

and after a short address to the crew, in which he told them the painful business of the last week would be a means of hurrying him shortly to his grave; he informed them that he had obtained with him a redress of all the grievances, and his majesty's pardon for the offenders; which, after some deliberation, were accepted; when every man returned to his duty.

PORTSMOUTH, April 23. LETTERS.

Ten, A. M.
Last night admiral Sir Alan Gardner went on board his majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, of 110 guns, in consequence of their turning the commander, captain Lock, on shore. He inquired the reason, and told them their petition was complied with, and would be sanctioned by parliament.

Some of the seamen behaved rather roughly, so that the admiral lost his temper, and said, "They were not seamen," and that he was not afraid to hang under the yard-arm, where a rope was fixed to hang the first person who should offend them.

Had it not been for two or three of the men, who had sided with him, and who declared that the admiral was one of the bravest men in the world, he certainly would have been hanged.

As soon as the admiral left the ship, and went on board of his own, the Royal Sovereign, a boat was sent to the Royal George, admiral lord Bridport's ship, with orders from the deleger, who were on board the Queen Charlotte, for a red flag to be hoisted at the fore-top-mast head, which flag signifies a boat manned and armed from every ship, to be immediately got ready.

Captain Dumet, commander of the Royal George, said, while lord Bridport's flag flew on board a ship he commanded, "I'll be damned if that flag shall be hoisted but with lord Bridport's order." The men then instantly haled down lord Bridport's flag, and hoisted the red one—since which lord Bridport's flag has not been hoisted.

Twelve—noon.
Admiral Gardner sent to know the meaning of that flag being hoisted, but they would not suffer the boat along-side. He then went himself, in company with admiral Pole; but they would not admit him on board, nor tell him what they meant.

They, however, said, if admiral Pole came by himself, and in his own boat, they had no objection to hear what he had to say.

Admiral Pole accordingly went, and asked them why the signal was made, as they had been informed their petition would be complied with? They answered, that from admiral Gardner's talk, they supposed there was something making a head against them, and they were all determined to die rather than submit.

On board several of the ships, the seamen have taken possession of all the arms and keys of the magazines.

Another letter of the same date.

This morning Mr. —, first lieutenant of the Glory, of 98 guns, was sent on shore, with his baggage, by the ship's company.

Two of the lieutenants of the Duke have been ordered on shore from the crew.

One o'clock, A. M.

Captain Sir Richard Hickerton, of the Ramilies; and captain Nichols, of the Marlborough; of 74 guns each, have been obliged to quit their ships.

It is reported a captain of a frigate is confined on board in irons.

A purser of one of the line of battle ships would certainly have been hung yesterday, had it not been for the supplication of the captain.

Another letter of the same date.

This morning earl Spencer and other lords of the admiralty, went from hence about 1 o'clock for London.

Many commanders have been obliged to quit their ships till the business is settled.

A number of men belonging to the different ships at Spithead, have been ducked from the yard-arms, tied to a handspike, or crow bar, for being in liquor.

Any person may go on board any of the ships, but not a soul is suffered to return without leave from the Queen Charlotte.

It is reported a rascally attorney is at the head of this melancholy business.

Another letter.

Eight, P. M.

In consequence of many of the seamen cheating from the royal hospital at Haslem, 2 men were deputed from the Queen Charlotte to inform them, that if they did not behave in the most orderly manner, they would take them on board and flog them, and return them to the hospital again, for they had nothing to do with the business.

Another letter.

Eleven, P. M.

Great exertions are made, and those with effect, to keep the men sober; all who transgress are first flogged and then ducked. A corporal of marines, who was heard to say he thought they were not going the right way about the business, had scarcely closed the tent, when a rope was put round his body, and he was haled up to the yard-arm, and from thence let down to the depth of 3 fathoms, several times. They have served several others in like manner, in the different ships—but in every other respect their behaviour is orderly, and they profess the greatest attachment to their king and constitution.

W. S. T. O. N., June 19.

IMPORTANT!

