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No. 57

Journal of captain Thomas Morris, of the 27th regiment of British light infantry.

(Continued from our last.)

When the council was over, St. Vincent changed his note, and told me that if I could ensure to him his pardon, he would go to Detroit. I answered him, "that it was not in my power to procure it." However, as I found that I could not well do without him, I contrived to make him my friend. Pontiac said to my chief: "if you have made peace with the English, we have no business to make war on them. The war belts came from you." He afterwards said to Godefroi: "I will lead the nations to war no more; but them be at peace, if they chuse it. but I myself will never be a friend to the English. I shall now become a wanderer in the woods; and if they come to seek me there, while I have an arrow left I will shoot at them." This I imagined he said in despair, and gave it as my opinion, that he might easily be won to my interest; and it afterwards proved so. He made a speech to the chiefs who wanted to put me to death which does him honour; and shews that he was acquainted with the law of nations: "We must not," said he, "kill ambassadors; do we not send them to the Flat-heads, our greatest enemies, and they to us? Yet these are always treated with hospitality." The following day the Mohawk, who commanded the Indians in the provision boat, stole away, without taking my letter to general Bradstreet, as he had been ordered, having, the night before, robbed us of almost every thing, and sold my rum, two barrels, to the Utawaws. The greater part of the warriors got drunk, and a young Indian drew his knife and made a stroke at me; but Godefroi seized his arm, threw him down, and took the knife from him. He certainly saved my life, for I was sitting, and could not have avoided the blow though I saw it coming. I was now concealed under my mattress, as all the young Indians were determined to murder me; was afterwards obliged to put on Indian shoes and cover myself with a blanket to look like a savage, and escape by fording the river into a field of Indian corn with St. Vincent, Godefroi, and the other Canadian. Pontiac asked Godefroi, who returned to the village to see what was going on, "what he had done with the English man." And being told, he said, "you have done well." Attawang came to see me, and made his two sons guard me. Two Kickapoo chiefs came to me, and spoke kindly, telling me that they had not been at war with the English for seven years. Two Miami came down likewise, and told me that I need be afraid to go to their village. A Huron, however abused me, because the English had killed her son. Late at night I returned to the provision cabin, where I found my servant covered with a blanket, the Indians having attempted to murder him; but they had been prevented by Godefroi. There was an alarm in the night, a drunken Indian had been seen at the skirt of the wood. One of the Delaware nation, who happened to be with Pontiac's army, passing by the cabin where I lay, called out in broken English: "D— son of a b— ch—". All this while I saw none of my own Indians: I believe their situation was almost as perilous as my own. The following day the Miami and Kickapoo set out on their return home, as provisions were growing scarce. An Indian called little chief told Godefroi that he would lend his son with me, and made me a present of a volume of Shakespeare's plays; a singular gift from a savage. He however begged a little gun-powder in return, a commodity to him more precious than diamonds. The next day I gave Attawang, who was going to Detroit, a letter for general Bradstreet, and to one of my servants, whom I sent along with this chief, I gave another for his aid de camp. And now, having purchased three horses and hired two canoes to carry our little baggage, I set out once more, having obtained Pontiac's consent, for the Illinois country, with my twelve Indians, the two Canadians, one servant, St. Vincent's two slaves, and the little chief's son and nephew. There was scarcely any water in the channel of the river, owing to the great drought, so that the canoes could hardly be dragged along empty in some places. We passed by the island where is Pontiac's village, and arrived at a village consisting of only two pretty large cabins, and three small ones, and here we encamped: that is, we lay on the

