

Their arrest is attributed to remonstrated against the Citizen Monge's project. Four Deputies sent from the Canton of Bern, charged to their Commune would up arms against the French, under arrest. Forty Communists declared themselves in a insurrection, until the Deputies leaved.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, the 25th of January. "Inclosed is a law passed— you to judge its effects—the law gives room to believe it is meanly against Americans, and not principally against Americans, and not principally against Americans. The Danes, Swedes and Prussians are engaged to consent to the measure on certain conditions, and the measure will only operate against the Americans."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Jan. 9. "Our coast is much infested by French privateers—within these two days, two 20 gun ships and five brigs have been captured, and brought in by Lord St. Vincent's Squadron. The King Fisher brigantine, engaged a French ship three hours and an half, took and brought her in. The King Fisher carries 16 nine pounders, and had one man wounded. The French ship carried 20 twelve pounders and 8 colorns—several killed and wounded."

Extract of a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, dated February 27.

"The whole of the British ports in this Island are in great confusion, owing to the brigands attacking Port-au-Prince and Jeremie; the former they had nearly carried—they have got possession of the watering place about three miles from the town—A number of vessels have sailed from this to bring away the inhabitants, as they mean to evacuate it. "The troops will be sent down to Jeremie, which place they mean to keep possession of as long as possible; but from present appearances, I do not conceive they will hold it three months longer."

NEW-YORK, March 21.

IMPORTANT.

The following Message from the President of the United States, was read in the House of Representatives on Monday last.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE dispatches from the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic, which were mentioned, in my Message, to both Houses of Congress, of the 5th inst. have been examined and maturely considered.

While I feel a satisfaction in informing you, that their exertions, for the adjustment of the differences, between the two nations, have been sincere and unremitting, it is incumbent on me to declare, that I perceive no ground of expectation that the objects of their mission can be accomplished, on terms compatible with the safety, honour, or the essential interests of the nation.

The result cannot with justice be attributed to any want of moderation on the part of this government, or to any disposition to forego secondary interests for the preservation of Peace. Knowing it to be my duty, and believing it to be your wish, as well as that of the great body of the people, to avoid by all reasonable concessions any participation in the contentions of Europe, the powers vested in our Envoys were commensurate with a liberal and pacific policy, and that high confidence, which might justly be reposed in the abilities, patriotism and integrity of the characters to whom the Negotiation was committed. After a careful review of the whole subject, with the aid of all the information I have received, I can discern nothing which could have injured or contributed to success, that has been omitted on my part, and nothing farther which can be attempted, consistently with maxims, for which our country has contended, at every hazard, and which constitute the basis of our national sovereignty.

Under these circumstances I cannot forbear to reiterate the recommendations which have been formerly made, and to exhort you to adopt with promptitude, decision and unanimity, such measures as the ample resources of the country afford, for the protection of our seafaring and commercial citizens; for the de-

fence of any exposed portions of our territory; for replenishing our arsenals, establishing founderies and military manufactures; and to provide such sufficient revenue as will be necessary to defray extraordinary expences and supply the deficiencies which may be occasioned by depredations to our commerce.

The present state of things is so essentially different from that in which instructions were given to collectors to restrain vessels of the United States from sailing in an armed condition, that the principle on which these orders were issued has also ceased to exist. I therefore deem it proper to inform Congress that I no longer conceive myself justifiable in continuing them, unless in particular cases, where there may be reasonable ground of suspicion that such vessels are intended to be employed contrary to law.

In all your proceedings it will be important to manifest a zeal, vigour and concert, in defence of the national rights proportioned to the danger, with which they are threatened.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, March 19.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated yesterday.

"Things appear to be verging to a crisis. It is expected the President's message will be taken up in the House to day—it was referred to a committee of the Senate yesterday.

"It is expected by many that the anti's will cavil about the papers—They may, but the business is too solemn to trifle with. The President has placed the responsibility where the constitution says it shall fall: If our country is to be sacrificed, Mr. Adams is not the man to do the job."

BALTIMORE, March 15.

Yesterday arrived ship Theresa, Captain Boyle, 36 days from Bourdeaux.

Capt. Boyle left Bourdeaux the 3d of February, and brings Paris papers to the 20th January, and from Bourdeaux to January 27. He says that two of the American commissioners, Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall would leave Paris, one of whom would take passage in the Pomona, of Alexandria, which would sail in two weeks. Mr. Marshall was to remain until circumstances ordered otherwise. The decree respecting neutral vessels with British manufactures on board, had been ratified a few days previous to Captain Boyle's sailing. No military operation of importance had taken place, but the greatest exertions continued to be made for the invasion of England.

HALIFAX: March 31.

On Thursday arrived the Schooner William, Captain Abrams, of Marblehead, from Cadiz, sent in by his Majesty's ship Prevoyante.

