

be made to the wages of petty officers, and seamen belonging to his Majesty's navy, which will make the wages of able seamen one shilling per day, clear of all deductions; an addition of Four Shillings and Sixpence per month to the wages of ordinary seamen; and an addition of Three Shillings and Sixpence to the wages of land men: And that none of the allowance made to the marines when on shore shall be stopped, on their being embarked on board any of his Majesty's ships. We have also resolved, that all seamen, marines, and others, serving in his Majesty's ships, shall have the full allowance of provisions, without any deductions for leakage or waste; and that until proper steps can be taken for carrying this into effect, short allowance money shall be paid to the men in lieu of the deduction heretofore made: And that all men wounded in action shall receive their full pay until their wounds shall be healed, or until being declared incurable they shall receive a pension from the Chief at Chatham, or shall be admitted into the royal hospital at Greenwich. And your lordship is hereby required and directed to communicate this our determination to the Capt. of each of his Majesty's ships under your orders, directing him to make it known to the ship's company under his command, and to inform them that, should they be infensible to the very liberal offers now made to them, and persist in their present disobedience, they must no longer expect to enjoy those benefits to which, by their former good conduct, they were entitled:—That in such a case all the men now on board the fleet at Spithead shall be incapable of receiving any smart-money or pensions from the Chief at Chatham, or of being admitted at any time, into the royal hospital at Greenwich; and that they must be answerable for the dreadful consequences which will necessarily attend their continuing to transgress the rules of the service, in open violation of the laws of their country. On the other hand, he is to inform them, that we promise the most perfect forgiveness of all that has transpired on this occasion, to every ship's company, who, within one hour after the communication to them of the above-mentioned resolutions, shall return to their duty in every particular, and shall cease to hold further intercourse with any men who continue in a state of disobedience and mutiny. Given under our hands at Portsmouth, the 20th of April, 1797.

SPENCER ARDEN.  
W. YOUNG.

To the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief of a Squadron of his Majesty's ships to be employed in the Channel, Soundings, &c.

By the command of their lordships, Signed,  
W. MARSDEN.

[Here follows the King's Proclamation of pardon, which want of room obliges us to defer till to-morrow.]

### By this day's Mail.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.  
We stop the press to insert the following important extract of a letter just received from Hull.  
"A neutral vessel from Hamburg is just arrived with the intelligence of accounts, and confirmed papers having reached Hamburg last Thursday, of the EMPEROR having concluded a separate PEACE."  
FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.  
Downing Street, May 2, 1797.  
A letter of which the following is an extract has been received from Col. Crauford, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state, for foreign affairs, dated Frankfort, April 19, 1797.  
"I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that Gen. Hoche yesterday attacked, with very superior numbers, and defeated an Austrian corps commanded by Gen. Kray, which formed a part of the army of the Lower Rhine, under the orders of Gen. Werneck, and was stationed at Thundorf, on the road leading from Neuwied to Hackenberg. In consequence of that circumstance, Gen. Werneck with the principal part of his army near Cobach, between Hackenberg and Altenkirchen, has determined to retreat."

