

THE

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## FOR THE ARGUS.

### A Critical Review of the Act concerning Surrogates by

Peter Ploverden.

(Continued from our L. S.)

This is not a novel or problematical doctrine. Many officers of government have seats in the legislature, who we are all sensible from experience as well as sound principle ought to be excluded. But, on this very ground, of its being a constitutional right, both in the electors and elected of which the legislature has no authority to deprive them, we are obliged to submit to it. And in the only instance, in which it has been attempted, the law has been repeatedly contemned before our faces, and we have never yet ventured to try its validity. — unless therefore we pursue a different rule with respect to other, from the one practised with regard to ourselves, we must in the case before us, exercise that discretion which the constitution has given us, and which none but those who gave it can take away.

Our predecessors had no more authority to handcuff us in this case, than they had to pass resolutions to interpret Laws after they are made. The one was an infringement of our right; the other a direct encroachment on the constitutional power of the judiciary.

Should we break through these battlements

Of our state edifice; we fall plumb down

To bottomless perdition: who durst despoil

The work of Sovereign Architects.

Evil more dire, ten thousand fold,

Than pigmy judge and surrogate could e'er achieve,

In twice ten thousand years.

Again; The joint meetings heretofore have exercised the right of judging for themselves, and why should not future ones do it likewise? Must we suppose them to have less wisdom or integrity than their predecessors? What authority had the present legislature to draw so uncandid a supposition? Will their constituents thank them for the compliment?

Again; Can even the abuse of this right in the case of surrogate and judge prove more injurious to the public than in many other cases which occur much more frequently? If not, why guard against it in one case and neglect it in all others? Sic volo sic Jubeo, et steo pro ratione voluntas. As to the design of this section.

"Tout le monde en parle vrai,

Pour moi, je n'en parle pas;

Il m'a fait trop de bien, pour en parler mal—

Il a fait, trop de mal, pour en parler bien."

Section 2. Enacts, "that no surrogate shall be allowed to appear as attorney or counsel in the Orphans court of the county of which he is surrogate."

This must mean as a practitioner of law. But why prohibit him from appearing one way and still suffer him to appear another? why may he not appear as attorney, or counsel, if permitted to appear as proctor, advocate or agent: the only ways, strictly speaking, a practitioner ought to appear for a suitor in these courts. And why prohibit him from appearing in his own name and allow him to borrow the name of a brother practitioner?

This section is too weak to support itself, or even bear its own weight. Restrictions of natural or political rights, if not general, must for that reason alone, if no other, be unjust: and small differences in the nature of offices or employments will not justify a discrimination. Lawyers either ought, or ought not to be permitted to practise in courts of justice in which they hold offices. If they ought it must be wrong to exclude them by law. If they ought not, the law, nevertheless, should be general to make it justifiable. For why exclude the officers of the court, and not similar officers of another? But the plain truth is, this section excludes nobody, and, therefore, it is needless further to investigate the policy or object of it.

Nec Lex est justior ulla

Quam necis Artifices, arte perire sua.

Sec. 3. Enacts two things, I will examine them separately. The first is, "that the surrogates shall, at the expiration of every three months, make a report in writing to the register of the Pre-rogative office for the time being of the business done in their offices so far as relates to the receiving and proving of Wills, Bonds of Administration and

guardianship." Except grammatical blunders, which strictly construed, make nonsense, this clause contains nothing more than the standing instructions to surrogates, ever since the revolution. As these are given by the ordinary, who has the appointment and displacing of surrogates, they will, of course be much more punctually complied with than any act of the legislature. Besides, the instructions are more explicit, and contain a form of the return (or report,) which will no doubt, be preserved as heretofore, without any regard to this clause. It must therefore be useless to all intents and purposes in practice, make the best of it.

