

ARGUS, AND New-Jersey Centinel.

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

Two Dollars per annum.

THURSDAY, July 7, 1796

No. 41

AN ACT FOR CONSTITUTING AND SUPPORTING

primary schools of education throughout the state.

(Published for the consideration of the citizens.)

WHEREAS it is of the biggest importance to society in general, and especially a republican society to disseminate the rudiments of literature, and the first principles of science, into every part of the community; it becomes the duty of government, and particularly a free one, to regulate the internal police of the country in such a manner as will most effectually enlighten the minds, and ennoble the views of every citizen, and thereby increase the sum of human happiness in the same; and whereas it appears to the legislature that the most effectual method of promoting these desirable purposes is to establish primary schools for the education of children of all ranks in the state. Therefore,

Be it enacted by the council and general assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the board of justices and freeholders of the several counties of this state shall at their next annual meeting, in May, or as soon after as may be, proceed to divide their counties respectively into regular and convenient primary school districts, at their discretion, each and every district consisting of at least fifty and not more than seventy five families the most contiguous to each other.

2. And be it further enacted, that the said board of justices and freeholders of each and every county of this state after having formed the districts in their respective counties as aforesaid, and caused the same to be regularly numbered shall proceed to draw an order directed to the assessors and collectors authorizing them to assess and collect such sum or sums of money annually as said board shall judge necessary to maintain a capable teacher, of reading, writing arithmetic in every school district within the county. Which sum or sums of money to be raised shall be assessed and levied on the goods and chattels lands and tenements within each and every county, and collected, and paid forward into the hands of the county collector in the same manner and under the same regulations and penalties as are prescribed and inflicted by the several laws which now are or hereafter may be in force for raising and collecting of taxes for the use of the state; except that the said board shall be authorized, if it shall appear to them advisable, to order the money to be raised to be collected half yearly, and at such times in the year as they shall think most convenient to the inhabitants of the county.

3. And be it further enacted, that the said respective boards of justices and freeholders in this state shall, at their annual meeting in May in every year thereafter, call upon the collector of the county for an accurate account of the expenditure of the money so collected as aforesaid and cause a schedule of the same to be entered in a book to be kept by their clerk for that purpose and to make such alterations in the primary school districts in the several counties as to them may appear necessary and convenient, and also to increase or diminish the sum to be raised annually for the support of said schools.

4. And be it enacted, that the inhabitants of each and every school district in the several counties of this state shall meet annually at the place appropriated for keeping the school in the district on the day which the board of justices and freeholders of the county in which they reside shall appoint, and of which public notice shall be given, and when met shall nominate and appoint by plurality of votes of the persons to meet, not less than three nor more than five judicious persons within the district as trustees of the school in that district who shall execute the duties of their appointment for one year and until others are appointed in their stead.

5. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the trustees of the school in each and every district of the several counties of this state chosen as aforesaid to provide a suitable building for the accommodation of the scholars of the districts at the expense of the inhabitants thereof, to employ a sober judicious and capable person to teach the school and to provide fuel and other necessaries for the same; to form regulations for the government and to superintend the education of the children sent to it, and to do all other matters and things which may be necessary for the general intentment of the school; and at the end of every six months to certify under their hands or under the hands of a majority of them to the teacher or teachers the length of time he she or they have been employed in the capacity of school master or mistress in the

district, and the sum to which he she or they are entitled for his her or their services; which certificate with the receipt of the person or persons in whose favor it is drawn endorsed thereon shall be a sufficient voucher to the county collector for so much money in the settlement of his accounts with the board of justices and freeholders; provided, that no certificate drawn in any district for six months exceed the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars.

6. And be it further enacted, that the head of every family within every district shall have the privilege of sending to the school of the district in which he or she resides any and every person of his or her family bond or free under the age of sixteen years clear of all charge and expense of tuition, subject however to such equitable rules and regulations as the trustees of the school in the district shall establish.

METAPHYSICS.

If the mind could be laid on a table and cut up, like the carcase of a dead criminal, under the surgeon's knife, the anatomy of mind would be a much finer book than Cheltenham's. But metaphysicians, I am convinced that if I could see Pythagoras he would clap me on the back for the assertion, were once spiders, and still, in other shapes, crawl about closets and obscure places and cover them with cobwebs. The knowledge of our better part, as it is vulgarly called, would be undoubtedly nobler than an acquaintance with the habitudes of animals, or the propensities of plants. But neither John Locke, nor Doct. Reid of Glasgow knew any thing about mind. The former of them who talks erroneously of memory and was delirious of imagination had not judgment to discern the fallibility of metaphysics. Could such a deficient mind pry into the darkest recesses? This man was a commissioner of trade and plantations. If he had added one barrel of tar to Plymouth dock yard, or flung a single box of Haberdashery on board a vessel bound to Nova Scotia, it were better than for him to write a million of "Essays" upon unknowables, and upon unsearchables.