VIENNA, April 15.  
Accounts have been received this day of the enemy having been obliged to abandon the town and port of Fiume, with considerable loss, on the 10th inst.  
April 16.  
Accounts were received here this day from Major Gen. Baron Lauth, dated at Trent, the 13th inst. stating that he had driven the enemy from Rovereto, Cornela and Riva, and had occupied those places. On this occasion he took from the enemy several magazines (amongst which was one of powder) 12 pieces of cannon and 400 prisoners.  
ARMY OF THE RHINE.  
Head-quarters at Blichofheim, April 21.  
The Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory.  
Citizens Directors,  
I take advantage of the conveyance of adjutant general Le Clerc, of the Army of Italy, in order to give you a very succinct account of our operations, since the 20th inst.  
A thousand obstacles prevented us from beginning till 6 in the morning.—Though false attacks had been heard for two hours, so that we were not indebted for our success to a surprise of the enemy, but to our courage. Generals Dehelm, Vandame, Davout, and Jorda, 3 adjutant generals Demdot and Endelot commanded the attacks made by 31st, 30th, and 17th demi brigades, a battalion of the 76th, two of the 30th, and two of the 16th light infantry. These troops landed in turn on the right bank, disembarking 1500 men: these ought to have been 2000, but of 60 boats that we were to have had, only 25 were able to reach us.  
The enemy made no attempt of attempts to destroy us while on the Rhine. After the most obstinate engagement, our bridges being passed, the Rhine, we began to act offensively. By yesterday noon the enemy were completely routed. We drove and dispersed them to Cagenbach, in the valley of Pratzig, two leagues from Offenborg. Kell has been retaken, and we now find ourselves more advantageously situated than before the siege of that place.  
The result of this victory are seven standards of colors, more than 20 pieces of cannon, all the baggage; the military chest, and the papers of the general staff of the army; three or four thousand prisoners, one of whom is a general officer, and several of them staff officers, and of a superior rank. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is enormous.  
The troops performed prodigies of valor. A squadron of the 9th regiment of hussars, the 17th and 4th of dragoons, the 2d of cavalry, the companies of light artillery, commanded by captains Fort and Gras, who in succession disembarked in the train of the infantry, deserve the highest praise.  
It is impossible to give you at this moment more circumstantial details of this, the boldest and most dangerous operation I have ever witnessed; I shall send them by the first couriers; I shall then be able more particularly to inform you of the corps and of the soldiers who have distinguished themselves.  
This day, Gen. Davout, at the head of a strong body, is marching to gain the head of the valley of Kinzig, and the adjutant general Ruddeke, towards the Kembs. We have taken a position above Lachereg, after an engagement of the advanced posts where the enemy opposed only a feeble resistance.  
The wounds of several of the general officers rendering a greater degree of exertion necessary on the part of others, I could not write to you sooner. You shall receive interesting accounts of the different engagements which we have fought. Four Austrian general officers have been wounded, one of whom is dead and one a prisoner. This is an unequivocal proof of the slaughter which the enemy has been willing to suffer for the sake of preventing our establishing ourselves on the right bank of the Rhine. (Signed) MOREAU."

"The French republic has often shown his majesty her desire to put an end to this cruel slaughter. She persists in the same conference which I had the honor of having with you, that in a few days peace will be finally re-established between the French republic and his imperial majesty.  
"I beg of you to give me credit for the sentiments of esteem, and distinguished consideration with which I am, gentlemen,  
Your's,  
(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."  
(A true copy)  
"BUONAPARTE."

CONDITION OF THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.  
General Buonaparte, commander in chief of the French army in Italy, and his royal highness the archduke Charles, commander in chief of the imperial army, wishing to facilitate the negotiations for peace, which are on the point of being opened, agree as follows:  
Art. I. There shall be a suspension of arms between the French and imperial armies from this evening, the 7th of April, to the 13th of April.  
Art. II. The French army shall keep the following lines. The advanced posts on the right wing of the army shall remain in the position in which they are at present, between Fiume and Trieste.—The line shall be extended to comprehend Treffen, Littai, Windelschleitz, Marburg, Chienhoufen, the right bank of the Muhr, Leobach, Trafasax, Mansern, the road from Mantern as far as Rottenman, Irdung, the Valley of Rems, as far as Raftadt, St. Michael, Spital, the Valley of La Drave and Lintz.  
III. The suspension of arms shall take place equally in the Tyrol, and the generals commanding the French and imperial troops in that part, shall settle together the posts that they are to occupy.  
Hostilities shall not commence in the Tyrol until twenty hours after the commander in chief shall have agreed to it: or, at least, not till twenty-four hours after the generals commanding the French and imperial troops in the Tyrol, shall have been reciprocally apprised of it.  
Done at Jundenberg, 7th April, 1797.  
(Signed) MORVELDT, Major Gen. Count de BELLEGARDE, Lieutenant General in the service of the Emperor. BUONAPARTE, Commander in chief of the army of the French Republic.  
(A true copy)  
BUONAPARTE.

