

THE ARGUS; AND New-Jersey Centinel.

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No. 15.

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.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 24.

Mr. Giles presented another petition from Virginia against the treaty; this was referred as the others had been.

The estimate of appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1796, reported by the Secretary of the treasury was referred to the Committee of ways and means.

Report from the Treasury Department on a large number of petitions, referred last Session was read. This report was from the Auditor of the Treasury allowed by the comptroller, and certified by the Register. It is a very lengthy statement of the claims of many persons, founded on every species of certificates issued during the war.

On motion the usual number of copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the members. The report was then referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Harrison's motion on the subject of weight and measures, was referred to a select Committee of three members.

Mr. Claiborne presented another petition from Mecklenburgh County Virginia, against the treaty, read and referred as the others had been.

A report was read from the committee of claims on the petitions of John Rock and James Richardson. The report is against the prayer of the petitioners; both being barred by the act of limitation—Read a second time and accepted by the House.

On motion of Mr. Dent—the report on the petition of Mary S. Jones, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the committee of claims.

The petition of William Roach and Sons was and referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

A petition from Silas Tharg was presented by Mr. Findley—read and referred to the committee of Claims.

The petition of William Moore was read and referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Patton member from Delaware had leave of absence for one week.

A committee was appointed, on motion of Mr. W. Smith, to prepare and bring in a table of fees &c.

The report of the attorney general on this subject made the last session, was referred to the same committee.

Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, December 28.

Mr. Gregg, one of the members of the State of Pennsylvania, took his seat in the House this day.

A petition was read from a number of settlers on lands in the Western Territory, praying to be quieted in their settlement; referred to the land office committee.

A further report from the committee of Claims was read—viz. on the petition of Joseph Cateau, Francis Proctor, Noble Benedict, James Clark and John Strawbridge, William Morris and others; Jacob Shoemaker, Thomas Boyde, Andrew Johnson, Jesse Coles, Jane Coffrey, Henry Shay, I. Sherman, John Hollinhead, William McKee, William Coffin, John Turner and Ernell Greene.

The report in every instance is against the petitioners. The House took the report into consideration and agreed to the same as far as it respects the following, viz. The petitions of Joseph Cateau, Francis Proctor, Jacob Shoemaker, Jesse Coles, Jane Coffrey, Henry Shay, Isaac Sherman, John Hollinhead, William McKee, William Coffin, and Ernell Greene.

Report so far as relates to the petitions of

Noble Benedict and others, was deferred to Monday next, and on William Morris and John Turner, were referred to the committee of the whole on Monday week.

The petition of Lippencott was read, and on motion of Mr. Mitchell referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Smith from (S. C.) rose to state to the House a very singular occurrence. A man by the name of Randal had desired a private conference with him which was granted. This Randal informed, that he was lately at Detroit and was connected with sundry Canada merchants who had it in their power to procure from the Indians a cession of a tract of land bordering on Lake Erie and other Lakes, to the amount of about 20 millions of acres. He represented to Mr. Smith, that obtaining this tract he was convinced would be the only means of getting rid of Indian hostilities in that quarter; that it would form a barrier between the United States and the Hostile Indians, and that this could be accomplished through his Canada connections, who had much influence with the Indians in that quarter. His plan was to petition Congress for a grant of this land, to be divided into 40 shares, 24 of which should be reserved for Members of Congress, 12 for the eastern and 12 for the southern, to be secured clandestinely to those who should support the measure in that body. Mr. Smith immediately communicated the subject of this interview to Mr. Murray, for his advice as to the mode of proceeding in order completely to draw forth and unmask the villain. It was also communicated to the President, who procured a warrant to be issued for apprehending this Randal.

Mr. Murray rose in corroboration of the above statement. The man was introduced to him by a member of the house, and had a private interview with, in which he unfolded the outlines of his plan as above related. The land was to be divided into 40 or 41 shares; 12 were reserved for the Eastern department and 12 for the Southern; this Randal was to dispose of those intended for the Southern, with whom he insinuated he was popular. Mr. Henry, of the Senate was consulted by Mr. Murray, when Mr. Smith communicated with Mr. Murray for advice this communication was before Mr. Murray's conversation with Randal; and it was agreed that Mr. Murray should draw him fully forth. With this view he intimated to Randal, that he knew nothing of land jobbing, and therefore, that he might be at a loss to know well what to do with such property if any should fall into his hands; Randal then mentioned that cash would be paid when the whole business was settled; if land was not agreeable. The reserved shares were to be divided among the members according to their abilities and exertions.

