

president was justly confided to Mr. Adams, who was eminent for his talents and integrity; that the people of America had done right in preferring Mr. Adams to himself, who had been at the last election, as now, set up as the opponent of Mr. Adams; and that the happiness and prosperity of our country would be promoted by his being long preferred for the government. That Mr. Jefferson had revered the talents and integrity of Mr. Adams, through a long course of years, was well acquainted with his political opinions, and was impelled by a sense of duty, operating powerfully on his mind, to pay that tribute of respect to Mr. Adams, which his transcendent merit justly entitled him to. It was not an unmeaning compliment, dictated by courtly views, but the effusions of a mind fully impressed with the honest and patriotic designs of Mr. Adams, his exalted talents and high worth. Mr. Jefferson was well acquainted with the sentiments of Mr. Adams, and his defence of the American constitutions, and it is probable he considered it as a duty, not to be dispensed with on that important occasion, to speak of Mr. Adams's deservings, and do away the suspicions and illiberal aspersions with which his character had been defamed; and I have little doubt but a sense of justice would induce Mr. Jefferson to make a similar declaration of his sentiments if the voice of America should place him in the like situation.

In my hand-bill, my fellow-citizens, to which I refer, I requested your attention to the letter of General Washington, to satisfy you that he had approved of all the measures of the administration of Mr. Adams which were known to him previous to the writing of that letter, and that there could be no doubt, for the reasons assigned, that he knew of the alien law, and the law to raise a provisional army, and that consequently those laws were sanctioned with his approbation; I could not be so ignorant as to suppose the letter related to acts done by Mr. Adams subsequent to the time of writing the letter.

The words are—Believe me, Sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration; they ought to inspire universal confidence.

The sense and meaning of these words are plain, and they cannot be restrained to any particular measures before recited, nor by any opinion expressed in a subsequent part of the letter; they express an unqualified, an unrestricted approbation of all the measures of administration known to him at that time.

I understand, my fellow-citizens, you have been much alarmed by an outcry which has been made by the advocates of the election of Mr. Jefferson, that a design is formed by the rich and powerful to deprive you of your right of suffrage of the elector of the president and vice-president, and that you have been amused by fables of the Horse and Stag, and the Fox and Lion, to prove that power once surrendered by the people never returns to them again. This may be amusing and pleasant, but certainly cannot convince or inform the judgments of the people. I can assure my fellow-citizens, I am incapable of forming any design or project to deprive the people of their rights and privileges, or to diminish them; and that I do believe no such design has been formed or contemplated; and I trust, twenty-five years employed in the service of my country, without growing rich or using the power they have intrusted me with, otherwise than to do equal right and jus-

tice to all without favour, affection or partiality, will induce them to respect this declaration.

I can also assure my fellow-citizens, that I have no particular view in the present election; that I am linked to no party, correspond with none of the great men, and that I am not personally known to Mr. Adams; that I am contented in my present office; that I have not a wish to be in a more exalted station, and am more anxious to discharge the duties of my office in such manner as to give satisfaction to my country, than to increase my wealth or power. I am solicitous, my fellow-citizens, that Mr. Adams should be elected president, because I think he is a tried, firm, decided patriot, is eminent for his talents and integrity, has rendered great and important services to his country, has magnanimity to resist the influence of party, and will pursue that line of conduct which will best support the rights and liberties of the people, the government and laws, and increase the general stock of happiness.

The question which agitates the minds of the people is, who shall be president? Mr. Adams or Mr. Jefferson. In what manner then shall the people exercise their right of suffrage? If they exercise it in one way Mr. Jefferson will be elected; if in another way, Mr. Adams will be elected. It is admitted, that in all probability the election of president will depend on Maryland. The friends of Mr. Adams, and those who are for supporting the constitution, and approve of the measures of administration, will adopt that mode which will secure the election of Mr. Adams, because that will make their right of suffrage effectual; they will then enjoy the substance of their right of suffrage, by securing the election of the man of their choice; and they will not pursue a mode by which they will give effect to the policy and machinations of Virginia, and secure the election of Mr. Jefferson, and thereby grasp a shadow, instead of retaining and enjoying the substance, of the right of suffrage.

