

THE  
**ARGUS; AND New-Jersey Centinel.**

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

Two Dollars per annum.

THURSDAY, December 17, 1795.

No. 12.

*NOVA ORACIOA NOSTRA: CRYCE: NOSTRA: CRYCE*

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 to continue their lists open for signatures.

October 1st. 1795.

INTELLIGENCE.

HAMBURG, September 29.

The French occupied Manheim on the morning of the 23d, and Heidelberg on the same evening. All the territories of the Elector Palatine being declared neutral, the French durst not demand any contributions, and must restore or make good all the Palatine artillery, as soon as peace shall be concluded with the Elector, which is expected to happen every moment at Basle.

The Austrian army, after three successive battles, in which they twice repulsed the French, were on the third onset, obliged to cross the Main, and to leave their strong position behind the Lahn, with the loss of a great deal of artillery, and several considerable magazines. The head-quarters of general Clairfayt will be removed to Alcheffenburg, as the French have sent a column of 30,000 men thro' Manheim. They have left a garrison of 20,000 at Mentz and Cassel, which are both blockaded.

The French are also in possession of Frankfurt and Wetzlar, where they pay for every thing in ready money, and respect the neutrality. But the emigrants and the effects belonging to the Austrians and other states of the Empire, have been every where delivered up to them.

General Pichegru has his head-quarters at Spire, since the 20th inst. and was expected to cross the Rhine, with 40,000 men on the same day.

On the 10th inst. general Wurmsler was still at Fribourg, in Brisgaw, and his army still consists of 90,000 men, of which near one third part is composed of the flower of the Austrian cavalry.

I expect in my next to inform you of the peace concluded between the Elector Bavaria Palatine, and the French, which has been signed at Basle several weeks ago, and will be made public with a separate treaty of neutrality. The defection of this prince from the constitution of the Empire, under its chief, must necessarily be followed by a pacification on the part of the Germanic petty princes; and the only prince of political consequence who remains true to the emperor and constitution of Germany, is the elector of Saxony.

There are letters from Constantinople, of the 1st inst. which declare, that war between Russia and the Porte is become unavoidable, as the Emperor of Russia has excited the Persians to declare war against the Turks. The French interest is completely triumphant at Constantinople, and the Prussian, Danish, and Swedish minister are avowedly in favour of the present system of them, which is making preparations of the most serious kind, both by land and sea, for a speedy campaign.

HANOVER, Sept. 26.

The exchange of couriers between Basle and London is now very frequent. A camp is talked of in our neighbourhood. They continue to work with much activity in our cannon foundries. The report that the French have advanced towards Hanoverian Munden is entirely void of foundation. We have no doubt but that the French will soon be in possession of Mentz. All the emigrants in this quarter have embarked on board transports, with six months provisions.

BASLE, Sept. 12.

The 3d of this month, the ringleaders of the revolt, which, broke out at Stafa, received their sentence, and it was such as might be expected from the justice and humanity of the Senate. No blood was spilt: but Bodmer, who, as president of the club, had directed the conspiracy, must have experienced all the agonies of death. He was conducted to the place of execution with his hands tied, as if he was to be executed; he was accompanied by five of his accomplices. There the executioner held, for some moments, a sword over his head, and the other criminals were obliged to behold the spectacle. The latter seemed to be very penitent; but the countenance of Bodmer was marked with insensibility. Both Bodmer and Fleury were condemned to perpetual imprisonment; the others to ten and twenty years confinement. On the 8th the militia, who were called against the rebels of the country, were dismissed; tranquillity and harmony prevailed in the country, and the moderation displayed in the punishment of these criminals was attended with its due effect.

PARIS, Oct. 6.

We can no longer dissemble. Civil war is organized in our unhappy city, the ardour of discussion is about to give way to the eagerness and delirium of battle. Three sections have already raised their standard, beat the generale, and given the watch word.

The convention is surrounded with cannon and bayonets. The street Vivienne, Filles, St. Thomas, St. Augustine, Petit Champs, du Mail, &c. are full of armed men, and of advanced posts; during the whole night we heard nothing but those lugubrious words: Sentinel take care; the sad momentous expression of which infused into the mind of the impartial observer the most frightful presages.

