

zen. And the Senate cannot suffer the present occasion to pass, without thus publicly and solemnly expressing their attachment to the constitution and government of their country, and as they hold themselves responsible to their constituents, their consciences and their God, it is their determination by all their exertions to repel every attempt to alienate the affections of the people from the government, so highly injurious to the honour, safety and independence of the United States.

We are happy, since our sentiments on the subject are in perfect unison with yours, in this public manner to declare, that we believe the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations, and that those internal regulations which have been established for the preservation of peace, are in their nature proper, and have been fairly executed.

And we are equally happy, in possessing an entire confidence in your abilities and exertions in your station, to maintain untarnished the honour, preserve the peace, and support the independence of our country; to acquire and establish which, in connection with your fellow-citizens, has been the virtuous effort of a principal part of your life.

To aid you, in the honourable and arduous exertions, as it is our duty, so it shall be our faithful endeavour. And we flatter ourselves, Sir, that the proceedings of the present session of Congress will manifest to the world, that altho' the United States love peace, they will be independent. That they are sincere in their declarations to be just to the French and all other nations, and expect the same in return.

If the sense of justice, a love of moderation and peace, shall influence their councils—which we sincerely hope, we shall have just grounds to expect, peace and amity between the United States and all nations will be preserved.

But if we are so unfortunate, as to experience injuries from any foreign power, and the ordinary methods by which differences are amicably adjusted between nations shall be rejected—The determination, "not to surrender in any manner the rights of the government" being so inseparably connected with the dignity, interest, and independence of our country, shall, by us, be steadily and inviolably supported.

To which the PRESIDENT returned the following reply.

Mr. Vice-President and Gentlemen of the Senate.

It would be an affectation in me, to dissemble the pleasure I feel in receiving this kind address.

My long experience of the wisdom, fortitude, and patriotism of the Senate of the United States, enhances in my estimation, the value of those obliging expressions of your approbation of my conduct, which are a generous reward for the past, and an affecting encouragement to constancy and perseverance in future.

Our sentiments appear to be so entirely in unison, that I cannot but believe them to be, the natural feelings of the hearts of Americans in general, in contemplating the present state of the nation. While such principles and affections prevail, they will form an indissoluble bond of union, and a sure pledge, that our country has no essential injury to apprehend from any appearance abroad. In a humble reliance on Divine Providence, we may rest assured, that while we reiterate, with sincerity, our endeavours to accommodate all our differences with France, the independence of our country cannot be diminished, its dignity degraded, or its glory tarnished, by any nation, or combinations of nations, whether friends or enemies.

JOHN ADAMS.

PARIS, March 20.

According to various letters from Germany and Italy, the Archduke has transmitted to the Court of Vienna, fresh proposals for peace, and extremely moderate, which the Executive Directory of the French Republic have made through the medium of General Buonaparte to Count Wurmser. It is even said, that Buonaparte and the Archduke, support these proposals with the whole weight of their authority. They may be assured, that by such an act they will deserve well of humanity, and acquire a glory much more solid even than the glory which they have acquired by their victories and valour—(Gazette Historique.)

A letter from Coblenz, of the 12th Ventose, states that there is to be at Mentz an assembly of Princes of the Empire, and that they will treat for a separate peace with France. It is added, that the Prussians are already on their march to occupy the right bank of the Rhine.

March 26. We read in several public papers, that General Buonaparte has obtained a signal victory over the Archduke Charles, 10,000 Austrians were killed and taken on the field of battle. This news has been received from Kellerman, who learnt it by a courier from Buonaparte. Not wishing to doubt the authenticity of his news, we only remark that it is surprising the Directory have not received any intelligence respecting it. The official Journals make no mention of this important victory.

We are assured that a conference for peace has tak-

en place at Turin, between General Clark and the Marquis de Lucchaffini. The friends of humanity must wish success to this negotiation.

