

THE
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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.

INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, October 21.

Admiral Harvey's fleet, the public may be assured, returns to port, in a few days, and with it the Count d'Artois, and his suite of noble fugitives. All efforts to land in Brittany having proved abortive, and all future hopes formed for the success of this favourite project being now at an end.

Our letters from Coblenz of the 28th state, that the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein still continues to make a brave resistance; the French however had finished their first parallel in spite of all the endeavours of the besieged to prevent them: the heavy artillery had then crossed the Rhine, and the bombardment of the fortress was expected to take place in a few days. On the 27th the valley of Ehrenbreitstein surrendered to the French by capitulation, by which means the communication between that place and Coblenz was again opened.

By letters from Bruchsal of the second inst. we learn, that circumstances in the environs of Mannheim continue the same as at the date of our last advices. The position occupied by the Austrians about 9 miles from Bruchsal is reckoned excellent. General Latour was in daily expectation of receiving orders from Vienna respecting his future operations against Mannheim. In the mean time, the French in that neighbourhood continued to receive daily considerable reinforcements. Their force is considerable, and they have a well appointed train of artillery.

After the French, on the 8th instant, had taken possession of Kofenheim, the Austrians, on the day following, made a sortie from Mentz, and Castell, and after a bloody combat, drove the French again from that place; but the French, returning to the charge, with fresh reinforcements, the Austrians were once more driven from the place. The place formerly so flourishing, is now a heap of ruins, in consequence of the heavy bombardment of both parties.

The French, on the 2d inst. proceeded to storm Castell. Twice driven back by the fire from the ramparts, they advanced a third time with incredible courage under the very batteries of the place; this time also they were however again forced by the heavy fire of the Austrians, to retreat with a very considerable loss, which was much augmented by the obstinate fury with which they fought, as if determined not to be obliged to retreat without accomplishing their object. A sortie, however, from the besieged, completed their defeat, and forced them to retire as far as Hocheim.

On the same day they made a similar vigorous attack on the Austrians at Hartenberg, but there they were also repulsed.

Kofenheim is now again in possession of the Austrians, who have erected a battery of ten guns before Ruffelheim to impede the navigation of the Mayn.

In these different engagements, the loss of the French is estimated at 3000 men. None of our letters state the loss of the Austrians.

General Clairfayt, it is stated, has received orders to give the French battle, and to relieve Mentz at any price.

The army of the empire has in a manner melted entirely away, so many of the states having called their contingents home.

A letter from Vienna states, that Russia is to furnish 24,000 men, as auxiliaries to his imperial Majesty. There are no accounts of their having yet set out on their march.

Vice Admiral Linzee is not come home from the Mediterranean, as was at first asserted.

The charge on which Vice Admiral Thompson is to be tried, is disrespect to Admiral Iforey,

the commander in chief on the Leeward Island station.

The Lively, of 32 guns, Lord Garlies, is appointed to carry Admiral Sir John Jervis and his officers to the Mediterranean.

Yesterday several of the principal corn factors attended the privy council, agreeably to a summons for that purpose, and underwent a long examination relative to prices of wheat at Mark Lane, which are again so enormously advancing.

The Paris papers state, that Thuriot, Cambon, Albite, Granet, Moysé Bayle, and other chiefs of the Terrorists, who absconded after the last insurrection but one, re-commence to show their faces. It is generally supposed, that they will again become members of the national representation. The repeal of the decree which excludes them from that assembly has already been proposed.

The committee of public welfare has ordered all the inhabitants of Paris to be disarmed. Every citizen belonging to the national guards is obliged to carry his fusée and bayonet to the chief place of his section. All these arms are to be deposited in particular magazines. Such citizens as mount the guard receive their arms, and must deliver them back as soon as relieved. These orders have been received without the least opposition, which shows to what a degree the capital is struck with terror.

POOLE, Oct. 21.

Early this morning arrived here, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Tullock, and Mr. Critchell, masters of three vessels belonging to this port, who were all taken on the 29th of September, by three French frigates, two brigs, and a corvette, between cape St. Vincent's and cape Espichel. They had, during their cruise, captured 55 sail of merchant ships, all of which they had sent for Cadiz. This same squadron was joined four days after by six sail of the line, which lately came from Toulon, and which unfortunately fell in with the Mediterranean fleet, and captured about 22 sail of them. It was supposed that most of them were sent for Cadiz; one of them that was taken, has since been retaken by the crew that were left on board of her, and carried into Lisbon.