PREMIUMS.

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, FOR PROMOTING USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

In order more effectually to answer the ends of their institution, have agreed to appropriate annually, a part of their funds to be disposed of in premiums to the authors of the best performances, inventions, or improvements, relative to certain specific subjects of useful knowledge. The following premiums, therefore are now proposed by the society.

1. For the best system of liberal education and literary instruction, adapted to the genius of the government and best calculated to promote the general welfare, of the united states; comprehending also a plan of instituting and conducting public schools, in this country, on principles of the most extensive utility. — A premium of 100 dollars.

Papers on this subject will be received till the first day of January, 1797.

2. For the most simple, easy and expeditious method of computing the longitude, from the common lunar observation. — A premium of 70 dollars.

The particular view of the society, in proposing this subject, is, that the solution of this most useful problem may, if possible, be rendered so plain and easy as to be readily learned by every mariner, even of moderate capacity, who understands the common rules of arithmetic; and thus be introduced into general practice.

Papers on this subject will be received till the first day of January, 1795.

3. For the best construction or improvement of ship-pumps. — A premium of 70 dollars.

Improvements which may be readily applied to the ship-pumps in common use will be most likely to be adopted by seamen, and introduced into general practice.

Papers on this subject will be received till the first day of January, 1797.

4. For the best construction or improvement of stoves or fire places. — A premium of 60 dollars.

The principal end which the society have in view in proposing this subject is the benefit of the poorer classes of people, especially of such as live in the towns, or other places where fuel is dear: to answer this end, the stove should be cheap, and of durable

materials, should afford the necessary degree of a salubrious and durable heat, with the least expense of fuel possible, and should be capable of being employed both for the warming of the room, and cooking provisions for the family. The society having been informed, that stoves made of brick, are in many respects, superior to those made of metal; especially in the saving of fuel, and preserving a more equable degree of heat.

Papers on this subject will be received till the first day of January, 1797.

5. For the best method, verified by experiment of preventing the premature decay of Peach-trees. — A premium of 60 dollars.

Papers on this subject will be received, till the first day of January, 1798.

6. For the best experimental treatise on native American vegetable dyes; accompanied with an accurate account of the vegetables employed. — A premium of 90 dollars.

7. For the best construction and improvement of lamps; especially for lighting the streets. — A premium of 50 dollars.

Papers on this subject will be received till the first day of April, 1797.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Every candidate, along with his performance is to send to the society a sealed letter, containing his name and place of abode; which letter shall never be opened by the society, except in the case of a successful candidate.

2. No performance invention or improvement on any of the subjects proposed, for which a patent or any other reward shall have been obtained, before presenting it to the society, shall be considered as entitled to a premium.

3. In lieu of the money which shall be awarded by the society, as a premium, any successful candidate shall have it in his option to receive a gold or silver medal, or piece of plate, with a suitable inscription of equal value.

4. The society reserve to themselves the power of giving, in all cases, such part only of any premium proposed, as the performance shall adjudged to deserve; or of withholding the whole, if it shall appear to have no merit above what may have been already published on the subject. The candidates may however be assured, that the society, will always judge liberally of their several claims.

MR I. H. DE MAGELLAN, OF LONDON.

Having made a donation, to the society, of 200 guineas to be vested in a permanent fund; that the interest arising therefrom may be disposed of, in annual premiums, to authors of the best discoveries or most useful improvements, relating to navigation, or to natural Philosophy, mere natural history only excepted; The following are the rules and conditions, adopted by the society, for the disposition of the proposed premiums, in conformity to the intention of the Donor, viz.

1. The candidate shall send his discovery, invention or improvement, addressed to the presidents or one of the vice presidents of the society, free of postage or other charges; and shall distinguish his performance by some motto, device or other signature, at his pleasure. Together with his discovery, invention or improvement, he shall also send a sealed letter, containing the same motto, device or signature, and subscribed with the real name and place of residence of the author.

2. Persons of any nation, sect, or denomination whatever, shall be admitted as candidates for this premium.

3. No discovery, invention or improvement, shall be entitled to this premium, which hath been already published, or for which the author hath been publicly rewarded elsewhere.

