for the reduction of this bulwark of the empire.

Several hostages have lately been brought from Darmstadt to Frankfort, on their way to France. This conduct is rather unaccountable, since it is well known that the Langrave has signed an armistice with the republican generals.

#### PARIS, Aug 10

A message was yesterday sent by the Executive Directory to the council of five hundred, to inform them that Drouet has escaped from the prison of the abbey; that his evasion appeared to be the effect of corruption; that an investigation had been set on foot for the discovery of his accomplices; and that from what they had already learnt, it did not appear that the armed force had taken any part in that event.

They write from Petersburg, that the Russian army, after the capture of Derbent, reduced four provinces of Persia, and took possession of Benbarassi, a large and rich commercial city in the Persian Gulph, where they took an immense booty.

26.

The sailing of the two Spanish squadrons is an event which with great reason attracts the attention of every politician. Of these two squadrons one is destined for America, the other to cruise on the ocean. The latter commanded by Don Juan Languara, having under him Major General Don Juan Joseph Garcia, consists of ten ships of the line and 8 smaller vessels.

The squadron for America, commanded by the Marquis del Socorro, having under him Major General Don Joseph Quivedo, consists also of ten ships of the line, besides six frigates.

#### LONDON, August 24.

The king's faith, from Corunna, yesterday brought advice of the utmost importance from the Court of Madrid. No person except the messenger, was permitted to come on shore, and he immediately posted up to London.

We may, however, form a probable conjecture of the secret of those dispatches from the following letter to the Minister of Marine, in the French paper of the 20th inst.

Official Letter from Cadiz to the minister of Marine.  
Yesterday the two Spanish Squadrons, under the command of Admirals Laguara and Solano, with that of the republic, commanded by admiral Richey, sailed together from this port. They made their way with a favourable wind, and are now out of sight.

The following paragraph is subjoined;  
The departure of these three squadrons, at the same time, all well armed and well commanded, has thrown a consternation amongst the enemies of the republic. The people here are lost in conjecture; but they look forward to great events.— Time will fix all these uncertainties.

#### RATISBON, Aug 6.

The two deputies sent by the diet, on a mission to General Jourdan, returned yesterday. The French General informed them it was not in his power to declare Ratisbon a neutral town.

#### CEN'E BECH, Aug 19.

General Jourdan has established his Head Quarters at this place.

The French are busied in erecting a strong battery near Hunninguen, in the territory of Margrave of Baden. Three thousand workmen are employed night and day.

#### NEW-YORK, October 18.

Last evening the ship Diana, capt. Rossiter, 40 days from Bourdeaux, arrived at this port.

Capt. R. informs that 70,000 men were embarking at Brest, supposed to go against Portugal; that a French frigate had been driven on shore, on the coast of France, by a British squadron; that no naval action had taken place; that no declaration of a Spanish war had transpired.

Drouet is found. Pains were taken to conceal him. His letter to the council of 500 was refused to be read. Lyons was in trouble.

The king of Prussia, says an account dated Brunsfels, 20th Thermidor, August 17, has sent an envoy to Frankfort, and after a conference with the senate of that city, he offered to pay their contribution of ten millions, on condition that they would acknowledge him as their sovereign, retaining their privileges.—These propositions were rejected with indignation.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Bourdeaux, dated August 28.

“There is a report that peace is concluded with the emperor; I do not vouch for its authenticity. They are certainly treating a second time, and I believe will now agree upon terms—I hope it will be soon and the peace general; Europe wants it much.”

From the Boston Independent Chronicle of Monday last.

The information of a French fleet being Newfoundland, and having taken St. John's and several other places, is confirmed by a vessel lately spoken with by capt. Ellery.

#### Another account

It is reported by a schooner from Greenock, that she spoke a ship that escaped from Newfoundland, bound to London, who informed that the French had taken the forts at Newfoundland by storm, and put the English to the sword, and had got possession of all the vessels in the harbour.—We give this as reported.