Certainly, my fellow-citizens, you as fully and effectually enjoy and exercise your right of suffrage when you vote for four delegates, who will vote for J. T. Chase, who will vote for John Adams, as if you voted for J. T. Chase, who will vote for John Adams; and you will on this occasion prefer this mode, because by voting for an elector, through the medium of your delegates in the legislature, you secure the election of John Adams, the man of your choice, counteract the policy of Virginia, and give the state of Maryland its full weight and influence in the election of the president.

If you do not vote for delegates who will vote for Mr. Adams, the election of Mr. Jefferson in all probability will be secured, the policy and electioneering arts of Virginia will prevail, and operate in the same manner as if the people of Maryland was to transfer their right of suffrage to Virginia. I caution my fellow-citizens, who are in favour of the election of Mr. Adams, to be on their guard, and not to suffer themselves to be deluded by the suggestion that they give up their right of suffrage, unless they vote immediately for the elector. It is a flimsy veil, by which the advocates of Mr. Jefferson endeavour to conceal your real interest, and to prevent your exercising your rights in such way as to enjoy them substantially and effectually.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1800.

J. T. CHASE.

VANNES, June 28.

Belle Isle is surrounded by 30 English men of war, several transports, cutters and luggers, and the communication with the continent is cut off. The English block up the mouths of the Villaine and the Loire. Several boats have come within these few days to take soundings within cannon shot of port Penhore. A camp of ten thousand men is established in the isle of Houat and Hedic. The regiments of Welch, La Chatre, and two other emigrant regiments in English pay, have received orders to repair to their camp, as well as four regiments of light dragoons. It is this circumstance which has determined lieutenant-general Debelle to raise the camp of Ploermel, and to order the troops to Vannes. A camp is established at Conthivi, and a park of artillery at Josselin, with a regiment of chasseurs.

VIENNA, June 21.

The states of Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary, have granted a levy of recruits for a new army, which will consist of 80,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry; but they wish the archduke Charles would command them without limited orders as generalissimo, and they will only fight in defence of the Austrian monarchy. A deputation from Hungary and Bohemia has been sent to the archduke at Prague, from whence he has been invited to go to Vienna. His highness is not yet gone, but some of his adjutants daily pass and repass, as couriers.

HEILBRUN, July 1.

We learn that Ulm is bombarded, and that it cannot hold out long. There are 10,000 men in garrison. Philippsburg has 1800. The French troops have not yet penetrated thus far.

FRANCFORT, June 24.

Our Gazettes contain the following paragraphs: "We are officially authorized to inform the public, that 30 battalions of infantry, under the command of his royal highness the archduke Charles, are collecting on the river Inn, and 10,000 Hungarian cavalry will advance with them to support the Imperial army in Germany."

The official advice (it is said in a letter from Ulm, dated the 23d) that the archduke Charles, with an entirely fresh and numerous army, will advance to the support of General Kray, within three weeks at least, it has inspired the troops with new spirits. The dispatches from the Aulic council of war, which brought this official intelligence, have been published in general orders.

July 7.

The battle which took place yesterday upon the Nidda was very smart and bloody; there were several charges with the bayonet, as well as of the cavalry. The Polish legion made part of the French troops that attacked.

Last night the Germans quitted the line of the Nidda, and retired to the left bank of the Mein. This morning the French appeared before this city, and have established a post opposite the gate of Bokenheim.

PARIS, July 2.

