

# THE ARGUS, AND New-Jersey Centinel.

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## FOR THE ARGUS.

The great legal knowledge, patriotism, modesty, decency, delicacy, disinterestedness, humility, good nature, plain simple reasoning and mode of expression, of Peter Plowden, apparent in his late publications in the Argus, as well under the signature of *Agricola*, as his present firm, cannot fail, it is presumed, to recommend him to the favourable notice of the electors of this county.

It is not supposed that he wrote with any such views. The tranquility and good of the people must have been his object. He disavows all personality—has not wrote for "fame"—has "aimed at fair reasoning and temper," and has "asked pardon for his weakness." If there are any who can discover any weakness in the performances of Peter Plowden, it certainly would be pious in them to forgive him, especially if they believe that he is less acquainted with men than books; and very proper to choose him to represent them in the legislature next year, if they believe with their brother elector, that a "mirror" will not be necessary to shew his "errors and faults."

AN ELECTOR.

Downs, Sept. 2.

## FOR THE ARGUS.

C. A. R. D.  
To Peter Plowden.

DEAR CITIZEN PLOWDEN,

I think you have carried the joke too far—you have overdone the mark; and I sincerely believe, had you confined yourself agreeably to your first proposal, in your strictures on the surrogate law, and omitted personal invective, together with your French and latin, your object might have been attained. But 'tis too late!—However let it be a lesson, for your future conduct in life.

Health and Fraternity.

DOUCET.

## INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, July 1.

### Official Intelligence.

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND THE MOSSELLE.

Head Quarters at Kehl, the 6th and 7th Messidor (24th and 25th of June.)

The general in chief to the executive directory.

I received your courier of the 28th June directing me to pass the Rhine. This morning at 9 o'clock, we made ourselves masters of the entrenchments of Kehl. Our troops have occupied the right bank of the river ever since three in the morning. We could only effect the passage opposite Kehl: the astonishing overflowing of the Rhine for two days had so inundated the isles where the troops were to land at Gambsheim, that it was impossible to land on firm ground.

The incredible obstacles that were to be overcome might have occasioned doubts of the success of such an enterprise, attempted by any other troops than French. The bravery of the soldiers, the calm courage of the officers who directed the attacks surmounted every difficulty. In no part, as I have already informed you, could we make a first debarkation on terra firma.

After having landed on the isles, with which the Rhine abounds, it was necessary to drive the enemy from them, to attempt other passages, and to establish ourselves in them:—this circumstance rendered a surprise impossible, and naturally afforded time for reinforcements to arrive. The rapidity and good conduct, however, of all the attacks, deprived the enemy of these advantages.

All the entrenchments of the isles were carried at the point of the bayonet without any firing; the enemy had only time to make a discharge of grape from each of the pieces of cannon that defended the isles; and those that might have saved themselves were pursued with so much vigor that they had not time to destroy the little bridges that served them as points of communication. We got possession of them all.

The attack of the entrenchment of Kehl offered much greater obstacles. We could only make it

with our infantry. It was necessary to open on the enemy on a very considerable plain, defended by their cavalry. We could not oppose our own cavalry to theirs, for it was impossible to embark them: the artillery that followed the first embarkation was equally useless for it could not be conveyed over the isles; but the intrepidity of our troops supplied the want of means. We made use of the artillery that we took, and it was sufficient to take artillerymen with us who were soon in a condition to act upon the enemy.

The 2600 men embarked were not sufficient to resist the reiterated attacks of the enemy, whose camp of Williette put them in a condition to make them, and the very vigorous fire from all the entrenchments which it was necessary to carry; the flying bridge, which on ordinary occasions might have acted in a very short period of time, could not be got ready in less than five or six hours; the excessive rapidity of the Rhine rendering the anchorage and manœuvring so difficult, that we ran the risk, for want of prompt and speedy succours, of losing the fruit of our enterprise.

It was necessary for an instant to deprive all those who had passed of all means of retreat, in order to save them. I gave orders for the return of all the boats that had carried the first division of troops, in order to send the necessary succour; this manœuvre was made with sufficient speed, and we were enabled to begin with success the attack of Kehl.

The first redoubt on the plain was defended by five mortars and 5000 men. The attack and carrying of it were completed at the same instant. The artillery we took afforded us the means of answering that of the enemy with advantage, and of making the attack of the other entrenchments, which were successively carried with equal courage. At nine in the morning, the enemy were entirely driven from Kehl, and our troops pursued the enemy in the road of Offenbourg, and took from them three pieces of cannon and many prisoners.

