

John B. ...

THE

ARGUS; AND New-Jersey Centinel

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THURSDAY, November 19, 1795.

No. 8.

Advertisements, of no more length than breadth, inserted three times for a dollar—one fourth of a dollar for every succeeding insertion.

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

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

Those gentlemen with whom subscription papers are lodged will please to transmit, to the Editor, the names of the subscribers, and to continue their lists open for signatures.

October 1st. 1795.

INDIAN TREATY.

(Continued from our last)

Art. VII. The said tribes of the Indian parties of this treaty, shall be at liberty to hunt within the territory and lands which they have now ceded to the united states, without hindrance or molestation, so long as they demean themselves peaceably and offer no injury to the people of the united states.

Art. VIII. Trade shall be opened with the said Indian tribes, and they do hereby respectfully afford protection to such persons and their property, as shall be duly licenced to reside among them for the purpose of trade, and to their servants and agents: but no person shall be permitted to reside among them, at any of their towns or hunting camps as traders, who is not furnished with a licence for that purpose, under the hand and seal of the superintendent of the department north west of the Ohio, or such other persons as the president of the united states may appoint or authorize to grant licence, to the end that the said Indians may not be imposed upon in their trade; and if any licenced trader shall abuse his privilege by unfair dealing, upon complaint of and proof thereof, his licence shall be taken from him, and he shall be further punished according to the laws of the united states. And if any person shall introduce himself as a trader without such licence, the said Indians shall take him and bring him before the superintendent or his deputy to be dealt with according to law; and to prevent impositions by forged licences, the said Indians shall once a year, give information to the superintendent or his deputy, of the names of the traders residing among them.

Art. IX. Lest the firm peace and friendship now established, should be interrupted by individuals, the united states and the tribes agree, that for injuries done by individuals on either side, no private revenge nor retaliation shall take place;—but instead thereof, complaints shall be made by the party injured to the other Indian tribes, or any of them to the president of the united states or the superintendent by him appointed, and by the president of the united states to the principal Indian chief of the said tribes, or of the tribe to which the offender belongs; and such prudent measures shall then be pursued as shall be necessary

to preserve the said peace and friendship until the legislature or great council of the the united states shall make other equitable provisions in the case for the satisfaction of both parties. Should any of the Indian tribes make war against the united states or either of them, and the same shall come to the knowledge of the above mentioned tribes or either of them, do hereby engage to give immediate notice thereof to the general, or in his absence to the officer commanding the troops of the united states at the nearest post. And should any tribe with hostile intentions against the united states or either of them attempt to pass through their country, they will endeavour to prevent the same and in like manner give information of such attempts to the general or commanding officer as soon as possible, that all cases of mistrust and suspicion may be avoided between them and the united states; and in like manner, the united states, shall give notice to the said Indian tribes of any harm that may be meditated against them or either of them, that shall come to their knowledge, and do all in their power to hinder and prevent the same that the friendship between them may be manifestly reciprocated.

Art. X. All other treaties heretofore made between the united state and the said Indian tribes or any of them since the treaty of 1793 between the united states and Great Britain shall henceforth cease and become void.

INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON November 4.,

FROM SPAIN—LATEST.

Capt. Lovett, arrived at Beverly on Monday last, from Bilboa 42 days, informs, that, in consequence of an expectation of a war with England, it was reported there, that twelve sail of the line, with troops, were fitting out at Cadiz, for the Spanish settlements on this continent.

TRENTON, November 10.

The Legislature, in joint-meeting, on Tuesday last, appointed Richard Howell, Esq. Governor, and James Mott, Esq. treasurer, of this state—both unanimously.

By a gentleman late from Presque-Isle, we are informed, that the United States have established a garrison there, under the direction of Col. Rochefontaine.—This position is very advantageous, both as it respects the effectual command of the channel and harbour, and its tendency to facilitate the execution of the treaty, with respect to the taking possession of the posts in the spring. The troops had been very sickly with the ague and fever, but were recovering fast. It is generally believed, notwithstanding this interruption to their operations that the works will be completed this fall. Since the treaty with the western Indians, they have evinced a truly friendly disposition; which has greatly increased the confidence of the frontier settlers. It was reported that General Wayne had tak-

en a position at the mouth of the Sandusky river, which empties into Lake Erie. The six nations have been very quiet; and treat the citizens of the United States, who pass through that country, with great kindness.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.

