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FOR THE ARGUS.

Peter Plowden's Postscript.

Quid enim laboro, nisi ut veritas in omni questione explicetur.

If the hon. member who, by proxy, adopts the signature of P. Q. "had recollected" who cut the cards and dealt first; and had patiently waited until we had finished our hand, we are persuaded he would not have mumped pompon quidnuc to lead out the card he has. But the laws of gaming oblige us to follow suit.

What has the word of any man to do with the principles and constitutionality of the law concerning surrogates? We know of no promise which can have any connexion with the merits of that law. If there ever was any such and Mr. P. Q. will state it fairly, we promise the surrogate of Cumberland shall acknowledge it as fairly. He wishes no secrets to be withheld, which will promote the public good by being divulged; and Mr. P. Q. has full liberty to "leak them out," if there be any, for he knows none.

In the mean time to give him fair play, and not to delay the game, we will allow him the benefit of his "secrets," by admitting that this surrogate did promise to resign his office, and even swore it before the joint meeting (tho' he was 80 miles distant at the time, and knows nothing about the particulars of the appointment to this day;) will that justify a law to turn him out of office? Did not Mr. Somebody promise that he would get the surrogate's office from the person who holds it, but has not fulfilled his promise? Would this be a proper ground for the legislature to enact that he should not hold that office?

Did not Mr. Somebody repeatedly promise some years ago, that he would never go to the legislature while he held a certain office; and did not Mr. Somebody promise, last year, that he would not go to the legislature. Would it be right to enact that they shall not hold offices, or seats in the legislature, because they broke their promises? How must this play end? if this was the motive which induced the legislature to enact this law, who must win the rubbers? if his insinuations be all true who has been duped?

Does he mean to vindicate the law upon the ground of punishing this surrogate for an electioneering Hum? If so the old objection of partiality recurs. Why punish him and suffer all others to pass with impunity? Must he be the scape-goat? Was there ever a joint-meeting without humming? If every one who is hummed into office, was hummed out for it, who would fill offices in New-Jersey under the present constitution? and what would become of all the hums this gentleman has manufactured to get into offices himself, to supplant others, and to induce members to vote for the law in question?—When the manufacturers of laws are watching to engross offices themselves, as they have the advantage of being managers of the factory, a little address is necessary to come in for any share with them—This elucidates all the secrets alluded to.

But to be serious, how does all this affect the merits of the law we have been canvassing? Why it proves, what we have never once supposed, that some members were influenced by wrong motives in passing it. We hope, for the honor of the legislature, no more such "Machiavelian secrets" will leak out."

As we are unacquainted with the rules of the joint meeting we can only judge of them from facts. And not to adduce instances unnecessarily, the same joint meeting which elected the surrogate of Cumberland, judge of the common pleas, also elected a justice of the peace of Cape May, clerk of the sessions and common pleas. Let Mr. P. Q. point out the substantial difference in these two cases, and we will then give him enough more samples in point.

It is not for us to say what motives influence the joint-meetings in elections. We hope none but proper ones.—But suppose this surrogate did tell somebody that he intended to resign his office, and this somebody told some members of the joint-meeting of it, and it influenced their votes; how could Mr. Surrogate know this, and "relinquish" accordingly, unless he was informed of it; and no member, we believe, will say he informed him, or ever changed a word with him on the sub-

ject from that day to this. And it was a secret to him, until now, that this law was intended to compel him to do it.

If the declarations of some who are in the secret are to be relied on, the agents in this secret business had different and opposite intentions in it. This places the poor surrogate in a terrible dilemma. For between two stools, if he does not fall quiet to the ground, it seems he is to be frightened to death with terrific secrets by one party or the other.

Mr. P. Q. repeatedly hints at something about incompatible and "clashing" Offices. Here we agree in the principle and differ only in the fact. The misfortune is he takes for granted, what has neither been proved nor conceded. We can assure him this surrogate never means to exercise "at the same time" offices which he, or any competent judges shall pronounce to be really incompatible. To put an end therefore to the queries on that ground, if the querist will show, to the satisfaction of proper judges, the actual incompatibility of the offices of surrogate and judge of the court of common pleas, detached from the orphans court, we publicly engage that this surrogate will never again hold them together, law or no law to prohibit it. The orphans court is out of the case; because as we have shewn, the legislature has clearly a power to separate that authority from the functions of a judge of the pleas, and no one questions the propriety of it; and because this surrogate has always prescribed such a law to himself.

This mode of decision may relieve the anxiety of Mr. Somebody *sub sepe*, for the fate of his favorite law, and save our readers from further trouble on a subject already sufficiently wire drawn.

