

The Centinel of Freedom.

NEWARK [NEW JERSEY]—Printed and Published (every Wednesday) by DANIEL DODGE, and Co. at their Printing-Office, near the Court-House.

No. 2, of Vol. I.]

W E D N E S D A Y, OCTOBER 12, 1796.

[TWO DOLS. PER ANN.]

THE PUBLIC WILL OUR GUIDE—THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR END.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

[Received by the Ship Hope, Capt. Halcy, in 41 days from London, arrived at New-York.]

From THE EXPRESS, Evening Chronicle, of August 18.

COMPLETE RUIN OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN ITALY!

The following is translated from the Moniteur of the 14th inst.

In the sitting of the Council of 500, Aug. 13, a secretary read the following message: Citizens Directors,

The details that the Directory transmitted to you by their message of Aug. 12th, on the operations of the Army of Italy, were only the prelude to successes more brilliant. The Commander in Chief of that Army has transmitted to the Directory the history of five memorable days, which assure for ever, the glory of our Arms in those countries.— In five days beheld the Campaign finished in Italy! Gen. Wurmsler has lost 12,000 men, who have been made prisoners, 6000 have been killed, and 70 pieces of cannon have fallen into our hands, together with 120 waggons. The rest of his army is dispersed.

Lar. Lepeaux, President.

By the Executive Directory,
Legarde, Secretary.

On the proposition of PASTORET, the Council decreed, "That the Army of Italy has not ceased to deserve well of their country."

FRANKFORT, August 6.

Well informed persons positively state that negotiations for an armistice are on foot. According to them the fortresses of Mentz and Ehrenbreitstein are to be abandoned to the French; and the Republican troops are to retreat to a certain line of demarcation, to the end, that they may not interrupt the operations of the Congress, which is to meet at Hainau. This Congress is to be convened by the Emperor, jointly with the French Republic. All the Powers which have taken a part in the coalition are to send thither deputies; and after the treaty between the two former Powers is concluded, the differences between the others are to be arranged, and the last hand put to a general peace.

Among the effects lately seized by the French, between Wurtzburg and Gemunden, was the equipage of the Imperial Envoy, Count de Shlick; together with all the public and private plate belonging to the Bishoprick and Bishop of Liege, as well as the plate of several of the rich Abbies of the Netherlands.

The King of France was on his way to seek a refuge at Dresden; but he was met at Amberg, by a courier; who announced to him that circumstances required him to take another route. His Majesty in consequence formed the resolution to repair to Prague, to proceed from thence to Russia. The Elector of Treves is at Dresden, whither it is said the Elector of Bavaria is also to repair.

Phillipsburg is violently cannonaded; and Manheim has been summoned within these few days. The sudden interruption of all correspondence with the latter place seems to confirm this intelligence.

August 9.

Our city not having paid the contributions that were demanded; within the time fixed for it, eighteen hostages were last night taken up and sent off. The whole number of hostages carried off from this city, amounts now to twenty-five.

A French corps of 8000 men, under General Hatry, has taken its position near Ruffelheim, to complete the surrounding of Mentz. On the 7th, a heavy cannonade was heard near that fortress. It is said that the French have made themselves masters of Guffsburg, on the point of the Mayn.

Since the 5th the fortresses of Phillipsburg is surrounded by the French.

Last week a great quantity of carpenters and bricklayers tools were put in requisition to be used in blowing up the fortresses of Konigslein. Every thing is now ready to effect this; the mines are dug, and the blowing up of that fortresses will take place this week, of which the inhabitants of Konigslein and its neighbourhood have received notice.

The fate of our city is now extremely critical. The French Commissary-Ordonnateur, Dibratin, threatens to take the most violent measures, if the contributions are not shortly paid. Last night several houses were searched; the inhabitants of which were suspected not to have delivered up their arms. All mechanics have been ordered to give in an exact statement of the number of their journeymen and male servants. It is thought that the French, before they proceed to violent measures, mean to be well informed concerning the number of male inhabitants.

