

IS hereby given, that, in consequence of positive instructions from Aaron Dunham Esquire, Superintendent of the revenue in the state of New-Jersey; all retailers of wines and foreign distilled spirits and possessors of dutiable carriages in this district who do not immediately comply with the carriage and licence acts will be prosecuted for both the duties and penalties specified in the respective laws.

Nov. 2d. 1795. JOSEPH BUCK.

JUST RECEIVED.

Superfine white tallow mould candles, different sizes, plain and fluted, in boxes, Mackerel in half barrels, Salmon in barrels. Shot in bags, assorted, Sugar in barrels, Coffee in bags, A few tons plaster of paris, very good, Madeira and malaga wines, in pipes and quarter casks, for sale by Ty. Mountford, No. 163, South Front-street, Philadelphia. w6t

FOR SALE.

TWO Tracts of land, in Northumberland county, state of Pennsylvania, in or adjoining Bald-Eagle township, on the west branch of the river Susquehanna, containing four hundred and twenty acres each tract, with large allowance for roads, &c. These lands were taken up and patented by the particular direction of the honourable Thomas McKean chief justice of the state of Pennsylvania, whose peculiar opportunity, when riding the circuits, and possessing the first information respecting the quality of all these lands need not be questioned. The above tracts are the very pick of twelve tracts which the person employed to direct the survey chose for his services. It joins thick settlements and the river Susquehanna. For terms apply at the office of the Argus. wtf

TAKEN UP

BETWEEN Gloucester point and Philadelphia, on the 16th inst. a batteau about 20 feet long and five feet wide—remarkably built. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

MESHECK SAPP.

Octob. 22, 1795.

NOTICE

IS Hereby given to all Persons who are indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, that they respectively discharge the same—Otherwise they will be dealt with agreeably to law.

HENRY HAINS.

October 22nd, 1795.

J. O R M R O D,

Bookseller and Stationer, Franklin's head, No. 41, Chestnut street: Philadelphia.

HAS on hand, as usual, an extensive stock of antient and modern, European and American publications: consisting of Books in various languages, and on scientific and miscellaneous subjects, together with a number of elegant prints, a general assortment of stationery, and a collection of church and chamber music. Orders to J. O. for any articles in the line of his business, executed with punctuality, and on moderate terms.

tf

A N Apprentice lad named Reily Long about nineteen years of age; five feet 6 inches high, slender, with black eyes. Whoever takes up the said runaway shall receive one shilling reward and no charges; by

JOHN RIMINGTON.

November 12th, 1795.

APPOINTMENT.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, director of the Mint, vice Henry William de Sauffure, resigned.

AUTHENTIC.

STATEMENT OF COINS made at the MINT of the UNITED STATES.

COPPER.

To April 30, 1794.

116,634 Half cents,	} are	9664 79-100
908,012 Cents,		

SILVER.

From Octob. 15, 1794, to June 30, 1795.

68,169 Dollars,	} 230,783 80-100
323,144 Half dollars,	
20,856 Half dimes,	

From July 1, to October 24, 1795.

136,622* Dollars,	} 138,205
31,666* Half Dimes,	

GOLD.

From July 30 to Octob. 24, 1795.

1,884 Eagles,	} 62,375
8,707 Half Eagles,	

* Of these 78,238 Dollars were coined between the 1st and 24th Oct. 1795; as well as 26,662 half dimes, each of which costs as much time and labour in preparing for the presses, as the largest silver coin.

From a London paper.

The negotiation at Basle, for a peace between France and the Empire, appears to encounter new difficulties, and to meet with obstacles which threaten to be insurmountable. On the one hand, we are told, that the statu quo, and the evacuation of the whole conquered territory, are the terms offered to France. Such conditions, we will venture to affirm, were never before proposed to any power, after such a series of victories, and possessed of such a superiority military force. The proposers of such terms seem to have entirely forgotten the relative situation of the belligerent powers, and to have supposed that France was receiving instead of dictating conditions of peace. They are unreasonable, because France is entitled to reap the fruit of her victories; they are unjust, because she has right to a compensation for her expence of blood and treasure; and they are contemptibly ridiculous, because there is not even an appearance of such a military force as would be necessary to second them, and to induce the French government to make such large and unexampled concessions.

