

John V. ...

THE

ARGUS; AND New-Jersey Centinel.

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THURSDAY, November 5, 1795.

No. 6.

CAUTION TO SUBSCRIBERS

THE annual charge of this paper, to subscribers, is two dollars, exclusive of postage...

Essays, articles of intelligence, &c. thankfully received.

Advertisements, of no more length than breadth, inserted three times for a dollar...

Those gentlemen with whom subscription papers are lodged will please to transmit, to the Editor, the names of the subscribers...

October 1st. 1795.

INDIAN TREATY.

A treaty of peace between the United States of America, and the tribes of Indians, called the Wyandots, Delawares, Swawantee, Ottaways, Potowatomie, Miamies, Ellriverwees, and Kikkapoos...

ANTHONY WAYNE, Major general and commander in chief of the army of the United States, and sole commissioner for the good purposes above mentioned...

Article I. Henceforth all hostilities shall cease; peace is hereby established and shall be perpetual; and a friendly intercourse shall take place between the said United States and Indian tribes.

Art. II. All prisoners shall on each side be restored. The Indian prisoners to the United States shall be immediately set at liberty. The people of the United States still remaining prisoners among the Indians shall be delivered in ninety days from this date...

Art. III. The general boundary line between the lands of the United States, and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of Cayahoga river and run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuskarawas branch of the Muskingum river...

on a branch of the Wabash: thence south westerly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of Kentucky, or Kattaway river. And in consideration of the peace now established, of the goods formerly received from the United States, of those now to be delivered, and of the yearly delivery of goods now stipulated to be made hereafter; and to indemnify the United States for the injuries and expences they have sustained during the war; the said Indian tribes do hereby cede and relinquish forever their claim to the lands lying eastward and southward of the general boundary line now directed and described; and these lands or any part of them, shall never hereafter be made a cause or pretence on the part of the said tribes, or any of them, in war or injury to the United States, or any of the people thereof; and for the same consideration and as an evidence of the returning friendship of the said tribes—of their confidence in the United States, and desire to provide for their accommodation, and for that convenient intercourse which will be beneficial to both parties, the said Indian tribes do also cede to the United States the following pieces of land. viz. A piece of land, six miles square, at or near Lorrin's store, before mentioned. 2. One piece of land, two miles square, at the head of the navigable water, or landing on the St. Mary's river, near Girty's town. 3. One piece of land, six miles square, at the head of the of the navigable water of Auglaize river. 4. One piece of six miles square, at the confluence of the Auglaize and Miami rivers, where Fort Defiance now stands. 5. One piece of six miles square, at or near the confluence of the rivers St. Marys and St. Joseph, where Fort Wayne now stands, or near it. 6. One piece two miles square, on the Wabash river, at the end of the portage from the Miamis of the lake, about eight miles westward of Fort Wayne. 7. One piece six miles square, at the Auatonou, or old Weea town on the Wabash river. 8. One piece twelve miles square, at the British fort on the Miamis of the Lake at the foot of the rapids. 9. One piece six miles square, at the mouth of the said river, where it empties into the lake. 10. One six miles square, upon Sandusky Lake, where a fort formerly stood. 11. One piece two miles square, at the lower rapids of Sandusky river. 12. The post of Detroit, and all the lands to the north, the west, and the south of it; of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to French or English governments, and so much more land to be annexed to the district of Detroit, as shall be comprehended between the river Rosten on the south, and Lake St. Clair, on the north end line; the general course of which shall be six miles distant from the west end of the lake Erie and Detroit river. 13. The post of Michelimakinac, and all the land on the island on which that post stands, and the Miami land adjacent, of which the Indian title is extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments, and a piece of land on the main to the north of the island, to measure six miles on lake Huron, or the strait between lake Huron and Michigan, to extend three miles back from

the water of the lake or strait. Also the island of Deslois Blarne, being an extra, and voluntary gift the Chipowa nation. 14. One piece of land six miles square, at the mouth of Chicaga river, emptying into the southwest end of the lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood. 15. One piece of twelve miles square, at the mouth of the Illinois river emptying into the Mississippi. 16. One piece twelve miles square, at the old Florias fort and village, near the south end of the Illinois lake and said Illinois river.