This apparatus of a city in a state of siege, these cries, these soldiers, this frightful perspective of ills, ready to fall upon our unhappy country, have wrung from us tears of blood. Shall we never be released from this deplorable situation? and are we fated to be exposed before we die, to all the degrees of opprobrium and grief.

As soon as it was known in the committees of government that the section Lepelletier had beat the generale, troops were sent to surround the section. It was 9 o'clock. Menou commanded the troops. Two representatives were with him.

The armed force advanced towards the focus of insurrection; it was soon surrounded, parties were held, explanations given, and reciprocal assertions were made that the warlike preparations were not for attack but defence. The assertions whether true or false, satisfied the general; the troops and the citizens retired; but hardly had the former retired, than the latter reassembled, and the government perceived that they had been duped.

Louvet mounted the tribune, and denounced Menou as guilty of a fatal temporising, if not of treason. He moved for his dismissal. Another member begged that the assembly would suspend their decision until he made a report.

Whilst this report was preparing, the most alarming reports were circulated in the convention. Some said that the revolted had got possession of the treasury; others that they were marching against the Thuilleries; a few declared that they had heard three discharges of musketry; and many asserted that fifty dragoons who guarded the Pont-Neuf had been defeated. Every one spoke of distrust, treason, and departure.

We know not at the moment we are writing this to what extent these reports are true. But wishing to see with our own eyes, wishing to repose nothing on the temerity of opinions, and the uncertainty of intelligence, we visited ourselves the principal streets: we examined very narrowly all the dispositions of the two parties, and we must acknowledge, that, putting aside the crime of revolt, it is impossible for any person to conduct themselves with more decency and order than the revolted do.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sept. 27.

A member read two extracts of letters he had received from Lyons, dated the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh Fructidor. "As I passed through Lyons" says the first, "I learned that an extraor-

dinary courier belonging to Monsieur Charette has been apprehended: he came from Paris; and this circumstance soon gave rise to several arrests."

"Monsieur Charette," says the other "has correspondence at Paris; one of his extraordinary couriers has just been apprehended. This man was the bearer of a dispatch in which Charette observes, that it was impossible for him to carry on the war any longer, and if a counter-revolution was still to be persisted in, it was necessary that its supporters should rendezvous at Paris."

"Thus," exclaimed several members, "is the important secret discovered: thus are the plotters and intriguers caught in the fact."

The extracts were ordered to be inserted in the Bulletin.

MADRID, Sept. 9.

In consequence of the peace, provisions have fallen considerably within these few days. Beef, which lately sold at twenty quatoes [a little more than a farthing] a pound, now sells for sixteen; veal is also fallen from forty quatoes to thirty, and mutton from two and twenty to sixteen and fifteen. Wheat flour still sells at sixteen quatoes a pound, but there is a great deal of difference betwixt that and almost double the price. Carvanzos [large peas] are very plenty. The present harvest has been very abundant. The only benefit we have derived from the late calamitous war, is in favour of the plough. Several of the nobility have turned their attention to agriculture.

MILAN, Sept. 5.

A sort of epidemical disorder has broke out here of a species altogether new; the physicians call it the *Raphania*, and they are busily employed in endeavouring to discover the cause of it, and to find out remedies. Upwards of 100 persons here are seized with this extraordinary complaint, the symptoms of which are alarming, and after violent convulsions, degenerate into a sort of phrenzy. Some people attribute it to the different things which are mixed with the bread.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

From the Hague, of Sept. 8, we learn that the central assembly of clubs, or popular societies, have acquired a considerable influence and attempt to influence the councils of the Dutch republic. They are urgent for a national convention to be called to frame a constitution founded on freedom and equality. The states general oppose them, declaring that such a step requires a calm deliberation, but that they would endeavour to procure this palladium of liberty as soon as possible.

A Hamburgh mail arrived this morning. It brings an account of a sharp action on the 23d of last month, between the Austrians and the French on both sides the Necker. The French commenced the attack upon the Austrians, but were forced to retreat with considerable loss.

In consequence of this victory the Austrians have been able to blockade Manheim, and to cut off the communication between that city and the French army.

Mentz is completely surrounded by the French, and Ehrenbreitstein is still closely invested.

[Extract of a letter from Lisbon dated 9th ult.]

"Our harbour has been blocked up ten days, by four French frigates, and two brigs of war. They have captured several coasters, and some vessels in ballast."