We freely confess, however, that nothing can be more harsh and humiliating for the empire, than to make peace on any other terms. This they owe to the presumptuous incapacity of those statesmen who have involved all Europe in difficulties, from which neither they nor any man else is able to extricate it, and who have placed the states of the empire in a situation so peculiarly critical, that it is almost equally difficult and dangerous for them to make peace, or to carry on war. To these pretended statesmen, the Princes and States of the Empire are likely to owe the loss of their dominions, the Germanic body the dismemberment of its territory, and all the powers of Europe the state of insecurity and peril in which they will be placed by the aggrandizement of France.

The Gazette Françoise contains the following account of a grievous Phenomenon.

"The village situate on the lake of the four villages de Bois, belonging to Lucerne, named Weggis, has disappeared in the following manner: A rivulet which ran from the mountain of Regia to this village suddenly changed its course; it was observed and found that it emptied itself into a profound gulph of the mountain. At the same time it was perceived that in many places near the village, the earth sunk, and that the tower of the church shook. The inhabitants delayed not immediately to carry off their effects, and in a few hours the ground on which the village was situate, gave way towards the lake, and at the same time a part of the mountain fell down and the village was swallowed up."

Mr. Editor, NOTHING has contributed more to the advancement of the science of human nature, than the various revolutions which have, of late years, agitated the world. Speculative metaphysicians have pretended to trace the various operations of the human mind, from their origin to their conclusion; to ascribe to every action the proper motive which induced it; and to describe the effect and the cause with as much certainty as if they depended upon physical reasons: But the conduct of some men who have acted a principal part on the theatre of the world has thrown more light upon the subject than all their theoretical speculations. Men, who have apparently stepped forth in the field of glory from no other motive but a love of the public good, whose conduct, for a while, seemed to insure them immortal fame, have been found to be stimulated by a detestable ambition of building their own grandeur on the ruin of the liberties of their fellow-citizens. Arnold, for a while, was a favorite son of his country. His apparent zeal for liberty surmounted obstacles which, to the timid mind, appeared insuperable. Had he continued in the same tract he would now, perhaps, have been idolized like a Washington: But an unlucky step betrayed the baleness of his heart, and "he fell, like Lucifer, never to rise again." To an ardent love for freedom Dumourier seemed to unite a steady perseverance and undaunted fortitude, which gained him the entire confidence of his fellow-citizens. For a while he blazed in the zenith of public favour; but alas he was but a composition of impure air, and meteor-like, burst into non-existence. From these, and innumerable other examples of a similar nature, we may draw these important inferences, that how specious appearances may be, they may still be deceitful; that no action ought to be attributed more merit than what it intrinsically deserves, that every action ought to be judged independent of those preceding or subsequent, to which it has no reference, and that, however deserving a man may be of public favour by his past conduct, it is possible that he may finally be leagued in a combination to destroy that freedom which he has risked his life to acquire.

I am aware of the obloquy which a class of men cast upon those writers who think differently from them. The cry of sedition is immediately raised against those who attempt to censure the least measure of the administration of our government. I consider this as but an evidence of the sinister intentions of those sycophantic courtiers to whom a change of officers would prove detrimental. The right of publishing our opinion on political subjects, and of canvassing the public conduct of the servants of the people is imprescriptible. It is the base which supports the grand pillar of every free government: if once undermined the fabric will soon tumble to pieces.

Let us then cherish this inestimable privilege with a fostering care which may preserve it unshaken by the blaits of those in power, and unwithered by the scorching anger of the populace. If those with whom power has been entrusted have abused the confidence of the people, the man who rightly prizes the independence we have obtained will never be ashamed nor afraid to point out their deviations from the path of rectitude, to expose the crafty proceedings they have pursued, and to hold them up to that odium and contempt they have so justly merited from their fellow-citizens. It is a duty which one man owes to his neighbour when he sees danger approaching, to give him warning, that he may be enabled to ward off the blow. If the mischief is not prevented, one duty is discharged, and the sufferer has none but himself to criminate.

The importance of attending to the conduct of the officers of the government must appear obvious to every one who for a moment reflects how much his interest is affected by their proceedings. In a popular government where each citizen has a share in the legislation every deviation from the will of the people is an outrage offered to the very principles upon which the social compact is built. This precedent, once established, paves the way for a total corruption, and finally, instead of being governed by laws of our own making, we shall be subject to the capricious will of a few designing statesmen. It is therefore of the utmost consequence that we attend minutely to the administration of those with whom we have entrusted the disposition of a part of our public concerns, in order, that, like faithful soldiers, we may give the alarm on the least invasion of those lines with which our inalienable privileges are circumscribed.

