

John Kenzie
1600

THE 12800

ARGUS; AND New-Jersey Centinel.

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No. 9.

Advertisements

THE annual charge of this paper, to subscribers, is two dollars, exclusive of postage: one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the expiration of six months, if the publication should continue after that time.

Essays, articles of intelligence, &c. thankfully received.

Advertisements, of no more length than breadth, inserted three times for a dollar—one fourth of a dollar for every succeeding insertion.

Those gentlemen with whom subscription papers are lodged will please to transmit, to the Editor, the names of the subscribers, and so continue their lists open for signatures.

October 1st, 1795.

INTELLIGENCE.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 15.

The division of the combined fleet, destined for the north sea, passed the sound, after having several days waited for a favourable wind.

ALTONA, August 20.

The Turkish Ambassador who resided some time at London, passed through Prague on his return to Constantinople.

LEGHORN, August 17.

This morning the English fleet, under the command of vice-admiral Hotham, entered our harbour; it is composed of 24 ships of the line.

At Naples the arrests are continued with great activity. Eleven persons of the first rank have been arrested.

Letters from Cagliari, of the 7th, inform us, that the marquis Pagliaccio, the general who was thrown into prison for crimes against the people was suddenly dragged from his dungeon by the furious populace, who after having clothed him in his uniform, dispatched him by a discharge of musquetry, without giving him time to confess himself. The same letters add, that principles of insurrection, and of civil war, exist in every part of Sardinia.

Two memorials have already been sent to the court of Turin for a re-establishment of the ancient privileges of the island, which consist in a government elected by the people, and tributary to the government of Sardinia, and not in a government of Piedmontese governors.

The fermentation of the publick mind affords us reason to suppose that some decisive and dreadful events will occur in Sardinia, against the partisans of the present government.

DELMENHORST, Sept. 15.

British Head-Quarters.

In consequence of the enemy's having crossed the Rhine, orders are issued to this army to hold itself in readiness to march at a very short notice. It has not as yet transpired whither we shall move; but it is likely that the movement will be an advanced, rather than a retrograde one, as the baggage is to march in the rear, and at a considerable distance from the main body of the army.

That the Electorate of Hanover is the object of the French, seems beyond all

doubt; and should they succeed in their attempt (in which I cannot conceive the least difficulty,) they will act with a new degree of ferocity towards the inhabitants; the French very seldom separate the idea of Englishmen and Hanoverians, however widely they ought to be distinguished.

This morning we heard a very heavy cannonade, but at a great distance from us. It might have been the proving of cannon, as it might have been otherwise. It is confidently said, that the French broke through the line of demarcation, and in one place killed an officer and six Prussian privates. This infraction of treaty will be deemed a peccadillo by the Potsdam pacificator.

OPPENHEIM, Sept. 5.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock the constitution was sent to all the troops composing the army before Mentz. The constitution was unanimously adopted. But not so of the decree of re-election.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

A Frenchman, son of the ingenious royal of France, has invented a mortar, by which shells are thrown without powder, and with equal velocity. An ingenious mechanic at Birmingham is employed upon the fabrication of this mortar, which operates by a spring.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19.

Extract of a letter from the captain of the ship Somerset, to his owner, dated Bermuda, Nov. 3.

"Your ship Somerset was sold by the marshal of the admiralty, for 1300l. this currency. I am coming with captain Williams in the ship Two Friends to Philadelphia in a day or two. I shall have my papers, I believe, in good order; I imagine the people on the continent have no just idea of the masked war Britain is making upon them through these islands, with much abuse and insult, with their ships of war and privateers.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.

