

farther, unless other parties, besides France and Austria, are to be heard on the subject.

Mr. Hammond is at Vienna before this, we will therefore still hope that his presence during the above period of two months, may be attended with beneficial effects. We can find no where in any of the Paris papers a positive statement that the negotiations with Austria go to exclude this country from its effects; on the contrary much confidence is expressed by Perlet, that a peace with England will be announced before the first of Prairial, which answers to our June, only beginning about ten days earlier.

DUBLIN, April 24.

An alarm we are to suppose on justifiable grounds, has reached the seat of government. The yeomanry of Dublin have been called upon, piquets from every corps, to the amount, collectively, of three hundred men, have in consequence, mounted guards in various parts of the city and its liberties; patrols are established; toffins are appointed at the Royal Hospitals St. Michael's, the college, and St. Mary's; signal guns are stationed at the Grand Canal, Stephen's Green, and the Barrack, and a howitzer, with its apparatus, planted in the castle!!

There are at present five regiments of militia and fencibles in our garrison, each possessing two brass field pieces. This force, one should imagine, was fully equal to the preservation of the peace, without calling on the yeomanry to stand to their arms every night, to mount guard and patrol in every quarter of the city. Great indeed must be the fear which ministers entertain of public disaffection, when they resort to such a measure.

BOSTON, June 8.

In addition to the late and interesting intelligence, brought by captain Prentiss, is the following, copied from a Liverpool paper, of May 6.

Liverpool, May 6.

PEACE

Between France and Germany.

We stop the press to insert the following important extract of a letter just received from Hull.

"A neutral vessel from Hamburg is just arrived here with the intelligence of accounts and confirmed papers having reached Hamburg last Thursday, of the emperor having concluded a SEPARATE PEACE."

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

6th Floreal, April 25.

After the message of the Directory, noticing the postscript in Buonaparte's letter, announcing the signing of the preliminaries of peace with the emperor, Dumolard made the following speech:

"It is certainly impossible to express in proper terms, our sensations of admiration and gratitude. We may say that our brave armies have deserved well not of their country merely but of the whole human race. Yes, we shall obtain that peace for which Europe sighs, and we shall owe it to the courage of our brave defenders.—Friends of peace, you will obtain that peace, which for so long a period has been the object of your vows.—Friends of liberty, you will obtain a peace, such as you desire, upon terms honourable and solid. It is at this moment that it is glorious to be a Frenchman, it is at this moment that it is glorious to be at the head of the government of this nation. May this glorious day make us feel the necessity of uniting ourselves. (Great applause.) Yes, I hesitate not in saying, with reference to the subject on which I am addressing you, that I am the organ of all France. (Yes Yes, were refounded from all quarters; the plaudits recommenced.) We must bury every thing in oblivion. We must pardon mutual injuries. We must heal the wounds that the revolution has made. We must be convinced that the glory and the happiness of France can only consist in the exact observance of the constitution. For myself I declare, that I am sincerely attached to the constitution; and I maintain, that there is not a good citizen, nor an honest man, who is not a friend to the republic. I close these unconnected observations with exclaiming to you, 'long live the republic!' and with requiring that you should solemnly declare, that our armies have deserved well of their country and of the human race."

This proposition was unanimously adopted.

The council ordered the message of the Directory to be printed.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

By the vessel which brought the late European accounts to Boston, London and Liverpool papers were received in this city to the 6th of May, inclusive, several of which, with Lloyd's list, were politely handed to the editor.

That PEACE is absolutely concluded, would seem yet to want confirmation in the opinions of several of the London editors, it is, however, stated, that Buonaparte was not more than TEN LEAGUES from VIENNA, when the armistice was concluded on; from which city the emperor, all the royal family, nobles, &c. had fled in the utmost consternation.

This account of a peace, which was supposed to be separate from England, together with the general anxiety, on board the fleet (a circumstance which never before happened) struck the city of London with a panic, which had not yet totally subsided.

Mr. Pitt has proposed to increase the duty upon newspapers, from 1d. to 3d. each! This has added new alarms; and it is boldly said, that his object is, to prevent the general circulation of news, and obstruct the spirit of petitioning for the removal of the minister, &c. which is running through the whole kingdom.

