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THURSDAY, June 23 1796.

No. 39.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

May 27.

A message was received from the president of the united states, informing the house, that he had approved and signed an act altering the time of holding the district courts in the state of Vermont and Rhode Island, an act relative to quarantine, an act for establishing new ports of entries, &c. and an act altering the compensation of the war department.

A message was received from the president informing the house that the president had approved and signed the act originating in their house respecting the mint.

Messrs. Thatcher and Van Alen presented petitions in favor of the British treaty.

The bill providing passports for ships and vessels of the united states, was read the third time and passed.

A bill from the Senate for laying out into one state the whole of the territory south of the river Ohio, ceded by North Carolina to the united states was read the first time.

Mr. Macon moved to reject this bill, as being predicated on directly opposite ground from that on which the house had come to a resolution to admit the South Western territory as a state into the union. This called forth considerable debate, but those who were averse to the bill, expressing a wish that the bill might have a second reading in order to be disposed of, the motion of rejection was put and lost. When on motion of Mr. Giles, the bill together with the message of the president relative to this subject and the resolution entered into by that house, were ordered to be referred to a select committee of five members.

Mr. W. Smith from the committee appointed to confer with the Senate on the subject of their disagreement on the bill regulating the compensation of clerks, reported that the committee of that part of that house had receded from their amendment which was to allow a hundred dollars a year to each of the clerks in the office of the secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives as may be employed the whole year. The house agreed to the report.

Mr. W. Smith also said, that the committee of ways and means had directed him to report the following resolution to the consideration of the house:

Resolved that provision ought to be made for the appointment of an agent or commissioner to superintend the foreign expenditures of the united states, if the President of the united states shall find it necessary to employ such agent or commissioner.

This motion occasioned considerable debate. It was asserted in support of it, that the secretary of the treasury had stated that such an agent was necessary to transact our money concerns in Holland which was at present done by merchants residing there, who had interest opposite to that of the united states. It was on the contrary urged, that of such an agent was sent to Holland, he would still have to employ merchants to transact a business with which he would be totally unacquainted; that it was the interest of such an agent as much as it was now the interest of the Dutch merchants to keep up the foreign debt (contrary to the wish of government who were desirous of changing their foreign to domestic debt) because when it was done his office would cease; and that quarantines at the Hague might as well transact this with the merchants at Amsterdam, as any person sent for the express purpose.

The motion was negatived, and then Macon moved that the further consideration of this question should be postponed till the first of December, next, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Christie, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of John Sears which they agreed to. It was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to day, which it afterwards received and passed.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of ways and means relative to appropriations for the military and naval establishments, and for the payment of military pensions, and came to the following resolution.

Resolved, that there ought to be appropriated for the year 1796, for the military establishment including the sum already appropriated by law, during the present year _____ dollars; for the naval department _____ dollars; and for the military pensions, _____ dollars.

The house agreed to the resolution, and the committee of ways of ways and means were directed to bring in accordingly.

The house took up the consideration of the report of the committee of elections on the petition of Matthew Lyon, complaining of an undue election and return of Israel Smith; and the Chairman of the committee, offering a resolution to the house declaring the election void on motion the decision house was postponed till to morrow.

On motion of Mr. Claibourne, the house formed itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Amey Dardin, who prayed for compensation for a very valuable horse which had been impressed during the war. The report was against the petitioner, on the ground of the act of limitation barring the claim. The case appeared a hard one, as widow and orphan were in want of money; and several members having suggested that application had been made before the act of limitation took place, proof of which could be substantiated, the committee rose and the papers were recommitted to the committee of claims.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill to satisfy the claim of Baron Steuben, which having agreed to, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to morrow.

May 28.

The bill for satisfying the claim of the representatives of the late Baron Steuben, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Sitgreaves reported a bill authorizing the president of the united states to cause to be located one mile square of land at or near the mouth of the great Miami river, reserved out of the grant of John Cleves Symmes, which was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to day which it afterwards received and passed.

The report of the committee of elections, to whom was recommitted the petition of Matthew Lyon, complaining of an undue election and return of Israel Smith, for the state of Vermont, recommending a resolution to the adoption of the house declaring Mr. Smith not to be entitled to a seat, was taken up for consideration. The sitting member spoke at considerable length on the subject, giving his reasons why the election should not be set aside, and Mr. Swift replied, explaining the motives which had influenced the decision of the committee of elections.

On the conclusion of Mr. Swift's observations, Mr. Giles moved that this subject should be postponed till Monday to take up the consideration of the matters in dispute between the Senate and that house, which was agreed to.