This day was fixed for bringing in the petition to the house. The business Randal informed had been dropt to several members in a general way.

Mr. Giles said, that it had been communicated to him not merely in a general way, but in a very special way, not to be misunderstood. This Randal had a few days ago had with him a private conversation at his (Mr. G's) lodgings. Randal assured him; that 30 or 40 members had already agreed to support the plan. However he might doubt this information, yet it placed him in a delicate situation. He therefore immediately communicated his information to a member from New-York, one from Virginia and to the speaker. Writings were promised to be prepared by this Randal to secure their respective shares to the influential members, &c. Mr. Giles, by the advice of the friends to whom he communicated the business, dissembled further in hopes of further disclosures—Randal boasted already of having majority in the Senate; he wanted, however to make his plans surer by a few more members in that as well as the lower house.

Mr. Christie felt it incumbent on himself to say a word as he had introduced Randal to Mr. Murray he had known Randal in Maryland, where he bore a good character. Randal had never spoken to him of this project but in a public point of view. He introduced him to Mr. Murray at his Randal's request, knowing then nothing of the man that rendered it improper.

Mr. Livingston corroborated the statement of Mr. Giles. Mr. Livingston having called a few days ago on Mr. Giles, found Randal just leaving the room. Mr. Giles communicated to Mr. L. the particulars of the conversation. Mr. L. advised that Mr. Giles should dissemble to endeavor to obtain the papers promised, as better proof of the man's criminal intentions, than what could be gathered from a conversation.

Mr. Buck thought it his duty to mention to the

house, that before he left home a man by the name of Whitney waited on him and made a disclosure of some project of the kind. He concluded that this must be Randal's accomplice, and therefore conceived it incumbent on him to state the circumstance to the house.

Mr. Madison stated that Mr. Giles had consulted with him on the business; and that Randal called upon him and had some little conversation on the public merits of the proposal. Mr. Madison suffered the conversation and took part in it so far as not to let him discover that he had had any conference on the subject with Mr. Giles, that Randal might not be prevented from making a more complete disclosure.

The speaker mentioned the circumstance of Mr. Giles's disclosure to him and his advice to keep the thing a secret, in order if possible to get such a clue to the business, that if any improper conduct could be discovered as to members of the house, such a committee should be procured as to obtain a fair investigation.

Mr. Smith of (S. C.) mentioned that Randal had been arrested by the marshal of the district.

The speaker issued a warrant for the apprehension of Whitney.

A warrant was then issued for the apprehension of Randal, that the house might bring him within their jurisdiction.

Mr. Lyman mentioned, that Whitney had called on him, but spoke only of the plan generally. He was to have seen him again but had not.

The committee of elections reported the following members as duly returned and entitled to seats.

Messrs. Smith, Buck, Gillespie and Earle.

The committee of elections obtained leave to cause depositions to be taken when it is inconvenient for witnesses to attend.

The committee of ways and means reported a resolution for the appropriations of monies for the civil list of '96. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Adjourned.

The house were informed, that Robert Randal and Charles Whitwell were, agreeably to the warrants signed by the speaker, apprehended, and were now in the custody of the serjeant at arms.

Mr. Smith, S. C. moved that a committee of privileges of 7 members be appointed to report the mode of proceeding in the cases of R. Randal and C. Whitwell and have leave immediately to sit.

The resolution was agreed to and the committee appointed—who immediately retired.

A bill was reported providing for the establishment of trading houses to promote an intercourse with the Indians. It was ordered to be printed, and referred to a committee of the whole.

A report was brought in on the petition of Parker, Hopkins, and Mears. The committee recommended a resolution nearly as follows.

Resolved, That the president be requested to cause to be made an accurate chart of the coast of the united States from the river St. Mary's to the Chesapeake and that—dollars be appropriated to defray the expences of the same.