ground; and as a distinguished personage, I was honoured by having a few small branches under me and a sort of basket work made by bending boughs with their ends fixed in the earth, for me to thrust my head under to avoid the musketoes or large quarts with which that country is infested. The day following arrived St. Vincent and Pondiac. The latter gave the former the great belt, forty years old, on which were described two hundred and ten villages. St. Vincent joined us, and we ferried forward, and arrived at another village of the Utawaws, the last of their villages we had to pass. One of the chiefs of this village gave me his hand, and led us into the cabin for strangers, where was Katapelleesy, a chief of very great note, who gave his hand to all my fellow travellers, but not to me. This man was a famous dreamer, and told St. Vincent that he had talked with the great spirit the preceding night; and had he happened to dream any thing to my disadvantage the night I lay there, it had been over with me. The Indian, who gave me his hand, went into the upper range of beds, and came down dressed in a laced scarlet coat with blue cuffs, and a faced hat. I wondered more at the colour of the clothes than at the finery; and was told that it was a present from the English, and that this Indian had conducted Sir William Johnson to Detroit. The next morning he told me the English were here; that if I spoke falsehoods he should know it, and asked why the general desired to see the Indians at Detroit, and if he would clothe them. I assured him that the general sought their friendship; and gave him at his own request, a letter of recommendation to him. We then continued our route towards the Miami country, putting our baggage into the canoes, but the greater part of us went by land, as the water was so shallow, that those who worked the canoes were frequently obliged to wade and drag them along. We met an Indian and his wife in a canoe returning; and bought plenty of venison ready dressed, some turkeys, and a great deal of dried fish for a small quantity of powder and shot. The following day we were overtaken by Pontiac's nephew and two other young Utawaws, who, with the Chippawaws before mentioned, made the party twenty four. We met an Indian who, as we afterwards found, had been dispatched to Pontiac with belts from the Shawanoe and Delawares; but he would not stop to talk with us. This day I saw made the most extraordinary meal to which I was ever can be a witness. Till then the last named Indians joining us we had killed nothing but a very large wild cat, called a pichon, which indeed was very good eating; but this day we eat two deer, some wild turkeys, wild geese, and wild ducks, besides a great quantity of Indian corn. Of the wild ducks we made broth; the Indians made spoons of the bark of a tree in a few minutes, and, for the first time, I eat-boiled wild duck. When we marched on after dinner I could perceive no fragments left. What an Indian can eat is scarcely credible to those who have not seen it. Indeed the Frenchmen, who had been used to savage life, expressed their astonishment at the quantity which had been devoured. The next day we found plenty of game, having sufficient time to hunt for it, as the canoes were, for the greatest part of the day dragged along, there not being sufficient water to float them. The day after we met an Indian on a handsome white horse, which had been general Braddoke's and had been taken ten years before, when that general was killed on his march to Fort du Queine, afterwards called Fort Pitt on the Ohio. The following day we arrived at a rocky shoal, where the water was not more than two or three inches deep, and found a great number of young Indians spearing fish with sticks burnt at the end and sharpened; an art at which they are very dextrous; for the chief, who steered my canoe with a setting pole, no bars being used the whole way, whenever he saw a fish used to strike it thro' with his pole, though the end had been blunted and made as flat and as broad as a shilling, pin it to the ground, then lift it out of the water, and shake it into the boat. I never saw him miss a fish which he took aim at. The day after, on the seventh of September, in the morning we got into easy water, and arrived at the meadow near the Miami fort, pretty early in the day. We were met at the bottom of the meadow by almost the whole village, who had brought spears and tomahawks, in order to dispatch me; even little children had bows and arrows to shoot at the Englishman who was coming among them; but I had the good fortune to stay in the canoe, reading the tragedy of Anthony and Cleopatra, in the volume of Shakespeare which the little chief had given me, when the rest went on shore, though perfectly ig-

norant of their intention, I pushed the canoe over to the other side of the river, where I saw a man cutting wood. I was surprised to hear him speak English. On questioning him I found he was a prisoner, had been one of licut. Holmes' garrison at the Miami fort, which officer the Indians had murdered, a young squaw whom he had kept having enticed him out of the garrison under a pretext of her mother's wanting to be bled. They cut off his head, brought it to the fort; and threw it into the corporal's bed, and afterwards killed all the garrison except five or six whom they reserved as victims to be sacrificed when they should lose a man in their wars with the English. They had all been killed except this one man whom an old squaw had adopted as her son. Some years afterwards, when I lay on board a transport in the harbour of New York, in order to return to Europe, Sir Henry Moore, then governor of that province, came to bid me adieu, and was rowed on board by this very man among others. The man immediately recollected me; and we fell on seeing each other, what those only can feel who have been in the like situation. On our arrival at the fort, the chiefs assembled, and pulled me by, when they presented the pipe of friendship; on which I looked at Godefroi and said: "Mauvais augure pour moi." A bad omen for me. Nor was I mistaken; for they led my Indians to the village, on the other side of the water, and told me to stay in the fort with the French inhabitants; though care had been taken to forbid them to receive me into their houses, and some strings of wampum, on which the French had spoken to spare my life had been refused. We wondered at this treatment, as we expected that I should be civilly received; but soon learned that this change of temper was owing to the Shawanoe and Delawares, a deputation of fifteen of them having come there with fourteen belts and six strings of wampum; who, in the name of their nations and of the Seneca, declared they would perish to a man before they would make peace with the English: seven of them had returned to their villages; five were gone to Wyandot; and three had set out the morning upon which I had arrived for St. Joseph; a fortunate circumstance for me, for they had determined to kill me. The Shawanoe and Delawares begged of the Miami either to put us to death, the Indians and myself, or to tie us and send us prisoners to their villages, or at least to make us return. They loaded the English with the heaviest reproaches; and added that while the sun shone they would be at enmity with us. The Kickapoo, Mascouton, and Wawatons, who happened to be at the Miami declared that they would dispatch me at their villages; if the Miami should let me pass. The Shawanoe and Delawares concluded their speeches with saying: "This is the last belt we shall send you, till we send the hatchet, which will be about the end of next month." Doubtless their design was to amuse general Bradstreet with fair language, to cut off his army at Sandusky, when least expected, and to send the hatchet to the nations; a plan well laid; but of which it was my good fortune to prevent them from attempting the execution. To return to myself: I remained in the fort, and two Indian warriors, one of whom was called Viscelair, with tomahawks in their hands, seized me, one by each arm, on which I turned to Godefroi, the only person who had not left me, and cried out to him, being him stand motionless and pale: "Ih bien! Vous m'abandonnez donc? Well then! You give me up? He answered: Non, mon capitaine, je ne vous abandonnerai jamais. No, my captain, I will never give you up; and followed the Indians who pulled me to the water side, where I imagined they intended to put me into a canoe; but they dragged me into the water. I concluded their whim was to drown me and then scalp me; but I soon found my mistake, the river being fordable. They led me on till we came near their village; and there they stopped and stripped me. They could not get off my shirt, which was held on by the wrist bands, after they had pulled it over my head, and in rage and despair I tore it off myself. They then bound my arms with my sash, and drove me before them to a cabin, where was a bench on which they made me sit. The whole village was now in an uproar. Godefroi prevailed with St. Vincent, who had followed us to the water side; but had turned back to come along with him; and encouraged Pontiac's nephew and the little chief's son to take my part. St. Vincent brought the great belt, and Pontiac's nephew spoke. Nagnamis, an Indian, bid Godefroi take courage and not quit me. Godefroi told le Cyren, a Miami chief, that his children were at Detroit; and that if they killed me, he could not tell what might

