ARGUS; AND New- Ferfey Centinel.

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

Two Dollars per annum.

THURSDAY, November 12, 1795.

CINNAPOSINAPO CON NEOSCANAPO CANNO CANNO CON NEOSCANAPO

THE annual-charge of this paper, to subfiribers, is two dollars, exclusive of postage: one dollar to be paid at the time of subjectibing, the other at the expiration of fix months, if the publication should continue after that time.

Estays, articles of intelligence, &c. thank-

fuily received.

Advertisements, of no more length than breadth, inserted three times for a dollar—one fourth of a dollar for every fucceeding infer-

Those gentlemen with whom fubscription po pers are lodged will please to transmit, to the Editor, the names of the subscribers, and to continue their lifts open for signatures.

October 1/t. 1795.

INDIAN TREATY.

___Continued from our last)
Art. IV. In confideration of the peace now established, of the cession and relinquishments of land made in the preceding articles by the said tribes of Indians; and to manifest the liberality of the united states as the great means of rendering this peace strong and respectual; the united states relinguish their claims to all other Indian lands northwest of the river Ohio; eath ard dribe Millispi, and and westward and southward of the great lakes, and the waters uniting them: according to the boundary line agreed on by the united states and the king of Great Britain, in the treaty of peace made between them in the year 1783: but from this relinquishment by the united Mates the following tracts of lands are explicitly excepted. 1. The tract of land containing \$750,000 deres near the rapids of the Ohio, which has been affigued to General Clark; for the use of himself and his warriors. 2. Whe post of St. Vincenes, on the river Wabash, and the lands adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished. 3. The lands of all other places in pof-fession of the French and other white people among them, of which the Indian title has been extinguished as mentioned in the third and fourth articles. 4. The post and fort Missach, towards the mouth of the Ohio: to which several parcels of land so excepted, the faid tribes relinquish all title and claim which they or any of them may have; and for the fame confiderations, and with the fame views as above mentioned, the united states now deliver unto the faid Indian tribes, a quantity of goods to the value of 20,000 dollars, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, and henceforward every year forever, the united states will deliver at sone convenient place, northward of the Ohio, like useful goods, fuited to the circumstances of the Indians, of the value of 9000 dollars reckoning the value at the first costs of the goods in the city of Philadelphia, or other place of the united states, where they shall be procured.

The tribes to which those goods are to be annually delivered, and the proportion in which they are to be delivered are as fol-

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Ist To the Wyandots, the . amount of

To the Delawares To the Shawanees
To the Miannies 4th. ·To the Ottawas 5th. 6th. 500 To the Chippiwas 1000 To the Potowatomies To the Kikkapoos, Ellriverwees and Calkalkias tribes, 500 dollars each. Provided always, that if either of the faid tribes hereafter, at any annual delivery of their share of the goods aforesaid, desire that a part of their annuity, shall be fur-nished in domestic materials, animals, implements of husbanery, and other utenfils convenient for them; and in compensation to useful artificers, who may reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit; the fame shall, at the subsequent an-

nual delivery, be furnished accordingly.
Art. V. To prevent any misundenstanding about the Indian lands, relinquished by the united states in the 4th article, it is explicitly declared, that the meaning of that relinquishment is this: The Indian tribes who have a right to these lands, are quietly to enjoy them in hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon, fo long as they please, without any molestation from the united states. But when those tribes, or any of them shall be disposed to sell their lands or any part of them, they are to be fold only to the united flates; and until fuch fale the united states will protect an the said Indian tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands, against all citizens of the united states, and against all other white people who may intrude upon the same. And the said tribe again acknowledge themselves, and all their tribes, to be under the protection of the united states, and no other power whatfo-

Art. VI. If any citizen of the united states, or any other white person or persons shall presume to settle upon the lands now relinquished by the united Itates, such citizen or other person shall be out of the protection of the united states, and the Indian tribe, on whose land their fettlement shall be made, may drive off faid settler, or punish him in fuch a mansfer as they shall fee fit; and because such settlement made without the confent of the united, states, will be injurious to them as well as to the Indians, the united states shall be at liberty to break them up, remove and punish the settlers as they shall think proper, and to effect that protection of the Indians' lands herein before stipulated.