The Corsicans have raised some tumults in that island, and broke down the statue of Paoli, in presence of the Parliament. Sir Gilbert Elliot has taken measures to restore order.

The Dutches of Orleans is set at liberty by order of the Committee of Safety.

After a plentiful harvest in France and England, the British ministry have revoked their orders for taking neutral vessels with provisions.

The harvest in France is said to be abundant, especially in Burgundy and Franche Compe. A small addition to the daily allowance of bread in Paris, filled that city with gaiety.

The King of Prussia has ordered all the Dutch, as well as French, emigrants, to quit his territories.

Wine at Bordeaux, is said to have fallen from 9000 to 6000 livres a ton.

The Convention have decreed that the dwelling or lodging of a citizen shall be sacred during the night.

It seems to be the determination of France to incorporate Belgium into the French republic. Surveys of the country, for the purpose of dividing it into departments, and annexing it to the Map of France, have been ordered by the committee of Safety.

By the Active, Captain Blair, arrived last Saturday evening, we have received Rouen papers to the 14th of Sept. An abstract of the intelligence contained is as follows:

A great degree of unanimity has prevailed in the adoption of the constitution, and the decree for re-electing the two thirds has created a considerable division. From what we have seen, however, there appears a majority against it. On the 10th of Sept. 45 of the sections of Paris had rejected it without a dissenting voice.

A body of emigrants had effected a descent near St. Giles, and that they had penetrated into La Vendee, protected by Charette. Their numbers are swelled to 11, or 12,000.

In the convention on the 11th of Sept. Merlin de Douai gave further details respecting the crossing of the Rhine. It was crossed in three points. The right division had orders to flank the enemy, and the left to cut off their retreat. Want of artillery and cavalry prevented an effectual pursuit of the flying Austrians. They left behind 7 pieces of artillery. In Dusseldorf were found 161 pieces of artillery, and a vast quantity of ammunition. The republicans lost 200 men, killed and wounded. Jourdan writes that he is about pursuing the advantage and will force the enemy to sue for peace.

The army in Holland have accepted the Constitution.

JUST RECEIVED.

Superfine white tallow mould candles; different sizes, plain and fluted, in boxes, Kerel in half barrels, Hon in barrels. Shot in bags, assorted, Sugar in barrels, Coffee in bags. Perfumery 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 M'Kean chief justice of the state of Pennsylvania, whose peculiar opportunity, when riding the circuits, and possessing the first information respecting the quality of all these lands need not be questioned. The above tracts are the very pick of twelve tracts which the person employed to direct the survey chose for his services. It joins thick settlements and the river Susquehanna. For terms apply at the office of the Argus. wtf

R A N A W A Y.

AN Apprentice lad named Reily Long about nineteen years of age, five feet 6 inches high, slender, with black eyes. Whoever takes up the said runaway shall receive one shilling reward and no charges, by

JOHN RIMINGTON.

November 12th, 1795.

J. O R M R O D,

Bookfeller and Stationer, Franklin's head No. 41, Chestnut Street: Philadelphia.

HAS on hand, as usual, an extensive stock of antient and modern, European and American publications: consisting of Books in various languages, and on scientific and miscellaneous subjects, together with a number of elegant prints, a general assortment of stationary, and a collection of church and chamber music. Orders to J. O. for any articles in the line of his business, executed with punctuality, and on moderate terms.

T H E C R E D I T O R S

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 aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Lewis Johnson may not be discharged according to law. w2

An Apprentice

Wanted to the Printing business. Apply to the Printers hereof.

N O T I C E

IS hereby given, that, in consequence of positive instructions from Aaron Dunham Esquire, Superintendent 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.