them. He spoke likewise to, le Cygne's son, who whipped his father, and the latter came and unbranded my arms, and gave me his pipe to smoke. Villenar, upon my speaking, got up and tied me by the neck to a post.

To be continued.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE,
Offensive and Defensive,
Between France and Spain.

The executive directory of the French republic, and his catholic majesty the king of Spain, animated by a desire to strengthen the ties of friendship and good understanding, happily re-established between France and Spain, by the treaty of peace concluded at Basle on the fourth Thermidor, third year of the republic (22d July, 1795,) have resolved to form a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, for whatever may concern the advantages and the common defence of the two nations: and they have charged with this negotiation, and given their full powers as follow: Citizen Perignon for the French directory, and the Prince of Peace for the Spanish king:—Who, after a communication and exchange of their respective full powers, agree on the following articles.

ARTICLE I. There shall exist, in perpetuity, an alliance offensive and defensive, between the French republic and his catholic majesty the king of Spain.

II. The two contracting powers shall mutually guarantee, without exception or reserve, in the most authentic and absolute manner, all the states, territories, islands and places which they respectively possess, or shall possess; and if either of the two shall find itself, in consequence, under whatever pretext it may be, menaced or attacked, the other promises, engages, and obliges itself to aid, with its good offices, and to succour, as shall be stipulated in the following articles:—

III. Within the space of three months, to reckon from the moment of the requisition, the power required shall have ready, and put in the disposal of the power requiring, sixteen ships of the line, of which 3 shall be of three decks, or of 80 guns, thirteen from 70 to 72, six frigates of a proportionate force, and four corvettes, or light vessels, all equipped, armed, provisioned for six months, and fitted for a year. This force shall be assembled by the power required in any one of the ports pointed out by the power requiring.

IV. In case the power requiring should judge proper, for the commencement of hostilities, to limit to a part the succour which ought to be furnished by the preceding article, it may, during any part of the campaign, require the second part of the said succours, which shall be furnished to it in the manner; and within the time fixed; this period shall be reckoned from the new requisition.

V. The power required shall likewise place at the disposal of the power requiring, within the term of three months, to reckon from the period of requisition, 18,000 infantry and 6000 cavalry, with a proportionate train of artillery, to be employed in Europe, in defence of the colonies which the contracting powers possess in the gulph of Mexico.

VI. The power requiring shall have the liberty of sending one or more commissioners to be assured that, agreeable to the preceding articles, the power required has put itself into a state to take the field on the day fixed, with its naval and land forces.

VII. These succours shall be put wholly at the disposal of the requiring power, who may leave them in the ports or in the territory of the power required; or may employ them in expeditions which it may judge proper to undertake, without being obliged to give an account of the motives which determine it.

VIII. The demand which one of the powers shall make of the succours stipulated by the preceding articles, shall be a sufficient proof of its wanting them, and shall impose on the other power the obligation to furnish them without the necessity of entering into any discussion relative to the question whether the war it meditates be offensive or defensive; or without being able to demand an explanation which may tend to elude the most prompt and exact fulfillment of that which is stipulated.

IX. The troops and ships demanded shall rest at the disposal of the requiring power, during the whole of the war, without, in any case, being at its charge. The power required shall support them every where, or its ally will cause it to be done, as if they were directly employed for itself. It is only agreed, that during the time the said troops or ships shall remain on its territory or in its ports, it shall furnish them, from its magazines or arsenals, whatever may be necessary, in the same manner and at the same price as its own troops or ships.

X. The power required shall instantly replace the ships of its contingency which may be lost by the accidents of war or of the sea; and it shall likewise repair the loss which the troops of its contingency shall sustain.

XI. If the aforesaid succours should be, or should become, insufficient, the two contracting powers shall put in action the greatest force which they can, both by sea and land, against the enemy of the power attacked, which shall use the said forces, either by combining them, or by coupling them to act separately, and that according to a plan concerted between them.

XII. The succours stipulated by the preceding articles, shall be furnished in all wars which the contracting powers may have to sustain, as well as in those where the party required shall not be di-

rectly interested, and shall act only as a simple auxiliary.