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in a cabinet-maker's shop, near the corner of William and Fair-its streets. The weather being dry and the wind violent, it unfortunately communicated to the adjoining houses; and although every exertion was made to stop the ravages of the flames, we are sorry to state, it was not got under until seven front houses and three back buildings were almost entirely consumed.

BRIDGE-TOWN, Dec. 17.

APPOINTMENT.

AULEY M'CAULEY, of Roadstown has been appointed Colonel of the second regiment of general Giles' brigade, vice David Moore resigned.

*The real strength of a nation.*

“WHAT constitutes a state?—  
 “Not high-rail'd battlement, or labor'd mound,  
 “Whick wall or moated gate:  
 “Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crown'd:  
 “Not Bays, and broad-arm'd ports,  
 “Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride:  
 “Not starr'd and spangled courts,  
 “Where low-brow'd balenefs wafts perfume to pride;  
 “No:—men—high-minded men,  
 “With pow'rs far above dull beasts endu'd  
 “In forest, brake, or den,  
 “As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;  
 “Men, who their duties know,  
 “But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain;  
 “Prevent the long-aim'd blow,  
 “And crush the tyrant, while they rend the chain.  
 “These constitute a state;  
 “And sov'reign law, that state's collected will,  
 “O'er thrones and kings elate,  
 “Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill.—  
 “Smit by her sacred frown,  
 Fell despotism resign'd his iron rod;  
 And Britain's once-bright crown  
 Hides his faint rays, and trembles at her nod.  
 Such is Columbia's land,  
 Fairer than e'en Britannia's boasted shore!  
 Here Freedom takes her stand,  
 And bids Americans be slaves no more!  
 “Since all must life resign,  
 “Those sweet rewards, which decorate the brave,  
 “'Tis folly to decline,  
 “And steal inglorious to the silent grave.”

**ANECDOTES.**

OF all the vices incident to the aboriginals of this country, that of lying is not the least. Some years since, one Tom Hyde, an Indian famous for his cunning, came into a tavern at Brookfield, and after a little talk, told the landlord he had been hunting, and had killed a fine fat deer, and that if he would give him a quart of rum, he would tell him where it was. The landlord did not wish to let slip so good an opportunity to obtain his venison, and immediately measured the Indian his rum—Well, says Tom, do you know where the great meadow is?—Yes—Well, do you know the great marked maple-tree, that stands in it? Yes. Well, their lies the deer. Away posted the taverner, with his team, in quest of his purchase—he found the meadow and the tree, it is true; but his searchings after the deer were in vain, and he returned no heavier, but in chagrin, than he went. Some days after, he meets the Indian, and violently accuses him of the deception—Tom heard him out—and with the coolness of a philosopher, replied—Did you not find the meadow, as I said? Yes—and the tree? Yes—and the deer? No. Very good, continues he: you found two truths to one lie, which was very well for an Indian.

SOME time ago, at a yearly commencement in one of the eastern states, the auditors were entertained in the forenoon with a Hebrew oration. Being quite weary of the discourse, a person whispered his companion, who was a New-England sea captain that he wished the young man, instead of facing the audience, would address himself to those that understood Hebrew—“Do you so?” said the tar: “then, by noons, brother Jonathan, there would not be a single point of the compass that would suit him.”

**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 Susquehana, 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 Susquehana. For terms apply at the office of the Argus. wtf

**FOR SALE, OR REET,**

A House and lot pleasantly situated in Roadtown. The House large enough to accommodate two small-families. The lot contains eight acres and three quarters of ground with a very handsome front to the main street, on which is a good garden, Apple Orchard, &c. It may be entered on 25th of March by applying to the subscriber at Bridge-town Cumberland County.

BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS. wtf.

December, 17th 1795.

**TO BE SOLD.**

BY the subscriber, and may be entered upon in March next, a plantation in a beautiful situation, adjoining the village of Roads-Town, Cumberland county: containing 116 acres; of which 100 is cleared, and of the first quality for grain or grass, the remainder fine growing woodland. On the premises are a brick two-story dwelling house and kitchen, large barn, apple and peach orchards, &c. occupied by John Remington. The price will be moderate, and the payments made convenient to the purchaser.

All persons indebted to the subscriber on account, or obligations, now due, are requested to make payment, without fail, before the 25th of March next.

EBENEZER ELMER.

December, 5th 1795.