Want of room prevented our giving the remainder of the treaty this week: it shall be concluded in our next.

INTELLIGENCE.

By the Minerva, Clarkson which left the

Downs the 13th of Sept.

An American gentleman, who arrived efferday in London in 48 hours from Amsterdam; reports that he saw 14 sail of the line and a number of frigates at anchor in the Texel roads.

He states also, that the French, to the number of 100,000 men have actually croffed the Rhine. This rumour, the probability of which is fanctioned by every preceding account in the French and German papers

we have given fimply as it reached us. It was confidently believed in Amsterdam on the 31st uit.

Government yesterday morning have received some further dispatches from Quiberon Bay. Very little on this subject is fuffered to transpire, but it appears that an uninterupted correspondence is kept up with the Royalists South of the Loire, as also with the Chouans in the interior of

Sept. 5.

The report of the French having croffed the Rhine, is confirmed by private letters from Hamburgh. They fay, but without mentioning any date, that the army of the epublic has passed that river in full force.

November 7. War between Ruffia and Pruffia. A Paris paper of the 3d inft. (le Journal de Perlet) has the following article.

"The empress of Russia has declared war against the king of Prussa. Amongst the motives assigned by the empress in her declaration of war, the following are the most remirkable:

"That his Pruffian majesty has refused, to evacuate the districts of Cracovia and

Brittany.

Sendomir,
"That his Pruffian majesty has 'made a peace with the Frencis, to the prejudice of the engagements which he had contracted with a power lately become the ally of her Ruffian majefty."

We are now according to every appearance, on the eve of war with Holland and Spain. We have captured a frigate of the Dutch republic. Sober men, not infected with a political mania, will alk what hostil-ity the butch have committed against us? They have difmissed the stadsholder; or rather he has abdicated his office by retiring from the United Provinces. Spain has ven-tured to recognize the French republic, and, and to prevent the subjugation of all her dominions in Europe, has been rash enough to furrender a part of her territories in America. Neither of these are good or fufficient reasons for a declaration of war. But it appears, in fact, that lo infatiable is our haired to the French, that we cannot be upon good terms with the powers connected with them; and to be an ally of that nation, seems to be a sufficient cause for exciting the vengeance of Britain.

Died, on the 15th ult. Prince Charles George, of Hasie Darmstadt, in the thirty

minth year of his age.

Saturday some dispatches were received at the admiralty from Rear admiral Parker at Jamiaca, which were brought over in the Princess Royal packet, Capt. Skinner, arrived at Falmouth, and brought down as far as the 20 of July. The fleet of that station had failed to look out, for a French squadion expected from Brest, under com-mand of admiral Val de Neilly:

Saturday the three per-cent, confols rofe. 1.7-8 per cent, from some intelligence circulating about change; one of which flat-ed an action between the British and French fleets in he Mediterranean, with great acvantage of the former; but there is no regular communication of any fuch event,

however hobable.

IS hereby given, that, in confequence 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 pessessors of dutiable carriages in this district who do not immediately comply with the carriage and licence acts will be profecuted for both the duties and penalties specified in the respective laws.

Nov.-2d. 1795.

JOSEPH BUCK.

JUST RECEIVED.

Superfine white tallow mould candles, different fizes, plain and fluted, in boxes, Mackerel in half barrels, Salmon in barrels. Shot in bags, afforted, Sugar in barrels, Coffee in bags, A few tons plafter of paris, very good, Madeira and malaga wines, in pipes and quarter casks, for fale by

Ty. Mountford, No. 163, South Front-fireet, Philadelphia. w6t

FOR SALE.

TWO Tracts of land, in Northumberland county, state of Pennsylvania, in or adjoining Baid-Lagle township, on the west branch of the river Sufquehana, 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 I homas 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 furvey chose for his services. It joins-thick settlements and the river Susquehanna. For terms apply at the office of the wtf Argus.

