

have derived from the arming for our maritime protection and defence. We ought, without loss of time, to lay the foundation for an increase of our navy, to a size sufficient to guard our coasts and protect our trade. Such a naval force, as it is doubtless in the power of the United States to create and maintain, would also afford to them the best means of general defence, by facilitating the safe transportation of troops and stores to every part of our extensive coast. To accomplish this important object, a prudent foresight requires that systematical measures be adopted for procuring at all times, the requisite timber and other supplies. In what manner this shall be done, I leave to your consideration.

I will now advert, Gentlemen, to some matters of less moment, but proper to be communicated to the National Legislature.

After the Spanish garrison had evacuated the posts they occupied at the Natchez and Walnut Hills, the commissioner of the United States commenced his observations to ascertain the point near the Mississippi, which terminated the Northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of North latitude. From thence he proceeded to run the boundary line between the United States and Spain. He was afterwards joined by the Spanish commissioner, when the work of the former was confirmed; and they proceeded together to the demarkation of the line. Recent information renders it probable that the Southern Indians, either instigated to oppose the demarkation, or jealous of the consequences of suffering white people to run a line over lands to which the Indian title had not been extinguished, have ere this time stopped the progress of the commissioners. And considering the mischiefs which may result from continuing the demarkation, in opposition to the will of the Indian tribes, the great expense attending it, and that the boundaries which the commissioners have actually established, probably extend at least as far as the Indian title has been extinguished, it will perhaps become expedient and necessary to suspend further proceedings, by recalling our commissioner.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the fifth article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, to determine what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the Treaty of Peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described, have finally decided that question. On the twenty-fifth of October, they made their declaration, that a river called Scodiac, which falls into Passamaquoddy Bay, at its north western quarter was the true St. Croix, intended in the Treaty of Peace, as far as its great fork, where one of its streams comes from the westward and the other from the northward, and that the latter stream is the continuation of the St. Croix to its source. This decision, it is understood, will preclude all contention among individual claimants, as it seems that the Scodiac and its northern branch, bound the grants of land which have been made by the respective adjoining governments. A subordinate question, however, it has been suggested, still remains to be determined. Between the mouth of the St. Croix as now settled, and what is usually called the Bay of Fundy, lie a number of valuable Islands. The commissioners have not continued the boundary lines through any channel of these Islands, and unless the Bay of Passamaquoddy be a part of the Bay of Fundy, this further adjustment of boundary will be necessary. But it is apprehended that this will not be a matter of any difficulty.

Such progress has been made in the examination and decision of cases of capture and condemnation of American vessels, which were the subject of the seventh article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, that it is supposed the Commissioners will be able to bring their business to a conclusion in August of the ensuing year.

The Commissioners acting under the twenty-fifth article of the Treaty be-

tween the United States and Spain, have adjusted most of the claims of our citizens, for losses sustained in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, during the late war between France and Spain.

Various circumstances have occurred to delay the execution of the law for augmenting the military establishment. Among these, the desire of obtaining the fullest information to direct the best selection of officers. As this object will now be speedily accomplished, it is expected that the raising and organizing of the troops will proceed without obstacle, and with effect.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I have directed an estimate of the appropriations which will be necessary for the service of the ensuing year to be laid before you, accompanied with a view of the public receipts and expenditures to a recent period. It will afford you satisfaction to infer the great extent and solidity of the public resources, from the prosperous state of the finances, notwithstanding the unexampled embarrassments which have attended commerce. When you reflect on the conspicuous examples of patriotism and liberality which have been exhibited by our mercantile fellow citizens, and how great a proportion of the public resources depends on their enterprise, you will naturally consider, whether their convenience cannot be promoted and reconciled with the security of the revenue, by a revision of the system, by which the collection is at present regulated.

During your recess, measures have been steadily pursued for effecting the valuations and returns directed by the act of the last session, preliminary to the assessment and collection of a direct tax. No other delays or obstacles have been experienced, except such as were expected to arise from the great extent of our country, and the magnitude and novelty of the operation, and enough has been accomplished to assure a fulfilment of the views of the legislature.

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

I cannot close this address, without once more adverting to our political situation, and inculcating the essential importance of uniting in the maintenance of our dearest interests: and I trust, that by the temper and wisdom of your proceedings, and by a harmony of measures, we shall secure to our country, that weight and respect to which it is so justly entitled.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, December 8, 1798.

The President then presented a copy to the President of the Senate, and another to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

IN THE SENATE

Messrs. Read, Ross, and Stockton, were appointed to draft an answer to the address.

In the House of Representatives The Speech was ordered to be committed to a committee of the Whole on Monday.

Perhaps, on no former similar occasion was the house ever more crowded by ladies and citizens of every description. But, notwithstanding the very great number of people present, both in the House and galleries, all was silence, order and decorum.

NEW-YORK, January 18.

VERY IMPORTANT.

From Capt. Odlin, of the brig Sea Nymph, arrived yesterday in 66 days from Gibraltar, we learn that the day previous to his sailing, the British ship Colossus arrived there from Naples, with dispatches from Admiral Nelson to Lord St. Vincent's; the purport of which was, that the Turks had assembled a vast army, supposed to be 200,000 strong, when the most desperate conflict ever recorded, took place between them and Buonaparte's army. At the commencement of the engagement, it is said the French asked for quarters; but being refused, the only alternative that presented itself, was the most obstinate and desperate resist-

ance. The issue left the French army literally extinct, about 400 having only escaped. The Turks themselves lost 17,000 men. What fate attended Buonaparte himself is unknown. There is no intelligence of the time or duration of the engagement.