4. The candidate shall communicate his discovery invention or improvement, either in the English, French, German, or Latin language.

5. All such communication shall be publicly read or exhibited to the society, at some stated meeting, not less than one month previous to the day of adjudication; and shall at all times be open to the inspection of such members as shall desire it. But no member shall carry home with him the communication, description or model, except the officer to whom it shall be entrusted. Nor shall such officer part with the same out of his custody, without a special order of the society, for that purpose.

6. The society having previously referred the several communication, from candidates for the premium then depending, to the twelve counsellors and other officers of the society, and having

received their report thereon shall at one of their stated meetings, in the month of December, annually, after the expiration of this current year (of the time and place, together with the particular occasion at which meeting, due notice shall be previously given, by public advertisement) proceed to the final adjudication of the said premium, and after due consideration had, a vote shall first be taken on this question, viz. "Whether any of the communications then under inspection, be worthy of the proposed premium?" If this question be determined in the negative, the whole business shall be deferred till another year: But if in the affirmative, the society shall proceed to determine by ballot, given by the members at large, the discovery, invention or improvement most useful and worthy. And that discovery, invention or improvement which shall be found to have a majority of concurring votes in its favor, shall be successful. And then, and not till then, the sealed letter accompanying the crowned performance, shall be opened and the name of the author announced, as the person entitled to the said premium.

7. No member of the society who is a candidate for the premium then depending, or who hath not previously declared to the society, either declared to the society, either by word or writing, that he has considered and weighed, according to the best of his judgement, the comparative merits of the several claims, shall sit in judgement, or give his vote in awarding the same premium.

8. A full account of the crowned subject shall be published by the society as soon as may be, after the adjudication, either in a separate publication, or in the next succeeding volume of their transactions, or in both.

9. The unsuccessful performances shall remain under consideration, and their authors be considered as candidates for the premium, for five years next succeeding the time of their presentment; except such performances as their authors may, in the mean time, think fit to withdraw; and the society shall annually publish an abstract of the titles, object or subject matter of the communications under consideration, such only excepted as the society shall think not worthy of public notice.

10. The letters containing the names of authors whose performances shall be rejected, or which shall be found unsuccessful after a trial of five years, shall be burnt before the society without breaking the seals.

11. In case there should be a failure, in any year, of any communication worthy of the proposed premium, there will then be two premiums to be awarded in the next year. But no accumulation of premiums shall entitle an author to more than one premium for any one discovery, invention, or improvement.

12. The premium shall consist of an oval plate of solid standard gold, of the value of ten guineas. On one side thereof shall be neatly engraved a short Latin motto suited to the occasion—together with these words, "The premium of J. H. De Magellan, of London, established in the year 1786." And on the other side of the plate shall be engraved these words, "Awarded by the A. P. S. to _____ for his discovery of _____ President." And the seal of the society shall be annexed to the said golden plate, by a ribbon passing through a small hole near the lower edge thereof.

Published by order of the Society,
W. BARTON,
JOHN BLEAKLY, } Secretaries.

Philadelphia, May 1796.
Printers of newspapers and other periodical publications in the united States and in Europe are requested to publish the above notification.

INTELLIGENCE.

—RIGLES, near OFFENBURG.

Conde's army is established in its new cantonments and occupies the mount of the villages between Offenbourg and Fribourg.

The noble cavalry remains in its cantonments in Swabia, as well as the corps of knights of the crown. The Duke Richelieu, who hitherto commanded this corps, has sent in his resignation. The prince of Conde immediately replaced him by the count of Saffort.

A solemn service was celebrated to day for the soul of general Stoffler. The following is the letter which the prince of Conde received from his august relation on this subject; it is dated Verona, March 17.

This instant learn, my dear cousin the melancholy news of the death of general Stoffler; a victim to his courage, and love of his God, his country, and his king.

My regret is augmented by the impossibility of personally rendering the honours which are due to him from all truly French soldiers. Supply my place, my dear cousin; cause a solemn service to be celebrated for this brave man, and assist yourself at the head of those valiant gentlemen whom I have confided you the command of.

A general expression of sorrow and esteem will rebound from the banks of the Rhine to those of the Loire, where the brave royalists of the interior deplore at this instant the loss of one of their chiefs; it will teach the universe that good French-

men, wherever they are, have but one heart and one soul.

Adieu, my dear cousin, you know my sentiments for you.

(Signed)

LOUIS.

PARIS, April 21.