Mr. Gallatin, from the committee appointed to confer with the Senate on the subject matter in dispute between the two houses on the bill providing for payment of certain debts of the united states, made a report. The house receded from their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate which instead of making the five millions payable, after the year 1810, in five equal and successive annual instalments directs payment to be made after that period, at the pleasure of the united states. The committee contented to agree to the amendment of the Senate to strike out the latter part of the third clause which directs that the six per cents stock to be created, shall not fall under par, on condition of a restricting clause being admitted, to prevent more than a moiety of such stock from being sold under par.

This agreement of the committee occasioned considerable debate. The principle of selling any part of the six per cent stock under par was reprobated by Messrs. Swanwick, Giles, Havens, and Lyman, as introducing a bad practice into our financial proceedings, and that as it had been understood the bank would be satisfied with two millions of dollars at present, there was no necessity for selling any part of the 6 per cent stock under par, if it could have been avoided; but gentlemen were mistaken with respect to the bank being satisfied with two millions at present. The committee had been told by a gentleman in the Senate whom he believed was a director of the bank, that if the bank stock was not sold, and two millions and a half of the six per cent stock was permitted to be sold on the best terms which could be got, the bank would be satisfied; but otherwise they must have the whole five millions paid them. The committee therefore thought it best not to agree to any condition of the kind mentioned, but to provide for the payment of the whole and this they could not do in any other way than that proposed. On the question being taken, there were Yeas 45 and Nays 55.

Mr. W. Smith from the committee of ways and means reported a bill making provision for the military and naval establishments, and for other

purposes, which was twice read and then ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole to day.

Mr. Giles from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate, for erecting the territory south of the Ohio into one state, and for directing a census to be taken, also the resolution of the house of representatives in favour of admitting that territory as a state into the union, and the message from the president on the same subject made a report. This report went to change the principle of the bill from the Senate, and consequently occasioned considerable debate. The yeas and nays being taken, there were 48 Yeas and 40 Nays.

The next amendment was a clause recognizing the right of that state to send one representative into that house, until the period of taking the next census all over the union, and that the laws of the united states should have the same force in the state of Tennessee as it has in all other parts of the Union.

Mr. Macon moved to strike out one representative and insert two, to which he thought they were entitled.

This was opposed on all sides as giving an advantage to this state over all others whose representation had been fixed in the year 1792. It was lost—5 to 62.

A question was then taken on the clause.—Yeas, 41. Nays 29.

The other part of the amendment was carried unanimously, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A message was received from the president informing the house that he had approved and signed the act laying a tax on carriages, and an act for the relief and protection of American seamen.

A message was also received from the president informing the house that a farther appropriation was necessary for the support of foreign correspondence. An estimate accompanied the message, by which it appeared upwards of 23,000 dollars would be wanted in addition to what had already been appropriated.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house that the president had approved and signed the act which originated in that house, for relief of persons imprisoned for debt; and that the Senate had come to a resolution to authorize the president of the Senate and speaker of the house of representatives, to close the present session on Wednesday the first of June.

May 30.

The resolution of the Senate relative to the adjournment on Wednesday next, and committee appointed to notify the President of the united states.

Mr. Bourne observed, that a motion had already been made, and negatived by a small majority, for appointing a committee to bring in a bill altering the time of meeting of the next session of Congress. He believed the business which would call the attention of the house in their next session, could not be got through betwixt the first Monday in December and the third of March; particularly as they should then have to determine upon some effectual mode of taxation, in order to meet the necessary expenses of government. He therefore proposed to the house the following resolution:

Resolved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for altering the time of meeting of the next session of Congress.

This resolution was opposed by Messrs. Nicholas, Maddison and Mason, and advocated by Messrs. Bourne, W. Smith, Thatcher, Williams, Claibourne and Rutberford. It was carried, there being 45 in favor.

A bill was afterwards reported, twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to day. It afterwards received its third reading and passed. The time of meeting for the next session, was fixed for the first of November.

The bill entitled an act for the admission of the state of Tennessee into the union, (for this is the amended title of the bill) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. W. Smith presented a petition from Wm. Somersall and Son, and John Price, of Charleston, praying the interference of government on account of a sloop laden with produce from the West Indies to the amount of 20,000 dollars, which had been taken and carried into Bermuda by a British privateer, and condemned, though the strongest evidence was adduced of her being American property. One of the arguments used by the counsel for condemning the prize was, that Mr. Somersall, one of the owners, was born under the British flag. The petition and the accompanying papers were referred to the secretary of state.