And when ever the United States may think proper to survey and make the boundaries of the land hereby ceded to them, they shall give timely notice thereof to the said tribes of Indians that they may appoint some of their wise chiefs to attend, and see that the lines are run agreeable to the terms of this treaty; and the said Indian tribes will allow the people of the United States, a free passage by land and water, as the one & the other may be found necessary through their country along the chain of posts therein before mentioned:—that is to say, from the commencement of the portage aforesaid at or near Lorrin's store, along said portage to the St. Mary's, and down the same to fort Wayne, and then down the Miami to lake Erie, again from the commencement of the portage at or near Lorrin's store; along from thence to the river Auglaize, and down the same to its junction with Miami at fort Defiance; again, from the commencement of the portage aforesaid, to Sandusky river, and down the same to Sandusky bay and lake Erie, and from Sandusky to the post which shall be taken at or near the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the lake, and from thence to Detroit; again, from the mouth of Chicaga to the commencement of the portage between that river and the Illinois, and down the Illinois river to the Mississippi; also from fort Wayne, along the portage aforesaid, which leads to the Wabash and thence down the Wabash to the Ohio.

And the said Indian tribes will also allow to the people of the United States, free privileges to harbours, and the mouths of rivers, along the lakes, and joining the Indian lands for sheltering vessels and boats, and liberty to land their cargoes when necessary for their trade.

(The remainder in our next.)

PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.

We are informed, that circular letters have been transmitted by Mr. Randolph, the late secretary of state, to his friends in various parts of the union, enclosing a certificate which was sent by citizen Faucher to the present French minister, citizen Adet, and by him communicated to Mr. Randolph. The contents of this certificate afford Mr. Randolph a complete exculpation from the charges which have been to industriously disseminated against him. Many interesting particulars are detailed also in this certificate which it is thought improper here to mention, as Mr. Randolph's vindication, addressed to the people, will, it is supposed be in a short time published.

It is supposed that all prospects of peace between France and England is vanished. This event has been predicted by men of extensive information, upon a view of the late arrangements in the cabinets of Europe.

The late conquests of the French have evidently alarmed the great power, whose rival jealousy seems to be plotting new confederacies to counteract or counterbalance the augmented power of France.—This is the origin of a new and closer alliance between England, Russia, and Austria. It seems to be nearly settled that the states of Europe will arrange themselves under two grand leagues or confederacies. At the head of one will be Russia, Austria, and Great Britain, and the southern circles of Germany.

To counteract this league, the Ottoman Port will probably combine with France and Prussia.—The Netherlands are all under the dominion, in fact, of France, as is Geneva. The kingdoms of Sweden and Denmark, from their jealousy of Russia and England, will be in alliance with France and Prussia, and Hanover, in aversion to the yoke of England, will put herself under the same league, and probably all the northern states of Germany. Spain, weakened by her war with France, would be disposed to remain at peace, if the insolence of the English and the interest she has in the preservation of the French marine, do not induce her to side with France and her allies.

That Europe is taking a complexion of this kind, is a fact well supported by our latest intelligence. How far the enemies of France extend their views does not appear. That all the princes of Europe wish to extirpate republicanism from their neighbourhood, may be considered as certain, but it is equally certain that opinions are not to be conquered by armies; and France will never be subdued unless by her own factions.

FOR THE ARGUS.
THE MISCELLANIST. No. II.
(Continued from our last.)

By a metonymy, or figure of speech in which the sign is used for the thing signified, devotion is applied sometimes to those religious exercises and practices which it is supposed a pious man will make it a rule to discharge regularly. But it is incumbent on all who use this figure to distinguish accurately between the sign and thing itself; and for those who attend to the descriptions, and are examining themselves thereby to be careful to observe those distinctions, lest they should be found relying on the form without the power of godliness. For unless the exactitude with which outward acts of worship are performed, is formed on solid piety and extensive benevolence, it is nothing better than vanity or superstition. That devotion which accommodates itself both to God and the world, must, if there is any truth in the doctrines, be vain and trifling. It wants totally that dignity and divine fervor which nobly captivates and allures the soul; and must therefore be radically defective. The heart cannot truly esteem and contemplate with delight two objects of contrary natures and tendencies. A devout spirit ennobles the faculties, and increases the strength of the mind, and in sentiment unites the soul to that being whose power and goodness captivates the understanding. Under the sublime exercises of mind, and feeling the emanations of the infinite intelligence darting his rays upon every intellectual power, little attention or anxiety can remain to preserve, adorn, and especially to "load with thick clay" the walls of that tabernacle which obstructs the full burst of ecstatic delight, and eternal day.