XIII. In the case where the motives for hostility, importing injury to the two powers, shall make them declare war, with a common consent, against one or more powers, the limitations established in the preceding articles shall cease to take place, and the two contracting powers shall be held to bring into action against the common enemy, the totality of their forces by sea and land, and to concert their plans to direct them against the point most proper whether separately or united. They equally oblige themselves in the cases described in the present article, not to treat for peace but with common accord, and in a manner that each of them may obtain the satisfaction that shall be its due.

XIV. In the case where one of the powers shall act only as an auxiliary, the power which shall find itself singly attacked may treat for peace separately but so as that no prejudice shall result to the auxiliary power, and which it shall turn as much as possible to its direct advantage. For this purpose it shall be made known to the auxiliary power the mode and time agreed upon for the opening and conclusion of negotiations.

XV. There shall be immediately concluded a treaty of commerce, upon an equitable footing, and reciprocally advantageous to the two people, which shall inure to each of them, with their ally, a marked preference for the produce of their soil and manufactures, or at least advantages equal to those which the most favoured nations enjoy in their respective states. The two powers engage to make from the present time, a common cause, to repress and annihilate the maxims adopted by any country whatever, which may be subversive of their present principles, and which may endanger the safety of the neutral flag, and the respect which is due to it, as well as to raise and re-establish the colonial system of Spain on the same footing on which it has subsisted, or ought to subsist conformably to treaties.

XVI. The character and jurisdiction of the consuls shall be at the same time recognized and regulated by a particular convention. Those anterior to the present treaty shall be provisionally executed.

XVII. To avoid every dispute between the two powers, they shall be bound to employ themselves immediately and without delay in the explanation and development of the 7th article of the treaty of Basle, concerning the frontiers, conformably to the instructions, plans and memoir which shall be communicated through the medium of the plenipotentiaries who negotiate the present treaty.

XVIII. England being the only power against which Spain has direct grievances, the present alliance shall not be executed unless against her during the present war; and Spain shall remain neutral with respect to the other powers armed against the republic.

XIX. The ratification of the present treaty shall be exchanged within a month from the date of its being signed.

Done at St. Idephonso, 2d Fructidor, [Aug. 19] the 4th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

PERIGNON,
THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

FROM THE AURORA,
AUTHENTIC.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic, in conformity to the orders of his government, has the honor of transmitting to the secretary of state of the United States, a resolution taken by the Executive Directory of the French republic, on the 14th Messidor 4th year relative to the conduct which the ships of war of the republic which they are to hold towards neutral vessels. The flag of the republic will treat the flag of neutrals in the same manner as they shall suffer it to be treated by the English.

The sentiments which the American Government have manifested to the undersigned minister plenipotentiary, do not permit him to doubt, that they will see in its true light, this measure as far as it may concern the United States, that it is dictated by imperious circumstances, and approved by justice.

Great Britain during the war she has carried on against the republic, has not ceased using every means in her power to add to that scourge, scourges still more terrible. She has used the well known liberality of the French nation to the detriment of that nation. Knowing how faithful France has always been in the observance of her treaties—knowing that it was a principle of the republic to respect the flag of all nations, the British government, from the beginning of the war, has caused neutral vessels, and in particular American vessels, to be detained, taken them into their ports, and dragged from them Frenchmen and French property.—France bound by a treaty with the United States, could find only a real disadvantage in the articles of that treaty, which caused to be respected as American property, English property found on board American vessels. They had a right, under this consideration, to expect, that America would take steps in favor of her violated neutrality. One of the predecessors of the undersigned, in July '93 applied on this subject to the government of the United States; but he was not successful. Never-

theless, the national convention, who by their decree of the 9th May 1793, had ordered the seizure of enemy's property on board neutral vessels (declaring at the same time, that the measure should cease when the English should respect neutral flags) had, excepted, on the 23d of the same month, the Americans from the operation of this general order. But the convention was obliged to repeal the law which contained this exception so favourable to Americans.—The manner in which the English conducted themselves.—The manifest intentions they had to stop the exportation of provisions from America to France, rendered it unavoidable.

The national convention, by this, had restored the equilibrium of neutrality which England had destroyed—had discharged their duty in a manner justified by a thousand past examples, as well as by the necessity of the then existing moment. They might therefore, to recall the orders they had given to seize enemy's property on board American vessels, have waited till the British government had first definitely revoked the same order, a suspension only of which was produced by the embargo laid by Congress the 26th of March 1794. But as soon as they were informed, that under orders of the government of the United States, Mr. Jay was directed to remonstrate against the vexatious measures of the English, they gave orders, by the law of the 13 Nivose, 3d year, to the ships of war of the republic, to respect American vessels; and the committee of public safety, in their explanatory resolve of the 14th of the same month, hastened to sanction the same principles. The national convention and the committee of public safety had every reason to believe that this open and liberal conduct would determine the United States to use every effort to put a stop to the vexations imposed upon their commerce, to the injury of the French republic.

