

fairly executed; the representatives or the people do not hesitate to declare, that they will give their most cordial support to the execution of principles so liberally and uprightly established.

The many interesting subjects which you have recommended to our consideration, and which are so strongly enforced by this momentous occasion, will receive every attention which their importance demands; and we trust, that by the decided and explicit conduct which will govern our deliberations, every insinuation will be repelled, which is derogatory to the honour and independence of our country.

Permit us, in offering this address, to express our satisfaction at your promotion to the first office in the government, and our entire confidence that the pre-eminent talents and patriotism which have placed you in this distinguished situation, will enable you to discharge its various duties with satisfaction to yourself, and advantage to our common country.

To which the PRESIDENT replied as follows:

Mr. Speaker and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I receive with great satisfaction, your candid approbation of the convention of congress: and thank you for your assurances that the interesting subjects recommended to your consideration, shall receive the attention their importance demands; and that your cooperation may be expected in those measures which may appear necessary for our security or peace.

The declaration of the representatives of this nation of their satisfaction at my promotion to the first office in the government, and of their confidence in my sincere endeavours to discharge the various duties of it, with advantage to our common country, have excited my most grateful sensibility.

I pray you, gentlemen, to believe, and to communicate such assurance to our constituents, that no event which I can foresee to be attainable by any exertion in the discharge of my duties, can afford me so much cordial satisfaction as to conduct a negotiation with the French republic to a removal of prejudices, a correction of errors, a dissipation of umbrages, an accommodation of all differences, and a restoration of harmony and affection, to the mutual satisfaction of both nations: And, whenever the legitimate organs of intercourse shall be restored, and the real sentiments of the two governments can be candidly communicated to each other, although strongly impressed with the necessity of collecting ourselves into a manly posture of defence, I nevertheless entertain an encouraging confidence, that a mutual spirit of conciliation, a disposition to compensate injuries, and accommodate each other in all our relations and connexions, will produce an agreement to a treaty, consistent with the engagements, rights, duties and honour of both nations.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 3, 1797.

June 6.

Extract of a letter, received from a respectable mercantile house at Nantes, dated 19th March, 1797.

"We have considered ourselves, for some time past, as bordering upon the moment of breaking the alliance with your government: but are happy now in advising this fatal moment is very far distant.

"The new elections having lately taken place, we find one third of the legislative body to be composed of new members, and believe them to be men of such character as feel the impression of the importance of our public welfare—sensible of the obligations due to the interests of their country, in the preservation of an amicable understanding."

BALTIMORE, June 12.

The schooner Ardent, on her passage from Port-au-Prince to Baltimore, in company with 18 sail of American vessels, under convoy of the Jason British brig of 14 guns and 45 men, was chased by a French schooner of 12 guns and 60 men. The Jason hoisted a signal for the fleet to keep together and not follow him; he immediately put about and gave chase to the schooner; when he came within gun shot of her, he gave her a broad-side, which was returned from the schooner. The engagement lasted twenty minutes, when the schooner sheered off. The Jason would have given chase, but seeing two French barges coming out after the fleet, thought proper to go to their protection.—The Jason had one man killed and six wounded.

Annapolis, June 15.

The following important intelligence is copied from the Philadelphia Gazette Extra, of Monday last, which we received yesterday.

P R A C E.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL, June 7.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here the ship Telemachus, captain Prentiss, in 30 days from Liverpool, by whom we have received London papers to May 4th, which contain Paris news to April 28th—much later than before received. These papers abound with events of the greatest magnitude.

The article most interesting to Americans contains well corroborated accounts, that preliminaries of PEACE had been signed between the emperor and the French republic, having been concluded by the archduke Charles and general Buonaparte.

The events which led to this measure, were an unexampled series of victories by the French army of Italy over the Austrians, in which the latter lost between 15 and 20,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners; great quantities of ammunition, military

stores, provisions, &c. and two millions worth of quick silver from the mines of Idria. Our corroborations of this intelligence are—First, Mr. Fox in the British house of commons, the 30th May, announced the event, and Mr. Pitt did not contradict it. Second, the French Executive Directory, on the 26th April, in a message to the Council of Five Hundred, says, a dispatch from general Moreau, is terminated by the following postscript:

"A courier which I received this morning from general Buonaparte, announces me the SIGNING of the preliminaries of peace with the emperor."—This message created the liveliest emotions of joy, as the harbinger of a speedy peace.—Third, the Directory in another message on the same day, to the Council of Five Hundred, respecting the French colonies, says, "The constitution ought not to be put in activity until after peace; but every thing announces that this peace will be concluded in less than a month."