Mr. W. Smith from the committee of ways and

esses, to whom was referred the message of the President relative to additional appropriations necessary for foreign correspondence, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, that a further sum of 23,500 dollars be appropriated for the expenses of foreign intercourse for the year 1796.

Also a bill making further appropriations necessary for the year 1795. The bill and resolution were read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole to day.

The house went into a committee of the whole Mr. Swift in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the military and naval establishments; when after considerable debate upon some other articles, 1,078,957 dollars were appropriated.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to day.

The president has approved and signed an act for the relief of Sylvanus Bourne; an act providing for the expence attending the intercourse with foreign nations; and an act regulating the military establishment of the united states.

A communication was received from the senate informing the house that they had resolved that the bill authorizing the president to locate a mile square of land at the mouth of the great Miami river, on which to erect fort Washington; the bill for the relief of Baron Steuben, and the bill for the relief of John Sears, do not pass.

The senate's amendments to the bill for providing passports for ships and vessels of the united states, were taken up and agreed to.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for suspending the tax on snuff were taken up, and disagreed to, there being only 18 gentlemen in favor of them. They went to a revival of the tax and instead of allowing 6 cents per lb. drawback to allow 12 cent per lb.

The amendments of the senate to the regulating the grants of lands appropriated for military services &c. were taken up. They were on motion referred to a select committee, who afterwards made a report, recommending it to the house to agree to all the amendments, except the last. The amendments agreed to went to change the plot of land to be appropriated. The amendment disagreed to was one which went to the striking out of the clause allowing those officers and soldiers who have already located their warrants in a certain district of country to remain upon the land so located and improved.

Mr. Venable, from the committee appointed to confer with the senate, on the subject of disagreement between the two houses on the bill suspending the tax on snuff, reported that the senate had receded from their amendments.

The amendments of the senate to the bill for defraying the expenses of trials during the late insurrection, for regulating the allowance to witnesses, jurors, &c. were read and agreed to. The senate struck out the marshal and the clause relative to the district attorney of Kentucky, and struck 1 dollar out for an additional allowance per day to witnesses, and inserted 50 cents.

The amendments of the senate to the bill limiting the time for allowing a drawback on domestic spirits, &c. were agreed to.

The disagreement of the senate to a part of the bill for admitting the state of Tennessee into the union was read. The house insisted upon their amendment, and a committee of conference was appointed.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, the house formed itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Swift in the chair, on the bill making further appropriations for the year 1796, to which Mr. W. Smith moved to add a new section, containing an additional appropriation of 23,500 dollars, agreeably to the message of the president. This section occasioned considerable debate. It appears that 18000 dollars of this sum is wanted on account of the appointment of two ministers plenipotentiary instead of ministers resident, to the courts of Spain and Lisbon, which was supported on the ground of etiquette; for, it was said though here such distinctions were thought trifling and ridiculous, they were in the courts of Europe very necessary to be attended to. This measure was opposed by Messrs Gallatin and Nicholas, and defended by Messrs. W. Smith and Harper. On the question being put there appeared 48 members for the appropriation and 43 against it; when the chairman determined the question in the affirmative.

The committee rose and reported the bill; and two motions being made, the one for taking up the consideration of the amendment, and the other for adjournment, the latter prevailed.

INTELLIGENCE.

BRUSSELS, April 13.

We learn from Cologne, that the secretary of the Austrian minister to Nuremberg, has written to a relation, that the negotiations for peace was going on with great activity, and the principal difficulties surmounted. Letters from Ratibou announce the same intelligence.

It is said, that without England, peace would have been already signed between Austria and France; but that notwithstanding the manoeuvres of the British minister, it is not far distant. From rumours circulating at Ratibou, but probably

with slight foundation, the principal condition would be these.

The different powers to respect the independence of Holland. That nation to be at liberty to chuse for itself the form of government it prefers; the French however, to withdraw their troops. All the territory conquered of the German Empire to be restored with the least delay possible. The same also with respect to Belgium and Liege, but not until the French shall have been in possession of their colonies in the East and West Indies.

The Emperor to cede in perpetuity to the republic the province of Luxemburg, the county of Namur the Tournaises, and West Flanders. He to receive as a compensation Dutch Flanders and Naestricht.

Such are the news received from Germany, what is more singular is, that a letter from Vicana mentions the same conditions.

VEZEL, April 10.

Letters from Cologne mention the probability of the French head quarters to Liege, a number of artificers being off through that city for the banks of the Meuse.

The sum lately required of the city of Cologne, amounts to 18 millions of livres. But the council of forty four, has consented to nothing, whereupon a report was dispatched to Paris.

LONDON, April 5.