We have thought proper to give these queries about "secrets" a much longer answer than they required for two reasons. 1st To hold up to their real author the weakness and folly of proposing them at this time, and at this stage of *claircissement*; as the more truth there is in most of them, the more they oppose the law they are offered to support and disclose motives influencing legislators, which ought forever to be secret, because they ought never to exist. 2d, To settle at once the question respecting the incompatibility of the two offices; which is the only thing in the queries of any consequence now, any way, or to any body. The incompatibility of these offices we have always denied, and have challenged the querist to support his position. If he does it fairly, it settles the question. If he does not, the point must be supposed to be given up.

But this detail was altogether unnecessary; for the queries may be effectually answered in a very few words. As one of the offices was relinquished some months ago, it supercedes all the queries in every point of view, but a malicious one. If a promise was made "to resign one of them," (as stated in the 5th query,) it has been actually performed. If the offices are incompatible, the union is dissolved, and there is an end to that. How can it be "particularly ungenerous" to submit to the law; and pray who has a right to snarl, because the principles of it are questioned?

To conclude. We write not for fame or reprimand. If we did, a wide field lies open here before us, to philosophise and to retort.—We entered the list only, in self-defence and to investigate useful political truths. We have aimed at fair reasoning, decency, and temper. If we have erred in these respects, it was not with design, and we ask pardon of the reader for our weakness.

We prefer suffering personal injury, rather than retort, even on an enemy, without necessity. But when wantonly attacked, we must use weapons of self defence. We should be unworthy of the confidence and good opinion of our fellow citizens had we declined it.

The peculiar novelty of a law excited attention. A subsequent preamble produced a free discussion of its fabric and principles. We apprehended the attempt, however weekly executed, was right and laudable. But instead of replying to our arguments, we are threatened with "leaking out machiavelian secrets," and "certain facts." Though we despise the threats, and denounce all secrets; we will not dishonour the Representatives of freemen. If they have erred, it was by deception and mistake, to which the wisest and best of men are subject. And if our feeble pen has thrown one glimmering ray of light, on subjects, hitherto, perhaps not sufficiently explored; we trust those whom it may con-

cern, will review them with attention and without prejudice and will treat them with that notice and candour, which liberal minds, on mature consideration shall judge they intrinsically merit.

Jus non est desperandum.

Advertisement.

The Dealer in nouns and verbs under the firm of Peter Plowden, when he began trade, left his name and address with the printers, for the benefit of his customers. It is necessary for fair trade, and to prevent smuggling, that those who enter into partnership with this firm, should do the same, otherwise in the course of bartering their wares, some may chance to fall into wrong hands. He therefore gives this public notice to all his brother scribblers that no proposal for joining the firm will in future, be received or answered without complying with this rule.

He further gives notice that he disclaims all wares and manufactures, in this branch of trade, not marked with his real or present signatures; and warrants none but his own wares. If any of these on trial prove unfound, he will, on proper application, exchange them for better, or indemnify the holder.

(From the Aurora.)

Why is not the army paid according to law? is a question, which, I presume, cannot be satisfactorily answered. And why did the enquiry into the business, moved by Mr. Dearborn, at the last session of congress evaporate in smoke?

On the 11th ult. I completed a period of three years service in the legion of the united States. I received bills from the paymaster on the secretary of war, payable at ten days sight, (though I understood they would be paid at sight) for the whole of my three years pay, and 300 dollars besides, which I advanced to the agent of the united States, for the payment of the army. On my arrival in this city on my way to Vermont, being destitute of money, and owing for my passage in the stage from Lancaster, I applied to the secretary of war, and endeavoured to urge immediate payment by representing the peculiar hardship of my situation, at a distance of several hundred miles from home, and unable to procure the means of subsistence here, or to continue my journey—but in vain. I was informed that instead of ten, the bills would not be paid under thirteen days.

Several merchants in this city, to whom I applied, refused to receive the bills, although I offered to take part of the sum in goods, and make a considerable discount besides. They expressed an idea that payment would not be made in 30 days.

Those who are constantly expatiating upon the dignity, the credit, the resources and the justice of our government; or, in other words, the members of the government themselves, are called upon to answer the above and the following questions.