It may be necessary here to state, that the reason why the Directory did not receive a courier from Buonaparte, announcing the above events, as early as general Moreau, was, that general Buonaparte in order to stop the useless effusion of blood, directed the courier he sent with the intelligence to proceed to Moreau's and Hoche's armies on the Rhine, before he went to Paris.—Fourth, general Vernier governor of Strasburg (on the Rhine) announced by sound of trumpet on the 24th April, a letter from general Regnio, to general Vandamme, as follows: "I have the pleasure to inform you, general, that the preliminaries of peace have just been signed by the army of Italy; and an armistice has just been proclaimed between the Austrian army, and that of the Rhine and Moselle; and in consequence you will cease all hostilities, and the advanced posts will remain in the same position." This event caused unusual demonstrations of joy at Strasburg, which was brilliantly illuminated. At Paris numerous discharges of artillery announced the peace—business was suspended—and the streets and gardens resounded with the shouts of vive la Paix! vive la Republique!—Fifth, general Leclerc, arrived at Paris, from the army, left the two generals settling the preliminary terms of peace.—General B. required, that the formal acknowledgment of the French republic, by the emperor, should be expunged from the treaty, as the republic stood not in need of it, for its existence. A number of less prominent occurrences, convince us, that peace now exists between the French republic and the emperor of Germany.

It will be asked, does the peace include Great-Britain? We can give no decisive answer on this head.—A Paris paper of April 26, says, "The Directory also reckons on a peace with England."—And on the second of May, the British parliament voted 1,280,000l. loan to the emperor; likewise provision for guaranteeing 3,500,000l. to be raised on account of the emperor. This was on the day the news arrived of the emperor's having made peace; the officiality of which Mr. Pitt seemed unsatisfied with; but told the house, if it was necessary to stop the loan, it could be done in any stage of the bill.

The conditions of the peace are variously stated. Some say that "Austria consents to the boundaries of the Rhine and the Alps, and the liberty of Lombardy and Mantua." Others state the conditions to be, "1st. The independence of Italy. 2d. The cession of part of Upper Austria to the prince of Orange. 3d. The expenses of the war to be paid by the emperor."—These terms are only editorial conjectures.

The French armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine, both passed that river about the 19th April. General Moreau attacked and carried at noon day, the strong post of Kehl, and before 7 o'clock, planted the tricoloured flag on the battlements of that very Kehl, which they had defended for fifty-two days, against prince Charles and all the vigour of his veteran army. Gen. Hoche established his position on the right side of the Rhine, after a pitched battle, and three actions, in which he took 7000 prisoners, 27 cannon, 7 standards, and 60 waggons.

A SERIOUS MUTINY

Broke out in the whole British channel fleet, the 15th April. On that day, when admiral Bridport ordered the fleet to prepare for sea, instead of weighing anchor, the crew of the Queen Charlotte, gave three cheers as the signal of disaffection—as the plan had been premeditated, the rest of the crews followed: the officers thunderstruck, could do nothing.—They were soon all confined, and ropes hung from the foreyard-arm in terror to the unpopular of the fleet.

Deputies from each ship repaired on board the Queen Charlotte, a first rate, and the mutiny, in consequence of an intemperate procedure of admiral Gardner, assumed the most alarming aspect.—The demands of the seamen were an advance of pay to 30s. per month; a due allowance of provisions; a more equal distribution of prize money; and the displacement of several obnoxious officers.—These demands created the most alarming apprehensions in the British ministry; but they were complied with in the fullest extent.—Admiral Bridport communicated to the crews the concession of the government, and a pardon from the king; on which they all returned to their duty. The contagion spread through every port in England; but at the sailing of the Telemachus, order had been restored.

A new loan for 18,000,000l. was carried in, the house of commons, May 2, 1797 against 50.

No intelligence had been received from Mr. Hammond, who had been sent to Vienna on a pacific embassy.

Twenty-one counties, cities and towns, have petitioned for peace and the dismissal of Pitt. Other counties, &c. were assembling.

May 4th, 3 per cent. consols, 112 1/2.
[The official account of the above spreads over many columns, which, had we time or room, we should copy.]

