cannot be begged off ; we must relift it by our power, or we are already in a flate of vaffalage. 5.h. Becaule, whilt this usurped power thall continue thus conflicted, and thus difpoled, no fecurity whatever can be hoped for in our colonies and plantations, those invaluable fources of our national wealth and our naval power. This war has thewn that the power prevalent in France, by intentionally diforganizing that plastation fyftem (which France had in common with all other European nations) and by inverting the order and relations therein cflablifhed, has been able with a naval force, altogether contemptible, and with very inconfiderable fuccours from Europe, to baffle in a great mesfure the most powerful armaments ever fent from this country into the West-Indies, and at an expense hitherto unparalleled; and has, by the force of example and by the effect of her chinations, produced, at little or no expence to machinations, produced, at little or no experice to herfelf, either of blood or treature, universal defo-lation and ruin, by the general defruction of every thing valuable & neceffary for cultivation, through. thing valuable & necessary for cultivation, through-out feveral of our iflands, lately among the moft flourifhing and productive. The new fystem, by which these things have been effected, leave our co-lonics equally endangered in peace as in war. It is therefore with this general system (of which the West-India scheme is but a ramification) that all antient eftablishments are effentially at war for the fake of felf-prefervation. 6th, Becaufe it has been declared from the

throne, and in effect the principle has been adopted by parliament, that there was no way likely to obby parlament, that there was no way interfy to but tain a peace, commonly fafe and honorable, but through the antient and legitimate government long eftablished in France. That government in its lawful fuceeffion has been folemaly recognized, and affiftance and protection as folemaly promifed to those Frenchmen who fibuid exert themielves in its refloration. The political opinion upon which this recognition was made, is very far from being weakened by the conduct of the new-invented goweakened by the conduct of the new-invented go-vernment. Nor are our obligations of good faith, pledged on fuen firong motives of policy to thole who have been found in their allegiance, diffolved; nor can they be fo, until fairly directed efforts have en made to fecure this great fundamental point. None have yet been employed with the imalicit de-

None have yet been employed with the imaileft de-gree of vigour and perfeverance. 7th, Becaufe the example of the great change made by the ufurpation in the moral and political world (more dangerous than all her conquefts) is by the prefeat procedure confirmed in all its force. It is the first fucceful example furnished by hiftery of the fubversion of the antient government of a great country, and of all its laws, orders, and religion, by the corruption of mercenary armies, and by the feduction of a multitude, bribed by confifcation to fedition, in defiance of the feule, and to the entire deftruction of almost the whole proprie-tory body of the nation. The fatal effects of this