At Marfeilles, in obedience to a proclamation of gen. Servicez, all the arms in the town to have been carried to the places appointed to receive them. Thus the whole of this great commune is disarmed! The citizens upon guard find their muskets every night at their post, so that they go to the parade as to the public walks, with their hands in their pockets.

LONDON, April, 25.

A French officer, on the 3d inst. going in a vessel from the Hague to Rotterdam contracted an acquaintance with one of the passengers, a dealer in watches; who was going from the latter city to Brabant. The watchmaker was well pleased with patriotick effusions of his companion in the course of their passage, that, when the vessel arrived at its place of destination, both resolved to halt at the same inn, which is called the Klene Schipper Herberg. They supped together, and afterwards amused themselves with cards till one in the morning, when they agreed to sleep in one room, and at length in one bed. Unfortunately however, the tradesman had, either by accident or carelessness, exhibited to his new acquaintance, a purse richly stowed with ducats. The officer waiting till sleep had closed the unsuspicious traveller's eyes, stopped his mouth with a handkerchief, and instantly plunged a sword into his breast. The instrument missing the unfortunate man's heart, he awoke, and struggled violently, but was not able to give any alarm. The officer chagrined at the disappointment continued to hack the miserable victim till his intestines dropped out, till no signs of life appeared, then he dragged the body to a trunk, which belonged to the murdered person, in order thus to conceal the main evidence of this dreadful deed, and by cutting the joints of the thighs and arms, which were brought by that means to rest on the body, he at length succeeded; and again locked the trunk. Being unable however to wipe up all the blood which deluged the bed and the chamber, he stabbed himself in a part where no danger could result, and returned in tranquillity to his pillow, where he actually slept so long the next morning, that the chamber maid conceived it her duty to inform the gentlemen of the late hour; but obtaining no answer she peeped through the key hole; and seeing the floor covered with blood, gave an instant alarm. The police officers attended, broke open the door, and after a narrow search discovered the horrible contents of the trunk. The Frenchman alleged, that what had happened was merely in his own defence, and shewed his wound as a demonstration of the intention of the deceased! He is however closely confined, but the friends of humanity suspect that the monster will escape his merited punishment. The mangled body was taken to the surgeons hall at Rotterdam, and exposed to public inspection for several days, in order to discover the unfortunate tradesman and family.

April 29.

Our readers will recollect, that we some time ago predicted the failure of some mercantile houses at Hamburg, from their extensive dealings with the government of France. This prediction has been completely verified, by the recent failure of one of the first commercial houses, not only in Hamburg but in Europe; we mean the well known house of Walkiers, which has stopped for no less sum than two millions sterling. Mr. Walkiers, who has invariably been a most strenuous advocate for the principles of democracy, supplied the French armies with provisions during their stay in the Netherlands, and has continued during the whole progress of the war, to afford to the government of Paris every possible assistance. The consequence has been such as might naturally be expected. The French government, bound by no principle but that of self interest, have neglected to pay the demands of Walkiers, for the articles with which he has supplied them, and all his bills upon France have been returned protested. Speculations in corn may have contributed to augment his distress; but the real cause of his failure was his connection with the French government, who, we have reason to believe, are at this time indebted to him to the amount of the whole sum for which he has failed—and it is more than probable that the corn which he purchased was destined for France.

Another house also at Hamburg, that of the Prussian consul, Hesse, has also stopped; the principal of which is said to have absconded, and even to have put an end to his existence.

SHERBOURNE, (Eng.) April 25.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, April 23. Arrived the Mary, an American schooner, capt. Wickham, from Rochefort, laden with rum, bound to Hambro', put in by contrary winds, and has since sailed to the eastward. By this vessel intelligence is received, that the French are equipping a large fleet of men of war at Rochefort and Brest intended for a cruise in the summer; and that six sail of the line were on the stocks at the former place, when he left it, which are expected to be

launched in a few months—one of which is to carry 140 guns.

NEWBURYPORT, June 11.

Extraordinary Occurrence.

It is mentioned from the Vineyard, that a part of the island has lately inundated and sunk. The particulars we hope soon to be able to give our readers. (New Bedford Journal.)

On Monday evening last, one doctor Hildaeth of Lee-field in the state of New Hampshire, was apprehended in this town for passing Crowns counterfeited in imitation of the new French Crowns, and on examination before Justice Pike, appeared that he had passed about a dozen to as many different persons taking about 3 or 4 cents worth of some trifle or other, and the remainder in silver. He was committed to take his trial at the Supreme Judicial court at Ipswich in this month.