March 27. The news of the victory obtained by the French army in Italy over the Archduke Charles, has not yet been received by the Directory, as we mentioned in our last, but by the Venetian Ambassador at Paris. The Directory anxiously wait for official details.

March 28. In a letter from Gen. Buonaparte, dated March 17, head-quarters at Valdafone, he mentions having on the 16th of March, taken from the Austrian army six pieces of cannon, one General, several officers, and from 4 to 500 men. Adjutant General Kellerman had received several strokes of a sword, in charging at the head of the cavalry, with his usual courage.

March 29. Thomas Paine left this city the 1st inst. on his return to America. His departure will be no great loss to France, although several enthusiasts say, they admire his writing, though they do not understand it. His last publication was against our constitution, to show that it was not democratic enough.

LONDON, March 27.

The two Harburgh mails arrived this morning. None of the letters or articles from Vienna, afford the least support for the rumour respecting the Emperor, making peace with the French; on the contrary, all the accounts from the capital of the empire, speak of the most active preparations for the continuance of the war, especially in Italy. Hostilities had not commenced upon the Lower Rhine when the last accounts came away, nor had the Prussian troops made any movement from Cleves, Wesel, &c.

A serious action took place in the Tyrol on the 24th ult. in which the French were defeated. They lost 1200 men likewise in their unsuccessful attempts to pass the Piave.

Paris papers to the 20th inst. reached town yesterday. Their contents are of little or no importance. The nature of the warlike dispositions of the King of Prussia, seems to be very imperfectly understood in the French capital; and so doubtful does his conduct appear, that Perlet asserts, that the Executive Directory have sent a minister to Berlin, who is instructed to demand of his Prussian majesty, the real motive of his armament, and of his military preparations. What degree of credit is due to this assertion, we cannot at present, take upon us to say; but certain it is, that the official papers of the Directory are silent upon the subject of the supposed treaty between the King of Prussia and the French republic. From the armies there are no official particulars whatever. The French troops, which had advanced to Treviso, and Bassano, are stated to have made some retrograde movements toward Padua and Vicenza. It is tho't that Buonaparte means to demand a contribution for his army from the senate of Venice, to which he is about to repair.

April 3. The Harburgh mail which arrived on Saturday, brings still further confirmation of the important fact, that the Emperor of Germany, with a constancy that does honour to his courage, though it will be probably unavailing, musters all his strength to stem the torrent just ready to break in upon his hereditary dominions, and to force him to the surrender of his preponderance in the Germanic body. He is perfectly aware of the tendency of the league which is formed for the aggrandizement of the House of Brandenburg. In the month of February last, he presented a rescript to the Diet of the empire, in which we find the following remarkable passage:

His majesty has repeatedly apprised the states of the empire, and particularly the ecclesiastical states, of their danger. He has endeavoured to convince them, that their eventual existence, as independent states, was threatened; that projects of secularization were secretly forming, and that it was apparently in contemplation to grant an indemnity to the ecclesiastical states, with a view to compel the empire of Germany, divided and incapable of defending itself, to accept this sacrifice as the principal basis of the terms of peace; and this is attempted to be accomplished by a junction and co-operation of the power of France with the protestant interest dependent upon Prussia.

The danger is now brought to its head. The armies of France have no other object; and he has no ally but England. What aid they can give him, is a question that a parliament representing the people of this country, would speedily decide; what decision a parliament answering the description of the sincere and candid bishop of Rochelle will give it, is easy to determine. The chancellor of the exchequer has said, in his place, that it is for the interest of this country that we should send him more money, and accordingly more will be sent.

The Emperor Francis's address to Paul has not been so fortunate. Letters from Vienna say that his answer is equivocal, in consequence of which a favourable interpretation has been given to it. Our readers shall judge for themselves. The following article is from Harburgh. It will appear that our ministers are more zealous in the cause. They have not only agreed to give the house of Austria succour

in money direct, but they have held out most tempting offers to Russia of a large subsidy to engage that court to interfere.