The frigates, brigs, and corvette, got out of Rochelort the time our ships were laying at Quiberon. The masters and crews of the vessels were all treated exceedingly well; nor was anything taken from them: they had a vessel given them by the French, to go where they liked, and they made the best of their way to Lisbon, where they arrived in three days, and from thence they took their passage in a Dane, who fortunately put them on board of a vessel in the channel, belonging to this port, from Newfoundland, where she arrived early this morning.

The masters of the vessels say that it is impossible for a merchant ship to escape being taken by the French, they having to many cruizers out.

RICHMOND, Dec. 16.

On Friday evening last a detachment of about 170 of the troops in the service of the united states, under the command of Capt. Samuel Tinsley, embarked on board a schooner at Rocketts, and sailed for St. Mary's Georgia.

ALEXANDRIA, December 4.

Yesterday the dwelling house of Mr. Edmonds caught fire, and was burnt to the ground, by the exertions of the inhabitants, the houses adjacent were saved, though not without one of them (the property of Mr. Carlin) sustained considerable damage.

EXETER, December 5.

We learn from Haverhill, that on, or about the 20th ultimo, a woman from Newbury, was put on shore about three miles below that town, to which place she walked, when she was immediately taken ill, and a short time after, she was safely delivered of three living children, two sons and one daughter, who are all likely to do well. A circumstance worthy of remark, is; that this woman has had three husbands, and by each one litter, two sons and a daughter at a birth. A profitable woman in this a young country.

SALEM, Dec. 5.

Capt. Neal, from Bordeaux, amply confirms the triumph of the convention over the factious communes—as also of the great plenty of produce in parts of France provisions being cheaper than in these states, flour but eleven crowns, and dull at this.

Capt. Neal also informs, that the master of the Pomona, capt. Parsons, of Boston, whom he spoke with, had on board the Treaty of Peace lately concluded between the United States of America

and the Regency of Algiers.—Happy Columbia at peace with all the world!

W A R I I

ALGIERS versus GREAT BRITAIN.

Extract of a letter from Robert Montgomery, Esq. American Consul at Alicant, Sept. 26, 1795. to a merchant in Marblehead.

“With the greatest satisfaction, I have the honor to advise you, that on the 5th inst. a treaty of peace was happily concluded between the United States and the regency of Algiers. Tunis being a tributary state, The Dey has given his assurance that they will come into his measures. Tripoli is only wanting; but I have no doubt that they will accept of our first overtures; and our flag will become free in the Mediterranean, as in all other parts of the globe.

The British, who heretofore enjoyed this very advantageous commerce, are embarrassed on one side by the French cruizers; and on the other by the Dey of Algiers; who on the 6th current formally declared War against them!”

St. JOHNS, (Antigua.) Dec. 16.

Captain Folgar, of the schooner Eliza, arrived here yesterday, in twenty days from Martinique, informs that fifteen sail of the line had sailed from thence to blockade Guadaloupe, and that in consequence it was declared in a state of siege. The expected 25,000 troops had not arrived; the latest European intelligence there was to the 10th of Oct. The island remained remarkably healthy.

By the late arrivals from Jamaica, we learn, that a plot was fortunately discovered there, which had it become ripe enough to put into execution, would have created the greatest uneasiness throughout that island. A French ex noble arrived at Kingston from some of the islands, and was supposed to be worth a great deal of property, by the figure he made there with servants and equipage. A misunderstanding having however taken place between the ex noble and one of the servants in his family, the man gave information to the head officer on duty (martial law being proclaimed there) that if his master was apprehended, and his papers secured, they might find something of consequence: this was accordingly done, and among his papers they found particular descriptions of different parts of the islands and also discovered that there had been a correspondence between him and the Maroons. The governor, lord Balcarras, immediately issued orders for every emigrant to quit the island without delay.

It is confidently reported that Victor Hughes has issued a proclamation requiring all the French emigrants who have property in Gaudaloupe, to repair thither without delay and take possession of their estates, which they will find in a better condition than when they quitted them.

November 19.

A sloop arrived this day from St. Vincent's, the master of which reports, that no material alteration has occurred in the situation of affairs in that Island since the last intelligence.

BASSETTERE, (St. Kitt's) Nov. 16.

By accounts from St. Bartholomews, we learn, that on Sunday the first inst. three large ships armed en flue, with soldiers and a large supply of artillery, stores, arrived at Point Petre; and on Wednesday the 4th, a 64 gun ship and a frigate, with a further reinforcement of soldiers, arrived at Bassettere, Gaudaloupe from France.

KINGSTON, (St. Vincents, Nov. 6.

