By the Flying Fifth we learn, that the presence of the British is much wished at Jacmel. There are not more than 25 regular troops there, yet they had the au acity and temerity, a few days fince, to terze upo and imprison near 50, of the inhabitanes, all of venon appear to be itupified with consternation. More ten perions were maffeered before our informant

Tactily evening anchored in the harbour of Port fore you, was illust. Royal the Rup Ceres, Lemoigne, prize to his majetty's thep Penelope. She was cut out of L'Islet,

and is leaded with lugar and coffee. And next day, the schooner Sally, with sugar, flour, and bread; and the brig Lacor Millina, with cargo of Malaga wine and brandy, prizes to the Iquadron. The latter was taken from the Spaniards tome time ago, leveral of whom are on board. Both were out of the L'islet.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Spitfire, to his friend in Jamaica, dated of L'Illet, Sep-

"A brief account of our proceedings, may not be unacceptable to you: Last Louriday we entered the harbour of Jeremie, and the next morning the troops were landed, without hring a gun on either fide. Al eight, o'clock the English mag was housted on the two forts, when each fired twenty-one guns, which was returned by the like royal number from the commodore, and all the other men of war in the harbour. I was ainore a couple of hours, and viewed our troops, who all looked remarkably well; they performed fome evolutions in the market place in the evening. They have made colonel Whitelock, governor, and major Spencer, lieutenant-governor. Saturday morning we lest Jeremie, and this morning entered L'Islet, and have made prize of a Bourdeaux thip, laden with indigo and coffee; a Spanish brig, taken by the French from Malaga, with railins, &c. and three imall veffeis, one of which is a floop laden with fullic, which we took last voyage, but was retaken. Yelterday we took off Abracou, the privateer which captured the Greyhound, and other vessels, on the north side of Jamaica; we mean to send her down. The commander's name is Alexie. The Penelope, Iphigenia, Hermoine, and Spiture, are to there the above-mentioned prizes. The Nancy, of Kingston, captain Mitchel, was taken by Alexie off Navaila, but has been retaken by two of our privateers: the was from America. We are going, I believe, off Aux-Cayes. The Europa is gone off the Mole; Goeian off

the Cayemites; Flying-Fish know not where; Mulquito is in Jeremie; the will be do yn foon. All the transports arrived saie. We sent an American brig down before; took her off the Navassa."

CHARLESTON, November, 21. Extract of a letter, received by the schooner Wilmington Packet, arrived from the West-Indies, dated St. Eu-

Statia, Novembert3, 1793. 1 this moment saw captain William Newton of your port, in a schooner, loaded with negroes, bound to Havanna; he informs me that a Builish floop of war, six days ago, was chased into St. Vincent's by a French iquadron, confitting of two thips of the line, one large frigate, and a floop of war. It is generally thought here, to be the French squadron from New-York, on an expedition to retake Tobago."

STAUNTON, November 16. We are informed, by a gentleman lately from Greenbriar, that a part of captain James Hawkins's company of rangers have lately met with a defeat on the waters of Clinch; the particulars which we are at present able to give relating thereto, are—the spies having discovered signs of indians, a number of men were ordered to follow them-one half of whom followed the Indian trail, and the others directed their course to a gap in the mountain, through which they expected the Indians to pals. The party who followed the trace discovered some game, at which they fired. As they suppose, from this discovery, the Indians concerted measures to draw them into an ambulcade, killed five men, and wounded two; the remainder made their escape with precipitation. Captain Hawkins was not present, being confined with fickness at his quarters.

ANNAPOLIS, December 12. The Appress of the President of the United STATES, to both Houses of Congress.

Representatives, I have been again called into office, no fit occasion has fearcely ever be attained by practice alone? arisen for expressing to my tellow citizens at large. The connexion of the United States with Europe. the deep and respectful sense which I feel, of the the has become extremely interesting. The occurrences, newed tellimony of public approbation. While on which relate to it, and have passed under the knowthe one hand, it awakened my gratitude for all those ledge of the executive, will be exhibited to congress instances of affectionate partiality, with which I have in a sublequent communication. been honoured by my country; on the other, it could When we contemplate the war on our frontiers, it WENTY likely NEGROES, confishing of many endeavours for the general happiness.