The king has been pleased to confer on Admiral Howe, the signal honour, to hoist the flag of a grand Admiral of England on board of his ship. It consists of a yellow anchor and cable in a blue field.

Admiral Colpoys is ordered to sail for the Orient with four ships of the line, four frigates and some gun-boats.

Admiral Harvey is appointed commander in chief in the West Indies, vice admiral Cornwallis. Admiral Christian to command at the Jamaica station.

The French frigate le Tribunal, has run a shore on the coast of Portugal. Spain is still arming by sea and land.

April 12.

Mr. Wickham's note to Mr. Barthelimi is conspicuous for the chilling formality of its style, and for the extreme caution with which it refrains from using any words that might afford satisfaction to the French republic. The diplomatic character of M. Barthelimi is no where mentioned, the form of the French constitution is no where acknowledged, and the term French republic seems to be studiously avoided.

In the common transactions of life such minutiae may be of no consequence; but they are of no slight moment in the diplomatic dealings between two nations in a state of war.

April 13.

It is an important fact that the messenger which carried the dispatch to Mr. Wickham went by the way of Vienna, it being the object of our cabinet to procure the emperor's concurrence, in which case the official note would have been in the joint name of the two sovereigns. It is obvious from its being only in the name of his Britannic majesty that the emperor did not give his consent; and it is not probable that he will negotiate for himself a separate peace.

The weekly bill of entry of the port of London dated the 9th inst. and filed in every merchant's house, contains an article shewing, that 3600 wt. of flour was imported last week from Havre, and 500 wt of starch from Dunkirk. The superfluity of France is therefore alleviating the distresses of England.

Five line of battle ships and two frigates are to sail from Toulon in a few days.

The Citizens of Nantes caufed at their expence a superb frigate of 36 guns to be built which was launched lately by the name of La Loire.

The frigate la Volage, belonging to a convoy from Brest, has foundered at Pont Chateau.

Extract of a letter from Alderney, April 11.

Yesterday we discovered a large camp forming near Biville church, just opposite to us on the coast of France nearly where there was one last year. Whether the Sans culottes intend merely to guard their coasts, or to form an embarkation in Vanville bay for this island, time must shew. At any rate we must redouble our diligence for fear of a surprize or night attack. If they come by day-light, I think we shall do our part. The royalist general Frottee keeps up a regular correspondence with Sir Sydney Smith, at St. Marceau. Caen is declared in a state of siege by the Conseil de Guerre de la Vaille; but I do not hear that the royalists are sufficiently strong to appear in those parts to appear by day light. Frottee, notwithstanding, was in high spirits by his letters.

The following is an exact list of the number of officers in the British navy, as they stood on the first of January 1796: one hundred flag officers, that is to say, admirals, vice admirals, and rear admirals; four hundred and sixty captains; two hundred and forty four commanders; and one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one lieutenants; making in the whole two thousand four hundred and ninety-one commissioned officers.

The navy of this country, exclusive of the hired vessels for protecting the coast trade, consisted on the 31st of March last, of one hundred and seventy ships of the line, twenty nine frigates, one hundred

and eighty eight frigates, two hundred and eleven sloops making in the whole a navy of 598 ships of war.

Mr. Pitt will this day bring forward his second budget in the house of commons, and announce the ways and means for making good the same. He will at the same time submit some plan to the house for relieving the present difficulties of the merchants of London, in consequence of the scarcity of money.

Mr. Alexander Lameth, who was so long confined in the prisons of Prussia is arrived in this country in order to take the Bath waters which are recommended to him for the recovery of his health, which has suffered greatly by long imprisonment.

April, 23.

The redoubted M. de Puiffaye, a principal agitator of the famous Quiberon expedition is not dead as has been reported to the French directory. It was said, that he fell in an engagement with the republicans in La Vendee; but a gentleman, on whose authority we can rely, assures us, that he now commands a column of chouans near Rougeres, in the department of Lile and Villaine, and that there are letters in London from him inviting several emigrants to join him, and rally once more round the standard of royalty.

PARIS, April 8.

To day the reports are more in favor of peace than war. It is now asserted that a peace with the Emperor is as good as signed, and that the directory would soon communicate the information to the Legislature. Of peace with England, however nothing is said.

The bankers of this city have again been summoned to advance considerable sums to government on certain conditions which to do, they repeatedly refuse. Several of these gentlemen now pay forty and fifty thousand livres in cash, as an addition to the forced loan.

Monuments are to be erected in the Botanic garden, to those renowned men, in natural history, Count of Buffon, Linne, Tournefort and Jussieu, Linne's Bust formerly placed in the Botanic garden was destroyed under Robespierre's reign.