TAKEN UP

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

MESHECK SAPP.

Octob, 22, 1795.

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.

J. ORMROD,

Bookseller and Stationer, Franklin's head,

No. 41, Chefnut fireet: Philadelphia.
HAS on hand, as ufual, an extensive flock of antient and modern, European and American publications: confishing of Books in various languages, and on scientific and miscellaneous subjects, togethe with a number of elegant prints, a general affort-ment of flationary, and a collection of church and chamber mufic. Offers to J. O. for any articles in the line of his bufi-ness, executed with puctuality, and on moderate terms.

A N Apprentice lad named Reily Long about nineteen years of age, five inches high, flender, with black eyes. Whoever takes up the faid runaway shall receive one shilling reward and no charges, by

JOHN RIMINGTON.

November 12th, 1795.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, director of the Mint, vice Henry William de Saussure, resigned.

AUTHENTIC.
STATEMENT OF COINS made at the MINT of the United States.

COPPER. To April 30, 1794.
Dollars

116,634 Half cents, } 9664 79-100 are SILVER.

From Octob. 15, 1947,
68,169 Dollars,
323,144 Half dollars,
20,856 Half dimes,
From July 1, to October 24, 1795.
136,622* Dollars,
31,660* Half Dimes,
GOLD. From Octob. 15, 1794, to June 30, 1795. 230,783 80-100

From July (to Octob. 24, 1795.

From July 33 to Octob. 24, 1795.

1,884. Eagles,
8,707 Half Eagles,

* Of these 78,238. Dollars were coined between the 1st and 24th Oct. 1795; as well as 26,652 half dimes, each of which cets as much time and labour in capacing for the press. bour in preparing for the presses, as the largest silver coin:

From a London paper.

The negociation at Balle, for a peace between France and the Empire, appears to encounternew difficulties, and to meet with obliacles which threaten to be infurmountable. On the one hand, we are told, that the statu quo, and the evacuation of are told, that the statu quo, and the evacuation of the whole conquered territory, are the terms offered to France. Such conditions, we will venture to affirm, were never before proposed to any power, after such a series of victories, and posselled of such a superiority military force. The proposers of such terms seem to have entirely forgotten the relative situation of the belligerent powers, and to have supposed that France was receiving instead of dictating conditions of peace. They are unreasonable, because France is entitled to reap the fruit of her victories; they are unjust, because the has right to a compensation for her expence of blood and treacompensation for her expense of blood and trea-are; and they are contemptibly ridiculous, because there is not even an appearance of such a mi-litary force as would be necessary to second them,

litary force as would be necellary to tecond them, and to induce the French government to make fuch large and unexampled concessions.

We freely consels, however, that nothing can be more harsh and bumiliating for the empire, than to make peace on any other terms. This they owe to the presumptions incapacity of those states men who have involved all Europe in difficulties, from which register they not any man else is able to expendent. which neither they nor any man elle is able to ex-tricate it, and who have placed the states of the empire in a situation so peculiarly critical, that it is almost equally difficult and dangerous for them to almost equally difficult and dangerous for them to make peace, or to carry on war. To, these pretended states and the Princes and States of the Empire are likely to owe the loss of their dominions, the Germanic body the dismemberment of its territory, and all the powers of Europe the state of infecurity and peril in which they will be placed by the aggrandizement of France.

The Gazette Francoise contains the following account of agrievous Phenomenon

"The village lituate on the lake of the four vil-"The village fruste on the lake of the four vil-lages de Bois, belonging to Lucerne, named Weggis, has disappeared in the following manner: A rivulet which ran from the mountain of Regia to this village fuddenly changed its course; it was observed and found that it empried itself into a pro-found gulph of the mountain. At the same time it was perceived that in many places near the vil-lage, the earth sunk, and that the tower of the church shook. The inhabitants delayed not im-mediately, to carry, off their effects, and in a fewmediately to carry off their effects, and in a few hours the ground on which the village was fituate, gave way towards the lake, and at the fame time a part of the mountain fel! down and the village was treallend as a (wallowed np.'

