

army in the Tyrol is constantly reinforced by fresh troops from the emperor's hereditary dominions, who are sent forward in waggons in order to expedite their progress. We may hope that this army will soon be in a state to act offensively; and to take the whole country of Tyrol. [The Times.]

BOSTON, November 19.

Extract from a private letter from London.

The admiral has issued an order, for inquiring into the conduct of captain Pigot, who so wantonly insulted and abused capt. Jessup, and it is said, if the facts are proved as related to them by their own minister, Mr. Litton, they are determined to make an example of Pigot.

Dispatches were received in London, from admiral Jarvis, Corsica and Gibraltar, and no mention of the reported engagement in the Mediterranean.

November 26.

Highly interesting.

Yesterday the ship *Caroline*, arrived here in 16 days from Havre, France. The accounts by her are, that the "Lower Rhine," having been strongly reinforced, assumed offensive operations, attacked the archduke's army, defeated it with great slaughter, and made many prisoners. The army of Italy, still continued to gain fresh successes.

NORWICH, November 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Demerara, to his correspondent in this city, dated 14th September.

"You have a just idea of our situation; we continue to enjoy tranquillity, and I sincerely hope, we shall not, during the war, experience another change. There is a black corps raising here (rather in an illegal manner, to which we submit, thinking they may be of service) commanded by whites, they are a fine body of men, and I make no doubt would behave well in action. For my part I have never considered the Africans as an inferior rate of men, but that they are by nature endowed with mental faculties, that qualify them for any human employments.

"Neutral vessels are admitted here as heretofore; dry goods are considered as prohibited, there is not any scrutiny. And to take away produce in payment for their cargoes, fish, lumber, provisions, cattle, &c. but not to load here on freight. I am sorry to learn that our countrymen meet with different treatment at the French islands."

NEW-YORK, December 5.

The British packet brought us no papers later than the 11th of October, and we have already had to the 14th by the Alliance from Liverpool. The following extracts, however, are from letters of dates three days later.—They were received by the Sally, arrived at Boston, and are from a gentleman of respectability, of this city, now in London, to his correspondents here.

London, 15th Oct.

"This day the minister, Lord Malmesbury, set off for Paris. Much is said about the appearances of peace; but nobody seems to know.—There are certainly many important points for discussion, and must take up some time; and the state of things, one would think, would compel both parties to be moderate; but there is no accounting for national pride and prejudices. I think that the winter will certainly close the war; though many think differently."

From the same, Oct. 17.

"I have no news to advise of further than I had written the 15th. Lord Malmesbury has gone for Paris, and will probably get over the Channel this day. Much conjecture and anxiety prevails; there does not seem to be any well made opinions. It is talked of that Mr. Pitt, instead of borrowing this year, is to lay a tax on all the capital of the nation equal to his wants, and 35 millions are supposed to be necessary."

Captain Barry, from Charleston, S. C. arrived at Liverpool, (England) informs, that in lat. 41, long. 66, he fell in with the British frigate *La Raison*, captain Beresford, who sent a boat on board him, overhauled his papers, and treated him very impolitely; and that while this happened a French ship of 50 guns came up with the Englishman, engaged her smartly for 40 minutes, and as captain Barry believed, captured her. Our readers will recollect the former accounts on this subject.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.

Last Sunday afternoon a fire was discovered in the stack-yard of Mr. David Seckel, on Bleakly's Island, about six miles from this city.

The windward stack, of seventeen which the yard contained, having first taken fire, it was within twenty minutes communicated to the whole, so that it was absolutely impossible to save a single stack.

The wind being very high, and but a few persons on the island at that time, a large barn and out houses, containing upwards of one hundred tons of hay, situated only thirteen yards from the stack-yard, would inevitably have fallen a prey to the flames, had it not been for the timely exertions of the inhabitants of Derby and its vicinity, who immediately repaired to the spot.

It is not known whether the fire was kindled by accident or design.—The stack that first took fire, having been put up in June last, renders the supposition rather improbable that it could have taken place by the heat of the hay, which, in many instances, has caused the destruction of large quantities, that have not been sufficiently dried.