They were deceived in this hope—and the treaty of Friendship, commerce, and navigation, between Great Britain and the United States had been signed six weeks before France adopted the measure I have just spoken of, the English did not abandon the plan they had formed, and continued to stop and carry into their ports all American vessels bound to French ports, or returning from them.

This conduct was the subject of a note, which the undersigned addressed, on the 7th Vendemiaire 4th year, (29 September, 1795, O. S.) to the secretary of state. The remonstrances which it contained, were founded on the duties of neutrality, upon the principles which Mr. Jefferson had laid down in his letter to Mr. Pinckney, dated the 13th September, 1793. Yet this note has remained without answer, though recalled to the remembrance of the secretary of state by a dispatch of the 9th Germinal, 4th year, (29th March, 1796, O. S.) and American vessels bound to French ports or returning from them have still been seized by the English. Indeed more—they have added a new vexation to those they had already imposed upon Americans—They have impressed seamen from on board American vessels, and have thus found the means of strengthening their crews at the expense of the Americans, without the government of the United States having made known to the undersigned the steps they had taken to obtain satisfaction for this violation of neutrality, so hurtful to the interests of France, as the undersigned had set forth in his dispatches to the secretary of state of the 9th Germinal, 4th year (29th March, 1796, O. S.) 19th Germinal, 4th April, 1796,) and 1st Floreal, (20th April, 1796,) which have remained without an answer.

The French government, then, finds itself with respect to America, at the present time, in circumstances similar to those of '93; and if it sees itself obliged to abandon, with respect to them and neutral powers in general, the favourable line of conduct they had pursued; and to adopt different measures the blame should fall upon the British government.—It is their conduct which the French government has been obliged to follow.

The undersigned minister Plenipotentiary conceives it his duty to remark to the secretary of state that the neutral governments or the allies of the republic have nothing to fear as to their flag by the French, since if keeping within the bounds of their neutrality; they cause the rights of that neutrality to be respected by the English, the Republic will respect. But if through weakness, partiality or other motives, they should suffer the English to sport with that neutrality; and turn it to their advantage; could they then complain, when France, to restore the balance of neutrality to its equilibrium, shall act in the same manner as the English? No, certainly; for the neutrality of a nation consists in granting to belligerent powers the same advantages, and neutrality no longer exists when, in the course of the war, that neutral nation grants to one of the belligerent powers, advantages not stipulated by treaties anterior to the war or suffers that power to seize upon them. The neutral government cannot then complain if the other belligerent power will enjoy advantages which its enemy enjoys; or, if it seizes on them; otherwise that

neutral government would deviate with respect to it, from the line of neutrality and would become its enemy.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary thinks it useless further to develop these principles. He does not doubt that the secretary of state feels all their force, and that the government of the united States will maintain from all violation a neutrality which France has always respected, and will always respect when her enemies do not make it turn to her detriment.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary embraces this opportunity of reiterating to the secretary of state, the assurance of his esteem, and informs him, at the same time, that he will cause it to be printed, in order to make publicly known the motives which at the present juncture influence the French republic.

Done at Philadelphia, 6th Brumaire, 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (27th of October 1796; o. s.)

Extract from the Register of Resolves of the executive directory, of the 14th Messidor, 4th year of the French republic, one and indivisible

The Executive Directory, considering that if it becomes the faith of the French nation to respect treaties or conventions which secure to the flags of some neutral or friendly powers, commercial advantages, the result of which is to be common to the contracting powers; those same advantages (if they should turn to the benefit of our enemies, either thro' the weakness of our allies or of neutrals or through fear, thro' interested views, or through whatever motives) would *ipso facto* warrant the execution of the articles in which they were stipulated.

Decrees as follows:

All neutral or allied powers shall without delay be notified, that the flag of the French republic, will treat neutral vessels either as to confiscation, as to searches, or capture in the same manner as they shall suffer the English to treat them.

The minister of Foreign relations is charged with the execution of the present resolve, which shall not be printed.

A true Copy.
(Signed)

CARNOT President.

INTELLIGENCE.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14.

The Sambre and Meuse army, under the command of general Jourdan, is not retiring to Frankfort, as was said; it has on the contrary, advanced in front of Schweinfurt, on the news of the arch duke Charles having withdrawn his troops to oppose gen. Moreau.

The following is the foundation of the report of the complete defeat of the French. A considerable body of peasants, well organized, having cavalry, and commanded by a great number of Austrian deserters, having been informed of the check experienced by general Jourdan near Neuenberg, quitted the wood of Spessart, where they had formed, and fell upon Neuladt, where were the Etat major and all the administrators. The brigands marched on the guards and took all the equipage of the generals.

General Ernouf and the Etat Major saved themselves almost naked, and arrived at Frankfort in the greatest disorder. The news was immediately spread that the Austrians were advancing, and that general Jourdan even had been made prisoner. As soon as the truth was known, general Ernouf, at the head of a body of dragoons and infantry, attacked the brigands with vigour. We are ignorant of the result of the combat; but several of the brigands have been sent to Frankfort in chains.

BRISTOL, Sept. 24.

POSTSCRIPT.