We are informed, that on the 18th, General Irvine, with a part of the army, crossed Colonaire river, and took possession of the north ridge of Colonaire vale, where two well directed shot were fired at the troops by the enemy, from two small field pieces upon mount William, which having passed very near the general, the troops were instantly ordered to retreat to Forbes. This salutation appears to have been unexpected and confirmed the idea generally entertained, that since the first appeared in that neighbourhood, the enemy had been employed in getting artillery upon the works of Mount William. Since then, the army were employed in making fascines till about a fortnight since, when another movement was made and batteries erected on the ridges opposite to Mount William, which have fired with little intermission shot and shells upon the enemy, but, fearful with little effect, as they shelter themselves behind the ridge. Some skirmishes have happened, but with little loss on either side.

Lend me thy trumpet, Fame! thy brazen lungs,
Thine hundred mouths, and eke thine hundred
tongues!

My liver twells with vehement desire,
To tell such things as scarce will be believ'd;
Namely the wonders that have been achiev'd,
Without the aid of sword or fire

But in a modest, decent, civil way,
By our *Extraordinary Envoy*, Mr. Jay.
Say Muse, midst what acclaims he did set out,
Attended down to Whitehall stairs,

By thousands, in their Sunday airs,
Who, when he got on shipboard, gave a shout:
The mighty blast fill'd the Ohio's sails,
Then homeward all the shouters turn'd their tails,

And left the ship in charge of Mr. Jay.
To sea-girt Britain's coast to make her way.
Swift as an arrow from an Indian's bow,
The ship across th' Atlantic shot,

Swifter than ever ship was known to go,
And of her destination hit the very spot,
As proud of such immortal honour
As our great Envoy laid upon her;

Then to New-York came straightway back to tell
That in her charge he had succeeded well.
Now Muse, let us return to Mr. Jay,
Who safe to London City found his way,

With ceremonial due then went to greet,
Grenville's new Lord, and *Billy Pitt* likewise,
Who view'd the *Envoy Ex* with wond'ring eyes,
Wond'ring what brought his *Ex* to Downey-
street;

Then promis'd soon to shew him to the king,
To whom he might unfold the tidings he did
bring.

Meantime Lord *Grenville* asks his *Ex* to dine,
An honour which his *Ex* could not decline:
There, cheek by bowl, with Lords he sits in state,
With due decorum emptying every plate;

Then dinner done, they loyal glasses ring
With loyal bumpers crown'd to *George the King*.
Now mount, O Muse, on eagles wings,
Attend with Mr. Jay the King of Kings.

The day was come, the weather wondrous fair,
When with Lord *Grenville* to St. James's Court,
His *Ex* the *Extra-Envoy* did repair,
Of's errand and himself to make report.

The Monarch saw—and turning to the Queen,
"Look, look, there's Jay, there's Jay, there's
Jay, I ween,

"From Congress, come to make a bow;
"I wonder if the dog knows how?"
His *Ex* advanc'd and made a bow by rule,
Which shew'd he had been at a dancing school:

The Monarch then return'd a Monarch's nod;
Awful, no doubt, as the Olympian God;
When thus in humble tone of supplication,
Did Mr. Jay begin his smooth oration:

"O, Sir permit a wight thy subject born,
His *filio subject*—full rights to impart,
"Nor from their wallings turn thine ear in scorn,
"Like Egypt's king of old, of harden'd heart:

"I nor like Moses come with threats to fright,
"Or daunt with spells & charms thy royal breast:
"Our unfledged eagle, all too young for flight,
"Sits, like the peaceful halcyon on her nest.

"She, like the peaceful halcyon, wont to glide,
"(If true the tale that's told of other times),
"Borne on the azure bosom of the tide,
"From shore to shore, from clime to distant climes.

"But news and sea-gulls now disturb her rest,
"And boobies strike her with their tabernowls;
"Voracious sharks assault her peaceful nest,
"And warlike sword-fish pierce it full of holes.

"Thou, who like Neptune, dost the trident sway,
"Alone canst quell those monster's of the main,
"O let thy clemency shine forth we pray,
"And halcyon days prolong thy glorious reign!

Meanwhile a gracious ear the monarch lent
To Mr. Jay, and eke his compliment,
To which he condescended thus reply
As *Billy Pitt* dictated by the bye.

Next to the Queen his *Ex* did make his leg,
And with the king her intercession beg;
To which the Queen return'd two royal dips,
Though not a word escaped her royal lips:

Then to each Prince and Princess low he bow'd,
As demagogue, when he salutes the crowd.
This done, the monarch gave a gracious grin,
And thus familiar question did begin:

"Well! since your independence you have got,
"Are you much happier than before or not?
"Good salaries, and sinocures! ha, Mr. Jay!
"Or are republicans too stingy, pray?"