A petition was laid before the house by the speaker, from Vermont against the treaty. Mr. Buck enquired by whom it was signed. He was informed that it was signed by about 250 inhabitants of Bennington. Mr. Buck observed, that he imagined it was confined to Bennington. Mr. Cooper enquired whether the signers had written their names or made their marks. It appeared that the names were written by the signers. The petition was referred to the committee on the state of the union.

Mr. Venable presented two more petitions from Virginia against the treaty. Referred to same committee.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of ways and means for an appropriation for the civil list of '96. The committee soon rose and reported. The committee of ways and means were directed to bring in a bill.

Three resolutions reported by the committee of the whole some days since were taken up; they were in substance as follows: Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that enquiry should be made whether and what further measures are necessary to reinforce the existing provisions for the reduction of the public debt. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that an enquiry should be made whether any and what further provisions are necessary to carry the operations of the infant more fully into effect. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee that an enquiry ought to be made

into the state of naval equipments, and whether any and what further provisions are necessary on that subject. These three resolutions were separately adopted, and the first was referred to the committee of ways and means, the other two to two select committees. Sundry documents on the subject of the several resolutions were respectively referred to the different committees.

Mr. Baldwin in the name of the committee of privileges reported in substance as follows: Resolved, That Robert Randal and Charles Whitney be brought to the bar of the house; that they be there interrogated by the speaker touching the subject of enquiry; that the interrogatories and answers be entered on the journals of the house; that any question wished to be put by any member be presented in writing and the sense of the house be taken on the propriety of its being put by the speaker, and then if the house deem it necessary to make any further enquiry, the same shall originate in a committee appointed for the purpose. This report was agreed to.

Mr. Harper hoped the prisoners might be bro't to the bar to-morrow and in the mean time, that the committee of privileges should be instructed to draft a set of interrogatories.

Mr. Blount hoped there would be no adjournment until the prisoners had undergone an examination before the house.

Mr. Sedgwick leaned on Mr. Harper's opinion. Mr. Smith of (S. C.) did not see any necessity in delay, he was in favour of proceeding immediately to interrogate the prisoners. He was convinced that the speaker could without delay put such questions to them as would bring out the information the house wished to be possessed of.

After some farther conversation, Mr. Harper waved his objection to an immediate proceeding and it was unanimously agreed that the prisoners should be forthwith brought to the bar.

The speaker stated the outline of what he conceived would be the proper course of the interrogation. He proposed, that the identity of persons should first be enquired into, next that the charge should be read the prisoner called upon to answer; then that the connection between the two should be inquired into; and lastly who were their associates.

Mr. Blount offered an interrogatory to be put to Randal nearly in the following words: Did you not tell Mr. Giles that 30 or 40 members were secured to support your petition? Who are the members whom you conceived so secured and what reason have you to suppose that they were secured?

In the middle of a desultory conversation on the propriety of this interrogatory, one of the prisoners, R. Randal was announced to be at the bar.

Randal's Interrogatory.

Q. By the Speaker—What is your name?

A. Robert Randal.

Q. Do you admit or deny this charge?

A. I observe the charge,—beg some indulgence to state my vindication. I am not prepared to answer.

Q. How long do you ask to answer?

A. Till the day after to-morrow.

Mr. Harper wished that till to-morrow at 12 o'clock should be allowed.

Mr. Blount persisted in his objection to any delay. It might give birth to injurious suspicions out of doors.

The prisoner was ordered to withdraw, under the custody of the serjeant at arms.

A debate then ensued on the propriety or impropriety of allowing any delay.

Mr. Goodhue conceived that it could require no time for the man to answer whether he was guilty or not guilty.

Mr. Kitchell was of opinion that he should now declare whether guilty or not guilty, time could then be given before his examination.

Mr. Millhouse held the same opinion. He could not be at a loss to answer to guilty or not guilty. It would bear an unfavourable appearance to give him time to answer that; it might be said then, that time was given to concert measures. It was usual in common cases even before a justice of peace to interrogate a person suspected as soon as arrested, and no time was then given to prepare answers to such interrogatories.