The Crowns are tolerably well executed, but the difference is easily perceived. They are rather larger than the genuine six livre pieces if it is in Italic, the end of the left wing of the goddess of liberty comes down almost to the bottom of the pillar below and those of the real ones do not reach more than half way, and the right foot on the counterfeit stands on the surface of the base and does not fully appear, while on the good the foot is sunk in the surfeit and yet appears even to the toes; in the Counterfeit there is a do: under the letter L, beginning the word Loi.

In the word Regne on the counterfeit, R. is separated at a considerable distance from the E, and the remaining letters are equally distant on the good Crown. The L. I. in the word livres are longer than the other letters but in the true one they are of an equal length.

NEW-YORK, June 24.

Capt. Kenzie of the ship Olive from Timerick, was boarded on Monday last by the British frigate Hussar, The capt. of which pressed 3 of his men and examined all his passengers, but permitted them to proceed.

Capt. Weym's of the Hussar, informed capt. Kenzie that he was cruising for the French frigate L'Infergente.

The L'Infergente sailed from Sandy Hook on Sunday night last. Capt. Kenzie gives it as his opinion that from the course the Hussar was steering it is likely they may fall in with each other.

The British packet Tartar, which failed from this port a few days since, for Halifax, is taken by the French privateer schooner Eagle, and carried into Bolton; the above privateer has likewise taken a brig from London to Halifax with a very rich cargo on board.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant at Gibraltar, to a mercantile house in New York, dated May 9.

The Algerines have given 3 months for the united states to accomplish their agreement, which we hope will be time enough. We have some fear of a rupture with Spain, on account of some uncommon preparations making in Cadiz within these few days.

BANK NEWS.

FROM NANTUCKET.

On Tuesday evening the seventh instant, James Whitherly, alias Withers, alias William Sandford, and John Clark jun. made their escape from the county goal to which they had been committed to take their trial for the robbery of the Nantucket bank some time since. A reward of eleven hundred dollars is offered for their apprehension, by the sheriff of the county and by individuals. James Wetherly, is described as being about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, dark long hair, a little mixed with white, has a remarkable cast with his eye, can hardly look any man in the face, is 38 or 40 years old, born in Newport, has lately lived in New-York, where he has a wife—John Clark is the son of capt. John Clark, of New-Haven, Connecticut, from 21 to 22 years old, brown hair, and small in stature. It is conjectured they will push for N. York.

Yesterday arrived the ship Providence, capt. Felt 7 days out from Charleston, who brings the following distressing particulars:—That on Monday the 13th inst. about three o'clock in the afternoon a fire broke out in a stable at Lodge Alley, which soon communicated to, and laid waste the surrounding buildings, amounting to upwards of three hundred and it was not intirely got under until after twelve hours particular exertions of the inhabitants; and we are sorry to learn that a number of lives were lost, and other injuries happened during the conflagration; particularly in the attempts to blow up small wooden buildings, in order to stop the progress of the flames. By an operation of this kind, a young man was blown at least twelve feet high: but luckily he received no material injury.

An immense property must have been destroyed, but the gentleman who furnishes the above, is not able to conjecture the probable amount, or who were the principal sufferers by the destructive element.

Capt. Sheppard, who arrived yesterday from Dominica, we are informed that St. Lucia, Pigeon Island, &c, has surrendered by capitulation. The whites are to remain there in full possession of

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their property; the blacks to be sent to Africa and the molatoes to be tried for their lives. This was received at Dominica by a packet which arrived the day before; captain Sheppard failed. It was thought the British would shortly proceed against Guadaloupe.

TRENTON, June 28.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Alexander Forsyth mate of the *Alconer* hope captured almost 11 years ago, dated at Algiers, April 5, 1756, to Capt. Peter Bright.

"I have been here in slavery almost eleven years, and have never received a letter from any of my friends, except one from my uncle, one from my aunt, and one from you, about three or four years ago, when you was in Cadiz, wherein you gave me credit to draw on Messrs Cox and Bavy, of Cadiz—but at that time I was not in want of money but I most humbly thank you, as it was more than I could expect from so distant a relation which is a favour I never received from any one during my whole captivity in this place—but shall ever remember it. I expected these two or three months past, that my long slavery would be at an end; but now I question if ever I shall see it.

As the time likewise, our two crews consisted of 21 souls, and since that, plagues have taken off all here except five. All our misfortunes here are owing to the bad management of our ministers in Europe. We have had, these five or six months past, peace here on very good terms—but it is now at an end, as the Dey has ordered the ambassador off in five days; if he does not pay him for the peace, which is not possible—so there is an end to liberty.