"Does Mr. Washington, ha, wear a crown?
"No, no, not yet, not yet, you'd knock him down."
Great sir, cries Mr. Jay, we han't, ns yet,
A head among us that a crown would fit.

"No, no, I guess not, instant cried the king,
"His head, I'm sure's, not fit for such a thing;
"You're all republicans, ha, Mr. Jay,
"All Sans Culottes, no doubt, aye, aye, aye!"

To which his *Extra Ex* did make reply
In tone so sweet the king could but believe,
"Permit me, sire, your ears to undecieve,
"That all are Sans Culottes I dare deny,

"Nor need I further prove what I advance,
"Sure I am here, O king, and not in France!"
The Monarch, half convinced, exclaimed "Egad!
"If you were there you'd chance to lose your head:

"Ha'n't you among you got the guillotine?
"Yes, yes, I'm sure you have—myself and queen—
"Would soon among you all be-lopt off short,
"As wheat in harvest, and as much in sport."

A sure, cries Mr. Jay, in accents sweet,

Confounded by what majesty had said;
Your precious heads, more precious far than wheat,
From scythes or guillotines have nought to dread.
"Gad! I don't it much, upon my life!"

"The sputtering monarch quick replied,
"A loutley taylor, (can it be denied!)
"Among you kicked my son that killed his wife."
That fact cries Mr. Jay, I can't deny.

"No, no, no, that you can't, I, I, I, I!
The monarch said, "Neddy swore 'twas true,
"And that the taylor beat him black and blue,"
The blustering queen here turned her head aside,

Blushing in part with shame, in part with pride,
Each bustling princeess hung her lovely head,
And seem'd so sympathetic with brother Ned.
Now *Billy Pitt* and *Grenville's* lord began

To fear the monarch might betray the man;
For monarchs can sometimes like parrots talk,
As monks, on two legs, like monarchs walk.
So *Grenville* plucked the envoy by the sleeve,
And whisper'd it was time to take his leave

JONATHAN PANDAR.

When Prince Edward was in America, it is said,
he entered the house of a taylor on the confines of
the state of Vermont, and attempted to make free
with his host's wife. The good man just entered
the house at the time the young coxcomb had forc'd
a kiss and was exclaiming "Eh! damme! how
do you like to be killed by a prince," and after
giving him a severe drubbing, kicked him out of
the house, with "Eh! damme! how do you like
to have your — kicked by a yankee."

The legislature of New-Hampshire assembled
at Concord, the 2nd inst. At the opening of the
session his excellency governor Gilman addressed
both houses.

Extract from the Speech.
WE are all under solemn engagements to sup-
port the constitution of this state and the constitu-
tion of the united states: This we may esteem
not only as our duty, but as a high privilege, that
we have to good systems to support. If any defects
are discovered in them, the method of obtaining
remedy is pointed out. Notwithstanding these
circumstances there is reason to apprehend that
some persons, in various parts of the united states,
are inimical to the system of our general govern-
ment, and to the administration. Sundry transac-
tions heretofore have had such an appearance. Of
late, a negotiation, a proposed agreement with a
foreign nation; tho' incomplete, has, by a breach
of official confidence, been ushered to the public.

Supposed defects in the instrument, have been seized
on with avidity. The Executive of the united
states, and the negotiator on the part of America,
have been highly censured in indecent publications
and otherwise, previous to the public's having
knowledge of the reasons which might lead to such
negotiation. But I will not add to this disagree-
able catalogue—too much is already known.

For my own part I freely declare, that my confi-
dence in the president, in the negotiator, and the
senators, (who it is said, advised to the ratification
of the treaty) is not in the least degree impaired;
and I find myself more zealously engaged to sup-
port the government and administration than here-
tofore—believing, as I do, that attempts are making
to destroy it.

Extract from the Answer.
As defects are discovered in the general Consti-
tution, that constitution has happily pointed out
the means of amendment. While it remains un-
altered, its purity, as a Republican Representative
Government, can only be preserved by the consti-
tuted authorities exercising their trust, without
attempts from any particular portion of the people
to influence their decisions. The attempts re-
cently made, meet our highest disapprobation.

The negotiation, or treaty with a foreign nation
which before it was completed by the parties, was,
by a breach of official confidence ushered to the
public, has been made the instrument to undermine
the constitution, and lessen the confidence of the
people in the administrators of government. The
exercise of a power vested by the constitution, and
which, when thus exercised, required obedience
from the people, and from every department of go-
vernment, has unhappily been made the vehicle of
faction, to excite disaffection in the citizens—to
the senate of the united states who advised, and the
President who completed, the ratification of this
compact or treaty.