Are the united States unable to support and pay their present paltry establishment? Is the treasury destitute of money, and the government without credit? Is the person at the head of the department, or any of his subordinates deficient in their duty? Have not soldiers, after fulfilling their engagements and breaking the chains of military despotism, a right to claim as citizens the enjoyment of the rights of man? Or is the man, who, to borrow the phraseology of an aristocratic representative, mutilates his frame in the service of his country—undergoes all the various hardships and dangers attendant on savage warfare—sacrifices, as I have done, the best of heaven's blessings, a healthy and vigorous constitution on the altar of his country—is that man, I ask, to be treated as I have been? Shall he be obliged to part with his demands upon his country, under the greatest disadvantages and heavy losses, or beg his bread in the metropolis of the united States!!!

I do not mean, sir, to impeach the integrity of the present secretary of War; but the abuses in the army are astonishing. I owe it to myself and to my country to develop those which have fallen within the sphere of my own personal observation: a duty which I pledge myself to perform as soon as possible.

JAMES ELLIOT,
Late Sergeant 2d Sub Legion.

INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, June 2.
Conditions of the armistice concluded between the commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, and

M. Frederick, commander of the Est. plenipotentiary of the Duke of Modena.

The commander in chief of the army of Italy grants to the Duke of Modena an armistice (that he may have time to send to Paris for the purpose of obtaining from the executive directory a definitive peace) upon the following conditions, to which M. Frederick, commander of Est, and plenipotentiary of the Duke of Modena, submits himself, and which he promises to fulfil, viz.

1. The Duke of Modena shall pay to the French republic the sum of 7,500,000 livres, French currency, of which three millions shall immediately be paid into the hand of the treasury of the army; two millions, within 15 days, to Mr. Balbi, the banker of the republic at Genoa, and two millions five hundred livres into the hands of the same banker at Genoa, within one month.

2. The Duke of Modena will besides furnish to the amount of 2,500,000 of livres in provisions, powder and other warlike ammunition, such as the commander in chief shall designate, as well as the times and places when and where the payments shall be made.

3. The Duke of Modena shall be obliged to deliver twenty paintings to be chosen from his gallery or his dominions, by citizens named for that purpose.

Upon the foregoing conditions, the troops of the republic who shall cross the dominions of the Duke of Modena, shall subject them to no requisitions; and will pay for whatever provisions they may want.

(Signed)

FREDERICK,
Commander of Est.
BUONAPARTE.

May 21.

We are more than ever persuaded that before the expiration of two months, we shall have peace with ALL the continental powers, and that we shall have only England to contend with. Every thing seems to prove that the campaign on the Rhine will not be opened.

Germany is frightened—Italy on her knees before us—England is already much disturbed: The ministerial and opposition parties, equally hostile to France, are appalled at our triumphs, which promise an entire dissolution of the coalition, and that we shall have to maintain a war with England, reduced to her own forces against us and the maritime allies we can attach to our cause.

It is thought that general Beaulieu is still in the delfe of Tryol, with the wreck of his army, half destroyed.

June 18.

It is generally reported in the council of 500, that a courier is arrived, who in the name of the emperor requests an armistice, and proposes that several important places, such as Mentz shall be held as pledges during the negotiations.

It is further added, that the principal difficulties were obviated this night, and that the preliminary of peace is signed between the directory and the envoys of the cabinet of Vienna at Paris.

Extract of a letter from the head quarters of the Archduke Charles, at Mayence, the sixth of June.

"The battles which were fought yesterday and the day before, in the environs of Lanterick, a strong town about eight leagues from Deux Pont, will form an epoch in the annals of warfare, on account of the bravery and obstinacy displayed by our troops.

General Jourdan attacked us upon our centre with a boldness which seemed to assure him victory. Our troops repulsed him twice with considerable loss; he returned a third time to the charge and with such impetuosity, that our troops, in spite of their firm resistance, were obliged to retreat; this they effected with good order to Oppenheim, Winwallier and Mayence, in order to preserve a communication with field-marshal count Wurmler.

We learn this moment, that the centre of his army has been attacked by three strong columns of the French, who have marched from the valley of Ruperfweille, and Anviller, commanded by gen. Moreau, in person; but as the principal position of Kaiserlautern, eight leagues from Worms, defended by the brave gen. Mezasar, appears impregnable, we believe they will not have the same success.

The number of prisoners and wounded which arrive here prove that in the affairs of the 4th and 5th, the loss has been considerable on both sides. By the first opportunity you shall have the details.

The French, not content with having made themselves masters of Lautern, Messenheim, Creutznace, Gemmerheim and Simmerem, a strong city upon the Hundsruck, about 5 leagues from Ehrenbreitstein and the surrounding positions have advanced by a forced march, and give out that they will again surround our city."

BOURDEAUX, June 23.