The section further enacts, "and also shall make out in writing a fair copy of all the fees which by law they are entitled to receive, and shall set up and continue the same in public view in their respective offices for the information of all concerned." This is the only material part of the law, but it will be of no use in practice. The fee bills are so loose and complicated that few will understand the copy, and fewer still be able to avail themselves of the intended object. In most of the business which passes the surrogates office, there are fees to be looked for in the copy set up in his office, registers fees to be looked for in the secretary's office, chancery fees in the ordinance, and ordinary's fees in nabibus. Where is the man who can find leisure and perseverance sufficient to travel over the state and then to the clouds and back again, to find out what are the legal fees to be paid to all those officers? And without it this clause must be of little use. If any one doubts it, let him inspect the fee bill set up agreeably to the directions of this act and judge for himself.—how much better would it have been to have made one plain table of fees for all the officers together and to have directed a copy of the whole to be set up, in every office thro' which any of the business passes, and then every person concerned, could see the whole at one view and know for what, and to whom, the fees are paid; *Chien escaude, cauntk Bau fraide.*

The foregoing acts naturally presented themselves to the writers' mind upon reading the Act; and the ex post lege preamble which an honorable member has affixed to the above copy of the law, printed at his request induced "a number of his readers" to solicit the writer to annex those remarks to it. For when a *representative* turns champion, and *Goliath* like voluntarily falls forth armed with a spear like a "weavers beam," the head of which is adorned with figures of "assassination," "scurrilities," "gross misrepresentations" &c. &c. and boastingly defies the whole army of his constituents, saying "give me a man that we may fight together;" it is to be hoped there always will be found some *Strippeling* with a *sting* and a *stone*, to accept the Challenge and avenge the cause of his insulted countrymen and of their injured rights.

(To be Continued.)

## INTELLIGENCE.

From a New-York paper of July 23.

The continued important successes of the French in Italy were to be expected from the advantages attained by them in the opening of the campaign. The safety of the emperors dominions, evidently depended on those of the king of Sardinia, and which the result of the further operations has proved. The possession of the valuable duchy of Milan, by the French secures to them also the possession of the Piedmontese and Mantuan territories, and secures also their progress to whatever other quarter they may chuse to direct it.

The concessions of the king of Sardinia, evince what the situation of the king of Naples, and the pope must be: and that they can only be safe by subscribing to similar conditions.—How far the emperor will feel affected by his losses in that quarter, remains yet to be decided. The French will probably retain them as objects to be considered in the establishment of a general peace.

In a general review of the papers received by the British, we notice among others, the following particulars.

The Neapolitan army is stated under Paris dates of 25th May to have been totally defeated at Godegno; and the queens regiment almost cut to pieces.

The archduke Charles had put in execution, on the 13th of May, a military order to call on the

Germanic bodies for their contingent of men and money without delay.

Negotiations with the emperor were still asserted by many in Paris to be on foot; although the renewal of hostilities on the Rhine were hourly expected by others.

In Paris, collections of people, though not numerous, were still occasionally appearing in the Thuilleries and other parts of the city, but tranquillity and confidence were pretty generally established. Many ex members of the convention, and other persons, had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the late conspiracy, many had been acquitted or discharged, and several remained still on trial.

In Corsica, the insurgents are said to continue in force; that they had cut off all communication with Bastia and St. Florenzo, and had taken a considerable treasure sent by the English from the last mentioned city.

Drouet's trial for the last conspiracy in Paris, occupied considerable attention: the details of which are given at considerable length in the Paris journals.

The archduke of Milan was on his way to Vienna.

A war between Russia and the Porte was viewed as certainly to take place; the latter power was making every preparation for defence, being convinced that the intentions of Russia were certainly hostile.

An English Squadron has taken the Dutch frigate Argo, of 36 guns which was in company with four merchant ships on the coast of Norway.

Hamburgh accounts of the 7th May, state that the Russian minister had left Sweden, and was on his return for Petersburgh; the terms proposed by the Emperor respecting the marriage of the young king, not having been acceded to, and that the Court of Sweden were about applying, in their embarrassing situation, to the French republic for those succours which it appears had been promised.

PARIS, May 25.

It is still feared the disputes between Russia and Sweden may yet open a rupture between those two powers.

May 25.

An extraordinary courier arrived yesterday with dispatches for the Directory, with advices that a division of the Republican army occupies the city of Milan; a second of Cremona, and a third of Pavia.

May 25.

The expected arrival of an ambassador from the Pope to solicit peace from the French republic is mentioned as the report of the day.

Of the treaty of peace concluded between the king of Sardinia and the republic, it is agreed that the latter shall keep in possession of the strong holds taken by them, until a general peace takes place: in the mean time, the French shall be allowed a free passage through his territories to any other parts of Italy.

May 27.

