

# THE ARGUS, AND *New-Jersey Centinel.*

PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY ALEXANDER M'KENZIE, BRIDGE-TOWN

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## NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Partnership of M'KENZIE & WEST-COTT was dissolved on the first of the present instant.

This paper will in future be conducted by ALEXANDER M'KENZIE, who trusts that his endeavours to discharge the duty he has taken upon himself will be such as to merit the patronage of a liberal public.

The original terms of Subscription will be adhered to; agreeably to which a third payment has now become due.

All persons indebted to the late partnership are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against them are desired to exhibit their accounts for settlement to

A. M'KENZIE,

President Washington's Address  
(Continued from our last.)

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, controul, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interest.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist, with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles; however specious the pretences.—One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions—that experience is the surest standard, by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country—that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion; exposes to perpetual agitation, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interest, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigour as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted its best guardian. It is, indeed, little less than a name, where the government, is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you, the danger of parties in the state; with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of party generally.

This spirit unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind—it exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controuled or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its truest rankness and is truly, their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissent, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism.—But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries, which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind [which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight] the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foments occasionally, riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself, through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favour, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose; and there being constant danger of excess the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and allay it. A fire not to be quenched; it demands an uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest instead of warming it should consume.

It is important likewise that the habits of thinking in a free country, should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power; by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern: some modern; some of them in our country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates.—But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free government are destroyed.—The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply beak-

ed, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the intruments of investigation in courts of justice? and let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

'Tis substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to the public opinion it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expence by cultivating peace; but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shutting occasions of expence, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear.—The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should cooperate.—To facilitate to them the performances of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects [which is always a choice of difficulties] ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measure, for obtaining revenue which the public exigences may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all; Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others should be excluded; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage and to be haughty and intractable when accident or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty of nations has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another, produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favourite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, is

cases where no real common interest exists, and insinuating into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favourite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions, by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill will and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld, and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favourite nation) facility to betray, or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public councils, such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe, my fellow citizens) the jealousy of free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it—excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other.—Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.—Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary combinations of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality, we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity, in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world; to far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronising insidious alliances to existing engagements. I hold the maxim to be less applicable to public than to private affairs that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, in a respectable defensive posture—we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favours or preferences; consulting the natural course of things, diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers to dispose, in order to give trade a stable course, to defend the rights of our merchants and to enable the government to support them; conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit—not temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that 'tis folly in one nation to look for disinterested favours from another, that it must pay a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character, that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favours, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving

more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favours from nation to nation.—'Tis an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels, of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impressions I could wish, that they will controul the usual current of passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism this hope will be a full recompence for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me; uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that this country, under all the circumstances of the case had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest, to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the Belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will be best referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature, its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error; I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that forty five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on his kindness in this as in all other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man, who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectations that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government the ever favourite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of equal mutual cares, labours and dangers.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, September 17, 1796.

## INTELLIGENCE.

FRANKFORT, July 15.

CAPITULATION.

Of the city of Frankfort, at present occupied by the imperial troops, between M. le Baron de Brady, chief in the emperor's service, invested with powers by the count de Wartenstaben, general of artillery, commander of the Austrian Army on the Lower Rhine, and the general of division, Kleber, commander of the left wing of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, authorized by the general in chief Jourdan, signed at Bornheim, 25th Messidor, 4th year of the French Republic.

Art. 1. Dating from the moment of this signature of the conditions here announced, there shall be an armistice of 48 hours between the two imperial and French armies upon the two banks of the Kentz, which shall serve for a line of demarcation, and from its source in the Meins, to the source of the Meins in the Rhine.—Granted.

Art. 2. At the expiration of the forty eight hours the general of artillery, count of Wartensteben shall withdraw the imperial troops from the city of Frankfort, and shall convey them to the left bank of the Meins.

Rep. At the expiration of the forty eight hours the troops of the Republic shall immediately take possession of the gates of Sachsenhausen, which shall not be given up until the rear of the Austrian column shall have entirely quitted the city.

Art. 2d. The garrison at present in Frankfort shall carry with it its artillery and ammunition, they shall go out with their arms and baggage.—Rep. Granted.

Art. 3. The property of the inhabitants shall be respected and secured; no punishment shall be inflicted, no reproach shall be made to the inhabitants for their conduct in former periods.—Rep. The inhabitants shall rely upon this respect upon French generosity, the sentiments of which they will find in the proclamation of the general in chief, Jourdan to the inhabitants of the right bank of the Rhine; a proclamation of which Col. Brady will be pleased to distribute some copies to the inhabitants.