The first consul arrived this morning at half past 2 o'clock. At 11 the guns fired. At noon the councillors of state were admitted. Have you been diligent, said he, in my absence; to which they replied, we have not been so active as you, citizen consul. An hour after the etat-major and the constituted authorities paid him a visit, and in the evening there was a concert at the Thuilleries; all the streets were illuminated; the enthusiasm of the Parisians was extreme; every one believes he is sure of peace, and we can assure them this flattering allusion will soon be realized.

The answer from Vienna is not yet arrived. In the meanwhile Moreau pursues his brilliant career; and we have no doubt that if Austria does not immediately meet Buonaparte's pacific intentions, Austria, or rather its government, will be no more.

Buonaparte has determined upon the re-establishment of the university of Pavia, and nominated the professors of the various sciences.

July 3.

It is positively stated, that the first consul has written with his own hand to the emperor, a letter, as affecting as it is sincere, on the subject of peace, and that he has adopted every possible precaution that his Imperial majesty should himself receive the letter.

LONDON, July 9.

Peter Porcupine, so well known as a writer against the French, in the American news-papers, came to England in the last packet from Halifax. His real name is Cobbet.

July 16.

From Italy there is particular news.—Massena is organizing the several French armies in that country which are said to consist of no less than 160,000 men. Prince Charles, it is said, will resume the command of the army of the Danube; and it is confirmed, that 30 battalions of reserve, with 10,000 Hungarian horse, would immediately move to its relief. The corps of Conde will also be united to this body. The duke D'Angouleme took the command of the cavalry of Berrion the 25th of May. On the 13th ult. the Condean army was at Salzburg.

From the royal message delivered to parliament on Tuesday night, and the convention signed at Vienna on the 20th of June (a correct copy of which we lay before our readers) we may receive assurance that notwithstanding the late reverse experienced by the Austrian army in Italy, his Imperial majesty will listen to no propositions of peace from the French consul, without consulting the cabinet of Great-Bri-

tain. The answer sent to those transmitted to Vienna, in consequence of the victory of Maringo, is said to have been to the following effect:—"That his majesty entertains no repugnance to coming to an amicable and sincere explanation with the French government, but that he considers himself bound in honour to consult with his ally the king of Great-Britain, to whom he will transmit without loss of time, the present overtures of the chief consul, with his Imperial majesty's reply to them."

July 19.

Yesterday evening the different subsidies of foreign powers were voted in a committee of the house of commons. There was an expectation among many persons that some words might drop in the course of the debate which would serve to guide the public opinion in regard to the present conjuncture of affairs. Nothing, however, which could lead to any conclusion on the subject. Whatever may be the answer of his majesty's ministers to the court of Vienna in regard to the overtures of the first consul, it is obvious that secrecy ought to be the soul of the correspondence.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

Yesterday arrived the Liverpool packet, captain Bebee, in 48 days from Liverpool; by whom the London Gazette to the 9th July inclusive, have been received.

They contain nothing relative to our commissioners to France.

The determination of the cabinet of Vienna, on the subject of the armistice and a separate peace with France, had not yet been received. The probabilities seem to lean towards an immediate pacification between Austria and France. For besides the disastrous battle of Maringo in Italy, the Austrians have been also defeated by Moreau on the Rhine, (see his detail) The consequent advantages which it is said he has obtained, must have enabled him to open a communication with the army of Italy, by forcing the passes of the Tyrol. This critical situation must oblige the emperor to make the best terms he can with the victorious chief consul. Meanwhile his wishes seem to be, and the passionate vows of the whole French nation, with whom he is popular and evidently desires to remain so, certainly are for peace. On his return to Paris in passing through Lyons, Buonaparte exclaimed "thoroly I hope, the commerce of this city, of which all Europe was once so proud, will resume its former prosperity."

The report which prevailed in London on the 5th and 6th of July, that preliminaries of peace had been concluded between France and Germany, remains unconfirmed. That such an event would take place in a few days was the general opinion. Moreau, it will be seen, has defeated Kray, and threatens the invasion of Austria. This battle, which must have been uncommonly bloody, when the Imperialists