It is mentioned in late Paris papers, that the directory were making dispositions to send into Spain an army of 20,000 men to detach Portugal from the alliance with England, and to force her to make an immediate peace with the French republic.

These papers add, that preparations were making to fortify Vienna; the inhabitants of the countries on the Danube were in the greatest consternation, there being no visible obstacle to oppose the march of the French armies into Vienna.

#### Bridge-town, Oct. 20, 1796.

The French government have issued orders to seize all neutral vessels bound to English ports. The American minister at Paris has remonstrated against this order: but without effect.

The French gain victories faster than they can be published in a weekly paper. It is impossible to insert all the official letters contained in the daily papers: but Buonaparte's dispatches giving an account of the destruction of one of the finest armies in Europe, upon which the last hopes of the enemies of liberty were founded, were too important to be neglected.

The situation of the archduke Charles is little more enviable than that of Wurmer. Pressed by the French armies, he seeks safety in flight; he has found this necessary, notwithstanding a very spirited resistance; and the emperor seems to have no way left to save the remainder of his dominions but following the example of those princes who have submitted to the terms of peace which the republicans may grant them.

Jourdan, in dispatches to one of his adjutant generals at Frankfort, informs that he had given battle to the Imperial army, between Neurenberg and Regenbergh, and intirely defeated and dispersed them, taking 45 pieces of heavy artillery. This army is supposed to be that commanded by gen. Wartenstehan, who was upon the confines of Bohemia.

A letter from Frankfort, in L'Eclair of the 21st, says that a French column, 1800 strong, had passed the Danube, and were descending the right bank by forced marches. The Courier Universel states this column to be 25,000.

There were reports circulating at Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening last, that a general peace was concluded.

We hear that capt. Barney has captured 40 sail of the British West-India fleet. Their convoy, a 64 gun ship, being dismantled in a storm, could afford them no assistance.

In the gale on the first of this month, a sloop from Philadelphia bound to Egg Harbour went ashore upon Cape May, the crew were all saved. The tide was two feet higher at Cape May than it has been twenty years past.

A schooner from Rhode Island, spoke 2 English frigates after the gale, both dismantled. About two hours after saw three French frigates standing the same course, and the capt. of the schooner said that they could not miss the English.

At the close of the poll, on Friday evening last, the following gentlemen were found to have been elected.

#### Counsellor.

Samuel Ogden, esq.

#### Assembly.

David Moore,  
Jonathan Bowen,  
and James Harris, esquires;

#### Sheriff.

George Burgin, esq.

#### Coroners.

Ezekiel Foster,  
James Burch,  
and Abner Ewing, esquires.

Lines from the Rev. Mr. Bishop to his wife, with a present of a Pen knife.

A KNIFE, dear girl, cuts love they say,  
Mere modest love perhaps it may;  
For any tool of any kind  
Can separate what was never join'd—  
The knife that cuts our love in two  
Will have much tougher work to do;  
Must cut your softness, worth and spirit,  
Down to the vulgar size and merit,  
To level your's with modern taste;  
Must cut a world of sense to waste;  
And, from your single beauty's store  
Chip what would dizen out a score,  
The self-same blade, from me must sever  
Sensation, judgment, light forever!  
All mem'ry of endearments past,  
All hope of comforts long to last;  
All that makes fourteen years with you  
A summer—and a short one too;  
All that affection feels and fears,  
When hours, without you, seem like years;  
Till that be done (and I'd as soon  
Believe this knife would chip the moon)  
Accept my present, undeter'd,  
And leave their proverbs to the herd.

