

western insurrection, which put us all into such a fermentation, and cost us so much money. Ay too, and whilst those very men, who were the stirrers up of it, stood safely in a corner, and laughed at their work, and no doubt were well paid for it by somebody or another.

In regard of the objection made to these two laws, viz. that they are not according to our constitution, I can say nothing more than this, that I consulted the lawyer before mentioned, who is by most folks thought to be a very deep man in the law way, and in government matters. I confess he was of that way of thinking, but upon his trying a long time to make it out, from the book of the constitution, which lay on the table, he puzzled me so much, that I went away full as wise as I came, and indeed he seemed to be more puzzled himself than ever I saw him in my life before, for I always found him sharp enough on all other occasions, whereon I had asked his advice.

Notwithstanding, I cannot keep myself from speaking a little of my mind, as to this point. If there is any meaning or use in the words, "to provide for the general welfare," and I guess they were put into the constitution for some use or another, in my notion, they cannot have a better meaning, for the good of every man of us, than to give congress, who draws its life, if the word be a proper one, from us, a power to do all those things on which our peace, our happiness, mayhap our very being as a nation, may depend. Let me beg you to read over these laws again, and then say, if these things were allowed to be done without dread or fear, what would become of our peace and happiness?

We might be a people, perhaps, but it strikes me, a mighty mongrel sort of a one. Outlandish folks of all sorts and countries might come here, and set us together by the ears for their own sport or profit, and then leave us to worry each other, and scuffle it out amongst ourselves. Now all this, as it regards aliens, the congress have given the president, an officer of our own choice too, a power to prevent coming to pass. And this to be sure, mercy on us, is a mighty grievance.

Of Mr. Jefferson I do not undertake to say any thing. He may be a good, or a bad man, for any thing I know to the contrary. But I do not put this into my account at all, for was Mr. Jefferson ever so good a man, I should be of the same way of thinking as I am.

Mr. Adams has, as far as ever I could learn, been an active, truly servant, and his whole life shews him to have been a friend to his country, for he has ever been mortally hated by its enemies. And this I take to be a very good sign. We may remember he was one of the three that were excepted out of the general pardon offered by the king of England to all those who would come under obedience to him again.—That king knew he could not make a friend of him then, although we find he has hit upon a way, at last, to bring that matter about by wheedling and coaxing, or by whispering something in his ear about a gilt coach, and a fine house close to his own house, or, may be, by a silk purse filled with bright golden guineas. A pretty old woman's story this for a cold winter's evening over a comfortable cup of tea! Another story is, that he wants to put a crown upon his own head. I marvel what sort of heads have they, who put these pretty tales about, or what sort of heads must they think we have to listen to them. I take it they must fancy we have just such as the little fable book says the fox found in a carver's shop.

The gentlemen who are candidates for our votes, are both men of respect and honour. Being often in the city of Annapolis, I know both of them, and am partly known to them myself. On most other occasions I should hardly know which to give the preference to. But on this, I feel it my bounden duty to give it to the one, who, in my opinion, is on the side where I think I see the good of my country, that is, to Mr. Chafe.

As to you my fellow voters, I intreat your favourable opinion, chiefly those of you with whom I may differ in this matter. We cannot all think alike, and what I beg is, you will shew me that charity which we ought all to shew to each other, be our opinions what they may. But do not despise what I have said, because it is not taken out of books, and full of learned arguments, or because it does not come from one who is famous for his pen, or for making fine speeches. If it is found, I see no reason why it should be despised on that account. I now submit it to you in confidence, that you will think well of my heart, whatever you may think of my head.

A FARMER.

PARIS, July 12.

The purchasers of the national domains are still disturbed by those who pretend to be the proprietors of them.

It appears certain that among the patrons of the college of Navarre, about to be restored, cardinal Rohan, Maury and the dukes de Choiseul, are included.

July 28.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.
CAPTURE of the GIBRONS.

Hanzen, July 16.

General Lecourb to the Minister of War.

The right wing of my division has taken Feldkirch, Coire, and all the country of the Grisons. The enemy have been driven from all the positions which they hitherto occupied.

ARMY of the Rhine.

Letter from an officer of the état-major of the army.
Pöfshofen, July 6.
We shall soon be masters of Retzbon; we sleep this evening at Freyding, eight leagues from Munich,

which we have occupied a week. The enemy are retiring.