On Tuesday last arrived here, after a passage of seven weeks, the schooner White Fish, built last summer at Presq'Isle, on lake Erie. The tediousness of the voyage was owing to the inclemency of the weather; she is only seventeen and an half feet keel, and five feet seven inches beam. This small vessel was built and navigated by two young men, citizens of the united states, born in the vicinity of this city; they had neither chart nor compass. Her departure was from Presq'Isle along lake Erie, to the falls of Niagara, one hundred and ten miles; thence by land, to the landing below the falls, ten miles; thence to the garrison of Niagara, seven miles; thence along the south coast of lake Ontario, to the river Oswego, one hundred and forty miles; thence up the river Oswego to the falls, twenty miles; thence by land round the falls, one mile; thence up the same river to the three river point, twelve miles; thence up the straits leading to the Oneida lake, nineteen miles; thence through the Oneida lake, twenty-eight miles; thence up Wood Creek, thirty miles, to the landing between Wood Creek and the Mohawk river; thence by land, passing fort Scuyler, formerly fort Stanwix,

one mile, into the Mohawk river; thence down the Mohawk river, sixty miles, to the little falls; thence round the falls by land, one mile, to the landing; thence down the same river, sixty miles, to Schenectady; thence by land, sixteen miles, to Albany; thence down the river Hudson, one hundred and seventy miles, to the city New-York; thence by sea, one hundred and fifty miles, to the capes of the Delaware river; thence up the Delaware to this city, one hundred and twenty miles—making in all, nine hundred and forty seven miles.

The design of this voyage, (the only one ever attempted in the same way) was a disinterested experiment, to prove some of the great advantages which may in future be derived to the united states, from a speedy settlement in and about the new town of Erie, in this state. The White fish (so named from a luxurious fish peculiar to the lakes) cast anchor directly opposite market-street wharf, and gave the city a federal salute of fifteen rounds from a blunderbuss, which was returned by three hearty cheers from a multitude of citizens who crowded the wharves and the vessels, in this port, to receive them. For accomplishing this hitherto unexperienced navigation, the two gentlemen certainly deserve well of their country.

November 18.

By the arrival of capt. Half, at New-York, in 40 days from Lisbon, we learn that six French ships of the line, had taken 22 English vessels and 20 Portuguese. There is every reason to believe, that the 22 were stragglers from Jamaica convoy.

We learn from Cape Francois, that all is very peaceable in that quarter. Jean Francois having heard of his being demanded by the convention to undergo his trial has taken refuge in the mountains of St Suzanne.

WINCHESTER, Nov. 9.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Western army, dated Greenville Sept. 10.

"It is generally reported, that part of the legion will move towards Detroit in a few days. I shall, should that be the case go, being annexed to the light infantry."

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7.

The Cincinnati paper of the 10th of October last, informs us that a number of persons were to leave that place for Pittsburg, by the way of Chilacotho, on Little Miami, cross Sciota at Darby's Town, Muskingum, at the mouth of White Womens Creek, or Fort Lawrence—The distance of this rout is computed at about 300 miles, and it is said, by those acquainted with the country, a good road may be had. Should the present peace with the Indians prove to be permanent, a road by this rout will, no doubt, be opened, as the distance is not half so great as the present one to that country.

The troops at Presqu'Isle we are told, still continue unhealthy.

We are informed, that owing to the sickness among the troops and artificers at Presqu'Isle, the fortifications are not in such forwardness as might reasonably have been expected. Two block houses, picketed in, are in a fair way of being completed.

We are also informed, that gen Wayne's army is very unhealthy—the general complains, of the ague and fever.

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 plaister 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

RANAWAY

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.

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.

An Apprentice

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

NOTICE

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.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Daniel Mickle, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account are requested to discharge their accounts—otherwise they will be prosecuted as the law directs. JOSEPH OGDEN, Administrator. November 26th.

Loan Office.

THIS May inform all those concerned, that the ninth year interest on the Loan-Office Mortgages, with the second payment of the principal, will be due on Tuesday, the first of December next. The subscribers will open the Loan-office at the house of Mr. Henry Haines at Bridge-town on the day aforesaid, and attend on each Tuesday in said month, to transact the duties required by law.