By His Excellency
RICHARD HOWELL, Esq.
Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in chief in and over the State of New Jersey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and ordinary in the same:
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, in a measure which ought to excite our humble gratitude to him, as the source of all mercy and goodness; to suspend the influence of the afflicting epidemic fever, which has been permitted to distress our fellow-citizens of the city of New-York, and its Vicinity: We, as social relatives and members of the common family of mankind, subject to like calamities, and warmly interested in this great instance of mercy and compassion, cannot but acknowledge, with pious and affecting gratitude, this renewed instance of heavenly interposition. I have therefore, by and with the consent of the honourable the Privy-Council, thought proper to recommend to the citizens of New Jersey, Thursday the twenty-sixth Day of November Current, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise throughout this state. As reasonable creatures, we are bound to acknowledge our dependence upon God; and while we deplore the Calamities which are wasting Europe, and found earnest in entreating that the painful afflictions of our neighbouring State may be soon and entirely removed—let every heart expand with Gratitude, and every tongue confess it, for our general State of Health, our own internal peace, the extension of our Commerce, and the plenty of our Harvests; so that, by an humble acknowledgement of our sins, we may endeavour to obtain a Remission of them, and, by that means, entertain a reasonable hope that God in his providence will continue his many Favors towards us; increase vital Piety among us, and bless us in the Enjoyment of our present happy Constitution.

Done at Trenton, under my Seal at Arms, the tenth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

RICHARD HOWELL.

By the Governor's Command,
THOMAS ADDAMS, SECRETARY.

Mr. Jefferson's Opinion upon the establishment of an American naval force.

The sea is the field on which we should meet an European enemy, on that element it is necessary we should possess some power. To aim at such a navy as the greater nations of Europe possess would be a foolish and wicked waste of the energies of our countrymen. It would be to pull on our heads that load of military expence which makes the European labourer go supperless to bed, and moistens his bread with the sweat of his brow. It will be enough if we enable ourselves to prevent insult from those nations of Europe which are weak on the sea, because circumstances exist which render even the stronger ones weak as to us. Providence has placed their richest and most defenceless possessions at our door; has obliged their most precious commerce to pass, as it were, in review before us. To protect this, or to assail us, a small part only of their naval force will be risked across the Atlantic. The dangers to which the elements expose them here are too well known, and the greater danger to which they would be exposed at home, were any general calamity to involve their whole fleet. They can attack us by detachment only; and it will suffice to make ourselves equal to what they may detach. Even a smaller force than they may detach will be rendered equal, or superior, by the quickness with which any check may be repaired with us, while losses with them will be irreparable till too late. A small naval force then is necessary for us, and but a small one is necessary. What this should be I will not undertake to say. I will only say it should by no means be so great as we are able to make it. Supporting three millions of dollars, or £. 300,000 sterling, which Virginia could annually spare without distress, be applied to the creating a navy. A single year's contribution would build, equip, man, and send to sea a force which should carry 300 guns. The rest of the confederacy, exerting themselves in the same proportion, would equip 1500 guns more. So that one year's contribution

would set up a navy, of 1800 guns. The British ships of the line average, 76 guns; their frigates 38. 1800 then would form a fleet of 30 ships, 18 of which might be of the line, and 12 frigates. Allowing eight men, the British average for every gun, their annual expence, including subsistence, clothing, pay, and ordinary repairs, would be about 1280 dollars for every gun, or, 2,304,000 dollars for the whole. I state this only as one year's possible exertion, without deciding whether more or less than a year's exertion should be thus applied.

F O R T H E A R G U S.

Mr. Editor,

OF all the moral obligations which cement society, there are few of a more noble nature, or more general utility that that principle which teaches us to promote, or, when this is not in our power, to desire to advance the real interest of those who have benefited us. Gratitude is the source of a philanthropic affection which expands the heart so as to render it susceptible of the most generous impressions. It prompts that sympathy for our fellow creatures which awakens every exertion of benevolence and humanity. It increases that mutual confidence among mankind which is the parent of all domestic peace and social happiness. Hence custom has stamped upon its exercise a sanction which the has withheld from virtues, that, however praise-worthy of themselves, are not so necessary to the existence of society. All agree in its general utility and excellence, and are anxious to be thought possessed of so laudable a qualification.

In this age of licentiousness and debauchery there are few vices for which some advocates may not be found, in the commission of which many may place their highest ambition: but of so detestable a nature is ingratitude that no one is found hardy enough to step forth in her defence; not one, however abandoned, but despises the man with whom she is a companion.

Since then the obligation is naturally powerful, and strengthened by universal consent and utility, it would seem that there are but few passions which influence the conduct of men that can be of force sufficient to break this barrier by which their actions are restrained. As it is a principle which is generally the last violated, it would also seem that the man who is depraved enough to trample upon its authority, must be urged by an ambition, or some other powerful motive, for the gratification of which he is capable of sacrificing every other object.

