

the late resolution. He will, no doubt, accept the invitation, and go to Paris, to acknowledge the obligations that he is under for the interference of the Directory in his favour, but we understand he is going to Spa or Aix-la-Chapelle to take the waters for the recovery of his health.

NEW LONDON, November 22.

From Boston Papers of the 17th and 18th inst.

From Europe we have had several arrivals since our last; as will be seen by our marine information. The article most interesting to Americans is that which announces the arrival of our extra-commissioners at Paris. Being received through two channels, from France and England, a degree of credence may be attached to the account. We know not what will be their reception or success.

Morau is blamed for dilatoriness in forwarding the documents he intercepted, and it is said is furnished. Bouilly, of one of the Councils, is writing an essay on the moral and political causes of the transactions of September 4. Angereau is appointed generalissimo of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle and Sambre and Meuse. Every preparation is making for hostilities with Germany, some say they have actually commenced. The French do not appear to expect a compromise. General La Fayette, who is certainly at liberty, is invited to France by the new Directory.

Captain Shillaber arrived at Salem, on Thursday from Bourdeaux, informs that upwards of 3000 persons were arrested and banished from that city, since the late change of affairs. The city of Lyons, (so often the devoted sacrifice since commencement of the revolution) possessed by those who are called "Royalists," had been taken by the republicans, after a bombardment of two days. Some rencontres had taken place in the south of France, between troops attached to opposite parties. That a plan really existed, and was conducted by Pichegrau and others, for the introduction of royalty, seems not to have been doubted at Bourdeaux, to a great majority of whose citizens its success would probably have been agreeable.

The Orrington, American East-Indiaman, was attacked on the British channel, by a French privateer. She had means of defence and used them. The privateer struck to her; when she was bid to steer off, but to be more careful for the future of meddling with Americans.

NEW-YORK, November 27.

The entertainment given to the president of the United States in this city, cost each guest six dollars: when he passed through Brunswick, a dinner, of which he partook with the principal citizens, is said to have cost six shillings to each person. This is mentioned, not to accuse either of prodigality or parsimony; for the variation of circumstances may have made of both prices equally proper, and both entertainments equally agreeable; but the singularity of the fact deserves notice.

FATAL INSANITY.

Yesterday, about noon Ferdinand Loewenstern, aged about 40, and a young woman by the name of Elizabeth Folkenhan, aged 24, were found dead in a bed at Miss Folkenhan's, in the Bowery.

On this truly shocking discovery a jury of inquest was immediately summoned, who found, by letters which were on the table from each party, and other corroborating circumstances, that they had mutually agreed to die in this way—on which they adjudged, that Loewenstern first shot Elizabeth Folkenhan, by her consent, and then shot himself.

It appears that her sister had sent to the house by a negro boy, but could not get admittance; and while the door was breaking open, the discharge of a pistol was heard, and on ascending, both the man and woman were found dead, and two pistols appeared in such a position, as convinced the jury of the justice of their verdict. The parties are said to have been disappointed lovers.

The Boston Mercury of the 21st inst. contains no advice relative to the hostile disposition of the emperors of Russia. It mentions the arrival of the Adige, 42 days from Hamburg at Plymouth; and that letters by her said the war would be continued with spirit.

Annapolis, December 7.

To-morrow is appointed for the examination of the different Schools in St. John's College. The public speaking will begin at 9 o'clock.

The Senate in a body on the 28th November, waited on the President of the United States, with the following answer to his address to both houses, at the opening of the present session.

To the President of the United States.
SIR:—The communications you have thought proper to make in your speech to both houses of Congress, on the opening of this present session, afford additional proofs of the anxious integrity and firmness which have always marked your official character. We cannot but approve of the measures you had taken to ascertain the state and degree of the contagious sickness which has so lately visited the city of Philadelphia, and the pleasing circumstance that Congress is now assembled at this place, without hazard to the health of its members, evinces the propriety of your having postponed a determination to convene the national legislature at any other place. We shall take into consideration the act of 1794 on this subject, and will readily concur in any amendment which may be deemed expedient.