While, with your excellency, we express our
confidence in the virtue and ability of the minister
who negociated this treaty—the senate of the united
states, who advised to its ratification—and in the
president, the disinterested patriot, friend and fa-
ther of his country, who complied with this advice
—we equally feel abhorrence for those disturbers of
the public peace, who have endeavoured to render
abortive measures so well calculated to advance the
happiness of our country. And we also join with
your excellency in sentiment, that in this crisis,
it is our duty to express this our opinion—which,
we are happy to find, is also the almost universal
opinion of the citizens of this state.

*Extract from the speech of lord Lansdowne
in the House of Peers.*

"I have made it my business to enquire into an
actual situation of the poor in my neighbourhood,
and carefully avoided mixing politics with my in-
quiries, either directly or indirectly. Their situa-
tion was such, as produc'd no comfortable sen-
sation—they were actually starving. In January last
I held in my hand a paper relative to this subject,
but no attention was paid to it; then there was
some bread, now there is little or none. Last ses-
sion to mention this subject, was Jacobinical, and
ascribed to a wish to raise insurrection: I have much
to lose and nothing to gain. The result of my en-
quiries was short. A poor man to maintain
himself and family requires a bushel of grain in a
week. In Wiltshire wages are seven shillings
a week, while the bushel of grain costs fourteen
shillings; a man then can earn but half of what is
necessary for the maintenance of his family."

FOR THE ARGUS.

THE MISCELLANIST, No. 4.

On Criticism.

"There was a day when the sons of God came to
present themselves before the Lord, and Satan
came also among them."
"The thing that hath been, it is that which shall
be; and there is no new thing under the sun."

The author of these pieces is sensible of his im-
perfections. He never doubted but what there
were others better qualified to instruct and enter-
tain the public; but he hoped the communication
of some reflections of his own mind, and the ob-
servations of judicious authors, which he could
have an opportunity of selecting in the course of
his reading, would afford, at least, a small degree
of satisfaction to some persons. His sole design
in publishing was to benefit his fellow creatures; and
if he has been so unfortunate as to cast a stumbling
block in the way of any one, he regrets the cir-
cumstance, and hopes his readers will do him the
justice to believe he is the innocent cause thereof.

I shall entertain my readers with a few extracts
from authors in high repute, which may not be in
the hands of every one; upon the subject chosen for
this number.

"True criticism," says Dr. Blair, "is the ap-
plication of taste and good sense to the several fine
arts. The object which it proposes is, to distin-
guish what is beautiful and what is faulty in every
performance; from particular instances to ascend
to general principles, and to form rules and
conclusions concerning the several kinds of beauty
in works of genius."

"Rational criticism," say the compilers of the
Encyclopedia, "tends to improve the heart no less
than the understanding. It tends, in the first place,
to moderate the selfish affections, by sweetening
and harmonizing the temper; it is a strong antidote
to the turbulence of passion and violence of pursuit;
it procures to a man so much mental enjoyment,
that, in order to be occupied, he is not tempted,
in youth, to precipitate into hunting, gaming,
drinking; nor in middle age, to deliver himself
over to ambition; nor in old age to avarice. Pride
and envy, two disgusting passions, find in the confi-
dence no enemy more formidable than a delicate
and discerning taste: the man upon whom nature
and culture have bestowed this blessing, feels great
delight in the virtuous dispositions and actions of
others: he loves to cherish them, and to pub-
lish them to the world; faults and failings,
it is true, are to him not less obvious; but these
he avoids or removes out of sight, because they give
him pain. On the other hand, a man void of taste,
upon whom the most striking beauties make but a
faint impression; has no joy but in gratifying his
pride or envy by the discovery of errors and blem-
ishes. In a word there may be other passions
which, for a season, disturb the peace of society
more than those mentioned; but no other passion
is so unwearied an antagonist to the sweets of social
intercourse: these passions, tending assiduously to
their gratification, put a man perpetually in op-
position to others; and dispose him more to relish
bad than good qualities, even in a companion.
How different that disposition of mind, where every
virtue in a companion or neighbour, is, by refine-
ment of taste, set in its strongest light; and defects
or blemishes, natural to all, are suppressed, or
kept out of view."

To *The Cobbler* I shall make no other reply than
citing a passage out of St. Jude's epistle, and the
observations of archbishop Tillotson thereon. "Yet
Michael the archangel, when contending with the
devil, he disputed about the body of Moses, durst
not bring against him a railing accusation, but
The Lord rebuke thee."