Extraordinary couriers inform us this moment, that the preliminaries of peace with the emperor are signed. He has given up the fortress of Mayence as a pledge of his sincerity and readiness to accede to the conditions that France shall please to dictate to him. Indeed this is not in any manner surprising, because his troops refused to fight and chose rather to surrender prisoners of war, as has been the case in several late engagements on the Rhine where we have gained the most signal victories and made a number prisoners.

MILAN, May, 14.

This day the tree of liberty was planted with great ceremony on the square near the Cathedral.

The arrival of the French army was hourly expected; the municipality and other administrative bodies went in consequence to meet the republicans at the gate of Rome. About 11 o'clock a corps of troops, led on by general Massena, arrived and took possession of the Capitol.

ITALY, May 20.

Bologna, the largest and most considerable town in the pope's dominions after Rome, is already occupied by the French; and their advanced posts spread as far as Urbino, whither the pope has sent deputies, who are commissioned to remonstrate against his dominions being treated in a hostile manner, and to declare the pacific disposition of his holiness.

A report is current that the fortress of Mantua is in the hands of the French, but it requires confirmation.

Gen. Beaulieu has retreated by Riva to the Tridentine, or the southern part of Tirol.

The French gen. Massena is now besieging the citadel of Milan with so much vigour, that in all likelihood it will soon be obliged to surrender.

The French army is marching towards Rome.

CORSICA, May 20.

Twenty two districts are in a state of insurrection. Mr. North, the secretary of state, published a manifesto, threatening the insurgents with coercive measures. The latter frequently exclaim, "Long live the king and general Paoli; but down with the viceroy." When they appeared before Ajaccio, above eighty discharges of cannon were made upon them. As they destroyed the mills and vineyards near the place, belonging to the enemies of Paoli, the town of Ajaccio has since been under the necessity of being supplied from the royal magazines.

COLOGNE, 13th Prairial.

A courier arrived this morning informs us that the left wing of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, pursued its victorious march to the right bank of the Rhine.

MUNSTER, (Maynfield) June 4.

Bollet in of the Armies of the Sambre and Meuse, June 7.

The principal part of the division under general Le Fevre has passed the Lahn, the remainder is upon the right bank, with that of general Colaud, as well as almost all that of gen. Grenier.

Gen. Bonnard, with part of this last division, and troops, forming a body of 7 to 8000 men, will this night encircle Ehrenbreitstein, which he is going to blockade.

Gen. Championnet this night passes the Rhine at the mouth of the Lahn, with his division; by which means, besides the troops employed before Ehrenbreitstein, there will be tomorrow on the other side of the Rhine 50,000 men ready to act.

The divisions of general Marceau, Poncet, and Bernadot, continue to occupy the Hundsruck; they keep in check the army of prince Charles, which it is said has just sent considerable reinforcements to that commanded by prince Wertemberg, which is entirely routed. The head quarters of the division of Hundsruck are advanced.

A considerable body of Austrians have retreated to Kirn and have taken a very advantageous position; but they are absolutely cut off from the rest of the Austrian army, with which they can have no further communication. They are so far surrounded that they will soon be obliged to lay down their arms for want of succours and provisions.

Gen. Ernouf, who arrives from Nieuwied, returns tomorrow to establish himself. In the affair near Nieuwied, I informed you that he took from the enemy a piece; I was mistaken, for there were twelve; besides this we have found in the magazines which have fallen into our hands 13,000 quintals of flour, 300,000 bundles of hay, and 30,000 bushels of oats.

BONN, June 9.

General Bonnard, who has the command of the blockade of Ehrenbreitstein, received counter orders the moment he arrived at Hunningen.

The design of his expedition was to seize upon all the enemy's posts on the banks of the Rhine, and he has fulfilled it with as much presence of bravery. He now returns to his cantonments in the environs of Bonn and Cologne, while the two battalions which he commanded have joined the division of Grenier near Ehrenbreitstein.

June 6.

"As I informed you yesterday, the French have made themselves masters of Aldenkirchen, and the formidable intrenchments which the Austrians had erected on the heights. They were attacked the 4th of June by the divisionary general Colaud. The enemy fought with the greatest obstinacy, and the victory was disputed from nine in the morning till one in the afternoon. In the mean time the Prince de Wurtemberg had sent an officer of the hussars with orders to abandon that position; but the officer and dispatches fell into the hands of the French. The enemy fought in constant expectation of receiving a reinforcement, till they found themselves surrounded by the republican troops, then they attempted to open themselves a passage, and twice they were repulsed with immense slaughter—they finally surrendered after having seen a vast

number of their comrades fall. Among the slain are a lieutenant colonel and two captains. Yesterday afternoon there arrived here near two thousand prisoners, among them are 39 officers, the most of them of the regiment of Jordes. The colonel of that regiment is expected to arrive to day with the rest of the prisoners.