Yesterday arrived here, captain Henshaw, 47 days from London, left the Downs the 9th May; we have been able to procure the papers for this day, but are informed he has brought London papers that contain the articles of PEACE between FRANCE and the EMPEROR—that the people of England are in the greatest agitation possible, and if immediate peace does not take place, a revolution must follow, as Johnny Bull is now left alone to combat the invincible and all conquering republic of France.—CA. 184.
[Chronicle.]

Captain Henshaw arrived here yesterday, in 46 days from London—by him we have received English prints to May 4, only—the report that he brought the articles of the separate treaty of peace between his Imperial majesty and the French nation, is consequently a mistake—indeed, we have seen captain H. and find he brings no later news of any kind, than was received by the Telemachus.
[Boston-Price Current.]

NEW-YORK, June 21.

MR. PITT'S DISMISSAL.

From captain Trueman, of the sloop Delight, arrived here last Saturday from Antigua, via New-London, in 22 days, we learn, that on the 23d ult. (three days previously to his sailing) a dispatch boat arrived at Antigua, from Barbadoes; and another from St. Kitt's, both of which brought intelligence of Mr. Pitt's having been succeeded in office by the marquis of Landdowne.

This news was brought by the British packet, which had arrived, after a short passage, at Barbadoes.—Captain Trueman saw the account in an Antigua newspaper. The account was inserted as official.

[We presume, that the above, respecting Pitt, was mere report. It is true, the account must have been received there in 15 days from London, which would reach down to May 7. This, however, is not probable. Our London dates are of May 6, and make no mention of so important a circumstance.]

June 23.

Yesterday arrived here, in 7 days from Halifax, his Britannic majesty's packet Prince Ernest, captain Schuyler. By this arrival we have London news to the 6th of May—no later than by the Orion—though we select several important articles which did not find their way into our Cork papers.—They follow under the date of

HALIFAX, June 8.

Last evening arrived here his majesty's packet, Prince Ernest, in 28 days from Palmouth. We have received papers by her to the 6th of May, and have extracted from them the interesting intelligence of peace concluded between the emperor and the French republic. Mr. Hammond had arrived at Vienna, and the strongest expectations were entertained that a general peace would immediately take place. The embargo still continued in the ports of France. The most perfect order was restored in the fleet at Spithead—the first division of which, under Sir Alan Gardner, had dropt down, the other divisions were preparing to follow, and the whole fleet was immediately to proceed to sea. The men, grateful to government for the indulgence shewn them, go to sea with increased enthusiasm to meet the enemies of their country.

The following are the most interesting articles which are contained in the London papers.

LONDON, May 6.

Mr. Bassett, one of the king's messengers, arrived at lord Grenville's office yesterday, with dispatches from Sir Morton Eden, his majesty's ambassador at the court of Vienna, dated the 22d ult. They contain an ample confirmation of the important intelligence, announced to the public in our last paper. The preliminaries of peace between his Imperial majesty and the French republic, were signed on the 18th inst. between his royal highness the archduke Charles and general Buonaparte.

We believe we may state, with some degree of confidence, that the basis on which the preliminary articles of peace were agreed to, was—that the emperor consented to cede to the French republic the Low Countries, the county of Nice, Savoy and Avignon. The other complicated parts of the general arrangement for the peace of Germany, and, we hope, of Europe, are to be held at Basle, to which his Britannic majesty has the option of sending an ambassador if he pleases. Mr. Hammond will, therefore, arrive at Vienna very opportunely to repair thither, as he is charged with full powers to treat for this country. Mr. Hammond was met at Dresden on the 25th ult. on his journey to Vienna.

We cannot but regard the nature of those preliminaries as favourable to Great-Britain, under all the circumstances of the case.—The French, by admitting of a congress, have abandoned that silly and vain stipulation of treating for peace only at Paris, to which all the powers of Europe, who wished to sue for it, were to send their plenipotentiaries. As a cessation of arms on the continent has also been agreed on, in order to give time to settle the various points which must come under discussion, we may hope, that the appointment of a congress may lead to a favourable result. For the particular which we already know, we discover the charming prospect of a general peace between Austria and France, one material advantage is certain to be derived by this country from that event—the drain of cash from Berlin to Vienna

will henceforward cease, and the vote of parliament will only be to cover the advances hitherto made to his Imperial majesty. Such is the purport of a declaration made in the house of commons last night, by the chancellor of the exchequer.