"His duty restrained him from it, and probably
his discretion too: As he durst not offend God, in
doing a thing so much beneath the dignity and
perfection of his nature; so he could not but think
that the devil would have been too hard for him at
railing; a thing to which the angels have no dis-
position, so I believe that they have no talent, no
faculty at all. The cool consideration whereof
should make all men ashamed and afraid of this
manner of disputing, since Michael the archangel,
even when he disputed with the devil, durst not
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even when he disputed with the devil, durst not
bring against him a railing accusation."

"The Lord rebuke thee."

"His duty restrained him from it, and probably
his discretion too: As he durst not offend God, in
doing a thing so much beneath the dignity and
perfection of his nature; so he could not but think
that the devil would have been too hard for him at
railing; a thing to which the angels have no dis-
position, so I believe that they have no talent, no
faculty at all. The cool consideration whereof
should make all men ashamed and afraid of this
manner of disputing, since Michael the archangel,
even when he disputed with the devil, durst not
bring against him a railing accusation."

"The Lord rebuke thee."

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Public notice

IS hereby given, to the creditors of James Farrel and Joseph Smith, now in actual confinement for Debt, in the Goal of the County of Cumberland, that, unless sufficient cause be shewn to the contrary, before two of the justices of the peace of said County, at the house of Henry Haines' Inn-keeper in Bridgetown, on Friday the 15th day of January next, at two o'clock P. M. they intend them, to take the benefit of the Act, entitled "an Act for the relief of poor distressed persons for debt," for the purpose of being discharged from their confinement.

Cumberland Gaol, } JAMES FARREL.
18th December 1795. } JOSEPH SMITH.

By Jonathan Elmer, Azariah Moore, and Amos Westcott, esquires, judges of the court of common pleas of the county of Cumberland.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application to us, by John Sheppard, of Hopewell township, and county aforesaid, yeoman, who claims an undivided half part of two tracts of land and marsh, situate in the township of Downs, in the county aforesaid; one tract containing one hundred and fifty acres of land; the other containing fifty acres of marsh, both tracts devised to the said John Sheppard and his brother Daniel Sheppard deceased, by the will of their father Thomas Sheppard, deceased, to be equally divided between them:— We have nominated Eli Elmer and Isaac Wheaton, esquires, and Nathan Sheppard, Commissioners to divide the said tracts of land and marsh into equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the house of Henry Haines, innkeeper, in Bridgetown, on Monday the fifteenth day of February next, at one o'clock, p. m. the said Eli Elmer, Isaac Wheaton, and Nathan Sheppard, will be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act entitled, "an act for the more easy partition of lands, held by copartners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the eleventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.—Given under our hands this 12th day of December, 1795.

JONATHAN ELMER.
AZARIAH MOORE.
AMOS WESTCOTT.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Mary Galloway, hath, without cause, eloped from my bed and board, and refused to return, notwithstanding my solicitations and those of her friends, all persons are forbid trusting her any more on my account, as I am determined from hence to pay no debts of her contracting.

JAMES GALLOWAY.
Pittsgrove, Salem county, }
December

Second notice

TO all those persons who are indebted to the Subscriber, that this is the last time of asking them to discharge their respective accounts in this way, after the fifteenth day of January 1796.

HENRY HAINS.

December 24th 1795.

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 M'Kean 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

FOR SALE, OR RENT,

A House and lot pleasantly situated in Roadstown. 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 next 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.

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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 stationary, 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.

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CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Debate on the answer to the president's speech continued.

Mr. Butler.

As to the internal prosperity, he owned there was some cause for congratulation; but even in this his conviction could not carry him as far as the clauses in the address seemed to go. In a pecuniary point of view, the country had made a visible progress; but he saw in it no basis of permanent prosperity. There were no circumstances attendant on it, that gave a fair hope that the prosperity would be permanent. The chief cause of our temporary pecuniary prosperity is the war in Europe, which occasions the high prices our produce at present commands; when that is terminated, those advantageous prices will of course fall.

Mr. Butler now came to speak of the second objectionable clause. He regretted whenever a question was brought forward that involved personality in the most indirect manner. He wished always to speak to subjects unconnected with men; but the wording of the clause unfortunately was such as to render allusion to official character unavoidable. He objected principally to the epithet *firm* introduced in the latter clause as applied to the supreme executive. Why *firmness*? he asked. To what? or to whom? Is it the manly demand of restitution made of Great Britain for her accumulated injuries that called forth the praise; for his own part he could discern no firmness there, in the undaunted and energetic countenance of the cause of France, in her struggle for freeing herself from despotic shackles? He saw no firmness displayed on that occasion. Where then is it to be found? Was it in the opposition of the minority of the senate and the general voice of the people against the treaty that that *firmness* was displayed? "If it is, that *firmness* in opposing the will of the people, which is intended to be extolled, the vote shall never," said Mr. Butler, leave the walls of this Senate "with my approbation."