We earnestly request that punctual payment may be made that we may be enabled to settle our accounts with the Public, without being under the disagreeable necessity of foreclosing any Mortgages, which must be done, if in arrear after the expiration of thirty days from the time when due.

ISAAC WHEATON. JAMES CLARK.

Commissioners of the Loan Office. Cumberland Court, Nov. 24th 1795.

BY virtue of an Order from the Orphan's Court, to me directed, will be exposed to public Vendue on the 25th of next month, a house and lot in Fairfield Township, adjoining lands of Thomas Burch and Levi Dare, about midway between Bumbridge and New-England-town cross roads. Its situation renders it very convenient for a tavern, and it is now occupied as such by Thomas Ogden. To be sold as part of the estate of Daniel Mickle, deceased.

JOSEPH OGDEN.

November 26th.

CHOUANS.

The following account of the people called Chouans, is translated from the Sentinelle, a Paris paper published by the deputy Louvet, to whom the details were communicated by Rouget Delille, author of the celebrated Marseillois Hymn.

Much, says Delille, is said at Paris about the Chouans; but very few people have a right idea of the manners and system of these brigands. They must be considered as a horde of debased wretches, labouring under the influence of the grossest ignorance and most abominable superstition, dispersed in small bands of from 50 to 100 men, who think of nothing but pillage and murder, and headed by an abandoned race of men, whose only title to the command is their excess of wickedness and the marks of dishonourable punishments which they suffered under the ancient government; for it must be observed that the firmest and most distinguished supporters of the throne of Louis XVIII, were formerly galley slaves of else branded with eternal infamy because of their crimes.

The cowardice of these brigands exceeds all belief; but for this very reason, however paradoxical the assertion may appear, they are unhappily the more formidable. They never dare to appear dressed in the royal livery, unless they can muster ten against one Republican, else they assassinate by stealth from behind hedges, or fire out of the woods on the peaceable inhabitants; these woods, which cover the greatest part of the insurgent Cantons, serve also to facilitate their escape, and make it almost impossible to come up with them; for they disappear as soon as descried behind the bushes.

During the day they are dispersed in the fields, having their arms hid in the hedges; and whilst they seem solely occupied with tilling the ground, they keep a constant look out on the road and spy every thing that is passing. Hence it happens that armed battalions mistaking them for peaceable cultivators pass by without molesting them whilst defenceless travellers passing on the same road, a short time after, are inhumanly butchered by these insidious villains.

Towards night they assemble in large bodies, and move silent towards the villages, in order to surprise and murder the Republican posts, to massacre every inhabitant marked out as a patriot. Now that the majority of these patriots are already immolated, and the few remaining have sought an asylum in the towns, the brigands begin to assail those of their own party without any other motive than the hope of making a more or less considerable booty.

It must not be considered that the Chouans are but simple, I mean of the common sort of robbers

and murderers. No, there never existed a more cruel and refined race of hangmen. They make their prisoners suffer a thousand deaths, as if they wished to indemnify themselves, because circumstances do not allow them to butcher a greater number of victims.

During my stay in the insurgent cantons the people trembled still with horror when they spoke of the terrible death which two of our scholars suffered. One of them after they had cut off his arms and legs, was thrown in an ammunition waggon (which are covered with thin iron plates) and roasted alive near a small fire. The other mutilated like the former was carried to a press, there his head gradually crushed. It is not in my power to describe the tragical fate of the 26 boys of Paris, who travelled to L'Orient in order to serve on board the fleet. These poor boys, not more than from ten to fourteen years old, passed through Laval singing patriotic songs. I know not how it happened that they were left without an escort. They were attacked at a small distance from the town and cut to pieces by the Chouans; a single one was spared, whom those tygers sent to announce the fate of his companions.