Our artillery of the isle of the Rhine seconded, by a well directed fire, the attack of the works which were within their reach. The loss of the enemy in this affair was very considerable in killed and wounded.—We took between 7 and 800 men, 2000 muskets, and 15 or 16 pieces of cannon.

The attack of Gambsheim had not the hoped for success; the isles on which the troops ought to have landed, were covered with water from the swell of the two preceding days: these obstacles, however, did not stop us; the debarkation was made in open day, under the enemy's fire, and the troops engaged up to their middle in water, during which they attempted to land; but the rapidity of the current which separated them, did not permit them to recover their boats: they repassed to the left bank in the best order. The soldiers shed tears of rage to see their courage arrested by obstacles, which it was impossible for them to overcome.

This attack was commanded by the general of division Beaulieu, he having under his orders the general of brigade St. Suzanne, the adjutant generals Bellevue, Lachasseur, and the chief of the engineers Hoitevin. The troops destined for this service immediately returned to the attack of Kehl, to support those which had passed; the passage of Kehl, was commanded by the general of division Erniot; the different attacks were directed by the adjutant general Montrichard, Abbatiuci, Dacæen, and the chief of the brigade of engineers, Boisgerard; the reserve by the general of brigade Tholme. The general Desaix commanding the centre of the army took that of two divisions as soon as they had passed. The distinguished conduct of all these brave officers merits the highest eulogiums. I must not forget to give you the most advantageous account of the talents and activity of the general of brigade Regnier, chief of the 1st major of the army; the immense business of his office did not prevent him from taking the most active part in all these affairs, and rendering the most signal services.

I charged the adjutant general Abbatiuci, Bellevue, Dacæen, Montrichard, and the chief of the brigade of engineers Boisgerard, and Dedon, the chief of the battalion of pontonneers, with a survey of the Rhine, the preparation for a passage, any with all the details which an operation of such importance demands. Nothing could equal the intelligence with which these preparations were made, but the intrepidity and talents which were

displayed in the execution.

The troops which have passed to Kehl, are the 2d battalion of the 3d half brigade, and the 1st of the 16th light infantry, with the 31st, 80th, and 56th, infantry of the line. The chief of battalion Bodelievre, commanded the 2d battalion of the 3d half brigade of light infantry, particularly distinguished himself in the attack of the redoubts; the wounds which he received did not prevent his continuing at his post—He is known for one of the bravest officers of the army. The address, the bravery, and the zeal of the battalion of Pontonneers did not a little contribute to our success;—they worked without intermission for 60 hours.

The general Lajolais, although not on the service requested of me at the moment of attack, that he might lead, as he perfectly knew the localities of the place; this knowledge was highly useful, and his example did not a little animate the courage of our troops—I will impart to you other traits of courage which have marked this day. One of the most remarkable is in the manner in which the first redoubt on the plain was carried; the soldiers, after having leaped into the ditch, before the escalade, threw a shower of stones upon the defenders, who threw down their arms, when they saw the French upon the parade, and forcing the gorge.

If the enemy had known of this enterprise, it would have been almost impossible—It is fortunate that they were the dupes of all the false attacks and movements which we made to conceal it from them: They were equally ignorant in the town of Straßburg; they knew nothing of the preparations till the moment they could no longer be concealed from them; that was the passage of the boats upon the branch Mabile; on the 5th at mid day, I made the gates be shut, that the enemy might not obtain further intelligence.

In the midst of the eulogies which I have bestowed upon all those who have concurred in this operation, I regret that I have to complain of the waterman of Straßburg, whose bad disposition has been carried to its height: those of whom boats were requested for the expedition, refused the rudders to the requisition of the chief of the Pontonneers. Your commissioners with the administration of that town were obliged to make domiciliary visits to procure them, this retarded the passage two hours and the day began to appear before the departure of the first boats; so that the false attacks which were begun, must have given the alarm along the whole river.

I hope we shall soon be in a position to extend our right hand to the army of Italy, and our left to that of the Sambre and Meuse.

You will excuse me citizen Directors, for not having sent you my report as soon as the passage was effected. I considered our position on the right bank of the Rhine as very uncertain, until the re-establishment of the bridge as we had neither artillery nor cavalry, and it was impossible to pass them over.