The capitulation was signed by the two parties at seven in the morning of the above mentioned day.

(Signed) The Baron de BRADY,  
Colonel of the regiment of Murray,  
KLEBER,  
Commander of the left wing of the  
Sambre and Meuse army.  
Conformable to the original.  
PAJOL,  
Aid de Camp to Gen. Kleber.

BOLOGNA, June 25.

On the 19th inst. about ten in the morning, it was that the French, under the command of gen. Angerau entered this city. A corps, consisting of 1000 men, took possession of the town and garrison, in the name of the French Republic.

The army were encamped at the distance of one mile.—Bonaparte and Salicetti arrived next day, and dismised the papal garrison.

Bonaparte, after a severe reprimand for having ordered a young Piedmontese to be put to death on a charge of revolutionary principles, apprised the cardinal Legate, M. Vincenti de Vichi that his services could be dispensed with, and ordered him to depart for Rome. This order was instantly obeyed by the Cardinal.

On the 20th, the senate issued a manifesto, declaring that the city of Bologna was permitted by the commander in chief of the French armies to resume their ancient rights and privileges, that the legislative and executive authority was vested wholly in the senate, who should exercise it under the controul of the republic of France; that the senate was ready to reinstate in their respective offices all that were invested with the administration of the civil and criminal jurisprudence, and that they recommend to the representatives of the city of Cassel-Bolognese, who had for time immemorial been an appendage to Bologna, to hasten to recognize them and ratify the union.

The senate has also published an edict, enjoining the people, temporarily to deliver up all their fire arms to the French commissioner, or to the agents appointed by him.

The French are still in possession of the principal offices, for the transaction of national business, reserving, however, the officers in their situations for the accommodation of the public. About 6 o'clock, upwards of a thousand French soldiers appeared in different parties on the principal parade. In a few minutes the Swiss guard marched under arms from the palace, and ranged themselves in order among the French. The garrison of Bologna next advanced, and arranged themselves as to be surrounded by the French troops. They now laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war to the French republic.

On the 22d in the afternoon were affixed on the front of the national palace, the arms of the French republic, quartered with the arms of Holland. The arms of the Pope had been previously removed from all public and private edifices. The papal garrison marched out, it is said, for Nice; but the band of musicians, being national, were permitted to remain.

MARSEILLES, July 2d.

To Citizen Souville, the elder.

With a heart wrung with anguish, I announce to you, dear friend, that yesterday was to our unhappy city, a day of horror and desolation. Every honest citizen expected that his last hour was arrived. In a few words, the following affairs occurred:

The hangmen, assassins, &c. all profiting of the armistice, armed, like the robbers the yard, in bands, went into all the sections, where they cut down all who did not fly. They assassinated eight or nine citizens, and mortally wounded about 30. In the number of the murdered, is the unhappy

son of Bourguignon, whose father and brother, as you know was guillotined. Savon is reported to have assassinated him, by stabbing him in the back, as he went out of his section.

In the afternoon, these infamous wretches, marching always in bands, and vociferating against every thing good, passed a door where sat an old man, aged 74 years, whom they also assassinated. As I hear, his name was Fabrice, a painter by profession. In the suburbs the same horrors have been committed. At Mazanges alone, two citizens were killed and eight or ten wounded.

PARIS, July 27.

The corvette ship, l'Assemble Nationale, chased by a British frigate, was run on shore near the mouth of the river Treguier, and is lost, with a part of her crew.

Quetnel, general of brigade, has informed the directory, that 720 chouans, in the district of A-Vranches, have laid down their arms, and that some small bands only remained unsubdued; they pillage and impose contributions on the country people.

July 27.

The directory have apprehended the principal leaders of the insurgents in the camp of Crenelle; 180 were cashiered, and were to be led from one brigade to another, but they have all escaped except 30 of them, to Versailles.

LONDON, August 19.

The intelligence which we have this day to receive, is of so awful and tremendous a nature that we cannot, without considerable agitation and pain, discharge our duty in communicating it to the public. It will excite wonder even in this miraculous campaign, and may perhaps produce some neglect and alarm in a nation that seems familiarised with defeat, and reconciled to disgrace. In the course of one day, we have learnt the tidings of the rout and dispersion of mighty armies, of the abrupt humiliation and impending ruin of the greatest powers—in one word, of events which seem to us to be little less than a prelude to the total destruction of the established system of Europe.