As soon as the war in Europe had embraced those powers, with whom the United States have the most extensive relations, there was reasen to apprehend that our intercourse with them might be interrupted, and our disposition for peace, drawn into question, by the

suspicions, too often entertained by belligerent na- shall be compensated by succours of militia; or ad. tions. It seemed therefore to be my duty, to ad- dional encouragements shall be proposed to recrui month our citizens of the confequences of a contra- An anxiety has been also demonstrated h band trade, and of holtile acts to any of the parties; cutive, for peace with the Creeks and the and to obtain by a declaration of the existing legal. The former have been relieved with corn hate of things, an eatier admittion of our right to the cloathing, and offentive meatures against then immunities belonging to our fituation. Under thele hibited during the receis of congress. To fatisfy it impretions the proclamation, which will be laid be- complaints of the latter, profecutions have been infli-

relolved to adopt general rules, which should conform the critical footing on which we stand in regard to to the creaties, and affert the privileges of the United both thole tribes; and it is with congress to pronounce States. These were reduced into a system, which what shall be done. will be communicated to you. Although I have not thought myself at liberty to forbid the sale of the prizes, permitted by our treaty of commerce with France, to be brought into our ports; I have not refused to cause them to be restored, when they were taken within the protection of our territory; or by vessels commissioned, or equipped in a warlike form within the limits of the United States.

It rests with the wildom of congress to correct, improve, or inforce this plan of procedure; and it will probably be found expedient, to extend the legal code, and the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, to many cases which, though dependent on principles, already recognised, demand some surther

Where individuals shall, within the United States, array themselves in hastility against any of the powers at war; or enter upon military expeditions, or enterprises within the jurisdiction of the United States; or ulurp and exercise judicial authority within the United States; or where the penalties or violations of the law of nations may have been indistinctly marked, or are inadequate; these offences cannot receive too early and close an attention, and require prompt and decifive remedies.

Whatsoever those remedics may be, they will be well administered by the judiciary, who possels a long ellablished course of investigation, effectual process, and officers in the habit of executing it.

In like manner, as several of the courts have doubted, under particular circumstances, their power to liberate the vessels of a nation at peace, and even of citizen of the United States, although seized under a falle colour of being hoffile property; and have denied their power to liberate certain captures within the protection of our territory; it would seem proper to regulate their jurisdiction in these points. But if the executive is to be the resort in either of the two last mentioned cases, it is hoped, that he will be authorifed by a law, to have facts afcertained by the courts, when, sor his own information, he shall request it.

I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfilment of our duties to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon you the necessity of placeing ourselves in a condition of complete detence, and of exacting from them the fulfilment of their duties fumed, be requifite; and it is hoped that thele may towards us. The United States ought not to indulge be made, confissently with a due regard to the cona persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human venience of our citizens, who cannot but be sensible events, they will for ever keep at a distance those pain- of the true wildom of encountering a small present ful appeals to arms, with which the history of every addition to their contributions, to obviate a future acother nation abounds. There is a rank due to the cumulation of burthens. United States among nations, which will be with-held, if not absolutely loft, by the reputation of weakness. of the tax on the transportation of public print. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel There is no resource so firm for the governmental it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most the United States, as the affections of the people powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must guided by an enlightened policy; and to this primary be known, that we are at all times ready for war. good, nothing can conduce more, than a faithful re-The documents, which will be presented to you, will presentation of public proceedings, diffused, without shew the amount, and kinds of arms and military stores, now in our magazines and arienals; and yet an addition even to these supplies, cannot, with prudence, be neglected; as it would leave nothing to of a purchase of arms and military stores, made during the uncertainty of procuring a warlike apparatus, in the moments of public danger.

Nor can such arrangements, with such objects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friends of republican government. They are incapa- open a wide range to your deliberations; and involve ble of abuse in the hands of the militia, who ought some of the choicest interests of our common country. to possess a pride in being the depository of the force Permit me to bring to your remembrance the magniof the republic, and may be trained to a degree of rude of your tafk. Without an unprejudiced coolnels, energy, equal to every military exigency of the United the welfare of the government may be hazarded; States. But it is an inquiry, which cannot be too without harmony, as far as confifts with freedom of folemny pursued, whether the " act more effectually sentiment, its dignity may be lost. But, as the leto provide for the national defence by establishing an gillative proceedings of the United States will nevel, uniform militia throughout the United States," has I truft, be reproached for the want of temper or of organized them so as to produce their full effect: candour, so shall not the public happiness languin, whether your own experience in the several states has from the want of my strenuous and warmest co-operanot detected some imperfections in the scheme; and tion. Fellow-Citizens, of the Senate and of the House of whether a material seature in an improvement of it, ought not to be, to afford an opportunity for the study SINCE the commencement of the term, for which of those branches of the military art, which can

not prevent an earnest wish for that retirement, from may be truly assimiled, that every reasonable effort has which no private confideration should ever have torn been made to adjust the causes of dissention with the me. But influenced by the belief, that my conduct Indians, north of the Ohio. The instructions given would be estimated according to its real motives; and to the commissioners evince a moderation and equity, that the people, and the authorities derived from them, proceeding from a fincere love of peace, and a liberaliwould support exertions, having nothing personal for ty, having no restriction but the essential interest and their object, I have obeyed the suffrage which com- dignity of the United States. The attempt, however, of Prince George's county, deceased, are requelled manded me to resume the executive power; and I of an amicable negotiation having been stuffrated, bring them in legally authenticated, on or before in humbly implore that Being, on whole will the fate of the troops have marched to act offentively. Although first day of March next, that they may be adjusted nations depends, to crown with success our mutual the proposed treaty did not arrest the progress of mili- and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those who are indebted to the said estate and all those whose tary preparation, it is doubtful, how far the advance of requested to make immediate peyment, and it the scason, before good faith justified active movements, earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to may retard them, during the remainder of the year. or luits will be commenced without respect to person From the papers and intelligence, which relate to this important subject, you will determine, whether the deficiency in the number of troops, granted by law,