The bridge is just finished between Kehl and the isle of the Rhine. It is about two hundred and fifty toises; the rest of the army is now passing.

Health and respect,  
(Signed)

MOREAU.

P. S. I have this instant received an account, that our troops have driven the enemy from Neumhu, taking from them 200 men of the free corps of Giniay, with a carriage: the swiftness of the horses saved the gun.

Annexed is the plan of the attacks: they were perfectly executed, except at Gambsheim; but I assure you, it was not the fault of the troops.

July 2.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Head quarters, at Bologna June 23.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army 10 Italy, to the Executive Directory.

General Angereau's Division, Citizens director, passed the Po at Borgoforte, on the 16th of June, on the 10th arrived at Modena, whence I sent orders, by Adjutant General Vignole, to the garrison of the castle of Urbino, to lay their arms, and to surrender themselves prisoners of war. I continued my route to Bologna, where I arrived at midnight. We found in the fort of Urbino 50 pieces of cannon in excellent order, 5000 fuses, and provisions for 600 men for two months. Fort Urbino is in an excellent state of defence: it is surrounded by walls

well provided with bastions, a ditch full of water, and a covered way newly repaired. It was commanded by a Knight of Malta, and the garrison consisted of 300 men, whom we have made prisoners.

At Bologna we took the Cardinal Legate, with all the officers of the staff, and four standards. We have also taken the Cardinal legate of Ferrara, with the commandant of the fort of Ferrara, who is a knight of Malta. In the Castle of Ferrara there are 114 pieces of cannon.

The artillery we have taken will enable us to form the siege of Mantua.

The twenty pictures with which Parma was to supply us, are sent off. The celebrated picture of St. Jerome is so much esteemed in this country, they offered us a million for it.

Some pictures from Modena are also sent off. Citizen Barthelemi is at present employed in making a selection of the pictures at Bologna. He intends to take 50 of them, among which is the St. Cecilia, which is said to be the *chef d'œuvre* of Michael Angelo.

Morge, Bertholin, and Thorin, naturalists are at Pavia, employed in enriching our Botanic Garden, and our Cabinet of natural history. I imagine they will not forget a complete collection of Serpents, which alone appeared to me sufficient to compensate for the trouble of their journey. I expect they will be at Bologna the day after to-morrow where they will also find a plentiful harvest.

At Milan I saw the celebrated Oriani; the first audience he had of me he was so confused that he could not answer any question I put to him. When he recovered from his astonishment, he said, "pardon me, but this is the first time I have been in these superb apartments, my eyes are not accustomed." He was not aware that by these few words he uttered a severe criticism on the arch duke's government. I hastened to pay him his salary, and gave him every necessary encouragement.

By the first courier, I shall send you the letters I wrote to him the moment I received the recommendations which you sent me for him,

BUONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter from Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Bologna,

June 21.

Yesterday Massena attacked Beaulieu's advanced posts: all which he drove in, having killed 50 men and taken 40 prisoners.

I continue to be satisfied with the discipline of the army, as well as with the Generals.

BUONAPARTE.

The commissioners of the Executive Directory with the army of Italy and the Alps, to the Executive Directory.

BOLOGNA June 20.

We hasten to inform you that a division of the army entered the Pope's territories yesterday.

Fort Urbino, situated on the road to Castel Franco, on the confines of the territory of Modena impeded their passage. General Buonaparte summoned the garrison to surrender; as it amounted to 500 men, and as the fort was strong by its situation, and means of defence, they might have made a considerable resistance: they were fine soldiers well dressed, but they belonged to the Pope; they therefore thought it better for them to surrender to the republicans, than to try their courage. They were made prisoners and the army took possession of the fort. We found in it 50,000 lb. of powder, 1500 fuses, 25,000 balls, and a great many cannon molly of a large size, which are to be employed, together with 15 pieces of cannon found at Modena [besides 500 fuses] in laying siege to Mantua.

The army pursued its march, and entered Bologna without opposition. A contribution, proportioned to its wealth will be levied in that city, where we also found some fuses.

Men of science are themselves employed in collecting pictures and statues worthy of the French taste. Preparations are already making to send St. Cecilia to Paris.

This division of the army is pursuing the plan prescribed by you, the completion of which we shall soon have to announce to you.