If in a kiss (delicious treat)  
Your lips acknowledge the receipt,  
Love, fond of such substantial fair,  
And proud to play the glutton there,  
All thoughts of cutting will disdain,  
Save only—Cut and come again

#### FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY to the last Will and Testament of Andrew Yorke, deceased, that property at the upper end of Salem formerly owned and occupied by Mr. Swaby deceased, consisting of a two story brick house in good repair, a large store house, and dwelling house under the same roof, a new barn and stables, together with a pork house, smoke house &c. and a lot containing 2 acres of ground, situate nearly opposite the Baptist meeting house. Five hundred pounds of the purchase money may be waited for five or six years by giving security, for further information enquire of

LEWIS YORKE.

Hancocks Bridge.

ALSO a house and lot in Roadstown, Cumberland County formerly owned by Isaac Stow, it now is occupied by Maskell Ware, containing 2 acres of ground the house has three rooms on a floor with a good cellar under the whole and a good kitchen. For terms enquire of

JOHN TUFT.

Hancocks Bridge.

w3t. q

#### FOR SALE.

TWO pairs of young OXEN. They have been yoked all summer; but have not been put to work. For terms inquire of

JOHN LAMBERT.

In Upper Alloways-Creek township, upon the road leading from Roadstown to Philadelphia.

3t. q

#### STOLEN.

OUT of the house of the subscriber, (supposed to be on Saturday evening last or Sunday) A red woollen Purse knit of coarse yarn, containing eleven French Crowns and thirty one Dollars, five or six of them were Federal Dollars.

Whoever will Secure them, the money and thief so that he may be brought to justice shall have sixteen dollars reward, or eight for the money only.

JONATHAN BEREMAN.

October 14th 1796.

w3t. q

#### For Sale or Rent,

A neat and convenient Dwelling house, with a store and wharf adjoining; situate in Bridgetown, in a good stand for business. For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SETH BOWEN.

Who supposes that those who are in arrears to him expect to be prosecuted and he pledges his word they shall not be disappointed.

#### T O B E S O L D,

A house and lot situate in Bridge-town. The lot contains half an acre. On the premises are a carpenter's shop, stable, and convenient out-houses. The house is very convenient and has an excellent cellar. There is a fine pump of water at the door. For terms apply at the office of the Argus.

w1t.

Take notice whom it may Concern,

House of Assembly Feb. 29th 1796.

A PETITION from William Kemble, Zorobabel Gaskill and others praying a law to authorize said Kemble and Gaskill to build a grist mill and build a dam across a branch of the Dividing Creeks in the township of Downs in the county of Cumberland, was read—Whereupon Ordered—That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill the third Wednesday of the next sitting to answer the prayer of their petition, advertising a copy of this order and the purport of the bill, they mean to present in the news-paper printed at Bridge-town and in three of the most public places in the township of Downs at least three weeks previous thereto.

M. EWING Clk.

Copy from an order of the house of assembly.

The purport of the bill, WE the petitioners mean to present to the house of assembly at their next sitting is as follows viz.

That said House be pleased to pass a law to confirm and continue our Dam and other waterworks already erected across and upon a branch of the Dividing Creeks in the Township of Downs above said, and likewise that we be permitted and authorized to continue to build rebuild and continue a grist mill contiguous to said dam already begun as above said.

WILLIAM KEMBLE  
ZOROBABEL GASKILL.

### RANAWAY

ON the eleventh of August last, an apprentice lad, named William Pautin; about twenty years of age and five feet high. Whoever takes him up, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again shall receive SIX CENTS reward and no charges.

EPHRAIM BUCK.

Fairfield, Oct. 11.

### 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. 1756.

### 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.

Swedesborough, Sept. 20th, 1796

The Highest price  
Given for

clean wnen and cotton

RAGS

By the Printer hereof

Blank Bonds and Judgments  
for Sale at this Office.

## AMERICAN LITERATURE

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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.

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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 be informed that it has in a short time sold through no fewer than seven Editions.

IX. The Mystic cottager of Chamotny 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.

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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 freest and most happy government on earth.

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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 book-selling business, can have a supply at the shortest notice, and every information necessary.

## 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 publick 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 publick 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.

### 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 18th.

### FOR SALE,

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

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.