Mr. Editor,

NOTHING has contributed more to the airvancement of the fcience of human nature,
than the various revolutions which have, of late
years, agitated the world. Speculative rietaphy,
ticians have pretended to trace the various operations of the human mind, from their origin to their
conclusion; to afcribe to every action the proper
motive which induced it; and to defcribe the effect and the caufe with as much certainty as if they
depended upon physical realons: But the conductof fome men who have acted a principal part on
the theatre of the world has thrown more light
upon the subject than all their theoretical foeculaof some men who have acted a principal part on the theatre of the world has thrown more light upon the subject than all their theoretical speculations. Men, who have apparently stept sonh in the field of glory from no other motive but a love of the public good, whose conduct, for a while, seemed to insure them immortal same, have been found to be stimulated by a detestable ambition of building their own grandeur on the ruin of the liberties of their sellow-citizens. Arnold, for a while, was a favoite fon of his conntry. His apparent zeal for liberty surmounted obstacles which, to the timid mind, appeared insuperable. Had he continued in the same tract he would now perhaps, have been idolized like a Washington But an unlucky step betrayed the baseness of his heart, and "he fell, like Lucifer, never to rife again." To an ardent love for freedom Dumourier seemed to unite a steady perseverance and undaunted fortitude, which gained him the entire confidence of his sellow-citizens. For a while he blazed in the zenith of public favour; but alas he was but a composition of impure air, and, meteor-like, burst into non-existence. From these, and innumerable other examples of a similar nature, we burst into non-existence. From these, and innumerable other examples of a similar nature, we may draw these important inferences, that how specious appearances may be, they may fill be deceiful; that to no action ought to be attributed more merit than what it intrinsically deserves, that every action ought to be judged independent of those preceeding or subsequent, to which it has no reference, and that, however deserving a man may be of public favour by his past conduct, it is possible that he may finally be leagued in a combination to destroy that freedom which he has risqued his life to acquire.

to defroy that freedom which he has rifqued his life to acquire.

I am aware of the obloquy which, a class of men cast upon those writers who think differently from them. The cry of sedition is immediately raised against those who attempt to centure the least measure of the administration of our government. I consider this as but an evidence of the similar intentions of those sycophantic courtiers to whom a change of officers would prove detrimental. The right of publishing our opinion on political subjects, and of canvassing the public conduct of the servants of the people is imprescriptible. It is the base which supports the grand pilelar of every tree government: if once undermined the sabric will soon tumble to pieces.

Let us then cherish this inestimable privilege with a softering care which may preserve it unsha-

Let us then cherish this inestimable privilege with a softering care which may preserve it unshaken by the blaits of those in power, and unwithered by the scorching anger of the populace. If those with whom power has been entrusted have abused the considence of the people, the man who rightly prizes the independence we have obtained will never be assumed nor assault to point out their deviations from the path of rectitude, to expose the crast proceedings they have pursued, and to hold them up to that odium and contempt they have so justly merited from their sellow-citizens. It is a duty which one man owes to his neighbour when duty which one man owes to his neighbour when be fees danger approaching, to give him warning, that he may be enabled to ward off the blow. If the mischief is not prevented, one duty is discharged, and the sufferer has none but himself to criminate.

The importance of attending to the conduct of The importance of attending to the conduct of the officers of the government must appear obvious to every one who for a moment restacts how much his interest is affected by their proceedings. In a popular government where each citizen has a share in the legislation every deviation from the will of the people is an outrage offered to the very principles upon which the locial compact is built. This precedent, once established, paves the way for a total corruption, and finally, instead of being governed by laws of our own traking, we shall be subject to the capricious will of a few designing statesmen. It is therefore of the utmost consequence that we attend minutely to the administraquence that we attend minutely to the administra-tion of those with whom we have entrusted the difposition of a part of our public concerns, in order, that, like faithful foldiers, we may give the alarm on the least invasion of those lines with which our inalienable privileges are circumfcribed. CINCINNATUS.