It was natural and reasonable that the imperial court should consider Italy as the quarter in which alone the French could be vulnerable. An army scattered over an extensive country, and occupied in containing a restless and mutinous people, seemed to present many favourable points of attack. Towards Italy, therefore, the efforts of Austria appear to have been directed. It was even thought politic to weaken the army of the archduke, for the purpose of reinforcing Wurmler, and a large body of men were detached for that purpose. By these extraordinary exertions, general Wurmler found himself at the head of a gallant and well-disciplined army of 60,000 men, and that excellent officer seems to have thought himself in a condition to raise the siege of Mantua, and perhaps effect the recovery of Lombardy. His first successes corresponded with the hopes that have been formed from so formidable a force. On the 20th ult. he drove the French from the post of Salo, situated on the left bank of the Lago di Garda, and shortly after expelled them from Brescia, the capital of the Bresciano.

These successes, however, proved as short-lived as they were trivial. The army of Buonaparte had been reinforced by 25,000 men from La Vendee, that unfortunate celebrated country, thro' which the combined powers to long hoped to give a mortal wound to the French republic; but which has in fact proved the grave of the royalists, and the nursery of republican soldiers. He withdrew his troops from Verona, and concentrating his whole force, he marched without delay against Wurmler. The dates and particulars of the astonishing events which followed, are so imperfect, that we can only give a very general sketch of them. It appears however, that Buonaparte attacked the Austrians at Lonado and Salo; and at the first of these places made 600 prisoners, and killed 2000 men. On the 3d instant, he again attacked them in the whole extent of their line—at Lonado, Calliglionne, and Montechiaro, with such success, as to have killed and wounded 20,000 taken 20,000 pieces, and made 6000 prisoners, among whom were two general officers.

What the particulars of the events which succeeded this great victory were, we have not yet learnt; but such has been their astonishing and awful result, that in five days twelve thousand Austrians have been made prisoners, six thousand have been killed, seventy pieces of cannon have been taken, and their whole army, have been completely routed and dispersed. In this short period has been annihilated a numerous, brave and disciplined army, commanded by one of the ablest and celebrated generals of his age; for the formation of which such extraordinary efforts and sacrifices were made; which was the sole bulwark of Germany on the Italian frontier, and in which were deposited the last faint hopes of the Court of Vienna.

At a calmer moment we might express our astonishment at these stupendous and almost incredible events, and pay a due tribute of admiration to the skill and valor which have wrought such prodigies; but astonishment and admiration are lost in feeling of a more awful kind, in the relation of victories,

which threaten nothing less than the universal subjugation of Europe. The French are now the undisputed masters of Italy, from the Alps to the Straits of Messina; and whether they parcel it into dependant republics, or still for a while, suffer its wretched princes, trembling in their palaces, to retain a precarious and nominal authority—it is in truth and substance a province of France.

If we turn our eyes towards Germany, the prospect appears, if possible, still more clouded and gloomy. The Diet of the Empire, assembled at Ratisbon on the 20th ult. in the last agony of dismay and consternation, passed a decree [which may perhaps be one of the last acts of power they will ever exercise] for imploring the French to grant a peace to the Germanic body. They accused the Emperor of having protracted hostilities, and his minister recriminated, by ascribing all the calamities of the war to their inactivity and pusillanimity; accusations which may both in part be true; but on what a miserable and desperate footing they must negotiate, may be judged from the circumstance, that they found it necessary to send a deputation of their own number to the French generals, supplicating them to grant protection to their persons and archives; and that they had been compelled to employ the mediation of the king of Prussia for the same humiliating object. It is a gross abuse of language to dignify by the name of negotiation, the ignominious terms which a conqueror may choose to dictate to those who are reduced to implore his protection.

This is this proud assembly, the representative of the greatest number of princes and states that were ever united in a political association, obliged to depend for its personal safety upon the precarious mercy and accidental moderation of those who may command the armies of France. This wretched humiliation is not alone derogating of notice as an awful and memorable example of the vicissitude of human affairs; he must be a shallow politician indeed, who does not perceive that such instances of humiliation are likely to be productive of the most terrible consequences. A victory over the dignity of the established governments of Europe is as important to the French democracy as a victory over their armies. The one diffuses their opinions as much as the other extends their territories. When the people of every country see all that has been the object of their veneration for so many ages, degraded and laid prostrate in the dust, their reverence will be changed into contempt; all the sentiments which produce obedience to government will be extinguished; and the bands of political society loosened and dissolved. While the fabric of the Germanic constitution, with all its faults, has been ever justly accounted one of the chief bulwarks of the established system of Europe, is thus rapidly crumbling to pieces, the situation of the emperor appears to be equally mortifying and unfortunate. Even the gallant spirit of Hungarian loyalty, which has often in the most desperate moments, sustained the tottering fortunes of the House of Austria, has, on this occasion, forsaken him. Hungary has been deaf to the voice of its distressed sovereign, which in other times has produced such powerful effects on that martial people.