Salicetti & Carrac.

P. S. It is with pleasure we inform you that the troops enjoy the most perfect health. In consequence of the measures we have taken, we may we think, assure you that the French will this time triumph in Italy over the insubricity of the air, as they have over the efforts of the coalition.

FRANKFORT, June 18.

This day we are informed that the Austrians after the most obstinate resistance overthrew the left wing of the French at Greiffenstein above Wetzlar, when upwards of 1000 prisoners were taken, the left wing having already recrossed the Rhine at Neuwied.

June 21.

The archduke Charles, who advanced beyond the Lahn with the corps d'armes, has left some bodies of troops between the Lahn and the Mein to

prevent Jourdan from crossing the Rhine in his rear. The French, however are very numerous opposite Neuwied, at the mouth of the Lahn and between Rinefels and Mayence, and the troops that had crossed the Rhine with Jourdan file up the river towards Mayence, instead of hastening towards Dusseldorf, against which the attack of the arch duke seems directed.

The French patrols advance within cannon shot of Mayence, but they have not yet established a permanent camp in its vicinity; the nearest corps occupies a position on the small river Selze, about two leagues from the fortresses.

There are no longer any Austrian troops on the left bank of the Rhine, except on the glaciis of Mayence, and in the old redoubt of the Rhine near Manheim. Frankenthal, Oggersheim, Oppenheim, Bingen, are occupied by Jourdan's army. The French levy heavy contributions in the countries abandoned by the Austrians. At Worms they exacted a contribution of 125,000 livres, and it is said they have plundered the town of Bingen.

VEZEL, June 9.

At Cologne the French commander has issued a Proclamation, respecting a plot said to be formed, to assassinate the French garrison, but the municipality gave satisfactory explanations on that subject.

Extract of a letter from Wetzlar, June 9.

Herewith you will receive some details of the battles fought, on the 14th, 15th and 16th, near our city and at Altenberg.

On the 14th there were only skirmishes, without any formal attack, yet the French were repulsed from Wehrdorf, Berghausen, Dillheim, and Ketzendorf; all those places suffered greatly by their retreat.

On the 15th, affairs began to wear a more serious aspect. The French informed of the reinforcements, arrived for the imperialists on the Lahn and Dill; intended to force the centre of the imperialists, which expedition gen. Le Febvre undertook with 25,000 men. He is the same who commanded the expedition of last year in this quarter, and is perfectly acquainted with the country. On the 15th, in the forenoon, he attacked the imperialists at Berghausen, Wehrdorf, and pushed his forces forward through the woods near those places. The Austrian grenadiers, the regiment of hussars, Veczy, and the Saxon chassours, just arrived attacked the enemy, but the French annoyed these troops considerably by masked batteries erected from Leun to Altenberg, firing grape shot, whereby the Saxon chassours suffered severely. Field Marshal lieutenant de Werneck advanced with the remainder of his troops, passed behind our city; the cannonade became frightful, the imperialists on several points were obliged to give way, the rain and weather not being in their favour. We lived in anxiety, and a retreat appeared unavoidable; so matters stood at 7 in the evening, when unexpectedly and like a favour from heaven, arrived the archduke Charles, and hastened in full gallop to the field of battle. During the most terrible fire of grape shot, he rode through the ranks and encouraged the troops, by assuring them that reinforcements were drawing near. The imperialists now persevered with unexampled bravery. A few moments past imperial troops arrived from Weilmuenster and Nuemheim, filing off to Konigsberg. At the same time the brave Saxon troops march by Rechtenbach to the field of battle, and more cannon arrived, which the imperialists stood in need of. Now they attempted to decoy the enemy from his woods; but in vain. Then the imperialists erected two batteries in opposition, and commenced a violent cannonade. The imperial and Saxon Cavalry turned the wood, the infantry charged the batteries with bayonets and stormed the cavalry ranged in the woods, when the French were obliged to retire; and by 10 a victory decided for the Austrians. On both sides many were killed and wounded. The grape shot did great execution among the imperialists. The Saxons performed prodigies of valor, and to them the victory is principally owing. Many prisoners are not yet brought in; amongst them is a colonel of cavalry wounded. Twelve cannon were taken. A lieutenant of the Saxon chassours, the first who penetrated into the woods was taken prisoner and was afterwards found with his throat cut.