tory body of the mation. The fatal effects of this example muft be felt in every country. New means, new arms, new pretexts are furnished to ambition; and new perfous are intexicated with that poilon. 8th, Because our eagernels, in fuing for peace may induce the perfons exercising power in France erroneously to believe, that we add from necessity, and are unable to continue the wat, a perfusion and are unable to continue the war, a perfuation, which, in the event of an actual peace, will operate which, in the event of an actual peace, will operate as a temptation to them to renew that conduct which brought on the prefeat war; neither fhall we have any of the ufual fecu ities in peace. In their treatics, they do not acknowledge the obliga-tion of that law which for ages has been common to all Europe. They have not the fame fentiments nor the fame ideas of their intercht in the preferva-tion of the target there bitherts influenced all tion of peace, which have hitherto influenced all regular governments; they do not in the fame manner feel public diffres, or the private mifery of their fubjects ; they will not find the fame difficulty encement of a new war to call their whole force into fudden action, where, by the law, every citizen is a foldier, and the perfons and property of all are liable at once to arbitrary requifi-tions. On the other hand, no attempt has been made to fhew in what manner, whether by alliances, by force, military or naval, or by the im-provement and augmentation of our finances, we fhall be better able to refift their hoffile attempts after the peace than at the prefent hour. If we remain armed, we cannot reap the ordinary advan-tage of peace in economy; if we difarm, we fhall be inbject to be driven into a new war, under every circamftance of difadvantage, unlefs we now prepare ourfelves to fuffer, with patience and fubmif-fion, whatever infults, indignities, and injuries we may receive from that infolent, domineering, and unjust power. gth; Because the inability of humbling ourselves gin; Becaule the inability of humbling ourlelves again to folicit peace in a manner, which is a recog-nization of the French republic, contrary to all the principles of the war, the danger of peace, if obtained, the improbability of its duration, and the perfeverance of the enemy throughout the interval of peace in their mifchievous fyftem, is not conjec-ture, but certainty. It has been avowed by the adual covernors of France at the years measured to actual governors of France at the very moment they had before them our application for a paffport. They chofe that moment for publishing a flate pa-per; breathing the most holdile mind. In it they fimulate and goad us, by language the most op-probrious and offensive. They frankly tell us, that it is not our intereft to defire peace, for that they it is not our intereff to defire peace, for that they regard peace only as the opportunity for preparing frefh means for the annihilation of our naval power. By making peace they do not conceal that it will be their object.—" to wreft from us our maritime preponderancy—to re effablish what they invidiouf-ly call the freedom of the feas—to give a new im-pulfe to the Spanish, Dutch and French marines— and to carry to the higheft degree of prosperity the industry and commerce of these nations," which they ftate to be our rivals, which they charge us with " unjuftly attacking, when we can no longer they frate to be our rivals, which they charge us with " unjuftly attacking, when we can no longer dupe," and which they throughout contemplate as their own dependencies, united in arms, and fur-nifhing refources from our future humiliation and deftruction. They refort to that well-known and conflant allufion of theirs to antient hiftory, by which reprefenting " France as modern Rome, and England as modern Carthage"—they accufe us of national perfidy, and hold England up " as an ob-

cial or naval character. This general interdiet jed to be blotted out from the face of the earth." They failly affert that the English nation supports with impatience the continuance of the war, and has extorted all his majefty's overtures for peace, "by complaints and reproaches," and above all not only in that paffage, but throughout their offi-cial note, they hew the most marked adherence to that infidious and intolerable policy of their fyftem, by which they, from the commencement of their revolution, fought to trouble and fubvert all the governments in Europe, They fludiously disjoin the English nation from its fovereign.

10th, Because, having acted throughout the nourse of this awful and momentous crifis upon the principles herein expressed, and after baving on the prefent occasion, not only reconfidered, and jea-oully examined their foundness and validity, but gravely attended to, and feropuloufly weighed the merits of all those arguments which have been of fered to induce a dereliction of them, confcientioufy adhering to, and firmly abiding by them, I thus olemnly record them, in juffification of my own condu&, and in difcharge of the duty I owe to mp king, my country, and general interests of civil fociety.

WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM.

Oftsber a. ARMY OF ITALY. Buonsparte, General in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory. Mad-Quarters of Due Cattelli, goth Frudidor (Sept. 16.) "I gave you information, citizen Directors, in my lait dispatch, that gen Wurmier, ebliged to abandon Ballane, Ard in perfon, with the wrecks of two battalions of grena-diers of Montebello, between Vicenza and Verona, where had rejoined the division of gen. Angereau atrived at Ps-mas, The agd, the division of gen. Angereau atrived at Ps-due Auftrian army, and goo men who efcorted it. The di-vision of Malfena arrived at Vicenza. Wurmfer found hum-fel between the Adige and the Brenta, becaufe two divisions af the army flut up the psflage from bim. There remained mo other refource for him than to throw himfelf into Manua. Bat having forefeen, from the moment of my quitting Track, this movement of gen. Wurmfer, I left in Verona the general of division Kilmaine, and planted artillery upon the ramparts of the place. "Cheerent Rilmaine, with bis ufual fagacity, kept the ene-

of division Kilmaine, and planted attituty upon the implate of the place. "General Kilmaine, with his ufual fagacity, kept the ene-my in check torty-eight hours, reputting them by the fire of his attillery every time they attempted to penetrate. I had only been able to leave him forces too inadequate to controul a populous town, and to repule a numerous aimy, that had fo many reasons to fpare nothing that might render them mafters of fo important a place. He praises highly the com-mander of battation, Muiron, who commanded the artillery there.