The means, by which at the end of the eighteenth century Frenchmen are transformed into the dullest and most brutal Cannibals, consists in conjuring up whatever superstition has the most venomous and the most monstrous. Of this I have several proofs in hands, for instance the royal almanac is offered for sale which is said to be printed at Nantz, and to be had in all towns of Normandy Bretagne, Poitou Anjou, Maine, &c. and shortly in all parts of France. The paper and letters prove evidently that this almanac has been printed in England. In the list of Saints appears all the known leaders of the Vendean and chiefs of the Chouans slain in battle or guillotined, which are held forth as holy martyrs to the stupid peasants, and St. Talmon, St. La Roche Jaquelin, St. Piron, &c. are now ranked above the ancient saints in the chapels of the royalists. These almanacs contain besides a number of legends of the terrible and miraculous end of certain patriots, constitutional priests, &c.

When we arrived in lower Britany an epistle wrote in the hand of the Almighty in golden letters and delivered in Provence by an archangel was the general topic among the country people; the most singular of this pretended letter was that though wrote in plain French, it could not be explained but by a deaf and dumb child.

Lies and slander must also contribute their full share. The above almanac relates, that a patriot of Paris had cut off the heads of his father and mother who were aristocrats, and carried them to the Convention where this parricide had been extolled as the greatest virtue; that the Convention had afterwards decreed that the two aristocratical heads should be buried behind the chair of the President.

COMMUNICATION.

A Correspondent observes that he cannot help remarking the ingenueness of the logic made use of by Mr. Hamilton in vindication of his compensating services by anticipation. By comparing the president to an army contractor, then to a member of congress, and endeavouring to prove the necessity of such anticipation to the latter, he infers the propriety of it to the former. His theory established, he extends it by a climax as curious as it is dangerous. "If says he, it was legal to make him an advance in anticipation of his salary within any period of his election—within one quarter on account of a succeeding quarter.—It was equally legal to do it within one year on account of a succeeding year, and within one term of an election on account of a succeeding term."

Now, if there is that analogy for which Mr. Hamilton contends between the anticipation of a payment to members of Congress and the President, the rule, above cited, will apply in one case as well the other. Consequently, it is discretionary with the secretary of the treasury, at the approaching or subsequent session of congress to make an advance to any of its members on account of a succeeding term of election—provided that at the next or immediately subsequent session there shall have been an appropriation made for 1797.

EXTRACT

From Mr. Hamilton's explanation on the subject of compensating the president.

HOW far the President was privy to the course of advancing, I cannot say.—But it is certain they have been all made to his private secretaries upon a general arrangement, and not by special directions from him. I think it proper to add, that very early in the day, and probably before any advance was made, on an application by Mr. Lear for a sum which would constitute an advance, he qualified it by this observation, "If in your opinion it can be done with legality, and perfect propriety," I answered, that I had no doubt of either.

EXTRACT

From Chateaux's Travels.

STATES, like individuals, are born with a particular complexion, the bad effects of which may be corrected by regimen and habits, but can never be entirely changed. Thus, legislators like physicians, ought never to flatter themselves that they can bestow, at pleasure, a particular temperment on bodies politic, but strive to discover what they already have, and thence study to remedy the inconveniences, and multiply the advantages resulting from it.

The states of New-York and the Jerseys, were peopled by necessitous Dutchmen, who wanted land in their own country, and occupied themselves more about domestic economy than the public government. These people have preserved the same character in their interests, their efforts, to speak, are personal; their views are concentrated in their families, and it is only from necessity that these families are formed into a state. Accordingly, when general Burgoyne was on his march to Albany, the New-Englandmen chiefly contributed to impede his progress, and if the inhabitants of the State of New-York and of the Jerseys have often taken arms, and displayed courage, it is because that the former were animated by an inveterate hatred against the savages, which generally preceded the English armies, and the latter were excited to take personal vengeance for the excesses committed by troops of the enemy.

FOR THE ARGUS.

Mr. Editor.

"Omne dixeris maledictum; cum ingratum hominem dixeris." Cicero.