Thus far the Boston Centinel.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE,
The INSPECTOR, No. XVI.

To the Inspector.

SIR,
AS your paper teems with letters from unknown correspondents, either real or fictitious, I make no difficulty in addressing you on a subject which, though an uncommon one, will, I hope, merit your attention. I am at this time one of the most miserable men in the four quarters of the world. I am on the brink of despair, and have no hopes of relief. Perhaps I could bear my misfortunes with some degree of patience, but for the cutting reflection, that they originate from my own folly—there's the rub Mr. Inspector. There are few miseries attendant on us in this life, which are too intolerable to be supported, provided they are occasioned by some other person—in this case we find a thousand sources from whence to draw consolation—Although we are unfortunate we are perfectly blameless—and, however poignant our distress, we have the comforts of a good conscience. But when we are the cause of our own wretchedness, it is enough to drive us to madness.

After so dismal an introduction you will expect no doubt a long detail of disappointed love, false friends, &c. But in this you will be mistaken—my woes are as simple as they are insupportable—four letters comprise them all—a wife—Oh! Mr. Inspector, how often have I wished I could tear these mischievous letters from the alphabet—How many poor fellows like myself would dance for joy. But a truce with ranting—'twas I who kindled the Devil, and I must bear his vengeance.

You must know, Sir, that till about a twelvemonth ago I was one of that description of men termed *old Bachelors*. From my youth I had a distrust of women, and as soon as I arrived at the age of manhood and was capable of determining what course of life to pursue, I resolved to live single. This determination arose from living with an aunt, who seemed to have been intended for the purpose of torturing her husband. He was an easy good tempered man, and fond of living peaceably in his family—He never presumed to contradict his wife, and submitted without murmuring to all her whims and caprices—but this had no effect—She appeared to think every moment of her life incomplete, which was not devoted to giving him pain. Her ill humours were not confined to him alone—every person in the house felt the effects of her malevolence, and I often came in for my share. During this time I contracted so thorough a distaste for matrimony, that as soon as I came of age, I took a kind leave of my aunt, firmly determined never again to live in a house where a woman had any authority. This resolution I religiously adhered to for twenty years, and had I never broken it, would now have been a happy man, and spent the remainder of my days in peaceful tranquillity. But no resolutions, however wisely formed or confirmed by habit, are proof against female artifice. I had the misfortune at length to fall in the way of a young widow at a friend's house where I usually pay a visit of two or three weeks, every year. Not dreaming that she had a design on me, having but lately lost her husband, I fearlessly entered into conversation. I found her sensible and intelligent, and being both visitors at the house we were often left alone and consequently under the necessity of entertaining each other. At first, our conversation was of such a nature as to create no suspicion of myself; but in a short time I discovered she had gained so much on me, that I was never happy out of her company. I then began to take myself seriously to task, and often, when I had retired to my pillow, I determined to break the spell which entranced me, and fly for ever, her dangerous society. But the next morning before breakfast was ended my good resolutions vanished like a dream. Prudence seemed to desert me in her presence, and one fatal evening I was surpris'd into a declaration of love. I had too good a fortune, as I have since found, to be refused. Madam, with becoming modesty acknowledged my merits but hinted something of a vow never to wed a second time. But her scruples were soon surmounted, and the sixth week, after our acquaintance commenced, beheld me a married man.

Shortly after our arrival at my seat, I had no very pleasing specimen of the disposition of my spouse. Nothing seemed to please her—the house was too small—the furniture old-fashioned, and the garden a wilderness. She vowed a total reformation. I attempted to laugh her out of the idea—but she declared she was in earnest; and I soon found that in matters of this kind she was not apt to jest. For, in a short time, all my old furniture was displaced, to make room for what was more suitable to her taste—The family pictures which had hung in the parlour time out of mind, were turned into the garret, because they gave the room a Gothic appearance. In fine, nothing except myself escaped her innovating hand, and I believe it would have completed her satisfaction to have sent me packing with the rest of the *Antiquary*. She next attacked my garden. I had a favourite walk of trees, which were planted by my own hands when a boy, and under which I used to repose in the long evenings of summer. These I requested her to spare—but she positively refused, adding that they were of no manner of use, and would entirely derange the plan she proposed. I used every gentle argument to divert her from this intention—but in vain. Finding that reasoning had no effect; and resolved not to lose my trees, I thought it high time to remind her that there