Mr. Harper said he believed he felt as much for the dignity of the house and his personal dignity as any member, but he believed that dignity would be better consulted by proceeding with discretion and good temper, than with precipitancy.

It is proposed, that the prisoner shall be called on without time for consideration to declare whether he be guilty or not; when if he confesses himself guilty of having offered the contempt to the house, this confession is a conviction and Punishment must immediately follow. When a person accused or suspected is brought before a justice of the peace the case is widely different; the question then is only whether there be sufficient cause for his commitment; the trial follows, when any thing he has said previous to his commitment cannot be brought in evidence against him on the trial. But the present case is widely different; a confession would lead to instant conviction and punishment.

He insisted that as in this business the house were in fact judges in their own case they should more scrupulously avoid any forms that might clash with the usual modes of proceeding and infringe on the rights of the citizen.

Another consideration arose in his mind. Sup-

posing the prisoner refused to answer interrogatories immediately; would the house forthwith punish him for contumacy, without allowing him any time to reflect upon his situation and determine whether he can deny the charge, or whether he shall confess and throw himself upon the mercy of the house.

He further remarked, that in a court of justice, when interrogatories were proper to be put, time was always given to the prisoner to answer.

Mr. Venable wished the utmost justice done to the person charged. He saw no injury that could arise from delay. For his part he would rather run the hazard of injurious suspicions being cast than that the prisoner should not have ample justice done him.

Mr. Claibourne inclined to the same opinion.

The question was then put whether the prisoner should now be required to answer to the charge and lost 42 to 48.

To-morrow at twelve o'clock was then appointed for the prisoner to answer.

The interrogatory proposed by Mr. Blount then came in the view of the house; in favour of which it was chiefly contended, that as the charge of corrupt practices had been publicly exhibited against an indefinite portion of the house; tho' thro' so impure a channel as the allegation of the prisoner,—it was necessary that the matter should be sifted in the same public manner.

Against the propriety of the interrogatory, it was urged, that such a charge from so foul a source should not receive the appearance of being worthy of notice by any serious attention on the part of the house. A conviction was expressed, that the prisoner had undoubtedly made the assertion of 30 or 40 members having been secured to support the scheme only as a decoy to allure those spoken to.

Other grounds of objection were taken; and it was finally modified nearly in the following words:

That the petitioner (R. R.) is further charged with having declared that a number of this house, not less than 30 had engaged or were engaged to support the memorial or application, or words to that effect.

This was agreed to.—R. Randal was then bro't to the bar, the additional charge read, and he notified to be ready to answer to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

It was then moved, that C. Whitwell be brought to the bar. It was also moved to adjourn. This last motion was lost and Whitwell was ordered to the bar.

Q. What is your name? A. C. Whitwell.

Q. Where are you from? A. Vermont.

Q. What business do you follow?

A. I was brought up a farmer.

Q. Are you acquainted with one R. Randal?

A. Yes. The charge was then read.

Q. Are you guilty or not guilty of the charge?

A. I am not guilty.

Q. When did you come to this city?

A. The beginning of this month.

Q. Where do you reside here?

A. At the sign of the Green Tree in north fourth street.

Q. Have you seen Randal here?

A. A number of times.

Q. What connection have you with Randal?

A. Only associated in a plan of procuring a grant of the lands in question.

(To be continued.)

A COMPOSITION for preserving WEATHER BOARDING.

From the XIIIth volume of "Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c." in London.

THE receipt for this composition was communicated to the secretary of the society by William Pattenon, Esq. of Iboriden, in Kent. I have often thought something much wanted, says Mr. Pattenon, for preserving Weather Boarding, &c. from the injuries of the weather. Tar and oker, and other mixtures recommended for the purpose, I have tried, but do not find they answer: I therefore have made many experiments to discover a composition better adapted to the purpose and I think I have found one which answers my expectation—it is impenetrable to water, is not injured by the action of the weather, or heat of the sun, which hardens it, and consequently increases its durability—it is much cheaper than paint, and more lasting.

THE RECEIPT.

Three parts air-slacked lime, two of wood ashes, and one of fine sand; sift these through a fine sieve, and add as much linseed oil as will bring it to a consistence for working with a painter's brush; great care must be taken to mix it perfectly. I believe grinding it as paint would be an improvement; two coats are necessary; the first rather thin, the second, as thick as can conveniently be worked—it will improve in hardness by time, and is much superior for the purpose, to any thing I know of.