-tuted for the violences committed upon them. Br In this politure of affairs, both new and delicate, I the papers, which will be delivered to you, disclose

> After they shall have provided for the present. gency, it will merit their most ferious labours to der tranquillity with the favages permanent, by crea ties of interest. Next to a rigorous execution of just tice on the violators of peace, the establishmen commerce with the Indian nations in behalf of the United States, is most Lkely to conciliate their attack. ment. But it ought to be conducted without fraud without extortion, with constant and plentiful funplies; with a ready market for the commodities of the Indians, and a stated price for what they give in payment, and receive in exchange. Individuals will not purfue such a traffic, unless they be allured by the hope of profit; but it will be enough for the United States to be reimbursed only--Should this recommendation accord with the opinion of congress, they will recollect, that it cannot be accomplished by any means yet in the hands of the executive.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, The committioners, charged with the fettlement of the accounts between the United and individual flates. concluded their important functions, within the time limited by law; and the balances, thruck in their report, which will be laid before congrels, have been placed on the books of the treasury.

On the first day of June last, an instalment of one million of florins became payable on the loans of the United States in Holland. This was adjusted by a prolongation of the period of reimbuilement, in nature of a new loan, at an interest of five per cent. for the term of ten years; and the expences of this operation were a commission of three per cent.

The first instalment of the loan of two millions of dollars, from the bank of the United States, has been paid, as was directed by law. For the second it is necessary, that provision should be made.

No pecuniary confideration is more urgent, than the regular redemption and discharge of the public debt: on none can delay be more injurious or an economy of time more valuable.

The productiveness of the public revenues hitherto. has continued to equal the anticipations which were formed of it; but it is not expected to prove commensurate with all the objects, which have been suggested. Some auxiliary provisions will, therefore, it is pre-

But here, I cannot forbear to recommend a repeal restraint, throughout the United States.

An ellimate of the appropriations, necessary for the current service of the ensuing year, and a statement the recess, will be presented to congress.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Re-

presentatives, The several subjects, to which I have now referred,

G. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1793.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the second of January, 1794, at the subscriber's dwelling, near Henrick Creek church, in Anne-Arundel county, on screek dit of twele months,

women and children, boys and girls, and lone household formiture. JOSEPH DEALE.

A LL persons having just claims against the charof the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE

Administrator de bonis non.

In COUNCIL, where A NY person in line H that part of the ST the use of the GENERAL figns and plans of Mr. requested to send in pro vernor and council, con day in January next. By orde

Dancin MR. ROBARDEF-vours he has recei napplis and its vicinity, ful acknowledgements, a that he proposes to open on the first of January n men who will honour. I children, may reit affured attention. December 77 1793.

HE subscriber is ab he therefore requel against the estate of MAI county, to bring them in, l 20th instant; those who quest will lose the bene estate. He may be fou COWMAN, on West river JOSEF

Anne-Arundel county, AKEN up as a ftr. near the Fork Bri ty, a red brindled HEIF years old, marked with ear, and a crop in the to prove his property pay

Pursuant to an order of George's county, will BIDDER for READY town, on Saturday the TIGHTEEN HOGS BACCO of the first And on Thursday the will be exposed to public dic, at the subscriber's c healthy likely country bor the property of ROBERT amongst whom an very maker, also all the faid de household and kitchen fu fils. The fale to comme tinue from day to day unt

DRYDEN November 28, 1793. P. S. The creditors of requested to give in their cated, and those indebte ment, to DRYDEN

To be SOLD, on the 18 if not on the first fair Calvert county,

VALUABLE tract fix hundred acres, half a mile from the rive the greater part, heavy 1 and the foil equal to a oyiters at the landing; in parcels, as it may best fand pounds of the pur down, and bonds, with the balance, to be paid at agreed upon; there are o houses, and three good hundred bushels of whea possession will be given general warranty for the l

Will be SOLD, for C ROBERT SANDERS, ne day the second day of the first fair day, VALUABLE neg furniture, horfes, a of ELISABETH BASIL, I deceased.

CHARLES ST Executor of ] A FEW excellent grant to be fold cheap, b

Annapolis, December

TRACT of LAN the county of Ha within a few miles of th