The loss Mr. Seckel has sustained, is computed to amount to about two hundred tons.

Annals, December 15.

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
DECEMBER 15, 1796.

Resolved unanimously, That the President of the United States merits the ever lasting gratitude of the people; that his profound wisdom in council, and eminent exertions in the field, aided by the virtue and valor of his fellow citizens, triumphed over British invasion, and led his country through an arduous war to victory and to happiness; establishing its independence by a revolution insullied with a crime, and distinguished for moderation, virtue and humanity. That his wife and steady administration of the general government, prompt in suppressing domestic insurrection, firmness in defeating improper exertions of foreign influence, and perseverance in the system of neutrality, have continued us those advantages which result from a stable and free government, and have crowned us with the blessings of peace, liberty and prosperity, whilst Europe and the Indies have been convulsed with the horrors of a dreadful and desolating war.

Resolved unanimously That his late paternal address, the result of much reflection and experience, is eminently calculated by its counsels to secure the continuance of the independence, peace, happiness and prosperity of our country, if steadily pursued by his successors, and firmly adhered to by the people; wisely founding the principles of our political conduct on the immovable basis of morality and justice, aided by the influence of religion, learning and virtue in private life.

Resolved unanimously That to perpetuate this valuable present in the most striking view to posterity, it be printed and published with the laws of this session, as an evidence of our approbation of its political axioms, and a small testimony of the affection we bear to the precepts of him, to whom, under Divine Providence, we are principally indebted for our greatest political blessings.

Resolved unanimously, That it is the earnest prayer of the legislature of Maryland, that the president, in his contemplated retirement, may find all the blessings of domestic happiness, and live to experience the salutary principles of his administration, operating through his successors to increase the independence, prosperity and welfare of the American people.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

S P E E C H

Of the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress, December 7, 1796.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

IN recurring to the internal situation of our country, since I had last the pleasure to address you, I find ample reason for a renewed expression of that gratitude to the Ruler of the Universe, which a continued series of prosperity has so often and so justly called forth.

The acts of the last session, which required special arrangements, have been, as far as circumstances would admit, carried into operation.

Measures calculated to ensure a continuance of the friendship of the Indians; and to preserve peace along the extent of our interior frontier, have been digested, and adopted.—In the framing of these, care has been taken to guard on the one hand, our advanced settlements from the predatory incursions of those unruly individuals, who cannot be restrained by their tribes—and on the other hand, to protect the rights secured to the Indians by treaty—to draw them nearer to the civilized state—and inspire them with correct conceptions of the power, as well as justice of the government.

The meeting of the deputies from the Creek nation at Colerain, in the state of Georgia, which had for a principal object the purchase of a parcel of their land, by that state, broke up without its being accomplished; the nation having, previous to their departure, instructed them against making any sale; the occasion however has been improved, to confirm by a new treaty with the Creeks, their pre-existing engagements with the United States; and to obtain their consent to the establishment of trading houses, and military posts within their boundaries; by means of which their friendship and the general peace may be more effectually secured.

The period during the late session, at which the appropriation was passed, for carrying into effect the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and his Britannic majesty; necessarily procrastinated the reception of the polls stipulated to be delivered, beyond the date assigned for that event.—As soon, however, as the governor general of Canada could be addressed with propriety on the subject, arrangements were cordially and promptly concluded for their evacuation; and the United States took possession of the principal of them, comprehending Oswego, Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, and Fort Miami; where such repairs and additions have been ordered to be made, as appeared indispensable.

The commissioners appointed on the part of the United States and of Great-Britain, to determine which is the river St. Croix, mentioned in the treaty of peace of 1763, agreed in the choice of Egbert Benson, Esq; of New-York, for the third commissioner.—The whole met at St. Andrew, in Passamaquoddy Bay, in the beginning of October; and directed surveys to be made of the river in dispute; but deeming it impracticable to have these surveys completed before the next year, they adjourned to meet at Boston in August 1797, for the final decision of the question.