The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Pattenon.

This is a valuable discovery for America, the frame houses covered with this composition, will not only be preserved, but beautified, and their appearance will become highly ornamental to the country.

FOR THE ARGUS.

WHEN Cupid first his bow prepar'd,
Unknown to whom the arrow flew,
Two hearts, at once by love enflam'd,
From each the barbed weapon drew.
Wounded alike, alike they strove
By mutual arts to sooth their pain,
But, still harras'd, their irksome love
For soothing balsam sought in vain.
Long slaves to Cupid's varying pow'r,
They quaff'd the lucid nectar spring,
Expectant of the blissful hour,
When bound in Hymen's silver string.
No torments there await the mind,
Unferret'd in the fond pursuit,
There ardent souls, by love entwined,
Enjoy the once forbidden fruit.

R.

FOR THE ARGUS.

THE COBLER No. III.

A PARODY.

There was a day when the sons of God (the author of the *Miscellanist*) came to present themselves before the Lord (published his piece on *Devotion*) and Satan (the *Cobler*) came also among them, (wrote his remarks on that piece.)

And was this the only time that Satan presumed to set his cloven foot amongst good company?—Who was present when he went up to the pinnacle of the temple and shewed him all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them.

“What has been, it is that which shall be.”—Then why not treat him, when he becomes a troublesome guest, as our Saviour did?—get thee behind me Satan—or why not follow the advice of St. James, “to resist the devil and he will flee from thee.”—Read on, and you will learn the reason.

“Yet Michael the Archangel (the *Miscellanist*) when contending with the devil, (the *Cobler*) durst not bring against him a railing accusation.”—And why durst he not?—Let the good *Archbishop* answer it—“because he was afraid the devil would prove too hard for him.”—And is it fear that restrains him from it?—Is not Satan restrained by the same motive?—If the game be equal, why not give both an equal chance?—Excellent logic!

“His sole motive in publishing was to benefit his fellow creatures.”—And why may not a poor *Cobler* benefit his neighbour by patching some unseemly rents in his devotional slippers?—Can the benevolent act of lifting up the hand to direct a bewildered traveller, who has missed his way, into the right road, transform the man into a devil?—Strange metamorphosis!—And shall this proceed from one who modestly compares himself to an Archangel?—Exemplary humility!

If it be “innocent” to publish groundless insinuations against public men and measures, and erroneous sentiments in religion; is it not meritorious in a *Cobler* to cover them with patches.—That is the question—Let the reader judge for himself.—Fair play!

FOR SALE.

The SLOOP POLLY; burthen about 20 Cords of Wood, four years old; a staunch good vessel. All the principal timbers in her frame are Mulberry; the remainder White oak. She is in excellent order, with a new suit of Sails. For terms apply to

SEELEY & MERSELLES.

Bridge-Foren. Jan. 7, 1796.

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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 16 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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V. Rural Walks, in Dialogues, for the use of Young Persons. By Charlotte Smith. 2 Volumes in one. Price 55 7/12

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.

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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 Fund 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 Miners,

It is hoped that this publication will prove to the highest degree acceptable to all the virtuous and patriotic citizens of the United States. To them the cause of Freedom is ever sacred, and the struggles of an injured nation to regain their dear rights lost, will, we hope, keep alive on their minds a spirit of watchfulness over their public officers, and a disposition to resist with becoming firmness every encroachment on their Liberties, that they may enjoy the ineffable blessings of the free and most happy government on earth.

XII. The American tablet of Memory, containing the most memorable events in History, &c. from the earliest period till the year 1795. The whole being intended to form a comprehensive Abridgement of History and Chronology, particularly of that period which relates to America: Neatly bound.—Price one dollar.

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XIX. The Testimony of the Authenticity of Richard Brothers Prophecies. By Nathaniel Brassey Halhead, member of parliament. Price 25 cents.

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

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

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 then, 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.
15th 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 Hains, inkeeper, in Bridgetown, or 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 co-partners, 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 other 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 26, 1795.