Lieutenant-general St. Suzanne to general Laval.

H. Q. Hockheim, July 5.

This day, my dear general, has been a very fortunate one; we are at Zodelheim; the troops have behaved very well; the Polish legion in particular, fought with much bravery. The enemy are retired to the left bank of the Mein.

(Signed)

ST. SUZANNE.

The head quarters are removed to-day to Hockst, and we are masters of the heights of Berghheim.

(Signed)

LAVAL.

LONDON, July 14.

Since the affair of Hadfield, four lunatics, or pretended lunatics, have endeavoured to force their way into the royal residence.

It is reported that general Melas will be arraigned before a council of war.

July 16.

The English ministers assert, notwithstanding appearances, that the emperor has no intention of making peace. Several messengers have lately arrived from the British ministers at Vienna.

Mr. Wickham's object in his late journey to Vienna, was to organize the levy en masse of the empire, who are paid by England.

The French minister of war has issued a proclamation to cause the conscripts not yet assembled, to join the army. It is full of menacing language against the powers hostile to France.

At Lyons, Buonaparte, on his return from Italy, met some of his old soldiers. He accosted them by name, and observed that he had seen them pass the Tagliamento, in the face of the enemy, that he had done every thing to procure peace, but that if an autumnal campaign should be necessary, he would make them pass the Tagliamento again and bring them to the gates of Vienna.

July 17.

We have inserted a copy of the convention of 1793, and that of 1800. The former was broken. The last does not pledge the emperor so far as the former. In the last the government of Austria and England, promise not to lay down their arms, unless by common consent; not to make a separate peace, but by previous and express consent of each other; not to receive offers of peace without communicating them with openness. If the former stronger bond was unable to hold the emperor, what can be expected from the lighter.

Buonaparte detained the overtures intended for Vienna, a sufficient time, after his convention with Melas, to prevent any counter orders respecting the surrender of the fortresses till he had got possession of them. They therefore did not reach Vienna till June 25. They are similar to those made from Leoben in 1797. The emperor has as yet only answered, that he must acquaint the English of the propositions.

July 19.

A report generally prevailed yesterday, that negotiations are on foot. The funds rose. It is said the emperor has sent dispatches declaring he must make peace; and that the English court failing to induce him to continue the war, have requested to negotiate in concert. Considerable agitation and dismay exist in our cabinet. Mr. Pitt in obtaining a vote for a loan to the emperor last evening said nothing inconsistent with this report. His language was such as he would hold, if about treating.

Two messengers were to set out last night for Vienna, with an account of the grant of a loan, and other dispatches.

July 21.

French papers to the 16th make no mention of any answer from Vienna to Buonaparte's overtures. The emperor has undoubtedly waited for advice from England. This must now have arrived; and every thing concurs to induce us to presume our advice is of a pacific nature, although Mr. Pitt has not suffered the secret to transpire.

It is said that accounts in possession of government, state that Buonaparte, in a speech on the 14th July, said, "if the propositions for peace were not acceded to, he would again put himself at the head of his invincible army, and in a fortnight compel the enemy to retreat."

Ministers, by proposing to pay the emperor a subsidy of two millions, exhibit a confidence in the continuance of the war. [Ledges.]

The negotiations with the emperor cannot be broken off, as hostilities have not been renewed in Italy. It is not yet declared whether the government in Italy is to be republican or monarchical; and the idea of the restoration of the king of Sardinia is not wholly excluded. If Buonaparte sincerely wishes for peace he will not attempt to revolutionize a single district more than was agreed upon at the treaty of Campo Formio.

An attempt to re-establish the college of Navarre, has drawn forth the warmest censures of the Jacobins. The Journal des Hommes Libres, is the most violent in condemning the plan, and it is pronounced as a masked scheme of royalism. Those who propose to revive the institution observe, that "experience has shown that the ancient mode of education was by far the best." The pupils are to be impressed with moral and religious principles, their manners are to be improved, and religious worship is to be performed as formerly. The abbe Secard, a celebrated churchman, will be one of the professors. The revilers of this plan declare they do not want ecclesiastics to teach them morality; that they want philosophers; that the youth should be brought up for the country and not for the church; that in this instance a faction of priests are about to poison the infant mind.