July 29.

In consequence of the outrages committed by the enemy's cruizers on American property defined for in this country, the British government have, in contemplation to send an additional naval force to the coast of America, for the purpose of protecting the trade of our new commercial allies from the depredations of an insolent, daring, and faithless enemy.

Captain Woodward, of the America, which arrived at Cowes on Wednesday from the East Indies, brings intelligence of the perfect safety of the Cape of Good Hope; and contradicts the report of the capture of several homeward bound Indiamen by the Dutch fleet.

NEW-YORK, October 6.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

We stop the press to announce the arrival late last evening at the Hook, of the ship Hope, captain Haley, in 41 days from London, with late and important news—Italian war closing—Austrian Rhine army flown into Bohemia—21,000 Austrians killed and taken—Peace at hand. The ship did not come up last evening but the captain and Mr. J. Aspinwall merchant, a passenger, came up in the boat about 9 o'clock, and Mr. Aspinwall was so polite as to favour us with "The Express" of August 18, and "the Star" of August 22—From which we hasten to disclose such scenes as are not yet recorded in the Annals of Wars. By this ship we have regular files to Aug. 22 from which we looke no time in extracting the

other important official details which we have not time nor room this day to insert. The British capt. Harvey, failed three weeks before the Hope.

[Argus.]

Bridge-town, Oct. 13, 1796.

The papers received by yesterday's stage contain the official details of the success of the French armies, which are mentioned in this paper.

The circle of Suabia has obtained articles of capitulation, by which it has agreed to furnish to the French, 8000 horses, 5000 oxen of 500wt each, 150,000 quintals of corn, two thirds wheat and one third rye, 100,000 sacks of oats, 100,000 quintals of hay, and 100,000 pairs of shoes, and to pay 12 millions of livres.

The French have also granted a capitulation to the prince of Wurtzburg, and taken possession of his capital.

We are happy in informing the public that all the American captives at Algiers, have been brought from that place, by a Danish vessel; and that a peace has been concluded by Mr. Barlow, with the regency of Tunis, in consequence of which the American schooner Eliza, which had been captured subsequent to that event has been released.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Xenophon, No. 4 shall appear in our next.

The Ploughman must be satisfied that it is now too late for him to appear.

Half my time is under consideration.

R A N A W A Y

ON the eleventh of August last, an apprentice lad, named William Panton, about twenty years of age and five feet high, whoever takes him up, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again shall receive SIX CENTS reward and no charges.

EPHRAIM BUCK.

Fairfield, Oct. 11.

FOR SALE

A Ten-plate Stove

By REUBEN PEARSON.

NEW LINE

DISPATCH.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have established a New Line of Stages to run between Bridge-town and Philadelphia, which will set out from the house of Henry Hains in Bridge-town, on Monday and Thursday mornings at 6 o'clock, pass through Deerfield, and by the Hugg and Anderson's (formerly Joshua Cooper's) ferry, at 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day, where a boat will be kept ready to take the passengers immediately to the city, and start from said ferry on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, and reach Bridge-town by 5 in the afternoon.

The fare for each passenger will be 2 dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage, and for every 150lb of baggage the same as a passenger. Any passengers five pence postage.

For the accommodation of those persons who wish to have business transacted, books will be kept at the house of Henry Hains, and at the shop of the road, where entries may be made, which will be punctually attended to.

As the subscribers have erected this line with a change of horses on the road, and are determined to observe the strictest punctuality in starting and arriving at the time specified, as well as to spare no expense or trouble, that will contribute to the accommodation, and quick dispatch of the traveller, they flatter themselves they will share such of the public patronage as their exertions may merit.

Any gentleman travelling by this line, and finding any part disagreeable, his information will be thankfully received by the proprietors.

Most obedient servants, &c.

ANDERSON & WHITE.

N. B. The stages will commence running on Monday the 19th inst. September 15th, 1796.

NOTICE

All persons indebted to the subscribers (on new) paper accounts, but particularly those who are in arrears on the first payment, are requested to discharge their accounts.

MCKENZIE & WESTCOTT.