It would have given us much pleasure to have received your congratulations on the re-establishment of peace in Europe and the restoration of security to the persons and property of our citizens from injustice and violence at sea. But though these events so desirable to our country and the world, have not taken place, yet we have abundant cause of gratitude to the Great Disposer of human events for interior tranquillity and personal security, for propitious seasons—prosperous agriculture—productive fisheries and general improvement, and above all, for a rational spirit of civil and religious liberty—and a calm, but steady determination, to support our sovereignty against all open and secret attacks.

We learn with satisfaction that our envoys extraordinary to the French republic had safely arrived in Europe, and were proceeding to the scene of negotiation—and whatever may be the result of the mission, we are perfectly satisfied that nothing on your part has been omitted which could in any way conduce to a successful conclusion, on the negotiation upon terms compatible with the safety, honour and interest of the United States. And we are fully convinced that in the American sense a manifestation of the humanity and energy of which the people of the United States have given such memorable proofs, and a proper exertion of those resources of national defence which we possess, will essentially contribute to the preservation of peace, and the attainment of justice.

We think, Sir, with you, that the commerce of the United States is essential to the growth, comfort and prosperity of our country—and that the faith of society is pledged for the preservation of the rights of commercial and sea-faring, no less than of other citizens—and even if our negotiation with France should terminate favourably, and the war in Europe cease, yet the state of society which unhappily prevails in so great a portion of the world, and the experience of past times, under better circumstances, unite in warning us that a commerce so extensive, and which holds out so many temptations to lawless plunderers, can never be safe without protection and defence—and we hold ourselves obliged by every tie of duty which binds us to our constituents, to promote and concur in such measures of marine defence as may convince our merchants and seamen that their rights are not sacrificed, nor their injuries forgotten.

We regret that notwithstanding the clear and explicit terms of the treaty between the United States and his Catholic majesty, the Spanish garrisons are not yet withdrawn from our territory, nor the running of the boundary line commenced. The United States have been faithful in the performance of their obligations to Spain, and had reason to expect a compliance equally prompt on the part of that power. We still, however, indulge the hope, that the convincing answer which have been given to the objections stated by the Spanish officers to the immediate execution of the treaty will have their proper effect, and that this treaty, so mutually beneficial to the contracting parties, will be finally observed with good faith. We, therefore, entirely approve of your determination to continue in readiness to receive the posts and to run the line of partition between our territory and that of the king of Spain. Attempts to alienate the affections of the Indians, to form them into a confederacy, and to excite them to actual hostility against the United States, whether made by foreign agents or by others, are so injurious to our interests at large, and so inhuman with respect to our citizens inhabiting the adjacent territory, as to deserve the most exemplary punishment, and we will cheerfully afford our aid in framing a law which may prescribe a punishment adequate to the commission of crimes so heinous.

The several objects you have pointed out to the attention of the legislature, whether they regard our internal or external relations, shall receive from us that attention which they merit, and we will readily concur in all such measures as may be necessary, either to enable us to fulfil our engagements at home, or to cause ourselves to be respected abroad. And at this portentous period, when the powers of Europe, with whom we are connected by treaty of commerce, are in so critical a situation, and when the conduct of some of those powers towards the United States, is so hostile and menacing, the several branches of the government are, in our opinion, called upon, with peculiar importunity to unite. And by union not only to devise and carry into effect those measures on which the safety and prosperity of our country depend, but also to undecieve those nations who, regarding us as a weak and divided people, have pursued systems of aggression inconsistent with a state of peace between independent nations. And, Sir, we beg leave to assure you, that we deserve singular consolation from the reflection, that at such a time the executive part of our government has been committed to your hands. For by your integrity, talents and firmness, we place the most entire confidence.

Nothing has afforded me more genuine satisfaction, than the compliance of your judgment with mine, in the opinion of the essential importance of our commerce, and the absolute necessity of a maritime defence. What is it that has drawn to Europe the flowery riches of the three other quarters of the

globe, but a marine? What is it that has drained the wealth of Europe itself into the coffers of two or three of its principal commercial powers, but a marine? The world has quailed no example of a flourishing commerce, without maritime protection, and a moderate knowledge of man and his history will convince us, that no such prodigious enterprise, as a mercantile marine, and a military marine, shall grow up together: one cannot long exist without the other.