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.

3^d

Half a cent reward.

RAN away on the 11th inst. a bound girl named Lois Ruffel; 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.

3^d

NEW AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At Franklin's Head, Chestnut-Street, three doors below Second Street, by

J. ORMRON,

1 Gen. Washington's Official Letters, 2 vols. 2^d dolls.

2. Burch'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 Sicily, 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 Utopia, 3 vols. 2 dolls. 50 cents.

14. Travels of Cyrus, 87 1-2 cents.

15. Man of the World; 87 1-2 cents.

16. Wau 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. ORMRON has just received an elegant collection of Books from London.

2amt.

November 2nd.

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 Aigus. wtf

FOR SALE.

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. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at Bridgetown Cumberland County.

BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS,
wif.

December, 17th 1795.

INTELLIGENCE.

VIENNA, Oct. 15.

It has been resolved to sustain the operations of general Wurmser, with all our forces and the utmost expedition. The whole military in quarters in Austria has received orders to march to the army on the necker.

MONTABAU, Oct. 29.

The troops under lieutenant general de Werneck arrived the day before yesterday, and yesterday followed the advanced guards towards Neuwied. On the 17th this guard pushed the French in their precipitate retreat and took 150 ammunition carriages, and 300 prisoners.

We learn that the French have, with a large part of their army, passed the Rhine near Neuwied, and taken one of the two bridges at that place. Probably they are all passed this day. The column under general Lefevre which took the road to Seig by Altenkirch will doubtless arrive this day on the banks of that river. Generals Haddick and Kray are pursuing them.

Yesterday were taken from the enemy great numbers of cannon and baggage and ammunition wagons, in the environs of the Seyn.

BORDERS OF THE MEIN, Oct. 21.

The troops of general Erbach and de Lillien are encamped on the right side of the Rhine from Hocheim to Kuffelsheim, and thence to Naunheim—they form a body of reserve. The infantry is composed chiefly of the troops of the Empire.

Bridges of communication on the Mein are established at Ruffelsheim. This village is not destroyed though in truth most of the houses have been damaged. We cannot but feel for the inhabitants, as this is the second time they have experienced all the hardships of war.

HEIDLEBERG, Oct. 19.

At six o'clock, on the 17th, the imperial army leaving their baggage behind, marched with little noise and great order and surprised a small French camp of 500 men whom they made prisoners, with their general. After this expedition, the army advanced to the Neckar within half a league of Mausheim, where a severe and bloody action took place. The loss of the French on this occasion was considerable—they were obliged to abandon most of their wounded, and ninety waggons were hardly sufficient to carry them from the field of battle. The Imperialists are under the cannon of Mannheim and it is suspected momentarily the place will surrender.

At this moment an officer has arrived with the intelligence that the French have sent a trumpeter to gen. Wurmser, to offer to surrender the city, if he will consent to let the French garrison pass unmolested out of the city.

The bridge which the French had constructed over the Rhine is destroyed. From the time the Imperialists arrived at Ketsch, they have been throwing large trees into the Rhine and have been carrying away the remains of the bridge.

Oct. 23. One of the wings of the Austrian army is under the cannon of Mannheim, and the main body on the Kenwick very near to Mannheim. The day before yesterday, they began at night to open the trenches and it is said the town was summoned at the same time and the Austrian commander had refused to take a surrender of the city on the condition of suffering the French garrison to depart freely. The heavy artillery is constantly arriving, and a severe attack will soon commence.

The French are deprived of the means of safety since the Austrians, by constructing large rafts have broken their bridge.

It is said that Merlin of Thionville and Pichegru are shut up in Mannheim.

PARIS, Oct. 27.

The king of England has thought proper to have three different opinions—one peaceable, as it respects Hanover—another for negotiation, as it respects Bremen—and a third warlike, as it respects Great Britain. How he can reconcile three such discordant opinions, cannot be easily accounted for, unless it be granted that his brain is turned, and that he is likely to be again seized with the royal mania.

The queen of Portugal continues in the same state of indisposition, under which she has laboured for some time past. The direction of all the affairs of that government is confided to the prince of Brasil, and a council.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.