**NOTICE.**

BY virtue of an Order from the Orphan's Court, to 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. It's 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. Vendue to begin at 1 o'clock on the above mentioned day, on the premises.

JOSEPH OGDEN.

November 26th.

**FOR SALE.**

A three-horse team. The wagon and harness are complete and in good order. The horses are stout, and fit for any kind of service. For terms, enquire of  
 JAMES BRADFORD.  
 Fairfield, Decemb. 1, 1795.

**FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.**

On Wednesday, the 25th of November last was stolen from off a horse belonging to the subscriber, whilst standing in a shed belonging to Mr. Philip Souders in Bridge-town, a double rein troop bridle, almost new, with round metal buckles and tips, blue and buff cloth roses, and deep blue front-piece. The curb rein was tied with a short knot, and the curb chain taken off. Any one giving information of the above bridle, so as the offender or offenders may be convicted, shall have the above-reward by applying to

JERMYN PATRICK.

Deerfield, Dec. 1, 1795.

N. B. This is not the first time the subscriber has suffered in like manner in Bridge-town.

**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.

**FOR SALE.**

TWO valuable Plantations, both situate on Jones's Island, in the Township of Fairfield, in the county of Cumberland, State of New-Jersey; the first of which contains 300 acres, 80 of which are cleared and in good fence, 90 acres excellently well timbered, the remainder salt meadow; there are on the Premises, a two story frame house, good cellar under the same, Kitchen and other out-houses, large and good apple and peach Orchards, a variety of other fruit trees, a quantity of fresh Meadow hay may be made at a small expence; as the whole lies open to the Delaware Bay, the advantages of Fishing, Furring, Fowling and Oystering, are very great; the other Place is adjoining the above, and containing 100 acres, 30 of which are cleared, and in good fence, 15 acres of woodland, the remainder salt Meadow; on the Premises are, a frame house and log-Kitchen, a good peach orchard and other fruit trees. The Soil of both Places is excellent for raising wheat, and on each is a Well of good Water near the doors; the whole is distant 3 miles and an half from a Presbyterian Meeting, 3 miles from a Saw-Mill, 2 from a Grist-Mill, 10 from Bridge-town, or Greenwich. Both Places may be entered on immediately. On payment of a part of the purchase Money, a reasonable time will be given for the remainder, and an indisputable Title will be made by

DANIEL READ, on the Premises.

December 6th, 1795.

**An Apprentice**

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

The Highest price  
 Given for  
 clean linen and cotton

**RUGS**

By the Printers heresof.

**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.

**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 Parlor, the Closet, the Carriage, or the Shade.

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

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, not 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 55. 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 publick inspection, and the editor is happy in believing that a work like this, calculated to promote industry, and stimulate genius will be received as an acceptable contribution.

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

If the basest plot, devised against virtuous love, and conjugal Felicity, a plot arising from the Malice of disappointment, conducted by the darkest intrigue, but so overruled by Providence as at once to disgrace the Malevolence of persecution, and show female innocence and virtue splendidly triumphant and happy—if such a picture drawn by a masterly hand, can interest the heart, or convey entertainment and instruction to the mind, Louisa the lovely orphan, merits our attention, but the judicious reader will require no higher recommendation of this elegant work, than to 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 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 Inroad 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, particularly 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 Cave of Death—a Novel.

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

XVII. Twelve cents worth of Wit for Children—bound. Price, 11d.

XVIII. Curious Prophecies of Richard Brothers. Interesting to the whole world. In two parts. Price Five eighths of a dollar.

XIX. The Testimony of the Authenticity of Richard Brothers's Prophecies. By Nathaniel Brasly Halhead, 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 stationery—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.

**FOR THE ARGUS.**

THE COBLER No. II.

Ne Sutor ultra Crepidam.

WHAT do you think of the Miscellanist's piece on Devotion—I think its a very unsuitable one for my trade—Devotional exercises which stand in need of the patches of a Cöbler are not worth patching.

The author may be a very good Christian, but he wants charity, for instead of bread he has given me a stone. But it is some consolation that if he meant to starve the Cöbler he has made liberal provision for the Critic.

What do you think of the subject.—It is very improper for a newspaper lucubration.—None but those who are endowed with wisdom from above can relish it; and the most illiterate Christian knows more of the nature of true devotion, than all the self-righteous philosophers in the world.