10.

Great numbers of English ships are brought into our harbours. One was lately brought into Brest worth 400,000 livres in ready money.

13.

The groupes of people gathering together in the streets become every day more numerous. They every evening gather together on the terrace of the Feuillans, &c. The directory are not unacquainted with the speeches which are there made, nor are the chiefs of these assemblies unknown to them. These people call themselves the "enlighteners of the people," and declare their wish to destroy the present constitution. Let us one and all say they in one of their journals, unite under the holy ark of the constitution of 1793. The people, the soldiers, and all the friends of liberty must only have one end in view, and then will the designs of the aristocrats and royalists be destroyed." Many other such writings as these are published, and appearances are not a little alarming.

ITALY, March 31.

The Neapolitan troops on their way to Lombardy, are obliged to make a circuitous tour by Romagna; the Grand Duke of Tuscany having refused to let them pass through his own dominions.

MILAN, March 31.

We are daily in expectation of a renewal of hostilities. Since the 28th, the Imperial head quarters are at Alexandria. General Beaulieu no sooner was informed of the French advancing to take possession of the Genoese narrow pass, as Bocchetta, when he broke up to occupy the same before the enemy. The whole of the allied armies now consist of 10,000 men, to wit, 50,000 Austrians, 50,000 Sardinians and 10,000 Neapolitans. The Sardinian army of Colli, near Ceva, have been put in motion.

CADIZ, April 7.

Three millions of false assignats, which the English wanted to pass into France, have been stopped at the custom house of Cadiz. The governor has, in every respect, completely seconded the wishes of the republicans. He has manifested an intention of punishing the Irish houses which directed the movement on board the French fleet.

Citizen Dumanoir, commander of a vessel, according to letters of the 27th Ventose, has gone to Madrid, for the purpose of making, in conjunction with our ambassador, complaints to the court of Spain on the conduct of the Irish.

PROCLAMATIONS.

Richery, commander in chief of naval forces of the French republic in the bay of Cadiz.

The mutinies which appear daily on board of different vessels of the fleet, and the outrages of the law, and contempt of the oath to remain faithful to it, ought not to remain unpunished. It is time at least to prove to the instigators, and to the chiefs of the rebels, that the days of pardoning are passed, and that those of national vengeance are arrived.

A grand though in respected. in the mai tion. In conse on the pol his divisio citizens a not to inv tunes whi (Sigr Richery, the Fre In com been give Brionnes declare that the c against th theref crew are, The capt command and to co cans. Bu thunder, ready to (Sigr Richery, of the) From t mander me of the frigate, the repul three o'cl citizen E refuse r immedia) announce consider instigato into a bo in a plac France t All the for any measure. gour of t (Sigr

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A grand measure is taken. The French republic, though in a foreign country, shall cause its laws to be respected. The Spanish government is interested in the maintenance of good order and subordination.

In consequence, orders are given to each captain on the police to be observed on board the vessels of his division; and in the name of the law, all good citizens are commanded to obey his orders; and not to involve themselves in the inevitable misfortunes which must result from their disobedience.

(Signed) RICHERY.
Richery, commander in chief of the naval forces of the French republic in the bay of Cadiz.

In consequence of the information which has been given me of the complete revolt of the frigate *Friponne*, I hereby, in the name of the law, declare to the whole republic, and all good citizens that the crew of the *Friponne* is in a state of revolt against the laws.

Therefore all the individuals who compose that crew are, from this moment, proclaimed rebels.—The captain and etat major of the said frigate are commanded to give no farther orders to the crew, and to consider them no longer as French republicans. But the wretches tremble, and the national thunder, which always punishes the criminal, is ready to fall on their heads.

(Signed) RICHERY.
Richery, commander in chief of the naval forces of the French republic in the bay of Cadiz.

From the account which citizen Bourreau, commander of the frigate *Friponne*, has rendered to me of the return to order of the crew of the said frigate, who were declared rebels to the law of the republic, by a proclamation of yesterday, at three o'clock in the evening.—It is ordered, that citizen Bourreau, lieutenant of the fleet, shall resume the command of the *Friponne*, assemble immediately his crew on the quarter deck, and announce to them that they shall no longer be considered as rebels, if the principal chiefs and instigators of the mutiny are instantly arrested, put into a boat, and conducted on shore, to be guarded in a place of security until they shall be sent to France to be tried.

All the crew of the *Friponne* are held responsible for any obstruction which may be given to the measure, which can alone save them from the rigor of the laws.

(Signed)

RICHERY.

PHILADELPHIA June 14.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated the 14th of April.