London, Thursday night.

Yesterday, Dutch papers to the 23d. inst. in Justice, were received at the office of one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. These papers, the writers of which can scarcely be suspected of fabricating any thing inimical to the cause of the French, contain accounts from Jourdan's army as late as the ninth instant. By these accounts it appears, that the archduke had vigorously pushed his flying force that Jourdan, driven back to the Rhine, arrived on the 8th to make a stand on its right bank. He received the attack of the victorious Austrians, and again experienced a complete defeat—so complete, that it is reasonably concluded, his army is almost annihilated. On the 6th, general Jourdan himself is stated to have crossed the Rhine, with a small body of attendants. The Austrians were said to be in possession of Frankfort.

Two different Dutch papers of the same date, likewise state, that Moreau had experienced a complete defeat at Ingolstadt. This circumstance is strongly supported by probability; for the Austrian army under general Latour, reinforced by 40,000 men, and no doubt invigorated by the arch

duke's rapid success, would be itself in a state to act offensively. The advices by this day's Hamburg mail confirm this supposition.

The Dutch papers above quoted, further state the accounts of a victory gained in the Tyrol, over the French army under the command of general Massena. No particulars of this last affair are given; but this account is corroborated by advice received yesterday by the Neapolitan ambassador, which state some advantages gained by the Neapolitan army, acting in conjunction with the Austrians in considerable force against the French.

This morning arrived in town the Hamburg mail due on Sunday last. It gives an ample confirmation to the news above stated to have reached town yesterday in the Dutch papers.

Jourdan's defeat and retreat are painted in still stronger colours than they have yet appeared in this country. The left wing of his army is said, in a letter from Wetel of the 10th, to have been entirely cut off, and that it was not known what had become of it. The loss in artillery and baggage sustained by the French has been very great.

Letters from Cologne of the 9th, state, that a part of Jourdan's army had then began to cross the Rhine.

An article from Ratibon of the 2d, contains the account of an action having taken place the first instant, between the Austrians and the French army under general Moreau. This action took place between Ingolstadt and Geisenfeld. Moreau was completely defeated, and the loss is stated to have been considerable on both sides.

This mail likewise confirms the report of gen. Massena's defeat the Tyrol.

An intimation has been given to our ministers from the empress of Russia, through the medium of her ambassador at our court, that she is ready, if a peace should not be immediately concluded, to march an army of 50,000 men into Germany, to act against the French.

An express was received here last night from Paris, with an account of some signal victories, obtained by the French in Italy.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

From the latest Paris papers.

Army of Italy.

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

Head-Quarters at Trent, 20 Fructidor, September 6.

Citizen Directors.

The division of Gen. Massena passed the Adige on the 2d Sept. at Galo, and arrived at the Als on the 3d, following the great road of the Tyrol. The same day at two in the morning, our cavalry sabred the advanced post of the enemy, and took from them six pieces of cannon. The division of general Angereran quitted Verona at the same time, and bore upon the heights which separate the Venetian states from the Tyrol.

The division of General Vaubois departed at the same time from Storo. By the left of the Lake of Garda, his advanced guards arrived at Torgole, where he was joined by the Brigade of Gen. Guerin, who had himself embarked at St. Salo, on the lake of Garda; his advanced guard commanded by St. Hilaire, met the enemy at Scarca, routed them, and took 50 prisoners.

On the 7th at night, General Pidgeon, commanding the light infantry of General Massena's division informed me that the enemy in force had retained the village of Scavale; that he had received orders to attack it; that he had forced the enemy, and made 300 prisoners.

On the 18th, at day break, we found ourselves in the presence of the enemy. One of our divisions occupied the impregnable defiles of Morco, another beyond Adige, protected the entrenched camp of Mori. Gen. Pigeon, with a part of the light infantry, attacked the enemy with his riflemen Brig. Gen. Victor, with the 18th demi-brigade of infantry, pierced by the great road. At this instant General Vaubois attacked the camp of Mori; after a vigorous contest of two hours, the enemy every where fell back.

Citizen Mrois, my Aid-de-camp, carried an order to General Dubois, to advance the 22d regiment of hussars, and pursue the enemy. This brave general put himself at their head, and decided the affair; but he received three balls, which mortally wounded him. One of his aids-de-camp had just been killed by his side. An instant afterwards I found the general expiring. "I die (said he) for the republic—would that I had time to know whether the victory is complete!"—He immediately expired.

The enemy retired to Roveredo. I ordered gen. Rampout to pass with the 22d brigade between that town and the Adige; Gen. Victor in the mean time, entered at full charge, the main street of the enemy again fell back, leaving a great number of dead and prisoners. During this time general Vaubois forced the entrenched camp of Mori, and pursued the enemy on the other bank of the Adige. It was one in the afternoon; the enemy profited of the difficulties of the country, to front us in all the defiles, and effected their retreat to Trent. We

had then only taken three pieces of cannon and 400 prisoners.