In the earliest stage of our late glorious revolution, amongst a number of patriots, Washington stepped forth in defence of the liberty of his country. During the whole of our memorable contest he displayed a fortitude and magnanimity which has insured immortality to his name. A people who had been accustomed to the servile manners of a monarchy, soon placed him as the object to idolize instead of a king. Affable in his manners, and apparently disinterested in his views, he soon reigned over the affections and conduct of his fellow-citizens. Few but what were ready to risk their lives in his defence; few but looked up to him as to a father; and many who adored him as something more than human. Each was anxious to attribute to him the most merit and praise, and to vie with his neighbour in the highest views of his actions and services. His entrances and exits, at the different cities of the union, were marked with circumstances which displayed the unbounded love of the people. The infinite number of harrangues, addresses, odes, &c. which have been written to sound his fame, while they express the exalted pitch of admiration in which he was held, have contributed to spread his glory, not only throughout Europe, but the whole world. On the establishment of the Federal constitution, he was called to the highest and most honourable office his fellow-citizens were capable of conferring, and, when he took the presidential chair, still continued to possess, undiminished, the glory he had acquired.

To assail the conduct of a man who has possessed such an extraordinary share of influence, is to a feeling mind, disagreeable: but what a man, who is sensible of his duty, will not hesitate to perform. The breath which is open to conviction will receive such strictures with candour, while the minds of the uninformed are steeled against the truth, by prejudices degrading to freemen.

When a man who has shared the immense love and confidence of his fellow-citizens, who has been extolled to the skies, and called, almost unanimously, to the highest offices, by his countrymen murmurs that "republics are always ungrateful," must not the charge of ingratitude recoil with double acrimony upon himself? The man who does his duty for the love of his country is satisfied with the simple well-done; but he who is spurred by an inglorious ambition is still grasping after further acquisitions.

Examine, my fellow-citizens, with scrutinizing inspection, the conduct of your public officers. Men are not infallible: and, by an implicit confidence, be not lulled into a state of imaginary secu-

sity. Are not those privileges, for which you have risked your lives and property, worth retaining? If they are, guard them with that vigilance which shall prevent the necessity of another contest. Are not men, who are capable of breaking one strong moral obligation, as liable, from the same motive, to violate another? Trust not to appearances: infractions may be made on your constitution, under the semblance of patriotism. Twice did Cæsar refuse the crown, that he might have the power to rivet the chains more firmly upon his fellow-citizens.

CINCINNATUS.

AMERICAN LITERATURE

Published by

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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.

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.

III. 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, beautifully Engraved.

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

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.—Price Bound 6s.

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

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

XI. The Proceedings of the Society of United Irishmen.

It is hoped that this publication will prove in the highest degree acceptable to all the virtuous and patriotic citizens of the United States. To them the cause of Freedom is ever sacred, and the struggles of an injured nation to regain their dear rights lost, will, we hope, keep alive on their minds a spirit of watchfulness over their public officers, and a disposition to resist with becoming firmness every 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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XIX. The Testimony of the Authenticity of Richard Brothers Prophecies. By Nathaniel Brassly 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.

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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, altho' 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, marle, 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.