On the 29th of March, at 2 o'clock, two strange armed vessels were discovered from this place, and about an hour, two lofty ships appeared to the southward, two frigates and two cutter brig, immediately went out in pursuit, and about 7 we heard a very sharp cannonading, which continued till 8, but as neither of the ships have returned, we are ignorant of the event. On the 4th inst. a French squadron of seven men of war and 2 frigates came out from Cadiz, where they passed the winter. The same day admiral Man sailed with six seventy fours and 3 frigates, having his flag on board the *Windfor* cattle of 98 guns: Last Sunday about 3 P. M. we heard a heavy firing, which continued till 2 A. M. but the consequence is not known here. The Moorish cruifers have brought in several Danish, Swedish, and Portuguese prizes, and we are apprehensive of the Algerines being again at war with us.

Bridge-town, June 23. 1796.

We have received a Philadelphia paper of yesterday morning, from which we have extracted the following most important intelligence, copied from the Sun, a London ministerial paper.

LONDON, April 27.

We this morning received the paris journals to the 25th inst inclusive. They bring the important intelligence of the re-commencement of hostilities in Italy. Two battles have been fought between the French and the united Austria and Sardinian armies, both of which, we are sorry to say, terminated in the defeat of the latter. By the message of the executive directory to the council of five hundred, it appears, that the latter victory, that of Monte Lezino, was very decisive, the Austrians and Sardinians losing 10,500 men, with 40 pieces of cannon, ammunition waggon, colours, &c. &c.

The message above alluded to shall appear in our next.

On Sunday last the members of the Cincinnati society in this town, attended at church, uniformed and in mourning, as a testimony of respect for their late brother, general Walter Stewart, of Pennsylvania.

Last week, we hear, a most horrid murder was committed at a place called Scrabbletown, in Gloucester county. A coroner's inquest was held on the body and the verdict of the jury was, Willful murder. It appeared that the man had been choked to death, as the prints of fingers were evident on his neck. The wife of the deceased and her son have been committed to goal on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the act.

To the Honourable the Legislative Council and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey.

The MEMORIAL

And Petition of the Trustees of the College of New-Jersey

Humbly sheweth,

That the Institution under their care was, many years since, founded by the laudable charity and zeal of a few publick spirited individuals, and has from that time, been supported by, repeated charities, and by a well earned reputation, which has attracted students from all parts of the continent. It was at a time when the dominion of Britain, by her partial influence, supported invidious distinctions among different denominations of christians and when her government corrupted whatever it touched, even to the fountains of learning, that a number of private citizens in this province, with the favour and co-operation of one of the best of her governors, applied themselves, with admirable activity and a noble generosity, to establish education on a better footing than it had hitherto been in America. In the prosecution of this important object they founded this seminary. They solicited and obtained the patronage and assistance of gentlemen of the first character in other provinces. And the success of the institution has more than realized their expectations, and has abundantly rewarded by the prospect of its usefulness, their meritorious and disinterested zeal. Education was here conducted with such skill, fidelity, attention to moral discipline, and yet liberality in religious opinions, that students flocked to it from every province, and from every denomination of christians in America. And its utility has been manifested by the numbers of valuable and eminent citizens which it has produced. Its sons acted a distinguished part in the late revolutionary war, so glorious to their country. And, not to speak of the churches of various denominations, which are furnished from among them, with their most able and faithful ministers, we see them filling the most honourable and useful departments in the civil state from Vermont to Georgia.

The college of New-Jersey has attracted both reputation and wealth to the state. It has been celebrated not only throughout America, but Europe; and has been ranked among the first institutions that have risen in our age. But, not to speak of its fame only, it has been a mine of wealth to New-Jersey, cut off as she is by her situation, from many advantages which her neighbours enjoy. The greater part of our students have been received from abroad, and here they have expended, not only the fees of their educations, but the necessary sums for their whole provision and support. It has been calculated, on a moderate estimate, that the pupils, who resort to it from a distance have, for many years, brought into the state annually ten thousand pounds, and in no year less than seven thousand. The town of Princeton has been in a great measure built by it; and the neighbouring proprietors of lands have been considerably enriched. These advantages, besides the funds originally raised in foreign countries for its foundation, render it to the state at large, an object, even in the view of a pecuniary interest, that merits to be cherished. It will not be unbecoming the legislature of New-Jersey to reflect on the reputation the may acquire, and the influence in the councils of confederated America, she may be able to establish, by means of her seat of learning. Athens, that commonwealth of science, of taste, and of arts, though subdued by Rome, still continued to govern, by instructing her masters. And in the present age, we see Edinburgh, by her celebrated university, lay both Europe and America under contribution for students. If the college of New-Jersey should be established on a generous and enlarged foundation, so, that she may be able to maintain an adequate number of professors in the liberal arts, and to reduce the necessary expenses of education, she might, notwithstanding the numerous institutions of the same kind that are continually erecting around her, still continue to be the principal resort of the American youth from the Hudson to Georgia. There is something in the state of society and the habits of the people in southern states, which has hitherto prevented that success which was expected to attend their literary establishments. They are sending their young men abroad both for science, for morals, and for health. It would be the interest, and would certainly be no inconsiderable glory to New-Jersey to be the fountain of education to so large a portion of America, to furnish those states with

