

withdraw from the board sitting in London, but with the express declaration of determination to fulfil, with punctuality, and good faith, the engagement 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, as 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 the President, and for the public offices of the Government, have made a report of the state of the buildings designated for these 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 accommodations 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 portion 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 renounced, 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 is preparing new and great events in the political world—when a spirit of war is prevalent in almost every nation, with whose affairs the interest 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, Dec. 3, '99.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

Received at New-York by the Liverpool Packet, from Liverpool.

O. SUWARROFF'S ARMY.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

General Massena, in a Proclamation to his army, dated Oct. 12, says, "The army commanded by Suwarroff had advanced to Altorf. You marched against it; you vanquished it in the valley of Mutten; who have taken one standard, two cannon, and the enemy, forced to make a precipitate retreat, has abandoned six hundred wounded, amongst whom are one General and several officers.— [A terrible affair!]

"Though repelled from Glaris, you have still [undoubtedly] been conquerors. You have made 1500 prisoners, taken one standard, and killed one General. Finding their safety only in flight, the enemy fled towards the Grisons, leaving you 1500 wounded; they lost besides a great part of their artillery, and all their baggage."

In another letter, dated at Zurich, Oct. 16, Gen. Massena says, "The last accounts I have had of Suwarroff's state, that he had been sick for three days preceding at Mayenfeld; that his army was reduced to 5000!!! most of whom are destitute of arms and shoes, and in a deplorable situation, on their march to Feldkirch, which induces me to suppose that he is endeavouring to effect his junction with the remains of the army of Korsakoff." We cannot refrain noticing here the treachery of Massena's memory; for in his Proclamation of the 12th, he expressly declares to his army, "In two days you have annihilated the army of Korsakoff."

GERMAN ACCOUNTS.

FELDKIRCH, (near the Rhine, in the districts connected with Tyrol) Oct. 14. Gen. Suwarroff arrived here yesterday, with 27,000 Russians. He will march to Constance, to join the Archduke's and Korsakoff's armies. The French increase greatly in the Rhinthal.

SUABIA, Oct. 20. Even the accounts from Bern allow, that Prince Suwarroff has not been defeated, but obtained considerable advantages at different points; and only changed his plan of operations in consequence of the battles of the 26th and 17th, near Zurich, &c.

LINDAU, [on the Lake of Constance] Oct. 17. Gen. Suwarroff, with 24,000, arrived before our city yesterday. His whole staff are in this city. The army was to have marched to-day, but a courier from the Archduke has caused its stay here.

Gen. Korsakoff, with his whole corps, will arrive to-morrow, to join Suwarroff's army. It is expected the re-united forces will re-enter Switzerland.

STUTGARD, Oct. 18. Prince Suwarroff's and Gen. Korsakoff's armies have joined, and amount to 40,000. The Archduke is to review this army, the 25th, at Ravensberg.

Frontiers of Swabia, Oct. 3.

Yesterday morning the Russian General received the following order from Field Marshal Suwarroff.

Gentlemen,

"You will be answerable with your heads for every inch of ground that you shall give up to the enemy. I have advanced by way of Schwitz, and am ready to repair your errors; shew therefore a courage and resolution which nothing can subdue."

BRITISH EXPEDITION TO HOLLAND.

In a letter from the Duke of York to Mr. Dundas, dated head-quarters, Schagen-brug, October 20, is inclosed the following armistice which was concluded on between his Royal Highness and the French Gen. Brune. This measure seems to have been dictated by a principle, highly honourary to his character as a soldier and a man:—

THE ARMISTICE.

Art. 1. From the date of this convention all hostilities shall cease between the two armies.

Art. 2. The line of demarkation between the said armies shall be the line of their respective out posts as they now exist.

Art. 3. The continuation of all works offensive and defensive shall be suspended on both sides, and no new ones shall be undertaken.

Art. 4. The mounted batteries taken possession of at the Helder, or at other positions within the line, now occupied by the combined English and Russian army, shall be restored in the state in which they were taken, or (in case of improvement) in their present state, and all the Dutch artillery taken therein shall be preserved.

Art. 5. The combined English and Russian army shall embark as soon as possible, and shall evacuate the territory, coasts, islands, and internal navigation of the Dutch Republic, by the 30th of November, 1799, without committing any devastation, by inundations, cutting the Dykes, or otherways injuring the sources of navigation.

Art. 6. Any ships of war or other vessels which may arrive with reinforcements for the combined British and Russian army, shall not land the same, and shall be sent away as soon as possible.

Art. 7. Gen. Brune shall be at liberty to send an officer within the lines of the Zuyp and the Helder, to report to him the state of the batteries and the progress of the embarkation. His Royal Highness the Duke of York shall be equally at liberty to send an officer within the French and Batavian lines, to satisfy himself that no new works are carrying on on their side. An officer of rank and distinction shall be sent from each army respectively, to guarantee the execution of this convention.

Art. 8. Eight thousand prisoners of war, French and Batavians, taken before the present campaign, and now detained in England, shall be restored without conditions to their respective countries. The proportion and the choice of such