THAT our government is corruptly administered, will no longer admit of a doubt. Washington is misled! he has become a fellow traitor with Arnold, and of the house of Dumourier! he has sold his country! all is lost! we are ruined! we are slaves! we are dead! we are buried! but, invigorating consolation! Cincinnatus has left his potato-patch, armed at all points, ready and willing to be proclaimed dictator! But is he like? Like whom? Cincinnatus of old? Yes—as much as I to Hercules. Quintus Cincinnatus was called twice from the plough and proclaimed dictator. This was a greater honour to him than Cæsar's thrice refusing the crown. Cincinnatus junior has twice proclaimed himself calumniator, and let all the people say, amen. The president is ungrateful! ay, so says Cincinnatus. How is the evil to be remedied? How! Easily, every way. Is there not in America, a Cato, an Atticus, a Fabricius, a Cincinnatus? America! Oh stupid nation and foolish! open wide thine eye. Dost thou not yet see? Here is a microscope—take some shrewd politician—place him at the focal distance. Now, what seest thou? Cincinnatus junior. He is your man, my countrymen now. Nay, but he may be corrupted.—He may err—He may betray—He may sell his country. Impossible! "Is thy servant a dog?" How foolish your suspicion my countrymen. Does he not tell you flatly and honestly he will be contented with the simple "Well done," or regulated by his politics, the wheels of government will move rapidly by without a spoke missing. A republic you shall continue—you shall choose your own Representatives, but they shall never enact a law without asking you, (the people) what is to be enacted. They shall legislate, but they shall never pass a single law against your sovereign will. Cincinnatus offers to permit the people, or in his own words "each citizen" to bear rule. At that rate government would have as many heads as Hydra and every head having a different wheel, they would roll on most heterogeneously. Then thus it is with us. We have heretofore granted certain powers to the president. These powers he has exercised as the constitution directs. He has done wrong, says one—he has done right, says another—he has played the traitor, says another—He has only been misled, whispers a fourth. The treaty is a very good instrument, says one—it is an instrument of Grenville, Jay, and the d—l, roars out another. It is good—it is bad—it is bad—it is advantageous—it is ruinous—there is reciprocity—there is no such thing—there is great diplomatic ingenuity discovered on the part of Mr. Jay—burn him in effigy—the treaty has no right angles—it has four acute angles—America is ruined—she is made forever—we are all slaves—you lie—George the first is afraid of George the third—he is more afraid of doing a wrong action—the British lion has caught the American eagle—the eagle of America is beyond the reach of any royal beast in Europe.—Now I would ask Cincinnatus, how he will proceed to discover the mind of "each citizen in the midst of this confusion of Babel?" I suppose he would have advised the president to have waited till a treaty of peace and amity were ratified between the paper warriors! He might have waited till "fiat ruin drove her plough-shares o'er creation," and yet not have known the minds of the people any better than when the contest of Cato, Atticus, and Camillus first commenced. Our constitution will not admit of such idle dreaming. I doubt not the president has done what he thought best to be done. He may have judged wrong; but time will shew whether, in the act of signing the treaty, he has not a second time, saved his country.

RUSTICUS.

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.

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

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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.

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

If the basest plot, devised against virtue, 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 passed through no fewer than seven Editions.

IX. The Mystic cottager of Chamouny.—Price Bound 6s.

This interesting Novel, has been lately published in London, for the sole endeavour of raising a sum for the Benefit of a distressed orphan, deprived of the blessing of sight.

X. The Royal Captives; a fragment of secret History; copied from an old manuscript, By Ann Yearly Milk woman, of Bristol, Author of Earl Godwin; an Historical play—also several celebrated Poems.

XI. The Proceedings of the Society of United Friends.

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, with, 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.

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

MUSEUM.

MR. PEALE is highly sensible of the obligation he is under to the gentlemen of several of the State, distant, as well as near, who have kindly assisted him with such curious articles as they possess 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 invite them to view his museum; and he will be happy to see them when they visit Philadelphia.