Yesterday the 16th the attack was renewed and the French driven from Leun, Stockhausen, and Weilbourgh. The hussars of Blankenstein crossed the Lahn near Overbuehl, made many prisoners, and took a cannon.

General Lefebvre had his hand cut off by a Saxon horseman, and his brother was killed by the musketry.

The prisoners from Jourdan's assure us, that they were promised to plunder Frankfort, if they could penetrate to that place. This at first occasioned great alarm amongst the inhabitants. Thus Wetzlar, Frankfort, and their environs were saved.

It was necessary to hasten the arrival of 9,000 Saxons, by an express; the archduke led them himself to the battle.

From Dillenburgh the hussars brought in yesterday a French commissary and seven chassours, upon whom they found 200 louis d'ors.

This day the whole imperial army passes the Lahn in pursuit of the enemy, the loss of which is said to be 3000 men.

RATISSONNE, June 20.

The empress of Russia has caused her ambassador to make an oral declaration to the diet of the German empire to the following import:

"Her majesty, the empress of all the Russias, in consequence of the lively interest she was always used to take in the prosperity of the German empire and of all its states in general, has with great attention observed the course of the war in which it is at present involved. Her majesty could a little refuse her approbation to the solicitude and zeal which the remarked in several of the states, who, partly, even at the price of very extraordinary sacrifices, joined closely with the chief of the empire in defence of the common cause; as, on the other hand she had been forced to remark with regret, that all have acted with the accord, and observed the duties of states of the empire. The closest friendship and the new treaties entered into by her Imperial majesty of Russia with his majesty the Roman emperor commanded her to make it a particular object of her solicitude for procuring an honourable peace, to exert pressingly the members and states of the empire to fulfil justly their sacred duties towards his imperial Majesty and the empire.

COLOGNE, June 20.

General Lefebvre, whom flying reports announce to be mortally wounded, made prisoner, killed, arrived here on the 13th instant. He is indeed wounded, but his wound cannot be dangerous, for he walked about the town, the same day he arrived. He has already set off for Dusseldorf, his division and a quantity of baggage and artillery follow him.

June 21.

The Austrians arrived last evening at Deutz, opposite this city. It is said they intend in earnest to attack Dusseldorf.

We hear this moment, that 8000 men of the army of the North and several battalions of Batavians marched from Holland to reinforce the french at Dusseldorf.

MANHEIM, June 20.

Whilst the French have fallen back from the Lahn, they strain every nerve to force the imperial entrenchments before this fortress, and to expulse the Austrians entirely from the left bank of the Rhine. This morning they began with a most incredible fury to storm the entrenchments near Mundenheim; at 9 o'clock they directed their chief attack against Mundenheim and advanced from thence with equal vigour against Mundenheim and Rheingenheim. The fire of the artillery and musketry was terrible. All the windows of Manheim trembled. The French rushed on over killed and wounded and attacked at the point of the bayonet. They lost many men, but they carried the entrenchments of Rheingenheim.

ROVEREDO, June 10.

The garrison of Mantua, by a sally made from the fortresses blockaded by the French, killed 600 of the French.

July 5.

Letter from general Buonaparte to the executive directory.

Head quarters at Pistoja, June 26.

Prince Pignatelli, citizens directors is just arrived at this place, with instructions from his court, who has accepted the armistice. An order will be sent off this day, to the commander in chief of the Neapolitan cavalry, to leave the Austrian army. This plenipotentiary is to set out for Paris to-morrow.

BUONAPARTE.

Letter from general Buonaparte to the executive directory.

Head quarters at Pistoja, June 26.

I have enclosed, citizens directors, a copy of the armistice concluded with the Pope.

The legation of Bologna is one of the richest parts of the papal territories, you cannot have an idea of the hatred which prevails against the dominion of the pope.

The citidel of Ancona gives us a command over the Adriatic gulph; we have taken in the forts Urbino, Ferra and Bollogna nearly 200 pieces of brass cannon, from 7 to 8000 fuses and a certain quantity of ammunition and provisions.

BUONAPARTE.

MILAN, June 12.

The resolution passed by the municipality of Milan, with the approbation of the agent of the French government, for the abolition of nobility, is the commencement of a new order of things.

No pains are spared to gain over the people by reducing the price of different articles of consumption, and to enlighten them on the subject of their rights. The proclamation of the municipality, and the books circulated by the popular club, have equally contributed to forward this purpose.