Eight of our largest Indiamen and a frigate, are fortunately arrived in the ports of Norway.

We have official intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope, received by the committee for the marine Department. The Governor, who is not an Orangist, informs, that the inhabitants are well affected towards the new order of things. There had, indeed, been some dissensions among them, but they happily subsided on the appearance of an enemy, and were determined to make an obstinate resistance.

Letters from Surinam inform, that the inhabitants of that colony are well disposed, and their courage revived by the arrival at Cayenne of three French frigates and twelve hundred troops. Gollat and Billaud are arrived at the place of destination.

The Republicans are repairing the works to maintain themselves on the right bank of the Rhine—they have covered themselves with entrenchments thrown up in haste, and made large abatis of trees to serve as palisades. The beautiful park near Dusseldorf, which had been the admiration of foreigners will be entirely destroyed for this purpose.—Yet the French will have difficulty to maintain themselves in this station, naturally bad and supported only by a city not capable of resisting a severe attack. It is supposed they will wholly recross the Rhine.—The inhabitants of Dusseldorf are apprehensive for their fate. The French have had the precaution to preserve all the batteries on the left side of the Rhine, opposite that place. They fear in case of retreat the French will bombard the city.

HENHENHEIM, Oct. 20.

Yesterday evening, the Austrians threw some shells into Mannheim, and a violent flame succeeded, supposed to be in the neighbourhood of the parochial church.

Oct. 21. A grand attack is expected on Mannheim, preparations threaten an assault. The French on their part prepare for a vigorous defence.

Second official Bulletin of the operations of the army under General Clairfayt.

LIMBOURG, Oct. 21.

On the 20th Gen. Hardick advanced onwards, to Uckerod and pursued the enemy as far as Siegf without being able to overtake them, while the latter according to an order which had been intercepted, must already have crossed the Rhine on the 19th near Bonn.—Gen. Baros fixed his camp before Bondorf and cannonaded the redoubt, constructed at the head of the bridge near Neuwied, where there was a body of 1200 French with 10 pieces of cannon. Altho' this redoubt was defended by more than 40 cannon as well from the Isles of the Rhine as from the heights of Tour Blanche, on the opposite bank, yet Gen. Baros made a disposition to attack it with a strong force, and for this purpose he has been reinforced with three battalions of grenadiers. The enemy however did not wait for the attack, their camp near Neuwied not being considerable.—They withdrew with great precipitation and disorder. They drove the waggons with incredible speed. Every moment numbers of prisoners are brought in, by the military and the inhabitants of the country. The latter have slain many.

JAMAICA, Nov. 21.

A particular instance of cruelty was manifested by the French in taking possession of the town of Goa in Grenada; they took the inhabitants, who were mostly French, into an adjoining field, and put them to death without distinction, beginning with the governor of the place.

A detachment consisting of 70 infantry, and 40 cavalry, marched on Wednesday night from the parish of Vere, to join the forces acting against the Trelawney Maroons.

By the Louisa, Guineaman, we learn, that, immediately upon the arrival of our troops at the Windward Islands, part of them were sent for the relief of St. Vincent's; where they succeeded in having retaken the whole of that island from the French. A flag of truce, which had been sent to Guadaloupe, returned to Dominica a day or two previous to the Louisa leaving that island, and brought information of the arrival of a French frigate at Point a Petre, with 300 artillery on board from France.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 9.

Yesterday morning a yawl, in which were five Spanish sailors, was upset, opposite this city, by a sudden law of wind, and immediately sunk; four of the men were unfortunately drowned; the other, who could swim a little, was picked up by a boat that went to his assistance, from a brig that lay in the stream near where the accident happened.

A correspondent from Burk county has favoured us with the following singular instance of an attempt to rob a house;—Three men, well mounted, came to a farmer's about mid day, procured some refreshments for themselves and horses, and were observed to pay an uncommon attention to different parts of the house, and then departed with thanks for their kind reception. The farmer, suspicious of some design, invited a few of his neighbours to stay with him. About midnight the three men returned, and made violent attempts to break the doors and windows open, but in vain; they then, with an instrument got the bolt of the lock off; but an iron bar having been previously laid across the door, one of them thrust his arm through the logs to remove it.—The people within, being alarmed, laid hold of his arm, drew his body to the logs, and made it fast with a cord. Still afraid to venture out, they let him remain till day, when they went out, and found his throat cut from ear to ear, his associates having absconded; which was the only expedient the remaining two had to prevent a discovery. The person so murdered is supposed to be one Joel Moore, a notorious villain.