That a very desperate battle has been fought between the army of Egypt and the Egyptians themselves, we think highly probable; but it will perhaps require further testimony to warrant a belief that the slaughter was so universal and unparalleled on both sides. We can only weep for suffering humanity, but must rejoice that the strides of ambition are so effectually checked.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated November 12, '98.

"The last mails have brought me a letter from Pittsburg, another from Amsterdam. Both mention disturbances in Brabant, owing to the requisition. The young men revolt at the idea of being sent to the field. Should these discontents once gain head, the probability is, that it will spread. The papers talk of a new war with the Emperor—I doubt it—unless Prussia joins him, in which case France will certainly be done over, as their finances are exhausted, and the people universally tired of war—if entered upon, I expect to see another revolution soon."

NEW-LONDON, Jan. 3.

VICTOR HUGHES.

From the relation of several West-India Captains, arrived at this port, it is reduced to a certainty, that Victor Hughes is displaced from the office of Governor of Guadaloupe. Being decoyed on board one of the frigates lately arrived there, he was detained until the government of the Island was re-organized, when he was permitted to go on shore under a guard, to arrange his business preparatory to his departure for France.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.

From NEW-YORK, Jan. 10.

Extract of a Letter dated Post-Office, Baltimore, 15th instant, to a respectable merchant in this city.

"A vessel is just arrived at Annapolis from Portsmouth, (England)—left that 20th November. The Irish rebels, Holt and Wolfe Tone are taken, and a confirmation of Lord Duncan taking 6 line of battle ships from the Dutch is received.—I write this at the Post Office." The New-York Editor adds, we understand there are letters in town, which announce the receipt of the above intelligence officially.

We observe in a late London paper, that the Union of Great-Britain and Ireland, is progressing. The Irish Chancellor has had a conference with Mr. Pitt on the subject, at which the plan was discussed. It is proposed that Ireland should send sixty members to the House of Commons, and twenty to the House of Peers. This projected plan of Union, which will take some time in preparing, it is said has prolonged the meeting of Parliament.

The St. JOHN GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

We hear from Fredericton, that the Legislature of this Province will finish its Session to day.

We are happy to announce that a reconciliation has taken place between the different branches of the Legislature, and that all controversies are amicably adjusted.

The duties laid on sundry articles of Importation, are as follow: viz.

- On every gallon of Rum - - - 6s.
- Brandy, Geneva, and other distilled Spirituous Liquors - - - 8s.
- Every gallon of Wine - - - 9s.
- do. Molasses - - - 1s.
- Every gross cwt. of Brown Sugar - - on the original invoice, allowing 25 per cent. for tare and wastage.
- Every pound of Bohea Tea - - - 1d.
- do. Hyton, Souchong, and other Teas - - - 2d.

- Every pound of leaf Tobacco - - - 2d.
- do. other Tobacco, excepting such as is the manufacture of Great-Britain, directly imported from thence - - - - - 6d.
- Draft Porter, 5s. per 60 gallons, and in proportion for larger or less quantities.

— Every pound of Loaf Sugar - 1d.
— Every pack of Playing Cards - 6d.
To be paid into the Public Treasury, on their Importation.—These Acts are to continue in force until the first day of April, 1801.

N. B. There is a suspending clause to the above Acts to defer collecting the duties on British manufactures, until His Majesty's pleasure is known.

ERRATA.

Our readers are requested to correct an error in the Song on NELSON'S Victory, inserted in our Gazette of the 21st ult.—In the 4th stanza and 2d line, for "their base flagleis hulks"—read "their bare flagleis", &c.—Also after the name of the Hero in the 3d line, insert a comma—delete the comma at the end of that line, and insert one after the word triumph; in the 4th line of the same stanza.

Marine Journal.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26—Sch'r Martha, Peabody, from New-York.
Feb. 4—Schooner Hopewell, Quin-ton, from Boston.

To be SOLD or LET,

And possession given the first day of May next,



THE House and Lot in St. James's street, next to the corner of Germain street, at present occupied by Major Woolley. The House consists of Eight Rooms, with Fire Places, and a Store—An excellent Oven and Smoke House in the Kitchen, and a good Cellar under the whole, with a good Well of Water in it. The House is well finished, and in complete repair.—For particulars apply to Major Woolley on the premises, or of Francis Watson, Grocer, Market Square.

Saint John, February 8, 1799.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of Hugh Cain, late of the County of St. John, in the Province of New-Brunswick, deceased, intestate, are requested to render their accounts for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment.

GEORGE MATTHEW, Administrator.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of the late GEORGE HARDUS CLOWES, Esquire, of Margueriteville, deceased, are desired to exhibit them properly attested within *Twelve Months*—and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS HORSFIELD, RICHARD CARMAN, EXECUTORS.

Saint John, 26th October, 1798.

ALL Persons having any Claims or Demands against the Estate of JAMES ATKINS, of Digby, Merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same properly attested within *Eighteen Calendar Months* from the above date;—and all Persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

JAMES A. HOLDSWORTH, Administrator.

Digby, 10 Nov. 1798. [16]

ALL Persons having any just Demands on the Estate of DAVID BLAIR, late of the City of Saint John, Merchant, deceased, are desired to render the same in; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

PETER BLAIR, JAMES W. DONALD, Executors. SAINT JOHN, 12th Oct. 1798.