It is asserted that when the emperor sent from Vienna to renew the hostilities on the Rhine, he was ignorant of the recent losses sustained by his army in Italy. On the 2d Prarial his generals notified to ours the cessation of the armistice, which has been granted to Austria, in order to induce her to accept a peace no more necessary to her than to us.

The arch-duke Charles, wishing to conceal from his army the entire defeat of that of Italy, caused the bells to ring, and the te deum to be sung on the other bank of the Rhine, as if to celebrate a victory; but artifice could not long here succeed, and it seems that he has been obliged to confess the reverse; nevertheless he still endeavoured to palliate it by stating the loss at but 4000 men.

May 29.

Buonaparte continues his victorious March into Italy: our troops are now before Bologna; demanding great contributions from his Holiness. It is said Beaulieu is blockaded up in Mantua. There are great fermentations at Naples; the people cry out loudly for peace.

The English Parliament dissolved the twentieth of May.

In addition to the above we observe that on the 29th every thing remained tranquil at Paris:—and splendid fetes were exhibited in celebration of the victories in Italy.

An agent was mentioned to have arrived from the King of Naples to treat for peace.

No action had taken place on the Rhine. The armistice had been broken; an animated address had been issued by the Directory to the armies to

...to imitate the glorious victories achieved in Italy.

The papers we have received contain articles of an interesting nature, which we shall cause to be translated as large and inserted in our subsequent papers.

Yesterday the council of five hundred ratified the treaty with Sardinia. The council of auctents are employed in the examination of the treaty.

7th Prairial, May 25, Treaty of Peace between the French republic and the king of Sardinia.

The French republic and his Majesty the King of Sardinia, equally animated with the desire of concluding a happy peace, and of finishing the war that now divides their love, appointed the executive directory in the name of the French republic, citizen Charles De Lacroix, minister of the external relations, and his majesty the king of Sardinia, M. M. Chevalier de Reval and de Tonio, to treat in their names the conditions requisite to reestablish and consolidate good harmony between the two powers, who, after having exchanged their respective powers, have agreed to the following articles.

1. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding between the French republic and the king of Sardinia; all hostilities shall cease between the two parties from the time of signing the present treaty.

2. The king of Sardinia revokes all adherence or consent given by him either openly or privately to the coalited powers against the French republic, to all treaties of alliance, either offensive or defensive, which may have been concluded with any power. He shall not furnish any contingent in men or money to any power at war against France, under any article or denomination whatever.

3. The king of Sardinia renounces purely and simply forever, for himself, his successors, and assigns, in favour of the French republic, all the rights that he may have on Savoy, the counties of Nice, Teade, or Brasil.

4. The boundaries between the kingdom of Sardinia and the departments of the French republic, shall be established by a line drawn from the post nearest to the side of Piedmont, the heights and the platforms of the mountains and other places hereafter mentioned, and also the intermediate heights and platforms, viz. beginning at the point where the frontiers of the late Frucigay Joia, the dukedom of Aosta and Valais, to the extent of Glacier or Curved Mountains.

1. The summits of the Alps to the east of Col. mayor.

2. Little St. Bernard and the Hospital which is situated thereon.

3. The summits of Mount Alban, Colde Creauce, and Mount Merceau.

4. In turning a little to the south, the summits of Celen and Caval.

5. The great Mount Cenis, and the hospital which is situated on the south of the lake.

6. Little Mount Cenis.

7. The summits that separate the valley of Bar-donache from Valderpries.

8. Mount Geneveve.

9. The summits which separate the valley of Quiero from those of Caudois.

10. The mount of Cifo.

11. The Col Maurin.

12. The mountain of Argentiere.

13. The rivers of Ybaette and Sure.

14. The mountains which divide the vallies of Stured and Gesse, and those of St. Etienne or Tines, St. Martin or Leazuble, Tende or Roye.

15. Roche Barbon on the boundaries of the republic of Geneva—if any communes, habitations, or portions of the territories of the said communes were behind the line of the boundaries above mentioned, they shall continue to make a part of territory of the French republic, without affecting the present article.

5. The king of Sardinia engages not to permit the emigrants or exiled of the French republic to remain within his kingdom; he may nevertheless retain in his service, emigrants from the departments of Mount Blanc and of Maritime Alps, as long as they do not give cause of complaint by their undertakings and manœuvres tending to affect the internal safety of the republic.