Is there not an obvious difference in the composition of the different parts of the piece.—Yes.—The first part is written with an air of modesty and sincerity which entitles it to a very reasonable indulgence.—What a pity it is the writer did not favour us with a sufficient stock of devotional wisdom from the same factory, without adding to it his own pious patchwork.

What say you to the last part of the piece, beginning with the words "By a metonymy," (meaning I suppose metonymy)—It is very different in style and language from the former.—A discordant medley of devotional phrases, and turgid frothy expressions, is jumbled together.—Amidst a *farrago* of words the sense is lost.—What the writer seems to say in one sentence he contradicts in another.—His attention appears to be so engrossed in collecting pompous words, that he loses his ideas.—He says and unsays, until it becomes doubtful what he has said, or what he means to say.—If the Cöbler's judgment should be questioned, let the writer be judged by his own words.—"Under the sublime exercises of mind, and seeing the emanations of the infinite intelligence, darting his rays upon every intellectual power, little attention or anxiety can remain to preserve, adorn, and especially to load with thick clay, the walls of that tabernacle which obstructs the full burst of ecstatic delight and eternal day."—and much more in the same strain.—Is it possible that such bloated unintelligible jargon, can edify common christians?—Can any one but a disciple of Swedenborg, relish such devout mummerly?—Is it not a serious truth that such writers do more injury than "Deists or libertines," to the cause of religion, by exposing it to mockery and contempt?

What do you think of the following sentence, The philosopher may find competent enjoyment in an examination of the operations of nature, and the influence of secondary causes; or the man of ambition

or avarice in the acquisition of honor and wealth, to sustain his mind through life. But how will those who have no such objects to occupy or employ their minds find sati faction or delight &c. &c.—If we can guess at the meaning it must be, that learning, Ambition and Avarice may be substitutes for religion, and supply the place of Devotion; and that the poor and the ignorant only stand in need of "devotional acts of Worship"—I am no divine, but I sometimes read my Bible, and if I understand what I read, that Book teaches a very different doctrine.—Solomon, who judged from experience, declares, that human wisdom, riches, and honors are all vanity and vexation of spirit.—Our Saviour and his Apostles inculcate the same sentiment, and daily observation confirms it.—Either these evidences must be disbelieved, or our devout teacher must be mistaken.—In short examine the piece every way, and it fully justifies the propriety of my Motto that a Cöbler ought not to go beyond his Last; or in plainer English, that before a Cöbler turns Preacher, he should be careful to understand his Text.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

(Concluded from our last.)

Jay's treaty (as it is called) has for some time occupied a large share of the publick attention, and I believe a very great proportion of our countrymen are dissatisfied with it, as being not only contrary to their feelings and sentiments, but impolitic and unconstitutional. It is well known, that amongst the opposers of this treaty, were very many of our tried patriots and best citizens—and on the contrary side of the question, are many whose characters and intentions must ever remain unimpeachable. Discussions upon the subject have been continued to great length, without conviction to either party; Weie then is an argument for moderation to them both. If the president has committed a political error and his ratification of the Treaty involves a violation of the constitution, is there no way of bringing this question to a constitutional decision? if there is, let that mode be adopted. Other questions of the same nature, respecting public measures have arisen; let these be brought to the same trial. By these means we should be enabled to judge (as well as the nature of the case admits) where the truth lies, the precedent would be useful in the conduct of our government, and we should no longer be troubled with those groundless alarms, which serve only to disturb the peace of society. With respect to the treaty, the president may have been wrong, and I amongst those, who, to the best of my judgement and information, think him so; but if there is any man, who for integrity and uprightness of intention, as well as ability, has merited, or can merit our confidence, it has been universally acknowledged to be him.—The whole tenor of his life justifies this confidence; and nothing has yet occurred to prove it to be misplaced. The very circumstance which has given so much dissatisfaction, his ratification of the treaty, against such marked disapprobation as manifested itself, proves him to be what we believe. Such being the man, we cannot doubt, but that he would invite rather than shun, a constitutional enquiry into his public conduct. But fellow citizens, as the interests of truth and virtue are dear to every society, and as these cannot be better preserved, than by paying due respect to these, in whose conduct and characters they shine conspicuous, we are called upon generally and individually, to express our most marked and pointed disapprobation, of those endeavours which have been recently made to traduce the character and impeach the integrity of this our highly deserving fellow citizen. I am confident, that, in this sentiment at least, I concur in the general opinion. For, though men should differ, even on important points, it is not therefore that they should give up former attachments, and be ready to conclude, that every thing which had fixed their respect and affection, was a mere delusion. Virtue is the best support of a republic—and we are justified in thinking that to be a time of danger, when it will be confounded with its opposite, and when there shall be found none in the society who take an interest in preserving the discrimination.