ALMANACS

For the year 1796

to be fold by the quantity or fingle one, by the printers hereof.

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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 Clifet, the Carriage, or the Shade.

Fourteen Numbers are already published, Eight of them form the first Numbers are already published, with

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

11. 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.

11. The Looking Glass for the Mind, or Intellectual Mirror; being an elegant Collection of the most delightful little Stories and Interesting Tales, with thirty six Cuts, beatifully Engaved.

1V. The Centaur; inct Fabulous.—By Dr. Young, Author of the Night Thoughts. The first American, from the fish European, Edition.—Price 80 cents.

V. Rural Walks, in Dialogues, for the use of Young Persons. By Charlotte Smith. 2 Vol-

Young Persons. By Charlotte Smith. 2 Vollumes in one. Price 55, 7d: 1-2

In this little work the Authoress has confined herself rather to what are called les petites Morales, to repress discontent, and to inculcate the necesto repress discontent, and to inculcate the necessity of submitting chearfully to such situations as fortune may throw them into, to check that Flippancy of remark so frequently disgusting in guisof Twelve, or Thirteen, and to correct the errors that Young People sall, 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 sound in any age of the world, either Philosophy, or seet of Religion or Law, or Discipline, which did so higly exalt the Public Good as the Christian Faith.

Christian Faith.

VII. One thousand valuable secrets in the ele-gant and useful arts; nearly bound. Price one dollar. — From the Preface.

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 metiorate and embellith life, every attempt to add to the general Stock in this way will doubtlefs meet with that there of attention which it deferves. It is on this prefumption only that this work is offered to the publick infpection, and the editor is happy in believing that a work like this, calculated to promote industry, and filmulate genius will be received as an according and frimulate genius will be received as an acceptable contribution.

able contribution.

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

If the baseit plot, devised against virtuous love, and conjugal Felicity, a plot arising from the Malice of disappointment, conduct d by the darkest intrigue, but so oversided by Providence. as at once to difference the Malevolence of perfecti-tion, and show temale innocence and virtue splendidly triumphant and happy—if fuch a picture, drawn by a matterly 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, that to be informed that, it has in a thort time patied through no fewer than feven Editions.

The Myllic 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, depriv-

dum for the Bencht of a diffrested orphan, deprived of the bleffing of light.

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

XI. The Proceedings of the Society of United

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 patriotic citizens of the United States. To them the cause of Freedom is ever sacred, and the stringgles of an injured nation to regain their dear rights soft, will, we hope, keep alive on their mirds a spirit of watchfulness over their public officers, and a disposition to result with becoming firmness every oachment on their Liberties, that they may en joy the ineffable blellings of the freelt 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 A bridgement of History and Chronology, particu-

larly of that period which relates to America.

Neatly bound.—Price one dollars.

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

XIV. Triumphs of temper.; a Poem by Haley—
with heautiful engravings. Price, bound, 7/6

XV. The Cavern of Death—a Nivel.

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

cents.

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

XVIII. Curious Prophecies of Richard Brother's. Interefling to the whole world. In two parts. Price Five eights of a dollar.

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

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

In addition to the above, faid STEPHENS fells every American publication; and has received by the last arrivals a complete alloriment of the best European books : also a variety of stationary which he continues as usual to fell cheap; and ofters to wholefale purchasers a liberal allowance. Gentlemen wishing to complete libraries, or embark in the bookfelling butiness, can have a supply at the shortest notice, and every information neces-

M U S E U M

MR. PEALE is highly fensible of the obligations is under to the gentlemen of feveral of the states distant, as well as near, who have kindly affifted him with such curious articles as they polleds d for advancing his professional. with fuch curious arricles as they politers of for advancing his mufeum; 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 fullable. He however hopes they will no longer be diffeouraged on this head they will no longer be discouraged on this head when they are informed there is fearely any thing, altho otherwise seemingly infignificant, but what may be valuable in such a collection, from the imallelt to the greatest that is new, uncommon, or cu-

He especially wishes to collect into one view, specimens of the various kinds of wood growing in America; they may be in coses of two or three inches; all forts of softles,—minerals, spars, slone, sand, clay, marle, and earthy substances; from a better knowledge whereof the arts will deduce 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 (tiknown) where they grow, or where sound,

count (ifknown) 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 thein.