Several other regiments are ordered for IRELAND. Pitt has proposed NEW TAXES, to amount to 1,280,000l. per annum, and to loan eighteen millions.

It is said of Buonaparte, in his interview with prince Charles to sign the armistice, that on a demur of the prince, in point of etiquette, which should enter the garden first—that he replied, he had no penchant for ceremonies: PEACE, to stop the effusion of human blood, was his object; the rest was royal trash—and if the prince pleased, he might enter first!

In the London Courier of the 4th of May, we find this paragraph:

Paris, April 23. Mr. Madison of Virginia, arrived here the 21st, in the quality of envoy extraordinary from the United States of America. He is invested with powers to settle the differences that exist between Congress and the Directory.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, May 2, 1797.

A letter of which the following is an extract has been received from colonel Craufurd, by the right honourable lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state, for foreign affairs, dated Frankfurt, April 19, 1797.

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that general Hoche, yesterday attacked, with very superior numbers, and defeated an Austrian corps, commanded by general Kray, which formed a part of the army of the Lower Rhine, under the orders of general Werneck, and was stationed at Thundorf, on the road leading from Neuwied to Hackenburg. In consequence of that circumstance, general Werneck, with the principal part of his army near Crobach, between Hackenburg and Altenkirchen, has determined to retreat.

June 14.

Yesterday arrived here the ship America, captain Baxter, in 45 days from Cadiz.—Captain B. informs us that the Spaniards were sitting out in that harbour a fleet of 35 sail of the line, besides 15 frigates and 7 fire-ships, with the greatest expedition, inasmuch that the workmen in the naval yards and on board the shipping, were working double tides—that the newly appointed admiral Don Masferado was a great favourite with the crews, to whom he had been peculiarly kind, in recommending an entire new stock of provisions, &c. and an advance of a month's wages, which the government complied with—that this fleet was to be joined by 7 French and 7 Spanish ships of the line from Carthagena, and that when this junction was made they were determined to attack admiral Jervis, and drive him from the Mediterranean, or perish in the attempt. It is said the king of Spain is so highly incensed against a number of the officers of the late fleet defeated by admiral Jervis, that he is determined to punish them severely. The Santissima Trinidad was nearly ready for sea, and was to make one of the above fleet. It was said the whole would sail from Cadiz in 20 days.

On the 26th April captain Baxter passed through the fleet of admiral Jervis, who were then blockading the port of Cadiz, consisting of 22 sail of the line and 5 frigates; he was ordered on board admiral Parker's ship, when after a strict examination, was permitted to proceed. The first lieutenant of the ship informed him that before the fleet left Lisbon the Portuguese had sent an ambassador to Paris to treat for peace, and that he expected they would not permit the British to enter their ports for the future. On the passage captain B. was boarded by a French privateer, and treated politely.

Captain Baxter contradicts the report of the arrival of a Spanish fleet at Cadiz; but was informed that a number of Spanish vessels, with money, destined for Cadiz, had arrived at Teneriffe.

It was reported at St. Croix when captain Bromham sailed, that Victor Hughes had fitted out nearly 100 small armed vessels in order, it was supposed, to go against Trinidad, which he had sanguine hopes of taking.

CHARLSTON, June 3.

The private ship of war, Frances Louisa, captain Coppinger, belonging to New-Providence, arrived off the bar yesterday; she mounts 34 guns.

[This BRITISH PRIVATEER took the ship Mercury, from the Havanna, to Charleston, off the bar, and kept possession until the owners from Charleston obtained her discharge. This same privateer took the schooner Maria, Hatch, of Boston, from Havanna, with sugar, and sent her to New-Providence, to be adjudicated by our GOOD ALLIES the British! Captain Dockery, of Charleston, in the ship William, from Havanna for Charleston, with sugar, is carried into New-Providence, by the Swallow, privateer—these vessels are said to be captured on suspicion of having Spanish property on board.]

BALTIMORE, June 17.

OFFICIAL AND IMPORTANT.

(Copy of the original.)

His Britannic majesty's ship, Captain,
off Cadiz, April 11, 1797.