CINCINNATUS.

ALMANACS

For the year 1796

to be sold by the quantity or single one, by the printers hercof.

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 Shale.

Fourteen Numbers are already published, Eight of them form the first Volume, embellished with an elegant Frontispiece and Vignett, and Superbly bound, for one Dollar and 25 cents.

II. The Blossoms of Morality:—Intended for the use and amusement of young Ladies and Gentlemen. By the Editor of the Looking-Glass for the Mind:—Price bound 75 cents.

III. The Looking-Glass for the Mind, or Intellectual Mirror; Being an elegant Collection of the most delightful little Stories and Interesting Tales, with thirty six Cuts, beautifully Engraved.

IV. The Centaur, or Fabulous. By Dr. Young, Author of the Night Thoughts. The first American, from the fifth European Edition.—Price 80 cents.

V. Rural Walks, in Dialogues, for the use of Young Persons. By Charlotte Smith. 2 Volumes in one. Price 5s. 7d. 1-2

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

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

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

At a period when the United States of America are advancing rapidly in the Career of improvement to all the arts, that meliorate and embellish life, every attempt to add to the general Stock in this way will doubtless meet with that share of attention which it deserves. It is on this presumption only that this work is offered to the public inspection, and the editor is happy in believing that a work like this, calculated to promote industry, and stimulate genius will be received as an acceptable contribution.

VIII. Louisa, the lovely orphan; or the cottage on the moor.—2 Volumes in one. Price 3/9.

If the 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 to disgrace the Malevolence of perfection, 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 passed through no fewer than seven Editions.

IX. The Mytic 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 ineffable blessings of the free and most happy government on earth.

XII. The American tablet of Memory, containing the most memorable events in History, &c. from the earliest period till the year 1795. The whole being intended to form a comprehensive Abridgement of History and Chronology, particu-

larly of that period which relates to America. Neatly bound.—Price one dollar.

XIII. Sentiments upon the Religion of Reason and Nature. Price three eighths of a dollar.

XIV. Triumphs of temper; a Poem by Haley— with beautiful engravings. Price, bound, 7/6

XV. The Cavern of Death—a Novel.

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

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XVIII. Curious Prophecies of Richard Broth-er's. Interesting to the whole world. In two parts. Price Five eighths of a dollar.

XIX. The Testimony of the Authenticity of Richard Broth-er's Prophecies. By Nathaniel Brassy Hathead, member of parliament. Price 25 cents.

XX. Pennsylvania almanack for 1796, by the quantity or single one.

In addition to the above, said STEPHENS sells every American publication; and has received by the last arrivals a complete assortment of the best European books; also a variety of Stationary—all which he continues as usual to sell cheap; and offers to wholesale purchasers a liberal allowance. Gentlemen wishing to complete libraries, or embark in the bookfelling business, can have a supply at the shortest notice, and every information necessary.

MUSEUM.

MR. PEALE is highly sensible of the obligations he is under to the gentlemen of several of the States distant, as well as near, who have kindly assisted him with such curious articles as they possess'd for advancing his museum: and he is not unmindful of what he owes to others, who would cheerfully add their help if it were not for their doubts of what articles would be suitable. He however hopes they will no longer be discouraged on this head when they are informed there is scarcely any thing, altho' otherwise seemingly insignificant, but what may be valuable in such a collection, from the smallest to the greatest that is new, uncommon, or curious.

He especially wishes to collect into one view, specimens of the various kinds of wood growing in America; they may be in cubes of two or three inches; all sorts of fossils, minerals, spars, stone, sand, clay, marble, and earthy substances; from a better knowledge whereof the arts will derive improvement, especially in the manufacturing of porcelain, earthen, and stone wares, and in the various useful metals.

It will always be acceptable to have some account (if known) where they grow, or where found, and whether alone, or with but few, or with appearances of their being in large quantities, and with any particular circumstances that may attend them.

Besides the above particular subjects, curious or rare things of every other kind are desirable, birds, beasts, reptiles, insects alive or dead; tools, dresses, utensils, or other articles heretofore or at present in use among the Indians of America. One or more of their clay or stone pots are particularly desired.