there. "The agd, in the evening, gen. Wurmfer learnt the arrival of the division of gen. Malfena at Vicenza. He felt that he had not a moment more to lole. He defiled along the 'A-dige, which he crofied at Porto Legnago. "The a sth, in the evening, the division of gen. Malfena palfed the Adige at Ronco, in the time that the division of gen. Angereau marched from Padua to Port Legnago, being neefficiated to inform his left, that the earny might not try to fave themfelves by Caffel Bardo. "The a sth, at dawn, I gave orders to the division of general Malfena to march to Sanguinetto, to bar the paffage againft Wurmfer. General Schuguet, with one brigade, marched to Cattellaro, and had orders to cut down all the bridge es acrofs the Wollinella. BATTLE OF CEREA.

BATTLE OF CEREA.

BATTLE OF CEREA. "To go from Ronco to Sanguinetto, there are two roads; one of which leads from Ronco, pelles to the left, follow-ing the Adige, and joins the road of Porto Leguago at Maa-tua. The fecond leads directly from Ronco to Sanguinetto. It was that which thould have been taken : on the contrary, they took the firld. Gen, Murat, at the head of Lune hun-dred light horle, arrived at Oerea and encountering the head of Wurmler's dividion, he overthrew fome iquadrous of ca-valry. , Gen, Pigeon, commanding the advanced guard of gen. Mallena, finding the cavalry engaged, hurried on with his light-infantry to inflain them. He paffed the village, and took poffellion of the bridge, aerofs which the enemy of ne-ceffity were to pafs.

took polleffion of the bridge, acrofs which the enemy of ne-ceffity were to pafs. "The corps of the division of gen. Maffena were yet at a great diffance. After an inflant of aftonihment and alarm, left by the division of Warmfer, that general made his dii-politions, overthrew our advanced guard, and retook the bridge and the village of Cerea. "I had marched there at the first report of cannen, but it was too late. We mult make a bridge of gold to an enemy that flies, or oppole a barrier of feel. It was neeffary to refolve to allow the enemy to eleape, who from every calcula-tion, and by every probability, would be abliged that day to lay down his arms and furrender himfelf prifoner. "We continued to rally our advanced guard and returned Iclaive to allow the energy to efcape, who from every calculation, and by every probability, would be a bliged that day is a set of the set of the energy to be determined to raily our advanced guard, and returned the field of the way from Roncoto Cerea. We found, on the field of the two primes and furrender himfelf primes. We are indebted to the courage of the 8th battalion of grenadiers, and to the provide a soperifoners. We are indebted to the courage of the 8th battalion of grenadiers, and to the field of the two primes of the soft non-reductive the courage of the 8th battalion of grenadiers, and to the provide a soft of the soft non-reductive the courage of the 8th battalion of grenadiers, and to the field of the two primes of the soft non-reductive the courage of the 8th battalion of grenadiers. We are indebted to the courage of the 8th battalion of grenadiers, and to the provide a soft of the soft non-reductive the courage of the 8th battalion of grenadiers, and to the field of the soft of the soft non-reductive to the courage of the 8th battalion of grenadiers, and to the soft of the soft non-reductive to the soft of the field of the soft of the soft non-reductive the soft of the soft non-reductive to the course to the courage of the 8th the north of the north the bridge of Villa Impension the Molinelli, at the diffuse the soft of the soft of the soft and return the soft of the

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PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22, 1796.

His Excellency JOHN HOSKINS STONE, Efq. is unani-noufly elected Governor of Maryland by the Legiflature of that State.

ELECTORS.

The State of Maryland choofes ten Electors of Pre-ident and Vice.Prefident of the United States. We are affured that feven out of this number are firm

Extra of a letter from Fort-Royal, (Martinique,) dated October 12, 1796.