their legislators and their judges, and be able to infuse her spirit into the politics and councils of our country. Circumfered as she is in territory, and deprived, in a great degree, of commerce, she might notwithstanding, by a wife and well directed system of public education, be respected as the enlightened head of the greatest confederation in the world. The French who have suffered some errors to tarnish the glory of their revolution, have in this, however, set us an illustrious example, and are pursuing the means to make themselves a nation of scholars as well as of husbandmen and soldiers. Our sister states, by the large and liberal endowments which they have lately bestowed on their colleges, and by the erection of so many new ones, will excite the emulation of New-Jersey. New-York has two most amply endowed; Pennsylvania three; Maryland two and contemplating a third; Virginia three; South Carolina three; North Carolina is now establishing one on an extensive scale; even Kentucky and the South Western Territory have each of them one, and the former especially has been liberally enriched by the state.

The increasing number of those institutions, render some public aid to the college of New-Jersey more necessary than ever. They are endeavouring to intercept from it the resort of students, on which its existence has long depended. And, unless we can diminish the great, but necessary expense of acquiring a liberal education on the present footing of the college, as well as exceed them in the talents and fidelity of its professors, they will probably succeed.

Its former funds, to the amount about ten thousand pounds, perished in the war that established our independence. Its buildings were greatly injured, being alternately used as barracks and as hospitals. Its library and philosophical apparatus were almost wholly destroyed.

True it is, the congress of the united states made compensation for the damages done to the buildings while they were occupied in the service of the public, and paid a rent for the use of them; but that compensation being made in the paper currency of the united states, at a time when it was in a course of rapid depreciation, it was hardly competent to an imperfect repair of the principal edifice of the college. For the library, for the philosophical apparatus, and for the capital sunk by the payments necessarily received in a depreciated currency, no reparation has ever been made by the state, or by the federal government. The other states have amply repaired the losses sustained by their seminaries, and endowed them with liberal additional funds, to enable them to maintain their professors, to enlarge their libraries, and to increase the conveniences and advantages of study.

For these objects we cannot appeal, as formerly to the charity of foreigners and strangers. They are fatigued with similar applications, and they have their own institutions to provide for. We have no resource but in the justice and public spirit of our own state; and, under the circumstances which have been stated, we conceive we have a claim of justice on the public for losses incurred by the public weakness, or the public laws: we have a claim of justice in behalf of a seminary which has brought both reputation and wealth to the state; we have a claim of a most useful institution: We have claim on the wisdom and policy of the state, which requires it to provide the most effectual means for enlightening its own citizens, and to embrace the opportunity of acquiring an influence and ascendancy in the councils of the union, which it can no otherwise obtain than by attracting their statesmen.

Such is the ruined state of the finances of the college, and such is the increasing number of similar institutions in other states, and the moderate expense of education in them, arising from the liberal endowments of the public, that she is now reduced to extreme necessity, and compelled to call herself on your wisdom and your justice.

Hitherto the means of education have been nursed in the midst of you by our care, without any expense to the state; but in the execution of our useful plans, we have been compelled, from deficiency of funds, to lay the charges of education so high, as in a great measure to preclude, if they should be any further augmented, the youth of moderate fortune from obtaining it. Reduction of these expenses is of great importance to the citizens of New-Jersey. The poor ought to have access to the fountains of knowledge as well as the wealthy; they have equal talents from nature, and are equally capable of becoming enlightened patriots, legislators, and instructors. To the state it will be beneficial to open an easy access to the most enlarged and liberal education. Enlightened citizens are most obedient to the laws, as well as most capable of promoting the publick interest; and a general diffusion of knowledge among our own citizens will be the glory and felicity of the state.