Prospects of extended warfare.

Sweden, against the Coalition powers.—Preparations for war are making in all parts of the kingdom. One company has offered 60 tons of gold for the war.—The object is to counteract the triple alliance of England Austria and Russia; and to divert the Emperors from her meditated attack on the Turks. Troops are marching to Finland and all the forces of the states, land and naval, are ordered to be in readiness.

Turkey against the Coalition powers.

Hostile preparations are in active operation in this vast empire. A treaty of alliance with France is in great forwardness; and will be accelerated by the forcible retaking of the Nemfis, by admiral Waidegrave, out of the port of Smyrna together with a French brig and corvette. In consequence the British Consul had to leave Tunis; and a war with that state was expected.

Spain agitated.—The Spanish court has been some time arming. His catholic majesty (so say the latest accounts from England) has intimated to the British court, that he cannot see with indifference the plans of aggrandisement meditated by the emperors of Russia, against the Turks. Her attack on the Ottoman Port, he considers as hostile to the peace of all the surrounding nations—which he thinks it his duty to resist by every effort in his power—and has no doubt of the co-operation of his Britanic majesty. Cadiz, Malaga, and Barcelona are full of ships, and troops are marching to the camps round Gibraltar—the possession of which fortresses the French are said to have guaranteed to Spain, if it goes to war with England.

The governor of Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation ordering a quarantine of five days to be performed by vessels from the West-Indies, or for a longer term if judged necessary by the resident Physician with the advice of the consulting Physician and the inspector of the Health office.

Bridge-town, July 7, 1796.

Monday last being the anniversary of the birth day of American freedom, a number of the citizens of this town partook of an elegant dinner, at the house of Mr. Henry Hains, innkeeper, after which the following toasts were drank, accompanied with discharges of artillery.

1. President Washington, 3 cheers.
2. The United States,
3. Governor Howe,
4. The state of New Jersey, a speedy revision of her constitution,
5. The French and Batavian republics;
6. A speedy peace to all the belligerent powers of Europe,
7. Success to the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the united states.
8. La Fayette, may he soon enjoy in this land of liberty the freedom he contributed to establish.
9. May we have wisdom to know, and courage to defend our rights, 3 cheers.
10. Reciprocity of interests and perpetual union to our federal republic, 3 cheers.
11. The memory of those who have fallen in the cause of liberty, 3 cheers.
12. Unity, stability, and fidelity among the freemen of America,
13. The congress of 76, 3 cheers.
14. The day and all who honour it,
15. The American fair, 3 cheers.

Extract of a letter published in the Norfolk Herald of June 18; from Cape Charles.

But I came not with the tongue of rumour only to report, but to report such things as truth will evidence, and such as, to which the mind penetrated by their probability will yield assent. And who can paint the bloody battle that has just occurred, but him who saw the fertile plains of the Palatinate drenched with human gore issued from the lifeless carcases of thirty thousand men: dreadful was the sight, sixteen thousand Austrian and fourteen thousand Frenchmen bit the dust. On the second day of the battle the French lines were forced near Creutzenach with great slaughter: the right wing of the French army however, gained some advantage, and held a part of the Austrians that night, but in the morning were obliged to retreat to the main body of the army: a truce of four days was agreed on to bury their dead. The number opposed to each other was in favour of the French, and the courage of the Austrians was extreme in keeping their ground against the first attack of the main body of the enemy commanded by Jourdan, which advanced to the charge with more cool bravery and less enthusiasm than usual. Two regiments of Austrian cavalry, by a very skillful manœuvre, cut to pieces a large body of light armed infantry, and regained their position in the right wing with little loss. Some general officers have fallen on both sides, but no artillery worth noticing have been taken by either: nor any material advantage gained in position. General Clairfayt and colonel Mack are with the army, appointed by the emperor as part of a council to direct the operations of this campaign.

BY THIS DAY'S STAGE.

Accounts from Paris of May 9, state, that there arrived, on the 8th, with great expedition, an agent from the king of Sardinia, who comes to conjure the Directory to grant a peace to the king his master, on any terms. He offers, to renounce forever, Savoy and the county of Nice, to make with the republic an alliance, offensive and defensive, against the house of Austria, and to deliver provisionally, many strong places as a security for his sincerity.

A courier from Paris passed through Brussels, April 28, who it was said carried orders from the directory to general Jourdan to discontinue the armistice and to recommence hostilities. A part of our numerous army is ordered to march to the army on the Rhine.

A battle has been fought in the north which terminated to the advantage of the French.