RUTLAND, Dec. 10.

On Wednesday, Nov. 25, the wife of Mr. Jeremiah Palmer, of Finmouth, was brought to bed of four children, two sons and two daughters, weighing five pounds each.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 5.

We hear from good authority, that on the 6th ult. two Indians, one named George, a Creek, and son of the Hallowing King, and the other, his uncle, a Cherokee, were treacherously murdered at Fort Washington, Franklin county, by two of those soldiers who were enlisted for the defence of this state.

A gentleman just arrived from St. Mary's, has favoured us with the following intelligence: That on the twenty-first of October last, three hundred men of land forces and three armed vessels, under the command of Colonel Howard of the Spanish forces, moved up the St. Mary, with intention to invest or dislodge General Clark from his camp in East Florida, whilst captain Fauche, with a detachment of his troops of militia dragoons, was marching up said river, on the Georgia side, to prevent the refugees from rallying or forming a camp on the territory of the united states;—but on their arrival at and opposite Temple, they learned that general Clark's men had dispersed, and the general himself given over the enterprise. It is supposed in consequence of the peace between France and Spain.—Colonel Howard and captain Fauche had a friendly intercourse during their continuance at, and opposite Temple, and the Spanish officers seemed well pleased with the measures adopted by the governor of Georgia.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 24.

On Wednesday evening last arrived in town, Don Anthony Argote, Spanish Consul for the states of Virginia and Kentucky. It is hoped the object of his mission to this state will be of considerable importance to the citizens of the western country.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.

We are informed, that the French national flag sent to congress, by the convention, will this day be presented to the President, with whom it will lie to dispose of it agreeably to the intention of the donors.

The senate have negatived the appointment of John Rutledge, as Chief Justice of the United States. The members voting in favour of his appointment were Langdon, Robinson, Burr, Brown, Tazewell, Mason, Bloodworth, Martin, Butler and Read. The vote was 14 against 10.

In the House of Representatives of South Carolina, on the question for postponing the resolutions against the treaty, the numbers were in favour of the postponement 49, against it 57.—After that question was decided, a great number of the members withdrew from the house, which accounts for there being only 9 in the minority on the ultimate question.

It was yesterday (Dec. 31.) strongly reported in Philadelphia, that the French had fallen in with the English Newfoundland fleet, and captured many sail.

Extract of a letter from a member of the legislature of Maryland, dated Dec. 14, 1795.

We have passed a law to establish another bank in Baltimore—title, *Baltimore bank*, the capital one million two hundred thousand dollars. Another law to clear the bed of the Susquehanna, by lottery.

A bill will have a second reading to day, to open a canal from the Chesapeake, into the Delaware, by subscription and incorporation. This last will, I think, unquestionably pass both branches of the legislature.

Bridgetown, Jan. 7, 1796.

The following instance of an attempt at a singular roguerie has lately been discovered in Philadelphia:

A Merchant of that city, considerably involved in order to satisfy his creditors, proposed shipping on their account and risk, a large quantity of saleable articles which, he said, he then had on hand. His creditors accepted the proposal, and accordingly, the shipment was made, amounting to several thousand dollars on their account, and as much on his own, entered into the custom-house with the usual affirmations, and an insurance obtained. On her voyage to Newbern, the captain was seized with a delirium, in which he disclosed to the mate, that for the value of 1500 dollars "he had sold his soul to the devil;" he had taken a false oath at the custom-house, and for that sum had engaged to sink the vessel. The mate, on this discovery, immediately steered for the nearest port, where on examining the cargo, the bales marked mullins were found to contain logs of wood covered with straw, those marked claret, empty bottles and brickbats, &c. &c., all of which had been thus villainously disguised with the view of defrauding the creditors, and of obtaining the stipulated insurance. The vile intention was thus fortunately frustrated, and the criminal brought to justice.