6. The king of Sardinia renounces all personal action which he might exercise against the French republic for anterior causes to this time.

7. There shall be concluded between the two powers a treaty of commerce upon an equitable basis, and such as shall secure to the French nation advantages at least equal to those enjoyed by the nations most favoured in the kingdom of Sardinia, in the mean time all communications and commercial matters shall be reestablished.

8. The king of Sardinia engages to grant an amnesty to those of his subjects who have been prosecuted for their political opinions, all suits that are commenced on that account, as well as the judgments that may be obtained thereon, are abolished, all their property, real and personal, or the value of them, if they have been sold shall be restored without delay. It shall be lawful for them to dispose of the same, to return and remain within the kingdom of Sardinia, or to quit them.

9. The French republic and his majesty the king of Sardinia engages to give up all sequestered revenue or seized property, confiscated, detained or sold from the subjects of the other power,

on account of the present war and to admit them respectively to exercise legally the actions or rights which may appertain to them.

10. All the prisoners respectively taken, shall be delivered one month from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, on payment of the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity.

The sick and wounded shall continue to be taken care of in the respective hospitals, they shall be delivered on their recovery.

11. Neither of the contracting powers shall grant a passage through its territories to the troops of another power.

12. Besides the fortresses of Coni, Ceva, and Tortona, and of the territory which the troops of the republic do now or are to occupy—they shall have possession of the fortrels of Exiles, Alierre, Suze, Brunette, Chateau Dauphin, and Alexandria—to which last place Valence shall be substituted, should the general in chief of the French republic prefer it.

13. The places and territory herein above mentioned shall be restored to the king of Sardinia on the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between the republic and his majesty of a general peace, and of the establishing the boundary line of the frontiers.

14. The frontiers in possession of the troops of the republic, and which are definitely to be restored, shall remain under the civil government of his Sardinian majesty, but shall be subject to the levy of the military contributions and loans of provisions or forage which may be required for the want of the French army.

15. The fortifications of Brunette and Suze, as well as of the intrenchments erected above this town, shall be demolished and destroyed at the expense of his Sardinian majesty, under the inspection of commissaries appointed for that purpose by the executive directory.

The king of Sardinia shall not erect or repair any fortifications on this part of the frontiers.

16. The artillery of the occupied places whose destruction is not stipulated by the present treaty, may be employed in the service of the republic, but it shall be restored with the places and at the same time to his Sardinian majesty; the warlike stores which may be found in them may be used for the service of the French republic without return.

17. The French republic shall enjoy a free passage through the dominions of the king of Sardinia, to transport themselves into the interior parts of Italy and return therefrom.

18. The king of Sardinia accepts from henceforth the mediation of the French republic, definitely to terminate the differences which have long subsisted between his majesty and the republic of Genoa, and decree upon their respective pretensions.

19. Conformably to the 6th article of the treaty concluded at the Hague, the 27th Floreal of the 3d year, the Batavian republic is comprehended in the present treaty, there shall be peace and amity between that republic and the king of Sardinia. All things shall be restored between them on the same footing they were previous to the last wars.

20. The king of Sardinia shall cause to be disavowed by his minister near the French republic, the proceedings against the last French ambassador.

21. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within one month from the signing of the present treaty.

Done and concluded at Paris, the 26th Floreal, 4th year of the French republic, one and indivisible, answering to the 15th of May, 1796

[Signed] Charles DeLacroix, Le Chevalier de Reval, Le Chevalier Tonfo.

LONDON, March 11.

The Irish sedition bill is extremely rigorous: It punishes every administration of an oath contrary to law with death. Whoever voluntarily takes an oath is to be deported. Whoever is forced to make an oath, is to declare the same within a certain period, else the excuse is inadmissible. Every person is obliged to lodge before the first of May a sworn inventory of the arms in the house, and the magistracy is empowered to search in every house to that purpose. The written deposition of a murdered person, made shortly before his death, to be good evidence against the murderer. The magistrates are authorized, to arrest every foreigner, if he cannot find security for his good conduct, and even to declare a county in a state of insurrection, and in that case to order, that all inhabitants keep between their own walls from sunrise to sunset. In that interval they may force any house and condemn the absent to serve on board the fleet, unless his absence on private business be proved. The same punishment cut by this insidious law is to await him, who impedes the magistrates when doing that service, as also the sellers of seditious writings or Newspapers not stamped. If the delinquents be women, they are to be imprisoned until they declare, from whom they received such papers. In case a magistrate be impeached for abusing their authority and condemned by the jury, the plaintiff is to receive no more damages than six pence, and pay the costs, if in the judges' opinion the magistrate was led by probability.