The William left Cadiz on the evening of the 8th of February:—On the night of the 7th, the Spanish fleet, under Don Messaredo of 21 ships of the line and several frigates, sailed from that port; and the next morning were seen from the walls of the town, in pursuit of the English fleet consisting of eleven sail of the line. On the morning of the 9th, (the wind then blowing a heavy gale) Captain Abrams saw the Spanish fleet, and the English fleet at some distance, edging towards Cape St. Mary's. It was conjectured that a part of the English fleet had withdrawn behind Cape St. Mary's with a view of tempting the Spaniards to venture out. There were said to be five three deckers in Don Messaredo's line.—Several of the ships had left their long boats, and taken a mortar on board. The men had all received their pay previous to sailing, and provision was promised to the wives and children of such as might be slain in action, having failed, as was said, with a determined resolution to retrieve their reputation if possible. We hope by our March packet, to be enabled to lay before our readers, a detail of the events of another glorious FOURTEENTH OF FEBRUARY!

JUST arrived in the sloop Dove, and for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber, in Hogheads and Barrels, excellent Brown SUGAR and MOLASSES.

DAN. LOVETT.

The St. JOHN GAZETTE.

ST. JOHN, FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

We learn from Saint Andrews, that a vessel had arrived at Moose-Island in a short passage from Newbury-Port, the master of which mentions, that an army of 100,000 men had marched into and round Paris under the orders of General Buonaparte, who had declared that France did not require 700 men to govern it, and that he alone would undertake the task. The General was received by all the army and by the Parisians with loud acclamations of joy. This account came to the States by a vessel in a short passage from France, and was generally believed at Newbury-Port.

We are happy to learn, from a New-York paper, that three of the villains concerned in the piracy on board the Hermione, have been detected and lodged in goal—their names are mentioned—and one of them is said to be an American—one a Swede, and the other an Englishman.

Monday last arrived the schooner Lark, Capt. Jesse Woodward, in three days from Halifax.

THE Sale of Mount Pleasant Farm, as advertised in the last page of this Day's Paper, is put off to Monday the 30th April instant. St. John, 13th April.

TO BE LET,

From the 1st May,

THE lower Floor of a commodious STORE, fronting the water, and conveniently situated for any business, particularly in packing and storing of Fish—Apply to SAMUEL WHITNEY, on the premises. 13th APRIL, 1798.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of ABRAHAM DE PEYSTER, late of the City of Saint John, Esquire, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same without delay; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment of their respective Debts to the Subscribers, Administrators upon the said Estate.

WARD CHIPMAN, JOHN BLACK, CHARLES HAZEN.

Saint John, March 9, 1798.

BENEFIT.

IF JOHN GRISTHOUSE, an Englishman, by trade a Carpenter, who resided at Fredericton about the year 1794, is still living, and will apply to MATTHEW PARTELOW, Taylor, St. John, he will hear of something to his advantage.—If he is dead, any information on the subject will be thankfully received.

N.B. This application is made at the request of his friends in England. St. John, March 30, 1798.

TO BE LET,

From the 1st May,

A Genteel DWELLING-HOUSE, situate at the lower end of Germain-street, lately occupied by Dr. EMERSON.—It contains six Rooms, four of which have fire-places—a good Cellar & Cellar Kitchen, with a large spot of ground in the rear of the House, under good cultivation for a Garden.—For terms apply to

ALEXANDER REID, King-Street.

Fulling Mill.

Francis Blackburn,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Public in general, for their past favours and solicits a continuance of the same.

He respectfully informs his Friends and Customers that having lately been at considerable expence in importing fundry materials for carrying on his business more extensively, is now prepared to receive their commands which shall be executed in the neatest and best manner at his Fulling Mill, near the mouth of Jemseg Creek—and he assures those who please to favour him with a preference that no exertions shall be wanting to give them satisfaction.

THE smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged, and every attention paid to them, at the following prices, viz:—

Yard wide cottons from the Loom 6d. pr. yard—five quarters do. 8d. per do.—sheared do. 10d. per do.—Field dyed, sheared and pressed yard wide 1s. 2d. per ditto—London brown, Saxon blue and green, dressed in the neatest and best manner 1s. 6d. per yard, &c. &c.

For the convenience of his Employers Cloths left at Mr. OLIVER AICKLEY's Tavern, Grimrofs Neck, will be punctually forwarded to the Fulling Mill.

Queen's County, Waterborough, } March 17, 1798.

Lime Kiln.

Jeremiah Worden,

BEGS leave to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he still carries on the Lime business at the usual place, where he will furnish those who please to favour him with their commands, with the best Lime at the moderate charge of 15s. Cash per hoghead.

BLANKS,

Of various kinds may be had at this OFFICE.