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE and MEUSE  
Head Quarters at Herborn, April 21.  
The Commander in chief of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Executive Directory.  
Citizens Directors,  
"I yesterday morning sent you word, that the left body of the army was going to Klein Neifter, in order to drive the enemy from the important position which it occupied; but as the latter declined engaging, we could only have an affair of the advanced posts, which Gen. Ney and Soult commanded, with that valor which they are known to possess. These officers so contrived, as to arrive with the enemy at the defile of the Dile, by which the enemy were retiring by Herborn to Wetzlaer, pushed them vigorously and took from them 500 prisoners, two of whom are officers.  
"The aid-de-camp Soult, brother of the general of that name, took 320 of them with 30 hussars, and threw the whole column of the enemy's infantry into the greatest confusion. Six squadrons of dragoons, who at the battle of Altenkirchen were covered with glory, again conducted themselves in the most distinguished manner; and the hussars as usual, did perfectly well. Two battalions of the 60th, willing to take a part in the engagement, followed the cavalry, who were on trot a league and a half. Indeed too much cannot be said in praise of all these brave troops.  
"The enemy are said to be re-united at Wetzlaer and Giesen; Grenier is, however already on their left flank. We hope to dislodge them this day from their position, however formidable it may be.  
(Signed) "L. HOCHÉ."  
"ARMY OF ITALY."  
Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army in Italy, to the Executive Directory.  
Head-quarters at Jundenberg, 8th April, 1797.  
Citizens Directors,  
"I have the honor to transmit to you the letter which I wrote prince Charles, and his answer.  
"You will find hereunto annexed the note which has been sent by general Bellegarde and Morveldt; the answer which I have given them; and finally the conditions of the suspension of arms which we have concluded. You will remark, by the line of demarcation, that we find ourselves in possession of Gratz, Bruck, and Rosenman, places of which we were not before in possession. My intention is, besides, to give the army two or three days rest, so that this suspension very little deranges the military operations.  
(Signed) "BUNOPARTE."  
"Jundenberg, April 7.  
"His majesty the emperor and king, having nothing so much at heart as what can conduce to the repose of Europe, and to the termination of a war which devastates the two nations, has, in consequence of the overture which was made to his royal highness by your letter from Clagenfurth, sent in to you to come to some understanding on an object of so great importance.  
"After the conversation which we have held with you, and persuaded of the good will and of the intentions of the two powers, to finish, with the utmost promptitude possible, this disastrous war, his royal highness desires a suspension of hostilities for 10 days, in order to be able with more celerity to attain this desirable object, and in order that all the delays and obstacles that the continuation of hostilities would throw in the way of negotiation be done away, and that every thing may occur towards the re-establishment of peace between the two nations.  
(Signed)  
The Count de BELLEGARDE, Lieutenant General, MORVELDT, Major General.  
A true copy,  
BUONAPARTE.  
Head-quarters, Jundenberg, April 8th, 1797.  
To the generals Bellegarde and Morveldt.  
Gentlemen,  
"In the military situation of the two armies, a suspension of hostilities is quite adverse to the French army; but if it can pave the way to the peace so much desired, and so useful to the two countries, I consent without difficulty to your request.

"The French republic has often shown his majesty her desire to put an end to this cruel slaughter. She persists in the same conference which I had the honor of having with you, that in a few days peace will be finally re-established between the French republic and his imperial majesty.  
"I beg of you to give me credit for the sentiments of esteem, and distinguished consideration with which I am, gentlemen,  
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Done at Jundenberg, 7th April, 1797.  
(Signed) MORVELDT, Major Gen. Count de BELLEGARDE, Lieutenant General in the service of the Emperor. BUONAPARTE, Commander in chief of the army of the French Republic.  
(A true copy)  
BUONAPARTE.

