

It is well known that M'vance is not at present in a state of standing a siege, for previous to the capture of Mannheim orders were received to bring a park of heavy artillery from Landau to that place; but the reduction of Mannheim has been so speedily effected, that these orders could not be executed."

We mentioned in our last paper that advices were received in this city of the French fleet having been seen off the Irish coast. We have since been favoured with the following extract from the letter which contains the news:

"The French fleet has sailed from Brest, and has been seen off the northern coast. Its object is said to be a descent upon Ireland. I hope the report is without foundation, but have my fears on the subject; and these fears are increased by the circumstance, that five expresses arrived this day at Belfast on their way to Dublin, charged (as it is said) with news of government of the first importance—but what that news is has not yet transpired. Seven of the northern counties are again declared in a state of rebellion."

The letter, from which the above is an extract, is dated "Belfast, the tenth day of October," and we are assured there is a second letter in town which corroborates the intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.

Private letters from the continent of Europe, received in Dublin on the 21st of September, mention as a fact, universally believed, that a negotiation for peace is on foot between the emperor of Germany and the French republic. [Faulkner's Journal.]

We are informed by good authority, that the frigates *Eliza*, captain Prebb, of 32, and the Congress, captain Sever, of 36 guns, will sail for Newport, (R. I.) about the 15th inst. direct for Batavia, and will convey any American vessels bound to that port. We also understand that the ship *China*, captain Josiah, of this port, of 32 guns and 130 men, sails in company with the above vessels.

(OFFICIAL)

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated 20th September, 1799.

"On the 23d ult. arrived the schooner *Samuel*, of Boston, commanded by Edward Hedge, from Boston, with 12 men, 2 six pounders and six smaller guns, or swivels on carriages. She was coming in at night fall, and gallantly fought her way in the Gut through five privateers for an hour, supposed chiefly to be French; but from a 24 pound shot found on board, it was concluded some of the Spanish gun-boats, that were out, must have also fired upon her. Said shot greatly damaged her stern. The English frigate *Dorothea* and a brig flut and went to her assistance, but were too late, as the schooner was anchored safely. However they sunk a Spanish gun boat. Capt Hedge's behaviour was greatly applauded, and I must say, did honour to the flag. No one was hurt on board the *Samuel*."

Annapolis, December 12.

We are positively assured that Mr Charles Carroll, jun. will be a candidate for Anne-Arundel county, at the next election of delegates to the general assembly.

On the 3d instant, at 12 o'clock, the president of the United States met both houses of congress in the representatives' chamber, and addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the senate, and
Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

IT is with peculiar satisfaction, that I meet the 6th congress of the United States of America. Coming from all parts of the union, at this critical and interesting period, the members must be fully possessed, of the sentiments and wishes of our constituents.

The flattering prospects of abundance from the labours of the people, by land and by sea; the prosperity of our extended commerce, notwithstanding interruptions occasioned by the belligerent state of a great part of the world; the return of health, industry and trade, to those cities, which have lately been afflicted with disease; and the various and inestimable advantages, civil and religious, which secured under our happy frame of government, are continued to us, unimpair'd; demand of the whole American people, sincere thanks to a benevolent Deity, for the merciful dispensation of his providence.

But, while these numerous blessings are recollected, it is a painful duty to advert to the ungrateful returns which has been made for them, by some of the people, in certain counties of Pennsylvania, where, seduced by the arts and misrepresentations of designing men, they have openly resisted the law, directing the valuation of houses and lands. Such defiance was given to the civil authority as rendered hopeless, all further attempts, by judicial process, to enforce the execution of the law: and it became necessary to direct a military force to be employed, consisting of some companies of regular troops, volunteers and militia, by whose zeal and activity, in co-operation with the judicial power, order and submission were restored, and many of the offenders arrested. Of these, some have been convicted of misdemeanors, and others charged with various crimes remain to be tried.

To give due effect to the civil administration of the government, and to insure a just execution of the laws, a revision and amendment of the judiciary system is indispensably necessary. In this extensive country, it cannot but happen, that numerous questions respecting the interpretation of the laws and the rights and duties of its officers and citizens mystarise. On the one hand, the laws should be executed; on the other, individual should be guided from oppression: neither of these objects is sufficiently assured, under the present organization of the judiciary depart-

ment, I therefore earnestly recommend the subject to your serious consideration.