April 5. Last night arrived the Harburgh mail, due last Sunday. We have only room to make some short extracts from our private correspondence; which is so far material, as it confirms the accounts we have uniformly given of the sincere disposition of the Emperor of Russia towards the allies, and of his determined resolution to overawe the King of Prussia either from taking any part with the French; or from carrying his intentions into effect of securing part of Germany.

Hamburgh, March 28.

"In Italy, as well as on the Rhine, no operations of any moment have hitherto taken place—but in the former formidable preparations are made both by the Arch-Duke and Buonaparte.

"The Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg is now on the point of departing from this place for England."

Breslaw, March 24.

"Several traitors and malcontents in Silesia, as well as in the south of Prussia, who had plotted an insurrection against the lawful government of the country, have lately been apprehended and lodged in different prisons. Among them are, a counsellor at war, a capt. a physician, a professor, and some merchants."

Hanover, March 26.

"It is a certain fact that the Emperor of Russia has ordered a declaration to be delivered on his part to the cabinet of Berlin, purporting, that if his Prussian Majesty should form any closer connection with the French republic, or plans should be conceived tending to impair the Germanic constitution, and to dismember the provinces, and especially the ecclesiastical States of Germany, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias would find himself obliged to accede to the coalition, and to put in motion an army of 200,000 men."

The following is a copy of the letter sent by Mr. Pitt to the Governor of the Bank on Monday, the request of which was complied with by the Court of proprietors on Thursday last:—

Downing-street, March 27.

SIR,

I feel myself under the disagreeable necessity of informing you, that, in consequence of the committee for inquiring into the finances of the country not having been yet able to make their report, I have not been able to fix any precise time for the arrangement of the ensuing loan. This week & the last there have been very urgent demands on government; for which, under the difficulty of extending the circulation of exchequer bills, there is no certain means of providing. It would therefore be of the highest importance to the public service if you would take the sense of the proprietors on advancing 600,000l. on the conditions that the first instalments of the new loan should be applied to the repayment of this sum. I have this day proposed an exception in a clause in a bill now before the house for this purpose, which I trust will be fully satisfactory to the Court.—I have the honor to be, &c.

WILLIAM PITT.

April 6. Yesterday the Chancellor of the Exchequer wrote a letter to the Governor of the Bank, desiring to see him and the Deputy Governor this day, in Downing-street, to deliberate on the terms of the loan.

In consequence of the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that another loan would be required for the Emperor of Germany, and that we must buy with hard cash his co-operation as an ally, and purchase his efforts even for his own salvation, though we acknowledge that we have no money, even for our own occasions. Stocks fell yesterday one per cent, and there is no doubt but they must fall still further. The Minister has demolished every remnant of hope. It is now determined, obstinate War; Mr. Pitt stands upon the principle, and the last shilling, as well as the last guinea, must be hazarded on the contest.

The Marquis Cornwallis, who took leave of the King yesterday, previous to his going to India, is to be accompanied by Colonel Duncomb and captain Phillips, as soon as the nuptials of his son are celebrated; his Lordship in the course of next week will embark on board the *Virginie*, 44 gun ship lying at Portsmouth.

It is certain, that great preparations are making all along the French coast, for some foreign expedition.

The Brest fleet is not yet ready for sea, which is the reason of Lord Bridport's having returned into port.

The King has signified that he will receive the City Address at the Levee, but only ten persons in the whole are to attend its presentation.

BOSTON, May 17.

On Sunday arrived at Salem, Capt. Ropes in a barque from Calcutta. On her passage in the West-India latitudes, was brought to by a French privateer, and commanded on board with his papers—When 4 men from the Republican vessel were sent to the barque. Capt. Ropes discovering that the privateer had but few men on board (having been weakened by manning other prizes) and they intended to capture his vessel, he hailed her, and commanded the mate and crew to confine the privateersmen who were on board,