In regard to the ecclesiastical elections, and every thing which relates to the new arrangement of the territories on the Rhine, which heretofore made a part of the Germanic empire, the house of Austria could not of itself surrender; and upon this point it is agreed that there shall be held a congress.

The dispatches brought by Mr. Bassett, in addition to the intelligence above stated, mention the different condition of the Imperial armies, prior to the preliminaries of peace being signed, as related in the official letters contained in the last French papers.

The confirmation at Vienna was beyond description. It is said that the head quarters of the French army were only eight posts from that city. Moreover, not all the royal family had quitted the place; and Sir Morton Eden had packed up all his valuables to set off.—Not a post horse was to be hired on account of the general flight. On the other hand, however, the very best precautions had been taken for the defence of the city in case of extremities, and the greatest loyalty was manifested by all descriptions of persons capable of bearing arms.

On the receipt of the news from the continent yesterday, spirits rose to fifty-one, but they afterwards gradually fell to forty-eight.

The Dublin mail of the 18th inst. came to hand yesterday. Its contents are of considerable importance. It appears that government are in possession of such documents belonging to the united Irishmen at Belfast, as place beyond all doubt the intentions of malecontents "to overthrow the constitution, and betray the country into the hands of the enemy." His excellency the lord lieutenant has sent a message to the house of commons upon this important subject.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

By a report of the secretary of the treasury, laid before the house of representatives by the committee of ways and means, it appears that the receipts of revenue for one year, ending 31st March last, were 9,405,098 dollars, 4 cents; and the expenditure in the same period 8,728,473 dollars, 50 cents; leaving a balance, subject to future warrants, of 676,624 dollars, 54 cents. Of the appropriation made at the last session of congress there remain unexpended 3,001,288 dollars, 37 cents.

The secretary also states, that the revenue has been progressively increasing;—in some of the principal ports, the quantity and value of imports have diminished this season;—several of the last appropriations are inadequate to the objects designated;—new revenues ought, therefore, to be established for every new expence which may be incurred;—provision ought to be made for payment of the sums which may be awarded pursuant to the 6th article of the treaty with Great-Britain;—sufficient funds should be pledged for the payment of the interest, and reimbursement of the principal of any sums to be raised by loan; the public interest would be benefited by specifying that such loan should be refunded in five years at furthest;—the New-York bank loan has been discharged; the sum due to the bank of the United States is reduced to 4,750,000;—and there remain un- 2220 bank shares.

Annapolis, June 29.

The President of the United States has nominated ELBRIDGE GERRY, Esq; of Massachusetts, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the French republic, in the place of FRANCIS DANF, Esq; who has declined that appointment.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. XVII.

"With wild conjectures every forehead items"

AND—

BY mistaking a number of the Inspector, I have given rise to such a variety of conjectures, the subject of which seems to be of so important a nature, that I shall attempt to bring some of these sagacious surmises into one point of view, that I may, in some measure, facilitate the interesting discovery. The first surmise of the Inspector, which I have heard of on the disappearance of the Inspector, was that the poor fellow had been overtaken, in some of his solitary perambulations, by the violence of the late storm, and precipitated headlong into the river; but discovering that no person has been missed, and, wittily, recollecting that by this time his slimy brain must be nearly exhausted, it was concluded that, if the accident had happened, the lightness of his head would have supported him above water, and, therefore, the conjecture was given up as improbable. An observer of acute penetration who is always fond of tracing effects to physical causes, thought it probable, that as the Inspector, even in the temperate weather, was much disposed to be whimsical, his bilious constitution had been so strongly operated upon by the weather, that he had expired in the spleen; or, being unable to accomplish his purpose, he had died of chagrin and disappointment. But Mr. Lovell's wish much stronger probability, supposes that the poor fellow is indebted, for the silence of the Inspector, to the irrepressible talents of his lady, who, he says, declares implacable enmity against him as soon as she had seen his last number.

But, however these surmises may feel themselves justified in seeing their conjectures thus far, I can assure them, for their consolation, that they are not the only persons disappointed. This surmise, before the letter from our correspondent on this subject, from which it appears