VENICE, June 4.

On the 30th ult. another battle was added to the 18 which have been fought between the French and the Austrians from the 14th of April. Buonaparte attacked the Austrians between the lake Di Garda and Mantua and forced them to retreat precipitately.

to Tyrol. The French advanced guard was the 1st, and on the mountains of Tyrol. A detached corps was at the same time in possession of the strong pass of Saab. The 30,000 republicans who march thro' the Valteline seem to direct their march towards Anterior Austria, if they effect this, which is certainly not improbable, Beauclieu's army will be cut off in Tyrol and the Austrian forces on the Rhine would be turned. The French army of Italy receives daily reinforcements which pass thro' the Geneva territory.

The king of Naples, in order to encrease the attachment of his subjects has abolished several taxes and lowered the price of grain and other necessaries of life. At not all the governments of Italy seem now eager to reform abuses and remove every thing that could give just cause of complaint to the subjects.

June 5.

The French are continually passing further into the Venetian territory. One of their columns, it is said is marching by Vicenza straight to Triest. It is remarkable that till now, Buonaparte has executed all his plans otherwise than was expected. When he intended to attack Argenteau on the 12th April, he wrote to the French ambassador at Genoa that he was about attacking the Austrians Bichetta and he arranged matters so well that the letter must fall into the hands of the Austrians. In the articles of the armistice with Sardinia, he stipulated expressly, that his troops should be permitted to cross the Po at Valenza where Beauclieu was at that time posted. But on a sudden, he made a forced march towards Piacenza, crossed the Po and wrote to Paris, that he had defeated the enemy by a diplomatic manoeuvre and crossed the river without loss.

It is now about a fortnight that he issued a proclamation to his army, wherein he declares that Rome and Naples were yet to be conquered. But this very declaration gives reason to suppose, that he will turn his arms against Carniola and Stiria, or which is still more probable, direct his army towards the Danube, unless the courage of the Tyrolians or the natural strength of their country frustrates his projects.

MADRID, June 1.

The prince of peace has declared to lord Bute, that "if the English government should permit in rejecting all proposals for the conclusion of a general peace the king of Spain would be obliged by justification of his cause to join those powers who should determine to compel them to it by force of arms."

STOCKHOLM, May 11.

A courier arrived here yesterday from St. Petersburg, and to day we are assured that friendship and good understanding is entirely established with Russia. This news seems to be confirmed by Col. de Rosenstein having yesterday received orders to disarm the fleet of galleys, which was begun to be done this morning. Government has also caused it to be officially announced at the exchange that the merchants might be allowed to continue their commerce without the least danger. Notwithstanding all this, the great fleet is to be put in condition for sailing by the 24th of the present month.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.

The Russian minister has complained to the Reis Effendi, relative to the Polish count Ogiński, who is suffered to reside in the capital, and of several other Polish nobles, supported by the Turks in Moldavia. The envoy assured the Turkish minister that the empress could not remain indifferent to the protection granted to so many Polish emigrants in the Turkish empire.

The Reis Effendi answered, that the name of emigrant was unknown in Turkey, and that the Porte had always had strangers, and especially Poles in its service, but that he would nevertheless represent the affair to the grand seignior.

From Vienna it is reported, that in consequence of the assemblage of a large body of troops between Bialow and Bender, the passage over the Dniester into Moldavia is stopped—and from Boshia, it is said that war is actually declared. Fresh differences are mentioned to have arisen between our court and the Divan, and it is urged that in consequence of the prevalence of the French interest with the Grand seignior, we must either become a party in the war or contract ourselves with Russia, whom we are bound by treaty to furnish with 30,000 men, if attacked by the Turks. Besides the supplies received at Constantinople from the French, the emperor of Morocco has sent a vast quantity of copper and saltpetre to the arsenal at Constantinople, and particular instructions have been given to the seven military classes in the Turkish armies to hold themselves in readiness to act against the enemies of the prophet. It is even affirmed that with respect to Austria, a proposition to guarantee our frontiers and possessions on the frontiers, has been refused. Hostile measures in Turkey are somewhat abated, but apparently for no other reason but because the object of them is obtained. As for the presence that the vast forces collected at Adrianople and other places are to act against the rebels every one who recollects the proceedings of the Ottoman power in 1737, may observe that the

same excuses were made, till the Porte suddenly declared war against the Russians and imprisoned their ambassador.