Other commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, agreeably to the seventh article of the

treaty with Great-Britain, relative to disputes and condemnations of vessels and other property, met the commissioners of his Britannic majesty in London, in August last, when John Trumbull, Esq; was chosen by lot for the fifth commissioner.—In October following the board were to proceed to business. As yet there has been no communication of commissioners on the part of Great-Britain, to unite with those who have been appointed on the part of the United States, for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty.

The treaty with Spain, required that the commissioners for running the boundary line, between the territory of the United States, and his Catholic majesty's provinces of East and West-Florida, should enter into the exchange of the ratifications, which was effected at Aranjuez on the 25th day of April; and the troops of his Catholic majesty occupying any posts within the limits of the United States, were within the same period to be withdrawn.—The commissioner of the United States therefore commenced his journey for the Natchez in September, and troops were ordered to occupy the posts, from which the Spanish garrisons should be withdrawn. Information has been recently received of the appointment of a commissioner on the part of his Catholic majesty for running the boundary line; but none of any appointment for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens; whose vessels were captured by the armed vessels of Spain.

In pursuance of the act of congress, passed in the last session, for the protection and relief of American seamen, agents were appointed, one to reside in Great-Britain and the other in the West-Indies.—The efforts of the agents in the West-Indies, are not yet fully ascertained; but those which have been communicated afford grounds to believe, the measure will be beneficial.—The agents destined to reside in Great-Britain, declining to accept the appointment, the business has consequently devolved on the minister of the United States in London; and will command his attention, until a new agent shall be appointed.

After many delays and disappointments, arising from the European war; the final arrangements for fulfilling the engagements made to the dey and regency of Algiers, will, in all present appearance, be crowned with success; but, under great, though inevitable disadvantages, in the pecuniary transaction as occasioned by that war—which will render a further provision necessary.—The actual liberation of all our citizens who were prisoners in Algiers, while it gratifies every feeling heart, is itself an earnest of a satisfactory termination of the whole negotiation.

Measures are in operation for effecting treaties with the regencies of Tunis and Tripoli.

To maintain external commerce, the protection of a naval force is indispensable. This is manifest with regard to wars in which a state is itself a party. Besides this; it is in our own experience, that the sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war.—To secure respect to a neutral flag, requires a naval force, organized, and ready to vindicate it, from insult or aggression.—It may even prevent the necessity of going to war, by discouraging belligerent powers from committing the violations of the rights of the neutral party, as may first or last, leave no other option. From the best information I have been able to obtain, it would seem as if our trade to the Mediterranean, without a protecting force, will always be insecure; and our citizens exposed to the calamities, from which numbers of them have but just been relieved.

These considerations invite the United States to look to the means, and to set about the gradual creation of a navy. The increasing progress of their navigation promises them, at no distant period, the requisite supply of seamen—and their means, in other respects, favour the undertaking. It is an encouragement likewise that their particular situation; will give weight and influence to a moderate naval force in their hands. Will it not then be advisable, to begin without delay to provide, and lay up the materials for the building and equipping of ships of war—and to proceed in this work by degrees, in proportion as our resources render it practicable without inconvenience; so that the future war of Europe may not find our commerce the same unprotected state in which it was found at the present?

Congress have repeatedly, and not without success directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to ensure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible. As a general rule, manufactures on public account are inexpedient; where the state of things in a country leaves no hope that certain branches of manufacture will, for a great length of time obtain; when these are of a nature essential to the furnishing and equipping of public force in time of war, and not establishments procuring them on public account, to the extent of ordinary demand for the public service, recommended strong considerations of national policy, as an exception to the general rule? Ought our country to run in such cases, dependent on foreign supply, precarious because liable to be interrupted?

If the necessary articles should in this mode be more in time of peace, will not the security and independence thence arising, form an ample compensation for the calls of this sort, commensurate only in time of war, easily be extended in proportion to exigencies of the government; and may even perhaps be made to yield a surplus for the supply of our wants at large, so as to mitigate the privations from interruptions of their trade. If adopted, they ought to exclude all those branches which are already or likely soon to be established in the country; in