June 10.

We are informed that head quarters are to be transferred to Nieuwied.

We have taken at Nieuwied a very considerable magazine of forage; another of every kind of provisions at Hackenbourg—a third of flour at Montaubauer; in short a fourth and the best furnished of the whole at Limbourg.

This moment the news arrives, that the army of the Rhine and Moselle has begun its operation with no less vigour than that of the Sambre and Meuse, and that it had advanced as far as the heights of Frankenthal.

June 20.

The council of 500 waited yesterday for the message from the directory, which was expected would have announced peace with the emperor. The message did not come; but this expectation was not without cause. Every thing induces us to believe, that we shall not long be mistaken.

LONDON, June 9.

We are now enabled to state some particulars respecting the disagreeable news from India. We are not yet in possession of the detail, although we have received the Madras gazettes down to the 9th of January last, which probably may be precluded from publishing any such news.

According to private letters received from a gentleman high in the company's service in India, we learn, that the 25th battalion of Seapoys, commanded by capt. Grant, having been ordered to Batavia, the troops refused to embark; on which the governor general and council ordered this corps to be disbanded. The troops refused to deliver up their arms; the 29th battalion of Seapoys was ordered against them, and at length fired on them, by which several men were killed.

Some days after, four other battalions of native troops were ordered to Ganjam, on the coast, but refused to proceed, until the 29th battalion was punished for having fired on their companions. The native troops remained in this state of mutiny when the latest accounts left Bengal; and it is even reported that the governor had ordered all the artillery from Dum Dum (not far distant from Calcutta, and where a great quantity of ordinance is usually kept) into the fort of Calcutta, as place of safety. But we cannot vouch for the truth of this latter intelligence.

Private advices from India also mention, that several of the British officers of the company's establishment were in a state of mutiny; that an officer of high rank acts as their president, and that they have a regular chain of correspondence throughout India. We shall be very happy to be able to contradict these rumours, which are truly alarming, but there is some consolation of knowing, that the ship which carried out the regulations of our government, for placing the company's officers on the same footing as the king's, was seen going up the Bengal river, as the Major Pinkney [American ship] was coming away.

BELFAST, May 30.

For several days past there existed some animosities between the two corps quartered here, arising, as we understand, from trivial causes; it grew however yesterday into a serious affair, and the Ray Fencibles and Limerick militia were on the point of coming to a general engagement; some skirmishing had already taken place, when the timely interference of the officers on both sides prevented any further hostility. Our worthy chief magistrate, on this, as on former occasions, evinced his anxious desire to preserve the tranquillity of the town. The Limerick militia marched for Londonderry at day break this morning.

The last mail brings an account of the French fleet to the amount of sixteen sail of the line, are at sea. This intelligence is stated only in one paper.

CHARLESTON, August 9.

A gentleman in this city received yesterday's post a remittance of four thousand dollars, from the committee of the citizens of Baltimore, who opened a subscription in that city for the relief of the sufferers here by the fire of the 13th of June.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12

From the Log book of the ship Thomas, Captain Alden, from Liverpool.

J. David Alden, master of the ship Thomas, belonging to Portland, in the state of Massachusetts, sailed from Liverpool on the 2d day of June last, bound for Baltimore, in the state of Maryland.

Nothing material happened till the 10th of July when in lat. 42, 13; long. 61, 26, being under close reefed topails, the wind began to blow in heavy squalls from the westward—about 1 P. M. took in topails and courses—at 2 set the courses and close reefed topails—at 8 a heavy squall took us suddenly, which laid the ship down very much, and split the three topails. The wind continuing to blow very heavy till 2 obliged us to lay by under

mizen stay sail, since which the ship has proved leaky. On the 20th the wind blew heavy from S. W. to W. S. W. which at 2 P. M. obliged us to take in main sail and fore top sail—at 5 took in all but mizen and mizen stay sail and lay by, it still blowing very strong, attended with thunder, rain, and lightning. On the 6th of August, cape Henry bearing W. N. W. about 8 leagues distance, was brought too by the British frigate Prevoyante, captain Wemyss, an English man of war: the captain sent his boat and took four of the ship's crew, five passengers and myself aboard the Prevoyante. Soon after he sent his boat again, and brought my mate with his cloathes, ordering a number of men on board the Thomas, to search for more people, and after detaining us till 7 P. M. put my mate, two people, one passenger and myself on board the Thomas, and kept two of my people and four passengers.