Thirty two new courts are also established in Ireland, each of those thirty two new judges receives a salary of 1000 sterling. They may pro-

nounce for deportation, without concurrence of the jury. The former judges are to receive a salary of 500, as an indemnification for the diminution of their perquisites by the new establishment.

WIENNA, May 2.

His imperial majesty has frequently long conferences with gen. Clairfayt.

These measures seem to announce an intention of engaging the field-marshal to resume the command of the army of the Rhine; from the advantages which he gained at the close of the last campaign, and the ill success of his armies since his resignation he is considered as the only man capable of checking the progress of the enemy, and of conquering the Low countries.

In the mean time he is at the head of the military operations. He receives all the dispatches from the army of the Rhine, and after having made his remarks on them, they are forwarded to the count de Loffey, minister at war.

HEIDELBERG, May 3.

The house of Austria does not longer conceal her design of seizing a part of Bavaria with the consent of the elector, to frustrate his successor and extend her frontiers as far as the river Yser; these ambitious views have been confirmed by a conference held between field-marshal Wurmer, and the Duke of Deux Ponts, in which the former said, "that it was endeavoured to procure him a district near Landau in compensation of Bavaria."

The duke immediately ordered his minister to communicate this plan to the coalited powers, and to assure them that he never would consent to the dismemberment of Bavaria (his domain) until he was compelled by superior force.

In the libellous pamphlet which has been distributed in Ratibon, the duke is accused of being a friend to the French—a spy in their pay. The Austrians are the known authors of this scurrilous work.

Head-quarters, Plaisance, 20 Floreal.

Conditions of a suspension of arms concluded between the French army and the Duke of Parma.

Suspension of arms concluded between the French army of Italy, and the Duke of Parma, and of Plaisance, by the means of the Gen. Buonaparte, commander of the French army, M. M. the Marquis Antonio Pallavicini, Filippo Dala Rosa, Plenipotentiaries of the Duke of Parma, under the mediation of the Count of Valdeparison, Minister of Spain at Parma.

Art. 1. There shall be a suspension of arms, between the army of the French Republics, and the Duke of Parma, until peace shall be established between the two states. The Duke of Parma shall send plenipotentiaries to Papis, to treat with the Executive Directory.

Art. 2. The Duke of Parma shall pay a military contribution of 2 millions of livres, money of France, to be paid in bills of exchange on Genoa, whether in plate or money. There shall be five hundred thousand livres paid in five days—the rest in the following decade.

Art. 3. The Duke shall furnish twelve hundred draft horses with the harness, four hundred dragoons, with the accoutrements, and one hundred saddle horses for the superior officers of the army.

Art. 4. He shall transmit twenty paintings of the choice of the commander in chief from among those now preserved in the Dutchy.

Art. 5. He shall within 15 days turn into the magazines of the army, at Tortona ten thousand quintals of corn, five thousand of oats, and have two thousand beeves at the disposal of the commissary general, for the use of the army.

Art. 6. Excepting the above contributions the estates of the Duke of Parma shall be treated as neutral states, until the end of the negotiations which are about to be entered upon at Paris.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE. Antonia Pallavicini, Filippo Dalla Rosa, Head quarters at Plaisance, 20 Floreal.

A true copy. SUONAPARTE.

MILAN, May 9.

The French have finally crossed the Po, about Cologno; they are now in possession of Codogno and Casal Pusterlenga. The action was rigorous and the Corps of Gen. Liptay, who defended the passage from the enemy, was very ill treated; the Neapolitan horse suffered very much, and the regiment of the queen was cut to pieces. The court received the news of this heavy stroke by an express arrived here this afternoon. The archduke and all the court were about departing. All the town is in confusion, disorder, and terror; the carriages and transports that depart from here are numberless, and no horse is now to be got at the post.

P. S. The court left the town towards sunset, the archduke and archduchess likewise took the way to Bergamo, about ten leagues from Milan, but it is presumed they will not remain long there, the situation of Bergamo not being very safe, since the French are already in possession of Lody and Cossano.