We do not doubt your inclination to take under your protection these useful and important objects, and we are happy on the present occasion, that the

flourishing state of the public finances, enables you to extend a liberal patronage to science, without imposing any additional burden on the people—Your wealth invites you to designs of public utility and improvement; much more, to foster this child of science, your honour and glory, which providence and the generous and indefatigable zeal of private citizens have concurred to throw into your bosom—To make this representation to your honorable body, which we do with all deference and respect, as well as with the most ardent hopes of your favourable concurrence with our views, the trustees of the college have appointed the undersigned, and invested them with all necessary powers to act in their name—And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

SAMUEL S. SMITH,
JOHN BAYARD,
JAMES F. ARMS FRONG,
JOHN BEATTY,
ANDREW HUNTER,
RICHARD STOCKTON,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.

February 9, 1796.

All persons indebted to the subscribers on new paper accounts, but particularly those who are in arrears on the first payment, are requested to discharge their accounts.

M'KENZIE & WESTCOTT.

June 9.

Will you mind this and take a friend's advice.

ALL those who are indebted to the subscriber, for Constable, Court execution, Tavern, and Vendue accounts, or otherwise, are, in a friendly way, requested to come forward and settle the same, and save cost to themselves, and trouble to their friend,

BENNONI DARE.

June 23d, 1796

FOR SALE,

In lots to suit the purchaser, two hundred acres of woodland near Maurice river dam, Cumberland county. Enquire of

SAMUEL FURNISS.

June 9.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A handsome lot situated at the foot of Cohansy bridge on the east side, with a frame house building thereon, nearly finished, 26 by 18 feet, designed for a store. If rented, the building will be suited for either adwelling-house or a store, as may best accommodate the renter. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber in Bridgetown, Cumberland county.

DANIEL HARRIS.

FOR SALE,

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

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on vendue accounts, are requested to make payment immediately.

EBENEZER SEELEY.

May 11, 1796.

FOR SALE,

An excellent Horse, Apply to the Subscriber in Bridge-town.

BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS.

FOR SALE,

A plantation situate in Fairfield township, about a quarter of a mile from New-England town, on a road, on the road leading to Greenwich, containing seventy five acres, 25 of which are woodland, and 4 excellent meadow through which runs a never-failing stream of water.

On the premises are a young apple orchard, good dwelling-house, and a wheelwright's shop.

BENJ. S. GGDEN.

June 9.

AMERICAN LITERATURE

Published by

T. STEPHENS,

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

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

If the basest plot, devised against 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 Mytic cottager of Chamouny.—Price Bound 6s.

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

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

XI. The Proceedings of the Society of United Irishmen.

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

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 21st inst. an apprentice lad, named Ebenezer Westcott, aged 18 years, about five feet 11 inches high, brown straight hair, black eyes, his right arm has been dislocated at the elbow joint, so that he cannot straighten it—He had on and took with him a new blue broadcloth coat, a spotted velvet vest, a new fur hat, a brown sailor jacket, a pair of brown linsley trowsers—his shoes are tied with strings.

Whoever will apprehend and confine him in gaol in this county, or bring him home, shall receive the above reward from

NATHANIEL LORE.

Downs, Cumberland county,

May 23, 1796.

FOR SALE.

A PART of the plantation whereon the subscriber now lives; situate in the county of Cumberland, New-Jersey, a short half mile above Cohansy bridge, containing one hundred acres, sixty of which are cleared and in good cedar fence, the remainder wood land. There is a lively stream of water running through the premises, on which is a small quantity of swamp meadow. A considerable part of the upland is under clover, part of which affords a good burden. On the said plantation is a good barn and some fruit trees.

Also a lot of valuable bank meadow of six acres, distant three miles, and a lot of good cedar swamp of six acres distant eighteen miles.

The above plantation is well situated for a farm store, or any mechanical business, laying on the main Philadelphia road; lots for building may be disposed of to good advantage; the situation is high, pleasant and healthy; and in full view of the growing village of Bridgetown.

EBENEZER SEELEY.

Laurel hill, April 9, 1796.

T O B E S O L D,

One hundred acres of land laying in the township of Fairfield, Cumberland county, adjoining lands of Dayton Newcomb and others, and bounding on the main branch of Cedar Creek. Forty acres are cleared, and in good condition for grafs or grain, the most of it has been lately cleared; ten acres are valuable meadow ground adjoining the creek; the remainder woodland, well timbered, within a short half mile from the landing. On the premises, are a good frame house one story and a half high, a log kitchen, a well of water at the door, several kinds of fruit trees, and a good landing place for lumber.

Also for sale, a lot of good salt meadow containing thirty acres, distant about half a mile from the above.

Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber near Bridgetown.

EBENEZER SEELEY.

Laurel Hill May 23d, 1796.

Blank Bonds and Judgments for sale at this office.

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