Paris papers contain accounts of an insurrection in Corsica. The tri-coloured flag is displayed in many places. The inhabitants of many cantons have taken part in it. Those of Burgoyne, not wishing to pay taxes, the government sent 400 militia to force them. As soon as they arrived, about 3000 peasants, assembled, surrounded, disarmed, and sent them back, retaining only three principal officers whom they shot. After this act of insurrection, the peasants, who have at their head a deputy of the parliament, named Taveira, blocked up the roads by which they could penetrate into their cantons. Many other cantons have followed the example of those of Burgoyne; the interior of Corsica has risen: the inhabitants of Nebbo have formed a camp and have intercepted the grain sent to other towns. They have an understanding with the inhabitants of St. Florenzo, who are said to be in a state of insurrection. It is certain that in this last port considerable magazines have been burnt, and that the ship *Ca Ira* has also been destroyed by the flames.

Saturday June 25th, died at Philadelphia, the celebrated philosopher, David Rittenhouse, esq.

Subscription papers are circulating in Philadelphia and New York, for the purpose of collecting money for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the fire in Charleston. We hear that thirty thousand dollars had been collected in New York, when the latest accounts left that city, and the sum was then rapidly increasing.

MORE OF PETER PINDAR.

In addition to the musical charms which ever attend the productions of Peter Pindar, a biographical sketch of the following, makes us happy in presenting it to our readers.

Requiescat

LO! I who erst a mighty monarch's rage Made the bold subject of heroic page; Disclos'd the secrets of the royal house; And sang the guiltless—of a house, Taught greasy cooks and scullions how to moan; And gave to porters language not their own; No meek as lamb in humble measures creep; And sing the virtues of a flock of sheep.

AIR.

Adieu! ev'ry sheep that I've got! Ye playful and innocent lambs! Ye ewes, the support of my flock! Ye sober and reverend rams! No more to my arms shall ye run; As together we trinkit and play, In the summer to feed you with grass; In winter to feed you with hay I shall lead you no more to the fold. No more than I bring you together, No more to a sweet little ewe. Shall I couple a merry bellwether? Lack a day! how I'm altered of late; As I fear by my village appears, Ah! I'm not the same as I was!

For I'm older by sixty good years! Oh! list to this maxim, my friends: Which at once is both novel and true. "Ye too must resign your sweet breath," For who his *post years* can renew? What thanks to your love do I own! In the sunshine whenever I sleep, Reposing my limbs on the ground. How sweet to be guarded—by sleep! Let me copy your virtues so rare. I then receive my last thanks and last sigh! Your simplicity taught me to love; Let your innocence teach me to die. Then no more shall my mortified spirit Use any unfortunate impill; But, all whilst they envy, shall own The virtues of—PETER—the simple.

* I am well aware of the objection the Critics may make to my coupling a Ewe to a Bell-wether; but shall beg leave to refer them to *Shakespeare's As you like it*, act 2d, scene 2d—an authority I conceive fully sufficient to answer any objection they may think to bring against.

† Non sum qualis ecrum.

Caution to merchants and other citizens of the united states.

The advices received by captain O'Brien from colonel Humphreys at Lisbon, state, that the temporary obstacles to a fulfilment of the stipulations on the part of the united states with the dey and rency, yet removed. The treaty itself being put in jeopardy by these unexpected delays, the safety of American vessels entering the Mediterranean has become extremely precarious. It should also be remembered, that no treaty has ever yet been made between the united states and the governments of Tunis and Tripoli. Merchants and other citizens of the united states will hence see the hazard to which they will expose their property and the liberty of their fellow citizens, by engaging in the present state of things, in commerce within the Straits of Gibraltar.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

Department of State, }
June 8th, 1796. }

F O R S A L E.

A frame building, at present occupied as a carpenter's shop, 31 feet front, 19 deep, and one story high. It is nearly new and may with little expense be converted into a dwelling house. Also, a lot of ground situate in front below Vine street, Bridge-town, adjoining ground of Philip Sojers, Blacksmith. It contains in front 8 rods and three quarters—in depth 16 rods.

For terms apply to,

SIMON MILLER.

June 30th, 1796.

BROWNLOW FISHER

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Bridge-town, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

Baking business

At his house in High-street, near the Court-house, Bridgetown, and is ready to execute any commands in his line. He hopes by his attention to business, and assiduity to please his customers to be favoured with the public patronage.

June 30th, 1796.