### The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,  
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13.

CONGRESS.  
In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bill respecting fortifications was again under consideration; after making some amendments, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.  
A message from the President, communicating information of serious obstacles thrown in the way of the execution of our treaty with Spain, by the Spanish governor of West Florida, was received just before the House adjourned.  
Major BURNOW'S letter respecting certain transactions between him and Mr. Hunt, shall be inserted to-morrow.  
In the publication of Mr. HARRIS'S speech, in our paper of Saturday, that part of the following passage which is included in brackets, was by mistake omitted.  
"What would constitute a siege or blockade was a question of the law of nations; but the existence of the siege or blockade must in the first instance be notified to neutrals by the party forming it. It could be known in no other manner: for the neutrals must be unacquainted with the circumstances, and the besieged party would not testify against themselves. Indeed access could not be had to them, and of course their opinion could not be known. The besiegers must therefore make the declaration in the first instance, and neutrals must believe it. Whether false or true, becomes afterwards a question in the courts of admiralty [or between the governments; but for neutrals to dispute it in the first instance, at the mouths of their cannon, would be an act of hostility: therefore if a French squadron should place itself before an English port in the West-Indies, and declare it in a state of blockade, our armed ships must be instructed to abstain from any attempt to enter. Even if half dozen French privateers were to station themselves off Portsmouth, and declare it in a state of blockade, our ships must not dispute the point, or attempt to go in by force. If they do not think it blockaded they may attempt to enter peaceably if they please, and when taken, dispute the point in the courts of admiralty, or leave it to the two governments, to be settled by negotiation; but they must be prevented from clearing out through penalties to attempt to enter by force. Should they make such attempts it is at their own risk, and not an act of the government."  
So also as to places declared to be in a state of rebellion. There are several ports in the West-Indies which the French authority there has declared to be in this state.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.  
NEW-YORK, June 10.  
HORRID!  
While Capt. Pratt lay at Carthagena, the schooner Polly and Jenny, Capt. Parsons, of 14 guns, from Jamaica, was brought in there— which after an engagement of two hours with 1200 Spanish privateers, one of 16, the other of 10 guns, to the leeward of Carthagena, was boarded, the captain, first and second lieutenants, surgeon, and two of the people, murdered in the cabin! The captain was hauled upon deck, and his head chopped off! Those who were not Englishmen on board escaped this treatment. This was told Capt. Pratt by the remainder of the Polly and Jenny's crew.  
Thursday arrived here the schooner Little John, Capt. King, from Port-au-Prince— 15 days from Cape Nicholas Mole. Captain King informs us, that in the Bite of Leogane, off the Platform, he saw an action between an English brig of fourteen six pounders and forty-five men, and a republican schooner, which was said carried sixteen guns and ninety-five men, and after exchanging a few broadsides, the schooner attempted to board the brig, but receiving some well directed shot from the brig, she bore away. A French three masted lugger was then a little to windward, but did not come to the schooner's assistance, which was owing to an English letter of marque bearing in fight, and giving chase to the schooner. The brig had one man killed and a number wounded, and hulled by several shot. 27th May, in Crooked Island Passage, parted company with the ship Manilla, and brig Esperanza, bound to New-York; ship Goddess of Plenty, and brig Commerce, bound to Philadelphia; brig Ruby, for Newport.  
Capt. King informs, that a few days before he left Port-au-Prince, a convoy arrived there from the Windward Islands; that the troops there from Port-au-Prince had landed on the Plantations, about 6 miles down the Bite, the west side, and were preparing to form a fort belonging to the Republic.  
BOSTON, June 9.  
This day arrived ship Telemachus, Prentiss, 30 days from Liverpool. Sailed the day before, snow Atlantic, Abrahams of Portsmouth for Boston; ship Commerce, of Kennebeck for ditto; ship Henry's Jane, Turner, of and for Portsmouth; ship Minerva, Holbrook, of Wiscasset for New York. Sailed in company, ship Commerce, Wood of New York for Baltimore; ship Hunter, of Washington, for ditto; brig Minerva, Robinson of and for Portland. Arrived 8 days before Capt. P. failed, ship Dispatch, Carpenter of and from New York, 30 days; ship Josiah Collins, Blair, of and from Wilmington, laden with naval stores; Capt. Blair informed that he was boarded, Cape Clear bearing E. N. E. distant 12 leagues, by a French privateer of 18 guns from Brest—after examining his papers and treating him which much pertained, dismissed him, observing that if he carried him into Brest, his cargo would not sell for enough to pay him the freight. To sail from Liverpool in a few days, ship Accepted Mason, Delano, for Boston; ship Bald Eagle, Cassidy, for Philadelphia; ship Alalanta, Holbrook, for New York; spoke, May 15, lat. 49, 20, l. 24, 30, ship Fame, Stiles, of and from Baltimore bound to Amsterdam, 47 days out, all well.  
Besides the above, we have copied from the Liverpool papers the following:—Arrived, the Venus, R. Birrell, from Massachusetts; Montezuma, Howard, from Virginia; the Speedwell, Crawford, from Savannah; Triumph, Hazard, from South Carolina. Vessels advertised to sail for America:—ship Eunice, Seal, for Philadelphia, in May; brig George, Howland, for ditto; ship Young Eagle, Perkins, for New York; ship London packet, Huie, for Baltimore; brig Betsy, McCree, for Charleston, to sail in a few days; ship Thomas, Griffith, for Norfolk; ship Juno, Bird, for City Point and Norfolk.