SIR,

IN consequence of the unprovoked declaration of war, by the king of Spain, against his Britannic majesty, and the British nation, it is thought right that Spain should no longer have any trade.

I have therefore the honour to acquaint you that no neutral vessel will be permitted, in future, to enter or leave the port of Cadiz; unless by leave obtained from me, or the commander in chief of the British fleet—

and that, from this moment, Cadiz is to be considered as a blockaded port.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

HORATIO NELSON.

To the Danish consul, Cadiz.

Joseph Yzardry, Esquire,

Pro-consul general of the United States of America,
in Cadiz, &c.

It is hereby made known in the name of the government of the United States, that it is mete and is necessary for the better security of commerce, that all vessels now in the bay, cleared by this consulate, should suspend their sailing until further orders; and, whatever captain transgresses this notice, is to be accountable for all and every consequence which may result from his disobedience, either against any particular American citizen or the nation at large.

Cadiz, 14th April, 1797.

Annapolis, June 22.

On Saturday last, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, we had a most violent storm of wind and hail from the south-west, which, although of very short continuance, did considerable damage; the chimney to Mr. Neth's kitchen was blown down, which fell in upon and very much injured the roof. The hail has entirely destroyed the crop on Mr. Chase's farm, and greatly damaged the house—Several vessels near the mouth of this river were upset, but we have not heard of any lives being lost.

"DIED, on the 3d instant, in Prince George's county, in the early bloom of life, much and most deservedly lamented, Mrs. MARGARET DUCKETT, wife of Mr. ISAAC DUCKETT, and eldest daughter of WALTER BOWIE, Esquire.

Not all the watchful care and painful anxiety of a tender husband, for the preservation of an amiable and affectionate wife; not all the solicitude of indulgent parents, for the untimely affliction of a dutiful and unoffending child; not all the supplications of helpless infants to spare a fond and most affectionate mother; not all the earnest hopes of numerous connexions to save a much esteemed relation; not all the wishes of a large circle of acquaintance to save a good and highly respected neighbour; nor yet the assiduity of a skilful physician, could for a moment arrest the hand of Death—With composure, even at the first summons, she seemed to meet her fate, as if conscious of enjoying in Heaven the just reward of her truly exemplary conduct on earth—

"When from this world Heav'n calls the just away,

"Serene he does the pleasing call obey;

"Of all offence he find his conscience clear,

"And all is hope, and nothing is to fear."

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will sell, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the fourteenth day of July next, at twelve o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

THE real estate of GILBERT IRELAND, late of Calvert county, deceased, consisting of two tracts of land, lying in the said county, viz. LYON'S CREEK, containing three hundred and eighty-four acres and three quarters of an acre, and part of DUNKIRK, adjoining thereto and containing forty-nine acres and one half of an acre.

This land is situated in the upper part of Calvert county, on the river Patuxent, and is bounded on one side by Lyon's creek. It is distant about two miles from the town of Nottingham, in Prince-George's county, and five from Fig-Point, in Anne-Arundel county. The land is generally level, is of good quality, and there are about fifteen acres of low ground which may be easily converted into meadow; it is under a good fence, and there is a sufficiency of fire-wood.

The improvements are a brick dwelling-house with two rooms below and three above, with suitable out-houses. This land has also the advantage of a good fishery, and the part of the river on which it lies has been for many years a harbour for ships and smaller vessels. A plot of the land is prepared, and will be shown at the sale.

The terms are as follow: The purchaser must give bond with approved security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for paying one half of the purchase money, with interest, within nine months, and the residue, with interest, within fifteen months from the time of sale, and on the ratification and confirmation of the sale by the chancellor, and on the receipt of the purchase money, a deed will be executed to the purchaser by the subscriber, as trustee, conveying all the right, title, interest and estate, in the said lands, which was vested in the said Gilbert Ireland.

The creditors of the said Gilbert Ireland, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, at the chancery-office, within six months from the fourteenth day of July above mentioned.

WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.

June 15, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of captain JOSHUA MERRICKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to render them authenticated to the subscriber, and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, that the administration may be closed without delay.

CHARLES MERRICKEN, Administrator.

June 15, 1797.