When we came on board, we found the main hatches broken open, also the scuttles fore and aft, and one cask of bottled porter, of which a part was taken, and much other damage done.

From the bad weather and contrary winds we have experienced, and having the hatchways and the scuttles broke open and plundered, we have reason to judge that there is damage and loss in the cargo.

David Alden, Master,
Paul Dyer,
David Lavis,
Ezekiel Jumper,
John Wallace.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.

From the NEWPORT MERCURY.

I Colborn Parker, of New London, in the state of Connecticut, mariner, of lawful age, do hereby testify and say:—That I was in the month of April 1793, with six others, pressed out of the ship Permola, belonging to New York, by the Hussar a British frigate of 26 guns, commanded by capt. George, where I found five or six Americans that were pressed before us, who were all compelled to do duty equal to their own enlisted men. I remained on board the Hussar about eighteen months, and was then put on board the Argonaut, another frigate of the same rate, where I remained about eight or ten months, and was then put on board the Wicaw a two and thirty gun frigate, and remained on board the Wicaw until about the first of January 1795, and was then put on board a snow called the Isle of Maire, of 16 guns, which on the 26th day of March, 1795, came into Newport harbour and landed several passengers from Halifax and returned back to Halifax immediately, and I was again put on board the Hussar, where I was kept until about seven weeks ago, when I and two men that belong to Cape Cod, in the night swam from the Hussar, lying at anchor in Halifax harbour, at which time we left 43 Americans on board said Hussar, who were also pressed and were obliged to do duty as we were. At the time I was in Newport Harbour, in the snow there were six or seven other Americans on board her. I was three years and three months kept in the British service as aforesaid, and compelled to fight the French against my will. While on board the Hussar, we took one French frigate of 32 guns: and while on board the Argonaut, we took the Esperance of 28 guns: there was about 16 or 18 Americans on board the Argonaut when I was on board, and on board the Wicaw about a dozen.

I was informed that there was a large number of Americans on board the Thetis frigate, and I have reason to believe there are more or less on board of every ship in admiral Murray's squadron, even to the amount of many hundreds. I have never been able to get a letter or any information to any Americans that might by chance come on board and return, or any other way to give notice of my being an American; for it is the general rule, whenever a British ship comes into any harbour in the united states, to drive the Americans below, and place sentries over them, that an American is not allowed to speak a single word.

Colborn Parker.

South Kingdon, July 27, 1796.

Sworn before

CYRUS FRENCH,
Justice of Peace.

Aug. 16.

We take pleasure in publishing the following decree of the Crown of Portugal, transmitted by a commercial house in Lisbon, to their correspondents in this city, in a letter dated the 7th of June last, and congratulate our merchants on the advantages which are likely to result to the united states, from the establishment of a free trade with the port of Lisbon.

Daily Ad.

I am pleased to establish Lisbon a free port, from the 1st of January 1797, for which purpose I have appointed the warehouses and fort of Janqueira, with the adjacent grounds, to make therein the necessary accommodations, for the receiving and depositing all goods and merchandizes whatsoever, excepting, for the present, sugar and tobacco, as well from foreign ports as from the national ports on the other side of the cape of Good hope: and such goods having lawful entry, may, at the will of the proprietors be dispatched for the consumption of the kingdom, on paying the competent duties, or may be exported to foreign ports, and to national ports on the other side of the cape of good Hope, on paying in benefit of my royal treasury, and under the title of protection and deposit one

per cent of their value according to their invoices signed and sworn by the masters of vessels or their consignees; and there shall be free liberty for all ships to come in and sail again with their cargoes on observing the established forms: and I hereby suppress all duties, and revoke all dispositions, which oppose and confine the liberty and freedom which constitute the advantage of the present establishment.

In order to animate and promote an abundance and concurrence of grain of the first necessity, I am pleased to declare that every quality of grain and provisions which are free from duties on entry, not only shall enjoy the privilege of exportation, but shall be free from the aforesaid duty, on making the proper entries at the respective boards.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15.

Further particulars of the late conspiracy at Paris.

Translated for the New-York gazette.

Supposing that any information respecting the late conspiracy at Paris, will be pleasing to the readers of your gazette, I send you a translation of the principal points of a declaration made by George Grisel, captain of the 2d company of the 3d battalion of the 38th half brigade, to the Executive Directory on the 15th of Floréal. This being the first piece that led to the discovery of the conspiracy it was in consequence of it that Baboeuf and others were arrested on the 20th of the same month, and examined on the 21st.