Preserving in the pacific and humane policy, which had been invariably professed, and sincerely pursued by the executive authority of the United States; when indications were made, on the part of the French republic, of a disposition to accommodate the existing differences between the two countries, I felt it to be my duty to prepare for meeting their advances, by a nomination of ministers upon certain conditions which the honour of our country dictated, and which its moderation had given it a right to prescribe. The assurances which were required of the French government, previous to the departure of our envoys, hath been given, through their minister of foreign relations; and I have directed them to proceed on their mission to Paris. They have full power to conclude a treaty, subject to the constitutional advice and consent of the senate. The characters of these gentlemen, are sure pledges to their country, that nothing incompatible with its honour or interest, nothing inconsistent with our obligations of good faith or friendship to any other nation, will be stipulated.

It appearing probable, from the information I received, that our commercial intercourse, with some ports in the island of St. Domingo, might safely be renewed, I took such steps as seemed to me expedient to ascertain that point. The result being satisfactory, I then, in conformity with the act of congress on the subject, directed the restraints and prohibitions of that intercourse to be discontinued, on the terms which were made known by proclamation. Since the renewal of this intercourse, our citizens trading to those ports with their property, have been duly respected and privateering from those ports has ceased.

In examining the claims of British subjects by the commissioners at Philadelphia, acting under the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, with Great-Britain, a difference of opinion, on points deemed essential, in the interpretation of that article, has arisen between the commissioners appointed by the United States, and the other members of that board, from which the former have thought it their duty to withdraw. It is sincerely to be regretted, that the execution of an article produced by a mutual spirit of amity and justice, should have been thus unavoidably interrupted. It is, however, confidently expected, that the same spirit of amity and the same sense of justice in which it originated, will lead to satisfactory explanations. In consequence of the obstacles to the progress of the commission in Philadelphia, his Britannic majesty has directed the commissioners appointed by him, under the seventh article of the treaty, relating to British captures of American vessels, to withdraw from the board sitting in London; but with the express declaration of his determination to fulfil with punctuality and good faith, the engagements, which his majesty has contracted by his treaty with the United States; and that they will be instructed to resume their functions, whenever the obstacles, which impede the progress of the commission at Philadelphia, shall be removed. It being in like manner, my sincere determination, so far as the same depends on me, that with equal punctuality and good faith, the engagements contracted by the United States, in their treaties with his Britannic majesty, shall be fulfilled, I shall immediately instruct our minister at London to endeavour to obtain the explanations necessary to a just performance of those engagements on the part of the United States. With such dispositions on both sides, I cannot entertain a doubt, that all difficulties will soon be removed, and that the two boards will then proceed, and bring the business committed to them respectively to a satisfactory conclusion.

The act of congress, relative to the seat of the government of the United States, requiring that on the first Monday of December next, it should be transferred from Philadelphia to the district chosen for its permanent seat, it is proper for me to inform you, that the commissioners appointed to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of congress, and of the president, and of the public offices of the government, have made a report of the state of the buildings designed for those purposes in the city of Washington; from which they conclude that the removal of the seat of government to that place, at the time required, will be practicable and the accommodation satisfactory. Their report will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,
I shall direct the estimates of the appropriations, necessary for the service of the ensuing year, together with an account of the revenue and expenditure, to be laid before you. During a period, in which a great proportion of the civilized world has been involved in a war, unusually calamitous and destructive, it was not to be expected that the United States could be exempted from extraordinary burthens.

Although the period is not arrived when the measures adopted to secure our country against foreign attack can be repounced, yet it is alike necessary to the honour of the government, and the satisfaction of the community, that an exact economy should be maintained. I invite you, gentlemen, to investigate the different branches of the public expenditure. The examination will lead to beneficial retrenchments, or produce a conviction of the wisdom of the measure to which the expenditure relates.