will not suffer them to attempt to deprive us of those rights, which by the law of nations, the United States are clearly entitled to as an independent government.  
But in any event, I am persuaded that the citizens of America will not be willing to subject themselves to the evils that may result from being a divided people; but with firmness and unanimity, support in this critical situation of our affairs, such measures as may be adopted by the government of the United States, to whose judgment, questions of such national importance properly belong. I have a full confidence, that the people will maintain their national character, and convince the world that they cannot be separated from their national government, by the arts or influence of any Government or people whatever: they will know, that under God, they must depend on themselves for their liberties and independence, and I hope it will be understood by all mankind, that while American citizens are just and liberal in their transactions with foreign governments, they are determined to be firm in the support of their own.  
There is one duty, indispensable on all citizens—it is the price of their protection—I mean a cheerful submission to the laws, accompanied with a readiness to aid the civil magistrate in the constitutional and legal discharge of his duty.—This idea cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind of every citizen, for it appears to me, one of the principal pillars on which our free republic rests. To unite in support of the laws, and thereby diffuse the blessings of peace, order and good government throughout the community must be the interest, as well as the duty of all, and the only method by which we can receive the full benefit of our free and happy political institutions. It will not I presume, in this enlightened age, be denied that the surest method of securing and perpetuating the liberties of a people, is by promoting knowledge, religion, virtue and industry among them.  
The triumph of arms may lead to Fame, but these alone can give stability to Empires. Under the patronage of wife and able legislators, the useful, arts, sciences, agriculture, commerce and improvements of our country, cannot fail of being greatly extended and liberally encouraged. I shall be happy, gentlemen to co-operate with you in establishing such measures, as shall be thought best adapted, to promote these valuable designs, as well as in any other, that may be thought necessary to encrease the public welfare.  
While we, gentlemen, in our several departments, may be exercising our thoughts and exerting our best abilities to establish the blessings of peace and promote the prosperity of our country, I hope we never shall be unmindful of our dependence on the Supreme Governor of the Universe, whose signal interpositions, in behalf of the United States, must have been observed and ought to be acknowledged by all. Let gratitude warm our hearts for his favours, and in the ways of well doing we will yet hope for their continuance.  
Permit me, Gentlemen, only to add, that I entertain a most lively sense of the honor done me by the people, in placing me in the chair of Government, and that the best return I can possibly make, will be to promote their happiness in the way which the Constitution and laws point out; and to assure them, that feeling a sincere disposition, as far as lies within my department to promote their prosperity, I shall invariably consider virtue, attachment to the constitution of our country, and the love of order as among the first qualifications in civil and military appointments.  
I shall be ready at all times, to give every possible dispatch to the public business, and communicate by message all such matters as may be proper for the consideration of the Legislative Body.  
INCREASE SUMNER.  
COUNCIL CHAMBER } JUNE 6, 1797.  
BOSTON.

### MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

BOSTON, June 7.

Yesterday, precisely at 12 o'clock, agreeably to previous notice, his Excellency the Governor met the Legislature, and delivered the following

SPEECH:  
Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—

TO live under a free government, and enjoy its blessings, is a privilege which but few people among the nations of the earth enjoy, and it must be a pleasing reflection to those who are called to administer it, that they are carrying into effect the will of the people, as it is expressed by their laws— laws which are the result of the calm investigation and deliberate judgment of the Legislative Body chosen by the People themselves. On this ground, therefore, our Government has the strongest claim to the affection and support of all its citizens, who cannot fail of receiving an adequate return, in that protection and security which it will afford, if its principles are adhered to, and the laws faithfully and impartially administered. And the obligation, perhaps, will be strengthened, when it is considered, that while the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth, protect and defend the rights of the citizens, our Federal Government combines the interest of the United States, and affords additional security to all. It is my firm opinion, and I believe the opinion of my fellow citizens in general, that the Federal constitution, connected with those of the different states, has laid the foundation of that security and happiness which we had fondly anticipated; as a proof of this we need only compare the circumstances of our country previous to its adoption with its unrivalled prosperity since: This also, will afford satisfactory evidence of its having been executed with fidelity and ability, by that beloved and distinguished fellow-citizen, who, after a life of usefulness to his country, has withdrawn from the cares and anxieties of office, to the shade of retirement; where, I trust, he will continue to enjoy the blessings of his countrymen.—We deeply regret the loss—but feel relief in the appointment of his successor, whose known integrity, ability and patriotism leave no room to doubt that the duties of the Executive Department of the Federal government will continue to be ably and faithfully performed.  
The aspect of our affairs, relating to foreign nations is far from being agreeable—no one can reflect on the unjustifiable depredations committed on our commerce from time to time, without the greatest concern. I know no cause for the offence that seems to have been taken, but that of our exercising the rights of a neutral independent nation. Undoubtedly, peace and friendship with all the world, ought to be the motto inscribed on the American Eagle; but at the same time, it ought to be remembered that the citizens of the United States, will never peaceably surrender to any power on earth, their rights as an independent nation. They cannot but feel very sensibly the injuries committed on their commerce; more especially those proceeding from a great nation, whose friendship they highly value, and whose happiness they have not ceased to wish for.  
The President of the United States in his late address to Congress, has pointed out the misunderstanding that unhappily exists between the government of France and that of the United States, and has signified his intention to institute fresh attempts at negotiation, and thereby promote, if possible, an accommodation upon honorable terms. It is my most fervent wish, and in which every friend of his country will join me, that those overtures may be attended with success, and that the magnanimity of the French nation