In the first place, Grisel informed the directory, that he had been initiated in the conspiracy for upwards of a month past; he then excuses himself for not having made the discovery sooner; and among the reasons he gives for the delay, the principal one he says, was to obtain sufficient information, "of the extent and ramifications of the plot and personal acquaintance with the chief conspirators."

He then relates that on one of the last days of Germinal, he was met by one Meugnier, a tailor by trade! with whom he had been acquainted in '89. The man of shears informed him, he had been imprisoned six months at Pleffis, on account, as he said, of his patriotism; and he desired him to accompany him to the Geneva coffee-house, where he found a number of neighbour's friends, ex-prisoners like himself; and who at his instance received him as one of the brotherhood.—Grisel, however, not very well pleased with the "ultra-revolutionary conversations" of such patriots, resolved not to visit them again.

On the 2d inst. he was accosted near the Greve, by one of the same Jacobin patriots, called Momicz, a belt maker, who was in company with one of his friends.—In the course of conversation he confidentially informed him of the existence of a secret committee of public safety and insurrection; and that the insurrection which he, the quondam belt maker was organizing! was nigh at hand: "On this information," says Grisel, "I perceived that an opportunity had offered of gloriously serving my country. I seized it, and therefore armed myself with dissimulation."

The two patriots invited Grisel to the temple of Reason (for so they called the coffee-house, known by the name of the Chinese bath) where he found a confused assembly of both sexes, whose conversation, songs, and four looks, recalled to mind the dreadful reign of terror.

His two mentors praised his Robespierian zeal—his own discourse confirmed their assertions, and he was soon surrounded and caressed by the whole groupe.

A man who appeared to be one of their chiefs, and whose name he afterwards found to be Darthe, paid him particular attention, and gave him some of Baboeuf's pamphlets. Considering that if he could procure this fellow's acquaintance, he might, through him, acquire more information respecting the conspiracy. He proposed to compose a pamphlet with Jacobinical style, which being accepted, he finished it the same evening, and to be distributed throughout the republic. It consisted of a preamble of 8 or 10 articles, and an order for the people to fall, without distinction, on the directory and legislative bodies!

He then read a proclamation which was to make its appearance subsequent to the last-mentioned piece, ordering the general pillage and slaughter of the rich—the nobles—the priests, and of all the authorities.—An amendment was added to this act, more terrible than all the rest—they were received by the conspirators with general applause. Afterwards appeared a list of upwards of 60 chiefs of insurrection who were to act in different places.

In the course of the conversation, Grisel discovered that Felix Pelletier procured the necessary funds, and Drouet was to head the insurrection.

The fitting terminated at 7 P. M. when it was resolved:—

1. That the committee of insurrection should hold their next meeting at another house.
2. That Rossignol, Germain, Mansard, Fayau, and himself (Grisel) should be a military committee, charged to prepare the military means of

insurrection, and to correspond with the secret committee, through Germain. This committee is on the 12th and 13th.

Grisel concludes his declaration by affirming that Drouet and Baboeuf visited each other daily, and that the latter frequently composed the speeches, the former was to deliver in the council of 500—delivered it to him the next day at the coffee house. It pleased Darthe (an ex-secretary of Joseph Lebon,) who promised to have it printed, and desired him to call the next day for a few hundred copies to distribute among the troops.

The next day he delivered him about 100 copies of his pamphlet, and also some papers under cover, which he made him hide in his bosom, and desired him not to open it till he was at home and by himself. On opening it, he found it was a *Brevet of secondary and military agent of the secret committee of public safety and insurrection*, with instructions at large and information concerning the plans of the secret committee, and of his duties.

Grisel's duty at camp prevented him from seeing Darthe until the 11th, when he sent a message desiring to see him; he accordingly went to his house, where not finding him, he was conducted by a person who was there to another house, where he saw Darthe and four other persons.—Darthe immediately said to him:—"Dear friend, the hour of revenge being at hand, and the Tocin of Liberty being about to be rung, the committee has thought proper to strengthen the zeal of the chiefs of the insurrection by admitting them into its bosom to concert together the plan of execution."—"Behold" continued he, "our worthy chiefs, who alone are acknowledged as such by every true patriot; who will soon direct the great insurrection; you are not yet acquainted with them—well then, Baboeuf, Germain, Buonarotte and Dednier; there are some others, but business prevents their attendance." They then embraced each other.