General Massena caused all the demi brigades to rally, and gave a moment's repose to his division, during which we went, with two squadrons of cavalry to reconnoitre the movements of the enemy in their retreat. They rallied before Callieno to cover Trent, and give time to their head quarters to evacuate the place. Though beaten all the day, their position before Callieno was inattacked. The Adige almost touched the steep mountains, and formed a pass of 40 toises broad, closed by a village, an elevated castle, and a good wall, which joined the Adige to the mountain, where they had placed all their Artillery. New dispositions were necessary. Gen. Dammartin began a cannonade with 8 pieces of light artillery. He had chosen a position which commanded the narrow parts of the mountain. General Pidgeon with the light infantry on the right; 300 riflemen threw themselves upon the store of the Adige, to commence a fusillade, and three demi brigades in a close column, and in battalions, passed the defile. The enemy harassed by a brisk fire of Artillery, and the boldness of our soldiers, did not resist the mass of our columns, but abandoned the entrance of the pass. Terror spread through all their line. Our cavalry pursued. Citizen Marvis, with 50 hussars, gained their head, and stopped the whole column, of the enemy. He crossed it, and was himself surrounded thrown upon the ground and wounded; a part of of the enemy's force marched over his body; he is severely hurt but none of his wounds are mortal. The chief of the 1st regiment of hussars is killed. Citizen Flissiere, captain of my company of Guides, saw two pieces of cannon upon the point of escaping, he flew upon them with five or guides, and notwithstanding the efforts of the enemy stopped the pieces.

Six or seven thousand prisoners, 25 pieces of cannon, 50 caissons, and 7 standards! Such are the fruits of the battle of Roveredo, one of the most successful of the campaign. The other lots of the enemy must have been considerable.

BUONAPARTE.

Telegraph Bulletin.

LISLE, sept. 19.

The Army of Italy pursuing its conquests, has beaten the enemy in six successive battles, taken 11,600 prisoners, 20 standards, 70 pieces of cannon, immense magazines, and 45 leagues of country.

The wrecks of the army, with the general are surrounded by the republican army.

CLAPPE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.

In joint-meeting at Trenton, on Friday last, Richard Howell esq. was re-appointed Governor of the State of New Jersey, for the ensuing year, and James Mott esq. Treasurer, both unanimously.

The schooner Godfrey, captain Jones, 13 days from Halifax, arrived at Baltimore on the 31 ult. Capt. Jones informs that a number of expresses had arrived at Halifax all bringing accounts of the surrender of Newfoundland to the French. An express had likewise arrived, three hours before he failed, with Intelligence that the French had actually taken St. Johns's, together with Commodore Wallace's Squadron consisting of a 50 gun ship, two frigates, and a sloop of war.

Bridgetown, Nov. 10th, 1796.

At a joint meeting of the council and assembly of New-Jersey, on the 3d inst. the following appointments were made.

John Rutherford, re-elected Senator of the United States.

James Kinsey, re-elected chief justice.

Joseph Bloomfield, Major general of the first division of militia, vice Major general Ellis, deceased.

Franklin Davenport, brigadier general vice Bloomfield, promoted.

Joseph M'Ilvaine, clerk of the Pleas and Peace of Burlington.

Aaron Ogden, Essex,
John Nelson, Middlesex,
Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth,
Caleb Newbold, Burlington,
Jonathan Rhea, Hunterdon,
John Blackwood, Gloucester,
William Colefax, Bergen,

Electors of a president and vice president of the united states.

LAMPOON:

By William Moore Smith, Esq.

SO very deaf, so blind a creature,
As Delia, ne'er was teen in nature,
Blind to each falling of a friend,
But ever ready to comend,
Yet not to failing blind alone,
Blind to each beauty of her own.
So very deaf, that if around,
A thousand thrill-ton'd tongues should sound
With scandal tipt, good names to tear,
A single word she would not hear;
Or if by chance, amidst a croud,
Some Antiquated maid, so loud,
Against a youthful fair should rail,
That deafness felt must hear the tale;
Her comprehension is so slow,
A single word she would not know;
Or did she know, so weak's her brain,
That scandal's tale it can't contain.
Yet these are trifles when compar'd
To things that all the town have heard,
For tho' so stupid, deaf, and blind,
The greatest charge is left behind;
The faults of nature I'd forgive,
But she's the greatest thief alive.
In earliest youth the cunning chit
Had pilfer'd Hermes of his wit!
Within a deep embrowning wood,
A hoary hermit's cottage stood,
There, as Minerva once retir'd,
To see the sage herself inspir'd,
While all around was wrapt in night,
Save the pale student's glimmering light,
She came with worse than bulgar's tread,
And filch'd the helmet from her head;
She rob'd the graces of their charms,
And off she ran with Cupid's arms.
She stole the queen of beauty's zone,
And made Diana's smiles her own;
Nor does she ever spend a day,
But what she steals some heart away;
E'en while I write this hasty line,
I feel, I feel she's stealing mine,
Yes—stupid, deaf, and blind's the creature
And yet the greatest thief in nature.

EXTRACT.