I trust that this address will not be deemed an intrusion upon the august attention of the publick, but that it will be excused from the consideration that it is not only right, but the duty of every individual, to contribute his mite towards the public good. I hope also, that the seeming arrogance or presumption of laying aside the usual cloak, an anonymous signature, will be forgiven when I declare the reason. I am desirous to avoid, as much as possible, the practice of those, who often do the utmost possible mischief (for which they are capable) in the dark and thus avoid responsibility; and I feel a conviction that no man has a claim to the attention of the community who is over attentive to personal considerations or who is afraid of ashamed to avow his sentiments.

Under these impressions I inscribe myself, With every sentiment of deference and respect,

Your Fellow Citizen,  
**FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.**

Berkeley County (Virg.)  
November 16th, 1795.

TOULON, Sept. 27.

Yesterday evening at 9 o'clock, a division of six sail of the line and three frigates, under the orders of Citizen Richery, commander of the Jupiter, left the harbor: its destination is not known. Chance favored the Squadron. The breeze was not strong; yet at day-break the ships were out of sight. This proves that they made much more way than was expected.

The English, informed of this expedition, have been for these three days cruising off Toulon.— They approached so near that the balls from the fort struck their ships.

Every thing here is tranquil. The constitution has been accepted by the sea and land troops, and by the Primary Assemblies.

The electoral Assemblies in France were to meet on the 7th October, for the purpose of electing the members of the New Legislature and Legislature to meet on the 23d.

The new plan for the organization of Belgium is fixed for the 22d September. It is the determination of France not to resign the Low Countries.

CONGRESS, Dec. 8.

This day at twelve o'clock the President met both Houses of the Legislature of the United States, at the Congress Hall, and delivered the following

### SPEECH.

*Flow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives,*

I TRUST I do not deceive myself, while I indulge the persuasion, that I have never met you at any period, when more, than at the present, the situation of our public affairs has afforded just cause of mutual congratulation, and for inviting you to join with me in the profound gratitude to the author of all good, for the numerous and extraordinary blessings we enjoy.

The termination of the long, expensive and distressing war in which we have been engaged, with certain Indians north-west of the Ohio, is placed in the option of the united States, by a treaty which the commander of our army has concluded provisionally, with the hostile tribes in that region.

In the adjustment of the terms, the satisfaction of the Indians, was deemed an object worthy no less of the policy than of the liberality of the united States, as the necessary basis of durable tranquillity. This object has been fully attained. The article, agreed upon will immediately be laid before the Senate, for their consideration.

The Creek and Cherokee Indians, who alone of the southern tribes had annoyed our frontiers, have lately confirmed their pre-existing treaties with us, and were giving evidence of a sincere disposition to carry them into effect, by the surrender of the prisoners and property they had taken.—But we have to lament, that the fair prospect in this quarter has been once more clouded by wanton murders, which some citizens of Georgia are represented to have recently perpetrated on a hunting party of the Creeks; which have again subjected that frontier to disquietude and danger which will be productive of further expence, and may occasion further effusion of blood. Measures are pursuing to prevent or mitigate the usual consequences of such outrages; and with the hope of their succeeding, at least to avert general hostility.

A letter from the emperor of Morocco announces to me his recognition of our treaty, made with his father the late emperor; and consequently the continuance of peace with that power.—With peculiar satisfaction I add, that information has been received from an agent deputed on our part to Algiers, importing that the terms of the treaty with the Dey and Regency of that country, had been adjusted in such a manner, as to authorize the expectation of a speedy peace, and the restoration of our unfortunate fellow citizens, from a grievous captivity.

The latest advices from our envoy at the court of Madrid, give moreover, the pleasing information, that he had received assurances of a speedy and satisfactory conclusion of his negotiation.—While the event, depending upon unadjusted particulars cannot be regarded as ascertained, it is agreeable to cherish the expectation of an issue which, securing amicably the very essential interests of the united States, will at the same time, lay the foundation of lasting harmony with a power, whose friendship we have uniformly and sincerely desired to cultivate.