"The mortality that prev ils here among the army, na-vy and inhabitants is almost beyond conception. It ap-pears from the returns that there have died in the army, from the first of April last to the first of September, 5650. A company of artillerymen which confided of 130, lost in the month of August 61 mea, and out of 23 officers, there died 17,-and their loss of men among the fhipping here is not less confiderable, for the Majoffie loss by death in the figure of fix weeks 223 of her officers and mon--at St. Lucia it is faid to be more fickly if possible than at this place. I was informed yefter day that there was but about 500 ar St. Lucia fit for duty, and that abercromby's army was confidered as knock'd up."

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, November 1. Captain Cobb, of the flip Hazen, arrived yellerday from Cadiz, which he left the oth October, informs us, that, about the 20th September, the Spanish file t, confisting of near forty fail, left that harbour, and with the intention, as was supposed, of joining a French fleet in the Mediterranean. The British vessels remained fill embargoed, and the eaptains and crows leaving them, as no profped of accommodation with the Bri-tifh court appeared to be near at hand. This is the lat-eff intelligence from Spain.

Mr. Iznardi, the American conful, had engaged his paffage with captain Cobb, for this country; who waited two days for him, and was then obliged to eave him.

Extract of a letter from Mellies. Terry and Co. dated, Malaga, October 10, to their correspondents in thia

"HOSTILITIES having actually commenced on our part against England, we expect, that DHIS YERY DAY WAR will be formally DECLARED."

The above is one day later than the inteiligence by captain Cobb, from Cadiz. Brook Watfon, efquire, the British commission ge-neral during the last war in this country, and lately on the continent of Europe, has been elected lord mayor of London. of London.

Talleyrand Perigord, late bishop of Autun, had ar-rived in France, and was immediately appointed focre-tary of the National Institute. of which he is a mem-

ber. The Amphion frigate, of 32 guas, lately blew up at Portfmouth. The captain (J. Pellew, brother of fir Edward) and a few otners, were the only perfons fav-ed from the whole crew. On Saturdey evening arrived, the French corvette Ranger, of 14 guns, in a thort paffage from Breft.--She is Iaid to bring difpatches-and the report alfo is, that the brings a NEW committion for citizen Adet, as minister NEAR this government. On her paffage, the had a BaUSH with an English armed brig-from cer-tain circumflances, fuppoled to have been the Swallow (brig), packet, which failed from Falmouth a few days after the Princels of Wales packet, now in this har-bour.

Pantheon, AND RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE, For Equestrian and Stage Performances, Corner of Chefnut and Sixth-ffreets. TO-MORROW EVENING, Wednelday, Nov. 23. Will be prefented, A grand and manly difplay of HORSEMANSHIP, By the equefirian company. A Ballet Dance, called, The TWO PHILOSOPHERS. A Difh of all Sorts, or Every Man to his own Tavers, a com.c fong. By Mr. Durang. In the course of the entertainments, Mr. Chambers will fing the hunting fong of "The Twins of Lz-tona." A comic fong, by Mils Sully, (being her fecond appearance in this city.) The whole to conclude with the grand pentomime of The DEATH of CAPTAIN COOK.

T Days of Performance to be Monday, Wednef-lay, Thuriday and Saturday.

A Capital Sale at Auction.

On THURSDAY NEXT, the 24th inflant, at Mr. Morris's back flores in Taylor's-alley, near Front, between! Cheinut and Walnut-fireets, will be fold, by the bale and in lots,

A Quantity of Fresh imported WOOLENS;

25 Bales Rofe and Striped Blankets, afforted, about

25 Bales Role and Striped Blankets, anortea, about 371. fterling each.
3 Ditto Point ditto.
12 Ditto Flannels, Baizes, and Swanfkins.
10 Ditte Coatings, mixed and blue.
2 Cafes Hoffery.
Printed Catalogues of the above will be handed out at the fubferiber's flore, and the Goods opened for infpection the day previous to the Sale, of which the terms will be approved Notes at feventy-five days.

the field of battle, two miles diftant from the Faux-

bourg St. George. "General Schuguet, after having invefted the Citadel, at-tacked the Favorite. Already he obtained the greateft fneeds, and had taken from the enemy three pieces of cannon, when he was obliged to fall back and abandon the artillery he had taken.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIAn, November 22.