The day before yesterday the French Ambassador at the Court of Hesse Cassel, Citizen Rivals, accompanied by the Hessian minister of state, Baron Waitz de Eich-n, arrived here. They were met by a deputation from our Senate, and were present at an entertainment prepared for them.

COLOGN, August 7.

Gen. Bournonville, Commander in Chief of the army of the North, arrived here this morning, at 11 o'clock. He was received by the discharge of 20 pieces of artillery. The General of Division Custelvert, with his staff officers, and the city commandant, received him at the gate of Eigelsen, from whence they conducted him to the great square, where he reviewed the garrison.— He will set out this afternoon for Bonn, to continue his visit to the whole extent of the line.

August 9.

The latest advices from the Upper Rhine, dated the 4th inst. announce that the French army has made another general movement. The division of General Laborde, which crossed the Rhine at Huningen, after taken possession of Constance and Stockach, left a body of troops in the rear to facilitate its junction with the army of the Alps, and proceeded up the right bank of the Danube. This manouvre, which was intended to oblige the Austrians to cross that river rapidly, produced in a great measure the effect: on the 1st and 2d inst. the imperialists retreated from the posts they occupied in the county of Reichtberg on the Steig, and from those near Geislingen, to proceed to different points of the Danube.— In consequence of these movements the whole of General Moreau's army advanced; and at the departure of these advices was advancing rapidly towards the Danube, which river the Austrians had not as yet entirely crossed.— General St. Cyr, commandant of the centre of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, had shifted his head quarters from Goepplingen to Donndorf, near Heidenheim. General Defaix, who commands the left wing was at Gemund; and the commander in Chief had just established his head quarters at Schondorf.

The army of the Sambre and Meuse, and that of General Wartenleben, opposite to it, have been perfectly tranquil since the affair of the 27th ultimo. According to the latest advices, the Austrian General had his head quarters at Zell; he had extended his wings, as if he meant to resume offensive operations. Since the flight of the balloon, nothing has passed either at Mentz or at Ehrenbreitstein.

On the 7th, after the eighteen hostages had been carried off, another edict was published concerning the payment of the contributions, and to avert the violent measures which threaten our city. The Senate has just acquainted the inhabitants, that, in case they were not immediately assisted in the best possible manner, the destruction of this city and its constitution, within a few days, would be unavoidable. Every inhabitant was again summoned, within twenty-four hours, to deliver in all cash and plate that could be found, to save our city.

Much as our city has till now refused to accept the offer of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel to advance the money necessary for paying the contributions demanded by the French, it now finds itself under the necessity of accepting that offer—a step which may be productive of disagreeable consequences. Yesterday negotiations were opened for that purpose by our Senate with the Hessian Minister, Baron de Waitz. To day that minister, accompanied by the French Ambassador, Citizen Rival, departed from thence.

It is now publicly said that our city will soon be under Hessian Government.

SUABIA, August 8.

On the 4th instant the French entered

Ulm, from whence the imperialists had removed their magazines, previous to their arrival. The imperialists are retreating to Bavaria, and will for the present take their position behind the Lech. It is said, that Archduke Charles, who passed by Augsburg on the 2d instant, on his way to Bavaria, will join part of Wartenleben's army, with which it will assist the operations of the army of Italy. The French column which has passed the Danube, and advances along the right banks of that river, is said to consist of 12,000 men, and General Morcau is following.

WESEL, August 13.

The secret plan formed in the Cabinets for the maintenance of the equilibrium between the preponderating powers of Europe is on the eve of being developed.— The conditions are not as yet known; but it may be foreseen, that there will be a question of putting many small weights into each scale of the balance, to form this equilibrium, which is to secure for a long time, at least such is the hope, the peace and tranquility of Europe.

RATISBON, August 16.