ROME, May 14.

Four plenipotentiaries of his Holiness, accompanied by the Spanish ambassador, have just set out from here. It is presumed two of them are going to Paris to negotiate a peace—the two others to treat with general Buonaparte for a suspension of arms. The latter are the senator Rezzonica, and Marquis Maffioli. His Holiness has issued an edict forbidding any emigration from his dominions—Every hour some couriers arrive here; they are sent by the governors of the towns on the frontiers and the senators and magistrates of different provinces, to receive the pope's orders respecting the conduct they are to observe in the present critical situation of Italy.

#### TURKEY.

Extract of a letter, Constantinople, April 10.

Some time since, a French squadron captured in Archipelago, two Prussian vessels; their ambassador has endeavoured in vain to obtain their restitution.

The French minister Verminac, has, however thought proper to institute a commission of French merchants to inquire into the merits of this case, consequently their cargoes will be sold especially as the ministers of the sublime Porte, have approved the judgment of the commission. This conduct may prove very prejudicial to the Porte in case of the expected rupture between her and Russia taking place.

Another instance of the great partiality of the Porte in favour of Verminac is evinced by the following circumstance:

The French minister caused a German, who was under the protection of the Imperial internumcia to be arrested by his own janissaries, and conducted from the place of that ambassador to the hotel of France.

It was with the greatest difficulty that the baron de Herbert procured the release of this individual: notwithstanding all the remonstrances he made to the Porte, he could obtain no satisfaction for this glaring infringement on his privileges.

BOSTON, July 22.

#### Agreeable Intelligence.

Alicant, May 10, 1

The cloud which lately obscured the negotiations between the united states and Algiers, is entirely dissipated: A letter from one of the first houses in Alicant, says "Our subsequent letter will advise you of the final settlement between the united states and the regency of Algiers."

NEW-YORK, July 25.

Capt. Truet, of the schooner Hibernia, arrived on Saturday, in 15 days from Port au Prince, has favored us with the following extraordinary account—

On the 30th of June, 1796, at 7 A. M. the ship Mercury of New York; Capt. Jessop, weighed for Port au Prince, in company with a number of transports, and his majesty's frigate success, commanded by Capt. Pigot. At 11, P. M. the frigate gave a signal to lay to. The Mercury have too cable's length, on the frigate's quarter: at half past 1 A. M. the 1st of July, the frigate ran upon the Mercury; orders were then given by Capt. Pigot, to his men, to cut and bring on board every thing they could lay their hands on; they cut away his jib boom, spritail yard, fore stay, jibb stay, fore topmast stay, unrove all the bowlines, cut stopper, shank painter, and two strands off the best bower cable, and ordered his men to take the fore staytail and jib; to make trowsers of. Capt. Jessop begged they would cut away as little as possible, for, as there was a light breeze the vessel could be extricated in a few minutes. Capt. Pigot then ordered his men to lay hold of the dunn'd rascal, and bring him on board, which order was obeyed.

As soon as the ship had escaped, Capt. Pigot asked for the dunn'd rascal; the officer of the Mercury, Capt. Jessop said, "I am the man;" Capt. Pigot asked what officer he was; the sailing master replied, that he was the captain of the Mercury; he ordered three boatwain's mates to bring the Yankee rascal and give him flogging, which they beganto do; Capt. Jessop made no kind of resistance, but begged they would have compassion upon him; no attention was paid to his cries, and he fainted under the blows he received. Captain Pigot then appeared to be satisfied: and Capt. Jessop having recovered his senses, some time after, asked Capt. Pigot for one of his sails, who replied—You dunn'd rascal; if you say one word more, I will be a job to the gang way and flog you to death; and thereupon sent him on board his vessel again.

Capt. Jessop arrived at Port au Prince where he went before a jury of surgeons, and all the officers of the port, who all expressed their surprise and indignation on seeing his bruised body. He was taken with a vomiting of blood, which was at length stopped by the surgeons. The gentlemen of that port allowed that it was the most unjustifiable cruelty and the grossest insult to the laws of nations they had ever heard of, that it should be published in all the American papers, and represented to the executive of the united states, and a statement of the transaction sent to the British court. Capt. Truet of the schooner Hibernia was

an eye witness of every fact here stated.