Gentlemen of the senate, and

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,
At a period, like the present, when momentous changes are occurring and every hour in preparing new and great events in the political world—when a spirit of war is prevalent in almost every nation, with whose affairs the interests of the United States have any connexion, unsafe and precarious would be our situation, were we to neglect the means of maintaining our just rights. The result of the mission to

France is uncertain; but however it may terminate, a steady perseverance in a system of national defence, commensurate with our resources and the situation of our country, is an obvious dictate of wisdom. For remotely as we are placed from the belligerent nations, and desirous as we are, by doing justice to all, to avoid offence to any, nothing short of the power of repelling aggressions, will secure to our country a rational prospect of escaping the calamities of war, or national degradation. As to myself, it is my anxious desire, so to execute the trust reposed in me, as to render the people of the United States prosperous and happy. I rely, with entire confidence, on your co-operation, in objects, equally your care, and that our mutual labours will serve to increase and confirm union among our fellow-citizens, and an unshaken attachment to our government.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
December 3, 1799

Having concluded, he presented a copy to the president of the senate, and another to the speaker of the house; and then retired.

The speaker then laid the speech of the president before the house, and it was read by the clerk.

Mr. Rutledge moved a resolution of the speech to a committee of the whole house, which was carried and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The speech, and the rules and orders of the house, were ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

DANCING being that which gives graceful motions all the life, and above all things manliness and a becoming confidence to young children; I think it cannot be learned too early, when they are one of an age and strength to be taught. But you must be sure to have a good master, that knows and can teach what is graceful and becoming: one who teaches not this, is worse than none at all.

LOCKE ON EDUCATION.

MR. NUGENT,

Lately a principal dancer at the theatres of Philadelphia and Boston,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL on Friday the 13th instant, at the BALLROOM, on the terms of two dollars entrance, and eight dollars per quarter. As Mr. Nugent had no particular city in view when he determined to come to the southward, he has no letters of recommendation to this city, but he trusts the following recommendation from the city of Cork, through the medium of the mayor, will be deemed a sufficient voucher for his abilities and conduct.

City of Cork, } BY the right worshipful John Shaw,
to wit: } Esq; mayor and chief magistrate of
the city of Cork, in the kingdom of Ireland;

IT being represented to me that Henry Paul Nugent, teacher of languages and of the art of dancing, intending to settle in America, is desirous of obtaining a certificate of his good conduct during his residence in this city, I, upon due inquiry, finding that the said H. P. Nugent hath lived five years in this city with a fair character, and considerable reputation in his profession, do hereby certify the same, that it may be to him a recommendation. In testimony whereof I have hereunto put my hand, and caused the common seal of said city to be hereunto affixed, this 24th day of May, 1793.

(Seal)

JOHN SHAW, Mayor.

Present, EDMOND POCHÉ KINSLAGH,
Not. Pub. and Sec'y. to the mayor of Cork.

Mr. Nugent will attend such as may desire to be taught at home. Commands for him at captain Hatson's will be punctually attended to.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two men, one committed the 24th of November, by the name of THOMAS COOK, who says that he belongs to JACOB MILLER, of Baltimore city; he is a dark mulatto; about 5 feet 9 inches high, and well made, about 21 or 22 years of age, and has a scar under his left eye; his clothing is a blue pea jacket, light coloured cloth coat; mixed casimer jacket; brown thickest trousers, striped cotton and silk stockings; calf skin shoes, and white furred hat, and sundry other cloaths. The other a negro, committed the 7th of December, by the name of ANTHONY, who says that he is the property of GIBSON KITTLES, of Frederick county; he is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and well made, has a scar on his right eye; his clothing is an old black hat, Kersey jacket, osnabrig shirt, corded cloth breeches, blue yarn stockings, and coarse shoes. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff,
of Anne-Arundel county.

December 9, 1799.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, or stolen, from the subscriber's pasture, on the 15th October last, a very large dark brown horse MULE, with a light coloured nose; it is presumed (if he strayed away) he has made up the county, as he was purchased in Frederick. Whoever will deliver him to me at Herring Bay, shall receive the above reward.

RICHARD CHEW.

Herring Bay, November 28, 1799.