He could not approve, he said that *firmness* that prompted the executive to resist the unequivocal voice of his fellow-citizens from New Hampshire to Georgia. He would have applauded the firmness of the President, if in compliance with the unequivocal wish of the people he had resisted the voice of the majority on the treaty, and refused his signature to the treaty.

This was he understood (and it should be mentioned to the honor of the President) his first intimation—Why he changed it, time, he said, must disclose.

He concluded by proposing an amendment to be substituted in lieu of the objectionable clauses, should they be struck out.

Mr. Read said, he was not in the habit of giving a silent vote, and as many of his constituents were averse to the instrument to which he had given his assent, this was a fit opportunity to say something on the subject.

Gentlemen on the other side had spoken of their feelings; did they suppose, he asked, that those who were in the majority had not feelings. Also, gentlemen declared, they would not recede from their former determinations; did they expect that the majority would recede?

He had, he said, taken the question of the treaty in all its aspects, and considered it maturely, and though he lamented that he had differed in opinion on that subject with his colleague and a portion of the people of his state, he nevertheless remained convinced that the ratification of it was advisable: It refused the country from war and its desolating horrors.

After reading that part of the President's speech to which the clauses objected to were an echo, he asked, whether any one could say, under the conviction that the measures of government had prevented a war, that our view of foreign relations was not consolatory. On all hands, he observed, the idea of a war was deprecated, both sides of the house wished to avoid it, then is it not a consolatory reflection to all that its horrors have been averted. Is there a man, who does not believe that had the treaty not been ratified we should have had war? If the country had been plunged into a war would it be as flourishing as it is? The trifling vexations our commerce has sustained are not to be compared to the evils of a state of hostility. What good end could have been answered by a war?—the address in the part under discussion says no more, than that we rejoice at the prospect the blessings of peace will be preserved; and does not this expectation exist?

Great Britain in the plenitude of her power had availed herself of the right she had under the law of nations of seizing enemies' goods in neutral vessels; but has allowed compensation to some Americans, and a system of mild measures on our part is the best security for further.

He had adverted to that part of Mr. Butler's observations which related to the probable fall of provisions at the peace. We ought not to be grieved if Europe was rid of the calamities of war at that price. But he contended, that from the measures of administration permanent advantages were secured to this country. The value of our soil has been enhanced; wealth has poured in from various parts of the globe, and many permanent advantages secured.

There had been one assertion made, which by repetition had by some almost been taken for

granted, but which required proof to induce him to believe it, and that was, the majority of the citizens of the United States are opposed to the treaty. In the part of the country he came from he owned there might be a majority of that opinion, but he believed the contrary of the United States at large; he expressed a conviction, that when his constituents came to consider the measure maturely they would change their opinion; and, indeed, understood that the false impressions by which they were at first actuated were already wearing off.

But the Senate and President are the constitutional treaty making powers. If mistaken in their decisions, they cannot be accused of having been misled by sudden and immature impressions. He should conceive himself unfit to fill a chair in senate if he suffered himself to be carried away by such impressions. The People could not in their town meetings, deprived of proper information, possibly form an opinion that deserved weight, and it was the duty of the executive not to be shaken in their determination by tumultuous proceedings from without. Upon this ground he much approved the president's conduct and thought it entitled to the epithet *firm*.

In local questions, affecting none but the interests of his constituents, he should attend to their voice, but on great national points he did not consider himself as a representative from South Carolina, but as senator for the union. In questions of this last kind even if the wishes of his constituents were unequivocally made known to him he should not conceive himself bound to sacrifice his opinion to theirs. He viewed the president as standing in this situation; and though he might hear opinions of the people from every part of the United States, he should not sacrifice to them his own conviction; in this line of conduct he has shown his firmness, and deserves to be complimented for it by the senate.

The address reported, he said contained nothing that would wound the feelings of any members. The Senate would not, in his opinion, act improperly if they expressed opinions in coincidence with their act in June session. The feelings of the majority should be as much consulted as those of the minority. The minority are not asked to retract; but there is a propriety in the senate's going as far in their address as the speech went, though it should be styled a vote of self-approbation. He hoped the clause would not be struck out.

The motion for striking out was lost.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December, 17.