If numbers of the articles are collected in the museum, a part of them will be exchanged with the proprietors of other collections, for other foreign subjects, for our information.

It will be obliging in the Printers, friends of science, in the other States as well as this, if they will give the above a place in their newspapers. Mr. Peale respectfully invites them to view his museum; and he will be happy to see them when they visit Philadelphia.

The Highest price
Given for
clean linen and cotton

RAGS
By the Printers hereof.

THE subscriber has received authority to take care of all Penn's land in the county of Cumberland; and means to use his endeavours to prevent trespassing thereon in future. He has appointed Eli Elmer to aid him in this business, who will ascertain the boundaries of said land where necessary and pay all taxes due thereon.

CLEMENT HALL.
Salem county, October, 8, 1795.

M'KENZIE & WESTCOTT,

PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & STATIONERS,

AT their Printing-Office in High-street near the Court-house, Bridge-town, execute Blanks, Advertisements, and every Species of printing with accuracy and expedition.

They have continually for sale an assortment of Books and Stationary which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Amongst those now on hand are the following.

- Doddridge's Sermons to young People.
- Doddridge's Sermons on Education.
- Blair's Sermons.
- Hervey's Meditations.
- Willifon on the Sabbath.
- Willifon's Afflicted Mans companion.
- Crook in the Lot of God's Sovereignty in affliction displayed.
- Confession of Faith.
- Family Instructor.
- Poor Man's help.
- Barclay's Apology for the Quakers.
- Gough's arithmetic.
- Washington's life.
- Life of Baron Trenck.
- Religious Courtship.
- Franklin's life.
- Pamela.
- Life of Joseph.
- Sterne's Sentimental Journey.
- Art of Boxing.
- Tom Jones.
- Every man his own Physician.
- Watt's Hymns and Psalms, separate & together.
- Children's Friend.
- Boyle's Voyages.
- Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary.
- Sacramental meditations.
- M Ewen on the Types.
- Hectford's anecdotes of the Kings and Queens of England.
- System of Geography.
- New Robinson Crusoe.
- The Prompter.
- Economy of Human life.
- Watt's Lyric poems.
- Female Jockey Club.
- Humming bird.
- American Smelter.
- Brothers' prophecies.
- Drummond's Poems.
- Watson's Chemistry, 5 vols.
- Tablet of Memory.
- Martin on Heat.
- Abridgement of Bell's Surgery.
- Cullen's Practice.
- Knox's Essays.
- Blair's Lectures.
- Proceedings of the United Irishmen.
- Beauties of Hervey.
- Centaur, not fabulous.
- Howard's Life.
- Humphries' Works.
- Scripture Lexicon.
- Butler's Sermons.
- History of the American Revolution.
- Gregory's Sermons.
- Coburn on Long Life.
- Strictures on cause and cure.
- Letters to the Jews.
- Natural History.
- Roman History.
- Phillips's Patorals.
- Chelmsfield's advice to his son.
- Goldsmith's Essays.
- History of the French revolution.
- Blossoms of Morality.
- Mason's self-knowledge.
- Brown on equality.
- Workmans Gauging.
- Young Clerks magazine.
- History of Common sense.
- Cooper's Poems.
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- Dialogue between the Pulpit and the reading desk.
- Evelina.
- Italian Nun.
- Polite Lady.
- Simple story.
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- Essay on Husbandry.
- Confession of a coquette.
- Seneca's morals.
- Odiorno's Poems.
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Bibles, Testaments, Psalm-books, Primers, Spelling books, Children's books, Chap-books, School-books, Paper of different qualities.—Bank-books, Day-books, Ledgers, Receipt-books, Waters Inkstands, &c. &c.

* An allowance made to those who buy 10 sell again.

ADDRESS TO POVERTY.