Capt. Truet on the burth inst. half way between Port au Prince and Logane, saw three republican gun boats take an English transport ship just out of the Mole, with troops, bound in for Port au Prince being chased by the Brisbane, a British floop of 16 guns, they ran her ashore, and Capt. Truet saw her in flames all standing, and presently she blew up.

Capt. Truet assures us, that upwards of 100 of the British dispersed at Port au Prince.

From Capt. Harwood we learn, that the Two friends Capt. Riply, being captured and brought into the Mole, her cargo, amounting to 10,000 dollars, was condemned, and that the Argonaut had taken the brig Bachelard, Capt. Collis, and sent her likewise into the Mole, from whence she was to be sent to Jamaica, for adjudication.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Niagara to his correspondent in this city, dated the first instant.

"Two months ago this place, the liveliest and most thronged in Upper Canada, garrisoned by 360 men, is reduced to the most lonely in all the province, not a gun to be seen on all the works, nor a particle of any thing left—all is gone. Fifty men under the command of Capt. Sheaffe, and two subaltern officers, of the 5th regiment only left to deliver up the fort to the Americans—it is really like a desert, but it is to be hoped will not be long so. We hear the American troops are for certain on their march, and report says are very near Buffalo creek."

July 22.

By Captain Breathe, of the ship Britois, arrived last evening in 40 days from Bourdeaux, we have been favored with regular files of the Paris papers ("Gourier du Corps Legislatif," and "L'Ecclair,") to the 20th may being twelve days later than any intelligence received from thence. The late hour at which they were received afforded us only time to make the following translations.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-prince, dated July 1.

Upwards of nine thousand troops have arrived here and at Cape Nicholas Mole within the two last months; General Abercrombie himself is expected in less than three weeks from the Windward islands, with seven or eight thousand more soldiers. A parish, next to the Mole has been taken by general Forbes, but we think he will not proceed any further before general Abercrombie's arrival.

We are informed, by way of St. Thomas's that general marquis de Bouille has taken possession of the island of St. Eustacia, with a regiment of emigrants in the name of the king of Great-Britain.

July 23.

#### Latest from France.

Late last evening the ship fair American, Capt. Glad, was waited into port from Nantes, which place she left the 19th ult. She brings intelligence of TWO BATTLES ON THE RHINE, in the first of which the French appeared to have given way, but being reinforced renewed the combat with republican heroism, and totally routed the Austrian army, with immense slaughter.

Aug. 1.

Further accounts of the bloody defeat of the Austrians on the Rhine.

We have taken much fruitless pains to obtain by the Fair American French papers—they have fallen into other hands. We are informed they contain interesting particulars relative to the progress of general Buonaparte in Italy, who was approaching Rome with rapid strides. We cannot learn whether minute relations respecting the northern army were contained in them Paris was tranquil, as were the principal towns in France, and plenty abundant.

#### Of the battle on the Rhine.

A passenger relates that there was but one; that this one lasted two days, and that it terminated in favour of the French, by a complete Repossession of those important posts which general Jourdan left in his retreat last campaign. This information was received at Nantz from Paris, on the 18th of June—and as the post from Paris to Nantz goes in three days, the Paris accounts which are said to contain this information were probably of June 15, three days later than the papers said to have been received by the Fair American.

Bridge-town, Aug. 4th, 1796.

#### Delivery of the Western posts.

By a letter just received in this town, dated GARRISON AT SWEGO,

It is mentioned that the fort was evacuated by the British troops on the morning of the 14th of July, (the day on which the basilie was destroyed) at the dawning of the day without parade. In the course of the day, the American troops entered, took possession and hoisted the American standard.

after having fixed the word, "Travaillez" work then on the breast of the sculpture.

AUGUSTA, July 19.

We learn, from good authority that there will be no Indian treaty, and that the commissioners on the part of the state have protested against the proceedings of the commissioners of the united states.—The misunderstanding which has prevailed from the commencement of the business, between those who acted for the general government and those who represented this state; is much to be lamented; but some thing of this nature has been very generally anticipated from the politics of one of our commissioners, whose influence over the others is not inconsiderable, and whose fondness for military parade and accommodating his friends, induced him to take a body guard with him, which not being perfectly consistent with continental arrangements were not permitted to appear in that capacity on the treaty-ground; and occasioned a furlough and seclusion on the general's part, which may perhaps be found to have been the cause of a cessation of a public negotiation; and prove the signal for Indian hostility.