Besides the above particular subjects, or rare things of every other kind are defireable, birds, beafts, reptiles, infects alive or dead; fools, dreffes, menfils, or other articles heretotore or at prefent in tile among the Indians of America, One or more of their clay or flone pots are particularly defired. larly defired.

It numbers of the articles are collected in the museum; a part of them will be exchanged with the proprietors of other collections, for other so-

the proprietors of other collections, for other foreign fubjects, for our information.

It will be obliging in the Printers, friends of fcience, 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 will 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 suture. He has appointed Eli Elmer to aid him in this business, who will ascertain the boundaries of faid land where necessary and pay all taxes due thereon.

CLEMENT HALL Salem county, October, 8, 1795.

M'KE'NZIE & WESTCOTT,

PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & STATIONERS,

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 fale an affortment of Books and Stationary which they will dispose of ou reasonable terms. Amongst those now on hand are the following.

Doddridge's Sermons to voing People. Doddridge's Sermons on Education. Blair's Sermons. Blatt's Sermons.

Hervey's Meditations.

Willifon's Afflicted Mans companion.

Crook in the Lot or God's Sovereignty in affice-

tion displayed.
Confession of Faith.

Family Instructor. Poor Man's help. Googh's arithmetic...
Washington's life.
Life of Jaron Trenck.
Religious Courtship.
Franklin's life. Franklin's life. Pamela. Pameia, Life of Joseph. Sterne's Semimental Journey. Art of Baxing. Tom Jones.

Every man his own Physician.
Watt's Hymns and Plaims, separate Adogether.
Childrens', Friend.
Boyle's Voyages.
Voltaire's Philotophical Dictionary.

Sacramental meditations. M Ewen on the Types.

Heckfords anecdores of the Kings and Queens of

S. flem of Goography. New Robinton Crufos. New Rounnon Crune.
The Promp er.
Geonomy of Human life.
Wat's Lync poems.
Female Jockey Club.
Humming bind.
American Songiter.
Reathers's proubecies. Brothers's prophecies.
Drummon's Poems.
Watten's Chemistry, 5 vols. Tablet of Memory, Martin on Heat.

Abridgement of Bell's Surgery.

Cullen's Practice. Knox's Edays.

Biair's Lectures.
Possedings of the United Irishmen. Beauties of Hervey Centaur, not fab. Howard's Life. fabrilous. Hamphries' Works.

Scripture Lexican.
Butter's Sermons Butler's Sermons. Historg of the American Revolution,

Gregory's Sermons.— Cobnar on Ling Life Strictures on caule and cure Letters to the Jews. Natural Hillory. Roman History. Philips's Pattorals

Chellerfield's advice to his fon, Goldfmith's Edays, History of the French sevolution. Biodoms of Morathy.

Majon's fêlf-knowledge, Brown on equality. Workmans Gauging. Young Clerks magazine. History of Common fense, Cooper's Poems, Swift's Sermons.

Dialogue between the Pulpit and the reading delk. Evelina !

Italian Nun. Polite Lady. Smple flory. Fille de Chambre. Eilay on Hufbandry, Confellion of a coquette. Seneca's morals. Odiorne's Poems. Rowe's works.

Bibles, Testaments, Pfalm-books, Primers, foelling books, Children's books, Chap-books, School-b. oks, Paper of different qualities.—Brank-books, Day-books, Ledgers, Receipt-books, Waters Inkitands, &c. &c.

An allewance made to thole who buy to

ADDRESS TO POVERTY.