The treasurer's specie accounts were received. Ordered to be printed.

Resolved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to establish offices for the sale of lands in the western territory. A committee of five were appointed. Petitions of sundry persons from Wales, praying grants of land, were referred to the above committee.

After the reading of sundry petitions, the house then waited on the president with their address. After their return to the hall, Mr. Sjogreaves presented a petition from sundry citizens of Philadelphia, representing that illegal proceedings had taken place in the election of one of the members of the house from Pennsylvania, viz. John Swanwick. Referred to the committee of elections.

The house went into committee of the whole on the president's speech. The several resolves taking up the prominent parts of the speech, offered by Mr. Smith; (S. C.) some days since, were taken up, and with a few alterations were agreed to and reported by the committee, also the resolution relative to the naval equipment proposed by Mr. Swanwick. These resolutions being further amended in the house, were finally adopted, and committees were appointed on the several objects, viz. on the military establishment, the militia, the Indian trade, protection of the Indians, further reduction of the debt, the mint, and naval equipment.

18.

A report was made on the subject of the doubtful election of Mr. Richards of Pennsylvania, against the validity of his election and in favour of a new one. After some conversation, the business was recommitted.

The following resolve was taken up and agreed to: Resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire and report whether it be necessary to extend the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States, beyond the — of January, 1795; and report by bill or otherwise. A committee was then appointed.

It was resolved, that a committee be appointed to consider the propriety of continuing in force an act which extends the terms of limitation of certain acts, respecting an health office, light houses, beacons, &c. The committee was appointed.

The house proceeded to consider the resolutions reported by the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

That respecting the mint was not acted upon, it being understood that the senate had taken up that subject.

That respecting the navy was postponed till Monday.

All that relative to fortifications and military stores.

Communications from the war department relative to the military stores, fortifications and frigates, were read. Ordered to be printed.

A communication from the commissioners of the sinking fund, was received, and ordered to be printed.

A committee of three, for the revision of the penal laws, was appointed.

Monday, 21.

A committee of nine were appointed on the subject of the post office and post roads.

The following resolution, laid on the table by Mr. Gallatin, on Friday last, was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, that a standing committee of ways and means be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine reports made by the treasury department, and all propositions relative to the revenues referred to them by the house, also to inquire into the state of the public debt, revenues, and expenditure, and report from time to time their opinion thereupon.

A committee of fifteen members was appointed accordingly.

22.

Reading and committing private petitions and reports, employed the attention of the house from the opening of the session this day, to the adjournment.

23.

The Speaker communicated a letter from Matthew Lyon relative to the contested election of Israel Smith, one of the members from the state of Vermont—read and referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. Giles presented two memorials against the treaty with Great Britain, from sundry inhabitants of Virginia, and other citizens of the United States—these being read were on motion of Mr. Giles referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Memorials were read from the merchants of New-York, stating their reliance on congress for their losses by British depredations—and as a mean thereto their expectation that the government of the United States, will, without delay, take all possible measures to carry the treaty with Great Britain into effect, that no pretext may be afforded to that government for a procrastination of payment of their just demands—referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Mr. Parker presented a petition from Virginia, against the treaty from one of the counties in that state. It was asked who it was signed by. Mr. Parker informed that to the best of his knowledge it was supported by the signatures of every freeholder in that county.

VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Saturday, Dec. 12, 1795.

Resolved, that the Senators, representing this state in the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, instructed and the Representatives requested, to unite their utmost exertions to obtain in their respective houses the following amendments to the constitution; viz.

1. That no treaty, containing any stipulation upon the subject of the powers vested in the Congress by the eighth section of the first article, shall become the supreme law of the land, until it shall have been approved, in those particulars, by a majority of the house of Representatives; and that the President, before he shall ratify any such treaty, shall submit the same to the house of Representatives.

2. That a tribunal other than the the Senators be instituted for the trial of impeachments.

3. that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for three years, and each Senator have one vote; immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one third may chosen at the expiration of every year.

4. That no person holding the office of a judge under the United States shall be capable of holding at the same time, any other office or appointment whatever.

Agreed to by the House of Delegates.

(Attest)

JOHN STEWART, Clerk H. D.

Upon the first of the above proposed amendments the House of Delegates divided upwards of Eighty for it, Thirty Two against it.

Half a cent reward.

RAN away on the 11th inst. a bound girl named Lois Russel; between sixteen and seventeen years old. Whoever takes up the said girl and brings her to the subscriber shall have the above reward, and no charges paid.

JOHN NELSON.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring said runaway.

December 30, 1795.