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

June 9.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for goods bought at his vendue last fall, or other small accounts are requested to pay the same immediately to John Hann, jun. to whom I have given a legal power of attorney to collect and receive the same for me. He has the obligations and books in his possession, ready to settle on application. Those who neglect payment after being called upon, will have their accounts put into the hands of John Mulford, Esq. to collect agreeably to law.

DAVID BOWEN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1796.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of land situate in Greenwich, nearly opposite the market ground, containing 6 acres, on which is a good convenient one story frame house, with a kitchen and out-houses, and an excellent well and pump of water at the door. On the premises are fine orchards of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, &c.

Also, a lot of ground, opposite to the Friends' school house in Greenwich, containing 18 acres, 11 of which are extraordinarily well timbered woodland—the remainder arable.

Likewise, a small lot of 2 acres, near the burnt school-house, convenient for building.

For terms enquire of

JOHN LANNING, Fairfield.

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.

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

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

EBENEZER SEELEY.

May 11, 1796.

FOR SALE.

A plantation, situate in Fairfield township, about a quarter of a mile from New-England town cross-roads, 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. OGDEN.

June 9.

Thirty-five Thousand
Indian River Shingles
Of the first quality for sale at Greenwich Landing by

JOHN SHEPPARD, jun.

Greenwich, 6mo. 29, 1796.

AMERICAN LITERATURE

Published by
T. STEPHENS,

Wholesale Bookseller and Importer, No. 63
South Second-Street, Philadelphia.

I. The Literary Miscellany, printed periodically, one Number every two weeks: Price one eighth of a Dollar; containing pieces of an humorous, lively, pathetic and Argumentative tendency, for the *Parlour, the Closet, the Carriage, or the Shade.*

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

II. The Blossoms of Morality:—Intended for the use and amusement of young Ladies and Gentlemen. By the Editor of the *Looking-Glass for the Mind*:—Price bound 75 cents.

III. The *Looking-Glass for the Mind, or Intellectual Mirror*: Being an elegant Collection of the most delightful little Stories and Interesting Tales, with thirty six Cuts, beautifully Engraved.

IV. The Centaur, not Fabulous.—By Dr. Young, Author of the *Night Thoughts*. The first American, from the fifth European Edition.—Price 80 cents.

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

In this little work the Author has confined herself rather to what are called *les petites Morales*, to repress discontent, and to inculcate the necessity of submitting cheerfully to such situations as fortune may throw them into, to check that Flippancy of remark so frequently disgusting in girls of Twelve, or Thirteen; and to correct the errors that Young People fall into in Conversation; as well as to give them a Taste for the pure pleasures of retirement, and the Sublime Beauties of nature.

VI. An Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World. Price bound 3/9. There never was found in any age of the world, either Philosophy, or sect of Religion, or Law, or Discipline, which did so highly exalt the Public Good as the Christian Faith.

VII. One thousand valuable secrets in the elegant and useful arts; neatly bound. Price one dollar.—From the Preface.

At a period when the United States of America are advancing rapidly in the Career of improvement to all the arts, that meliorate and embellish life, every attempt to add to the general Stock in this way will doubtless meet with that share of attention which it deserves. It is on this presumption only that this work is offered to the 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 informed that, it has in a short time passed through no fewer than seven Editions.

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

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

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

XI. The Proceedings of the Society of United Irishmen.

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

XIII. Sentiments upon the Religion of Reason and Nature. Price three eighths of a dollar.

XIV. Triumphs of temper; a Poem by Haley—with beautiful engravings. Price, bound, 7/0

XV. The Cavern of Death—a Novel.

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

XVII. Twelve cents worth of Wit for Children—bound. Price, 1/1d.

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

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

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

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 linsey 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 Cohasset bridge, containing one hundred acres, sixty of which are cleared and in good cedar fence, the remainder woodland. 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,

Blank Bonds and Judgments for sale at this office.

The Highest price

Given for

clean linen and cotton

R A G S

By the Printers hercof

NOTICE.

Is Herely Given.

THAT on the nineteenth day of July next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, in the afternoon, at the house of John Holme esq. in the township of Upper Alloways Creek, in the county of Salem, attendance will be given by us the subscribers, and an allotment by ballot then and there will take place between John Holme esq. and the Heirs of William Dickeson esq. deceased of a tract of land, plantation, and meadow ground, situate in the township of Upper Alloways Creek and county of Salem aforesaid, into two equal parts or shares, to the said John Holme, esq. and the heirs of the said William Dickeson, esq. deceased; their heirs and assigns.

SAMUEL RAY,

HOLME FOG,

WILLIAM THOMPSON,

Commissioners.

Salem county, June 21st, 1796.

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