LONDON, June 17.

We learn by letters from Falmouth, that Sir Edward Pellew in the frigate Cocarde, has taken the French frigate La Concorde Nationale, of 54 guns and 600 men, she is now on her way to Plymouth. On board her were 10 members of the late French convention. She sailed in company with four others, on a secret expedition. The English frigate had one lieutenant and seventeen seamen killed. The English Squadron is now in pursuit of the other four frigates of the enemy.

NEWBURY PORT, Aug. 30.

From Malaga, July 1.

The plague made its appearance at Algiers the 1st of May, 1796. When the treaty between the united states and the Dey of Algiers was ratified, there were 95 American slaves at Algiers. If the money promised for their redemption was not paid by the 24th of July, it would cost 150,000 dollars more.

Instead of a vessel being dispatched from Congress with the money for their redemption, Mr. Donaldson has been dancing over Europe to borrow it. Twenty-one were taken in 1786 and the remainder in 1793, to gratify the will of a British consul.

The Swedes and Dutch consuls have treated the American prisoners with great tenderness, and shown several instances of their attention; one from the former was a present of two hundred dollars.

The American captains receive eight dollars per month; mates receive six, and seamen three and an half.

NEW-YORK, August 27.

Extract of a letter from capt. James Neill, of the Brig Mary Ann, Dated Cadiz, July 12.

Thank God I am here! for I had a very fortunate escape from two Algerines I fell in with, off Cape Palos, coming down from Barcelona. They endeavoured to board me, knowing well what I was, by shewing my colours, as also by speaking a Spanish ship which was at Salpa along with me, but luckily I was near the land, and I got under one of the towers and let go my anchor, which protected me. When the Algerines found I was thus situated, they fired a gun to windward and made sail to the westward. I considered it would be imprudent and dangerous immediately to follow them, so I put into the port of Carthage, which detained me six days.

I shall not be surprised to hear in a few days, of many of our vessels being captured and carried into Algiers—there are several of them in the Mediterranean, and our trace expired on the 6th inst. and no hopes of its renewal, or any other favourable circumstance taking place. There is great talk of war commencing between Great Britain and Spain shortly, which I believe will be the case. All the English vessels that are in this port at present are ordered to Gibraltar, and they are to sail from hence to-morrow at all events.

When capt Kemp, of the Factor, left Cadiz, seven French ships of the line and three frigates lay in that port. About 50 sail of Spanish ships of war, many of them of the line, were also lying there, making preparation for war, which they daily expected. The English merchant ships had been ordered by the governor of Gibraltar to quit Cadiz—they accordingly sailed for the port of Gibraltar under convoy of an English frigate, capt. Kemp sailed out in company with them. Adm. Richery was still blockaded in the port of Cadiz. Dull market for produce—flour 10 to 12 dollars, beef 18, pork 20 21.

By a Halifax paper of August 11th, we learn that the British ship active, having on board Lord Dorchester and family, was cast away on the island of Anticosti. The fate of his lordship is not mentioned.

Sept. 3.

The following is copied from the log book of the brig Totbill, arrived yesterday from St. Croix, in 19 day.

Sunday Aug. 28, off the capes of Virginia, 27, 9, long 74, 20. at 6 A. M. standing N. N. E. saw three ships of war to the westward, and heard the report of several cannon to the S. W. the ships of war then changed their course S. W.

Monday, Aug. 29, lat. 38, 45 long. 74 10: at 1 P. M. saw the above three ships heave about and stand to the eastward, and their four other ships standing on after them, and supposed them to be French ships of war, the headmist of the latter came up with the sternmost of the former, and fired a broadside into her, which we suppose sunk her, the four sail then stood after the other two, who were then steering to the eastward, and coming up to them very fast, when we lost sight of the whole. The Totbill was five leagues distant from the above ships.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

A letter dated September 21 at New-York, says,

"A vessel just come up, reports an action off the Capes, and a ship was seen to sink—this is report only."

We have received Hamburg papers to the 28th of June, from which we find many of the accounts contained in the late London Sun, have been extracted. But is to be remarked, that the last mentioned paper has studiously avoided giving its readers the accounts from the spot where the actions had taken place, but constantly preferred those which rumour has scattered at a distance with the usual circumstance of exaggeration.