The recent free admission of emigrants, particularly the priests, and the moderate republicanism of the rulers has irritated the philosophers. Buonaparte is not directly censured in any of the publications. But he is viewed as the English view their king, and blame falls upon those under him in rank.

In Paris the party of philosophers are jealous of the party of Concord. The public are irritated and disappointed that the emperor has not yet made peace. Changes among the ministers are spoken of. A loan of 100 millions is expected; and Buonaparte, it is said, will certainly take command of the army of the Rhine.

In Paris a fanatical republican on seeing the flag of liberty thrown down to erect that of Concord flabbed himself on the spot. A platform being erected for the consuls, the votaries of equality demolished it. (Private letters)

July 28.

We received yesterday the following important communication from Dover, sent thither by a French cartel from Dunkirk:

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

30th Messidor, July 19.

"General Moreau having concluded an armistice on the 26th Messidor, (July 15) hostilities immediately ceased.

"A true copy.

Signed,

"CHAPPE,

"DUQUIREUX ST. HILAIRE."

ST. PIERRE, (Martinique), July 31.

A Portuguese convoy of 12 sail from the Brazils to Leghorn, are captured by a French frigate off the Canary Islands: they were under the protection of two brigs, one of which was sunk, and the other made her escape and arrived at Barbadoes.

The Portuguese convoy, captured off the Canary islands, are arrived at Cayenne, with some other captures, in all 18 sail.

Letters from St. Bartholomews of the 24th mention, that an embargo was laid on all vessels at Guadaloupe.

The 500 republican troops which sailed from Guadaloupe had arrived at Curracoa.

NEW-YORK, September 11.

Late and important.

Just as the Mercantile Advertiser was prepared for the press last evening, we received a London paper of August the first, containing the account that AUSTRIA HAD CONCLUDED A GENERAL ARMISTICE WITH FRANCE;

In which the king of Naples is not included; and that the English government were preparing an expedition, which would probably reach its place of destination about the time that peace is concluded on the continent. Its object is thought to be an attack on Belleisle.

Besides this, the paper contains not a single article of any political consequence.

NORFOLK, September 2.

Correct statement of the deaths, and number of new cases which have occurred between Friday evening, 5 o'clock, till Monday evening, 5 o'clock.

Deaths (including one drowned, and one bled to death) 13

New cases, 59

By the arrival of the Friends, captain Steed, we have received positive accounts of the flight of Rigaud from St Domingo. He had previously loaded an armed brig with his treasures, which had sailed, and Rigaud escaped with a number of his officers from Les Irois.

The crew of the Constellation are very sickly with the flux. She was hourly expected at the Cape, to get a new rudder.

By the schooner John, from St. Jago, we learn that one of Rigaud's generals had arrived there with a number of passengers, but the governor refused to let them land; it is unknown where they went to afterwards.

BALTIMORE, September 8.

The board of health of Philadelphia, have stopped the communication between the state of Rhode-Island and that city on account of the prevalence of a contagious disease at Providence.

September 12.

Monday's mail has furnished us with European news (via New-York) to the 1st of August.

The court of Vienna, as appears from an article from thence under the date of July 18, has rejected the pacific overtures of Buonaparte; and the vigorous measures which the Austrian government are in consequence pursuing for recruiting their armies, give "a dreadful note of preparation" for continuing hostilities. Meanwhile, though the armistice continues in Italy, the French are following up the advantages they have gained in Germany. It is thought to be the intention of Massena to fall upon Melas, who (says a London editor) if beaten, would be obliged either to shut himself up in Mantua, as Wurmer did formerly, or to retire through the Venetian territory, not without difficulty and opposition, if Lecourb is too strong for prince Reuss in the Tyrol.—Should Massena completely succeed in Italy he is no doubt to traverse the Venetian, and advance by Carinthia and Stiria towards the Austrian capital, while Moreau penetrates on the side of Bavaria.

Buonaparte's determination, should his overtures be rejected, may be gathered from his conduct at the celebration of the fête of the 14th of July.

The English ambassador at the courts of Russia and Sweden have been abruptly dismissed, and have arrived in London. Something more than an armed neutrality is suggested from this conduct. It is regarded