PALE want! thou goddess of con-
 sumptive hue,
 If thou delight to haunt me still in view;
 If still thy presence, must my steps attend,
 At least continue, as thou art, my friend.
 When wide example bids me be unjust,
 False to my word, or faithless to my trust;
 Bid me the baneful error, counsell'd see,
 And shun the world to find repose in thee.
 When vice to wealth would turn my
 partial eye,
 Or interest shut my ear to sorrow's eye,
 Or leading custom would my reason bend,
 My foe to flatter, or desert my friend;
 Present, kind poverty, thy tempered shield,
 And bear me off, unvanquished from the
 field!
 If giddy fortune should return again,
 With all her idle, restless, wanton train,
 Her magic glass should false ambition hold,
 Or avarice bid me put my trust in gold;
 To my relief, thou virtuous goddess, haste,
 And with thee bring thy smiling daughters
 chaste,
 Health, Liberty and Wisdom;—sisters
 bright,
 Whose charms can make the worst con-
 dition light;
 Beneath the heaviest fate the mind can cheer,
 Can heal affliction and disarm despair;
 In chains, in torments, pleasure can be-
 queath,
 And dress in smiles the tyrant brow of death.

ANECDOTE.

A certain innkeeper, who was much ad-
 dicted to lying, made it a practice to enter-
 tain every traveller that called at his inn,
 with a dish of lies. A sailor one day hap-
 pening to dine with him, was kept mute
 for a long time, by several very lengthy nar-
 ratives—and, among others, he told the
 following: he said “the growth of his in-
 dian corn was so great that year, that be-
 neath, it was as dark as night, and that he
 was obliged, when he ploughed it, to car-
 ry a candle and lantern, in the middle of
 the day, to light him along the furrows.”
 “By J—” says the sailor, quite uncon-
 cerned, that’s a trifle to what I have seen,
 I was lately in so furious a storm, that it
 took ten men to hold one man’s hair on his
 head.” Which silenced our host at once.

WONDERFUL.

Portsmouth, Oct. 17.

We hear from Kennebunk, that the storm
 on Thursday evening took the roof from
 the house of Mr. Jesse Dorman, and while
 he was laying in his bed in a chamber, a gust
 took the bed with him on it, and carried
 him 20 feet from his house, without his
 receiving any material injury. There were
 six persons in the house, none of which
 were hurt, except one young woman, that
 was considerably bruised by the fall of the
 chimney—but she was able to be about yester-
 day.—Several barns and other buildings
 were much injured—fences blown down,
 &c. to the eastward of this—so we learn by
 the post.

THE CREDITORS

OF LEWIS JOHNSON who is now
 confined in Salem Gaol, are hereby notified
 to attend, on the twenty-fifth day of No-
 vember, at the gaol aforesaid, to shew cause,
 if any they have, why the said Lewis John-
 son may not be discharged according to
 law. w2

An Apprentice

Wanted to the Printing business. Apply
 to the Printers hereof.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Amsterdam and Leyden Gazettes of
 the 1st and 4th inst. contain an account of
 the loss of one of their frigates, the Alliance;
 They state, that the Dutch ships maintain-
 ed an action for three hours with the Eng-
 lish, who were very superior in numbers;
 that the Alliance did not strike her flag till
 she had lost all her masts, and that the
 other frigate and the cutter that were en-
 gaged with the English effected a retreat
 into the port of Kerhaven.

Charette is reported to have left his camp
 at Belle vue, near Nantes, on account of
 the appearance of a numerous republican
 army.

The expences of king of Sardinia for the
 present campaign amount to 53,471,000
 Piedmont livres.

The king of England, in his capacity of
 Duke of Bremen, has been elected one of
 the ten deputies intrusted by the German
 diet with the business of negotiating a peace
 with the French Republic.

The report in the Paris papers of a war
 between Russia and Prussia, is not only void
 of foundation, but advices from Berlin, on
 which we can depend, assure us, that the
 misunderstanding which was likely to break
 out into a rupture, has been happily accom-
 modated, and the partition of Poland al-
 most precisely settled.

The Hamburg mail brings intelligence
 that the French had taken the citadel of Duf-
 feldorf by storm.

An embargo was laid on all vessels in
 Holland, for some days previous to the
 sailing of the Dutch fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.

Tuesday, a pardon was passed the seal
 of the united states for Vogel and Mitchell,
 the two insurgents who were under sentence
 of death—pursuant thereto they were libe-
 rated from prison.

The four persons against whom indict-
 ments for high treason had been presented,
 for bearing a part in the western distur-
 bances, have lately been tried at York, and
 acquitted.

A gallery is erecting in the federal senate
 chamber, for the accomodation of the peo-
 ple at their next session.

Thursday morning, between one and
 two o'clock, a fire broke out in the work-
 shop of Mr. Cox, chair-maker, in Coombe's
 alley, near Front street. The shop and se-
 veral small houses and back buildings ad-
 joining, were burnt. Uncommon exertions
 on the part of the citizens, were the means
 of saving immense property.