Though not before officially disclosed to the house of representatives; you, gentlemen, are all apprized, that a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, has been negotiated with Great Britain, and that the senate have advised and consented to its ratification, upon a condition which excepts a part of one article. Agreeably thereto, and to the best judgment I was able to form of the public interest, after full and mature deliberation, I have added my sanction. The result on the part of his Britannic majesty, is unknown. When received, the subject will, without delay, be placed before Congress.

This interesting summary of our affairs, with regard to the foreign powers, between whom and the united States, controversies have subsisted, and with regard also to those of our Indian neighbours with whom we have been in a state of enmity, or misunderstanding, opens a wide field for consoling and gratifying reflections. If, by prudence and moderation on every side the extinguishment of all the causes of external discord, which have heretofore menaced our tranquillity, on terms compatible with our national rights and honour, shall be the happy result, how firm and how precious a foundation will have been laid for accelerating, maturing, and establishing the prosperity of our country!

Contemplating the internal situation, as well as the relations of the united States, we discover equal cause for contentment and satisfaction. While many of the nations of Europe, with their American dependencies, have been involved in a contest, unusually bloody, exhausting, and calamitous, in which the evils of foreign war have been aggravated by domestic convulsion and insurrection; in which many of the arts most useful to society have been exposed to discouragement and decay; in which scarcity of subsistence has embittered other sufferings; while even the anticipations of a return of the blessings of peace and repose, are alloyed by the sense of heavy and accumulating burthens which press upon all the departments of industry, and threaten to clog the future springs of government;—our favoured country, happy in a striking contrast has enjoyed general tranquillity—a tranquillity the more satisfactory because maintained at the expence of no duty. Faithful to ourselves, we have violated no obligation to others. Our agriculture, commerce, and manufacturers prosper beyond former example; the molestations of our trade (to prevent a continuance of which however very pointed remonstrances have been made) being over balanced by the aggregate benefits which it derives from a natural position. Our population advances with a celerity which, exceeding the most sanguine expectations, proportionally augments our strength and resources, and guarantees our future security.—Every part of the union displays indications of rapid and various improvements, and with burthens to light as scarcely to be perceived; with resources fully adequate to our present exigencies; with governments founded on the genuine principles of rational liberty, and with mild and wholesome laws; is it too much to say, that our country exhibits a spectacle of national happiness never surpassed, it ever before equalled?

Placed in a situation every way so auspicious, motives of commanding force impel us, with sincere acknowledgement to Heaven, and pure love to our country, to unite our efforts to preserve, prolong and improve, our immense advantages.—To co-operate with you in this desirable work, is a fervent and favourite wish of my heart.

It is a valuable ingredient in the general estimate of our welfare, that the part of our country which was lately the scene of disorder and insurrection, now enjoys the blessings of quiet and order. The misled have abandoned their errors and pay that respect to our constitution and laws, which is due from good citizens to the public authorities of the society. These circumstances have induced me to pardon, generally, the offenders here referred to, and to extend forgiveness to those who had been adjudged to capital punishment.—For, although I shall always think it a sacred duty, to exercise with firmness and energy the constitutional powers with which I am vested; yet it appears to me no less consistent with the public good, than it is with my personal feelings, to mingle in the operations of government every degree of moderation and tenderness, which the national justice, dignity and safety may permit.

Gentlemen,

Among the objects which will claim your attention in the course of the session a review of our military establishment is not the least important. It is called for by the events which have changed, and may still further be expected to change the relative situation of our frontiers. In this review you will no doubt allow due weight to the considerations, that the questions between us and certain foreign powers, are not yet finally adjusted.—That the war in Europe is not yet terminated; and that our western posts when recovered, will demand provision for garrisoning and securing them. A statement of our present military force will be laid before you by the department of war.

With the review of our army establishment is naturally connected that of the militia. It will merit enquiry, what imperfections in the existing plan, further experience may have unfolded. The subject is of so much moment, in my estimation, as to excite a constant solicitude, that the consideration of it may be renewed until the greatest attainable perfection shall be accomplished.—Time is wearing away some of the advantages for forwarding the object, while none better deserves the persevering attention of the public councils.