The French loss at Weizlaer, which the Sun has swelled in one account to 2000 killed, &c. is stated in the Hamburg papers upon the authority of several of the inhabitants of Weizlaer who had visited the field of battle, at about one hundred of a side.

From the Courier Francois.

A courier dispatched from port St. Domingo reached Cape Francois on the 18th of August, and brought intelligence that a French corvette had just arrived at St. Domingo and announced that the fleet of Don Solano, which united with that of Richery is composed of 32 ships of the line, may momentarily be expected, the corvette being only a few days a head of the fleet.

The island of Dominica has been taken by Vicfor Hughes from the English.

Tortola, one of the Virgin islands has also been taken; and sixty English merchantmen were captured there by the republicans.—The island is entirely ruined.

The British have almost entirely evacuated St. Lucia, where they only occupy Morne Fortune, from which it is also probable they will soon be driven.

PITTSBURGH, August.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. Hamtramck to Brig. Gen. Wilkinson, dated Detroit, July 17, 1796.

I have the pleasure to inform you of the safe arrival of the troops under my command at this place, which was evacuated on the eleventh inst. by the British troops, and occupied at the same time by capt. Moses Porter, of the united states artillery, with a detachment of 65 men. I followed him with my main body, and arrived on the 13th inst. without accident.

To this agreeable intelligence, we are authorized to add the pleasing assurance of the good health, high spirits, and abundant supplies of our troops in all things necessary and comfortable.

We are assured that the sales of the lots and out lots of the town of Erie, Franklin, Waterford, and Warren, made in this place in the beginning of the week, amounted to upwards of 25,000 dollars.

We have it from undoubted authority, that salt by way of the lakes, can be supplied at Pittsburgh for two dollars and a half per bushel; that a gentleman of known enterprise is making such arrangements as enable him to keep a supply of that necessary article, adequate to the demand of this country.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber's battalion will meet for exercise, on the 22d inst. on the Common near Bridge-town church. It is requested that punctual attendance will be given at 10 o'clock.

ALMARIN BROOKS, Major.

N. B. THE Officers of the Cumberland

Company of Artillery

HAVE fixed upon the same place and time for their meeting.

Sept. 2nd 1795.

**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, &c. to fertile 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.

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

For terms enquire of

JOHN LANNING, Fairfield.

**THE FIRST CUMBERLAND Troop of Horse**

WILL meet at Bridge-town on Thursday the 22d instant at 10 o'clock, to chuse one Lieutenant—and to supply such vacancy as may at that time happen.

The same day being appointed by law for exercise, the company will be prepared accordingly.

SAMUEL M. SHUTE CAPT.

September 6th, 1796.

**FOR SALE,**

TWO Tracts of land, in Northumber and 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 McKean chief justice of the state of Pennsylvania, on the 10th day of August, 1795.

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 Assessor.

July 8.

**AMERICAN LITERATURE**

Published by

T. STEPHENS,

Wholesale Bookseller and Importer, No. 68 South Second-Street, Philadelphia.

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

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

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

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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.

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

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

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

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

If the basest plot, devised against virtuous love, and conjugal Felicity, a plot arising from the Malice of disappointment, conducted by the darkest intrigue; but so overruled by Providence as at once to disgrace the Malevolence of persecution, and show female innocence and virtue splendidly triumphant and happy—if such a picture drawn by a masterly hand, can interest the heart, or convey entertainment and instruction to the mind, Louisa the lovely orphan, merits our attention, but the judicious reader will require no higher recommendation of this elegant work, than to be informed that it has in a short time passed through no fewer than seven Editions.

IX. The Mytic cottager of Chamouny Pri-e Bound 6s.

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

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

XI The Proceedings of the Society of United Irishmen.

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

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

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

XVII. Twelve cents worth of Wit for Children—bound. Price, 11d.

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

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

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

**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 tops, 9 dols.
- upon every choachee, 9 dols.
- upon other carriages, having panel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
- upon four wheeled carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
- upon four wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 2 dols
- upon curricles with tops, 2 dols.
- upon chaises with tops, 3 dols.
- upon chairs with tops, 3 dols.
- upon sulkies with tops, 3 dols.
- upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
- upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.
- upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 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 30 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.

**AT PRIVATE SALE,**

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 SEELEY.

August 18.

Blank Bonds and Judgments for sale at this office.

The Highest price Given for

clean linen and cotton

**RAGS**

By the Printers hereof