June 9.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for goods bought at his vendue last fall, or other small accounts are requested to pay the same immediately to John Hain, jun. to whom I have given a legal power of attorney to collect and receive the same for me. He has no obligations and books in his possession, save by title on application. Those who neglect payment after being called upon, will have their accounts put into the hands of John Mulford, Esq. to collect agreeably to law.

DAVID BOWEN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1796.

Last notice

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Jones deceased, late of Bridge-town and Salem, tanner and shoemaker are desired to make immediate payment: and all persons having demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts to the subscriber who will attend at Bridge-town on the 28th inst. for the settlement of all accounts that may be produced, properly authenticated.

JOSEPH JONES.

Sep. 12.

ADVERTISEMENT

Information is hereby given that the trustees for the county of Salem are desirous to employ a man and his wife to take the care and oversight of the Poor-House of the said county. Any person desirous to undertake the said charge are requested to attend the 4th of the tenth month next, at the Poor-House, at which time and place the terms will be made known. None need apply unless they can produce unexceptionable recommendations as to their honesty, sobriety, and capacity to manage the necessary business of said institution.

Salem, 14th 9th month, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a healthy Negro Boy, who has been brought up to farming business, and particularly to driving a Team. He is about 17 years of age, and will be sold for ten years, then to be manumitted agreeably to law. For terms apply to

JAMES STRATTON.

Swedeborough, Sept. 20th, 1796

FOR SALE,

TWO Tracts of land, in Northumber and county, late of Pennsylvania, in or adjoining Bald-Eagle township, on the west branch of the river Susquehanna, containing four hundred and twenty acres each tract, with large allowance for roads, &c. These lands were taken up and patented by the particular direction of the honorable Thomas McKean chief justice of the state of Pennsylvania, 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 Agent.

For Sale or Rent,

A neat and convenient Dwelling house, with a stove and wharf adjoining, situate in Bridgetown, in a good stand for business. For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SETH BOWEN.

Who supposes that those who are in arrears to him expect to be prosecuted and he pledges his word they shall not be disappointed.

The Highest price Given for

clean linen and cotton

RAGS

By the Printer hereof

Blank Bonds and Judgments for Sale at this Office.

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

In this little work the 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 3/6. 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 3/6.

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 high 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 Myrtle cottager of Chamouny. Price Bound 5s.

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, 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 inalienable blessings of the free and most happy government on earth.

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

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, 11d.

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XIX. The Testimony of the Authenticity of Richard Brother's 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 stationery—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 book-selling business, can have a supply at the shortest notice, and every information necessary.

wrv

Cumberland and Cape-May Stages.

The subscribers respectfully inform the public that, in expectation of continuance of their favours from the attention they have hitherto manifested to give general satisfaction in their business, they have made a new arrangement in their line of stages. They will, in future, run twice a week, and have a change of horses on the road. They will start from the house of Philip Souder, in Bridge-town on Monday and Thursday mornings, and arrive at Daniel Cooper's ferry on the afternoon of the same days; and set out from the ferry on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and reach Bridge-town in the afternoons. On Mondays and Wednesdays, they will run through Roadtown, and on Thursdays and Saturdays through Deerfield.

The price for passengers from Bridge-town to Cooper's will be 2 dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage, and every 150lb of baggage the same as a passenger: way passengers 4 pence per mile.

No trouble nor expense will be spared that may contribute to the ease and accommodation of their customers, and they hope to experience a continuation of the public patronage.

JOHN HANN, EPHRAIM LEAKE.

The publick are also informed that the subscriber has provided a new coach and four horses to run from Bridge-town to Cape-May, which will start from Bridge-town for the Cape every Thursday morning, and leave Cape-May every Wednesday morning, and arrive at Bridge-town the same day that the passengers may proceed to Philadelphia on Thursday by the Cumberland stage.

The price for a passage from Cape-May to Bridge-town is 2 dollars and a half, with the usual allowance of baggage, and 150lb of baggage the same as a passenger: way passengers 5 pence half-penny per mile.

The publick may rest assured that every exertion will be made to render this conveyance expeditious easy and comfortable by the public's

Humble servant, SAMUEL ROBBINS.

Sep. 13.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

One half of the saw-mill now in possession of Ephraim and Enoo Seeley, and some lots and meadow adjacent to it—Also a number of lots of cedar swamp, some pine land, and a plantation of 60 acres, in the township of Maurice river. For further information apply to the subscriber near Bridgetown.

ENOS SEELEY

August 18th.

FOR SALE,

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

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

The terms will be reasonable. For particulars enquire of

ZEPHARIAH LAWRENCE,

Augtr, 1796.