From ib: Farmer's Weekly Museum.

#### THE MORALIST.

It has been remarked, that men are generally kind in proportion as they are happy; and it is said, even of the devil that he is good humoured when he is pleased. Every act, therefore, by which another is injured from whatever motive, contracts more guilt, and expresses greater malignity, if it is committed in those seasons which are set apart to pleantry and good humour, and brightened with enjoyments which are peculiar to rational and social beings.

Detraction is among those vices which the most languid virtue has sufficient force to prevent; because by detraction that is not gained which is taken away. "He, who filches from me my good name," says Shakespeare, "enriches himself but makes me poor indeed." As nothing therefore degrades human nature more than detraction, nothing more disgraces conversation. The detractor, as he is the lowest moral character, reflects greater dishonour upon his company than the hangman; and he whose disposition is a scandal to his species, should be more diligently avoided, than he who is scandalous only by his offence.

But for this practice, however vile, some have dared to apologize, by contending the report, by which they injured an absent character, was true: This however amounts to no more than that they have not complicated malice with falsehood, and that there is some difference between detraction and slander. To relate all that is true of the best men in the world, would probably render him the object of suspicion and distrust; and was this practice universal, mutual confidence and esteem, the comforts of society and the endearments of friendship would be at an end.

There is something unspeakably more hateful in those species of villany by which the law is evaded than those by which it is violated and defiled. Courage has sometime, preserved rapacity from abhorrence, as beauty has been thought to apologize for prostitution; but the injustice of cowardice is universally abhorred, and like the lewdness of deformity, has no advocate. Thus hateful are the wretches who detract with caution, and while they perpetrate the wrong, are solicitous to avoid the reproach. They do not say, that Cloe has forfeited her honour to Lyander; but they say, that such a report has been spread, they know not how true.—Those who propagate these reports frequently invent them; and it is no breach of charity to suppose this to be always the case; because no man who spreads detraction would have scrupled to produce it: and he who should diffuse poison in a brook, would scarce be acquitted of a malicious design, though he should allege, that he receives it of another who is doing the same elsewhere.

Whatever is incompatible with the highest dignity of our nature, should indeed be excluded from our conversation: As companions, not only that which we owe to ourselves but to others, is required of us; and they who can indulge in any vice in the presence of each other, are become obdurate in guilt, and insensible to infamy.

#### FOR SALE.

A Plantation situate in Hopewell township, about 2 and a half miles from Bridge-town, now occupied by Andrew High, containing 104 acres, 20 of which are good woodland, the rest arable. On the premises are a good two-story house, with a kitchen adjoining, a barn, and a variety of fruit trees. The whole is in good cedar fence. For further particulars enquire of

JOHN WETHMAN.

Aug. 4.

Blank Bonds and Judgments for sale at this office.

**NOTICE.**

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.

**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 outhouses, 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.

**Broke into the plantation of the**

subscriber, in Fairfield township, a pair of large oxen: One of them was red, and had a strap and bell on his neck—the other black, with one horn broke off close to his head, and a scar on his nose, occasioned, it is supposed, by his throwing off riders.

The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, take them home, and return another pair to compensate for the damage they have done.

DAVID PEIRSON SHAW.

July 28.

**FOR SALE.**

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

**FOR SALE.**

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, Gmo. 29, 1796.

**AMERICAN LITERATURE**

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

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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.

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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 ineffable blessings of the free and most happy government on earth.

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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.

**FOR SALE.**

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 Souder, 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.

**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 Cohanssey 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.

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

Ran away from the subscriber a negro man named Armstrong, about 5 feet 8 or ten inches high—stout made. He had on when he went away a shirt and trousers only—But it is expected he has got more clothes now, as several houses have been broken open lately, for which he is suspected. Any person who will secure the above named fellow in the gaol at Bridge-town or deliver him to the subscriber shall have the above reward, and, as he is continually making depredations upon the property of the inhabitants, it is hoped every one will feel himself interested in his being apprehended.

JAMES BRADFORD.

Fairfield, July 25th, 1796.

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

EBENEZER SEELEY.

The Highest price  
Given for  
*clean linen and cotton*

**RAGS**

By the Printers hereof