ALE want! thou goddels of con-Jumptive hue,

If thou delight to haunt me flill in view; If still thy presence, must my steps attend,

At least continue, as thou art, my friend.
When wide example bids me be unjust,
False to my word, or faithless to my trust;
Bid me the bancful error, counsell'd see,

And shun the world to find repose in thee. When vice to wealth would turn my partial eye,

Or interest that my ear to forrow's eye, Or leading custom would my reason bend, My foe to flatter, or defert my friend; Present, kind poverty, thy tempered shield. And bear me off, unvanquished from the

field!
If giddy fortune should return again, With all her Me, reflefs, wanton train, Her magic glass should false ambition hold, Or avarice bid see put my trust in gold; To my relief, those virtuous goddets, haste, And with thee bring thy smiling daughters

chaste, and Wifdom; -- fifters Health, Libert

bright can make the worst con Whole charms dition

elt fate the mind can cheer, Beneath the h Can healaffliction and dilarm despan, In chain in torments, pleasure can be-queath, tion and difarm despair;

And dress in smiles the tyrant brow of death.

ANECDOTE.

A certain innkeeper, who was much addicted to lying, made it a practice to enter-tain every traveller that called at his inn, tain every traveller that caused at his inn, with a dish of lies. A failor one day happenning to dine with him, was kept mute for a long time, by several very lengthy narratives—and, among others, he told the following: he said "the growth of his indian corn was so great that year, that beneath, it was as dark as night, and that he was obliged, when he ploughed it, to carry a candle and lanthorn, in the middle of the day, to light him along the furrows."
"By J--" fays the failor, quite unconcerned, that's a trifle to what I have feen, I was lately in fo furious a storm, that it took ten men to hold one man's hair on his Which filenced our host at once. head."

WONDERFUL.

Portsmouth, Oct. 17.

We hear from Kennebunk, that the from on Thursday evening took the roof from the house of Mr. Jesse Dorman, and while he was laying in his bed in a chamber, a gust took the bed with him on it, and carried him 20 feet from his house, without his secciving any material injury. There were fix perions in the house, none of which were hurt, except one young woman, that was confiderably bruifed by the fall of the chimney—but the was able to be about yef-Several barns and other buildings terday. were much injured—fences blown down, &c. to the eastward of this—so we learn by the post.

THE CREDITORS

OF LEWIS JOHNSON who is now confined in Salem Gaol, are hereby notified to attend, on the twenty-fifth day of November, at the gaol aforefuld, to fliew cause, if any they have, why the faid Lewis John-fon may not be discharged according to

An -Apprentice Wanted to the Printing business. to the Printers hereof.

LONDON, Sept. 9. The Amsterdam and Leyden Gazettes of the lift and 4th inft. contain an account of the loss of one of their frigates, the Alliance, They state, that the Dutch ships maintained an action for three hours with the English, who were very superior in numbers; that the Alliance did not strike her slag till she had lost all her masts, and that the other frigate and the cutter that were engaged with the English effected a retreat into the port of Kerhaven.

Charette is reported to have left his camp at Belle vue, near Nantes, on account of the appearance of a numerous republican

The expences of king of Sardinia for the refent campaign amount to 53,471,000 Piedmont livres.

The king of England, in his capacity of Duke of Bremen, has been elected one of the ten deputies intrufted by the German diet with the bufiness of negociating a peace with the French Republic.

The report in the Paris papers of a war between Russia and Prussia, is not only void of foundation, but advices from Berlin, on which we can depend, affure us, that the mifunderstanding which was likely to break out into a rupture, has been happily accommodated, and the partition of Poland almost precisely settled.

The Hamburgh mail brings intelligence that the French had taken the citadel of Duffeldorf by ftorm.

An embargo was laid on all vessels in Holland, for some days previous to the sailing of the Dutch sleet.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.
Tuefday, a pardon was paffed the feal of the united states for Vogel and Mitchell, the two infurgents who were under fentence of death-purfuant thereto they were liberated from prison.

The four persons against whom indict-ments for high treason had been presented, for bearing a part in the western distur- Venetic bances, have lately been tried at York, and tured.

A gallery is erecting in the federal fenate chamber, for the accomodation of the people at their next fession.