Captain M'Collom of the ship Catherine
 read in the London papers, before he sailed,
 the order of the king in council rescinding
 the order for carrying in American vessels
 laden with provisions.

The convention have ratified the treaty
 of peace with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel,
 and have given M. Taylerand-Perigor leave
 to return to France.

The report of the taking of Mentz, with
 200 pieces of cannon, a large quantity of mi-
 litary stores, and a number of prisoners had
 reached Havre-de-Grace, 5 or 6 days before
 Capt. Murphy, of the ship Clothier left that
 place.

Extract from the Gazette of Petersburg.

General Kosciulko, according to the
 French papers, is dead of his wounds. It
 was his good fortune, they add, not to sur-
 vive the misfortune of his country.

Nov. 10.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated
 November, 8.

“By a brig arrived this day from Gib-
 ralter, we have the pleasing intelligence of
 a peace being concluded with the Algerines
 We are informed she brings the public di-
 patches respecting this event.”

Official information was received here
 yesterday, that James Simpson, esq. agent
 for the united states, had concluded a treaty

of peace with the Emperor of Morocco, and
 that captain O'Brien, so long a prisoner at
 Algiers, had arrived at Malaga the 11th of
 September, on his way to Lisbon, with dis-
 patches from Mr. Donaldson, agent of the
 united states at Algiers, to col. Humphreys.

By Mr. Donaldson's letters to the Ameri-
 can consul at Malaga, and captain O'Brien's
 information to the same, it appears that all
 matters were in a satisfactory train of set-
 tlement with the Dey.

BRIDGE-TOWN, November 12.

On the 28th ult. the two branches of the
 legislature of this state were completely or-
 ganized, at Trenton. Elisha Lawrence
 was appointed president of the council, and
 Thomas Adams clerk; and Ebenezer El-
 mer speaker of the house of assembly, and
 Makell Ewing clerk.

By accounts from Ireland, it appears
 that the people called defenders had pro-
 ceeded to an alarming height. An anathe-
 ma against them has been read in a number
 of the Roman Catholic churches, in which
 all who are, or have been concerned with
 them, and have not, or do not immedi-
 ately confess and recede from their errors,
 are excommunicated. The government
 has taken vigorous measures to suppress
 them, and several have been apprehended
 and executed.

It appears that an insurrection has taken
 place in the dominions of the Emperor of
 Morocco. Some accounts state it to be ve-
 ry serious, and that it was apprehended that
 Muley Solyman would be driven from his
 throne by his brother, and others that it
 had actually taken place. It was expected
 that the treaty lately concluded by Mr.
 Simpson, with Muley, would not be deem-
 ed binding with the black prince, and, in
 confirmation of the above, it is said that
 several cruisers are now out and that some
 Venetian and Swedish vessels had been cap-
 tured.

At Philadelphia, the centre of politics,
 the public mind has lately been somewhat
 agitated on account of a charge alleged a-
 gainst the president of the united states and
 Oliver Wolcott, esq. secretary of the trea-
 sury. A writer under the signature of “A
 calm observer,” has asserted, in the pub-
 lic papers, that the president has drawn, and
 the late Comptroller and present secretary,
 of the treasury has permitted to be paid, se-
 veral thousand dollars more than his salary
 specified by law, and that these draughts
 have not been made quarterly as the law
 directs. Wolcott has answered this publi-
 cation, and endeavours to exculpate the pre-
 sident from any part of the criminality
 and says it is his firm belief, that not one
 single dollar has been drawn for which there
 has not been an existing appropriation. To
 these pieces there has been a reply and re-
 joinder. The issue of the contest we will
 lay before our readers.

The Spanish government intends to send
 a force to St. Domingo, to protect it, until
 the French shall be able to send a force to
 take possession.

From a London paper of Sept. 7.

The treasury prints are now busily em-
 ployed in preparing the public mind for a
 rupture with Spain. The Spanish part of
 Hispaniola, they say, certainly became
 French property in the moment when the
 treaty, by which it was given up, was rati-
 fied; and that in this light it is considered
 by government. But if we should attack
 their part of the island, whilst in possession
 of the Spaniards this quibble will avail but
 little; and the first gun that is fired will ob-
 viously add our late ally to the number of
 our enemies.