ARRIVED. Days

Hamburg 59 Ship Bacchus, Robbins Enterprize, Nones ditto Goddefs of Plenty, Nefbit Port-au-Prince Ericl, Ferris Ericl, Ferris Lucy, Reft Pennfylvania, York Arethufa, M'Keown Brig Carolina, Clark Martinique Charlefton Bordeaux 64 Amfterdam ditto 14 Madeira Jenny, Alcorn Twins, Keeler Schr, Eagle, Denny Marfqueto, Harfhaw Delight, Pierce Eagle, Scellers Sloon Compared Office St. Croix 23 Port-au-Prince Jeremie 22 Cape-Nichola-Mole 24 Charlefton 15 New-York 4 Sloop Commerce; Ofborn

Sloop Commerce, Ofborn New York 4 Ship Profperity, captain Craig, arrived at Lon-don about the 25th September. The Fame, cap-tain Jones, paffed Gravefend the 5th October, for Londan. The brig Abigail, captain Phelan, was fafe arrived there, and the fhip Alexander Hamil-ton, captain Kirkbride, had arrived at Liverpool about the 3d October, all from Philadelphia. Ship Eagle, captain Foldick, was to fail from London about the 12th ult.

The fhip Old Tom, of Philadelphia, failed from Kingkon, Jamaica, on the 6th ult. for this port. Captain Glover, in the fchooner Ranger. arrived here the 15th inftant, fpoke the brig Eliza, captain Horn, in lat. 22, long. 72, from Charletton bound to Jamaica, out 18 days, all well.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19. Arrived at this port. Days Ship Merchant, Rosseter Bristol and Fayal 29 Maryland, Sprake Maryland, Sprake Mary Ann, Loring Mercury, Brown Brig Flora, Bower Schr. Apollo, Howell Amelia, Bordeaux 30 Amfterdam 57 Bencolen, E. Indies 110 Havannah 21 Coaft of Guinea 54

Barbadoes 57 Amelia, <u>Barbadoes 57</u> Three Anns, Richards Malaga 45 Ship New York, of New York, from Cadiz, is captured by a Britilh 74, and fent to Halifax. The Jofeph, from this port, is arrived at Dublin. The Ganges is arrived at Cork. The Iadultry and the Columbia are arrived at London.—The Brifeis is arrived at Weymouth.

JOHN CONNELLY, Auctioneer. November 22. This Day is Published, In an octavo pamphlet, by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chefaut-fireet, An Authentic Translation of ANOTE From the Minifler of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State of the United States. Nov. 22. Just Published, By MATHEW CAREY, at No. 118, Market-fireet, PART FIRST OF AN A D D R E S S To the Electors of the Prefident of the United States,

First published in the Gazette of the United States, in a feries of papers under the fignature of "A FEDERALIST."

Containing fome firictures on Mr. Adams's De-fence of the American Conflictutions, and on the Effays of PHOCION, fince publifhed without that fignature, in a pamphlet entitled "The pretentions of Thomas Jefferion to the Prefidency examined, and the charges againft John Adams refuted." Nov. 22.

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In the Press, And speedily will be published, (By WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite Christ Church) The Gros Mousqueton Diplomatique;

Diplomatic Blunderbufs : Containing Citizen Adet's Notes to the Secretary of State, as alfo his Cockade Proclamation; with a preface. By PETER PORCUPINE. Nov. 21 3t

For Sale or Charter, The Brig Lady Washington,

The Brig Lady Washington, Built in New-England in 1790, and completely repaired the prefent year; she is 133 tons burthen; has flowed 515 hhds. of feed, and 14,000 M. flaves, and is now in good order to perform an European voyage with little expense. For particulars and terms of payment apply to the master on board, or to

Samuel Coates, No. 82, South Front-Street. Alfo, on board faid veffel, for fule, Forty hogheads Newbury Rum. 2.5