Some time after, three other conspirators, to wit, the ex-general Fayan, ex-general Rossignol, and Mansard, a displaced officer, joined the conspiracy.—Baboeuf then read the act of insurrection, of which it was decided to print 60,000 copies.

Bridge-town, Aug. 25, 1796.

The papers received by this days stage contain nothing confirmative of the report mentioned in our last of an armistice having been concluded between the emperor of Germany and the French republic.—It appears that the French have taken the city of Trent, and are still penetrating into the heart of Germany.—The inhabitants of Milan have evinced a disposition of emancipating themselves from the Emperor and the arch-duke (who has made a precipitate flight), and of establishing a democratic form of government.—The difference between the Danes and Algerines has been amicably adjusted.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Peter Opinton in our next.

The piece signed A. Farmer has been received. The author, we think, on a little reflection, would be convinced of the impropriety of publishing it.

V E N D U E.

On the 5th Sept. next, will be sold at public vendue at the house of the subscriber near Bridgetown, a variety of articles, among which are household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, beds, bedding, a cupboard, an excellent milch cow, some young cattle, a good new seine and batteau, a sleigh, cross cut saw, &c. Conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale by the subscriber, who has for

P R I V A T E S A L E.

One half of the saw-mill now in possession of Ephraim and Enos Seeley, and some lots and meadow adjacent to it—Also a number of lots of cedar swamp, some pine land, and a plantation of 60 acres, in the township of Maurice river.

For further information apply to the subscriber near Bridgetown.

ENOS SFELEY.

August 18.

D R O P P E D.

Yesterday, on the new road, between Roadtown and Bridgetown, a green silk umbrella, marked on the handle, A. MCALLA. Any person who has found the same, and will deliver it to the printers, or to the subscriber, shall receive one dollar reward.

ARCHICALD MCALLA.

Roadtown, August 15, 1796.

NOTICE

All persons indebted to the subscribers on newspaper 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 no 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.

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 honorable 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.

FOR SALE

About 150 acres of land, 100 of which is timber-land, situate on the road leading from Bridge-town, through Deerfield, to Philadelphia; bounded by lands of Aaron Moore, of Seely and Merciless, by other lands of the subscriber, and by a run called *Tornwall's Branch*. The Woodland is mostly well-timbered and lies within two and a quarter miles of Bridge-town.

Also for sale, a beautiful lot for building, lying on Second street, in Bridgetown, containing half an acre.

The terms will be reasonable. For particulars enquire of

ZECHARIAH LAWRENCE.

Aug 11, 1796.

A H O G

Came to the premises of the subscriber some time ago. Any person proving his property and paying charges may have him again.

REUBEN PEIRSON.

Aug. 18.

FOR SALE

A lot of land, one mile from Bridge-town, on the road leading to Shiloh, containing ten acres, on 5 or 6 of which is young growing timber—the rest cleared. On the premises is a good log house 16 by 20 feet, with a well of excellent water at the door. For terms, apply at the Office of the Argus.

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V. Rural Walks, in Dialogues, for the use of Young Persons. By Charlotte Smith. 2 Volumes in one. Price 55. 7d. 1-2

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

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

At a period when the United States of America are advancing rapidly in the Career of improvement to all the arts, that enliterate 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 inform 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 Incroachment on their Liberties; that they may enjoy the ineffable blessings of the freest 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 Arrangement of History and Chronology, particularly of that period which relates to America Neatly bound.—price one dollar.

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

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.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given.

That agreeably to an act of congress of the united states of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit.

- For and upon every coach, 15 dollars.
- upon every chariot, 12 dols.
- upon every post chariot, 12 dols.
- upon every post chaise, 12 dols.
- upon every phaeton, with or without 9 dols.
- upon every choathee, 9 dols.
- upon other carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
- upon four wheeled carriages, having framed posts and tops with steels springs, 6 dols.
- upon four wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
- upon curricles with tops, 3 dols.
- upon chaises with tops, 3 dols.
- upon chairs with tops, 3 dols.
- upon sulkeys with tops, 3 dols.
- upon other two wheel top carriages, 2 dols.
- upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.
- upon all other two wheel carriages, 3 dols.
- upon every four wheel carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The collector of the revenue of the 12th survey of the district of New-Jersey will attend until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at his own house except on the 28th of the same month on which day he will attend at the house of Almarin-Brook, in Bridgetown; of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all retail dealers in wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines, in a less quantity or in less quantities than 20 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by

EBENEZER SEELEY,

Inspector of the revenue of the 12th survey of the district of New-Jersey.

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