Let the man of invidious or sordid selfishness ridicule and despise these devout exercises of the soul as much as he pleases, and stigmatize them as visionary and delusive, they will still remain the support and delight of the pious. And why would they have neither sensibility to relish, nor capacity to enjoy? The philosopher who by Metaphysical refinements and subtleties would obliterate the religious sensibility of the human mind, is in two respects an enemy to mankind. He not only entices a man from his duty, but robs him of a most exalted and natural pleasure. For such truly is the pleasure of devotion, when the soul rises above this little orb, and pours its adoration at the throne of celestial majesty, the holy fervor which is itself a rapturous delight. Neither deists nor libertines are, I apprehend, sufficiently aware that by their doctrines and conduct they are endeavouring to deprive the great mass of mankind of one of the most fruitful sources of happiness. The philosopher may find competent enjoyment in an examination of the operations of nature, and the influence of secondary causes; as the man of am-

tion or avarice in the acquisition of honor or wealth, to sustain his mind through life. But how will those who have no such objects to occupy or employ their minds find satisfaction or delight? The powers of the mind are in our waking hours ever active and alive. Our comforts principally arise from the recollection of the past, and from anticipations of the future. The present enjoyment is insufficient to satisfy a progressive and immortal intelligence. Deprive then a mind which has acquired no taste for the honor and glory that literature, fame, and wealth afford of the pleasure of approaching the sovereign of the universe through a mediator in devotional acts of worship and you reduce him to a most dismal situation. Born with every vestige of immortality stamped upon him, he is left in a state incapable of enjoying that existence.

The subject is important, let us therefore pursue the present argument a little further. Not only to the great bulk of mankind particularly circumstanced as to improvements and pursuits is the christian religion a support; and the acts of devotion a cordial to cheer their minds and exhilarate their spirits through life; but there are peculiar situations in which every person may at some time or other be placed that will require the aid of this disposition to afford them satisfaction and consolation. In the midst of prosperity, health and affluence, the objects of sense, the pursuits of wealth and the amusements which the world affords may keep the mind employed, and contented with those employments; but in seasons of adversity, to which every wise man will have regard in every period of life, under the pressure of bodily infirmities, and the variety of afflictions to which man at present is constantly subjected, how, but with devotional exercises and divine contemplations can his soul be sustained? That which affords aid and comfort in times of difficulty and distress is certainly most valuable, and ought therefore to be most assiduously pursued, and highly esteemed. Now, whatever the thoughtless and inconsiderate may suppose, the favour of God is truly life, and his loving kindness infinitely better than life. In every situation in which we may be placed it will prove our greatest safety, and is particularly calculated to afford relief and comfort amidst the distresses to which we are daily exposed. Even in the last and most trying scene of life devotion yields a cordial to fortify and console the departing spirit. The rod and the staff of the shepherd of Israel will support the devout christian through the dark valley of the shades of death; and when the gloomy veil shall be withdrawn, the disembodied intellect behold the saviour of men stand ready to receive him into everlasting habitations of rest and peace. The prebitions of eternal glory which sometimes flow from lively devotional perceptions, even in the present state, far exceed all the joys and pleasures which the good things of this world can impart to the most prosperous. Cease then all ye who would not be thought enemies to the comfort and felicity of mankind in the most trying situations, and under every possible circumstance which may befall him, to ridicule and deride the principle, or the exercises and affections peculiar to devotion. Because your jaundiced optics cannot behold the object, nor your vitiated tastes relish the dainties of the feast; it is both irrational and unmanly, that like the dog in the manger, you should in any degree obstruct the vision of others, or in any way prevent them from the satisfaction of such purely spiritual enjoyments.

ALBANY, Oct. 19. 1795.

When Gen. Wayne was negotiating the late Indian treaty at Grenville, he was applied to by sundry persons, to be allowed provisions during the treaty, for themselves and their friends, who had come from Detroit (they informed the General) to assist and advise the Indians in their conferences, and that they expected some grants of land for their friendship. The General heard their story with a degree of attention, which was considered as arguing a willingness to comply with their request, he then inquired how many there were of them, and, on being informed about twenty, who immediately made their appearance, he gave directions to an officer instantly to take them in charge, and confine them in the guard house on bread and water, till further orders. Here they remained till the treaty was over, then they were discharged, with an injunction to depart immediately, for if they were found in or about the camp, they should be apprehended and treated as spies.