Thursday morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out in the workshop of Mr. Cox, chair-maker, in Coombe's alley, near Front street. The shop and several small houses and back buildings adjoining, were burnt. Uncommon exertions on the part of the citizens, were the means of faving immense property.

Captain M'Collom of the ship Catherine read in the London papers, before he failed, the order of the king in council rescinding the order for carrying in American veffels laden with provisions.

The convention have ratified the treaty of peace with the Langrave of Hesse Cassel, and have given M. Taylerand Perigor leave to return to France.

The report of the taking of Mentz, with 200 pieces of cannon, a large quantity of m:litary stores, and a number of prisoners had reached Havre-de-Grace, 5 or 6 days before Capt. Murphy, of the ship Clothier left that place.

Extract from the Gazette of Petersburgh. General Kosciusko, according to the French papers, is dead of his wounds. It was his good fortune, they add, not to survive the misfortune of his country.

Nov. 10. Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated

November, 8. "By a brig arrived this day from Gibralter, we have the pleasing intelligence of a peace being concluded with the Algerines We are juformed the brings the public difpatches respecting this event.

Official imformation was received here vesterday, that James Simpson, esq. agent for the united states, had concluded a freaty

of peace with the Emperor of Morocco, and that captain O'Brien, fo long a prifoner at Algiers, had arrived at Malaga the 14th of September, on his way to Lifbon, with difpatches from Mr. Donaldson, agent of the united states at Algiers, to col. Humphreys, By Mr. Donaldsons letters to the Ameri-

can conful at Malaga, and captain O'Brien's information to the same, it appears that all matters were in a fatisfactory train of fettlement with the Dey:

BRIDGE-TOWN, November 12.

On the 28th ult, the two branches of the legillature of this state were completely organzed, at Trenton. Elisha Lawrence was appointed president of the council, and Thomas Adams clerk; and Ebenezer Elmer speaker of the house of assembly, and Maskell Ewing clerk.

By accounts from Ireland, it appears that the people called defenders had pro-ceeded to an alarming height. An anathe-ma against them has been read in a number of the Roman Catholic churches, in which all who are, or have been concerned with them, and have not, or do not immediately confess and recede from their errors, are excommunicated. The government has taken vigorous measures to suppress them, and feveral have been apprehended and executed.

It appears that an infurrection has taken place in the dominions of the Emperor of Merocco. Some accounts state it to be very ierious, and that it was apprehended that Muley Solyman would be driven from his throne by his brother, and others that it had actually taken place. It was expected that the treaty lately concluded by Mr. Simpson, with Muley, would not be deemed binding with the black prince, and, in confirmation of the above, it is faid that feveral cruifers are now out and that fome Venetian and Swedish vessels had been cap-

At Philadelphia, the centre of politics, the public mind has lately been formewhat agitated on account of a charge alledged against the president of the united states and Oliver Wolcot, esq. secretary of the treafury. A writer under the signature of A calm observer," has afferted, in the public papers, that the prefident has drawn, and the late Comptroller and prefent fecretary, of the treasury has permitted to be paid, fe-veral thousand dollars more than his salary specified by law, and that these draughts have not been made quarterly as the law directs. Wolcott has answered this publi-cation, and endeavours to exculpate the prefident from any part of the criminality and lays it is his firm belief, that not one fingle dollar has been drawn for which there has not been an existing appropriation. To these pieces there has been a reply and re-joinder. The liste of the contest we will lay before our readers.

The Spanish government intends to send a force to St. Domingo, to protect it, until the French shall be able to fend a force to take possession.

From a London paper of Sept. 7

The treasury prints are now busily employed in preparing the public mind for a rupture with Spain. The Spanish part of Hispanicla, they say, certainly became French property in the moment when the treaty, by which it was given up, was rati-fied; and that in this light it is confidered by government. But if we should attack their part of the island, whilst in possession of the Spaniards this quibble will avail but little; and the first gun that is fired will characteristics. viously add our late ally to the number of our enemies.