will not suffer them to attempt to deprive us of those rights, which by the law of nations, the United States are clearly entitled to as an independent government.  
But in any event, I am persuaded that the citizens of America will not be willing to subject themselves to the evils that may result from being a divided people; but with firmness and unanimity, support in this critical situation of our affairs, such measures as may be adopted by the government of the United States, to whose judgment, questions of such national importance properly belong. I have a full confidence, that the people will maintain their national character, and convince the world that they cannot be separated from their national government, by the arts or influence of any Government or people whatever: they will know, that under God, they must depend on themselves for their liberties and independence, and I hope it will be understood by all mankind, that while American citizens are just and liberal in their transactions with foreign governments, they are determined to be firm in the support of their own.  
There is one duty, indispensable on all citizens—it is the price of their protection—I mean a cheerful submission to the laws, accompanied with a readiness to aid the civil magistrate in the constitutional and legal discharge of his duty.—This idea cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind of every citizen, for it appears to me, one of the principal pillars on which our free republic rests. To unite in support of the laws, and thereby diffuse the blessings of peace, order and good government throughout the community must be the interest, as well as the duty of all, and the only method by which we can receive the full benefit of our free and happy political institutions. It will not I presume, in this enlightened age, be denied that the surest method of securing and perpetuating the liberties of a people, is by promoting knowledge, religion, virtue and industry among them.  
The triumph of arms may lead to Fame, but these alone can give stability to Empires. Under the patronage of wife and able legislators, the useful, arts, sciences, agriculture, commerce and improvements of our country, cannot fail of being greatly extended and liberally encouraged. I shall be happy, gentlemen to co-operate with you in establishing such measures, as shall be thought best adapted, to promote these valuable designs, as well as in any other, that may be thought necessary to encrease the public welfare.  
While we, gentlemen, in our several departments, may be exercising our thoughts and exerting our best abilities to establish the blessings of peace and promote the prosperity of our country, I hope we never shall be unmindful of our dependence on the Supreme Governor of the Universe, whose signal interpositions, in behalf of the United States, must have been observed and ought to be acknowledged by all. Let gratitude warm our hearts for his favours, and in the ways of well doing we will yet hope for their continuance.  
Permit me, Gentlemen, only to add, that I entertain a most lively sense of the honor done me by the people, in placing me in the chair of Government, and that the best return I can possibly make, will be to promote their happiness in the way which the Constitution and laws point out; and to assure them, that feeling a sincere disposition, as far as lies within my department to promote their prosperity, I shall invariably consider virtue, attachment to the constitution of our country, and the love of order as among the first qualifications in civil and military appointments.  
I shall be ready at all times, to give every possible dispatch to the public business, and communicate by message all such matters as may be proper for the consideration of the Legislative Body.  
INCREASE SUMNER.  
COUNCIL CHAMBER } JUNE 6, 1797.  
BOSTON.

### LAILSON'S CIRCUS.

The Public are respectfully informed that The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS, THIS EVENING, June 13, Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes, and A grand display of Horsemanship, by Messrs. Langley, Herman, C. Van develde, Nicholas Corté, Sully, the Clown and Lailson. Mr. Sully, in the character of Clown, will perform a variety of Comic Feats.  
Mr. LANGLEY will leap over several bars and tables of a very great height, in a single tour round the Circus.  
Mr. HERMAN will go with his head on the saddle and his feet in the air.  
Mr. LAILSON will perform several curious and astonishing exercises, which he will not undertake to enumerate, in order to surprize the spectators; his aim being to please—and nothing shall be neglected to render the exercises worthy the attention of the amateurs of this new art.  
The evening's entertainment to conclude (for the second time) by a grand, heroidal, historical pantomime, in three acts, called  
Pierre de Provence, And the BEAUTIFUL MAGUELONE.

### To be sold,

The time of a stout hearty young NEGRO MAN, who has upwards of four years to serve. Enquire at No. 25, Dock Street.  
JUNE 23. 227

### For sale,

A pair of very handsome Bay Horses, Near sixteen hands high, well broke, and perfectly gaited. Enquire at Mr. Kellen's stables, Church-street.  
Also, for Sale, A Chariot and plated Harness.  
JUNE 13. drop

### Bath Hill.

The Public are most respectfully informed, that the amusements of the Garden will positively commence On Friday, June 16, With a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music; and the first of Saturday, the 17th, after the manner of the public gardens at Paris, Vauxhall, London, &c.  
The particulars of which will be exp. d. in future bills.  
JUNE 19.