To make a Pudding for nothing.

BEG a quarter of four of Farmer Bullock, half a pound of suet of Tom Offal the butcher, four eggs of Dame Hen, and a quart of milk of Mrs. Dairy. If you are not too lazy, you may mix these ingredients in due form, and they will produce an excellent pudding for nothing.

N O T I C E.

IS hereby given, that, in consequence of positive instructions from Aaron Dunham Esquire, superintendant of the revenue in the state of New-Jersey; all retailers of wines and foreign distilled spirits and possessors of dutiable carriages in this district who do not immediately comply with the carriage and licence acts will be prosecuted for both the duties and penalties specified in the respective laws.

Nov. 2d. 1795. JOSEPH BUCK.

JUST RECEIVED.

Superfine white tallow mould candles, different sizes, plain and fluted, in boxes,
Mackerel in half barrels;
Salmon in barrels;
Shot in bags, assorted,
Sugar in barrels,
Coffee in bags,
A few tons plaster of paris, very good,
Madeira and malaga wines, in pipes and quarter casks, for sale by
Ty. Mountford, No. 163, South Front-street, Philadelphia. w6t

F O R S A L E.

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

TAKEN UP

BETWEEN Gloucester point and Philadelphia, on the 16th inst. a batteau about 20 feet long and five feet wide—remarkably built. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

MESHECK SAPP.

NOTICE

IS Hereby given to all Persons who are indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, that they respectively discharge the same—Otherwise they will be dealt with agreeably to law.

HENRY HAINS.

October 22nd, 1795.

ALMANACS

For the year 1796

to be sold by the quantity or single one, by the printers hereof.

AMERICAN LITERATURE

Published by
T. STEPHENS,

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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.

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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 publick inspection, and the editor is happy in believing that a work like this, calculated to promote industry, and stimulate genius will be received as an acceptable contribution.

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

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

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

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

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

XI. The Proceedings of the Society of United Irishmen.

It is hoped—that this publication will prove in the highest degree acceptable to all the virtuous and patriotic citizens of the United States.— To them the cause of Freedom is ever sacred, and the struggles of an injured nation to regain their dear rights left, 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 Abridgement of History and Chronology, particu-

larly of that period which relates to America. Neatly bound.—Price one dollar.

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

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XV. The Cavern of Death— a Novel.

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

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

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

XX. Pennsylvania almanack for 1796, by the quantity 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.

MUSEUM.

MR. PEALE is highly sensible of the obligations he is under to the gentlemen of several of the states distant, as well as near, who have kindly assisted him with such curious articles as they possess'd for advancing his museum; and he is not unmindful of what he owes to others, who would cheerfully add their help if it were not for their doubts of what articles would be suitable. He however hopes they will no longer be discouraged on this head when they are informed there is scarcely any thing, either otherwise seemingly insignificant, but what may be valuable in such a collection, from the smallest to the greatest that is *new, uncommon, or curious*.

He especially wishes to collect into one view, specimens of the various kinds of wood growing in America; they may be in cubes of two or three inches; all sorts of fossils,—minerals, spars, stone, sand, clay, marie, and earthy substances; from a better knowledge whereof the arts will derive improvement, especially in the manufacturing of porcelaine, earthen, and stone wares, and in the various useful metals.

It will always be acceptable to have some account (if known) where they grow, or where found, and whether alone, or with but few, or with appearances of their being in large quantities, and with any particular circumstances that may attend them.

Besides the above particular subjects, curious or rare things of every other kind are desirable, birds, beasts, reptiles, insects alive or dead; tools, dresses, utensils, or other articles heretofore, or at present in use among the Indians of America. One or more of their clay or stone pots are particularly desired.

If numbers of the articles are collected in the museum, a part of them will be exchanged with the proprietors of other collections for other foreign subjects, for our information.

It will be obliging in the Printers, friends of science, in the other states as well as this, if they will give the above a place in their newspapers. Mr. Peale respectfully invites them to view his museum; and he will be happy to see them when they visit Philadelphia.

The Highest price
Given for
clean linen and cotton.

RAGS

By the Printers hereof.

THE subscriber has received authority to take care of all Penn's land in the county of Cumberland; and means to use his endeavours to prevent trespassing thereon in future. He has appointed Eli Elmer to aid him in this business, who will ascertain the boundaries of said land where necessary and pay all taxes due thereon.

CLEMENT HALL.