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RAGS

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MINISTERIAL TENDERNESS.

The good Premier laid up with a fit of the Gout.

"Midst the pains which his quiet annoy, His Philanthropy kind must be still working out

Some new good for us all to enjoy;—
"For," says he, "by good living, I've brought this about;

"And my love for the people to shew, To keep them all free from the pains of the gout,

"Hence I kindly will make them live low!"

C. L.

THE OLD MAID'S SOLILOQUY.

MY joyous years depart, my beauty fades,

The roses languish on my wrinkled face: As hoary autumn blasts the summer's shades,

So age destructive rifles every grace. For me the plaintive lover shed a tear,
And call'd me fairest in the virgin throng;

But ah! those fleeting graces disappear,
And soft persuasions die on every tongue!

Triumphant beauty bad me once deny,
The fond caresses of each young desire;
Bad me, relentless, disregard the sigh,
That told my blushes fann'd a glowing fire.

But now the triumph of my rosy years,
The reign of beauty is for ever flown;
Those haggard looks no sprightly swain revere.

That once the lustre of the morn outshone!

AN EPIGRAM.

The unbelieving Wife or Lying Husband.
WHATEVER Tom tells, if his wife should be by,
She modestly hints, that she thinks 'tis a lie;

Wars straight ensue:—Ye Gods! quell such strife,
Give to Thomas more truth—or more faith to his wife!

ANECDOTES.

An Irish gentleman, deranged in his mind, made two attempts, one morning, to drown himself; but as he was an expert swimmer, in spite of his wish to die, he could not help emerging from the water; therefore, making to the land, he tucked himself up in his garters on a neighbouring tree. Soon after a party of his friends came in pursuit of him, and seeing him dangling in the air, whilst an Irish cow-keeper was whistling on a stile very near, perfectly unconcerned—"Why, you thief," said one of them to the fellow, "could you be after standing here whistling, and see the jontleman tuck himself up, without offering to cut him down?" Arrah, pon my conscience," says paddy, "I was not so impartial; for as I saw the jontlemen come out of the river as wet as a drowned rat, devil burn me, but I thought he had only hung himself up to dry."

An Indian was lately present at a court of oyer and terminer, and remarking the ceremony of the prisoner's holding up his hand when arraigned at the bar, said to his companion, "The judge must be great fortune-tellers, for if they do but look on a man's hand, they can certainly tell whether he shall live or die."

ALMANACS

For the year 1796

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

LONDON, Sept. 28.

We have received a letter containing an ample confirmation of the news which was communicated to the public, in our paper, on Saturday the 19th, of a complete victory having been obtained by Charette over the republican army. The republicans are stated to have lost 8000 men in the action.

Accounts from Strasburgh of the 24th instant say, that the march of French troops towards the upper Rhine, continues day and night without interruption; that various rumours of the numbers and movements of the hostile armies are circulated; but that all is perfectly quiet there from the extreme confidence inspired by the talents of General Pichegru.

BOSTON, November 14.

We learn by an arrival at Cape Ann, from Martinico, that the English forces sent to recover St. Lucia, and St. Vincents, had been defeated on their landing, and driven to their shipping with immense slaughter. Of one regiment which embarked, but five effective men returned. Particulars of this important action has not yet come to hand.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.

By a gentleman who arrived last night from Hampton roads, we are told that a ship from Bordeaux for Baltimore, arrived there after a long passage, she run short of provisions, in consequence of which the captain threw himself overboard and was drowned.

Extract of a letter, dated Reading, Berks county, Nov. 12

Last week, the grand jury of this county, upon the recommendation of the court, by judge Ruff, the president, voted the sum of 12,000l. for a stone arch bridge over the river Schuylkill, at this town, on the road leading to Harrisburgh.

BRIDGE-TOWN, November 27.