There is no one, so ill informed of the importance of good, as to apply this term to the necessities of their day: why then will you not rather transfer your care, to shew to all men, that with great loss of time they are ever seeking superfluities; and that many spend their whole life in quest of the means to live. Consider the whole world; reconnoitre individuals; who is there, whose life is not taken up with providing for to-morrow? Do you ask what harm there is in this? An infinite deal: for such men do not live, but are about to live; they defer every thing from day to day; however circumspet we are, life will still out-run us: but now, while we are so dilatory, it passeth away as if it did not belong to us; it ends indeed at its last day, but is lost every day.

Useful HINT.

Communicated by the royal society of Sweden to that of London.

After roofing a house with wood, boil tar in a kettle and mix finely pulverised charcoal with it, till it is about the thickness of mortar; spread this with a trowel about a fourth of an inch thick over the roof; it will soon grow hard and defy all the vicissitudes of the weather. Roofs thus covered have stood in Sweden above a century.

MARK BROWN.

No. 10, North Water Street, Philadelphia,
FIVE DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET
HAS FOR SALE

A general assortment of Groceries, and large quantities of salmon, mackarel, and different kinds of fish, wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms for cash or short credit.

The Highest price
Given for
Clean linen and cotton
RAGS
By the Printer hereof

Blank Bonds and Judgments
for Sale at this Office.

Take notice whom it may Concern.

House of Assembly Feb. 29th 1796.

A PETITION from William Kemble, Zorobabel Gaskill and others praying a law to authorize said Kemble and Gaskill to build a grist mill and build a dam across a branch of the Dividing Creeks in the township of Downs in the county of Cumberland, was read—Whereupon Ordered—That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill the third Wednesday of the next sitting to answer the prayer of their petition, advertising a copy of this order and the purport of the bill, they mean to present in the news-paper printed at Bridge-town and in three of the most public places in the township of Downs at least three weeks previous thereto.

M. EWING CLK.

Copy from an order of the house of assembly.

The purport of the bill, WE the petitioners mean to present to the house of assembly at their next sitting is as follows viz.

That said House be pleased to pass a law to confirm and continue our Dam and other waterworks already erected across and upon a branch of the Dividing Creeks in the Township of Downs above said, and likewise that we be permitted and authorized to continue to build rebuild and continue a grist mill contiguous to said dam already begun above said.

WILLIAM KEMBLE
ZOROBABEL GASKILL.

RAN AWAY

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

EPHRAIM BUCK.

Fairfield, Oct. 11.

NEW LINE
DISPATCH.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have established a New Line of Stages, to run between Bridgetown 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 arrive at 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. Way passengers five pence per mile.

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 inns in the road, all entries made on which will be punctually attended to.

As the subscribers have erected this line with a change of houses 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 ease, 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 publick's

Most obedient servants, &c.

ANDERSON & WHITE.

N.B. The stages will commence running on Monday the 19th inst.

September 15th, 1796.

FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY to the last Will and Testament of Andrew Yorke, deceased, that property at the upper end of Salem formerly owned and occupied by Mr. Swab, deceased, consisting of a two story brick house in good repair, a large store house, and dwelling house under the same roof, a new barn and stables, together with a pork house, smoke house &c. and a lot containing 2 acres of ground, situate nearly opposite the Baptist meeting house. Five hundred pounds of the purchase money may be waited for five or six years by giving security, for further information enquire of

LEWIS YORKE.

Hancocks Bridge.
Also a house and lot in Roadstown, Cumberland County formerly owned by Isaac Stow, it now is occupied by Malkeil Ware, containing 2 acres of ground the house has three rooms on a floor with a good cellar under the whole and a good kitchen. For terms enquire of

JOHN TUFT.

Hancocks Bridge.

T O B E S O L D,

A house and lot situate in Bridge-town. The lot contains half an acre. On the premises are a carpenter's shop, stable, and convenient out-houses. The house is very convenient and has an excellent cellar. There is a fine pump of water at the door. For terms apply at the office of the Argus.

A Cupboard for sale; inquire as above.

For Sale or Rent,

A neat and convenient Dwelling house, with a store 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.

STOLEN.

OUT of the house of the subscriber, (supposed to be on Saturday evening last or Sunday) A red woollen Purse knit of coarse yarn, containing eleven French Crowns and thirty one Dollars, five or six of them were Federal Dollars.

Whoever will Secure them the money and thief so that he may be brought to justice shall have sixteen dollars reward, or eight for the money only.

JONATHAN BEREMAN.

October 14th 1796.

F O R S A L E.

TWO pairs of young OXEN. They have been yoked all summer; but have not been put to work. For terms inquire of

JOHN LAMBERT.

In Upper Alloways-Creek township, upon the road leading from Roadstown to Philadelphia.

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 Roadstown, 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 publick's

Humble servant,
SAMUEL ROBBINS.

Sep. 13.

A T PRIVATE SALE,

One-half of the saw-mill now in possession of Ephraim and Enos Seeley, and some lots and meadow adjacent to it—Also a number of lots of cedar swamp, some pine land, and a plantation, 60 acres, in the township of Maurice river.

For further information apply to the subscriber near Bridgetown.

ENOS SEELEY.

August 18th.