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RAGS

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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.
- Doddridge's Sermons on Education.
- Blair's Sermons.
- Hervey's Meditations.
- Willison on the Sabbath.
- Willison's Afflicted Man's companion.
- Crook in the Lot or God's Sovereignty in affliction displayed.
- Confession of Faith.
- Family Instructor.
- Poor Man's help.
- Barclay's Apology for the Quakers.
- Gough's arithmetic.
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- Life of Baron Trenck.
- Religious Courtship.
- Franklin's life.
- Pamela.
- Life of Joseph.
- Sterne's Sentimental Journey.
- Art of Boxing.
- Tom Jones.
- Every man his own Physician.
- Watt's Hymns and Psalms, separate or together.
- Children's Friend.
- Boyle's Voyages.
- Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary.
- Sacramental meditations.
- M'Ewen on the Types.
- Heckford's anecdotes of the Kings and Queens of England.
- System of Geography.
- New Robinson Crusoe.
- The Prompter.
- Œconomy of Human life.
- Watt's Lyric poems.
- Female Jockey Club.
- Humming bird.
- American Songster.
- Brothers's prophecies.
- Drummond's Poems.
- Watson's Chemistry, 5 vols.
- Tablet of Memory.
- Martin on Heat.
- Abridgement of Bell's Surgery.
- Cullen's Practice.
- Knox's Essays.
- Blair's Lectures.
- Proceedings of the United Irishmen.
- Beauties of Hervey.
- Centaur not fabulous.
- Howard's Life.
- Humphries's Works.
- Scripture Lexicon.
- Butler's Sermons.
- History of the American Revolution.
- Gregory's Sermons.
- Cobnar on Long Life.
- Structures on cause and cure.
- Letters to the Jews.
- Natural History.
- Roman History.
- Philips's Pastorals.
- Chesterfield's advice to his son.
- Goldsmith's Essays.
- History of the French revolution.
- Blossoms of Morality.
- Maton's self-knowledge.
- Brown on equality.
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- History of Common sense.
- Cooper's Poems.
- Swift's Sermons.
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Bibles, Testaments, Psalm-books, Primers, spelling-books, Children's books, Chap-books, School-books, Paper of different qualities.—Blank-books, Day-books, Ledgers, Receipt-books, Wafers, Inkstands, &c. &c.

* An allowance made to those who buy sell again.

Extract from a poem by an officer
in the late American army.

NOCTURNAL shades at length involve
the sky,
The planets faintly glimmer from on high:
Then through the grove the flaming fires
arise,
And loud resound the tortured prisoners
cries;
All as their pangs are more or less extreme,
The bitter groan is heard, or sudden scream:
But when their natures failed, and death
drew near,
Their screeches faintly founded in the ear.

Tremendous night of woe, beyond com-
pare!
I beg for death, in anguish of despair;
No gleam of hope, no rest my soul could
find;

Approaching torture gnawing on my mind;
Until Aurora purpled o'er the skies,
Then gentle slumber sealed awhile my eyes.
But troubled dreams arising in my head,
My fancy to the scene of battle led;
The fatal wood my weeping eyes survey,
Where pale in death my slaughtered neigh-
bours lay:

A long adieu, I cried, my brethren slain!
No more to joy my longing soul again!
Who shall protect your wives with guardi-
an care.

And babes abandoned to the rage of war?
Decrepit parents, with the feeble groan.
Shall walk your fate, their country's, and
their own:

While, lost to all, you here unburied lay:
To feast the ravens and the beasts of prey:
Yet, by your slaughter, safe arrived on
shore,

The storms of war shall break your peace
no more;

Each honest soul your memory shall revere;
And pay the tribute of a tender tear:
O had I too partook your calm repose!
In safe retreat, beyond the power of foes,
I had avoided, by a milder fate,
Dread horrors past, and tortures that await.

Now from this awful region of the dead
To shores unknown my vagrant fancy led,
Beside a flood profound I seemed to lie,
Whose raging waters were of sable dye;
Far on the other shore my Phebe rose,
In garments white as hyperborean snows,
Divinely fair, with looks of melting love,
Her lilly hand she beck'ning seemed to
move,
With open arms and heavenly smiles of
face,

As to anticipate the dear embrace.
There smiling nature shone in vernal bloom,
And zephyrs hither wafted sweet perfume,
My spirit wings its flight to yonder shore!
Some friendly shallop thither waft me o'er!

Methought a rugged hillock was my bed;
A rocky fragment underneath my head;
A bloody savage crew beside me stood;
Behind me lay a howling desert wood;
There hollow winds in lamentable strain,
Along the naked wildernels complain;
And waves with dismal roarings never sleep
Along the dreary margin of the deep.

As toward the savages I turn my eye,
My little Nelly slaughtered I espied,
And as the hand is raised my life to take,
With sudden start from slumber I awake.

Is then, I cried, my charming spouse no
more?

I come, my love, to yonder peaceful shore!
But shall my child be slain by bloody bands?
And must I thither go through slaughtering
hands?

Assist me heaven to leave this dreary shore,
The sable flood in peace conduct me o'er.
Thus, while I muse, the tears began to flow;
The friendly current seemed to soothe my
woe.