Extract of a letter, to the Editors, from a member of the legislature, dated Trenton Nov. 18th 1795.

"Enclosed is a list of the titles of all the laws which have yet passed both branches of the legislature. Several other bills have had their course through the assembly, particularly, an act for the punishment of crimes, and another for the support of government.

I believe the legislature will rise on Tuesday or Wednesday next."

List of the laws passed at the first sitting of the twentieth legislature of New-Jersey, from October 28, to November 18, 1795.

- 1—A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for building bridges over the rivers Passaic and Hackensack, and for other purposes therein mentioned. Passed Nov. 10.
- 2—A supplement to an act entitled, An act to enable the inhabitants of certain towns and townships to repair their public highways by hire.
- 3—An act to raise the sum of fifteen thousand pounds for the year 1796.
- 4—An act concerning wills.
- 5—An act to empower the council of proprietors of the eastern division of New-Jersey to dispose of the lots and parts of lots that remain undrawn in the late division of Romopock.

By a gentleman from Trenton, we are informed that by the bill for the support of government, which had gone through the assembly, the annual salary of the governor is increased fifty pounds, the daily pay of the members of both houses of the legislature is fixed at seventeen shillings, and that of the speaker of the house of assembly and vice-president of the council at twenty shillings.

By information from Charleston (S. C.) dated Nov. 3, it appears that an attempt had been made to set fire to that city, on the

morning of the first of this month. The intendant of the city, John Edwards, has issued a proclamation in which a reward of 1000 dollars is offered for the discovery and conviction of the perpetrators of the crime, and in which it is mentioned that the fire was communicated in four different places, and that several people were seen running from the said places with lights in their hands, before the fire was discovered.

Mr. Hamilton, the late secretary of the treasury, has published an explanation on the subject of the late attack upon the president of the united states and the former and present secretary of the treasury, in relation to the compensation of the president. We have already given the nature of this charge, and the quarter from whence it originated. The reply of Mr. Hamilton is too lengthy to be inserted at large. He admits that the president has received sums which he had no right to demand, as being due, and which were paid before the services for which they were a compensation were performed. He justifies this disbursement by a rule with regard to expenditures and appropriations which has uniformly regulated the practice of the Treasury department, viz: "To issue no money from the treasury but for an object for which there was a law previously passed, making an appropriation, and designating the fund from which the money is to arise. But there being such a law and an adequate fund to support the expenditure, it was deemed justifiable as well before as after the service was performed, or the supply obtained for which the appropriation was designed, to make disbursements from the treasury for the object, if it appeared safe and expedient so to do."

A justification of this rule is the main object of Mr. Hamilton's publication. He insists upon its constitutionality and legality, and chiefly argues from its "physical necessity" in cases analogous to the present.

Next Tuesday week is the day appointed for the meeting of Congress. Mr. Madison from Virginia and Mr. Langdon from New-Hampshire have arrived at Philadelphia.

Yesterday was observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise throughout the states of New-York and New-Jersey.

Owing to an accident, the stage which starts from this place for Philadelphia on Mondays, and returns on Wednesdays, did not run this week.

Last Monday the legislature of this state, in joint-meeting, appointed John Beatty secretary of state, and James Logan clerk of the county of Salem, and re-appointed Elisha Clark clerk of the county of Gloucester.

On Wednesday last the legislature of this state adjourned: to meet again on the first Wednesday in February, 1796.

Prices Current at Bridge-town.

Wheat, per bushel,	12/6
Rye,	9/
Indian corn (old 5/)	new 4/
Oats,	2/6
Flaxseed,	9/
Buckwheat,	7/6
Pork, per cwt.	50/
Sap and Hickory wood,	45/
Oak wood,	22/6

Yesterday having been appointed, by the governor of this state, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, for the suspension of the Epidemic fever which has lately afflicted a neighbouring city, and for our national state of peace and prosperity, we have deferred the publication of the Argus till this day.