Salem county, October, 8, 1795.

MCKENZIE & WESTCOTT,

PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & OWNERS, STATION

AT their Printing-Office in High-street near the Court-house, Bridge-town, execute Blanks, Advertisements, and every species of printing with accuracy and expedition.

They have continually for sale an assortment of Books and Stationary which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Amongst those now on hand are the following.

- Doddridge's Sermons to young People.
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- Blair's Sermons.
- Hervey's Meditations.
- Willifon on the Sabbath.
- Willifon's Afflicted Mans companion.
- Crook in the Lot or God's Sovereignty in affliction displayed.

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- Family Instructor.
- Poor Man's help.
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- Life of Baron Trenck.
- Religious Courtship.
- Franklin's life.
- Pamela.
- Life of Joseph.
- Sterne's Sentimental Journey.
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- Tom Jones.
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- Sacramental meditations.
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- Heckfords anecdotes of the Kings and Queens of England.

- System of Geography.
- New Robinson Crusoe.
- The Prompter.
- Economy of Human life.
- Watt's Lyric poems.
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- Humming bird.
- American Songster.
- Brothers's prophecies.
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An allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

EMPERORS, and popes and nabobs,
mighty things.

I think, too, we may take in foreign kings,
Too often deem their humble makers slaves;
Now such high folks are either fools or
knaves,

Or both together, probably,—a case
That happens frequently among the race.
Methinks now, this is scandalous—'tis hate-
ful.
Wicked, and what is full as bad, ungrate-
ful.

The great of many a continent and isle,
Enough to make the fourest cynic smile,
Or, as the proverb says: "make a dog
laugh,"

Think honours from themselves arise alone;
Thus are their makers at a distance thrown,
Considered as mere mob, mere dirt, mere
chaff.

The following fable then will let them
know,
What to us riff raff of the world they owe.

A Peacock, mounted on a barn one day,
Blest with a quantum sufficit of pride,
All consequence amidst the solar ray
Spread with a strut his circling plumage
wide.

"Good morrow," quoth the coxcomb,
"master fun.
Your brassy face has greatly been ad-
mired.

Now pray sol, answer me, I'm not in fun,
What is there in it to be so desired.
If I have any eyes to see,
and that I have is clear to me,

My tail possesses far more splendid grace,
By far more beauty than your worship's
face."

The sun look'd down with smiles upon
the fowl,
supposing it at first an owl;
And thus with gravity replied, "Sir
know,

That though unluckily my worship's face
Seems far beneath your tail in splendid
grace,
Still to my face that glittering tail you
owe."

"Poh!" quoth the Peacock "master fun,
Your highness loves a bit of fun."
"I beg your pardon" answered sol again,
"And, if you please, I'll condescend to show
How much to me you every moment owe
The boasted beauties of your shining
train."

"Agreed, with all my soul," the bird re-
plied,
In all the full-blown insolence of pride;
"To credit such a tale I'm not the noddy.
Prove that the glorious plumage I display
Owes all its happy colours to thy ray,
D—m me I'll tear my feathers from my
body."

The challenged sun in clouds withdrew
His flaming beams from every view;
And o'er the world a depth of darkness
spread:

The bats their home forsook to wing the air,
The cocks, and hens, and crows began to
stare,
And sulky went, all supperless, to bed;
For not an alminack had op'd its lips
About so very wondrous an eclipse.

The peacock too, among the rest
Of marveling fowl and staring beast,
Turned to his feathers with some doubt,
Amazed to find his hundred eyes put out;
Indeed all nature now appeared as black,
As if old sol had popped into a sack.

Pleased with his triumph, from a cloud,
The sun, still hiding, called aloud.

"Well! can you merit to my face allow?
What's now your colours? where your
hundred eyes,

The mingled radiance of a thousand dies?
Speak, master peacock, what's your col-
ours now?"

"What colours?" quoth the bird, as much
ashamed

As courtiers high, by loss of office tamed—
"To own the truth, much injured Phœbus,
know

I'm not one atom better than a crow,
I see my folly—pity my poor train;
And let thy goodness bid it shine again."

Tyrants of eastern realms, whose subject's
noses,
Like a smith's vice, your iron power inclo-
ses;

Who treat your people just like dogs, or
swine,

The meaning of my tale can ye divine?
If not, go try to find it, I beseech ye,
And do not let your angry subjects teach ye.
Deerfield, Oct. 19th. P.

INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK,
October 27.

Sunday afternoon, about one o'clock,
one of the Elizabeth-Town ferry boats from
New-York was upset opposite Mr. Ryer's
ferry, by a whirlwind; by which melan-
choly accident the following persons lost
their lives, viz. Moses Tucker, William
Hutchins, and Simon Day, of New-York,
Mr. Thomas Lane, and Mrs. Sarah Par-
ker, of Westfield, New-Jersey; Mr. John
Hole, and a stranger, Thomas Shaw, a
negro man.

JAMAICA.

St. Jago Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Montego Bay, da-
Sept. 15.

"Colonel Fitch went out on Saturday
morning with a party of 32 men, it is said
to reconnoitre and regain possession of one
or two of our posts. At one of them they
left a guard, and proceeded onward with
the rest, but after getting about a mile
farther, he fell into an ambuscade and met
with his fate. Mr. Robert Jackson was by
his side, when the colonel received the first
shot in his body, and supported him; after
expressing a wish, and being assured that he
should not fall alive into the hands of those
merciless savages, he raised himself up, and
immediately a ball took him in the fore-
head. Four of the 83d, and two of the
Accompong negroes were also killed, se-
ven of the party wounded; and one or two
missing; and but for the guard which had
been left behind, coming up on hearing the
firing, not any of the wounded had escap-
ed."

From Tacy's Sam, Sept. 13th.

"Just as we were going to bed last night
we were alarmed by a firing from our fort
post, occasioned by a few of the militia
coming through the woods, and not know-
ing we had a post there. These poor fel-
lows were the remaining three who escaped
the unfortunate business of yesterday: they
brought us the tragical account of the gal-
lant colonel Fitch, with several of his men
and four of the Accompong town negroes
being killed, besides twelve of the party
wounded. Two of the Trelawney Maroons
were taken some days ago, by a party of
the militia, who came to the very place the
whole of that banditti had been at a few
hours before. Three hundred militia with
about two hundred regulars, horse and
foot, go out in quest of them to-day, on the
side of their towns: if they stand it will be
well, if not they must bend their course
this way, where there is but one place be-
tween two very high rocks at which they
can enter, and only one at a time, so that

we can give a tolerable good account of
them. You cannot conceive how dread-
fully some of the poor fellows are wound-
ed; from one man's head and neck I ex-
tracted a piece of a brass gun-barrel, four
flugs, a piece of square iron and several
small shot."

Letters have likewise been received which
mention a party of the Westmoreland mi-
litia having also fallen into an ambuscade by
those artful villains; by which two officers
and nine privates were killed, besides sever-
al wounded.

PHILADELPHIA.

A letter from London of the first of Sep-
tember to a merchant in this city says, that
a Dutch frigate has been taken by an En-
glish frigate in the North Seas and carried
into England.

BRIDGE-TOWN November 5,

The following returns complete the List of Re-
presentatives in the Legislature of this State

BERGEN.
Council.

Peter Haring.

Assembly.

Peter Ward,

Adam Boyd,

Benjamin Blackledge.

ESSEX.

Council.

John Condit.

Assembly.

Elias Dayton,

Jonas Wade,

James Hedden,

Sheriff.

Benjamin Williamson.

MORRIS.

Council.

Ellis Cook.

Assembly.

John Stark.

David Thomson,

Debow.

Sheriff.

Hiram Smith.

SUSSEX.

Council.

Charles Beardsee.

Assembly.

Peter Sharp.

William McCullough,

George Armstrong.

Sheriff.

James Hyndshaw.

MONMOUTH.

Council.

Elasha Lawrence.

Assembly.

Joseph Stillwell,

James H. Inlay,

Elisha Walton.

Sheriff.

William Lloyd.

Accounts from Martinique state, that
there had arrived at that island, a fleet con-
sisting of thirty seven sail of transports, con-
voyed by a 64, a 44, and two sloops of
war, and that the French had landed at St.
Vincent's, during a storm of thunder and
rain, and had taken by surprize the chief
part of the Island.

From Antigua we learn that St. Lucia is
in the same situation.

On Friday last, the ticket No. 14,539,
in the canal lottery was drawn a prize of
50,000 dollars.

It gives us pleasure to inform our readers
that the fever has so far abated in New-
York, that the communication between
Philadelphia and that city has been opened.

The bridge over the Raritan, at Brun-
swick, is so far completed, as to render it
passable for carriages.