A NECDOTE.

THE ALTE Gaglioni sent to Benedict XIV, at the desire of that Pontif, a box filled with the natural curiosities of Mount Vesuvius. The box was accompanied with a letter which contained nothing more than these words of the Evangelist "Command that these stones shall become bread." The Pope explained his meaning by sending him a brief for a pension.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.

Yesterday arrived the brig Rover, Capt. Smith, in six weeks from Gibraltar, by whom we have received the important and long wished for intelligence of a Peace between the United States and the regency of Algiers; dispatches for our executive containing an account of the negotiation, Capt. Smith lodged in the post-office yesterday:— By him we also have the very important news, of a declaration of War by the Algerines against Britain. This intelligence was not the mere report of the day, but was received by our consul, at Gibraltar, in a letter from Capt. O'Brian at Malaga, where he has resided since his release from slavery at Algiers, and where he was when Captain Smith left Gibraltar.

The news of the day at Gibraltar was, an approaching war between Britain and Spain, which was prefaged by politicians, and eagerly wished for by the officers of the garrison and navy. Every preparation was making for such an event, and ten regiments were daily expected, to garrison the rock, on which had lately been erected several new works, and the old ones completely repaired.

It does not appear that Muley Soliman has been driven by his brother from his capital; but he had laid siege to the town of Totuan with an army of 50,000 mountaineers, and a determination to reduce the place, but it was supposed at Gibraltar that he would be obliged to relinquish his undertaking as the garrison consisted of 80,000 men. Mr. Simpson was in the place on his way from Morocco, at the time, and it was with no small difficulty he made his escape out.

A convoy with nearly 200 sail, left Gibraltar the day before Captain Smith, which he fell in with again, and the day after heard a very heavy firing off Cape St. Vincent, the course they were shaping when he left them.

10.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Louis, Captain Deal, in 50 days from Nantz, by this arrival we have received Paris papers to the tenth of Sept. extracts of which shall appear as soon as translated. The following truly important intelligence was received at Nantz, express from Paris, the day the Louis sailed, viz. Sept. 16.

[The passage of the Rhine is alluded to, of which we have already given the Convention account.]

An express also arrived the same day at Nantz, with information, that another debarkation of emigrants, consisting of about 4000 men, headed by the Count d'Artois, had landed in Quiberon Bay, with a few regiments of British infantry; and that the only sensation of this fresh instance of British folly had created at Nantz was surprise, that instead of exposing those few troops to certain destruction on Quiberon Bay, they had not landed them nearer the head quarters of General Charette, where they might have been properly supported.

We are further informed, that not a doubt was entertained of the new constitution being adopted all over France.

The commune of Grenoble, and the three sections of the commune of Port Malo has accepted the Constitution and the decrees.

WINCHESTER, Nov. 2.

A gentleman from the south western territory informs, that governour Blount was met, on the tenth of October, at Tellico block house, by several chiefs and warriors of each of the tribes of Creek, Cherokee, and Chickefaw Indians, with whom he commenced a talk. The Creeks and Cherokees kept aloof for several days, apparently wishing to prefer war to peace, but more especially the former, to wreak their vengeance on the Chickefaws, till the seventeenth, when they altered their tone, and agreed to smoke the calumet of peace with that nation and the united states. John Watts and the Little Turkey were among the Cherokees which attended; and followed the example of the Creeks, in declaring their wish to live in amity with the united states.

Our informant adds that previous to the holding of this talk, the Creeks had made a second attack on the Chickefaws, but were repulsed, with the loss of upwards of thirty killed, and many wounded.

GENOA, August 9.

The United Austrian and Sardinian army, about the beginning of this month, suddenly left their camp at Saluzzo, and all their cavalry took the road to Araco. The French were immediately attacked along their whole line, but repulsed the allies with loss.

In an action, on the confines of Saluzzo the Neapolitan cavalry suffered considerably. A great number of wounded men were brought to Alexandria. The French are here greater favourites than ever.

A few days ago General Kellerman wrote from Montone, to the French deputy; Villars, who is here, that on the 11th inst. he had compelled the Austrians to abandon Finale, and the neighbouring country, with the loss 12 pieces of artillery, and 400 men, made prisoners whom he had sent to Nizza.

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