JOHN ADAMS.
United States,
November 28th, 1797.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

November 30.
The Speaker announced the hour to be arrived, which the president of the United States had appointed to receive the address of the house of representatives. Accordingly, waited upon the president at his house, with the following address.

SIR:—The day is so precious, that I am obliged to be brief. While our Congress is assembled by the recent sufferings of the citizens of Philadelphia, we participate in the situation which you are pleased to express, that the duration of the late calamity was so limited, as to render unnecessary the expense and inconvenience that would have been incident to the conveyance of Congress to another place; and we shall readily attend to every useful amendment of the law, which may be proposed, to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity.

In lamenting the increase of the injuries which are done to the persons and property of our citizens, we gratefully acknowledge the continuance of our former tranquillity, and the attendant blessings of which you remind us, as alleviations of these fatal effects of justice and violence. Whatever may be the result of the mission to the French republic, your ready and unflinching attachment to the interest of our country, your important services in the struggle for its independence, and your successful exertions for its welfare, afford us room to doubt of the success of your efforts to conduct the negotiation to a successful conclusion, on such terms as may be compatible with the safety, honour and interest of the United States. We have also a firm reliance upon the energy and unanimity of the people of these States, in the assertion of their rights, and on their determination to exert, upon all proper occasions, their ample resources in providing for the national defence.

The importance of commerce, and its beneficial influence upon agriculture, arts, and manufactures, have been verified in the growth and prosperity of our country. It is essentially connected with the other great interests of the community. They must flourish and decline together, and while the extension of our navigation and trade, naturally excites the jealousy, and tempts the avarice of other nations, we are firmly persuaded, that the numerous and deserving citizens engaged in these pursuits, and dependent on them for their subsistence, has a strong and indelible claim to our support and protection.

The delay of the Spanish officers to fulfil the treaty existing with his Catholic majesty, is a source of deep regret. We learn, however, with satisfaction, that you still indulge hopes of removing the objections which have been made to its execution, and that you have continued in readiness to receive the posts. Disposed to perform with facility, our national engagements, nothing shall be wanting on our part to obtain the same justice from others, which we exercise towards them.

Our abhorrence cannot be too strongly expressed, of the intrigues of foreign agents, to alienate the affections of the Indian nations, and to rouse them to acts of hostility against the United States. No means in our power, should be omitted of providing for the suppression of such cruel practices, and for the adequate punishment of their atrocious authors.

Upon the other interesting subjects noticed in your address, we shall bestow the requisite attention. To preserve inviolate the public faith, by providing for the due execution of our treaties; to indemnify those who may have just claims to retribution upon the United States, for expenses incurred in defending the property, and relieving the necessities of our unfortunate fellow-citizens; to guard against evasions of the laws intended to secure advantages to the navigation of our own vessels; and especially to prevent, by all possible means, an unnecessary accumulation of the public debt, are duties which we shall endeavour to keep in view, and discharge with assiduity.

We regard, with great anxiety, the singular and portentous situation of the principal powers of Europe. It were devoutly to be wished, that the United States, remote from the seat of war and discord, unambitious of conquests, respecting the rights of other nations; and desirous, merely, to avail themselves of their natural resources, might be permitted to behold the scenes which desolate that quarter of the globe, with only those sympathetic emotions which are natural to the lovers of peace, and friends of the human race. But we are led by events to associate with these feelings, a sense of the dangers which menace our security and peace. We rely upon your assurances of a zealous and hearty concurrence in such measures as may be necessary to avert these dangers; and nothing on our part shall be wanting to repel them, which the honour, safety and prosperity of our country may require.

To which the President returned the following Answer.
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—I receive this address from the house of representatives of the United States with peculiar pleasure. Your approbation of the meeting of Congress in this city, and of those other measures of the executive au-