We have not yet learnt what success the deputation of the Diet to the French General's has met with. All we know of it is, that the French General of Division Klein, has assured the Prussian Councillor of Legation, Count Bernstoff, that the deputies will be successful in their negotiations.— Should they not be able to obtain a complete neutrality for the Diet and our city, the deputies are instructed to negotiate for passports, for the Ambassadors on their way to and from this city, for their archives and servants, as well as for the security of the inhabitants and their property. A visit from that part of the French army which is stationed in Franconia, is not expected here; but that part of the French army which is closely pursuing the Archduke Charles, we may expect. The former part of the French army seems to be marching to Bohemia. It is said that from 15 to 20,000 men will be encamped in the neighbourhood of our city.

To-day three battalions of troops of Hesse Darmstadt passed through this place. They are in the pay of England, and are marching to Trier, where they will be shipped for Gibraltar. They consist of infantry and cavalry.

[From the (London) STAR, August 22.

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

"Head-Quarters at Castiglione, 19th Thermidor, August 6.

"Our military achievements have succeeded one another so rapidly since the 11th, that I have found it impossible to transmit you an account of them before this time.

"A few days ago the reinforcement of 20,000 men, which the Austrian army of the Rhine had lent to the army of Italy, arrived, which, united to the numerous recruits, and a very considerable number of battalions from the interior of Austria, rendered this army extremely formidable. The general opinion was, that the Austrians would soon be in possession of Milan. On the 11th, at 3 o'clock in the morning, Gen. Massena's division was attacked by very numerous forces, and compelled to give up the important post of Corona. At the same time a detachment of 15,000 Austrians surprised Gen. Soret's division at Salo, and obtained possession of that important post.— Guieux, general of brigade, with

600 men of the 15th demi-brigade of light infantry, shut themselves up in a very large house at Salo, and thence braved the efforts of the enemy, who surrounded their position. Rusca, general of brigade, was wounded.

"While a detachment of the enemy's division blocked up Gen. Guieux at Salo, another proceeded to Brescia, surprised the French who were there, took 4 companies whom I had stationed there for the defence of the place, 24 men belonging to the 25th regiment of chassieurs, two generals, and several officers of distinction, who remained there on account of indisposition. Gen. Soret's division, which was to have covered Brescia, retreated to Defenzano. In this dilemma, and pressed by their recent success, I felt the necessity of adopting some prompt and vigorous expedient. The enemy, in their descent from the Tyrol to the way of Brescia and the Adige, placed me in the centre of their force. The Republican army was too weak to make a stand against the enemy's two grand divisions; it might, however, engage them separately, and this mode of conduct seemed preferable, as my position was between these divisions. It was, therefore, possible, by a retrograde movement, to surround the division on its march to Brescia, to take them prisoners, or defeat them, and thence return with equal celerity to the Mincio, attack Wurmsler, and oblige him to retreat to the Tyrol; but, in order to carry this project into effect, it would be necessary, in 24 hours, to raise the siege of Mantua, which was on the point of being taken, as the garrison did not possess the means of defence for six hours longer. For the completion of this enterprise, it would be necessary to recruit the Mincio, and prevent the enemy's divisions from surrounding me. Fortune has favoured the enterprise, and the battle of Salo, the engagement at Lonado, and the brilliant victory at Castiglione, are the effects of it.

"On the 12th, in the evening, all the divisions were on their march towards Brescia. The Austrian division which had taken possession of that place, was now at Lonado.

"On the 13th, I ordered Gen. Soret to repair to Salo, to relieve Gen. Guieux, and Gen. Dallemagne to attack and retake Lonado, at any price. Soret succeeded completely in extricating Guieux at Salo, after having beaten the enemy, taken two standards, two pieces of cannon, and about two hundred prisoners.— Gen. Guieux, and the troops under his command, had remained 48 hours without bread, continually fighting against the enemy.

"Gen. Dallemagne had not time to attack the enemy—He was in fact attacked himself. An action commenced of the most obstinate nature, and which was

THE ARGUS, AND *New-Jersey Centinel.*

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

Two Dollars per annum.

THURSDAY, October 13th, 1796

No. 53. 1

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 greatest 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; foment 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 exist, 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 me, 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 with 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 condoned 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 Mazanques 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 relate, 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 abject 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 feelings 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 torturing 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 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.