While we indulge the satisfaction, which the actual condition of our Western border so well authorizes, it is necessary that we should not lose sight of an important truth, which continually receives new confirmation—namely, that the provisions heretofore made with a view to the protection of the Indians from the violence of the lawless part of our frontier inhabitants, are insufficient. It is demonstrated that these violences

can now be perpetrated with impunity. And it can need no argument to prove, that unless the murdering of Indians can be restrained by bringing the murderers to condign punishment, all the exertions of the government to prevent destructive retaliations by the Indians, will prove fruitless, and all our present agreeable prospects illusory. The frequent destruction of innocent women and children, who are chiefly the victims of retaliation must continue to shock humanity; and an enormous expence to drain the treasury of the Union.

To enforce upon the Indians the observance of justice, it is indispensable that there shall be competent means of redressing justice to them. If these means can be devised by the wisdom of Congress, and especially if there can be added an adequate provision for supplying the necessities of the Indians on reasonable terms [a measure, the mention of which I the more readily repeat, as in all the conferences with them, they urge it with solicitude.] I should not hesitate to entertain a strong hope of rendering our tranquillity permanent. The accomplishment of this work, if practicable, will reflect undecaying lustre on our national character, and administer the most grateful consolations that virtuous minds can know.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The state of our revenue, with the sums which have been borrowed and reimbursed, pursuant to different acts of congress, will be submitted from the proper departments: together with an estimate of the appropriations necessary to be made for the service of the ensuing year.

Whether measures may not be advisable to reinforce the provision for the redemption of the public debt, will naturally engage your examination.—Congress has demonstrated their sense to be, and it were superfluous to repeat mine, that what ever will tend to accelerate the honourable extinction of our public debt, accords as much with the true interest of our country, as with the general sense of our constituents.

Gentlemen of the Senate and

House of Representatives,

The statements which will be laid before you relative to the mint, will shew the situation of that institution, and the necessity of some further legislative provisions for carrying the business of it more completely into effect, and for checking abuses which appear to be rising in particular quarters.

The progress in providing materials for the frigates, and in building them; the state of the fortifications of our harbours—the measures which have been pursued for obtaining proper sites for arsenals, and for replenishing our magazines with military stores; and the steps which have been taken towards the execution of the law for opening a trade with the Indians, will likewise be presented for the information of congress.

Temperate discussion of the important subjects which may arise in the course of the session; and mutual forbearance, where there is a difference of opinion, are too obvious and necessary for the peace, happiness, and welfare of our country, to need any recommendation of mine.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States,  
8th December, 1795.

- NEW AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS  
FOR SALE,  
At Franklin's Head, Chestnut-street, three doors  
below Second-street, by  
J. ORMROD,
1. Gen. Washington's Official Letters, 2 vols. 2 dolls.
  2. Burgh's dignity of human nature, 1 dol. 75 cents.
  3. Letters on the nature and origin of Evil, by Soame Jenyns, 62 1-2 cents.
  4. Beauties of Sterne, 62 1-2 cents.
  5. Melmoth on the sublime of Scripture, 50 cents.
  6. Patten's answer to Paine's Age of Reason, 50 cents.
  7. Young Men's Guide, 50 cents.
  8. Hayley's Triumphs of Temper, embellished with elegant engravings, 1 dollar.
  9. Pleasures of the Imagination, 50 cents.
  10. Pleasures of Memory, with plates, 1 doll.
  11. Edwards on Redemption, 2 dollars.
  12. Romance of the Forest, 1 dollar.
  13. Mysteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. 2 dolls. 50 cents.
  14. Travels of Cyrus, 87 1-2 cents.
  15. Man of the World, 87 1-2 cents.
  16. Watts on the Mind, 1 dol. 25 cents.
  17. Life of Col. Gardener, 67 1-2 cents.
  18. Goldsmith's Essays.
  19. Homer's Iliad, translated by Pope, 1 dollar.
  20. Book of common Prayer, 67 1-2 cents.
  21. Brown on natural equality of men, 62 1-2 cents.
  22. Life of the benevolent Howard, 75 cents.
  23. Lucian's Dialogues in Greek, 1 dollar.
  24. Trials of the Human Heart, 2 vols. 2 dollars.
  25. M'Ewen on the Types, 67 1-2 cents.
  26. Life of God in the Soul of Man, 50 cents.
- J. ORMROD has just received an elegant collection of Books from London.

November 2nd.

2amf.